

**Subsection 1.—Federal Public Lands\***

The public lands under the administration of the Federal Government comprise: lands in the Northwest Territories, including the Arctic Archipelago and the islands in Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay and James Bay; lands in Yukon; Ordnance and Admiralty Lands; National Parks and National Historic Sites; Forest Experiment Stations; Experimental Farms; Indian Reserves; and, in general, all public lands held by the several Departments of the Federal Government for various purposes connected with federal administration. In 1950 the Dominion Lands Act, c. 113, R.S.C., and the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act, c. 58, R.S.C., were repealed and the Territorial Lands Act and the Public Lands Grants Act were enacted to replace them. These Acts came into effect June 1, 1950.

The largest land areas under federal administration are the Northwest Territories and Yukon, amounting to about 1,458,784 sq. miles or 42 p.c. of the land surface of Canada. In general, the southern border of both the Northwest Territories and Yukon is 60° N. latitude. In Europe the cities of Oslo, Stockholm and Leningrad are near this line; about three-quarters of Norway, two-thirds of Sweden, Finland and a large portion of Russia are north of it. This northern part of the national domain is under the administration of the Development Services Branch of the Department of Resources and Development.

**Recent Mining Developments in the Northwest Territories.**—The construction of roads and the increase in power supply due to the completion of the Snare River Project in 1948 have proved to be of great assistance to the mining industry.

In October, 1950, there were four producing gold mines in the Northwest Territories—the Con-Rycon Mine, Negus Mine, Giant Yellowknife Mine and the Discovery Yellowknife Mine.

The Con-Rycon Mine, situated about one mile south of Yellowknife in the Yellowknife Mining District, is operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. The main shaft is sunk to a depth of 2,460 feet and lateral development to Aug. 31, 1950, amounted to about 73,650 feet. This mine was the second largest producer of gold in the Northwest Territories in 1949. Total production in that year amounted to approximately 59,630 fine oz. Production in 1950 to July 31 was 31,994 fine oz. Of the 319 men employed at Aug. 31, 1950, 137 worked underground. Ore was being milled at the rate of about 305 tons per day.

The Negus Mine, adjoining Con-Rycon on the south, at Aug. 31, 1950, was milling at the rate of about 190 tons a day. The main shaft was sunk to a depth of about 1,940 ft. and production was being obtained from between the 11th and 13th levels. Lateral development amounted to about 42,565 ft. Gold production in 1949 was about 23,862 fine oz. and production in 1950 to July 31 was 11,363 fine oz. Of the 148 men employed during the month of August, 1950, 71 worked underground.

The Giant Yellowknife Gold Mine, situated about three miles north of Yellowknife, was the largest producer of gold in the Northwest Territories in 1949, production being 88,971 fine oz. To July 31, 1950, production amounted to 56,391 fine oz. During 1950 all ore came from the No. 2 shaft which was sunk to a depth

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