

upon such matters as Eskimo economy, food and health conditions, trading, handicrafts, administration of family allowances, relief and old age allowances, education and social conditions, vital statistics, and other items of general administration.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintains law and order throughout the Territories.

Recent Mining Developments in Yukon.—The value of mineral production in Yukon in 1949 showed a favourable increase over 1948, mainly due to an increase in gold production. In view of the world demand for base metals, however, and the resulting increase in activity in this field, particularly in the vicinity of Mayo, the value of silver, lead and zinc production will very shortly comprise a considerably larger portion of the total value of production.

In the silver and base-metal field United Keno Hill Mines, Limited, established a record production. In 1949, the silver production of Yukon amounted to 1,562,730 fine oz. valued at \$1,160,327, lead production amounted to 5,356,405 lb. valued at \$846,312 and zinc production was 847,246 lb. valued at \$112,235. Gold production in 1949 amounted to 81,970 fine oz., valued at \$2,950,920, an increase of 21,356 fine oz. over 1948. This production was obtained from placer operations in the Dawson Mining District.

Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Limited, the principal producer of placer gold in Yukon operated eight dredges in the Dawson District in 1949 and 1950 and employed an average of more than 400 men.

Yukon Gold Placers, Limited, operated a dredge on each of Henderson and Thistle Creeks, and its subsidiary, Clear Creek Placers, Limited, continued operations with a diesel-driven dredge on Clear Creek. Other companies producing gold from placer operations were: Yukon Placer Mining Company; Bedrock Mining Company and Miller Creek Placers in the 60-Mile area; Reno Gold Mines, Limited, in the Henderson Creek and Thistle Creek area; Kluane Dredging Company, Limited; and Burwash Mining Company, Limited, in the Kluane Lake area.

Interest in quartz mining was stimulated by the increased demand for base metals, and the Mayo Mining District remained the centre of lode mining. United Keno Hill Mines, Limited, was the principal producer of base metals, the bulk of its production coming from the Calumet-Hector Mine at Galena Hill. Mayo Mines, Limited, conducted a small operation on Sourdough Hill in 1950, shipping high-grade silver and lead ore to the smelter. Other companies engaged in representation work on quartz claims in the Mayo Mining District were Consolidated Yukeno Mines, Limited, and Murmac Lake Athabaska Mines, Limited. In addition a number of individual operators worked their claims. Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company, Limited, Noranda Mines, Limited, Brown-McDade Mines, Limited, and Helicopter Exploration Company, Limited, carried on prospecting in the Whitehorse District under the Quartz Mining Act.

Operations were continued at the Tantalus Butte Coal Mine near Carmacks during the 1950 season but production showed a decrease of 435 tons from the 1949 production.

The improvement of roads in Yukon and the facilities of the White Pass and Yukon Route, both on the railway and along the Yukon and Stewart Rivers, have made access to mining properties easier than in the Northwest Territories. Completion of the Mayo Minto Road has eased greatly the shipping problems of United Keno Hill Mines, Limited.