

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 26

The topographic map upon which the geology was plotted is published to a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$, or approximately one mile to the inch, and every care was taken to have the geological mapping performed so as to be consistent with this scale.

The writer was ably assisted in this work by William Cockfield.

LOCATION AND AREA.

Wheaton district is situated in the southern portion of Yukon Territory, its southern edge being from 12 to 15 miles north of the 60th parallel of latitude (the British Columbia-Yukon boundary). The area included is approximately

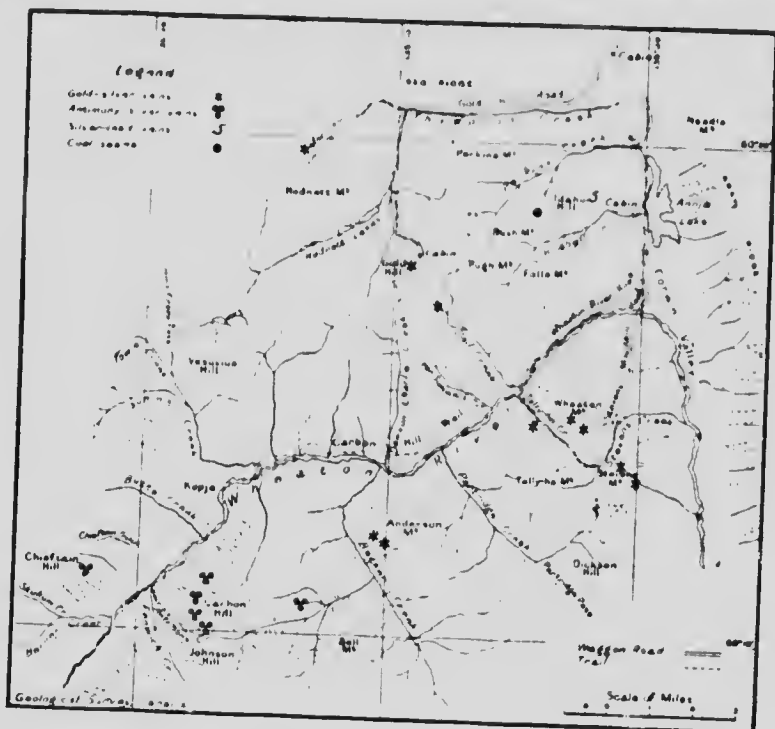


Figure 2. Wheaton district.

20 miles long in an east and west direction, and 15 miles wide from north to south. The district is flanked on the west by the eastern slopes of the mountains of the Coast range, and extends thence eastwards to longitude $135^{\circ} 53'$, or to within a distance, as the crow flies, of 6 miles from the White Pass and Yukon railway. Wheaton river which has given its name to the area, flows, throughout the lower portion of its course, in a general direction almost due south, and empties into Lake Bennett; 12 miles above its mouth, however, the river turns abruptly to the west forming what is known as the "Big Bend" of the Wheaton, and throughout the portion of its course from the Big Bend to near its headwaters, the stream flows in a general easterly to northeasterly direction. Wheaton district, as the term is here used, includes only the particular area mapped in 1909; this area extends along both sides of Wheaton river from above 6 miles below the Big Bend, to about 18 miles above it.