

Since the discovery on the Klondyke River it has been recently reported that very rich finds have been made upon the Stewart River, which is a very much larger river than the Klondyke, and falls into the Yukon at a point some 70 or 80 miles south of the Klondyke River, and, therefore, so much the farther within the British possessions.

There are also diggings upon the tributaries of that part of the Yukon River situated in Alaska, but from latest advices the greater part of these have been abandoned in favour of the much richer diggings on the Klondyke.

Gold has also been found on the Hootalinqua River (a very large stream falling into the Yukon farther south, within the British boundary), and many other tributary streams.

The gold-bearing region is believed to cover an area of over 200,000 square miles, but of course only a trifling part of this huge area has been hitherto explored, and what may be termed scientific prospecting is for the present confined to the Klondyke River.

The reports of the enormous wealth obtained by the miners at Klondyke seem almost fabulous in their nature. It would appear that when the rich stratum of pay-gravel—or, as it is called in America, “pay-dirt”—is reached this ground has yielded as high returns as over £40 to the pan. This statement has been confirmed by Professor Ogilvie, Dominion Government Surveyor, in his reports to his Government. Of course such a find as this is exceptional, but £1 per pan is understood to be a common average. It should here be understood that a pan is the instrument used by miners in pros-