

The Yukon and its Gold Resources.

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Extract.

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Of the two most southerly branches of the Yukon, the westerly, known as the Lewes, heads at the summit of the Dyea (or Chilkoot Pass,) in north latitude $59^{\circ} 49'$, approximately, and west longitude $135^{\circ} 13'$; the other, known as Teslin, takes its rise somewhere between 131° and 132° west longitude and about $59^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude.

These two streams are, at the present time, the principal routes of entrance to the Yukon valley—the first named, so far, absorbing most of the traffic. They are about equal in length—something under 200 miles—and about the same distance below the junction, another stream, the Pelly, joins. Teslin is navigable for almost its entire length. The Lewes is broken by the Canon and White Horse Rapids about 100 miles from its head. Small steamers have been run down through these, but it would be a very difficult task to get one up, in fact, practically impossible. Below their confluence, about 120 miles, we meet the Five Finger Rapids of the miners. This, however, is not an insuperable barrier to ordinary steamboat navigation, simply requiring the aid of a powerful line for about 200 yards. From this point to the mouth of the Yukon, about 2,000 miles, no further obstacle occurs. This river, with its confluent, so far as at present known, aggregates about 3,200 miles of navigable water—that is, navigable for ordinary, light-draft, stern-wheel steamers. Of this distance the main stream, taking either the Dyea