



EREWITH, in presenting the features of Yukon that will most appeal to the distinguished visitors whose coming makes occasion for this publication, it is in order to briefly give something of the history of this, one of the richest sections under the British flag. That a complete and comprehensive history of the Golden North could not be given here is easily understood. The Yukon basin has been known for many years to contain rich deposits of placer gold, but the first gold was obtained by prospectors in 1878 from the bars on the Lewis and Stewart Rivers. In 1886 coarse gold was found along the Fortymile River, at a point about sixty miles from the present City of Dawson, and a camp was then established at the confluence of the Yukon and Fortymile Rivers, that camp remaining to this day a prosperous one, and marking the northern boundary town of His Majesty's possessions along the mighty Yukon. The late Dr. Dawson placed the gold output of the Fortymile country in those days at \$150,000 annually. Gold was first discovered in the now world-famous Klondike (which, bear in mind, is all in Yukon, Canada,) in 1896. The discovery that started the memorable rush to this section was that made by George Carmack on Discovery claim, Bonanza Creek, Yukon. The news of the discovery stamped the Fortymile country, and before the outside world learned of the discovery the old timers in the North had a year at the diggings. In 1897 the rush from the outside commenced, and its incidents are fully known to all. By the spring of 1898 Dawson had reached a population of 30,000 hardy goldseekers, most of whom came here over the White Pass or Chilkoot trails from Skagway, enduring hardships they would have suffered in no other pilgrimage than one in search of gold. But the gold was here in abundance, and each day saw the facilities of access to and egress from