

finally reached Yukon river were too weak to carry even their saddles. Thus practically everything was discarded in the field but note books and instruments. Most of the clothing and bedding even were left, the men being thankful in most cases to reach the Yukon on foot and empty-handed.

The geological work performed by the writer, along the 141st meridian south of Porcupine river, is thus strictly that of the pioneer, and leaves much in the way of detail to be desired. Many interesting problems remain unsolved which might have become understood had more time in the field been available; and doubtless points of considerable significance were unnoticed by the geological workers which under more favourable circumstances would have been observed. Nevertheless, although in some cases detailed studies were not possible, the broader geological units and their relationships were carefully investigated throughout the belt and a great amount of valuable information concerning these terranes has been obtained.

The writer was assisted during 1911 by Mr. M. Y. Williams of this Department, and during 1912 by Messrs F. J. Barlow, S. E. Slipper, and W. S. McCann, all of whom discharged the duties assigned them in a highly satisfactory and capable manner.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The portion of the Yukon-Alaska International Boundary line here under consideration, is accessible either from Yukon river at the southern end, or from Porcupine river at the northern extremity. In addition, it is possible to reach this portion of the International Boundary at a number of intermediate points by following up certain of the larger westerly flowing tributaries of Yukon and Porcupine rivers, which are crossed by the Boundary line. These streams include Black, Kandik¹, Nation, and Tatonduk² rivers.

During the summer months large, commodious steamers ply regularly up and down Yukon river and its main tributary

¹Known locally as Charlie creek.

" " " Sheep creek.