

The return journey to Dawson on the 12th was made in a steady rain and the programme for the day could not be fully carried out. Ascending the Dome ridge, the rain changed to snow and the extended view of the Yukon peninsula, obtainable from the summit on a clear day, was obscured. Grand Forks, at the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, was reached by the motors at 1 p.m. and by the horse-drawn veldeles about two hours later. An excellent lunch at this point kindly provided by the Territorial Government was greatly appreciated after the long drive. In the afternoon the members were taken to see a "clean up" on King Solomon hill by the Yukon Gold Company, the result of several weeks hydraulicicking. An hydraulic plant working on the White Channel gravel was also in operation and the various processes in the recovery of the gold were explained by Mr. COFFEY of the Yukon Gold Company.

The return drive was delayed by the heavy roads and some of the veldeles did not reach Dawson until long after dark. The members, after dinner at the "Regina," immediately boarded the steamer *Whitehorse* which was billed to leave for Whitehorse at 11 p.m. The long up-river journey from Dawson to Whitehorse occupied nearly five days. The members were, however, greatly interested in the bed-rock and glacial geology and in the physiography of the Yukon and Lewis valleys, and the tedium of the protracted trip was relieved by animated discussions on these subjects. Stops were made at Selkirk to examine the basalt sheet exposed at that point and below Rink rapids to collect specimens of white volcanic ash. This wind-blown, recent deposit is conspicuous in numerous sections all along the Lewis and excites the curiosity of all travellers. The exact point from which the material was derived is not yet known; it was probably somewhere in the vicinity of Mount Natashat in the St. Elias range.

The excursion reached Whitehorse on the evening of the 17th, early enough to allow the members to visit Whitehorse rapids on Lewis river famous in the annals of the gold rush of '98 from the numerous accidents they occasioned. The night was spent on the boat and in the morning an early start was made for the Pueblo mine, the only mine now working in the vicinity. The ore-body of this mine is an irregular hematite mass, carrying about 3 per cent. of copper and is a typical, contact-metamorphic deposit, formed near the contact of limestone and quartz-diorite. Interesting collections of primary and secondary ore minerals and of contact-metamorphic minerals were obtained. Mr. GREENOUGH, the general manager, showed the members over the workings and had refreshments served to them before leaving.

On the way back from the Pueblo mine a short stop was made at the Best Chance ore-body, a large magnetite mass carrying a small percentage of copper. From the Best Chance the excursion train returned to the main line of the White Pass railway and proceeded directly to Skagway without further special stops. Accommodation for the members had been secured on the C.P.R. S.S. *Princess Sophia*, which sailed the same evening for Vancouver and reached that port on September 22.