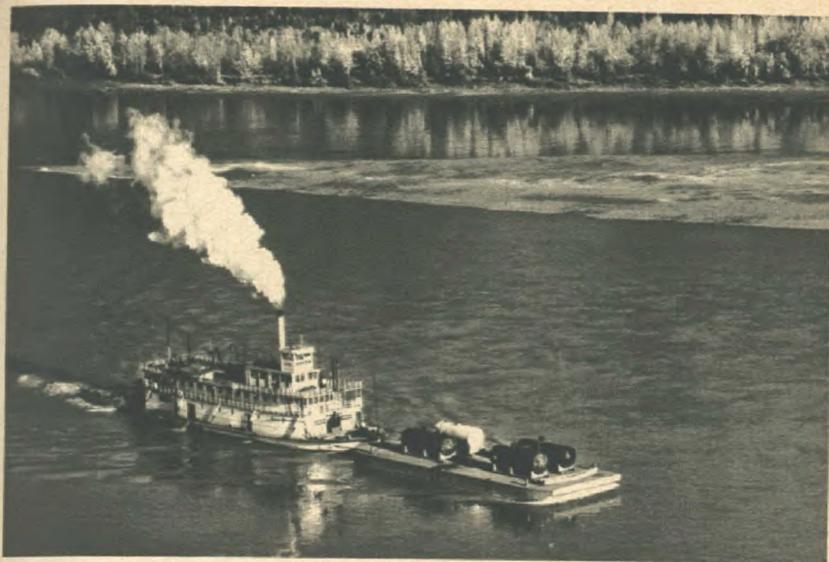


- 1) Eskimos on Baffin Island, Northwest Territories
- 2) Water transportation is vital to Canada's Northland
- 3) Eskimos play an increasingly valuable role in Canadian development. Eskimo radio operator at Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories

Frontier there are some fairly large communities—such as the pulp and paper towns of the Province of Quebec (Shawinigan Falls has a population of more than twenty-five thousand), the mining towns of Ontario (Sudbury, the great nickel centre has upwards of forty thousand), or the interior communities of British Columbia (Trail, the smelting city, has almost twelve thousand). North of the fifty-fifth parallel of latitude only one settlement (Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories), exceeds three thousand in population.

But the size of the population bears no relation to the wealth of the Fron-



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tier, for here are concentrated most of Canada's mineral, hydro-electric power, timber and pulp resources. It is the Frontier that has made Canada the world's leading nickel, platinum and newsprint producer. Because of it Canada stands second as a producer of uranium, aluminum, gold, cobalt, zinc, wood pulp and

hydro-electric power, fourth as a producer of lead.

The Frontier can roughly be divided into five areas:

The Yukon is perhaps the best-known section of the Canadian North. The gold mining region of the Klondike has produced some \$300 million since 1896, and the base metal mines at Keno provide large quantities of silver, lead, and zinc. Plans are underway to harness the headwaters of the Yukon River, which is believed capable of producing more than three million kilowatts of hydro-electric power, one and one half times as much as the Canadian installation at Niagara.

The Mackenzie Valley of the Northwest Territories lies east of the Yukon. Its main resource has been fur—muskrat, beaver, stone marten,



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