

we may go further and say it does so remain at many points.

The discovery and development of these points will naturally follow from the discovery and development of the auriferous gravels.

Other metals have been found at several points in the territory, notably silver-bearing galena in the vicinity of Forty Mile; silver ore itself in the vicinity of the lakes at the head of the Lewes; copper on White River; and traces of copper along the Yukon and Forty Mile. The richest gold deposits, so far as at present known, have been found running in a curved line following the general trend of the Pacific coast several hundred miles inland. Just east of this zone there is a sharp change in the geological character of the country from the older metalliferous rocks to the newer and comparatively recent cretaceous system. It is worthy of note that the richest deposits have so far been found on the borders of the change of system.

Convenient to the auriferous gravels and in these cretaceous rocks there are immense deposits of coal. Of this coal specimens have been analyzed and pronounced a very good quality of lignite. Whenever fuel is required for the development of the quartz lodes that will be found, coal is a abundantly convenient, and it is only a question of months until this is utilized as the fuel of the country.

The other resources of the country are few, the principal one being timber, which need not, however, be mentioned, except so far as the requirements of the country itself are concerned, and even in that direction I very much fear the supply is stinted. A great deal of it is consumed in what the miners term "burning," i. e. thawing the ground in which the gold is found, the normal condition of the entire region being eternal frost from say two feet below the surface, and every shovelful of dirt brought from levels lower than that has first to be thawed. Under the present system of thawing nine-tenths of the heat developed by the combustion of the wood is wasted, with the result that along the auriferous streams timber very soon entirely disappears. The timbered area is confined exclusively to the valleys of the rivers, streams and gulches, and very seldom extends more than a quarter of a mile in width, that is, what might be termed commercial timber. The sides of the hills are covered with a thick growth of scrub shrubbery which in the distance charms the eye, but is totally unfit for practical use. This I think gives rise to the glowing accounts we sometimes read of the timber