

latter into the Donjek river. All the streams draining this portion of the St. Elias range are tributary to White river. Besides the streams mentioned, discoveries have been staked on Kimberly, Telluride, Canada, Vulcan and other streams of the St. Elias range, and on McKinley, Dixie, Marshall, Gladstone and other streams draining the Ruby range. The area of coarse gold discovery extends along the base of the St. Elias range for a distance of more than 75 miles, and has a maximum width of about 30 miles.

The district is reached by wagon road from Whitehorse, the terminus of the Whitehorse railway. The road from Whitehorse follows a rolling plain bordering the left bank of the Lewes river to the crossing of the Takhini river, from which point a wide, continuous valley, occupied successively by the

Brooks' route is published by him in the twenty-first annual report of the United States Geological Survey for 1899-1900.

The district is varied in its topographic features; it includes a portion of the St. Elias range and extends north-eastward across the Shakhwak valley into the banking ridges and mountain groups.

The St. Elias range is exceedingly rugged in character. Viewed from the hills on the north it presents a complex of sharp, broken crest lines irregular in direction and rising in places into bold, rocky projections, some of which reach a height of over 10,000 ft. above the sea. The numerous small streams which drain the northern slopes of the range in the vicinity of Kluane lake occupy deep, rock-walled valleys, scarcely wide enough in places to permit the passage of the streams. The larger drain-



Britannia Smelting Co's Smelter.—Copper Converter in Operation. Moulds for Blister Copper in Lower Right Hand Corner.

Takhini river, the Dezadeash river, Bear creek and Christmas creek, extends through to Kluane lake. Between Bear creek and Christmas creek a summit about 900 ft. in height is crossed. The road from Whitehorse to Kluane lake has a total length of 143 miles. The Takhini river is navigable for light draught steamers, and the haulage of freight can be reduced about 50 miles by bringing it up this river on boats to Mendenhall landing, the point at which the road leaves it.

Previous explorations in the district are limited to the expedition of Messrs. W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, in 1899 from Pyramid harbour by way of Kluane lake to Eagle city, on the Yukon, and the topographic work of Mr. J. J. McArthur, Department of the Interior, Canada, in 1900. A report on the principal features of the geology and topography of Mr.

age channels, on the other hand, such as Duke and Slims river, possess large valleys and are bordered by wide flats, which extend back into the range for many miles. The central part of the St. Elias range is covered with almost continuous snow fields, pierced in places by dark rocky points; smaller snow fields survive the summer on all the principal mountain groups and ridges. Glaciers occur at the heads of all the principal streams. The great Kaskawulsh glacier, the largest in the district visited, descends from the central neve, and has a length of more than 20 miles. Two large rivers issue close together from beneath this glacier, the Kaskawulsh, one of the main branches of the Alsek, and Slims river, one of the sources of the Yukon.

The country stretching northward and eastward from the St. Elias range is characterized by broad interlocking valleys enclosing mountain groups and