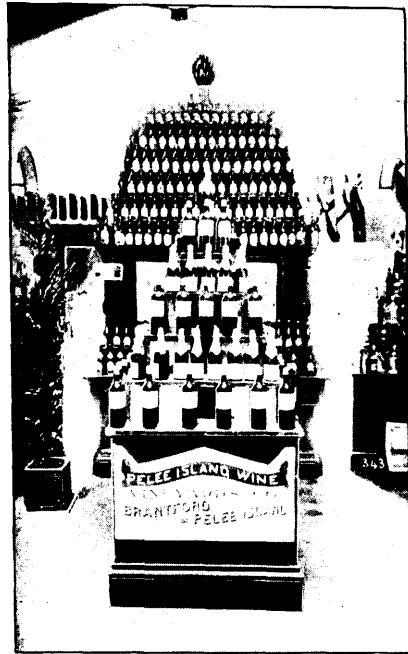


ing features of the Klondike exhibit, including a rosary of gold nuggets—washed from various creeks in the Yukon and presented by miners of Dawson City to Rev. F. P. E. Gendreau, O.M.I., Vicar-General of St. Mary's Church at the northern capital. The rosary is worth \$500.

There are four of these large show cases altogether, and in them are shown, besides the specimens from the Klondike, exhibits from the old alluvial fields of British Columbia, alluvial gold from the Saskatchewan and Chaudiere rivers, gold-bearing quartz from Nova Scotia, and quartz from the gold fields of Western Ontario. Further specimens of the latter free-milling variety are also shown in upright cases and piled on a large stand. On the latter, too, are large samples of the smelting ore (that containing pyrites and requiring to be treated by the cyanide and chlorination processes) from British Columbia. Portions of veins from the most famous mines of the Rossland country are among these.

Apart somewhat from the actual display of gold specimens are some features of the mineral exhibit which are equally interesting, and of much value as affording an excellent conception of the nature of the Canadian deposits and the methods of working. Among these is a section of gold-carrying gravel from the Klondike, taken from a claim on Bonanza creek, which is arranged in a glass case fifteen feet high and shows the various layers of muck, clay, sand and gravel which the Klondiker has to dig or bore through to reach the paying dirt. Under the latter, in turn, is shown some three feet of rotten rock containing no gold. Samples of unusually rich auriferous gravel, as actually dug from the soil, are shown in two glass jars. One of these, taken from Claim 31, El Dorado, is exhibited by W. Leek, of Dawson City, and contains \$93 worth of gold nuggets in about a gallon of sand.

A series of maps and models further indicate the nature of the deposits in



PELEE ISLAND WINE EXHIBIT.

the different parts of the country, and also show the distribution of the mineral wealth of Canada according to variety. A model made of blocks of wood, on which are traced lines showing the geological structure of the anticlinal dome of the gold district of Goldenville, in Nova Scotia, is one of the most interesting features of this part of the exhibit. It is ingeniously arranged so as to open and close at will, and thus serves to show the transverse as well as the longitudinal sections. To those who have a knowledge of gold deposits in different parts of the world a study of the model will show, according to Mr. Faribault, that the saddle veins of Nova Scotia are similar in structure to those worked so extensively at Bendigo, Australia, in the Victoria district. A series of photographs, some transparent and hung against the windows, completes this portion of the mineral exhibit.

But gold does not by any means monopolize the Canadian exhibit of minerals at Paris. Nickel, iron, cop-