

be its endeavor to add to this number and to solicit the co-operation of those abroad who have the interest of this country at heart.

We who have visited the offices of the administration know that punctuality and regularity are its leading rules, whilst the mode of conducting the drawing seems to be as near perfection as can be attained. It is thus that it has gained the confidence of the public and come to be ranked as one of our popular institutions.

At the grand final drawing of the 10th, 11th and 12th November 1886, the big lots were drawn by the following numbers:

FIRST SERIES.

No. 063879	has drawn \$10,000
015695	5,000
084050	2,500
020071	1,000
086019	500
085909	250
051207	250

SECOND SERIES,

No. 068763	has drawn \$2,500
075560	500

THE RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Over two centuries and a half have passed since that pious party of French mariners planted their cross on the shores of Gaspé Basin and took possession of Canada in the name of their king. Around them rose the mighty hills, raising hopes of mineral wealth surpassing that plundered from Mexico by Cortez. Fertile lands, noble forests, and a crystal river also allured the eye with the prospects of a great agricultural, lumbering, and fishing community in time to come. Here was a microcosm of the noble country of Canada, which, since then, though monarchy was overthrown by anarchy, anarchy by empire, and empire by republicanism; though the foreigner trod the shores and by habitation became the citizen and foster father, has ever marched onwards in the ranks of civilization until to day it stands an industrial power among nations. Like the tiny stars that appear in a freezing lake, the little villages of Tadoussac, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, appeared in the expanse of wilderness, and, like these stars, have grown until they have bridged over the wilderness with an interlaced gathering of homes.

To produce this result has needed time and perseverance. From the time that Champlain hewed his way through tangled forests, dark with the gloom of ages, and bearded with the masses of years, and urged his frail vessels over glassy lakes and up foaming rapids to this present year which has seen the completion of that stupendous undertaking, the Canadian Pacific Railway, our country has been surely unfolding. Discovery after discovery has been made, and invention after invention.

Among the provinces, the oldest one, Quebec, has not unworthily held her own. Her fisheries, her lumber, manufactures, minerals and agricultural produce have been augmented in number and value. Gold, the most precious, though not

the most useful, metal has been found within her borders. In 1835 Lieut. (afterwards Colonel) Baddeley announced the existence of gold along the Chaudiere River. Since then it has been found along the St. Francis from the vicinity of Melbourne to Sherbrooke, in the townships of Westbury, Weldon, and Dudswell, on Lake St. Francis and on the Etchemin. This gold is not so abundant as in other lands but some quartz veins yield \$77.56 in gold and \$2.55 in silver per ton. A farmer in one day panned out as much as \$1,200. In 1878-79 as much as \$29,085 was taken from the Chaudiere region alone.

Iron, which goes so far to make a nation's success, is scattered throughout our Laurentian regions in lavish abundance. Magnetite, the richest of all ores, is found in extensive beds in the Eastern Townships, and in the Northern districts around St. Jerome. In the Hull, and Baldwin, and Haycock mines 196,000,000 tons of workable ore are to be found. At the St. Maurice forges, bog iron ore (an impure limonite), is largely worked. Much of our iron ores is titanic, a disadvantage in the matter of easy smelting but yielding a fine grade of iron or steel. Near Bay St. Paul, below Quebec, is a bed or vein of this titanic iron 90 feet thick.

Phosphate, a mineral much used in the manufacture of artificial manures, and destined to be more important still, offers, in Quebec, greater advantages for mining than in any other province, according to a writer in the *Mining Journal*. It occurs, like the iron, in the Laurentian districts, especially in Ottawa county. Templeton, Hull, Portland, and Wakefield on the Lievre river, where Father Labelle's projected colonies are to be placed, are famed for their phosphate mines. The beds or veins are said, by competent authority to extend into the northern cantons, even further east than is yet absolutely known. In 1884 21,481 tons of phosphates, valued at \$453,322 were mined in Quebec. Many of these mines are owned and worked by American capitalists.

Copper is found at Acton and elsewhere throughout Quebec. The district above the Saguenay near lakes Mistassini and St. John is noted for copper bearing rocks, and legends handed down to us by the old historians point to this region as having once furnished the Indians with great quantities of copper.

Manganese, much used in the manufacture of chlorine and muriatic acid, is found at Beauce, Bolton, and elsewhere, while such building stones as sandstone, granite and limestone are particularly abundant in many parts of the province. Montreal owes much of its beauty of architecture to the crystalline trenton limestone in its neighborhood. The finest millstones come from the Eastern townships.

Coming to our lumber trade we have only space to give the following figures for the year, shewing how valuable is this industry to the province:

The Province of Quebec has under license 48,500 square miles of lumber district, producing 2,400,000 square pine logs, equal to 386,000,000 feet, board measure, and 1,308,000 spruce logs producing 106,000,000 feet board measure, white and red pine timber 3,110,000 cubic feet, equal to 37,320,000 feet, board measure; hardwood, 51,000 cubic feet, or 611,000 feet board measure; railway ties, 143,000 pieces, 32 feet each, making 4,576,000 feet, board measure; tamarac, 175,000 board measure; hemlock 34,000; cord wood equal to 5,000,000 feet