

least one of the 500 and more prizes given in this series.

Should our limited number of tickets become exhausted before the publication of our next number, as is not improbable, we will not cancel our promise but furnish the paper and tickets as above agreed. This will involve a certain loss to the publishers, and in return we ask all those who have had the advantage of this superb premium to aid us by procuring other subscribers.

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THE MORALITY OF LOTTERIES.

The question of the morality of lotteries is a disputed one although almost all modern States have at some period of their history employed lotteries as a source of revenue. In many European States government lotteries are still maintained and they are defended by the argument that as the passion for play is irrepressible among the people, and their money would otherwise be invested in foreign or secret and less fairly managed schemes the State may well assume the conduct of lotteries at home; that under its supervision the evils attendant upon them are diminished and their earnings are devoted to the public welfare. While we cannot declare ourselves in favor of the unrestrained creation of institutions of this kind, we are still bound to admit that occasions may arise on which their existence may be evoked without being productive of the evils of which moralists complain.

In the United States the lottery has been from the earliest settlement of the country a familiar means of raising funds, which in a new country could have been secured in no other mode so easily if at all. The Virginia Company derived a large profit from English lotteries, and their influence gradually extended to the eastern colonies. Colleges were founded, roads made, bridges built, ferries improved and hospitals erected by the aid of lotteries which enjoyed a fair reputation generally, and were soon extensively employed throughout the country for many other important and beneficial purposes.

When the proceeds of a lottery are to be used to further political or private ends, as was the case in past centuries, or when the hope of extravagant reward is likely to impoverish the lower classes, any system is reprehensible. Should, however, the prizes offered be wisely graded and any surplus funds be devoted to the furthering of an unselfish and patriotic scheme he must indeed be pharisaic who would at the present day look upon them with disfavor. Is there really anything wrong in the fact that the one who buys a ticket, dreams the happiest of dreams, builds castles in the air, in the hope that he may become the happy possessor of one or five thousand dollars whilst doing a good deed. What comparison is there between this simple amusement and the fever which for whole nights keeps the speculator awake lest he lose in one transaction the savings of many years of hard toil. The spirit of play is a disease assuming a multiplicity of aspect, abrogate it in one form and it starts up in another. It would be perfectly idle to contend that betting on horse-racing, or games of skill exhibits any

symptoms of decline, or that gambling in the stock market at some of the clubs, and in billiard rooms, is not prevalent. It is in the nature of things, and of an advanced state of civilization, that it should be so. We cannot hope to extirpate the spirit of play any more than we can hope wholly to extirpate disease from the human frame, but we can limit the area of its operation and turn it to account in furthering legitimate ends

COLONIZATION IN QUEBEC.

Canada, in spite of its constricted ocean coast, is essentially a maritime country. The great provinces of Ontario and Quebec have a coast line of large extent and as yet all their great cities and towns are situated on or near this coast. From Thunder Bay to Labrador the land forms a semi-circle turned southward and washed by the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence. But back of this fresh water ocean the land extends northward for hundreds of miles as fertile and as productive as any now under cultivation. This territory contains majestic rivers, boundless forests and undreamt of mineral wealth. Its climate is no more rigorous than that of those portions of Canada now under cultivation, since the land is within the lines of latitude of Winnipeg and Quebec.

Of the country in the northern part of Ontario we have nothing to say at present. But of that north of Montreal, and and in the neighborhood of the Ottawa, the territory being opened up by the Colonization Societies of Quebec, we propose to treat. It is time that Canada should cease to be a line of towns and villages strung along the banks of one great river. It is time to become centralized. Let the tide of immigration roll steadily westward, but let us arrest the tide of emigration and open out in our own provinces homes for those born in the province but unable to live in the old haunts. There are vast territories around our great centres of civilization needing but opening up and a few short railway lines to be able to compete keenly with the far-famed North West whose produce has to come many hundreds of miles to a market. The territory is in the valley of the Gatineau, La Lievre, and Rouge rivers, whose waters empty into the Ottawa, and of the basin of the Mattawin, which falls into the river St. Maurice. The extent of this region is about 4,000 square miles.

The country is undulating, sometimes rocky and barren but usually wooded and dotted with lakes and traversed with rivers. The famous lake Misstassini, still known only by name in spite of its hundred and twenty miles in length, is not far from the north-eastern borders of this territory. The western boundary is the river Gatineau, 400 miles long and navigable for 300, and destined to be a great highway of traffic in the future instead of being only the transporter of the lumber of one of the most famous lumbering districts, as it now is. The soil is much like that of the St. Lawrence valley, which, as Prof. Johnston, the illustrious chemist, says, was once the grainery of America. In 1859, Mr. Bouchette in his Crown Lands' Report said that the "valleys of the rivers Rouge and Lievre present a great extent of land of a superior quality and not surpassed by any other of Upper or Lower Canada."

It is strange that men who do not hesitate to speak of the climate of the North West fear that the climate of the northern