

1704] to whom Louis XIV. granted a pension of 2,000 livres, in consideration of the straitened circumstances to which she had been reduced by her brother's losses (Titon du Tillet, *Parnasse François*, Paris, 1732, fol., p. 487)."

Concerning the Razillys, see Guérin's *Navig. Français*, pp. 313-338; Harrisse's *Notes*, pp. 53-57; and Moreau's *Histoire de l'Acadie Française* (Paris, 1873), pp. 112-117, 129-144.

3 (p. 13).—Quebec, like the other Canadian provinces, possesses great mineral wealth. Magnetic and hematite iron ores are abundant; and a rich vein of chromic iron has recently been found and worked, at Coleraine. A considerable quantity of copper is also mined in Quebec; gold to the amount of \$260,905 was produced during the years 1877-94; and in 1894, this province yielded 101,318 ounces of silver. Among its other important mineral productions are asbestos, phosphates, petroleum, and building-stones.

Pierre Boucher (governor of Three Rivers in 1653-58 and 1662-67) thus mentions the mineral products of Canada, in his *Histoire véritable et naturelle de la Nouvelle France*, (Paris, 1664), chap. i.: "Springs of salt water have been discovered, from which excellent salt can be obtained; and there are others, which yield minerals. There is one in the Iroquois Country, which produces a thick liquid, resembling oil, and which is used in place of oil for many purposes. There are also many mines, according to report; I am certain that there are mines of iron and copper in many places. Various reliable persons have assured me that there is a great abundance of lead, and that not far from us; but, as it is along the road by which our Enemies pass, no one has yet dared to go thither to make its discovery."

4 (p. 15).—In regard to the Canadian policy of the Hundred Associates, see vol. iv., *notes* 21, 38; and vol. vii., *note* 18. Cf. Faillon (*Col. Fr.*, pp. 343-352); he complains that the company, although at first making some efforts to bring over colonists, soon evaded the obligations imposed by their charter, and sent to Canada few besides their own fur-trade employees; that they cleared no land, and only sent provisions to the colony; that they made concessions (as to Giffard, Bourdon, and many others) obliging those to whom lands were given to assume the company's duties of clearing lands, and sending and supporting colonists—which acts should at the same time inure to the benefit of the Associates, and be credited to their account, as if performed by them.

5 (p. 17).—Concerning Duplessis-Bochard, see vol. v., *note* 34.

6 (p. 19).—Le Jeune states, in the *Relation* for 1634 (vol. vii. of this series, p. 229), that this fort was built on St. Croix Island (see vol. ii., *note* 66). The island was afterwards known by the name of