

Archivist, was appointed to that office.

Dr. Doughty's first report outlines the policy which has since been pursued. A thorough examination of the records within the Dominion was recommended in order to avoid duplication in transcription and the erection of a suitable building was urged as an essential step before the government would be justified in attempting to centralize its records. Through the generous and sympathetic support of the Honorable Sydney Fisher, the Minister then in charge of the Branch, the building which is now occupied by the Archives was erected in 1906. The work of collecting records was then pursued with vigour. Through the influence of Lord Minto, the Archives received from the office of the Governor General a valuable series of papers consisting of the originals of the despatches from the Colonial Office to the governments of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver, and British Columbia. Following the suggestion of the Records Commission of 1897, documents from the Privy Council Office, from the Department of the Secretary of State, from the Militia Department and from the Department of the Interior were transferred to the Dominion Archives. The work of investigation and transcription abroad was placed in charge of Mr. H. P. Biggar whose research in the field of early Canadian history made him familiar with the European sources. So great has been the acquisition of new material that the Archives has already outgrown its building and the work is now seriously impaired through the lack of proper accommodation.

The Contents of the Canadian Archives.

The manuscript material at pre-

sent in the Archives falls into two main divisions—the records of the French period and the records of the British period.

The French correspondence is contained chiefly in the series F of the Canadian Archives. The Canadian Series F includes the series B, C11, D, F, and G of the Colonial Archives of France. The French series B contains the ministerial correspondence and orders and despatches of the King to the governors and other officers of the several colonies in North America. It covers the period from 1663 to 1789, and, up to the present, transcripts have been made from the beginning to 1733. The series C11 is composed of the letters sent to Versailles from the governors, intendents and other officers of the colonies. It contains five subdivisions. The first contains the correspondence from the officials of Canada in which the story is told of the adversities and conquests, the hopes and fears of the infant colony. The second relates to Acadia. The third contains documents concerning the boundaries of the French and English Colonies in America and the relations between Canada and the United States for the period from 1651 to 1818. The fourth relates to Ile Royale and Ile St. Jean, and the fifth to the colony of Plaisance in Newfoundland. These two series compose the Correspondance Générale and are mutually complementary. The French series D contains correspondence relating to the colonial troops, while in series G are found the census returns of Canada, Acadie, Terre-neuve, Ile Royale, Ile St. Jean and Miquelon, as well as the church registers of marriages, baptisms and burials at Louisburg and on Ile St. Jean under the French regime. The French series F, known as the Moreau St. Mary Collection contains miscellaneous correspondence