

deposit of papers which they desire to consult.”

We are next reminded by him of the wise policy of having one general collection of historical documents at the seat of the federal government, and one special at each province in its provincial capital.

“The possession of records in duplicate is a guarantee, to a large extent, of their preservation from destruction by fire; experience has shown the risk from this cause.”

An ample calendar follows, of letters and papers from the siege operations at Quebec in 1759; plans of forts, customs house laws and proceedings, commerce.

1883.—Two interesting reports on archives were submitted to parliament this year; one from Mr. Brymner and one from Mr. Marmette. This gentleman duly accredited by Lord Granville through the English ambassador, Lord Lyons, to the French government, congratulates himself on the facilities afforded him to examine the archives branch of the ministry of foreign affairs and the “Bibliothèque Mazarine.” The papers, plans, maps and documents stored in these various offices, cover the whole French period, 1603-1759, and throw light on many obscure points in our history.

Mr. Brymner, after relating the preliminary steps in 1871 in our parliament, which led to