

Queen Victoria, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in North America with headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In New Brunswick, the site of Fort Beauséjour has been acquired. Built by the French, the fort was intended to be an Acadian stronghold against the undefined claims of the English to Acadia. Around the fort, Acadians had their homes and farms. It was captured by the British in 1755 and renamed Fort Cumberland. Restoration work in connection with the ruins of the fort has been carried out and a new museum built at the site.

Another historic fortress which has been placed under the care of the National Parks Bureau is Fort Chambly in the province of Quebec. Fort Chambly lies about twenty miles southeast of Montreal on a conspicuous headland on the Richelieu river. The first fort, built as a protection from the terror of the Iroquois by the French in 1665, was of wooden construction. After many vicissitudes, it was rebuilt of stone, this work being completed in 1711. In 1760 the fort was surrendered to the British who, with a small armed force, held it until 1775. In that year the Americans captured the fort; they evacuated it the following year, but burned everything that was combustible leaving only the four walls standing. The fort was later repaired and garrisoned by Governor Carleton and played an important part in the War of 1812. Under the administration of the National Parks Bureau, steps have been taken to arrest the disintegration of the massive structure and a new museum building has been erected within the walls of the fort.

On an island in the Richelieu river about ten miles from the United States border is the site of another fortress erected by the French, Fort Lennox, on Ile-aux-Noix. The present fort, which was rebuilt by the Imperial authorities in the period from 1812 to 1827, is administered by the National Parks Bureau, and stands majestically in memory of the defence of the Richelieu Gateway.

Fort Wellington, at Prescott, Ontario, which is also under the care of the National Parks Bureau, remains as it was when finally completed in 1838, an impressive landmark. Named after the great Duke of Wellington, it was erected when the British authorities decided to fortify Prescott as one of the most vulnerable points of attack in the War of 1812 and as the main base for the defence of communications between Kingston and Montreal. The fort is now an object of great interest to tourists and is visited annually by thousands of people.

In Manitoba, Fort Prince of Wales, opposite the port of Churchill, has been acquired. This, the most northerly fortress on the American continent, was built in the years between 1733 and 1771 in order to secure control of Hudson bay for the Hudson's Bay Company. It was surrendered to, and partially destroyed by, a French naval force in 1782. Its ruins, which are among the most interesting military remains on the continent, are gradually being restored.

The following are other sites which have been marked and are being maintained by the National Parks Bureau. Locations are approximate and all are marked by bronze tablets, though this fact is not specifically mentioned in the description when a cairn or monument has been erected on the site.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Brudenell Point.—Cut-stone monument to mark the site where Jean Pierre Roma founded a base for control of the Gulf fisheries and for trade with France, Quebec, and the West Indies, 1732.

Charlottetown.—*Provincial Legislature Grounds*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier on the Island, 1534; also a cut-stone monument to commemorate the distinguished