

## NOVA SCOTIA—concluded.

**Wallace Bridge.**—*Main Highway from Wallace to Pugwash*—Cut-stone monument to mark the birthplace of Simon Newcomb, one of the world's greatest scientists.

**Windsor.**—*King's College Grounds*—Tablet on chapel to mark the site of the oldest university in the King's Overseas Dominions, founded in 1789. *King St.*—Cairn on military reserve to mark the site of Fort Edward, built by the British in 1750. *King's Square*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the literary achievements of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, 1796-1865. *Park between King and Gerrish Sts.*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the events connected with the first agricultural fair in Canada, which was held on Fort Edward Hill, May 21, 1765.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Aulac.**—*Fort Beausejour Park*—Monument to mark the site of Tonge's island, once the capital of Acadia. Monument in memory of settlers who came to Chignecto from Yorkshire, England, 1772-76.

**Bathurst.**—*Main and Murray Sts.*—Cairn to commemorate the services of Nicolas Denys, appointed Governor and Lieutenant-General of the coasts and islands of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Canso to Gaspé, 1654.

**Campbellton.**—*Riverside Park*—Cairn to commemorate the last naval battle of the Seven Years' War in North American waters, 1760.

**Devon.**—*Gibson and Albert Sts.*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Nashwaak, erected by Governor Villebon, 1692.

**Fredericton.**—*Parliament Buildings*—Tablet to the memory of Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, 1823-31. *Brunswick and King Sts.*—Cut-stone monument in public park to commemorate the distinguished services of the 104th New Brunswick Regiment in the defence of Canada in 1813-14.

**Hillsborough.**—*Near C. N. R. Station*—Cut-stone monument to commemorate the engagement which took place near there, Sept. 3, 1755.

**Lower Jemseg.**—*Main Highway*—Cut-stone monument to mark the site of Fort Jemseg built in 1659 by Thomas Temple during the English possession of Acadia.

**Minto.**—*Near C.P.R. Station*—Monument to commemorate the first export of coal, before middle of 17th century.

**North West Bridge.**—*Newcastle-Fredericton Highway*—Cairn to commemorate events connected with Beaubears island which served as a concentration camp for refugee Acadians, 1756-59.

**Petitcodiac.**—*Moncton-Saint John Highway*—Cut-stone monument to mark the ancient Indian portage route from Acadia to the Upper St. John and Quebec, which was later used by the French.

**Port Elgin.**—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Gaspereau built by French troops, 1751, renamed Fort Monckton, 1755.

**Saint John.**—*West Saint John*—A boulder on Town Hall Square to mark the site of Fort Charnisay, built by Sieur d'Aulnay de Charnisay, 1645. Also tablet on Martello Tower, built for the defence of Saint John during the War of 1812-14, which is being preserved as an example of that type of fortification. *Fort Howe Grounds*—Cairn to commemorate the public services of Major Gilfrid Studholme who built Fort Howe in 1778 and was its commander. Also tablet on Rockland Road to mark the site of Fort la Tour, erected by Charles de la Tour, 1631. *Royal Hotel*—Tablet to mark the site of Mallard House, in which the first Legislature of New Brunswick met in February, 1786. *Customs House Building*—Tablet to commemorate the first compound marine engine designed by Benjamin Tibbits, built in 1842. Also tablet to commemorate the invention of the first steam fog horn by Robert Foulis, 1854. *King Square*—Granite cross to commemorate the founding of the province, Aug. 16, 1784. *Market Square*—Boulder to mark the site of the landing of United Empire Loyalists, 1783.

**Westfield.**—*Fredericton-Saint John Highway*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Boishebert (Nerepis), an ancient Indian stronghold strengthened by the French in 1749 and used by them against the British.

**Woodstock.**—*Highway, Ten Miles South of City*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Meductic, chief Maliseet stronghold in Acadia in the 17th and 18th centuries.