

QUEBEC—continued.

Lévis.—*230 St. Laurent St.*—Tablet to mark the place where Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet, was born, Nov. 16, 1839.

Longueuil.—*Church of St. Antoine de Longueuil*—Tablet to mark the site of the stone fort built by the French, 1685-90.

Montreal.—*Molson's Brewery, Notre Dame St. E.*—Tablet to mark the site where the *Accommodation*, the first steamship in Canada, was built in 1809. *McGill Campus, Sherbrooke St.*—Boulder to mark the site of Hochelaga, the fortified Indian village visited by Cartier in 1535. *Customs Building, Youville Square*—Tablet to mark the site where Sieur de Maisonneuve laid the foundation of Montreal, May 18, 1642. *St. Paul and St. Sulpice Sts.*—Tablet to mark the birthplace of Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, July 20, 1661.

Notre Dame de Pierreville.—*Main Road*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Crevier, built in 1687, and to commemorate the battles which took place there, 1689 and 1693.

Odelltown.—Cairn to perpetuate the memory of the officers and men of the loyal Militia of Canada who took part in the battle of Odelltown, Nov. 7-9, 1838.

Percé.—*Logan Park*—Tablet to the memory of Sir William Logan, founder and first Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Quebec.—*Laval University Building*—Tablet to mark the site of the Quebec Seminary, the oldest educational house for boys in Canada, established in 1663. *Princess Louise Docks*—Tablet on waiting room to record the opening of the river St. Lawrence to the shipping of all nations, Jan. 1, 1850. *Hôtel Dieu, Charlevoix St.*—Tablet to mark the site of the first hospital established in America north of Mexico, which was founded Aug. 16, 1637. *Laval-Montmorency Park, Côte de la Montagne St.*—Tablet on stone wall at entrance to commemorate the events connected with the issue of the first patent in Canada, June 8, 1824.

Rivière des Prairies.—*Main Highway*—Cairn to mark the site of the battle of Coulée Grou, July 2, 1690, between the French and Iroquois.

St. Andrews East.—*Town Park*—Cairn to mark the site of the first paper mill in Canada, built by a group of New Englanders, 1803-5.

St. Hubert.—*Chambly Highway*—Cairn near entrance to airport to mark the site of Chambly Road, the first highway of importance in Canada, which was opened in 1665.

St. Johns.—*C. N. R. Station*—Tablet to mark one terminal of the first railway in Canada which ran from St. Johns to Laprairie and which was opened for traffic, July 21, 1836. *Champlain St.*—Boulder to mark the site of Fort St. Jean, built by the French, 1748, and rebuilt by the British, 1775. In the latter year it withstood a forty-five day siege by American troops. *St. John's Golf Club*—Cairn to commemorate the battle of Montgomery Creek, Sept. 6, 1775, when a group of Canadian militia and Indians defeated invading American troops.

St. Lin.—Cairn in front of Town Hall in memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 1841-1919. Sir Wilfrid was born here on Nov. 20, 1841.

St. Louis de Blandford.—Monument to Charles Héon who settled there Mar. 14, 1825. His pioneer efforts paved the way for many who followed.

St. Patrick.—*Highway No. 2*—Tablet on iron standard to mark the place where Sir John A. Macdonald spent many of his summers between 1873 and 1890.

Senneville.—*Adjacent to Gouin Boulevard*—Cairn to commemorate the battle of the Lake of Two Mountains, 1689, when French troops defeated a band of Iroquois.

Sorel.—*Canada Steamship Lines Wharf*—Cairn to mark the site of Fort Richelieu, built by Pierre de Saurel, 1665, which proved an important defence post against the Iroquois.

Tadoussac.—*Front St.*—Cairn to mark the site of the oldest French establishment and Christian mission station in Canada.

Three Rivers.—*City Hall*—Tablet to commemorate the services of Benjamin Sulte, historian and poet, 1841-1923. *Customs Building*—Boulder to mark the site