

## QUEBEC—concluded.

of Fort Three Rivers, built by the French, 1634, which became a centre for fur trade with the Indians. *Lejeune St.*—Boulder to commemorate the battle of Three Rivers, June 8, 1776, when British troops repulsed an attack by an American column.

**Verchères.**—Large monument with bronze statue, near the St. Lawrence river, to Madeleine de Verchères, who for eight days defended, against the Iroquois, the fort which stood there in 1692.

**Ville La Salle.**—*La Salle Boulevard*—Cairn in front of Novitiate Building to mark the site of the fief granted to La Salle in 1669, from which he started on his distant expeditions.

## ONTARIO.

**Adolphustown.**—*Hay Bay*—Cairn to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald. There he drew inspiration to weld together the weak and scattered colonies of the day into a strong and ambitious Dominion.

**Allanburg.**—*Near the Bridge*—Cairn to mark the site where the first sod of the old Welland canal was cut, Nov. 30, 1824.

**Amherstburg.**—*Waterworks Park*—Monument to the memory of those who served on lakes Erie and Huron in the defence of Canada during the War of 1812-14, and to mark the site of the Navy Yard.

**Bath.**—*Adjacent to the Public Road*—Cairn to mark the site where the *Frontenac*, the first steamship that navigated lake Ontario, was built. It was launched Sept. 7, 1816.

**Bay of Quinte.**—*Intersection of the Trenton and Carrying Place Roads*—Cairn to commemorate the treaty concluded with the Mississauga Indians, 1787, by which a large tract of land on the north shore of lake Ontario was ceded to the Crown for settlement purposes.

**Blenheim.**—*Entrance to Town Park, Highway No. 3*—Cairn to commemorate the treaty concluded with the Indians in 1790, whereby a great tract of land was acquired to provide homes for expatriated United Empire Loyalists.

**Bridgeburg.**—*Niagara Boulevard*—Boulder to mark the site of the battle of Frenchman's Creek, Nov. 27, 1812, and to mark the landing placé of the Fenian Raiders, May 31, 1866.

**Chatham.**—*River Road*—Cairn to commemorate the engagement at McRae's House, Dec. 15, 1813.

**Chippawa.**—*Niagara Boulevard*—Boulder in memory of the officers and men killed in the battle of July 5, 1814, and a boulder to mark the site of the shipyard on Navy island where the first vessels to navigate the Upper Lakes under the British flag were built, 1763-64.

**Christian Island.**—Boulder to mark the site of Fort Ste. Marie II, the Jesuit Mission to the Hurons, 1649-50. Here the Huron nation made its last stand against the Iroquois, 1649-51.

**Cornwall.**—*Highway No. 2*—Cairn to mark the site of Glengarry House, the home of Lieut.-Col. John Macdonell, a gallant and distinguished officer in the War of the American Revolution, 1775-84; he was later first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. *Collegiate Institute, Sydney St.*—Tablet to commemorate the distinguished public services of Hon. and Rt. Rev. John Strachan, 1778-1867, who opened his famous grammar school in Cornwall, 1803. *Post Office Building*—Tablet in commemoration of the unswerving fidelity and eminent services of the pioneer Loyalists who subdued the wilderness and laid the foundations of the present province of Ontario.

**Deseronto.**—*Tyendinaga Indian Reserve*—Cairn to commemorate the arrival, May 22, 1784, of a band of Mohawk Indians, expelled from their homes in the Mohawk valley for their fidelity to the unity of the Empire.

**Dundas.**—*Governor's Road*—Cairn to commemorate the events connected with Dundas Street, which was planned to promote the settlement of the province by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, 1793.