

observation, how England in this respect, honours the memory of her mighty dead. The walls of those sacred edifices are covered with mural tablets; "the long drawn aisles" are crowded with tombs and statues of the illustrious dead. Many of these monuments are, indeed, of very questionable taste, but still they are indicative of the high esteem which a grateful country entertained of their worth while living. Every Cathedral of England, and many of her most ancient parish churches, abound with sepulchral monuments of those, who, having been honoured while living, are still held in grateful remembrance.

".....The speaking marbles shew,
 What *worthies* form the hallow'd mould below;
 Proud names, who once the reins of Empire held;
 In arms who triumphed, or in arts excell'd;
 Chiefs, grac'd with scars, and prodigal of blood;
 Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood;
 Judges, by whom impartial laws were given;
 And saints, who taught and led the way to heaven."

The application of the same principle in Canada, adorns the walls of our City Halls with portraits of those whom their fellow citizens delighted to honour; our Osgoode Halls and Court Houses, with portraits of our judges and legal celebrities; and the galleries of our Houses of Parliament, with those of their Speakers.

There is, however, a better and a healthier application of this principle now prevailing in England and elsewhere, and that is, to make the monument assume a more practical and useful character. Thus the philanthropist and eminent physician is honoured by the erection of a hospital; the renowned warrior, by a military school or asylum; while to the memory of the faithful Bishop, or the pious and learned divine, the erection of a Church, a college, or a memorial window in the Church or Cathedral to which he belonged, is justly deemed