

Côte-des-Neiges is chiefly known by its holding within its limits the Roman Catholic Cemetery for the city and district of Montreal, one of the most historical and picturesque cities of the dead on the continent of America. The Park and Island Railway has a station immediately adjoining one corner of the great burying ground, but many people have a preference for entering by the main entrance, which can be reached by five minutes' profitable walk along a shady country highway from the station on the Côte-des-Neiges Road. On the most imposing point in the cemetery, a monument which strikes the eye immediately upon entering the massive gates, of severely classical architecture, is a very tall obelisk of limestone, a monument erected to the Patriots of 1837, the men who were killed in the actions of the Rebellion of that year or executed after the uprising had been put down. Further back in the cemetery is a very handsome monument erected over the grave of the late Sir George E. Cartier, who was also a leader in the rebellion, but lived long enough afterwards to be the leader of the French Conservatives and to receive knighthood from the Queen in recognition of his services to the Crown.

The monument to the rebels of 1837-1838 was erected by subscriptions raised by the St. Jean-Baptiste Society and the Institut Canadien. While there only rests beneath its broad foundations the bones of a few of the men of the great Rebellion, the names of all of those who fell in the battles of St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Eustache and Lacolle are inscribed upon its face, as are also the names of the twelve rebels who were hanged in the court yard of the Montreal gaol for treason. To your right as you enter the cemetery, one of the first of the terrace of sepulchral vaults which will at once arrest your attention is that containing the mortal remains of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the illustrious Irishman, who, a rebel in Ireland, became a tory in Canada, rose to great eminence in the service of his