

suits. Were the numerous situations fitted for the purpose in Canada applied to raising and feeding stock, the export of our native beef would soon exceed in quantity, what is now imported. Were the extensive meadows which border on our immense lakes and rivers converted to dairy farms, the proper use they are by nature intended for, their produce would soon flow into our markets and bring to the cultivators a profitable return; instead of being as they now are appropriated to less valuable purposes, and the immense sources of riches they contain overlooked by people ignorant of the method of converting them to public advantage or private gain. It deserves to be borne in mind that a dairy farm is the only one on which pork, (that essential article of food,) can be raised with advantage: for although the grain farmer or others may feed off pigs with grain the proper food for them; while growing, and the only description of feeding, on which they can be raised, is the off-fall of the dairy.

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*AN ACCOUNT of the origin, rise and progress of the MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.*

To trace the origin and rise of any Institution which is designed for public benefit is a labour accompanied with no small degree of pleasure to the person engaged in it; and the extent of his gratification will be in exact proportion with the usefulness of the Institution whose history he details. But, in addition to the individual pleasure which flows from such a task it has other claims to notice. A history of such institutions as that which forms the subject of this article; is only a mark of common justice to which their founders are intitled; and at the same time may be essential to the present generation, as well as to the future, by stimulating others to make similar efforts.

These institutions which have for their object public benefit, once their commencement to some of the finest feelings in our nature, a desire to relieve the distresses, and minister to the comforts of our fellow creatures; and it is no more than justice to hand down to posterity the names of men who were so strongly actuated by those feelings, as to leave in those valuable Institutions proofs of them, from whence a whole public reaps a benefit. It is not enough to have the names of their founders, recorded and locked up among the archives of the Institution. If only this be done, they are soon forgotten, except by the few who have access to these records: and one half of the benefit which would flow from a general diffusion of their good example, is lost to mankind. An argument against such histories has been advanced from the circumstance of its being thought indelicate to propagate the names of such men during their lives; as if it savoured of ostentation on their part. This is a mistaken idea, why should any man be offended at seeing his name recorded for a good action? and if in the performance of that action he has set a good example, it cannot be too soon held forth nor too widely diffused for imitation. Besides to delay such a history until the founders of the