

has risen from it ruins, and shines forth at this time the first inland town in British America, and I applaud the laudable ambition which prompts you to apply for a charter erecting it into a city, of which her old namesake the world's metropolis will have every reason to be proud.

Your merchant shops and importing establishments will furnish all the necessities and conveniences, nay even the luxuries and delicacies of life, that can be wished for by the most fastidious taste, and visitors and emigrants from the old country would not unusually find themselves most agreeably surprised and astonished on visiting this and many other of our towns and cities.

Your manufactories are beginning to assume a degree of consequence that is of the highest importance. Your mechanics, from the structures they have erected, have proved themselves equal to any in Canada, although our country claims for itself some of the finest buildings in America.

Your Branch Banks, your Mechanic's Institute, your Fire Companies, are such as do great credit to London and the surrounding country. These together with the Provincial Exhibition, must fully repay strangers for visiting London on this occasion.

I cannot help noticing some of your splendid buildings. The several churches, both Protestant and Catholic, do much credit to you, and also you have a splendid chime of bells, being I believe the only chime in Upper Canada. No town or city can boast of having a finer Market than Covent Garden, and your Town Hall when finished will compare favourably with any building on the Continent. The Tecumseh House, partly finished, will add much both to the beauty of the Town and to the comfort of the public, and will excel any building of the kind in the Province. Your buildings erected at so much expense for Mechanical and Mercantile business, and particularly the Wellington and Commercial buildings, show a degree of prosperity scarcely to be equalled in any part of the Continent. I observe that your town was the first in which Free Schools were established, and it only becomes necessary to witness the hundreds of children attending them to be satisfied that they are properly and successfully conducted. Your Mechanics' Institute, with its large library, show that all are alive to the intellectual wants of the rising generation, and combine together to aid in extending the advantages of education to all; you have already lighted your town with gas, and I am informed that it is contemplated to have it fully supplied with water; other towns would do well to adopt your admirable system of drainage which adds so much to the comfort and health of your people. I cannot imagine any modern improvement that you have omitted to introduce. No person visiting London but must be struck with the fact that all are united and work most harmoniously in carrying forward every enterprise of advantage to the town, and from this alone has the value of property risen to immense prices.

In 1850 it was estimated that the annual amount of coal raised in Great Britain, was thirty

five million tons, of which only two millions seven hundred and twenty eight thousand tons were exported; leaving the remainder or thirty millions two hundred and seventy two thousand tons for domestic and industrial consumption. It is confidently expected that when your town gets all her railroads completed, that she will no doubt consume a large amount of coal for manufacturing purposes.

There is one subject to which we would beg to draw your attention, it is that of founding an Agricultural School in London. Toronto is doing much for the Province at large, by its Chair of Agriculture in the University, filled by Professor Buckland, together with the Experimental Farm established on the University grounds, the Normal and Model Schools, surrounded as they are by their beautiful gardens, in which are illustrated to a very great extent the science and practice of Agriculture, affording to the youth of the Province much very valuable knowledge. There is, however, no purely Agricultural School yet established in Canada.

In 1850 there were of Agricultural Schools.

In Great Britain	-	-	-	70
In France	-	-	-	75
In Prussia	-	-	-	32
In Austria	-	-	-	33
In Russia	-	-	-	68

Shall not London in Upper Canada be entitled to one, and shall it not be established immediately?

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

Was held in the Committee Room on the Show Grounds, on Friday, Sept. 29th, C. P. Treadwell, Esq., President, in the Chair. Directors present: E. W. Thomson, President of the Board of Agriculture, Hon. Adam Ferguson, Mr. Sheriff Rutan, J. B. Marks, D. Christie, R. L. Denison, Professor Buckland, B. Rice and A. McKellar.—Delegates: from the County of Kent, W. Withers and W. Miller, Bruce; W. F. McCulloch and P. Woods, Perth; Col. Askin and T. C. Dixon, Middlesex; Col. Wilson and Oliver Blake, Norfolk; J. Armstrong, Elgin; G. Alexander and J. McCallum, Oxford; G. Stanton and H. Phelps, Brant; J. Radcliffe, Welland; Judge Campbell and J. Simpson, Lincoln; J. Webster and H. O'Reilly, Wentworth; D. Tye, Waterloo; T. Douglass and S. Clarke, Halton Dr. Pass, Simcoe; J. P. Wheeler and E. Musson, York; E. Birrell, Ontario; M. Jones and R. Allen, Durham; J. Wade and J. Stede, Northumberland; J. Harvey and I. Garbutt, Peterborough; J. Jacob, Victoria; B. Davy and A. Steward, Hastings; Dr. Barker and R. Perry, Lennox; P. Davy and Baron de Longueuil, Addington; W. Fergusson and M. Strange, Frontenac.

David Christie, Esq., Brantford, was elected