

the same article raised by the producer on the other side. I might have been here a day sooner if I had been able to leave Quebec on Saturday. But I will tell you why I did not leave on Saturday. I was engaged in the afternoon of Saturday in giving the Royal Assent to a bill passed unanimously by the Legislature of Canada, and I must do both branches of the Parliament justice for the unanimity with which they have passed that measure, so important to the farmers of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) I was most anxious to bring into effect that treaty which will do away with such a discrimination again taking place, as regards the farmers of this country.— (Great applause.) Well, gentlemen, I know that two or three objections are urged against this treaty. I will, however, only mention one, because there is a touch of originality about it, which gives it some title to be mentioned. I have seen it said that this Reciprocity is to do a great deal of mischief to the farmers of this country. (No, no.) I will tell you why—because it is going to induce them to raise so much wheat, that they will exhaust all the productive soil of the country. I will remind you that all other agricultural products are now to be introduced, duty free. But I will tell you that I have too much confidence in the soil of Upper Canada, and in the good sense of its farmers, to think that they are going to exhaust the productiveness of the soil. I know that this magnificent soil, if treated properly, instead of becoming exhausted, will go on producing more and more year after year. (Applause.) I must trust to your wisdom and your agricultural skill to treat it properly.— We must have more attention paid to the raising of green crops, and if you only pursue that system some years hence, instead of finding the soil decreasing in its productiveness, you will find that in proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, you will have far more for the support of human existence than at the present day. And, gentlemen, whenever the average produce of Upper Canada is thirty bushels per acre instead of twenty, I will come back and visit your shores (Great applause).

Col. Thomson proposed three cheers for His Excellency, which was responded to with great enthusiasm.

The band then played the Queen's anthem.

His Excellency then, in company with several other gentlemen, visited every part of the Show Ground, examining every department minutely, and spending several hours in so doing.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Were held in the Court House on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Harris, of the *Rural New Yorker*, Rochester, delivered an interesting address on the British Four Course System of Husbandry, and enumerated a number of highly instructive experiments of Mr. Lawes, of England, with whom Mr. Harris had resided for some years. A vote of thanks to Mr. Harris was carried by acclamation. Mr. Charnock, of

Hamilton, gave an address on the principles and advantages of Draining, which could not fail of being highly useful. Mr. Henry Cowing also described by drawings, his proposed Steam Apparatus for Ploughing, Engineering and Mechanical purposes in general, which evinced much ingenuity and perseverance. The Hon. Adam Ferguson, E. W. Thomson, Lewis F. Allan, of Buffalo, Sheriff. Rutan, Baron de Longueuil, Robert Cooper, Professor Buckland, Mr. Russell, of Fifehire, Scotland, with a number of others, took part in the discussions.

The President, C. P. Treadwell, Esq., introduced the proceedings with the following address:

GENTLEMEN,—Having visited London in May last, to ascertain the arrangements that were in progress for the Exhibition of our Agricultural Association, I was delighted beyond measure at the appearance of your splendid Town, which must have been given an accelerated speed in its march of improvement by the opening up of the Great Western Railroad through it in January last. Its progress had been previously unexampled in Canada, or in any part of America except California.

The first thing that I would notice is the strict observance of the Sabbath which I found here, which is generally accompanied with eminent temporal prosperity. It was one of the fine mornings of May, for which our climate is celebrated, and the first persons I noticed upon the sidewalks of the beautiful broads streets which intersect each other at right angles, were the teachers and scholars bending their steps to the different Sabbath Schools, which I believe are established in connection with all the different churches, and at the proper hour, the streets were thronged with people of all classes and ages going to the house of worship. These circumstances give a most favourable opinion of the first founders of the Town as well as of its present inhabitants.

London, on the Thames, in the County of Middlesex, and adjoining Westminster, gives rise to many pleasant associations, and the names of its newspapers, the *London Times*, the *Middlesex Prototype*, the *Canadian Free Press*, are three of the best names that Canadian Newspapers could have possibly assumed. May they elevate and guide public opinion without ever descending from their high position.

London was surveyed by the late Colonel Burwell, by order of the Provincial Government, in 1826, who was one of the pioneers with the late Hon. Col. Talbot, in this part of the then western wilderness of Canada.

I remember London when it was erected into a District Town, when it contained its present Court House and a few other buildings which were surrounded by a dense forest of evergreen, and the country in the distance covered with small oak, which is now occupied as highly cultivated fields. The town has twice been reduced to ashes, but by the energy of her inhabitants