

roads. The Buffalo and Lake Huron line would bring visitors from the States. The Great Western also communicated with the States at the Suspension Bridge. The Grand Trunk too would be available; and the line from Godrich to Paris would allow a section of country to be represented at the Exhibition, which had never hitherto been, from the want of facilities of transit. Ample accommodation, too, for any number of strangers, could be provided in Brantford, and, within an easy distance by rail, in Paris, Hamilton, &c. And there was another consideration. At every Fair, it was found that the bulk of the stock and articles exhibited was from the immediately surrounding district, and he considered they had sufficient evidence even here of what the district around Brantford could do. Mr. Russell Smith, of Burford, a resident in Brant county, had taken the Canada Company's prize for wheat, and also the first prize for oats. They could show there, too, the best specimens of stock; the gentleman who had taken the prize for the best Durham bull, being a resident within half a mile of Paris.

Mr. CLARKE, Halton, Mr. PERLEY, and Mr. GEORGE HENRY, also advocated the claims of Brantford.

A vote was then taken and resulted in Brantford being carried by a large majority.

The gentlemen from the district stated that Brantford would contribute £1,000 towards the expenses of the next Exhibition.

Mr. ALEXANDER brought before the Association the propriety of passing a resolution that in future the Fairs should be held alternately east and west of Toronto.

After some discussion it seemed to be the general impression that the matter should be referred to the County Societies, and their opinion taken on the point at the same time that they were asked to make suggestions for improvements in the Agricultural Statute.

It was then agreed that the next Fair should commence on the last Tuesday of September, 1857.

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the retiring President, Baron de Longueuil, for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office.

BARON DE LONGUEUIL, briefly acknowledged the compliment, and said he esteemed it a higher honor to be President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, than to be President of the Executive Council. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) For, in occupying that position, he felt he was sustained by the suffrages of the entire Agricultural community. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then separated.

At 2 o'clock Baron de Longueuil, as the retiring President, delivered the Annual Address to a large audience on the grounds. On motion of Col. Thomson, the thanks of the Association were given to the Baron for his interesting and able Address. The Prize List was then read by Professor Buckland, and afterwards the Prize Cattle were marched in procession round the grounds, and the eleventh Provincial Exhibition of Upper Canada terminated.

AN INFALLIBLE RECIPE.—At this season, when dysentery becomes very prevalent, we can recommend the following means of curing the same, which are within the reach of every person at almost every hour:—Take one tablespoonful of common salt and mix it with two tablespoonsful of vinegar, and pour upon it a half pint of water, either hot or cold—only let it be taken cool. A wineglassful of this mixture in the above proportions, taken every half hour, will be found quite efficacious in curing desentery. If the stomach be nauseated, a wine glass full every hour will suffice. For a child, the quantity should be a teaspoonful of salt and one of vinegar, in a teacupful of water.

For all diseases man is heir to, nature's remedies are simple and sure, and there is no evil in the world without its antidote. We could mention numerous instances in which the above receipt was found effective in the cure of dysentery.

THE WAY TO TETHER A COW SO THAT SHE WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO INJURY.—Take a tough light pole, ten or twelve feet long, to a blacksmith, and let him bend over each end and rivet fast a hoop of iron and insert into it a swivel ring. Attach a chain with a strap to the cow's horns, of sufficient length to reach the ground when the animal stands up; this lower end to be attached to the swivel on the pole. Fasten to the other end of the pole a chain of any suitable length, with its free end, armed with its wedge-shaped piece of iron 18 inches long, to be driven into the ground with a billet of wood, and your cow can thus be tethered without any danger of entanglement, whilst the pasture will feed one third more,—fences dispensed with, and shrubbery not broken, by being run into when the animal is frantic with flies.