

Best Boar.....	1.00
Second best ditto.....	3.00
Best Sow.....	3.00
Second best ditto.....	2.00
Best two bushels Oats.....	1.50
Second best ditto.....	1.00
Best two bushels Buckwheat.....	1.00
Second best ditto.....	0.75
Best peck Beans.....	1.00
Best peck Peas.....	1.00
Best peck Onions.....	1.00
Best dozen ears Indian Corn.....	1.00
Best dozen Parsnips.....	1.00
Best 30 pounds Butter.....	2.00
Second best ditto.....	1.50
Best 10 yds. Woollen Homespun, Men's wear.....	1.50
Second best ditto.....	1.00
Best 10 yds. ditto, Women's wear.....	1.50
Second best ditto.....	1.00

Under the impression that the establishment of a regular Fair would be an advantage to the farming interest, the Society respectfully informs those interested in the matter that accommodation will be provided separate from the Show grounds for live stock and other agricultural products brought for sale, and solicits the encouragement of farmers and others in giving it a trial.

SAMUEL PALMER,
Secretary W. A. S.

Publications.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
FOR AUGUST.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells have sent us the *Phrenological Journal*, published in New York at \$2 a year. Our faith in phrenology is of a limited kind; but we have read the *Journal* carefully, for it is full of matter of general interest; it contains portraits of Benj. Franklin, Lewis Cass, C. F. Brydges, Brunell, Mrs. Parkhurst, etc., with articles on Responsibility; Sowing and Reaping; The Servant Question; Getting Married; Writing, the Philosophy of Phonography; How to Live; Air and Sunlight; Summer, and its Lessons; Over Eating; Head and Body; Man-Monkeys; Insanity, and Religious Excitements; Physiognomy, Time, Tune, Veneration, Double Chins, Large Ears, etc.

We cannot afford room for any portion of the learned discussion on the length and thickness of people's ears as an index of moral and mental qualities, since the ears of farm stock and beasts of burden are not dilated upon; but we can cordially commend the following paragraph to the attention of every farmer's son; and we add likewise a little poem that may be neatly copied into the album of every farmer's daughter:—

VALUE OF ACCURACY.

It is the result of every day's experience, that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress,

and that diligence, above all, is the mother of good luck. Accuracy also is of much importance, and an invariable mark of good training in a man—accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, accuracy in the transaction of affairs. What is done in business must be well done; for it is better to accomplish perfectly a small amount of work than to half do ten times as much. A wise man used to say, "Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner." Too little attention, however, is paid to this highly important quality of accuracy. As a man eminent in practical science lately observed, "It is astonishing how few people I have met in the course of my experience who can define a fact accurately." Yet, in business affairs, it is the manner in which even small matters are transacted that often decide men for or against you. With virtue, capacity, and good conduct in other respects, the person who is habitually inaccurate can not be trusted; his work has to be gone over again; and he thus causes endless annoyance, vexation, and trouble.

THE LARK.

A little story of a LARK I'll tell,
And what sad fate the pretty bird befell,
Down in our meadow, where the summer grass
Grows tall, she made her nest. One day, alas!
The men were mowing, and cut off her head,
And left the mother of sweet birds, dead.

Ah me! Must little birdies, helpless die?
"Oh no!" my mother said, "this plan we'll try—
We'll take them home, and when, ere long, we see
The robin leave her nest that's in our tree,
We'll take her eggs and put these birdies there,
And hope she'll treat them with a mother's care."

Soon, when she flew away in search of food,
We took her eggs and left this little brood,
From our piazza we could watch and rest,
And soon she came and lit upon her nest.
"What's here! What meaneth this! old robin said,
While o'er the brood she stood with wings out-spread.
She eyed them—turned her head from side to side,
But what it meant, poor bird could not decide,
So off she flew, and soon brought back her mate;
And now they talk, and wonder, and debate.

Meanwhile the birdies raise their tiny necks,
For each of them a dainty worm expects.

At length they left the birdies all alone,
But soon came back and took them as their own,
For in their bills the dangling worm we see,
And hear each birdie say, "Give one to me!"

And so they fed and loved them day by day,
Till birdies grew to birds and flew away.

This sweet example shown to that young brood,
Should toward all orphans made us kind and good.

Miscellaneous.

THE SILK SPIDER OF S. CAROLINA.

Dr. B. C. Wilder, late surgeon of the Fifty-fifth regiment Massachusetts volunteers (colored) gave the first of four lectures upon the "Silk Spider of South Carolina," in Boston. The Journal gives the following brief but interesting synopsis:

The first of this species of spider was discovered by the lecturer, on the North end of Polly Island, while in camp there in August, 1863. He wound from its body, in one hour and a quarter, one hundred and fifty yards of yellow silk. The next year another officer wound from thirty spiders three thousand four hundred and eighty-four yards, or nearly two miles of the silk. A single thread of this was strong enough to sustain a weight of from forty-four to one hundred and seven grains. In 1865, Dr. Wilder showed his specimen to Prof. Aggasiz and others to whom the species was new. Returning to Charleston, he resumed his researches, and after a variety of adventures and disappointments, succeeded in getting a number of the spiders.

In the course of the season these all died from lack of knowledge as to their habits, mode of living, &c. From the eggs deposited, however, many others were produced. It is the habit of the stronger to devour the weaker, so that out of several thousand only a few hundred were raised. The fact, however, was clearly demonstrated that they could be raised and live through a Northern winter. In the succeeding lectures the method of securing the silk, and other facts in regard to this interesting discovery will be given.

Specimens of the silk were exhibited, which were of a golden yellow and a silver white, and as brilliant as the metals in appearance. It is elastic, while the silver colored thread is non-elastic, and is used for the main stays of the web. Dr. Wilder has a lot of these spiders living in the Cambridge Conservatory, and many young broods in his room in Boston. The Doctor has made full communications to the American Academy, and to the Boston Society of Natural History.—*Hunt's Merchants Magazine.*

GOLD AMALGAMATION.

Experiments have lately been undertaken at the Lake Major Company's Mines, Waverly, with the view of testing in a practical manner the value, or otherwise, of Crookes's new process of amalgamation by means of sodium-amalgam.—The crusher and other machinery of these mines being much superior to those of any similar establishment in the Province, the best opportunities have been afforded for a fair trial. The experiments have been carried out by Dr. Krackowizer, the manager of the mines, in conjunction with Prof. Lawson of Dalhousie College, whose laboratory investigations of the process were detailed sometime ago to the Institute of Natural Science. The results are highly satisfactory and fully confirm the favourable opinion that has been formed of Crookes's process, and of