

Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
 Ferguson's Falls, third Tuesday in October.
 Carleton Place, first Tuesday in October.
 Clayton, second Wednesday in November.
 Pakenham, second Thursday in October.
 Franktown, second Tuesday in October.
 Almonte, last Thursday in October.
 Sand Point, first Tuesday in October.
 Renfrew, second Tuesday in October.
 Ross, fourth Tuesday in October.
 Pembroke, third Wednesday in October.
 Roseville, second Thursday in September.
 Arnprior, first Thursday in October.
 North Simcoe Society, at Barrie, Sept. 19th.
 Blenheim Township, Drumbo, October, 4th.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will oblige us by informing us of the days on which their shows are to take place.—Eds.

Cotton Growing in Australia.

A Mr. Jordan, of Queensland, Australia, lately delivered two lectures in Liverpool, on the cotton growing capabilities of that country, of which we find the following brief report in English papers.

Having spoken of the general agricultural capabilities of Queensland, the lecturer said that cotton was however, destined to be the great staple of the country, this was evidently intended by nature, the cotton plant being indigenous in Queensland. It was there, also, a perennial, though an annual in America. This plant has been regularly cultivated in Queensland several years. The growth of cotton there now was no mere experiment, but the textile thus produced had been exported during that time in small quantities to this country. The quality was found to be very superior, of a description generally that could not be produced in large quantities in America (the Sea Island). The Orleans cotton, too, had been grown well. Mr. Thomas Bazley had said in a letter sent to the colony—and had repeated this at Mr. Jordan's lecture at the Polytechnic, in London—that they might be sure of realizing at present as much as 1s 4d per pound on an average for Queensland cotton. The yield per acre was higher than in America. Equal to 630 pounds per acre had been produced of clean cotton; and to put it at the lowest, the average yield was 400 pounds per acre. The labor question could be no difficulty, as a stream of emigration was already setting in to their colony, and under the very attractive free land grant emigration scheme now established by law, and already in vigorous and successful operation, multitudes of persons who would otherwise have gone to America and elsewhere, would be going now to the new colony. As the result of one lecture in London, Mr. Jordan had received about three hundred letters from persons intending to go

there. Many would pay their own passages, and grow cotton and other farm produce on their own lands, but one-third in each vessel would be taken free (farmers' laborers,) and he had made arrangements by which it was expected they would be able to despatch one ship a month. But to return to the cotton. One man and a boy could cultivate ten acres of cotton, prepare the ground, plant it, weed it, prune it, and gather it. It was a fallacy to suppose that the picking constituted any real difficulty. In America one man (that man being a slave) gathered on an average, 200 pounds of cotton in the seed in a day. That in Queensland would be fifty pounds of close cotton. The picking season there extended over three months—May, June and July. These were their winter months, when the weather in almost all seasons was dry and exquisitely fine and equable, so that persons only desire to be out of doors all the day long. How absurd, therefore, to say that in consequence of the expense required during the three months of the picking season, Europeans could not cultivate cotton in Queensland. The lecturer had resided five years in Queensland, knew nearly all the farmers there, had conversed with them on this point, and it was admitted that, with ordinary care, an English farmer could labor as hard and as many hours a day (resting an hour or two after twelve o'clock) as in England. This was confirmed by the undoubted testimony of several gentlemen, whose published statements on this point Mr. Jordan read. Here they saw ten acres of land, cultivated by one man and a boy, would produce four thousand pounds of clean cotton. Supposing thus to be worth one shilling and three pence a pound, allowing one penny for freight, which Mr. Dunbar has told him would cover it, there was £250 for the crop, to be received from the merchant, the value of the seed covering the expense of the ginning; besides there was a bonus given by the government of the value of eight pence per pound, which added to the £250, made £338 to be realized from the cultivation of ten acres of cotton by the labor of one man and boy. If the farm was the property of this man, of course the labor would cost nothing.

British Wool.

(Concluded from page 462.)

Professor Wilson agreed with Mr. Caird as to the need of a distinct breed of sheep to give that peculiar lustre to the wool; and in regard to the effect that good feeding will have upon the produce of wool. The Lincoln has a distinct price in the market on account of its lustrous properties. But there is another breed competing with it, and that is the Romney Marsh. All Europe comes to us for improved breeds of cattle, for horses, and machinery. We have the great trade in those three branches of