

once a residence of the kings of Denmark, and now is a museum of curiosities and pictures in connection with these monarchs. The gardens are a resort of the citizens, being to Copenhagen what Hyde Park is to London, and Champs Elysees to Paris. A portion of these gardens were separated for the show, and the lofty avenues of trees gave delightful shelter to both the visitors and the exhibits. The arrangements of the show were altogether different to anything I have seen before. In our English shows we place the birds in wire pens, generally in some room, or, if in connection with an agricultural show, under a tent or marquee. But at the Copenhagen exhibition every pen of fowls had to itself a house and run placed on the ground, so that the birds during the time they were at the show were under perfectly natural conditions. Each house was about thirty inches square, and attached to it was a run four feet square. As there were never more than four birds in each of these houses, except in the case of young chickens, there was no overcrowding, and they could have been kept a month quite easily without any injury to their health. The inmates seemed quite happy in the runs, which were well shaded from the sun by the trees overhead. To the visitor, there could be no pleasanter method adopted, and it was infinitely to be preferred to either a hot crowded room or tent. The dimensions of the show may be realized when it is stated that there were 568 pens exhibited, or nearly 2,000 birds. Among the exhibitors was the Princess of Wales, who sent over a pen of Hamburghs, and one of Japanese Bantams, for the former of which she received a silver medal.

A society named has held several shows before the present one, but this is the first that has been of an international character. Especial efforts had been made to secure foreign exhibits, and there were specimens from England, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Norway and Sweden. There were not quite so many from the United Kingdom as I had expected. This was due partly to the long distance, but also to some unfavourable comments made in one of the poultry papers, which had no justification, but which evidently had a deterrent effect on the entries. The specimens sent were well attended to, and I can truly say that no effort was spared to minister to the well-being of the birds. Each pen, as it arrived, was examined by a veterinary expert, and those which seemed to require treatment were placed in special houses, and dealt with as they required. The houses were scrupulously clean, and fresh vegetables and clean sand supplied daily. To maintain the

international character of the show, several foreign judges were engaged, including two from England, two from France, one from Holland, four or five from Germany, and the Danish Consul at Chicago, U. S. (Mr. E. Dreier). As might be expected, having all these different nations represented did not facilitate the work of judging, for they acted three together, but so far as I could see, everything was done fairly and well. The system of judging was a somewhat peculiar one. Each Judge, in his own section, went round the classes and awarded the various pens, points in accordance with his judgment, numbering from 0 to 6. As soon as this was done, the three acting in that section met together and added their points, the birds finally having the highest points receiving the prizes in accordance with the position then held. In this way the personal predilections of an individual were balanced. The method has some good in it, and I should like to see it tried again. The judges were supplied with a catalogue with the names of the exhibitors omitted. These catalogues were well got up, containing a vocabulary in four languages, namely, Danish, German, French and English. There were many novel features in the exhibition, but which I must leave over to next week.—*Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.*

THE CROPS IN MANITOBA.

FALL WHEAT.

From opinions generally expressed by correspondents in June, 1884, it was inferred that quite a large acreage would be sown with fall wheat in the fall of that year, as many appeared disposed to try a certain amount. On the contrary very little has been reported. The following are the only reports that have been received of the crop viz. :—In township 6, range 3 east (Carillon), one acre sown; perished after the snow left in the spring. Township 1, range 12 west (Rock Lake), a few acres sown but not a success. Township 7, range 22 west (Brandon), two acres tried as an experiment; failure; killed before the snow came. Township 9, range 17 west (Brandon), three-quarters of an acre; all killed by frost. Township, 3 range 22 west, (Turtle Mountain), two acres; looks well, not injured. It will thus be seen that out of the several lots sown only one has survived. In township 6, range 5 west (Dufferin), two acres of Red Fyfe wheat were sown last fall as an experiment, but the grain did not come up. A great diversity of opinion prevailed last year among correspondents, as to the possibility of growing fall wheat successfully in the Province. A number thought

it doubtful, while others thought it could be made a success. All appeared to agree that the open prairie was not suitable, but where sheltered spots could be found it ought to grow successfully. In the eastern part of the Province, where the land is more wooded, fall wheat might be grown with success, but it is never likely to be a crop of importance in this essentially spring wheat zone.

SPRING WHEAT.

Reports from all points have spoken in the most favorable terms of the prospects and condition of the spring wheat crop. The grain seems to have been sown almost entirely on ground prepared during the summer and fall of 1884, and as a result seeding was begun on a much earlier date than in 1884. Ample rain fell throughout seeding time to give the grain a good start and to keep up a continuous growth, and on June 1 the prospects of a large crop were most encouraging. The fact of so much ground being got ready during last season for crop this year has shown how thoroughly farmers have come to recognize the importance of early seeding. No time was lost in getting the grain put in the ground at as early a date as possible, and the wisdom of this course is visible in the condition of the crop. The number of correspondents that have replied to the circular issued on April 15th, asking for acreage, etc., is much larger than in 1883 and 1884, and in consequence the Province is more thoroughly and more satisfactorily represented in every respect than in the previous years. The table appended gives the acreage under crop in the Province this year and also that of 1884; the dates on which seeding began and ended in 1885; the average quantity sown per acre; the varieties of seed sown and the number of townships from which reported, and also the percentage of the 1884 crop still held in farmer's hands. The area shown as under crop is 357,013 acres, as compared with 208,674 acres in 1883 and 307,020 in 1884. Of the total area the eastern group has 64,716 acres; the central 157,956, and the western 134,331. As compared with 1884 a falling off in the area is shown in the eastern group, of 12,645, acres, while the central and western groups show a respective increase of 39,305 and 23,333 acres. The cause of the falling off in acreage, in the eastern group is attributed to the small acreage plowed last fall on account of wet weather and also to the quantity allowed to remain idle for fallowing. An increased acreage however, is shown in the counties of Carillon, D'Herberville and Selkirk. In the central group the only falling off in acreage is in the county of Marquette. All the counties in the western group show an increased acreage under crop. The average dates of the beginning and