chrysalis, from which emerges, in about a month, an ordinary dull-colored moth, with no very conspicuous marking, such as we often see flitting in numbers about our lights on warm summer evenings: the autumn broods remain in the chrysalis state all winter. The moths, so far as is known at present, belong to only two genera, Agrotis and Hadena; of the former, the males have their antennæ slightly feathered of the latter they are simple. A large number of species of both genera are known to inhabit this country, and are included in the list published by our Entomological Society.

What particular species it is that attacks the spring wheat cannot of course be determined, until the insects have been watched through all their stages of growth, and the parent moth has been identified. But as the habits of cut-worms are all pretty much the same, our ignorance on this point is not of so much consequence as it might otherwise be In England two species are known to attack wheat crops - Agrotis tritici and A. segetum; ours, we doubt not, are not very different.

Our correspondent states that the grubs were most destructive in old sod-land that had been newly ploughed up. This is a point of importance, as Dr. Fitch tells us that the very destructive Indian-corn cut-worm feeds when young upon the roots of grass and then, when sufficiently strong, attacks the corn, its chief food. In the case before us the grubs have no doubt been luxuristing, perhaps for years, in the old sod-land; but suddenly this was ploughed up " in the spring" (we are told), and their old means of subsistence was gone; what could they do, then, but take advantage of the new and not very dissimilar food that was presented to them-the young and tender roots of the spring wheat? Had the land been thoroughly well ploughed as late as possible in the autumn, and again very early in the spring, there would probably not have been the same sad tale to relate, for then the insects would have been turned out of their snug winter quarters and exposed to keen and sudden frosts without their usual earthy protection, to the utter destruction of the greater number of them. This is the remedy we would recommend, and it is an old and approved method in similar cases; but let it be borne in mind that the last autumn ploughing must be as late as possible, for these caterpillars often feed till winter is almost upon them.

We have stated above that cut-worms commit their depredations by cutting off young plants close to the surface of the ground; this is their usual me thod of proceeding in the case of cabbages, beans, and other vegetables, cucumber and melon plants, corn, wheat and grass, and even the young suckers of trees and bushes; and until recently this was supposed to be their only mode of injuring us. In a late number, however, of the Prairie Farmer, Mr. C. V. Riley, the editor of the Entomological Department. mentions some more facts about cut-worms, and shows that some species actually crawl up young fruit trees, and eat out the hearts of their fruit buds, proving particularly injurious to dwarf apple and pear trees, especially when grown upon a sandy soil. He states that "they work during the night, always descending just under the surface of the earth again at early dawn, which accounts for their never having been noticed in their work of destruction." He gives us descriptions and figures of three different worms that he has detected at this work. and promises us a complete history of them when they have finished their transformation into moths. We look forward to it with much interest.

We shall be much pleased to receive specimens of the worms from our correspondent, should be be so unfortunate as to be troubled with them again next summer, and we shall do our best to clucidate their natural history, a more complete acquaintance with which may perhaps suggest some efficient remedy against their destructive ravages.

First Exhibition of the Canada West Poultry Association.

The newly-formed Canada West Poultry Association, whose advent and doings we have lately had the pleasure of chronicling, entered on a new phase of its existence on the 10th inst., and made its debut in the Agricultural Hall in an Exhibition capacity. Considering the shortness of the time which has clapsed since the Association was organized, and the many difficulties to be surmounted in the getting up of a good Show, it was rather a hazardous undertaking, and one that evinced no small degree of pluck and mettle on the part of both officers and members. They may fairly be congratulated on the result of their venture, for their first Exhibition was a complete success.

A most creditable display wasmade; and although a more general co-operation on the part of poultrybreeders and fowl-fanciers would have swelled its proportions very greatly, it is not often that an opportunity is afforded, in this country at least, of seeing so many really fine birds brought together at a Show. The arrangements for cooping and displaying the fowls were made with much judgment and taste, reflecting the greatest credit on the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hassard, to whose exertions, we believe, principally if not wholly, both Association and Exhibition owed their existence. It would be difficult to find a place more admirably adapted to the purposes of such a Show than the fine Hall of the Agricultural Society, and we imagine many persons must have been pleasingly disappointed at the capacious dimensions and beautiful architecture of the room. Those of the visitors to the Hall on Wednesday and Thursday last, who pottered about in the mud at the recent Provincial Exhibition, and vainly tried to get a good look at the be-draggled fowls, were well qualified to mark the contrast between the effect of a Show in uncomfortable and comfortable quarters.

We may briefly note a few leading features of the recent Poultry Show Beginning with the White-faced Black Spain h, some very fine birds were exhibited, Black Span h, some very one brug were exmoned, and this class was, as a whole, one of great excellence. The same man, be said of the Games, which were in great force, and included some magnificent specimens. A pair of Derby Games, owned by Mr. J. Peters, of London, were superb. The Grey Dorkings were well represented, and Messrs Rykert, of St. Catharines, and Peters, of London, may be particularized as having some remarkably good specimens in this class. We only observed one really fine pair of White Dorkings, the property of Mr. J. Bogue, of London. The Bull and White Cochins, of which Col. Hassard was the only exhibitor, were thoroughly first-class in every respect. The Brahma Pootras were not on the whole so well up to the mark as they might have been; the bust were shown by Messers. R. A. Wood and T. McLean of this city. The Polish classes contained a few good specimens, but more that were quite inferior. The Hamburghs mustered strong as to numbers, and there were some fine birds among them, especially the pens owned by Messrs. Howard and McLean, of this pens owned by Messrs. Howard and McLean, of this city, and Mr. J. Peters, of London. Among the Bantams, may be named the Silver Sobrights owned by Col. Hassard, of this city, and Mr. Rykert, of St. Catharines. Mr. J. Peters, of London, was alone in his glory with Turkeys, and had a splendid pair of bronzes, and an equally good pair of wild ones. The Editor of this required was continued to take the first this journal was fortunate enough to take the first prize in geese, with a pair of Bremens, which he is not alone in thinking remarkably good birds. It would be hard to beat the Aylesbury Ducks shown by Messis. Peters and Bogue, of London, or the Rouens owned by the first-named of these gentlemen. Some East India Ducks, exhibited by Col. Denison, of this city, were much and deservedly admired, as were a very showy pair of Pea-fowl, the property of the same gentleman. We must not omit to mention a superb pair of La Fleche fowls, exhibited by Mr. R. A. Wood, and a pair of Crève Cœur fowls shown by Mr. T. McLean. We hope, in a future issue or issues of this paper, to furnish some illustrations of a few of the more n ticeable specimens that were on exhibition, and we will only add to this brief notice, that while in our opinion the judges discharged their delicate and unenviable duties with much ability and discrimination on the whole, there was in some cases a rather too stringent adherence to the "standard of excellence" set for Old

Country Exhibitions, in consequence of which some really fine fowls, imported by enterprising breeders at considerable expense, hardly received the honour which was family their due.

THE PIGLONS.

The display of pigeons was a very prominent feature in the Exhibition, if indeed it did not constitute its chief attraction and excellence. We present herewith a splendid and beautiful engraving of a few of the varieties shown, and those persons who had the opportunity of actually seeing the birds will, we think, at once admit that our artist has been very successful in catching their contour and general characteristics Col. Hassard's four pens of Carriers were magnificent creatures; and are not likely to be surpassed unless some very spirited fancier goes to England and imports regardless of expense. These Carriers are essentially fancy birds, crosses on the Antwerp Carrier being alone used for flying purposes. The Pouters exhibited by the same gentleman were also first-class, but we were glad to see Canadian pigeonfanciers in the field competing with the gallant Colonel. The Fantails and Jacobins of Messrs. McGrath, Riddell and Howard, were very fine, as were the Shortfaced Tumblers owned by Mr. McGrath. Mr. Riddell showed a curious and rare variety of pigeons known as the "Magpie" breed.

Although pigeons are not by any means so useful as poultry, we are glad to see a taste for them showing itself. In this country the birds of the air leave us for many months of the year, and it is very pleasant to see around us, even on a hard winter's day, flocks of pigeons. They stand our severe weather admirably, and lend not a little cheerfulness to the homes of man when the surroundings are dreary and wintry.

The Judges were Messrs. Finch, Foreman, Charles Martin, Perre, and Wight, all of this city.

We append the full prize list, and have merely to add, by way of explaining the apparently inordinate figures attached to some of the fowls, that rule 10 of the Poultry Association provides that "Exhibitors "will in all cases be required to state the price at which they will sell their specimens, which must be "sold in pairs, and not divided; a prohibitory price," or what appears to be so, can be named, but if demanded, the sale must take place at that price;" and that the sums appended to the respective awards indicate the price at which the specimens may be purchased.

PRIZE LIST.

BEST COCK AND HEN OF ANY AGE.

CLASS 3.—SPANISH (ANY COLOUD).

First prize, by Thor. Haworth, Esq., Torento, second prize, do, an embossed card—18 centries.

1st prize J. S. Birchall, Torento.

2nd do. do do do 20

Highly commended, J. McGrath, N. E., Torento.

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CLASS 11.—DORNING (COLOURAGE).

First prize, value \$5, by Bace Lewis, Esq., second pr.ze, 5a, cn., bossed card—7 entries.

\$18 prize, W. G. Rykert, St. Catharines
2nd do. James Bletcalf, Eghnton 10
Commended, J. S. Birchall. 20