

First thing to be done, remove all the old roosts, nests, coops ; clean up the floor and remove all filth ; drive out the fowls ; then take an iron pot and place in it four pounds of sulphur ; stop up securely all crevices and apertures ; light the sulphur and leave the house closed for about three hours ; then take good fresh lime and make a wash. To each gallon of the wash add one gill carbolic acid and two ounces of sulphur. Lay this wash on without stint, and throw it into the cracks and crevices. If once going over is not enough, then go over it again. Put in new roosts and nest-boxes, and give them a coat of the wash also. If you wish to fumigate the fowls, I have found the following plan (recommended by Stoddard) a good one. Take an old wooden pail, make a half inch hole one inch from the brim ; cut out the half-inch piece to the brim and smooth the edges of the slot, grease a pine splinter and sprinkle it with sulphur and burn it under the inverted pail ; put the bird under quickly with head through the slot, and hold the pail down firmly for about ten minutes ; take the fowl out and you will find that the lice are all killed. Another good plan is to rub coal oil thoroughly into the feathers of the bird. The roosts and nest-houses should be frequently sprinkled freely with coal oil. To keep your fowls clean and free from insects it is absolutely necessary that they should have a dust bath, which is just as grateful to a fowl as a water bath is to a human creature. A good dust bath can be made as follows : Make a box three feet square, ten inches deep, and fill it with dry earth, or, better still, with road dust ; be sure that there are no stones in it to hurt the fowl. Thoroughly mix with the dust two carbolated powders ; place the box in a sunny spot in the house and it will do you good to watch the fowls enjoy this to their great luxury. Now is the time to lay in a winter stock of dry road dust.

THOS. GAIN.

East Hamilton Poultry Yard.

P. S.—Anent friend Bartlett's cure for roup and cholera, I might just say that the same cures do not work the same in all cases. Such simple remedies as the ones mentioned by him are often very effectual, still severe cases require severe treatment.

I have heard a great many complaints from poultry-keepers throughout Ontario this season, who speak of poor success in hatching and raising chicks. Perhaps Mr. Bartlett will give us his experience this season ; also his idea of the cause of certain seasons being what we might call " off " years.

T. G.

### Judges on Poultry at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

A meeting of the poultry committee of the Industrial Exhibition Association was held at Toronto on July 20, to appoint judges for the next exhibition in the poultry department. Among those present from outside associations as delegates were Messrs. A. Bogue and W. McNeil, of London ; Thos. H. Crowie, of St. Catharines ; Dr. J. G. Scott and O. C. Wilson, of Seaforth ; W. Sanderson and W. Woodcock, of Stratford. The following judges were appointed :—On Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, Javas and Wyandottes, Mr. W. Buck, of Brantford. On Game :—Hamburges, Leghorns, French, Spanish, Polands and Bantams, Mr. S. Butterfield, of Amherstburg. On Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, and the ornamental class, Mr. W. H. Doel, of Doncaster. On Pigeons, Mr. W. O. Weldon, of Tempo ; and of Poultry Appliances, Messrs. A. Bogue, of London ; and C. Bonnick, of Toronto. It was decided to appoint as members of the committee,

delegates from the Bowmanville Poultry Association. The meeting was very harmonious, and all present agreed that the prospects for the coming Industrial Fair, and especially the poultry department, were better than in any previous year.

### Wheat as a Food for Hens.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—In reading your paper I find where "J. F." has had no luck hatching chickens from wheat-fed hens. I have fed my hens scalded wheat bran, morning and night, and at noon wheat screenings, and they have laid well. Out of 90 eggs they hatched 84 chicks ; But with my turkey eggs I have had no luck ; only 4 have hatched out of 36 eggs. If any one can give me any information about turkey raising I would like to hear from them.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN SAGER.

Cobham Park, Warren, Pa.

Will some of our readers please answer ?

### The Apiary.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

### The Management of Bees Two Thousand Years Ago.

FROM THE GEORGICS OF VIRGIL.

(Continued from last Number.)

" And here, indeed, were I not just furling my sails, at the last period of my labors, and hasting to turn my prow to land, perhaps I might both sing what method of culture would adorn such gardens, and the rose-beds of twice blooming Pastum ; and how endive and verdant banks of parsley delight in drinking the rills, and how the cucumber, winding along the grass, swells into a belly. Nor had I passed in silence the late flowering daffodil, nor the stalks of the flexile acanthus, nor the pale ivy, and the myrtles that love the shores. For I remember that under the lofty turrets of Oebalia, where black Galesus moistens the yellow fields, I saw an old Corycian who had a few acres of neglected land ; nor was the soil rich enough for the plough, nor proper for flocks, nor commodious for vines. Yet here among the bushes, planting a few pot-herbs, white lilies, vervain, and esculent poppies all around, he equalled in a contented mind, the wealth of kings, and returning late at night, loaded his board with unbought dainties. The first to gather the rose in spring, and fruits in autumn ; and even when sad winter now split the rocks with cold, and bridled up the current of the rivers with ice, in that very season, he was cropping the locks of the soft acanthus, chiding the late summer, and the lingering zephyrs.

" He, therefore, was the first to abound with pregnant bees, and numerous swarms, and to drain the frothing honey from the pressed combs. He had limes and pines in great abundance, and as many fruits as the fertile tree had been clothed with in early blossom, so many it retained ripe in autumn. He, too, transplanted into rows the late far-grown elms and hard pear trees, and sloe-trees, now bearing damsons, and the plane, now ministering shade to drinkers. But these, I for my part, waive, restrained by the narrow bounds I have prescribed myself, and leave to others hereafter to record.

" Come, now, I will unfold the qualities which Jupiter himself has implanted in the bees. For which reward accompanying the shrill sounds and tinkling brass of the Curetes, they fed the king of heaven under the Dictæan Cave. They alone, of all the animal creation, make their young the public care, share the buildings of a city in common, and pass their lives under inviolable laws ; and they alone have a country of their own, and a fixed abode. Mindful of the coming winter, they experience toil in summer, and lay up their acquisitions into the common stock. For some are provident for good, and by fixed compact are employed in the fields ; some within the enclosure of their hives lay Narcissus' tears, and clammy gum from bark of trees, for the first foundation of the combs, then build into arches the viscid wax ; others bring up to their full growth the young, the hope of the nation ; others condense the purest honey, and distend the cells with liquid nectar. Some there are

to whose lot is fallen the watching at the gates, and these by turns observe the waters and clouds of heaven ; or receive the loads of those who return, or forming a band drive from the hives the drones, a sluggish generation. The work is warmly plied, and the honey smells fragrant of thyme.

" As when the Cyclops urge on the thunderbolts, from the stubborn masses, some receive and render back the air in the bull-hide bellows, some dip the sputtering brass in the trough ; Etna groans under the weight of their anvils. They alternately with vast force lift their arms in time, and turn the iron with the gripping pincers. Just so, if we may compare small things with great, the innate love of gain prompts the Cecropian bees each in his proper function. The elder have the care of their towns, and to fortify the combs, and frame the artificial cells. But the younger return fatigued late at night, their thighs laden with thyme ; they feed at large on arbutus, and grey willows, on casia, and glowing crocus, on the gummy lime and purple hyacinths ; all have one rest from work, all one time of labor. In the morning they rush out of the gates without delay. Again, when the evening at length has warned them to return from feeding in the fields, then they seek their habitations, and then refresh their bodies. The drowsy hum arises, and they buzz about the borders and entrance of their hives. Soon after, when they have composed themselves in their cells, all is hushed for the night, and then proper sleep seizes on their weary limbs. Nor remove they to a great distance from their hives when rain impends, nor trust the sky when east winds approach ; but in safety supply themselves with water all around under the walls of their city, and attempt but short excursions ; and often take up little stones, as unsteady vessels do ballast in a tossing sea ; with these they poise themselves through the void airy regions.

" Chiefly you will admire this custom peculiar to the bees, that they neither indulge in conjugal embrace, nor softly dissolve their bodies in the joys of love, nor bring forth young with a mother's throes. But the individuals spontaneously cull their progeny with their mouths from leaves and fragrant herbs. They themselves raise up a new king and little subjects, and build for them new palaces and waxy realms.

" Often, too, in wandering among the flinty rocks they have torn their wings, and voluntarily yielded up their lives under their burden ; so ardent is their passion for flowers, and such their glory in making honey. Therefore, though they themselves be limited to a narrow term of life (for it is not prolonged beyond the seventh summer) yet the immortal race remains, and for many years the fortune of the family subsists, and they count grandsires in a long series of generations.

" Besides, not Egypt's self nor great Syria, nor the nation of the Parthians, nor Median Hydaspes, are so obsequious to their king. Whilst the king is safe all live in perfect harmony ; when he is dead, they dissolve their union ; they themselves tear to pieces the fabric of their honey and demolish the contexture of their combs. He is the guardian of their works ; him they admire and all encircle him with thick humming and guard him in a numerous body. Often they lift him up on their shoulders ; in his defence expose their bodies in war, and through wounds seek a glorious death.

" Some, from these appearances, and led by these examples of sagacity, have alleged that there is in bees a portion of the Divine mind, and heavenly emanation. For that, the Deity pervades the whole earth, the tracts of sea and depth of heaven. That hence the flocks, the herds, men and all the race of savages, each at its birth derive their slender lives. Accordingly that all of them when dissolved, return hither hereafter ; nor is there any place for annihilation ; but they mount up alive, each into his proper order or star, and take their seat in the high heaven.

" What time you are to rifle their august mansion, and their honey preserved in their measure, and their honey preserved in their treasures : First, gargle your mouth with a draught of water, and squirt it out upon them, and carry in your hand before you persecuting smoke. Twice they press the teeming cells. There are two seasons of that harvest ; one as soon as the Pleiad Taygete has displayed her comely face to the earth, and spurns with her foot the despised waters of the ocean ; or when the same star flying the constellation of the watery Fish, descends in sadness from the sky, into the wintry waves, they