

often seen for sale on the local markets, and is certain to deter the average person from eating honey altogether.

On no account should honey be liquefied by the direct application of heat, and it is extremely important that the temperature should not exceed 140° F. If it is necessary to liquefy bulk honey, this may be done by immersing the vessel in water which is brought gradually to 150°. At this temperature the honey will melt. Clover honey readily liquefies at about 140°. The process of liquefaction cannot be hurried, and if the mass of honey does not melt quickly, then it must be allowed to remain in the water from three to four hours. On no account apply greater heat. Too much stress cannot be placed on this point, as on it depends future sales and repeat orders. An ordinary washing-boiler is an excellent vessel to use where granulated honey is to be melted, but be sure that the tins are firmly soldered before immersing them. In order that the containers may not come in contact with the boiler it is advisable to place one or two small boards on the bottom of the copper. Place the tin to be heated on the boards, and exercise care in filling the boiler with water. When this has been done heat may be gently applied until the mass is dissolved. Liquefying honey is a tedious process at the best of times, but if good results are to be obtained the necessary amount of time must be spent on the operation.

THE POULTRY-RUN.

F. C. BROWN, Chief Poultry Instructor.

THE BREEDING-PENS.

No time should now be lost in mating up the breeding-pens, especially with the heavier breeds. True, there is time enough yet before commencing hatching operations as regards both the heavy and light breeds, but it is always advisable to have the birds mated well ahead, so that they may be well settled down before the eggs are required for hatching purposes. It will generally be found that August is the best month to hatch out the dual-purpose birds, such as Orpingtons, Rocks, and Wyandottes, and a month later for Leghorns, Minorcas, &c. It should always be remembered that it is more profitable to have the young stock brought out on the early rather than on the late side. Besides being more difficult to rear, the late-hatched birds seldom grow to the desired size. They