

How shall we prepare rennet, for use in cheese-making? Dip a sufficient quantity of whey from a sweet curd, or one-half gallon for each rennet to be used; heat is up to the boiling point, over a slow fire, and skim off all the albumen that rises to the surface.

Set the whey by until co'd, then turn the whey off from the albuminous matter at the bottom of the vessel, and to each half gallon of whey add one rennet and sufficient salt so that there will always be a small quantity of salt undissolved. By rubbing the rennets three or four times each day, for as many days, the liquid will be of sufficient strength for use.

Strain this into a jar to be kept for daily use, always keepin. it supplied with salt undissolved.

Every time before dipping out for use, stir the liquid thoroughly.

The daily stirring will make the rennet of uniform strength, and also aid its keeping.

The rennet skins may be salted, and again dried, or put into another jar with half the quantity of whey first used, and by soaking and rubbing as before directed the liquid will, after a few days, be of about equal strength with that obtained at the first soaking, and may be strained into the jar with it.

The skins may now be returned to the jar, and sufficient whey added to cover them, a weight put on to keep them under, and sufficient salt to reach above the liquid.

The rennets will remain perfectly sweet any length of time, or until the jar may be wanted for a new batch of rennets. Then for each new rennet add a half gallon of whey as before; give the old skins a thorough rubbing and rinsing, after which they may be thrown away.

In preparing rennet for use in cheesemaking, two precautions are necessary. First. Every rennet should be carefully examined, so that no impure or tainted rennet will be put into the batch; and second, salt undissolved should always be kept in the jar while preparing it for use, and also in the jar from which the daily supply is taken.

APIARY IN JUNE.

June is the swarming month in the Apiary, and at least one new colony should be expected from each old stock. A hive from which no swarm issues should be examined. If they refused to leave for want of a queen, they will usually be found weak, when it is best to drive them out and unite them with some other stock. If a colony is strong a new queen, or a cell containing a queen, can be introduced from some other hive. If a hive has failed to swarm from diseased brood, drive them into an empty hive to commence anew. When two swarms issue at the same time, they are apt to settle together. To prevent this, sprinkle the bees of one hive with water, as they are about to start, which may be usually discovered by the commotion about the entrance of the hive a few moments before flying. The sprinkling will delay them until the first swarm can be hived. The first issue from a hive is usually large enough for a good colony, the second half as large, the third a quarter, consequently two of the second, or four of the third will be needed to make a swarm equal to the first. If second swarms issue late in the month, it is advisable to make one strong

stock by uniting two. It can be readily done within a day or two after issuing. It has been proposed to prevent the issuing of a second swarm by returning the old queen to the hive. This would on y be likely to end in one of the following results: The queen might destroy all the royal cells, and go on laying eggs for three or four weeks, until another swarm had matured, when she would issue, leading out a second swarm. Or she might leave the royal cells undisturbed and issue the next day, taking with her a small swarm. Or she might entirely disappear without being heard of again; at any rate her presence would not be likely to prevent a second swarm. Prevention can be accomplished in the moveable frame hive, by cutting out the queen cells after the first swarm has issued, and after the young queen has taken her place, and not allowing any such to be perfected. If a second swarm can not be well disposed of otherwise, return it to the old stock. Hive it first, carry it near the old stand, and let it remain until next morning, when all the queens but one will usually be destroyed, as well as the supernumeraries in the parent hive. Shake out the swarm, and find and secure the queen; then put a few bees at the entrance, with something on which the rest may creep there, and they will all readily enter. All new swarms should be kept shaded during the middle of the day. When bees cluster in a crowd at the outside of the hive, it is time to add boxes to receive surplus honey. If the honey is intended for home consumption, a wood box will be sufficient; for marketing those with glass sides are preferable. They should not be more than five inches deep. The bees will work in them more readily if pieces of nice white comb are placed on the top. They can be fastened by dipping one edge in melted beeswax, and applying it before it cools. Old colonies should be induced to begin in the boxes before they swarm, as the bees will be more likely to finish up the work, than to begin after swarming, especially if the colony be not very strong. Remove the boxes as soon as filled. It is not usually advisable to put on boxes immediately after hiving; the bees are likely to rear bread and store bee bread in them. It is safe to put them on after the swarm has been hived three or four days.—*American Agriculturist*.

REARING FOWL FOR MARKET AND EGGS.

THE BEST BREED TO REAR FOR MARKET.

The best breed of fowls to rear for the market, or as egg producers, depends upon locality; for while, in some places, one variety is deemed the best, in others it would prove the reverse. Our own opinion is that, for a market fowl, the Brahmas and Cochins will, under almost all circumstances, prove the most desirable, they being less liable to disease, feathering up quickly, and can be bred to weigh, at from four to six months of age, eight to ten pounds. Another good table fowl is the Dorking (cock) crossed with the Brahma (hen). The flesh of this cross is sweet and nutritious, and acquires at early age the plumpness of the Dorking at maturity. There are other breeds, however, which are said to be desirable to rear for the table. Many claim that the French breeds of fowls are of this number; but this we very much doubt, as their flesh lacks the buttery, golden colour that attracts the