HOW PALACE WAS TAKEN.

Chinese Asked for an Armistice and Then Attacked Legations.

A despatch to the London Morning Post from Pekin, via Chefoo, says that the Tsung-li-Yamen on August 12 requested a conference with the Ministers, with the view to bringing about peace, the request was refused, as there was nobody on either side who was authorized to treat. That night there was the longest fusillade of the siege, the firing lasting twelve hours. On August 14 the Tsun-li-Yamen begged to be excused from holding a conference, saying the members were too busy. The board wrote that they had forbidden further firing on the Legations, and that they would court-martial any who disobeyed, but that evening there was the sharpest general firing. Many shells fell in the Legation. Seven hundred Americans attacked the Imperial palace on Aug. 15, and captured the four courts. The American flag is flying on the Imperial Chinese Library. The Imperial Bank has been protected.

GEN. GASELEE'S REPORT.

A despatch from London says:—Gen. Gaselee, the commander of the British forces at Pekin, has telegraphed to the War Office as follows:—

"At a conference on August 12, it was agreed that the allies should concentrate within [illegible] miles of Pekin, August 14, and the assault should begin August 15. The attack, however, commenced early in the morning of August 14, and our troops had to make a forced march of [illegible] miles from Tungchow in great heat.

"We were on the extreme left, and attacked the south east gate of the Chinese city. There was practically no opposition, as we were not expected at that point.

"The Indian troops broke down and rushed the gate and I entered with cavalry and guns. I then sent other cavalry and the Punjab Infanty to the Temple of Heaven to secure our left flank and camping ground, and with the other corps pushed on towards the Legations.

"At 3 o'clock we got on the canal opposite the water gate and were signalled from the wall held by the Legationers.

"I, with a portion of the staff and seventy Indians, rushed across the almost dry moat and entered through the water gate without loss. We found all well in the Legations. Macdonald immediately showed me around the positions with the view of further action.

"In the meantime our field artillery had been brought up to bombard the central gate of the Tartar city; but a sortie by the Americans and Russians of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment, and the gate fell into our hands.

"Two field guns were then brought into the Legation, and the rest were sent back to the Temple of Heaven. At about five in the afternoon the Americans, under Gen. Chaffee, entered the Legation, and then we moved on towards the central gate of the Tartar city for the night.

"By nightfall we had four hundred men in the Legation."

Here apparently some words are missing.

"During the evening at the Temple of Heaven we were engaged, and, after inflicting heavy losses, we occupied the south gate of the Chinese city."

YUNG LU'S OATH.

Swore To Murder All The Foreigners With Aid of Boxers.

A despatch from Hong Kong, says:—A prominent reformer has obtained from the Yamen runners a letter from General Yung-Lu, commander-in-chief of the Northern armies, to General Tung-Fu-Siang, commanding the Kan-Su troops, saying:—

"It is not convenient to accomplish my secret orders," and proceeding:—

"The foreign devils, counting their superior strength in warships and guns, have dared to exert all their power to rob and insult us, but their populations are small and entirely dependent on the Chinese productions. China now possesses cannon and rifles and plenty of well-trained troops. I don't fear the foreigners. In the case of San-Mun, I refused Italy, with the result that nothing was taken. It is evident that the foreign devils are cowards. I and Prince Tuan recently obtained the help of millions of Boxers possessing magic boldness. I swear to murder all foreigners, with the assistance of the Boxers, who are supplied with arms."

General Tung-Fu-Siang in his reply, which was also obtained, says he is of the same opinion, and places the Kan-Su troops at General Yung-Lu's disposal.

LIEUT. CORDUA GUILTY.

Sentence on the Accused Postponed for the Present.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The trial of Lieut. Cordua, formerly of the Transvaal artillery, on the charge of being concerned in the plot to kidnap General Lord Roberts, was concluded to-day. The prisoner was found guilty of all the counts in the indictment against him, but sentence was deferred until the finding of the court should be confirmed by Lord Roberts.

Col. Godfrey, the judge, in summing up, caused a sensation by declaring that a violation of parole was unpunishable with death.

A period of 43 minutes was occupied in considering the verdict.

SIFTON SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Formal Commitment in the London Murder Case.

A despatch from London, Oct. 3, says:—Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert were this afternoon committed for trial at the September assizes on the charge of murdering Jos. Smith. The proceedings were of a purely formal nature, and no statement was made nor argument offered by the defence.

The 1,301 pages of testimony were produced and verified under oath by the stenographer. Counsel for the defence waived the reading of the evidence, and Squire Smyth committed both prisoners for trial. The assizes open September 24. The evidence taken at the preliminary investigation is nearly 260,000 words, and makes a very bulky volume.

A cable from the War Office to-day states that Cadets R. J. McLaren and F. P. Myles, who entered the Royal Military College in 1898, have been given commissions in the West Yorkshire and Leicestershire regiments respectively, and are to report for duty at the War Office as soon as possible.

MORE TROOPS NECESSARY.

A despatch from Cologne, says:—Semi-official Berlin telegrams to the Cologne Gazette strenuously dispute the contention of the party opposed to the Government and the army that there is no need to send further reinforcements to China. The correspondent says:—"We have not to deal with the local revolutionary elements in Pekin, but must impose our terms on the whole Empire."

Shanghai are reassembling about Peitsang, after the advance of the allies had thrust them aside. Possibly, there is still a considerable Chinese army in the field between Pekin and Tien-Tsin. If so, a portion of the mixed contingents with the reinforcements now hurrying from the coast will be required to again clear the road.

STEP NEARER ST. HELENA.

Paul Kruger's Proclamation Counter to That of Roberts.

A despatch from London, says:—President Kruger, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques to the Daily Express, has issued a proclamation counter to the latest proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. The Transvaal President says:—

"It will help you nothing to lay down your arms or to leave the commandoes. Every step homeward means a step nearer St. Helena."

WILL POUR IN TROOPS.

Capture of Pekin Makes No Difference to Russia.

A despatch from Odessa says:—The capture of Pekin will not make the slightest difference in the regular despatch of Russian troops to the far East. The military authorities continue to charter extra troopships in every available quarter. Fifteen transports are now in berth here, destined for the East. The suburban camps and city barracks are filled with troops arriving for embarkation. Troops from a number of the central and northern Governments are arriving here on account of the congestion of military traffic on the Siberian railway.

THE MANITOBA HARVEST.

Wheat Will Yield Much Higher Than Was Expected.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—The Manitoba harvest is now well advanced, and reports from all sources state that wheat will yield much higher than was expected. Cutting will be over in about ten days throughout Southern Manitoba. On the Emerson branch cutting is reported as completed. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the wheat has now been cut in Manitoba, while about 50 per cent. of the crop has been harvested in the Territories.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Newsy Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

The Hull-Ottawa relief fund has been closed.

Killarney, Man., had a destructive hailstorm Thursday.

Hamilton had a lively electric storm Thursday morning.

Twenty-two delegates from Kansas are at Regina, N. W. T.

The steamer Mayflower was burned at Penetang yesterday.

Cameron's warehouse at Brockville has been destroyed by fire.

Harvesters are wanted at Hartney, Deloraine and Carberry, Man.

Labor candidates will figure in the municipal elections at London.

Henry Piper, prostrated by a sunstroke at London last Friday, is dead.

There has been 24 business failures this week in Canada, against 26 a year ago.

Mr. Arthur Dewdney, of Harvey township, was struck by lightning and killed.

Nathaniel Parsons, of Jarvis, Ont., was fatally injured by a threshing machine.

Ulrich Rupprecht, a German, committed suicide on his wife's grave Norwich.

G. T. R. pictures have been awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

The Canadian Horticultural Society, in session at Montreal, will meet next year at London.

Abraham Creamer, carpenter, was kill by a fall while at work at Port Hope on Thursday.

French-Acadians in convention at Arichat, C. B., sent a loyal message to the Queen on Friday.

Lt.-Col. Stone, who has resigned the inspectorship of artillery for Canada, sails for England to-morrow.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada has closed at Victoria, B. C.

A Bolton district farmer has sold a 11 months' old calf to E. S. Kelly of Yellow Springs, Ohio, for $1,000.

Thirty Icelandic emigrants from the Northwestern States, passed through Winnipeg Saturday for Edmonton.

Jesse Merriam, 18 years old, was struck by a L. E. & D. R. R. train at Blenheim, Ont., and fatally injured.

Capt. William Wood, of the barge Masso, was fatally crushed by a freight train at Point St. Charles, Que.

Neepawa, Man., farmers expect 20 bushels to the acre. Receipts at the elevators there will reach 400,000 bushels.

The charge of murder preferred against three residents of Perkin's Mills, Que., has been dismissed at Hull.

James Patton Jr., charged with personating at the polls at Hamilton, brought back from Buffalo, was discharged yesterday.

Prof. Robertson, of the Department of Agriculture, is at Grimsby in connection with the cold storage export of fruit.

Mrs. H. E. Hawkins, of Hamilton, is suing to have R. A. Sprague of Winnipeg, removed as executor of her husband's estate, valued at $11,000.

Rev. H. P. Whidden, late pastor of Galt Baptist Church, and now a professor of Brandon College, was given a farewell and presentation at Galt yesterday.

N. De Struve, Russian Consul at Montreal, and A. Paikrt, Hungarian Agricultural Commissioner, are visiting the Brandon, Man., experimental farm and district.

A yacht, with a party of five from St. Simon, Que., was capsized in the lower St. Lawrence yesterday and three of the party drowned, Capt. Foster, P. and C. Marin.

Dr. J. G. Evans, of Kingston, claims he discovered the use of bioxide of sodium as an absorbent of poisonous gases and which the French Academy is now making a furore over.

The Ogilvie Milling Company now estimate Manitoba's wheat yield at 20,000,000 bushels. The full crop, with the acreage under cultivation this season, should have been 40,000,000.

A Rochester woman, claiming to be the mother of young Marshall, drowned off the steamer North King, made a demand for his wages and clothing at Kingston on Thursday. It was refused.

Ald. J. B. Oke, of Peterboro', will go to England for the Dominion Government, to investigate the complaints regarding the condition in which fruit shipped in cold storage reaches the British market.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has just issued another part of its report for June, covering the unrevised returns of imports and exports for the past year, tariff changes in other countries, etc.

The Railway Committee of the British Columbia Legislature has thrown out the application of the Lake Bennett Railway Company for a charter to build an opposition road to the White Pass Railway from Dyea to Bennett.

Lieutenant Gordon B. Johnson, Royal Engineer, son of Mayor Johnson, of Belleville, has been ordered by cable from the Adjutant-General of the army, London, to join his regiment at Chatham, England, on September 1st.

UNITED STATES.

Proposed improvements to Lincoln Park, Chicago, will cost over $1,000,000.

All Chicago is being decorated for the Grand Army of the Republic convention.

Over $20,000,000 in gold was shipped to Europe from the United States last week.

Students and professors of the University of Chicago, favour the shirt waist for men.

Over 1,000 horses were shipped from New Orleans yesterday for the British army in South Africa.

The Liberty Congress of the American League of Anti-Imperialists at Indianapolis yesterday, endorsed Bryan.

Judge Taft, chief of the United States Philippine Commission, reports a "satisfactory condition of things on the whole."

The year ending June 30 was the banner year for all western railroads according to President Hill, of the Northern Pacific.

Charles Geiger, a painter, was run over and killed by a train at Lockport, N.Y., Thursday. The step of a car struck the ladder on which Geiger was at work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left London for Homburg near Frankfort-on-the-Maine to return Sept. 1st.

The court at Grand Rapids, Mich., is being asked to dissolve the partnership of the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company, of Manister. The interest involved amount to $4,000,000, including heavy lumber interests in Canada.

GENERAL.

France is negotiating for a million tons of coal from Norfolk, Eng.

Ex-Premier Crispi says Italy should search for new fields in the Orient.

Begian capitalists intend to build at Antwerp the largest shipyard on the continent.

The troubles of Italy's new king have commenced with a difference with his Ministers.

A youth is under arrest at Leipsic who admits having conspired to kill King Albert of Saxony.

The foreign population of Shanghai in May, is said, to have been 6,774, of which 562 were Americans.

The Cape Colony Assembly has granted leave of absence to Cecil Rhodes for the session. He is in poor health.

The illness of the Empress Frederick is proving very serious according to a despatch from Frankfort.

The Anglo-American Society of London says "overthrow the Sultan and stop the massacres in Armenia."

Sir A. H. Hardinge, British Consul-General at Zanzibar, has been appointed British Minister at Teheran.

The Japanese Government has finally agreed to allow foreigners to hold stock in railways within the Empire.

Over 5,000 firemen from all parts of the world participated in the contests in the international exhibition of fire apparatus at Paris yesterday.

Vice-Admiral Fournier reports to the Admiralty that the loss of the torpedo boat destroyer Framee, off Cape St. Vincent, in collision with the battleship Brennus, was due to the defective working of her helm.

WILL REATTEST THEM.

Militia Department's Instructions to Col. Otter.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—The period of service of the first contingent will terminate in October, and in reply to Col. Otter's request for instructions, he will doubtless be advised to reattest the men for further short term in the field should they be required. In official circles it is not considered any of the men—much as their friends would like to see them in Canada again—will ask for their discharge, although they would be entitled to it. There is just a possibility that the regiment will be ordered home before October.

Lieut. Ecclestone, in charge of the Canadian postal corps in South Africa, writing to Dr. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General, states that Sergt. R. Johnston, of Winnipeg, a member of the postal staff, has been invalided to Netley after a severe attack of enteric fever. Murray, of the London division, has been detailed for duty with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and has rendered such good service that he has been recommended for promotion to the rank of sergeant-major. India has sent a postal contingent of four dusky natives to South Africa to look after the India work. The Australian postal men quit sorting letters to get into the fighting line, with the result that they had to be replaced with another postal staff from Australia. The Canadian postal corps stands as the pioneer contingent from the colonies and their good work is warmly commended.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—At the Western Cattle yards to-day there was a total of 47 loads, including 200 cattle, 700 hogs, and 250 sheep and lambs.

The market was dull, and prices remained unchanged. The majority of the offerings were left over.

Some choice lots of export cattle were offered, but there was very little trading. Prices remained steady at $4.80 to $5.12 1-2 per cwt.

In butchers' cattle the supply was equal to the demand. Choice selections were quoted at $4.35 to $4.50 per cwt. Inferior grades were practically unsaleable.

In shape and lambs the offerings were moderate, and the demand slow. Choice export sheep were quoted at $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt.

The hog market was steady, the bulk of the arrivals being held over.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$4 50	$5 12 1-2
Butcher, choice do.	4 00	4 50
Butcher, medi., to good.	3 25	3 90
Butcher, inferior.	2 80	3 15
Stockers, per cwt.	2 00	2 75
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3 75	4 25
Spring lambs, each.	3 00	3 75
Bucks, per cwt.	2 50	3 00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25 00	50 00
Calves, each.	2 00	5 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6 00	6 25
Light hogs, per cwt.	5 12 1-2	5 37 1-2
Sows.	3 00	3 00
Stags.	2 00	2 25

THE STREET MARKET.

Two hundred bushels of fall wheat, red and white, were sold on the street to-day at 70 to 71c per bushel; one load of barley sold for 41 1-2c per bushel; two hundred bushels of oats were sold, the old bringing 32c and the new 28c per bushel. Another large hay market prevailed to-day, twenty loads being sold at from $12 to $13.50 per ton.

Wheat, wht., straight.	$0 70
Wheat, red.	0 70
Wheat, goose.	0 60
Wheat, spring.	0 00
Oats, old.	0 32
Oats, spring.	0 00
Barley.	0 00
Hay, old, per ton.	12 00
Hay, new, per ton.	12 00
Straw, per ton.	0 00
Dressed hogs.	7.75
Butter, in lb. rolls.	0 18
Eggs, new laid.	0 13
Chickens, per pair.	0 50
Turkeys, per lb.	0 11
Ducks, each.	0 30
Potatoes, new, per bu.	0 35
Beef, hindquarters.	7 00
Beef, forequarters.	4 00
Beef, carcase.	5 50
Mutton.	5 00
Lamb, spring, per lb.	0 12

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—There is a better movement, and values are steady. Dealers were selling to retailers to-day as follows:—Dairy, tubs, 17 to 18c for choice, 14 to 15c for second quality; small dairy, lb prints, 18 to 19c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 20 to 21c; lbs., 21 to 22c.

Cheese—Dealers here quoting new at 11c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 28.—At the Cheese Board to-day 2,402 boxes were boarded, of which 1,320 were coloured, balance white. Business was not very brisk, 10 1-2c being the best offer. At this price McGregor bought 390 coloured and 90 white; Derbyshire, 340 coloured and 250 white; Webster, 185.

Kingston, Aug. 28.—Special—At the Cheese Board 399 boxes of white and 445 boxes of coloured cheese were boarded. The buyers were Messrs. Scott, Murphy, Alexander, Thompson, Bissell and Crawford. Mr. Alexander bought 210 boxes of cheese at 10 5-8c a lb. The bidding started at 10c; many salesmen refused 10 1-2c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Market firm on all provisions. Dressed hogs unchanged. Lard very firm. At farmers' waggons choice will bring $7.50 to $8, according to quality, for butchers' use.

PRODUCE.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 7 to 7 1-2c; long clear bacon, car lots, 8 1-2c; ton lots, 8 1-2c; case lots, 8 3-4c to 9c; short cuti pork, $18.50; heavy mess, $16.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 11 1-2c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 1-2c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 10 1-2c; smoked backs, 13c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c; tubs, 8 1-2 to 8 3-4c; pails, 8 3-4 to 9c.

Eggs—Offering free, and market without much change. Some real choice eggs are bringing 13c, but the usual run is from 12 to 12 1-2c. No. 2 hot weather eggs sell at 9 to 10c. Dealers here are buying choice eggs at 11c delivered.

Potatoes—An easy market, and lower prices looked for. At farmers' waggons dealers here are buying at 30 to 35c, and sell out of store at about 40 to 45c per bush.

Beans—Choice, hand-picked beans are worth from $1.70 to $1.75.

Honey—Firm. Dealers are paying 6 to 7c outside. Dealers quote from 8 to 9c per lb. for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins. Comb honey sells here at $1.50 to $1.75 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Very little being brought here. No. 1 timothy will bring $8.75 to $9 outside.

Baled Straw—Car lots are quoted at $5 to $5.50, on track.

Eggs—Sell at about 12 to 12c for Canada, 99's.

FIGHTING IN ASHANTI.

Flying Column Succeeds In Reaching Kumassi.

A despatch from Bekwai says:—The column under Lieut.-Col. Burroughs, consisting of 750 men, which started for Kumassi on the 4th, returned here yesterday, having reinforced the Kumassi garrison and revictualled it for two months.

Three old stockades erected by the enemy near Kumassi were attacked and destroyed. The enemy fought desperately, and waited to meet the bayonet charge.

On the night of Aug. 7, Lieut.-Col. Burroughs made an attack on the Ashanti war camp, one mile from Kumassi. The enemy were surprised, and large numbers were killed with the bayonet and sword. No firing took place. The camp and stockades were destroyed.

The enemy defeated by Major Reddon on July 30 moved south and were surprised by levies from Insuaim, who captured their women and children. The latter are now under the protection of a British officer. The Denkera levies, 3,000 strong, are feeling themselves on the Ashanti farms north of Bekwai. They are accompanied by an escort of the West African Frontier force.

The punishment which is being dealt out to the enemy, though gradual, will not soon be forgotten by them. Two more flying columns start this week for a destination unknown.

Recent fighting proves that the rebel forces have now quitted the vicinity of Kumassi, and it will be necessary to inflict on them two or three more defeats before the country south of the Ashanti capital can be considered clear of rebels. After this part of the country has been cleared it is probable that the rebel forces will cease hostilities.

A telegram from Colonel Willcocks, received at the Colonial Office states that Lieut.-Col. Burroughs' column consisted of 750 native soldiers.

Describing his night attack on the stockades and the rebel camp the official account says:—"Before the enemy could quit the rebel camp the flying column was on them and they killed a large number, all with the bayonet and the sword. The rebel forces were severely punished."

DE WET BURIES HIS GUNS.

Gets Back In Orange River Colony With 300 Men

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received from Lord Roberts the following:—

"Paget reports from Hanmanskraal that Baden-Powell engaged Grobler's rear guard all day yesterday. Grobler was driven back east of Kruger's river. Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name. During the fight Baden-Powell's advance force and that of the enemy ranged into each other, the Rhodesians losing Colonel Spreckley and four men killed and seven wounded. Many of the Boers were killed or wounded. They were at Cyferkuil that morning. Plumer and Hickman were easily pushing them.

"It seems certain that De Wet, finding it hopeless to make his way eastward, has recrossed the Vaal River with a few men, with the intention of returning to the Orange River Colony. His force is in a broken condition, from the effects of Bethlehem with its 2,000 men. He certainly has been buried and his following cannot be more than a few hundred.

"It is stated that Grobler's small bodyguard has crossed the Komaati river on his way to Kruger at Machadodorp."

7,000 SINCE JANUARY.

Boer Losses Have Been Heavy the Past Few Months.

A despatch from Middelburg says:—From some official papers which have been found it appears that the Transvaal Boers suffered losses between January 2 and June 20 to the total of over 7,000. Of these the deaths numbered 1,090.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

Success of The Allies Has Brought Mandarins to Time.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch from Hong Kong to the Central News says the news of the success of the allies has spread rapidly in South China, and has caused a wonderful change in the attitude of the Mandarins, who are now very energetic in protecting foreigners.

On the Farm.

KNOW THE WEEDS.

It has come to be very popular in Canada of late to say that we are in the midst of a "growing time." If our readers will pardon us for borrowing the phrase, we will refer to another way in which we are just at present experiencing a growing time, and indicate a practical way in which we may improve some of the opportunities which it presents. The growing time we refer to is this, the season of activity in the vegetable creation—a season when we are afforded so many chances of observing and studying plant life which surrounds us.

There is no doubt that a more careful observance of the habits of our crops during the growing season would be very amply fraught with profit, but, laying that question aside, we will come a little closer to what we have in mind and press the question which calls forth this article, viz., "You Know the Weeds?" Candidly, we must admit that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written and done to secure greater attention to the weed nuisance, there is still a large number of farmers who continue to stumble over the same weeds season after season, but who never think of finding out, what the habits of their habits of life how to subdue them, or, in fact, anything about them. When a weed in not very long with them, they simply take no more of it. When it becomes thought to be in the way they study to know what it is, and about the time they get to be really bad they have discovered that it is one of their old enemies.

Why is this? Simply because many farmers have not yet learned to take sufficient pains to acquaint themselves with the weed nuisance.

Now, it is certainly a easy task to acquaint oneself with the twenty or thirty weed plants which are likely to do more or less harm, and to know them out as they appear, that they be forced into an acquaintance that they have become established, and we have all the fun of going to work to eradicate them.

This is the season of the year to look about and see what's growing on the farm and in the neighborhood. A man who keeps his eyes open will often meet with some surprises. We think carelessly and complacently we often hear farmers declare that "there are no bad weeds in this part of the country." This foolish ego is often very expensive.

CIDER MAKING HINTS.

The present season with its promising apple crop will undoubtedly see a great deal of cider and vinegar made. The prevailing idea that cider made from any kind of apples will result in a great deal of poor vinegar, and consequently poor vinegar is specially is this true in seasons of premature dropping is more so than usual. An attempt will doubtedly be made to utilize the partially matured fruit by making it into cider. This may be the best way of disposing of it, but good vinegar cannot be expected from such fruit. It will be thin and watery and if made from it will contain a small percentage of acetic acid. As pickles require 4 to 4 1-2 per cent acetic acid, vinegar made from cider must be tested before being used.

As the amount of acetic acid in vinegar will depend primarily on the percentage of sugar which the apples contains, it can easily be seen that to have the best cider and vinegar, well-developed apples containing enough sugar to make 6 per cent alcohol must be used. It should not be of the very sour nor of the very sweet. Some Smith's Cider, Snow and other class are the best. By judiciously mixing sweet and high-class project results.

Another element of success is a clean cider mill. Of course to date cider makers have had machinery and keep their mills and presses perfectly clean. In many of the apple-growing districts there are small mills and presses. These are seldom in the best condition. All apple pomace should be disposed of as quickly as possible and not allowed to decay near the mill. The mill, rollers and the presses should be cleaned frequently and fumigated, if possible, by the use of burning sulphur. If the pomace cannot be used for stock feed, it should be hauled and spread upon the land as fertilizer where it will be of the most benefit. The tanks and utensils used about the mill, where fumigation is impossible, should be scrubbed with lye from wood ashes or a strong solution of potash.

If the utensils are so old that the rust or smell cannot be removed by this process, it pays to abandon them and get new ones. Where satisfactory conditions concerning surroundings cannot be obtained, it is best to take the apples to the cider mill, have them worked up at once and take the pomace home the same day. This prevents the absorption of objectionable odors and reduces to a minimum the evil effects of a poorly-kept cider mill.

After the juice has been extracted