

Notwithstanding the successful grape culture of recent years, here is the recipe for making the "fine sparkling Catawba" so popular in the United States. One hundred pounds of raisins, thirty five gallons of sweet cider, 100 gallons of water, three pints of yeast; ferment for twelve days, then add twelve gallons of honey, twelve gallons of clean spirit, one grain of ambergris, rubbed well with two ounces of sugar; then four gallons of Jamaica rum, twelve ounces of orris root, and fine the whole with three quarts of boiled milk, added while hot. Now for claret: Five gallons of boiled cider, two gallons of spirits, five gallons of water, two ounces of powdered catechu, or two drops of sulphuric acid to the gallon, to suit the taste. Color with tincture of logwood. And, if you prefer sherry: Ten gallons of cider, four ounces of bitter almonds, one gallon of honey, two ounces of mustard. Boil for ten minutes, then add one-half pint of spirit of orris root, two ounces of essence of cassia, and three quarts of rum. It is stated, in addition, that Jamaica rum is to be preferred, as this wine is often prepared for the auctions, but the amount of spirit becomes an important item, owing to its cost; therefore, when this is kept in view, tincture of grains of paradise should be substituted for spirits. But here is the recipe for port, which is used so freely by the gentlemen of the old school, who "always get the best,"—the best prescribed so freely by physicians: Twenty gallons of cider, two gallons of honey, two ounces of carbonate of soda, one and one-half gallons of strong tincture grains of paradise, five ounces of powdered catechu. Color with logwood or burnt sugar. A small portion of spirit will improve it. The carbonate of soda is to neutralize the acid in the cider, which, if allowed to remain, would present too large a proportion of acid for good port. In addition to these recipes, "published for the trade," are others for manufacturing seven kinds of brandy, besides the cognac, some of which are really frightening, seven kinds of whisky, two kinds of gin, five kinds of rum, and ten different kinds of wine.

#### MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN NOTES.

Valuable building stone has been found within a few miles of Winnipeg. It resembles the Ohio blue stone, and has been submitted to the various tests as regards pressure, absorption, tensile strain by frosts, etc., all of which it stood most satisfactorily. In the second bed the stone is found to be soft and well adapted for carving or sawing. Exposure to the air, however, hardens it. In these respects, it much resembles the soft white stone found at Junction City, Kansas, used for building and paving.—Mr. W.

W. Ogilvie, the wheat king of the North-West, through his Winnipeg agent, Mr. W. F. Alloway, recently purchased 18,000 bushels wheat at Morris, Man., for 70c. per bushel.—Mr. Carruthers of Dominion City, Manitoba, has purchased the engine lately used in Bell & McKay's saw mill at Morris, Messrs. Bell & McKay being about to erect a larger one.—Mr. A. R. Chisholm, of Winnipeg, is trying experiments in tanning, and, if successful, intends to start a tannery at Edmonton, N. W. T. Messrs. Frost & Wood are erecting a warehouse for the sale of their agricultural implements at Emerson, Man.—The Hudson Bay Company have let a contract to Mr. Alex. Robinson for the taking out of 200 tons of coal on Mr. Grant's property at Edmonton, N. W. T.—Mayor Carney of Emerson, Man., has gone to Ottawa for the purpose of asking the Dominion Government to pay one-half the cost of building the free traffic bridge across the Red River at that place. The bridge is nearly completed, and it is hoped will prove of great advantage to immigrants; hence the demand for government assistance. Mr. F. W. Felson is about to erect a \$3,000 hotel at Emerson, Man.—Wm. J. Mitchell, of Toronto, has disposed of his drug business, and is now removing to Winnipeg, where he enters into partnership with Mr. D. Trott, already established in the same line.—Messrs. Young & Jackson, clothing and dry goods merchants, Winnipeg, have sold out to Mr. Lewis Arnett, proprietor of an opposition store; real estate is the motor which is drawing this well-known firm from the circle of their dry goods acquaintances.

DEATH OF THE EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR LETELLIER.—After a lingering illness, Lieutenant-Governor Letellier died at his residence at Rivière Ouelle, on the 28th ulto., aged 60. The deceased statesman had been during the whole course of his political career connected with the Liberal party. During the administration of Mr. Mackenzie, in which he held a portfolio, and was the leader of his Quebec countrymen in the Senate, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and, in what will be generally acknowledged by impartial historians to have been the conscientious discharge of his duties, was compelled to change the administration which he found in office. The result was a violent conflict between the contending parties in the Province of Quebec, consequent on a dissolution of the Legislature, and the return of a House in which parties were nearly balanced. There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Letellier acted strictly within his constitutional authority, and in accordance with which statesmen of all parties in England have acknowledged to be the privilege of the representative of the Crown. He was nevertheless, on the pretence that his usefulness was gone, dismissed from his high office, thus establishing a precedent that cannot but have its effect on future Lieutenant-Governors. Shortly after his dismissal from office his health gave way, and the country has now to deplore the loss of an able and conscientious statesman. Several delegates from various places attended the funeral on Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

SILK.—Much attention, says the *Graphic* of New York, has been devoted to establishing silk manufacture in the United States, and with considerable success. There has always been one drawback, however, in competing with European, Japanese or Chinese products, and that was the great disparity in the cost of the labor required in reeling the threads off the cocoons. The silkworm can be raised without any extraordinary cost, but the delicate operations to which the natural thread has to be

subjected subsequently can be performed in France for less than one-third what they cost on this continent, and in Asia for less than one-tenth. There is only one way to overcome this drawback, and this is by means of machinery. To invent machinery delicate enough for the performance of the work seemed well nigh impossible at first, but persistence, it is now reported, has had its reward at last, and an electric machine is soon to be put into operation which will place the American silk industry ahead of that of all other countries. It is the story of the watch industry over again. Nobody admitted the possibility of high-priced on this side of the ocean skilled labor competing with the low-priced skilled labor of Switzerland, and so long as it was a question of workman against workman this was correct enough; but when it came to be a question of a machine against a workman the advantage was on the other side.

PAY CASH.—One of the most important lessons to be learned by small consumers and householders from the recent "hard times" is to pay cash for everything bought. Everybody knows how difficult it is, in most cases, to pay bills. It is pleasant to have money in your pocket, and there is no way to secure this desirable result except by spending less than you receive. Nothing assists in this so much as paying for what you get when you get it. When you run a bill you never know exactly what you can afford. It is difficult to keep track of all indebtedness, and you are often tempted to spend money in hand for things that could be dispensed with, and thus incommode yourself when the time of bill settlement arrives. People buy more freely on credit than for cash. When the purse is drawn every time a want is to be satisfied, there is a truer appreciation of the value of what you give and get; but when things are not paid for at the time, there is less appreciation of the cost than of the purchase. In house-keeping, especially, the cash system is cheapest and most pleasant. Pay cash always.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—TO us it seems somewhat extraordinary that, with raw material near at hand and every facility to manufacture, the bulk of the fabrics used in this country should continue to be imported. On examination the greater portion of the woollen goods and cottons imported from England are found to be sophisticated in every way that perverted ingenuity can devise and sold at astonishingly high prices. The aim to promote home industry embracing the erection of factories to give employment to a large number of work people, which lately became a feature of our progress, must ere long greatly benefit this country. However persistently politicians preach agriculture as the proper vocation for Canadians, it is being more fully recognized that while our money is sent elsewhere to employ others to manufacture our articles of consumption our prosperity cannot be satisfactory. It could easily be shown that the English manufactured goods received here for a dollar do not bring over 36 to 40 cents at the place of production, and any policy framed to keep within our own territory the enormous profits this difference represents ought to be heartily sustained. Besides agriculture cannot sustain a large population in the cities and towns of the Dominion, hence the diversified tastes of our people must find employment elsewhere.

CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.—The following statistics of viticulture in Los Angeles county, California, may be of interest to Canadian growers of the grape:

Acres in vines in 1880.....	5,673
Pounds of grapes in 1880.....	53,000,000