

Manitoba.

E. O. Denison has opened a bank at Minnedosa.

R. G. Short, pork packer, Brandon, has assigned.

Lloyd & Co., lumber dealers, St. Boniface, have assigned.

R. C. Moody is opening in the general store business at Selkirk.

Davidson, photographer, of Melita, is removing to Deloraine.

Watson, of Portage la Prairie, is opening a general store at Nesbitt.

J. E. Pulford & Co., hardware, etc., Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

Montgomery & Co., grocers, Brandon, have been sold out by the bailiff.

J. W. Graves, grist mill, Crystal City, has sold out to Graves, Campbell & Co.

Simens, Bros. & Co., bankers, Greta, have been succeeded by Ritz & Widmeyer.

The residence of E. Phillips at Elkhorn was burned on October 9th; loss \$700.

McKim & Mitchell, of Deloraine, shipped two carload of hogs to Winnipeg last week.

W. G. Robinson, dry goods and groceries, Portage la Prairie, has sold out to C. N. Farnsworth.

Newton & Martin, merchants, Rounthwaite, have dissolved partnership, Martin continuing the business.

The boot and shoe stock of M. McNichol, at Brandon, has been sold to Zink Bros. at 47½ on the dollar.

The stock of McBean & McGregor, general storekeepers, at Napinka, has been sold at a rate of 58c on the dollar.

On Tuesday, October 17th, a by-law to raise \$6,000 to build a grist mill and elevator was voted on by the ratepayers of Oak River municipality, and carried by a majority of 14.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Water Works Company is called to meet at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th of October to consider and if thought advisable sanction a by-law of the company which provides for the raising of a sum of money not to exceed \$150,000.

Alberta.

Lethbridge coal captured a prize at the World's Fair in the bituminous section.

The roller flour mills of South Edmonton commenced operations for the season the week before last.

The Indians of the Blood Reserve near Calgary were paid their treaty money by the Government on October 4th.

The Edmonton Times says that a brewery is to be established there next spring by the firm of Doering & Co., of Vancouver.

An offer of 93½ has been made by a Toronto gentleman for the \$15,000 five per cent. debenture issue of the town of Edmonton.

Seventeen of the farmer delegates from the State of Michigan, who visited Alberta recently, have made entry for homesteads in the Hildabury district.

Samples of mica have been taken into Edmonton from near Jasper House. It is said to be found there in large quantities and to be clear and perfect in quality.

F. Fraser Tims, who has been in the general store business at Fort Saskatchewan for a number of years, has given up that line, and is now doing a general commission and insurance business.

The Edmonton Bulletin says, in its last issue: "The tax collector's rolls are made out and the collector is ready for business. The total taxation for the year is \$13,872 on an assessment of \$964,005. The tax is divided as follows: General tax \$7,229.62, frontage tax \$1,675, debenture tax \$1,285.58, Protestant

public school \$2,008.01, Roman Catholic separate school \$642.75, poll tax \$35.31.

The reports of the ravages of wolves on the ranges are more alarming as the cold weather comes on. Last Sunday a cowboy of the Circle rancho while riding the range came across a band of fifteen in chase of a three-year-old steer. The poor brute was pretty well played out, and had large pieces of flesh torn from its sides and flanks when the cowboy came to its assistance. He succeeded in roping and killing one of its assailants, when the others made off and escaped. The wolves seem to be rapidly increasing in numbers, and the prospects are that in the cold weather cattle will be an easy prey to the ravenous beasts.—Lethbridge News.

Northwest Ontario.

The Fort William Journal is now published as a daily paper.

During the season just closing the Fort William Brick and Tile Company have manufactured over 500,000 bricks.

The Port Arthur Herald is advocating the establishment of a paper mill at that town. It claims that all conditions would combine to make such a venture a success.

W. L. Smytho, geologist, of Georgia, United States, accompanied by Thomas Marks and W. W. Russell, left on Tuesday to examine the deposit of hematite iron at Loon Lake. Mr. Smytho is interested in the endeavor to bring about an iron smelter at this point.—Fort William Journal.

Grain and Milling.

From 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of wheat are being marketed daily at Carman, Man.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating The Brandon Farmers' Elevator, Milling and Trading Company, Limited.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have unloaded nearly 500 cars of wheat at their Kewatin mill since the 16th of September.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Co., of London, write as follows on October 2nd:—

Since our last report of the 25th ult., the continued weakness in the American markets has had a depressing influence on this side, and to effect sales 3d to 6d decline has been taken. Sellers are firm and do not press sales, but buyers are scarce. A good business has been done to London in Russian wheats at rather lower prices. American and Indian are still too dear as compared with the Russian wheats.

In the country markets farmers are not anxious to sell, and in Mark Lane to-day English wheat was scarce and firmly held.

Business in Canadian grain remains neglected. Nothing offering in Ontario wheats.

Hard Manitobas—Steady. Shippers ask 27s 6d for October November. A parcel of 1,000 qrs No. 2 has been sold at 27s c.i.f. London.

Barley—Demand for good English malting still maintained. For feeding qualities business has been very quiet and lower to sell. Samples of new Canadian six-rowed barley are on the market but are very thin and poor. The prohibitive price asked by shippers will prevent business in this class of barley. For the new Canadian 22s to 22s 6d per 400 lbs is asked, whereas good Russian barley guaranteed 50 to 51 lbs to the bushel is selling at 14s to 14s 9d per 400 lbs according to position.

Oats—Steady. Canadians apparently not offering. Mixed Americans are offering at 17s, but this is too dear.

Peas—New Canadian peas are offered to London at 27s c.i.f. for prompt shipment, buyers at 25s 9d to 26s. Liverpool and Glasgow show no change.

Hay—Steady, and for near position an advance of 2s 6d per ton has been recorded during

the week. For shipment November to March buyers are not disposed to pay over 25, at which figure some 500 tons to London have been sold to-day. To Liverpool and Bristol we record no change, £1 10s c.i.f. being quoted for the former and £1 17s 6d for the latter.

The Manitoba Loan.

The Government of Manitoba is to be congratulated on the success with which the new provincial four per cent loan has been floated on the London market. The loan was placed on the market on Monday last by the Bank of Scotland, and within a few hours was all subscribed for at par. Leading London financiers had previously expressed the opinion that such a result was impossible, but the outcome has shown that they did not fully appreciate the situation.

Heating With Hot Air.

It is advisable and always economical to use a larger furnace than will just do the work, says an American stove firm, as the saving in fuel and increased durability will show; it is also decidedly advantageous to use two smaller furnaces where the flues are irregularly located and considerably distant.

Houses are frequently built with a narrow front to economize space, but run back very deep, and when built in rows, as in cities, the rear portion is yet narrower, to get air and light, and still deeper, making the use of one furnace inadvisable. This is also applicable to country houses with a very broad front, with rooms each side of a hall, and the flues in the outer walls, where two furnaces will give much better satisfaction and results.

A furnace should be so located that the hot air pipes will be of as nearly equal lengths as possible, shortening, if any, those running towards the northwest, or colder side of the house, making their pitch or ascent as great as possible. Never allow them to run on a level, but dig down and lower the furnace, so as to secure a decided elevation for the pipes, which ensures a more rapid flow of hot air, heating the building more easily and with less fuel. All bends in hot air pipes should be made with round elbows and curves, as air follows a curved line infinitely more freely than an angular line, however easy; they also should invariably round in shape, and those intended for heating downstairs slightly greater in diameter than those for upstairs, a 12-inch pipe being required for downstairs, where a 10-inch pipe would be ample for the same size room above. The upright flues should be round, or square if possible. A flue eight inches in diameter, or 7x7, is of immensely greater power, and has decided advantage over one 4x12. Hot air pipes are usually run directly into the upright flue, making a sharp, abrupt turn for the air. This should not be. Small or long narrow flues should be made larger at the bottom, with a round opening, so that connection can be made by running a round elbow into the bottom, securing a free, easy passage for the air, securing its best effect, and avoiding a loss of heat from slow passage to the register. No furnace will work satisfactorily without a liberal supply of pure cold air. When this air is taken from the cellar, see that the cellar is not hermetically sealed during the winter season. If the floor above is made cold by having a window open, take out one pane of glass and connect a pipe or tube with the opening, and run down to within six or ten inches of the floor. This will enable the furnace to be supplied without discomfort above. When a cold air box or tube is used it should be provided with a damper (but this damper should be made that when shut one-third of the box will be open) so that it can be partly closed when the wind is blowing directly into it, and in size it should be equal to at least two-thirds of the combined area of the hot air outlets.