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General Travelling Agent.

R. M. SIMPSON,  
President.

JACKSON HANBY,  
Mgr. Sheet Music Department.

H. C. BRICE,  
Manager.

# Schaeffer Piano Company,

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### Utilization of Garbage.

As the question of disposing of garbage is under discussion in Winnipeg at present, the following from Iron Age will be of interest. — In several cities of the United States there have been established various forms of crematoria and destructors for garbage, but hitherto this material has not been turned to any very profitable account, as is the case in several European cities. The following details respecting the Livet process of utilizing city refuse will, therefore, be found interesting. This process is being favorably regarded in Europe, where it has been adopted in several quarters:

The Livet apparatus, as described by English journals, involves the rapid and economical generation of heat in furnaces and the utilization of dust and refuse for electric lighting. There is no novelty about the special objects of this process, which are: 1. The disposal of solid town refuse, whether wet or dry, by burning. 2. The utilization of the conversion of the products of the combustion of the said refuse into steam. 3. The employment of the steam so generated for electric lighting, for pumping sewage and for a variety of other purposes. 4. The manufacture of a kind of cement or mortar out of the residue or by products of combustion, or the use of them, in combination with tar or bitumen, for footpaths and sidewalks, or the employment of the clinker for the foundation or bottoming of ordinary roads. The special feature of this furnace is that the form of the flues is such as will utilize the increasing weight of the products of combustion of gases as they travel toward the chimney, promote a high velocity of the air passing through the furnace bars, produce a rapid combustion with intense heat, and cause the gases themselves to pass sufficiently slowly through the flues to part with all their useful heat before they escape into the atmosphere.

The process is greatly facilitated by the fact that the solid refuse of English cities contain about 80 per cent. of mixed clinders and ashes, and thus provides in a great degree the materials for its own ignition and combustion. The method adopted in English cities is to deliver the refuse free of charge at the furnace mouth in a raw state, and shovel feed it into the fire without any preliminary drying, sifting or screening—an important point in the process. There is no unpleasant odor, as the high temperature and great force of draft secure complete combustion. The average quantity of rubbish burned per hour per square foot of grate surface of the Livet generator is 33 pounds, and 4 pounds of water is evaporated per pound of rubbish containing 20 per cent. of moisture. There is an excellent arrangement by which the flues are kept perfectly free and unclogged, even after months of use; the progression of the gases is partially arrested at the end of each flue, and the objectionable light dust is deposited in suitable expansion chambers or pits, which can be cleaned out as required.

The value to a city of an effective apparatus for refuse utilization is shown in the recent installation at Halifax, England, which is equal to the production of current for supplying 10,000 incandescent lamps of 10 candle power for six hours a day, when 3,000 tons or one-third of the rubbish of the city is burned. If the capacity of the plant were equal to burning all the rubbish produced, one lamp to each inhabitant could be supplied for three and a half hours daily.

### Government Crop Report.

The May report of the statisticians of the United States Department of Agriculture, after consolidating the returns, places the condition of winter wheat at 81.4 per cent., as against 86.7 the previous month, a falling off of 5.3 points. In 1893 at the same date the condition was 75.3, a little over two point lower than the previous month. The averages for the principal states are: Ohio, 90; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 89; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 59; and California, 52. While the improvement during most of April has been considerable in most of the states, the damage done by the cold weather in March has been shown to have been more than reported at that time. Advices from Kansas and Nebraska indicate that it has been augmented by drouth and high winds, and much of the area has been abandoned and plowed up and put in other grain. In California the long continued drouth, accompanied a great portion of the time by high winds, has proved disastrous. In other states the plant is doing very well, considering the setback caused by the cold weather.

### Gone Forever.

High prices are gone forever, and while we confidently hope to see better prices in the near future, we never expect to see them at old-time figures. Perhaps there is no greater fallacy in business circles than the idea that low prices are beneficial to business men; on the contrary they are ruinous. They do not benefit the manufacturer—that needs no proof. They do not benefit the jobber, as he is obliged to sell an increased quantity of goods, incurring larger expenses for traveling, store and clerical force than before. It does not benefit the retailer, for the reason that if he sells a hatchet at 65c that cost him 50c, he makes only 15c; whereas, if he sells a hatchet for a dollar that costs him 75c, he makes 25c. The percentage of profit is about the same, but the actual profit is 66 2/3 per cent larger or more. More than this, low prices mean a reduced value for the same amount of business; and it takes the same force of employees to handle the same volume of business. The profit is estimated upon value, and if a store is selling \$100,000 worth of goods per annum, and the value of goods is so reduced that the same bulk of goods amounts to only \$75,000 per annum, the same force will be required to sell the goods and do the work, but it is readily seen the amount of profit left to pay the employees is so much less.—New York Hardware Journal.

### Aroma of Coffee.

The aroma of coffee develops especially during the process of roasting; its fatty oil oxidizes, is burned, and is changed into essential oil, or caffeine, a species of ether that can be isolated by distillation, and which we can sometimes see with the naked eye on the surface of the ordinary infusion. But coffee, like many other natural products, such as wine, tobacco and cocoa, requires a certain length of time after being gathered before it reaches its full maturity. Experience has shown that the development of its aromatic principle is acquired by keeping it in a green state from one crop to another. But it is well known that for about the last half century the caffeine seems to be lacking in the infusion of coffee, which has no longer the exquisite qualities due to its aroma.

If now, on the one hand, we consider that the production of coffee is necessarily limited by the conditions of climate requisite for its growth, and that, on the other hand, the planter, in order to supply the demand which is constantly on the increase, is now obliged to deliver the crop as soon as it is gathered, we can do nothing but infer that the cause of the degeneration of coffee lies in the fact that it is supplied to the trade too soon, while it has not yet developed its constituent principles, and particularly its caffeine.

The inference from this is evident. If we wish that our coffee should regain the quality through which formerly it was considered such an exquisite beverage, we shall have to go back to the traditional process of only supplying it to the trade when the caffeine has acquired its full development, which can only be given to it by time, and by being kept in a green condition from one crop to the next.

We must not, however, expect that dealers are going to follow this rule, but, at any rate, consumers can do it for themselves, by only roasting and using coffee which they have kept in a green condition for at least a year.—New York Herald.

### Pushing the Dairy Interest.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, has left Ottawa for Manitoba and the west. He intends to be in Winnipeg on Tuesday, the 22nd of May, and will address a meeting of the Board of Trade on that occasion on the policy and plan of the department for the extension of dairying throughout Manitoba. He will be at Indian Head on May 24. Moose Jaw will be visited on May 26, when a meeting will be held to discuss the matter of establishing a branch experimental dairy station there. He will visit Regina on Saturday, May 28. One of the travelling dairies being sent out by the Dominion government will commence its tour at Moosomin on May 23. Prof. Robertson will be there on that date, and will also be at Brandon on Tuesday, May 29th, from which point the other travelling dairy will begin its work in the province of Manitoba.