

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

How to Remove Rank Flavor—Sunflower Culture—Watering Horses at Work—A Word About Turkeys.

OILING HARNESS.

Mix one gallon of neat's foot oil, four pounds of the best newly rendered tallow, and two pounds of vaseline. Melt and stir in, while hot, one ounce of lamp black. Take the harness apart and wash thoroughly in warm water and Castile soap. Before the leather is thoroughly dry soak with the above mixture of oil, and the harness will be soft and pliable. This is also excellent for boots. It is suitable for the finest buggy harness.—New England Homestead.

WATERING HORSES AT WORK.

It used to be the rule to keep horses from drinking at noon or night after they had been working through the forenoon or afternoon, until they had eaten their feed, and had cooled down. This was considered necessary in order to prevent injury from taking cold water while the system is heated. But this is cruel to the horses, as they cannot eat what they should if they are parched with thirst. The better way is to give each horse in the middle of the forenoon a pail of water, into which a small quantity of oatmeal had been stirred. This will refresh and invigorate the horse without doing any injury, and will prevent him from being injured by drinking freely at noon-time. The drink being nourishing, raises the strength that enables the animal to do a greater amount of work without failure.

STORING APPLES IN BOXES.

Square boxes, with open tops, and separated by cleats nailed across the corners, so as to allow air to circulate over them, are better than barrels to store apples in. We saw some recently in the fruit cellar of Dr. Fisher, of Fitchburg. The apples are put in these boxes in the orchard, loaded into wagons, and are then drawn to the cellar, where they are piled, one above the other, nearly to the ceiling. The boxes are made to hold a full bushel each, and can be easily handled without disturbing the fruit. There is great injury to fruit, even from the most careful handling. When the bloom is off, it can never be exactly what it was before. The square boxes take less room than the same quantity of apples would in barrels, and are much better than if put in bins, where the natural heating of the apples piled one upon the other induces rot, which once started quickly spreads. The boxes are made of solid boards, and are, therefore, heavier, as well as more costly than the boxes used in harvest.

TURKEYS.

There are not nearly as many turkeys grown as there should be. There is never a year that turkeys are not more profitable than hogs, for they always bring a good price in the markets, and the supply is rarely equal to the demand. The bronze turkey is the favorite with most breeders, as it grows to a large size, and is about the hardest of all the varieties. The only rival it has that amounts to much in the West is the white variety, which is growing in favor because of its beautiful appearance when dressed, and the fine quality of the meat. It does not grow as large as the bronze turkey, at the same age, but is preferred by many consumers, and they are often willing to pay something extra to get one. Young turkeys (poults is the proper name) are somewhat tender at first, and must be carefully looked after for the first few weeks of their lives, and early morning dew.

They should be fed for the first few days on bread, dampened (not soaked) in sweet milk. With this may be given cottage cheese, made in the same manner as for the table, but with less salt and more pepper in it. After they get started and begin to show the red corrugations about the neck ("shooting the red" this is called), they may be allowed perfect freedom, and they will roam widely, searching for insects, which is their favorite food.—Farm and Fireside.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

The man who uses both brains and muscle will far outstrip in the race of life the man who uses only his muscles. This is true in every calling in which men engage, but especially is it true in farming. The farmers who are getting along the easiest, other things equal, are those who mix brains with their work; who plan and systematize their work; do everything in its season, and in the most thorough manner possible. The farmer who, for instance, does not decide what crops he will plant till planting time comes, or the one who breaks his ground regardless of the condition of the soil, plants untested or doubtful seed in poorly prepared soil, cannot be said to have mixed enough brains with his work.

There is no doubt that many farmers would have better profits if they would rest, recreate, and read more and work fewer hours. There is such a thing as doing too much manual labor. The farmers, as a class, certainly cannot be accused of being lazy. The majority of them work too hard at least during some seasons of the year. It is more than likely that many do not distribute their work well, and are, as a consequence, too busy at some seasons

and have too much leisure at others. Here, again, is where the brains come in. The work should be planned with a view to doing it most economically. This can be done by a judicious distribution of work which will keep hands and teams reasonably busy during all seasons of the year, instead of hiring help and rushing at some seasons, and then taking it easy for a considerable spell.

The co-operation of brain and muscle on the farm, however, means more than merely to improve methods of farming; it means co-operation with brother farmers, and organizations for marketing to the best advantage and for purchasing in a way to be independent.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

SUNFLOWER CULTURE.

The cultivation of sunflowers is being advocated as an agricultural industry. In support of this departure in Western farm crop enterprises it is asserted that the better varieties of sunflowers yield a gallon of oil to the bushel of seed, and that an average crop will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of seed per acre. The oil is high-priced, and sells on an equality with the oil of olives.

The wholesale price of olive oil is about \$1 per gallon, thus indicating a profit in the sunflower crop which would at once admit it into the list of profitable crops for diversified farm industry.

The Russian sunflower is one of the largest in stalk and seed head, and has been recognized as a great producer of seed with excellent oily properties. A new variety, entirely white, is now a rival of the Russian, and is said to produce a much milder and better flavored oil, owing to its deficiency in coloring matter in the outer covering of the seeds.

The sunflower seed is a recognized valuable food for stock and poultry, and when properly understood will be in more common use on the farm for this purpose. The wild sunflower of the Western prairie country has created a prejudice against the name "sunflower," but, notwithstanding its persistency in maintaining its place as a weed on the cultivated farms, it is no means an objectionable indication to the quality and agricultural value of the lands it occupies.—Akota Field and Farm.

HOW TO REMOVE RANK FLAVOR.

In reply to the question, "How can I remove rank grass taste from milk and butter," the Dairy Editor of the Prairie Farmer gives the following bit of experience, which may be helpful to some of our readers who have pastures that are full of weeds. He says: "I am spending a few weeks in Iowa, and studying, as usual, dairy problems. Here in Woodbury County is located Goodrich Brothers (one of whom is Professor De Witt Goodrich, who are in the creamery business. They have spent a great deal of time in investigating and trying to get rid of the disagreeable flavor caused by the cows eating weeds. The milk from many of the patrons whose cows were pastured on the bottom lands had such a disagreeable flavor that the butter could hardly be eaten. Last year they tried pasteurizing the milk, but this did not entirely remove the trouble. They have continued their experiments this season, and have, as they think, succeeded in discovering a method of entirely removing these objectionable flavors from the butter.

The milk, as it is received at the factory, is carefully examined, and any that is weedy or strong flavored is set aside and run through the separator by itself. After separation they add to the cream two gallons of water to one of cream, and in this water has been dissolved saltpetre in the proportion of a teaspoonful to three gallons. The water is hot, and in this way they raise the temperature of the cream to 160 degrees. They immediately run the diluted cream through the separator, same as if it was whole milk. They now have a cream without the least particle of weedy flavor in it. The cream is then cooled, turned in with the rest, and all ripened together. The result was a perfect butter, without any disagreeable flavor."

Commenting on the above, the editor of the Elgin Dairy Report says: "Here is an opportunity that will enable our practical creamery men to make the same experiments for themselves when they find they have this same trouble, which occurs more or less every year when cattle feed on rank grass and weeds. We give this for the benefit of our readers of that class, and will say that it certainly will do no harm to try it, even if it accomplishes no good."

"One of our creamerymen in southern Illinois had the same trouble, and asked our advice on this matter. The plan we proposed was for him to heat the milk to 160 or 180 degrees before running it through the separator, and diluting it with about one-quarter water at the same time. He did this and found the result was good. Very little, if any, of the bad flavor remained. The cream was cooled immediately, and ripened by means of a starter."

"The principle practically is the same as the one used by the Goodrich Brothers. If any creamerymen are troubled that way, we would advise them to undertake one or the other of the plans and see if it will work well with them.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Electricity is said to have been successfully employed in a case of persistent hiccoughing. Such cases are usually fatal, under ordinary treatment, and if the electric current can be relied on to stop the paroxysms, as it is reported to have been done in a recent case in Elizabeth, N. J., it will be still another great triumph for therapeutical electricity.

HOW BANK CLERKS WORK.

THE LABORERS OF THOSE ON THE INSIDE OF THE CACED WINDOWS.

The Men Who Receive and Pay Out Money Have No Easy Time of It—Experts at Counting and Handling Bills.

On stepping into any of the large banking houses down town says the Boston Transcript, one is almost wickedly tempted to liken the functionaries behind the bars to so many caged animals. But the sharp, quick, intelligent faces of these men forbid the thought. Once inside these iron bars and permitted the privilege to pierce the inner depths an ordinary individual finds much to awaken wonder. This is particularly true of both the paying teller's departments, whose workings indeed are peculiarly in unison. Here the fragments of silken tissue that pass daily through our hands as dollar bills are undergoing a strictly systematic discipline, each bill being rigorously scrutinized and carefully handled and dealt with according to its just deserts, good or bad. The position of the paying teller's assistant is one which requires the strictest precaution and unfailing attention of him who holds it—a quick, alert mind and active brain, capable of doing at least half a dozen things at the same time. This clerk's hours are irregular and uncertain—some days long, some short—much depending upon the deposits made through the day.

The banking hours are usually from 8:30 in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the majority of people are under the impression that there is nothing more to do at the latter hour but for the bookkeepers to close their great volumes and the teller to lock up the safe and all retire simultaneously. But if those who hold this notion of bank clerks' hours should happen into the bank two or three hours later they would still find these men as busy as bees and deeper in work, if possible, than at noon.

Among most of the important banks of the city the deposits made daily average from 500 to 400, some of which are amazingly large. It is a little startling to see the deposits made by some of the well-known firms of this city at holiday time, as well as by the railroad companies after the many large holiday bills, but more strikingly is it so with the deposits of some of the large dry goods stores after one of their celebrated "mark-down sales" or "bargain days." Many of these latter deposits if piled up separately would form a series of little pillars that would put a man of six feet completely in the shade, each valuing from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and composed chiefly of \$1 and \$2 bills.

The receiving teller on taking in the smaller or sundry deposits passes them over to his assistant, whose quick eyes scan their contents, examining and proving each one separately as he does so. These in turn fall into the hands of the paying teller's assistant, from whence they spring to either a glorious resurrection to make once more the circuit of the globe or forever sink in oblivion. But before reaching its final destination in the bank—the safe—each individual deposit has gone through the supervision of at least three people. Thus are avoided, as far as possible, all errors or mistakes, and traced, if there be any such, to their original source.

Having received orders from the paying teller as to how he wishes the drawers and safe stocked for the day, his assistant begins at once to unbind the fetters of the dense piles, and soon the desks are strewn with this big display of wealth. It presents a patchwork appearance of singular character. He takes the large deposits separately and with wonderful skill and energy, and with still more wonderful patience, wades through the mazes of the mass, a seemingly never-ending task, and to say the least, a most tedious one. He starts off to make up \$500 packages of \$5 and \$10 bills, throwing out in systematic order the ragged and time-worn bills of all denominations. Each bill is carefully examined and smoothed out, and when each package is complete it is slipped into a neat little white paper band with the amount it contains clearly stamped upon it as well as the signature of him who is responsible for it. The bills of the larger denominations, that is to say, the \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills, are usually made up into packages, and the \$500 and \$1,000 bills are laid away independently of any stated amount.

Having finished with the fives and tens the counter takes the ones and twos in hand. These are likewise dealt with and strapped into bands of twenty-fives, fifties and hundred dollars. The good bills being thus sorted out the ragged are gone through and counted up separately. These latter bills, after a respectful performance of the last rites, are ultimately committed to the flames at the National place.

Good and bad are for the time placed together and footed up according to the stamped. In order to prove whether or not the figures agree with those given with the deposit. The good bills are then stored away and the ragged ones of each deposit are taken apart and amassed together through the day.

When in due season, the business of sorting has ended, and not a good bill is anywhere to be seen, they are then taken and put up in still more convenient order. The legal tenders or greenbacks, the silver dollar bills, coins and national bank notes, all ranging from the lowest denomination to the highest, are carefully separated from each other and taken in series and put into straps respectively of hundreds, five hundreds and thousands. Thus all the "legals" are kept together in boxes,

tens, twenties and so on, with the "silver" and "nationals." These are sent to Washington to be destroyed, and occasionally to the Sub-Treasury, and for them in return there are sent back good bills.

It is interesting to note the marvelous rapidity with which an expert goes through the bills handed in by depositors, counting, sorting, straightening and proving, all at the same time. You observe that oftentimes he abruptly throws out a certain bill across the desk far apart from the rest, with a "There!" most strongly emphasized, and immediately spurs up to resume his usual pace, not the least disconcerted. The uninitiated is struck mute by the sudden exclamation, starts nervously and stares blankly at the man whom he supposed to have been bitten by an invisible scorpion or reptile. Closer scrutiny proves this particular bill to be a counterfeit, though it has taken the outsider fully fifteen minutes to distinguish between it and the genuine bill, much to the disgust of the expert, who at a single glance detected it, going as he was at the rate of a mile a minute, and discarded it as quickly as though it burned him.

A Merciful Bullet.

English military men are endeavoring to determine whether the bullet of their new service rifle, the Lee-Metford, which has taken the place of the Martini-Henry, is not actually too merciful in its action. The object of war is to disable the enemy, and not to kill him, but apparently the new rifle bullet fails to do either. The report on the use of the projectile in the Transvaal says that the injuries which were made by the Lee-Metford were much cleaner and healed much more quickly than those from the Martini-Henry. Both the entrance and exit orifices were exceedingly small, and so clean were the wounds internally that in one instance a burgher who had been shot clean through the lungs was convalescent a few days after admission to the hospital. It is true that where the bone is struck the effect is most violent, but there can be no doubt whatever that the perforation of the organs and fleshy part of the body by the new bullet more often than not absolutely fails instantly to disable the victim, unless, of course, a really vital organ of the body is struck. The wounds, on the other hand, which were made by the Martini-Henry bullets were, the report states, of a much more serious nature—namely, "larger, jagged, slow healing, with bad entrance and worse exit." Many instances were related of the merciful properties of the new English bullet during the Chitral campaign, and this latest report is likely to give greater emphasis to the question. Not only does the bullet fail to stop a man, but, judging by many accounts, it inflicts very little pain, presumably on the same principle as the popular scientific experiment which shows a rabbit peacefully chewing its food while a rapidly revolving knife is cutting its ears into ribbons. The horrors of the next great war perhaps will not be so great as some people imagine.—Chicago Record.

Coal Consumption.

An industrious trifer, writing in a French review, has been at the pains to ascertain what is the annual consumption of coal on the railways and steam companies of the country, and has worked out a total of 3,782,850 tons. This, he tells us, would make a pyramid 516 feet high and 894 feet at the base, or nearly 70 feet above the height of the Great Pyramid. Then he goes on to calculate that if all this coal were loaded in trucks the train would be 1,625 miles, or—as with a nice feeling for the Franco-Russian alliance he puts it—the distance between Paris and St. Petersburg. If this train had to travel at the rate of eighteen and one-half miles an hour, it would take between three and four days to pass a given point. The railways of the whole world consume, he asserts, on the faith of statistics which are doubtless fairly accurate, nearly 63,000,000 tons of coal, which would make twenty-five "Great Pyramids," but he does not draw any moral from these figures except that a great deal of carbonic acid is thus precipitated into the atmosphere.

To Arrest Bleeding.

An instrument which is intended for the arrest of bleeding in surgical operations, has been perfected by Mr. Lawson Tait, of London. A platinum wire, arranged to carry a current of electricity, is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or any other requisite instrument, the wire being insulated by a bed of burnt pine clay. A current of suitable voltage is turned on, the artery seized and compressed, and in a few seconds the tissues and arterial walls are so agglutinated that the passage of blood is rendered impossible. The temperature employed is about 180 degrees F., so that it will be seen that the principle is fundamentally different from that of electricity cauterizing instruments. It is stated that by Mr. Tait's instrument the necessity for a ligature is removed, and a new and completely effective method is placed in the hands of the surgeon for the treatment of surface oozing.

Fifty-three Years a Conductor.

It is proposed to present a testimonial to Benjamin Jeans, the oldest guard on the Great Western railway, if not in England. Jeans will retire from the company's service at the end of the present month, after fifty-three years' service. He has, it is estimated, traveled some 4,000,000 miles in the guard's van. When he joined the service the railway guards wore guinea beaver hats, were not permitted the adornment of a moustache, and on Sunday it was imperative that they should wear white trousers.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Of the general public libraries in the country, Boston spends \$170,000 per year; Chicago \$125,000, and Minneapolis \$55,000. New York isn't in it.

There are now in the savings banks of the United States deposits amounting to nearly \$2,000,000,000, the property of nearly 5,000,000 depositors, the individual accounts averaging a little under \$400 each.

In order to illustrate the enhancement of values by labor, Thomas Morris recently told the Staffordshire, England, iron and steel managers that he had in his possession drawn wire worth \$4.32 a pound, or more than \$8,500 per ton. Pinion wire he priced at \$43,200 per ton. Hair spring wire he priced at \$100,000 per ton, and the barbed wire used by dentists in tooth nerve extraction \$2,150,000 per ton. The basic material of all is ordinary cheap ore.

A London journal says that for some time Mr. Gladstone has been going through the dozens of huge boxes in which he has carefully preserved his correspondence for years. A great many letters of little or no interest have been weeded out, but there still remains no less than 60,000 missives, which are tied up in bundles and carefully docketed. These will doubtless be useful to the person who undertakes the task of writing a biography of the veteran statesman.

Within a year past the Pennsylvania Board of Health has received thirty-nine complaints of the pollution of municipal water supplies, but it is powerless to act in the matter through the refusal of the Legislature to enact needed legislation. There is little expectation of legislative action, and it might not be effective, inasmuch as many of the rivers used for municipal water supplies have their water-sheds in other states. This, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Board of Health, makes the question an interstate one, and therefore one for the consideration of Congress, but there is little hope of relief in that direction.

To have achieved an independent fortune of more than \$1,000,000 is the proud record of a clever Western woman, Mrs. Hendsh, known as the "Queen of Chuckawalla." This successful financier lives in the Chuckawalla Mountains, in the Colorado desert, attends to every detail of the mining industries under her control, and—this is a hint for money-seekers—works from twelve to fifteen hours a day. When Mrs. Hendsh is in her beautiful California home she forgets her mines temporarily, dresses well, lives well, and is as entertaining socially as the woman whose charms are fostered by the most consistent and thorough idleness.

The "log house" still shelters a very large portion of the human family in all lands where houses are a necessity during a part of the year. In Russia and Siberia, outside of the towns and cities, the log house is practically the only house to be seen. Norway and Sweden are log-house countries. North America, Central America and South America house millions in log dwellings. Even tropical countries use logs in houses, huts and forts. In some of these regions there is an advance from the log to the slab or the rough board, showing the advent of the saw, but as a general rule the log house stays until the community becomes civilized enough to desire, or numerous enough to be able to possess, better dwellings.

A remarkable incident is reported from the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. On a recent afternoon "a tremendous mass of burning matter was seen to fall from the heavens, striking down the side of a mountain and bringing down with it in its course entire cliffs, and finally plunging 700 feet into the ground, making a hole from which boiling water still issues. One of the most singular phenomena observed was the heavy rain falling from the sky immediately after the descent of the meteor. The people are very superstitious, as this is one of the many realizations of the prophecies of the vision-seeing girl of Tabasco. The same meteor destroyed the house of a miner, killing his two children."

The happiest place in Europe is said to be Klingenberg-on-the-Main. It is the one prosperous spot, where everybody has work and an income, and where there are no taxes, either local or imperial, because the income of the municipality suffices for everything, and leaves a bonus for distribution besides. Happy Klingenberg! It is all due to a little wisdom and foresight on the part of its local administration many years ago. There are valuable beds of fireclay in the neighborhood, and these the municipality had the prudence not to sell to make the fortunes of other people, but retained for the benefit of the town. The profits pay all taxes, and the inhabitants get the surplus divided among them. Young men going into the army received this year a present of 15 marks each.

The advance of time and changed conditions of life and action render some of the greatest achievements of the race obsolete and valueless. It is almost pathetic to think of the wasted works of humanity, of the huge erections that once promised great results which now remain but as useless or even unsightly monuments of miscalculation or past limitation of view. A Quebec paper, for example, lately announced that the famous citadel at Quebec is valueless for defence. Built at a cost of \$20,000,000, those fortifications could now, it is said, be stormed by an invading foe without the slightest show of resistance from within. So in many cases, the march of the forces of time compels the reconstruction or perhaps the evacuation of once heavily garrisoned and supposedly impregna-

ble positions, in more than one sphere of state or society.

It is a singular fact that of the persons injured in bicycle accidents the majority are women. The question as to the truth of that estimate has been raised more than once, and caused no end of discussion until statistics were consulted, when the story was told at the first glance. It is accounted for by the fact that women, speaking generally, are poor judges of distance and are also unable to calculate speed quickly. A woman knows whether she is a block or two blocks away from a given object, but she seems never to be certain about a lesser distance. A bad judge of distance ordinarily, a woman is doubly so on a wheel. She calculates to pass a vehicle at a given point and suddenly finds herself in a muddle, and because of something she can't understand. The fault nine times out of ten is entirely her own. All the serious accidents which have occurred recently to women have been due to miscalculation on their part.

A noted German officer, Capt. J. Hoening, has recently issued an exhaustive work on "The Tactics of the Future," in which he makes these observations on military matters: "Higher tactical training and judgment is far more necessary under modern conditions. This means that the intelligent co-operation of subalterns and captains must now be relied on to carry out what was formerly done by the higher leaders, or officers commanding battalions, regiments and brigades. * * * The commander of the force will, in fact, be so far from the spot where the actual collision is taking place, that he can know little or nothing of how matters are going on there." "Enthusiasm for the cause of war must nowadays extend to all ranks, indeed permeate the whole machine, so to speak. Fighting in swarms supposes the soldier to be individually trained, that is to say, to have his moral and intellectual faculties developed, and taught to rely on himself when order ceases and he is no longer under the eye of his officer."

It is interesting to note that, with a population of nearly 600,000, and an area of 37 square miles, the city of Boston has but 61,000 houses within its borders. Of these 59,000 are dwelling houses, 95 hotels, and the remainder apartment houses and family hotels. Brooklyn, with a population of about 1,200,000, and an area of 66 square miles, has within her borders 125,000 houses, while New York, with a population of 50 per cent. greater than Brooklyn, has a total of only 115,000 buildings, of which 90,000 are devoted wholly or chiefly to dwelling purposes. Philadelphia is known as the "City of Homes." That is to say, there are more people who live in separate houses, and in houses of their own, than in any other city in the Union. With a population of 1,350,000 and an area of 129 square miles, Philadelphia has 250,000 buildings of which 186,000 are dwelling houses. In Philadelphia 120,000 persons own real estate, while in New York only 15,000 persons are the owners of land. In London there are 600,000 owners of land, and yet London has an area of 117 square miles, while in New York there is about 65 square miles.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

A yard is almost equivalent to a meter.

An ordinary load of mortar is one cubic yard.

An ordinary brick weighs about four pounds.

A wagon load of mortar will fill about thirty beds.

An ordinary hod contains about twenty bricks.

A quart of ordinary cornmeal weighs eighteen ounces.

Fifteen common bricks equal one foot of eight-inch wall.

A cubic foot of distilled water weighs very nearly 1,000 ounces.

The Hebrew handbreadth was 3.6 inches and equalled four digits.

The Scriptural fathom was four cubits, or about 7 feet 3 inches.

The Chinese use the breadth of the right forefinger as a measure.

The common silver dollar is almost exactly 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

A thousand bricks, closely packed together, occupy fifty-six cubic feet.

A Hebrew cubit was two spans, or one foot and a little over nine inches.

Twenty ordinary bricks equal one cubic foot of work when laid in position.

The ordinary inch of English measure equals two and one-half centimeters.

Twelve tablespoonful of any liquid make what the doctors call a teaspoonful.

To fence with three lines of barbed wire a square mile requires 3,840 pounds.

An ordinary tablespoonful of common salt, dry, weighs almost exactly one ounce.

One square acre will require 152 pounds of barbed wire for fencing in three lines.

A hundred feet of three-lined barbed wire fencing requires eighteen pounds of wire.

New Use for Electricity

A new use for electricity is to be found at the Great Northern Hotel, where Manager Eden is putting a great pipe organ over the desk in the rotunda which is to be used to entertain his guests downstairs all day, and from which the music will be conducted over a wire cable to the dining room in the seventeenth story during the luncheon and dinner hours. It is a mechanical arrangement, the invention of the Farland & Votney Organ Company, of Detroit, who built the big organ that stood in the choral hall at the World's Fair, and I believe is entirely an experiment.—Chicago Record.