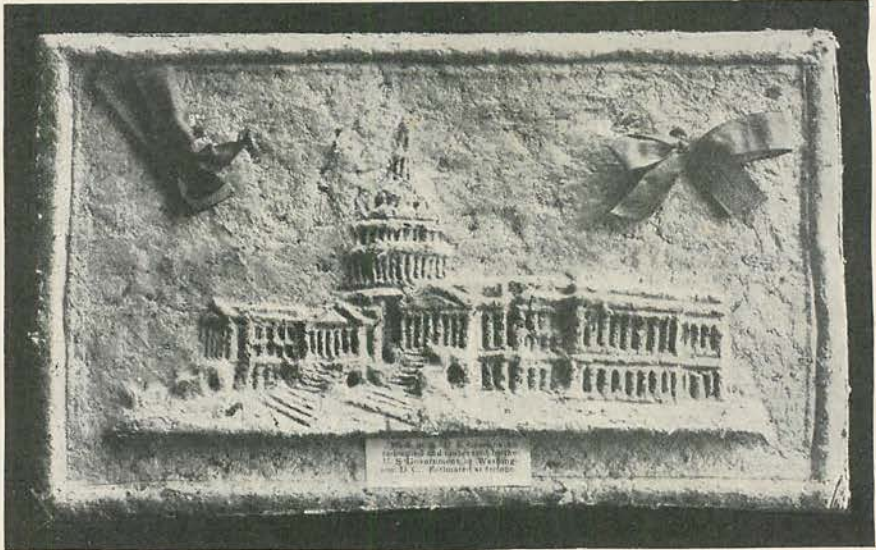


Made of Money.

BY GEORGE DOLLAR.

Illustrations from Photos. by Geo. Newnes, Limited.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Made of macerated money, value \$10,000 (£2,000).



OME men, it is said, are made of money. The men pictured in these pages certainly are. But whoever heard of cats, dogs, shoes, birds, hats, jugs, and monuments being made of money? It seems ridiculous, but the few words that follow, as well as the pictures

of these embodiments of wealth, may be accepted as truth.

To put the thing in a nutshell, they are made entirely from the macerated pulp of condemned American paper money. A one-legged soldier of the late Civil War, Mr. Henry Martin, of Anacostia, District of Columbia, has been making them for about



LINCOLN.

Estimated value \$10,000 (£2,000).



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Value \$10,000 (£2,000).

eighteen years, turning out a hundred a day, and consuming two tons of pulp a year. Two or three million have thus been manufactured, and have been sold to visitors in Washington and elsewhere. The little souvenirs, in fact, stare at you from nearly every window in the Capitol, and the ten or fifteen cents for which they sell apiece has made them a most popular and curious memento of a Washington trip.

Some time ago we reproduced in our "Curiosities" department a bust of George Washington manufactured from this pulp. The likeness was very striking, and the bust pleased the public.



PUSSY.
Value \$2,000 (£400).

Washington. His little view of the Capitol, mounted with coloured ribbon, is a pretty piece of work. Not the least interesting thing about it, moreover, is the fact that its 8 x 5 in. surface represents \$10,000 in money.

The stuff in Lincoln and McKinley represents \$20,000, the cat in the basket represents \$2,000, and the insignificant feline represents a like amount of good dollar bills in her fat little body. The jug is estimated at \$5,000, the Cinderella slipper at \$5,000,



PUSSY.
Value \$2,000 (£400).

Washington, therefore, was quickly followed by busts of the more noteworthy Presidents, two of whom—Lincoln and McKinley—are reproduced here-with. They sold extensively. But Mr. Martin, in the last year or two, has hit upon the happy idea of representing



THE JUG.
Value \$5,000 (£1,000).

and the Harrison hat, which figured so comically in the campaign of 1888, is estimated at \$5,000 also. "The Bird o' Freedom" spreads her wings with pride—possibly because she feels the \$4,000 worth of good stuff inside her; and the Washington monument which concludes the article contains redeemed and macerated greenbacks to the tune of \$8,000. Small wonder that the man who buys one of these souvenirs for a dime should feel for the moment a heavy responsibility in carrying so much wealth away.

Little attempt is made to be artistic in these figures on account of the trifle at which they are sold. The manufacturer makes the



CINDERELLA'S SLIPPER.
Value \$5,000 (£1,000).

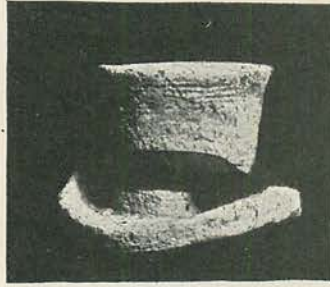
designs himself and moulds them with his own machinery. The pulp is obtained from the Treasury Department.

The redemption division of that department has charge, among other things, of exchanging old money for new, the old money coming from banks in all parts of the United States and from Sub-Treasuries in several cities. The principle of redemption is simple. Every old dollar received means that a new one must be paid out, and for a new dollar paid out an old one must have been received.

The career of a rejected

dollar from redemption to destruction is interesting. It comes with others in sealed packages, which are counted, and then put up in new packages each containing one hundred bills. Four big holes are then punched in each package. A huge knife now cuts the package lengthwise, and the sections are sent to two different officials for verification. From beginning to end, the whole process is nothing but checking and counter-checking by different officials in order that absolute accuracy may be established. The experts are constantly on the look-out for counterfeits, and with all this supervision by different trained eyes, it is rare that a counterfeit or a raised note is missed. When all is done, the mass of money is ready for its final conversion into pulp.

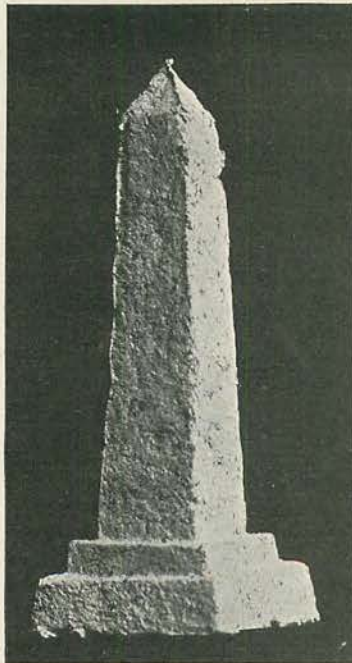
The macerator, a large spherical receptacle of steel, contains water and a number of closely joined knives, which in their revolution grind the money to an excessive fineness. Every day at one o'clock three officials meet at the macerator, and the condemned money is placed therein. The operation thus goes on from day to day. The officials unlock the macerator and the liquid pulp falls to be drained in a pit below. The residue, a wet and whitish-grey mass, is then disposed



HARRISON HAT.
Value \$5,000 (£1,000).



THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
Value \$4,000 (£800).



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.
Value \$8,000 (£1,600).

of, either to be sold for book-binders' boards or for the souvenirs here shown. The characteristic green colour of the money has disappeared, and nothing remains of the greenback in the souvenir except an occasional letter or number partly destroyed which figured in some one of the bills. Notwithstanding the millions of these souvenirs which have been manufactured—representing, as they do, billions of money—the output of pulp in this form is but a tittle compared with the total output of macerated pulp. The capacity of the macerator is one ton, and the average amount destroyed each day is \$1,000,000. The largest amount ever de-

stroyed in one day was \$151,000,000, consisting of national bank-notes and United States bonds. This occurred on June 27, 1894. In early days the condemned money was burned, but owing to the impossibility of putting every bill beyond the possibility of detection, the macerator was adopted.

To-day it would be impossible for the most skilful manipulator to make a five-dollar bill out of one of these souvenirs.

This, of course, does not include the dealers, who have already made lots out of them on account of their popularity.