DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.



How to Get Blood Out of a Turnip-Queer Features of Scientific Sheep Raising-A Warning Against Belgian Hares -Rabbit and Rabbit Skins-A Visit to a Co-operative Mutton Freezing Establishment-Work and Wages-The Biggest Woolen Mill Below the Equator and Its Pretty Mill Girls, Who Ride on Bicycles to and From Work.

ing down from the ceiling so near one another that they almost touch you may have some idea of a freezing hamber.

supose we enter. How cold it is! The suppose we enter. How coid it is: The temperature is eight degrees above zero. the sheep put in three days ago are already as hard as stone. Tap one of the carcasses. The sound is like a tap on a drum head. Take one down and rest it on the floor it is so stiff that and rest it on the floor, it is so stiff that it stand alone. It feels like ice. My fingers freeze as I take notes and we are ad to get out.

We now go on into the chambers in which the frozen mutton is stored. They are equally cold. The carcasses have been put into bags of white cotton and they are stacked up like cord wood. They are now ready for the ship and the cars will carry them down to the harbor. They will be thrown into trough-like chutes and will slide down into the hold, not to come out of the ship until they are landed in London

THE BY-PRODUCTS.

After a look at the freezing machinery, which the managers tells us in American, we go on to other branches of the establishment to see the by-proof the establishment to see the by-pro-ducts. In one place they are caming sheep tongues to be shipped all over the world. The output is about 5.000 tongues a day and the tongues sell for twenty cents a can in one-pound cans. The cooking is done in great vats in which the water is kept hot by steam pipes. The white tongues bob up and down in the boiling water and the bare-armed men take them out from time to time with pitchforks and put others in their places. in their places.

BLOOD MONEY FOR AMERICANS.

In another room we see them render-ing fat, in another they are taking care of the sheepheads and in others they the pulling wool from the skins and spreading it out to dry. A curious de-partment is that where the blood and The ones are turned into fertilizers. blood is roasted in a great cylinder several hundred feet long. On the floor of the factory is a pile of blood as big as a small haystack. It smells like amonia, and our eyes water as we look.

down and made a contract for the pro-duct. The New Zealanders soon saw that they were getting rich out of their blood money, and they concluded to have the profit themselves, so when the time came for the renewal of the contract they refused, and now this and the other by-products of the factory pay, I am told about all of the expenses of its operation and management,

in the afternoon. are common in all New Zealand factor-

As far as I can see the men seem contented with their jobs. Many of them own little cottages near the works, the average workingman's house being worth about \$250. The man workingman's ager tells us that if a man is ordinarily have since been spent in killing them or in fencing them out of the sheep lands. Of late a large industry has grown up in trapping them for their skins and in freezing the carcasses for shipment to London. There are men here who make a business of rabbit trapping and rabbit buying. I see crates of rabbits at almost every railroad sta onomomical he can pay for his home THE BIGGEST WOOLEN MILLS BE. LOW THE EQUATOR.





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the second secon

nan, some being as fine as the hair of a baby and some as coarse as the wool of

negro. Next it is washed and scoured by machinery, then dried and then dyed. It is next treated to a bath in olive oil to soften the fibre and then carded and combed and twisted into ropes and re-twisted by the spinning jenny until each would by the spinning jenny until each rope becomes a threat so small that it would go through the eye of a needle. It is now wound upon bobbins and then woven into cloth, just as in the best woolen mills all the world over. The machinery is the latest and the product of the first quality.

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BOOK BINDING

Christchurch, New Zealand,-New Zealand is the chief meat freezing country of the world, and Christchurch is its mutton metropolis. It is a city of more than 50,000 people, situated near the sea on the Canterbury Plains, where they raise more sheep to the acre than anywhere else. This country leads all others in its product of mutton. Millions of sheep are frozen here every year for the tables of England, and a great fleet of steamers is always moving back and forth across the equator over the occurs, carrying this product to London. The distance via the Staritof Magellan is more than 12,000 miles. It is ever further by the Cape of Good skins. Hope or the 1sthmus of Suez, but nevertheless the freights are such that the mutton can be sold at a lower price than that raised in England itself.

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What do you think it costs to raise sheep away down here below the equator and deliver them to the English butchers, so that all parties can make a fair profit?

Just 7 cents a pound! The New Zealand farmer makes money by selling his sheep at the factory at 4 cents a pound, and the extra 2 cents suffices to pay for the killing, the dressing and treezing, and all the freight charges and handling between here and Lon- flocks. The farmers have found it pays don. I doubt whether mutton can be to raise sheep for mutton and the

THE SHEEP FARMS OF NEW ZEA-LAND.

But first let me give you some idea of New Zealand's sheep industry. It is the one out of which the country makes the most money. New Zealand now has most money. New Zealand now has about 20,000,000 sheep, or enough to give every man, woman and child a flock of twenty-five and have thousands to spare. It has almost half as many as we have in the United States, and its product of wool is proportionately much greater than curs. It gets an annual income of \$23,000,000 out of its exports of wool, and in addition receives more than \$8,000,000 for frozen mutton, \$1,-500,000 for its tallow and more than that mount for sheep skins and rabbit

There are sheep farms to be seen everywhere. I have visited many of them during my tour through the islands. They are much better kept than smaller properties in the United States, being divided up into large fields fenced with wire and often carefully cultivated.

Many of the holdings are large. The average flock at present contains about a thousand sheep. There are 2,700 men who have each between 500 and 1,000, and there are 2,000 farmers who each own from 1,000 to 5,000 sheep. There are more than 200 who have from 5,000 to 10,000, and 140 who each own flocks of twenty thousand or upwards. The tendency just now is toward small tendency just now is toward small flocks. The farmers have found it pays

produced at this cost in either the day will soon come when every farmer United States or Great Brliain. will have his own flock of sheep. MUTTON VS WOOL

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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In Australia the sheep are reared chiefly for their wool. Here they are reared both for wool and mutton. The reared both for wool and mutton. The weather is such that they can feed out of doors all the year round, thus sav-ing the expense of barns or stables. On the larger estates the total ex-penses are not more than \$1 per sheep, and the annual increase of the flock is from \$0 to 100 per severe of the flock from 80 to 100 per cent of the number of ewes. Sheep farming in New Zealand is

Sheep farming in New Zealand is managed upon scientific principles. The people have studied the breeds and have selected those which will produce the most vool and the best mutton. The chief breeds are the Lincolns, the Merinos the Leicesters the Shropshires, the Southdowns and the Ronney Marsh. Each of these breeds has special localities. The Merinos thrive best on the wild lands and hills, the Lincolns and Ronney Marsh on the moist soil and the Leicesters on the moist soil and the Leicesters on the dry plains. The best mutton sheep are cross breeds; they are known as freezers.

HOW TO GET BLOOD OUT OF A TURNIP.

It is an old expression that it is hard It is an out expression that it is hard to get blood out of a turnip. The Ney Zealanders have discovered how to do it. They use their sheep to grind up turnips, and the result is the blood which makes meat which sells for millions of dollars. In fact, every good chop you eat here is half turnips. The

HOW THE BOIS IN BLUE RIDE AND FIGH FOR UNCLE SAM



produce the best mutton. In buying a sheep farm the first question asked is whether the land will raise turnips, and if so the price is much higher than otherwise. New Zealand has more than 100 000 account turning. Turnin fields 400,000 acres of turnlps. Turnip fields are to be seen on every landscape, and they often form a striking feature. The crop grows luxuriantly and before the sheep are let in it forms a bed of bright green. Later on, when the sheep have had their first chance at it, the gree has all disappeared and in its plac there is an expanse of black soil cov-ered with white balls set out in rows The field looks as though it had veel plowed and sown with billiard balls. You see the sheep biting the balls They eat them out of the ground, digging away until every root has disap-peared. In some cases the turnips are dug up by the farmer and fed in the

people tell me that turnip-fed sheep

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

pasture to the sheep.

high in New Zealand and everything is done to cut down ex-penses. On the large estates the sheep are kept in enormous fields, so that a few hands suffice to care for a large flock. The shepherds put in about ten hours, except at harvest time, when they work from daylight to dark. Their wages are higher than those of the United States. In the busiest parts of the year they receive from 18 to 25 cents an hour, and in many cases their employers add to this a present at the close of the season. I met one man who told me he gave each of his hands \$50, when the hardest of the work was done. The shearing usually begins in Sep-mber and lasts until January. It is tember and lasts until January. It is done by the piece, being performed by professional shearers, who get from 4 to 4½ cents a sheep. There are mén who can shear more than a hundred sheep in a day and not a few make their 57. a day, and not a few make their \$5, per diem. The wool clips vary greatly according to the breeds. The Merinos range all the way from four to seven pounds each, while the Leicesters will average ten pounds and the Lincolns about eleven pounds. There are sheep which each produce from twenty to which each produce from twenty to thirty pounds of wool at a clip, but these are exceptions.

A WARNING TO BELGIAN HARE RAISERS.

The craze which is running over the United States as to Belgian hares should be stopped, for they may become as great a pest as the rabbits are Rabbits were introduced into New Zea-land as pets and with the idea that they might furnish meat. They in-creased so rapidly that they soon overran the whole country. They are up the pastures and millions of dollars of rabbits at almost every railroad sta-tion, and I am told that about eleven tion, and I am told that about eleven million pounds of frozen rabbits are annually shipped from New Zealand to London. In one year 17,000,000 rabbit skins were exported and such exports now bring in several hundred thousand dollars annually. Frozen rabbits are shipped with the fur on, and they are I doubt not often sold as freesh from the l doubt not often sold as fresh from the warrens of the English nobility. IN A BIG FREEZING FACTORY. But let us go to one of the factories and see just how they prepare this New Zealand mutton for the tables of London. New Zealand has twenty-one meat freezing establishments, and the largest and oldest of all is here at Christ-church. It is known as the Belfast freezing works, having a capital of \$500,000, upon which it pays dividends of 8 per cent. It is a co-operative institution, the sheep owners being the principal stockholders. It gives them market for their sheep, working enirely on commission. driven or shipped to the factory. They are there killed, frozen, put upon ships and delivered to the butchers of London at a fixed charge of a penny a pound, and all profits above this go back to the farmers. The factory kills about 5,000 sheep every day, shipping on the average more than a half millon carcasses a year. We take a cirrage and ride out to the works. They are within a few miles of Christchurch. The buildings con-sist of great sheds surrounded by paddocks filled with sheep ready for kill-ing and drying yards, which at first seem covered with snow but ing and drying yards, which at inst seem covered with snow but which as we get closer we see are spotted with great piles of newly washed wool. We are first taken to the sheep yards and watch the men drive the animals up a passage way to the killing department on the second floor. This driving is done by means of de-coys. There are several old sheep which are used day after day and year afte. year as the advance guard to lead their brothers to slaughter. They start the procession, and the thousands behind, sheep-like, follow them. Often ten thousand shep pass up that roadway In one day

This blood is very valuable for manure. For a long time it went to waste in most of the factories in New Zea-and, when a couple of Americans came

AMONG THE FACTORY HANDS.

As we walk through the works I ask the manager to give me some idea of vages. He replies that they range from wages. He replies that they range from \$1.50 a day upwards, and that for a day of eight hours. The men come to the factory at \$ a. m. and they leave at 5 p. m., taking an hour off for dinner. They have in addition to this what are called smokers. These are recesses of the prime where a day for a smoke ten minutes twice a day for a smoke. foreman fixes the time, which is usually at ten in the morning and three These smoke recesses

The military tournament annually held at Madison Square Garden, New York, attracts the attention of military men, regular and militia, in all parts of the country. There are exhibited the latest improvements, in equipment, drill and arms and each year the cavairy, especially of the regular army wins fresh admiration for their daring and skilful horsemanship, and their dashing soldierly bearing.



Puffs under the eyes; red nose; pimpleblotched, greasy face don't mean hard drinking always as much as it shows that there is BILE IN THE BLOOD. It is true, drinking and over-eating overloads the stomach, but failure to assist nature in regularly disposing of the partially digested lumps of food that are dumped into the bowels and allowed to rot there, is what causes all the trouble. CASCARETS will help nature help you, and will keep the system from filling with poisons, will clean out the sores that tell of the sysstem's rottenness. Bloated by bile the figure becomes unshapely, the breath foul, eyes and skin yellow; in fact the whole body kind of fills up with filth. Every time you neglect to help nature you lay the foundation for just such troubles. CASCARETS will carry the poisons out of the system and will regulate

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GUARRANTEED The first base of the second state of the second state

IN THE KILLING ROOMS.

We follow the sheep into the building. The killing room is several hundred feet long. It is a great hall walled with pens, each holding twenty sheep. The pens face a central aisle in which stand the butchers. The sheep are killed at the rate of ten every minute. The butchers are very expert. They drag out the animals and with their knives them so quickly that they do not even kick. One man has been known to kill 230 sheep in a day, but the usual average per hour is nine sheep for each man.

Man. After killing a sheep the butcher hangs it up on a hook behind him, strips off the skin, cuts off the head, dresses it and washes it down with hot water. This is done so quickly that it takes only seven minutes from the time the live sheep is picked up until

it is ready for freezing. When a sheep is finished the butch-er gives it a shove and the pulley to which it is hooked, running by gravity on a little steel track, carries it off to the cooling room. From now on it is not handled until it is ready for shipment. The work is done so rapidly that there is a long stream of carcases steadily flowing out of the butcher shop into the cooling room and later on from there down to the freezing cham-bers.

IN THE FREEZING CHAMBERS.

After having been cooled forty-eight hours that the animal heat may go out of them, the carcasses being weighed as they go, take another trip on their pulleys into the freezing chambers. There are a dozen of these, each hav-ing a stolage capacity of about 100,000 sheep Each chamber covers one-fifth of an acre, and if you will imagine a good-size i city lot inclosed in walls of frozen brine coated with snow and filled with carcasses of mutton hang-

You people of the United States look upon New Zealand as a half-savage country. You think it may perhaps have some good farms and sheep ranches. but I venture you have never consid-ered it a land of great factories. These people have woolen mills which would be considered large in New England. They make as fine cloths as the best They make as fine cloths as the best mills of Great Britain, although their mills have to be protected by the tariff in order to live. At Kaipol, near Christ Church, there is a woolen factory em-ploying 600 hands. It is the largest woolen mill below the equator, and it makes every variety of goods, from knit underclothing to the finest of la-dies' dress goods. The mill takes the wool in bales of 400 pounds each, just as it comes from the backs of the sheep. It They make as fine cloths as the best It comes from the backs of the sheep. It is sorted according to fineness, for the hair on sheep varies as much as that on | Drug Store.

of the first quality. This mill employs many girls. They are healthy, rosy cheeked and well dressed, they are well bred and well educated. Hundreds of them ride to and from their work upon bicycles. They work eight hours a day, their wages being about \$7.50 a week, more or less, FRANK G, CARPENTER,

Good Advice.

most miserable beings in the

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dys-pepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Hearburn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and Burning Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, Etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you, Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale at A. C. Smith's Drug Store.

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