

THE STAR, TUESDAY JULY 24, 1906.

BOSS'S PACKING-TOWN.

How Hogs Become Pork in a Very Short Time--Conditions Very Different From Those Alleged to Have Existed in Chicago--A Visit to the Packing Plants.

Chicago has received by far the larger share of attention in the recent packing house investigations, and perhaps it was there that the most important improvements were necessary. There can be no doubt that a certain amount of carelessness and perhaps something worse existed, but it is equally true that many of the statements made were grossly exaggerated and that insinuations were published, mainly lacking in proof, which caused considerable loss to the packers. Where there is a lot of smoke there is always some fire, but in this matter there does not seem to have been any conflagration. Improvements have been made in the Chicago packing houses and in others scattered through the United States and it is fair to suppose that in the future no reasonable grounds will exist for even such exaggerated reports as have been prepared in the past or such utterly unfair descriptions as are contained in Upton Sinclair's book. A Star reporter quite recently visited Boston's packing town, partly out of curiosity and partly to learn personally the existing conditions. He did not expect to enter a suite of drawing rooms or a peach orchard, and consequently was not surprised by filth and small peculiar and distinct stenches. The killing of animals is a business which means a lot of uncleanness and no one need expect a slaughter house to look like a dry goods store. But on the other hand there was evidence everywhere of energetic effort to keep the buildings as fresh and clean as brooms and water could make them, and in many cases upon close examination what looked like dirt was found to be nothing more than discoloration. There were several features of the work which were by no means agreeable, even in a packing plant, but it was pointed out that these could not be overcome. Men have to work in extreme temperatures, in the midst of disgusting odors, and they have to work harder than any men should. There is no rest for the weary or anyone else, but every employee is an integral part of one great machine and must move in the very same course as these next to him, a man gives out if he is replaced, in the same way as a broken cog is renewed in order that the machine may not remain idle. Every man has his share of the work, some minute detail to be done in a certain manner and at a certain time. If he is too slow, hundreds of other employees will be delayed, and for this reason it follows that there is no variation from morning till night. Every man must remain at his post and make do that which is assigned to him. There is always too much to do from the standpoint of the men, and although the foreman claims that they cannot afford to reduce the pressure, yet the work is harder than any employee should be compelled to perform.

It was the North packing plant that was visited by the Star reporter, and by Swifts of Chicago, and is one of the group in Cambridge. The names on the payroll numbered about twenty, and the total weekly wages amount to a little over twelve thousand dollars, giving fair earnings to all, who are considered that only a very small percentage of the hands are skilled laborers.

FLED FROM PARK CRAZED FATHER
Daughter Broken Hearted Tells Pitiful Story
Attempted to Throw Coffin Containing Body of His Dead Child out of the Window
NEW YORK, July 23.—Returning home crazy last night with drink after an absence of two years, Charles Anderson, of 1523 Park Avenue, found his wife and daughter gathered in the front part of a room, round a little white coffin containing the body of his youngest daughter who died yesterday morning. Anderson staggered in with liquor. With a shriek his daughter fainted and his wife ran into the hallway and screamed for help. Meanwhile Anderson staggered across to the coffin and picking it up in his arms made for the open window. Just as he was about to throw it into the street Policeman Buckley ran in to the room and fell upon him, dropping the coffin. In the Harlem police court this morning, Lillian, his daughter, heart broken and weeping bitterly, told Magistrate Moss the story.

"Anderson," said the magistrate, "you are an inhuman monster. It is the most striking story I have ever heard. What penalty shall I impose?" "A life sentence, Your Honor," said the drunkard, huskily.

"I wish to God I could," replied the magistrate, fervently, as he sent Anderson to the Island for six months.

Miss Edythe Kerr, Mount Pleasant, returned yesterday after a two weeks' visit to Grand Manan.

In the North plant only hogs are killed, and the products are pork in all forms, sausages and lard. The plant is never run to its full capacity, but there are killed in it from twenty-five to thirty thousand hogs per week and from fifteen to thirty million pounds of pork are always in stock.

The buildings contain within them, small stockyards, for the hogs are not kept any length of time on the premises. They are shipped alive from the west by such a system that the trains arrive at the packing plant early in the morning and all the animals are killed on the day of their arrival. The hogs are made to walk to the top floor of the building, and their own weight it might be said brings them down to the store rooms in the form of dressed pork. From the upper pen they move to the killing room where large iron wheels are constantly revolving, short chains are attached to the hind legs of the hogs and the other end to hooks on the wheel. The hogs are carried around to an overhead rail and glide along it to the butchers. To be not accustomed to the sight of blood the killing room is a horrible place but the striking feature of it is the utter unconcern with which the men go about their work. The hogs have many objections but fate in the form of a knife is waiting for them, and no matter what their struggles may be, he never varies from his cold-blooded and deliberate work. Rivers of blood are rushing through the killing room, and the fertilizer not being made in the packing plant.

The blood flows through the floors and down to the great holding tanks from which it is shoveled in the form of dark brown moss, used as a base for the manufacture of different fertilizers. It is in this fertilizer plant that the sickening smells arise. Everything is filthy and stinky, the men are shadows moving about the great vats, but they don't seem to mind the work, and certainly show no signs of falling health. The prepared blood, drawn from the tanks, is after certain processes put in bales and shipped, the fertilizer not being made in the packing plant.

To follow the hogs. The runway from the killing room is filled, and consequently the stuck pigs move but slowly—just fast enough, crowded together, but they don't seem to mind the work, and certainly show no signs of falling health. The prepared blood, drawn from the tanks, is after certain processes put in bales and shipped, the fertilizer not being made in the packing plant.

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WILSON'S FLY PADS
ONE PACKET HAS ACTUALLY KILLED A BUSHEL OF FLIES
Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.
TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM
ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF THE WORK.

From one part of the building to another the hogs move, past gang after gang of men, and every hand that touches the carcass performs some small but necessary part in the production of pork. One building is given over to the butchering, and another to cutting, and in these, row after row of men pluck out the squeal, check the liver and bacon and the other departments of the interior from the disgruntled grunts, each man doing his little share systematically, thoroughly and with machine-like precision. There are to be seen long rows of pork, warm, white and glossy, and each carcass in a different stage of development until finally as sides of pork, what were hogs a few minutes earlier are slid along the runways to the cold storage there to remain until they are thoroughly frozen.

But it is this cleaning process which is the dirtiest job of the whole. The intestines as they are removed piece by piece are thrown into separate bins, and are given a preliminary cleaning. The casings are used for sausages, the bladders inflated, dried and shipped to Germany, all the fat rendered for lard, and in fact every portion of the hog is carefully explained that the squeal is only sound when the hog is alive.

This cleaning room is perhaps the one which needs attention more than any in the plant, and naturally it is well looked after, but in spite of the utmost care the work is of such a nature that the appearance of uncleanness cannot be avoided.

CUT UP FOR THE MARKETS.

Having become sides of pork the hogs enter upon a second stage of development, and instead of being treated as a whole, he is handled in sections for the markets. It is only at certain busy seasons that pork is cut for orders, the usual rule being to cure for stock, and thus there can be seen in the packing house all kinds of products being made at the one time. Certain markets demand the pork in certain forms, and a variety must be kept on hand to fill orders for both home and export trade.

After a period in cold storage the sides of pork are taken out and cut up. There are hams, shoulders, bellies, backs, and a dozen other forms all known by technical names. Bellies and pieces are handled by different gangs of men. In the making of hams one side of pork is cut into two, and the body, another lot of men trim them and so on until they are cured, put through the smoke house and ending as hams, and go to the public as Swift's, Prime Sugar Cured, or whatever it may be. In the making of hams one side of pork is cut into two, and the body, another lot of men trim them and so on until they are cured, put through the smoke house and ending as hams, and go to the public as Swift's, Prime Sugar Cured, or whatever it may be.

BRITISH BOWLER VISITING ST. JOHN
J. P. Smith is a Member of the Team That will Play Several Games on Canadian Greens

J. P. Smith, the advance guard of the team of British Lawn Bowlers who are coming to Canada to play a series of matches, is at the Royal. Mr. Smith is a man of substance in his home town of Larbert, Scotland, being president of the Bowling Club, a member of the board of school trustees, and of the parish council. He is a wealthy iron monger. Mr. Smith came over on the Empress of Britain, and another cousin, Benjamin Smith, of Hampton, in the interval. He will leave this morning for Quebec to join the team, who will arrive there on Thursday by the Virginian. There are forty in the party, and the first game in Canada will be played at Quebec. The players were elected from the leading clubs of Scotland. Their playing in Canada will be confined to Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Smith thought it a pity that the game had not been introduced in New Brunswick, as he liked the appearance of St. John, and was sure his friends would be equally charmed with it.

cleaning the outside of the carcasses. If this were not enough, inspectors are placed at frequent intervals to draw attention to any imperfections, and have it attended to by the next gang.

THE WORKMEN.

As to the employees themselves in the Swift plant the majority are foreigners. There are Italians, Greeks, Swedes, Lithuanians, and in fact almost every nationality, though Americans and English are perhaps fewest in number. The reason given for this is that Americans, and the British immigrants who come out nowadays are competent men, skilled in some particular line of work, or so accustomed to comfort and cleanliness that they seek a better class of employment than that offered in packingtown. Thus the packers are the lowest class of the workmen. In so far as they are concerned, they are not interested in the work, but in the money. They are not interested in the work, but in the money. They are not interested in the work, but in the money.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings are not such as would be selected by any Canadian for his place of employment. The floors for the most part are of wood, soaked through and through by the washings from the tables, slippery and slimy, but as clean as they can be made. In some of the rooms the temperature is very high, and they are filled with steam; elsewhere the mercury goes below freezing, and the floors and ceiling are covered. In places to a depth of several inches, with congealed moisture. This cannot be avoided. Men have to work in all these conditions, and the frequent changes of temperature. That is the men in the cooling chambers are not continually running out to the warmer rooms.

From early morning till late at night some sixty or seventy of the hands are busily engaged in cleaning. The floors are washed and scrubbed over and over again, hose are in use everywhere, and broom brigades haunt each department. This is necessary for in a very few minutes much filth might accumulate. There could be no fair criticism of the attempts which are made to keep the place clean, and indeed the work is successful to a marked degree. The killing of hogs is not a business which can be carried on without unpleasant features, and taking these into consideration, if the North plant is a fair example of packing town conditions, there need be no complaint because of filth.

CAN'T FALL INTO THE LARD TANKS.

Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle" insinuates that it is not an uncommon occurrence for a man to fall into a rendering tank and come out as pure lard. The tanks in Cambridge are identical with those in Chicago, and it would be almost impossible for a man to get into one unless he deliberately planned to do it. The openings are on a level with the floors but are some distance above. They are not large, and indeed to get inside a person would have to almost climb in.

There are many government inspectors in the plants. They examine the hogs alive, dying, dead and as pork. All that are diseased are carted to the fertilizer tanks and dumped in. These tanks are sealed at top and bottom by the inspectors, and the hogs could not be taken out of them unless the government officials were in collusion with the packers. The inspection is a careful one. Regarding the wages of the men the following from the Boston Herald presents this phase in a clear and condensed form.

Squire's runs steadily the year round. In the busy season, which comprises about six months of the year, 1200 men are employed there. For the rest of the year, during the warm months, only about 600 men are employed. "What is the average wage?" the official was asked.

"About \$2 per day," he replied. "We pay green hands \$3 per week. If they develop capacity we raise them to \$10 a week. For girls, we don't have transfer to the cutting crews and their wages go up to \$12, \$14 and \$15 per week. The average is good, because we employ very few boys. They have only 25 to 30 boys. They begin at \$4 a week. If they show any promise at all they are raised to \$5. It depends on how prompt they become in the sausage making. As for girls, we don't have more than a half a dozen or so of them, and they work in the lard room."

At the North plant confirmation of the wage average was obtained. A request for a breakdown of the policy was met, by the production of the wage schedule of the preceding week. Number of employees, 102, \$161. Amount paid in wages, \$1,681. "Without counting minutely into matches, pens, pencils, paper, ink, and so on, the four savings, on paper, will grow quite large in time."

"But if you try to put that thing in actual operation you stumble over one or two natural laws which knock your

theories all to flinders. If your men are satisfied, you can get good work out of them. If they are not satisfied, you cannot. The difference between good work and dissatisfied work, as manifested in the character of the factory's output, might eat up, in the course of a year, more than the so-called saving by a reduction of wages."

"Here, however, we must purchase far enough ahead, to provide a fairly even supply of hogs. After they are brought, it takes at least 72 hours to get them here from Chicago. Consequently we are debarred from this hand-to-mouth style of purchasing which is in vogue in Chicago."

"The labor field here is not so broad as in Chicago. It is not so easy to pick up experienced men, and when I say experienced I do not mean only the most highly skilled employees, but the intelligent average—those whose work is something a little better than that of the common laborer."

"In the first place the work here, while not heavy, demands constant application. The unit is the gang or squad. The individual is only a small part of the unit. He has a certain allotment of work to do, and he must do that in order to permit the man next in line to do his specified task. Therefore, he must be strong enough to undergo his daily task without interfering with the unity of the gang. If he suffers from intermittent periods of illness, the loss is not merely the difference between his normal and his decreased efficiency, but the difference the normal efficiency of the gang, which may number 25 men, and its efficiency when interrupted by a member not fully competent to do his share of the work."

BUTCHERS MUST BE HEALTHY.

"That being the fact, the health of the workmen is a primary consideration with us, and I doubt whether you will find in any other industry men who are so healthy. The work is not pleasant work, in parts, therefore it is necessary to pay higher wages than in line to do his specified task. Therefore, he must be strong enough to undergo his daily task without interfering with the unity of the gang. If he suffers from intermittent periods of illness, the loss is not merely the difference between his normal and his decreased efficiency, but the difference the normal efficiency of the gang, which may number 25 men, and its efficiency when interrupted by a member not fully competent to do his share of the work."

"While only a small portion of the work in a packing house requires what might be termed skilled labor, there is still a value in organization. It is cheaper to pay a reasonable figure to a workman who knows his duties and can do them without repeated direction than to try and 'break' in a new hand. As for the men, they are paid to educate newcomers, even if it were possible to hire them at lower wages."

"Isn't it the visitor asked, coming directly to the point.

"The answer is, 'No,' was the answer. Theoretically, you might argue that we could cut wages, say ten per cent, and still have \$60,000 to \$70,000 per year. Incidentally, you might theorize on 25 per cent, and keep on increasing the cut. Your savings, on paper, will grow quite large in time."

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weeks in lard. For the making of sausage meat all the odds and ends are used. The shoulder blades of the hogs are cut out, and the meat scraped from them. The trimmings from hams, etc., are all assorted, lean pieces going for sausage, and the fat for lard, and in fact nothing of the meat is wasted. The trimmings of bones are a task in itself for quick work. Most of the men engaged at this are paid by the hundred, pounding meat removed, and it is interesting to watch them at work. Their knives, ground to a razor's edge fairly do over the bones, and although the men work so rapidly, they must of necessity exercise great caution for a slip of the knife means a deep gash in their hands, and one which does not heal quickly.

The piece work is done in the ordinary way, the only difference being that a few squirts are sent into each piece of pork, and the men are paid by the piece. This is simply salt and water, not a chemical compound. The sausage making is done in a very different manner, as by small meat dealers, English are perhaps fewest in number, and is handled by modern machinery.

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MATTERS OF INTEREST ABOUT CITY HALL
C. P. R. Will be Asked to Name Price for the Land They Want Possession of on West Side

The affairs committee of the board of city officials and the city council referred the matter of the Barker House claims against the city as a result of the purchase of the land on the west side of the city, to the common council. The committee is suggested.

Today's meeting of the council, which is called for three o'clock, will probably also consider the question of the property around Protection street, west end, and the adjoining shore which the C. P. R. wish to purchase. The general opinion seems to be that the best interests of the city will be served by selling to the railway for a moderate sum. It is pointed out that this shore is not accessible except over C. P. R. property, and it is suggested that instead of the city naming a price, the railway be asked to make an offer for the land.

The details of the new bond issue ordered the attention of a number of city officials and others yesterday. The following were present in the office of Common Clerk Wardrop: Mayor Sears, Ald. Bullock, chairman of treasury board, Manager J. G. Taylor of the Bank of Commerce, Col. Armstrong and Chamberlain Sandell. The matter was satisfactorily arranged.

A young lady, Miss Wetmore, has been placed in City Hall, filling the vacancy caused by R. L. Brittain's resignation. The appointment, which is a temporary one, will probably be made permanent.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 23.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning in the case of John Fred, whose body was found on the shore of the East River, near Charlottetown, on Sunday. The evidence showed that he had been out when last seen alive, wherefore the foul play theory was not entertained.

Wm. Puseley, Jr., returned yesterday after a short visit to Bathurst.

OTTAWA'S POPULATION RAPIDLY GROWING
Typographical Error in Sunday Observerance Bill Corrected by Special Edition of Gazette

OTTAWA, July 23.—The new city directory for 1906 has just been published. It shows a gratifying and continued growth in the population of the capital. According to directory figures the population is now \$3,704, as compared with \$1,990 estimated last year.

An extra of the Canada Gazette was issued tonight to correct some typographical errors in the Sunday Observerance Bill. The bill as printed provided for the carriage of express matter on Sunday which was inserted by the senate, but knocked out by the commons. In the text of the Lord's Day Act as printed officially in Saturday's Canada Gazette, the permission in regard to express matter remained. Clause 15 was amended by the senate to require the permission of the attorney general of the province to institute an action, and that every action should be instituted within sixty days. The word "Nor" included in the amendment is omitted from the act. As a consequence anybody could institute an action within sixty days after an alleged offense, and the attorney general may institute one sixty months or sixty years after its commission. To rectify error the Secretary of State had a special edition of the Gazette printed containing the necessary corrections. The word "Express" is inserted and the word "Express" wiped out.

Walter Fowler, one of the prisoners serving a hard labor sentence, yesterday morning made his escape and took to the woods. He has not been captured.

Clearer evidence that Eastman was drowned and not killed by the raising of the body to the surface so shortly after the accident, it is said, has been obtained. The large amount of gas found in the victim's stomach. The inquest will be held tomorrow evening at the Clerk of the Peace office.

DROWNED AT FREDERICTON
Body of Joseph Eatman Found Floating in River Was a Deck-Hand on the Steamer Victoria—Foul Play at First Suspected—Probably Accidental

FREDERICTON, July 23.—The body of Joseph Eatman, a well known colored man of this city and employed as deckhand on the steamer Victoria, was found this afternoon floating in the river below the Star line wharf. The discovery was made by a number of young men sitting on the wharf, and they brought the remains to shore. Coroner Weaver was summoned, and after viewing the body emanated a jury. The coroner engaged Dr. Vanwart to make a post-mortem examination, and the inquest will be held tomorrow. The fact that Eatman's face showed signs of recent drowning, that he was seen about town Saturday night and that a drowned body will not so soon come to the surface once raised a suspicion with some that there was foul play. The general belief, however, in the police was accidentally drowned. The deceased leaves a wife and several children, an aged mother and another. He was known as a good-natured, harmless fellow. In his younger days he acquired quite a reputation as a pugilist and a baseball player. He had been in the employ of the Star line for a number of years, and was popular with the company's patrons. About a year ago he fell into the river at Indiantown and had a narrow escape from drowning.

Dr. Vanwart this evening held a post-mortem examination on Eatman's body. The doctor says that he can give no information before he appears at the inquest. It is understood, however, that the autopsy revealed the

GREAT INDIAN PRINCE IN CANADA
MONTREAL, Q. July 23.—The Gait-wa of Baroda, one of the greatest of Indian princes, accompanied by his wife, the Maharani of Baroda, and a suite, arrived in the city this evening, having come down from Toronto by boat. The party had been booked to sail from New York on the Cedric on July 21st, but as soon as they reached here the prince's secretary telegraphed New York to have the sailing date cancelled and another in the week substituted. It appears that when the steamer passed through the Thousand Islands this morning that the Maharani was asleep and she missed seeing the islands. When she awoke her husband told her what she had missed, with the result that she made up her mind that she would see it before returning to India. Accordingly tomorrow morning the party will arrive at 6 o'clock, drive to the summit of Mount Royal and leave on the nine o'clock train for Gananoque.

BRUISES WILL NOT TURN BLACK
Dr. Scott's White Liniment is applied
LARGE BOTTLE 25c.