

Every inducement would be given to adopt mixed farming more extensively, thus obviating the risks of relying solely on one branch of agriculture, and the net result to the farming industry would be, **THE FINDING OF A PROFITABLE MARKET FOR EVERYTHING THE LAND COULD PRODUCE.**

Many valuable industries, in connection with the general packing house business, would be established, and others depending upon the packing house for their raw material, would speedily follow as a natural sequence. This would mean steady employment for a large and varied class of skilled and unskilled labor in the country, necessary for manufacturing the different commercial articles, and at the same time obviate exporting raw material and importing many of the manufactured articles as at present, which method is economically unsound.

Recapitulation

In concluding this report, it may be well to recapitulate briefly the main points to which we have devoted our attention, and which we have endeavored to place before you as clearly as possible.

1st. In the first place the need of a better market for stock, as shown by the strong feeling existing amongst ranchers and farmers throughout the country. This need has already been recognized by Government and the desire to provide a remedy shown by the appointment of the Beef and Pork Commission—proof of the strong necessity for a more stable and remunerative market, as shown by the slow growth of the stock raising industry throughout Canada, compared to the resources of the country, and the enormous development in other directions—the immense benefit that would result from the establishment of an assured market, and the importance of mixed farming—all these questions have been dealt with.

2nd. Secondly, the failure of existing methods of disposing of the surplus stock, to place the industry on a sound and satisfactory basis—under this head we have also dealt with the disadvantage of relying solely upon the live cattle export trade, and have outlined some of the difficulties in the way of adopting modern methods.

3rd. A review of the methods adopted by other countries for disposing of their surplus meat—this deals with the meat industry in New Zealand, Australia, the Argentine and in the United States and touches on the following points: the benefits resulting to the agricultural and pastoral pursuits owing to the development of the dead meat trade—a comparison of the relative growth of the live cattle trade, and the dead meat trade, and the opinion of experts as to which method will survive. The importance of the British meat market, and Canada's position with regard to a share of that trade, the importance of the packing industry, statistics of live cattle exports from Canada, statistics of exports of packing house products, danger of relying solely on exporting alive owing to possibility of British ports being closed should infectious disease show itself in herds of exporting country.

4th. An examination as to how far the best methods of other countries can be applied to Canada, including a short account of the early history of the industry as showing the difficulties that were encountered in initiating and establishing the trade; the financial conditions under which the meat industry was established in other countries; centralization; de-centralization; trusts and monopolies; distribution of wealth created by the industry; Government assistance and support; necessity for technical