

The direction however beyond all others, in which a Government can exercise beneficial control of such an industry, is in the avoidance of huge trusts and monopolies, and in securing for the producer a fair share of the wealth created by such an industry. In cases where the business has been long established, and allowed to fall into the hands of a few firms, who become immensely wealthy and powerful with the growth of the trade and who control not only the trade itself but also to a great extent means of transportation and kindred industries, it is a difficult matter to secure an equitable distribution of the wealth produced.

This question of TRUSTS and MONOPOLIES generally is one which at the present time, is being anxiously considered in several countries and further legislation is already contemplated with the object of mitigating some of their evils. Trusts and monopolies

If Canada has fallen behind in the development of a dead meat trade, there are some compensating advantages, the value of which it is hard to over estimate. She is in the favorable position of being able to adopt the best and avoid the worst features, as shown by the experience of other countries, and it is within her power to prevent the evil results of monopoly and so secure for the producer a fair share of the benefits of this important industry.

There are not many ways in which such a scheme could be financed and, if the desirability of Government control be admitted, they can be narrowed down to one or two. Different methods of financing

To leave the matter entirely to individual enterprise has many and obvious objections; in the first place, it would probably mean that the industry would never be established on sound and comprehensive lines, such as we have indicated, and no immediate stimulus would be given to the stock raising industry. On the one hand the capitalist would be waiting for large numbers of finished stock, before locating a packing plant, and on the other hand the farmers and ranchers would be waiting for the establishment of such works, before going in extensively for raising large numbers of cattle and hogs of the necessary quality. The result would be more or less of a dead lock as at present. When in time the industry was developed by private enterprise, it would probably be found that some "MEAT TRUST" had secured control of the trade, and the consequent evils as seen in other countries would therefore be repeated here. Individual enterprise

The plan followed throughout Australasia, by which the necessary capital was found principally by the ranchers and farmers themselves, could not be applied to Canada. In this country, the conditions under which settlement has been carried on are very different. Here the whole of the capital is required for the development of farms and ranches, and is needed in order to bring them to the highest producing state. There is but little available for financing a scheme, for handling and marketing the products of ranch and farm. Even if sufficient capital could be obtained from that source, the country is so vast, and the problems of transportation, management and organization present such difficulties that it would be almost impossible to obtain the necessary business co-operation essential for the success of such a scheme. The Australasian plan

For a similar reason, the co-operative system which has proved such a success in Denmark and which has been applied with such satisfactory results to the dairying and bacon industries in that country, could not be Co-operative system