

work of the middlemen, who control the trade. In parts of the country they are so despotic that they actually refuse to buy from farmers who dare sell a single animal to anyone else. Then, again, they refuse to sell meat to any butcher who ever buys from anyone else, and as the single farmer or the single butcher can make no arrangement that will assure the supply or market for their entire needs without the trust, so powerful has it become, all are at its mercy, and the public suffers along with the farmer and butcher in having to pay with them a common toll to the organized middlemen.

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From the *Montreal Witness*, December 14th, 1912:

COURT MAY BAR TRUSTS FROM LAW BENEFITS.

Washington, December 14.—Trusts will not be able to collect through the courts a single penny of debts due them if the Supreme Court upholds the contention made in a case brought before it to-day.

The Corn Products Refining Company of New York sued to recover \$1,247 from the D. R. Wilder Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., for glucose and grape sugar sold to the latter.

The Atlanta company pleaded that the Corn Products Refining Company had monopolized the glucose and grape sugar business and that it had entered into a rebate contract in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The "rebate contract" was a so-called profit-sharing plan of the New York company, by which it agreed to return to its patrons 10 per cent. of their purchases providing they gave their trade exclusively to the Corn Products Refining Company.

In the Continental Wall Paper case, the court refused to lend itself to a collection of a debt because of an illegal combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Unless advanced, the case will not be considered by the court for more than two years.