

standards intact, are all the creation of scientific service. Thus an entirely new industry representing the product of 40,000 acres of intensively cultivated land owes its existence to the activities of the Department of Agriculture. The Canadian apple trade is an equally appropriate example. The research on which the pest control schedules employed by our fruit growers is based, is the work of trained specialists. Fifteen years ago only a fraction of the orchards were sprayed while today no commercial orchard is possible without spraying. The advanced cultural methods followed, even many of the superior varieties grown, the organization of the growers and the inspection of the product, have again, to a great extent, been dependent upon scientific service and official regulation. The result is only too clear at the present time. While neither potatoes nor apples command a high price, certified seed potatoes are now being sold at a premium of fifty per cent, and quality apples are among the few farm products that can be sold at a profit. We might equally well take any other agricultural product from wheat to eggs to illustrate the dependence of agriculture upon such service.

Our position with any of these products is not yet so secure that we can afford to diminish our efforts in any way. Certain agricultural industries may be temporarily distressed and their product may now be of low value in the world's markets, but to relinquish their position might mean a great sacrifice ultimately and the services upon which they depend, once discontinued, or too drastically curtailed, cannot be readily brought back again with the return of more normal conditions.

Of late years, work of much potential value in certain fields has been undertaken and, indeed, has reached a point where returns