

This result is only achieved by improved technique by lowering production costs the direction which scientific agriculture has taken.

The declining proportion of effort spent on procuring food leaves a greater surplus for expenditure in other ways. The proportion of income of the investigator or technical worker, however, which is spent on food is less than that of some other classes of society. Expenses of this class on other things such as books, supplies, periodicals, association fees, appear only able to move in one direction, which is upward.

If price per unit of product may be taken as a fair criterion of efficiency and perhaps it is as good a one as is available if quality be considered, then the benefits of the more general adoption of scientific methods appear convincing. While progress has been rapid during this century, and the benefits passed on to society in general, this very progress reveals the way to greater accomplishment - provided invention, research and education are not interfered with.

Countries that fail to maintain this kind of service must expect to suffer in competition with those that continue to place their faith in it.

It has been pointed out by Stanley Baldwin that encouragement of invention and research is the best method of attacking the problem of unemployment.