

equal scientific service. Every country in the world recognizes that this is the best contribution that can be made to agriculture and even those in much greater distress than ourselves continue to build and extend this service.

It is too often erroneously believed that the benefit from the sums expended on scientific service for agriculture are enjoyed by the farming population alone. The fallacy of this can be seen in the fact that in all countries where the services of scientific agriculture have been enhanced, the proportion of income expended on food is rapidly declining, while at the same time the quality of food has been greatly improved. Nor is it to be supposed that this service has been limited to the field of agricultural production alone; nor, in addition, has it merely had to do with the marketing of farm products. Its ultimate effect may be most apparent in the sound development of the country's trade and commerce. Canada's position in the export trade for farm products has never been more critical than it is today. She finds herself with a surplus quantity of a larger number of products than ever before. It is imperative that they be sold abroad, but, with all of these she has to face the most formidable kind of competition. Behind every single product that is now in a position to command consideration in the export trade is to be found a network of services, including education, regulation and research, based largely on government services.

The seed potato industry of Canada is an excellent example of this fact. The research that determined the cause of the various diseases and the remedies, the educational work that resulted in the widespread adoption of such remedies, the organization that placed