

surpluses disappear and effective demand becomes more pronounced, markets and prices should in time be strengthened. The long-term outlook for Canadian agriculture, therefore, should grow brighter with the passing years.

Section 1.—Federal Government in Relation to Agriculture*

The federal Department of Agriculture dates from Confederation. It was established in 1867 as an outgrowth of a Bureau of Agriculture set up in 1852 by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada. The Department derives its authority from the British North America Act, 1867, which states in part that "in each province, the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province" and that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture, shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada".

A Department of Agriculture with a Minister of Agriculture at its head was accordingly established as part of the Government of Canada. Departments of Agriculture headed by provincial Ministers of Agriculture were also set up by the provincial governments, except in the Province of Newfoundland where agricultural affairs are dealt with by the Agricultural Division of the Department of Mines and Resources. The agricultural affairs of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are administered for the Federal Government by the Territorial Division, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Subsection 1.—Services of the Department of Agriculture

Broadly speaking, the activities of the Department of Agriculture may be grouped under three headings: research, promotional and regulatory services, and assistance programs. Research work is aimed at the solution of practical farm problems through the application of fundamental scientific research to all aspects of soil management and crop and animal production. Promotional and regulatory services are directed toward the prevention or eradication of crop and livestock pests, the inspection and grading of agricultural products and the establishment of sound policies for crop and livestock improvement. Assistance programs cover the sphere of soil and water conservation, price stability, provision of credit, and a degree of crop insurance and income security in the event of crop failure. The Department employs a staff of more than 9,000 persons.

Following a reorganization in 1959, the various units were grouped into branches concerned with the broad lines of activity mentioned above. This change superseded an organizational framework that had been in effect since 1937 and was undertaken to bring the Department more closely in line with current needs. Thus the present organization comprises a Research Branch, embracing the activities of the former Experimental Farms and Sciences Services; a Production and Marketing Branch, concerned with regulatory and promotional activities; and an Administrative Branch.

Research Branch.—The Research Branch is the principal research agency of the Department. It conducts a broad program of scientific investigation covering both basic studies and practical attacks on agricultural and forest biology problems. There are seven Research Institutes at Ottawa. Three Research Institutes, nine Regional Research Stations, two Regional Research Laboratories, 27 Experimental Farms, 21 Laboratories, two Forest Nursery Stations, and 20 Substations are located throughout the ten provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The Research Branch serves all principal agricultural and forest areas in Canada and co-ordinates its efforts with those of the National Research Council, universities and kindred agencies. One staff group is charged with the planning and co-ordination of the program and another with the administration required to carry it out. Five directors

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