

it is desirable that that organization should pass away, and that some other great subject or reform should be allowed to receive the attention of the people; and the sooner this happens the better for the reputation of the party and for the morality and prosperity of the country, for history and present experience demonstrate that when a party organization continues to exist after its mission is performed it becomes corrupt and is monopolized by unscrupulous politicians to advance their selfish interests.

And this is the condition of both the old parties to-day, and this is why the old parties cannot enforce prohibition.

Why, then, do so many who hope and pray for prohibition remain in the old parties and continue to worship the fetch of a name by voting to perpetuate iniquity to-day? The power of a name was never manifest with such merciless malignance as the power of the name of the old parties to hold weak though well meaning men from doing right.

JONATHAN C. PIERCE.

Pleasantville, N. Y., 9 mo. 17, '87.

SHOULD FARMERS BE EDUCATED? *

CONCLUDED

What then is the remedy for these shameful abuses? I answer, higher education among the farming community. Nothing else will do it. Nothing else but intelligence will break these shackles from off our feet, and make us free and independent. Let every farmer in Ontario be a man, be a *whole* man, and exercise the divine prerogatives of intelligence and liberty, that will stamp him a man, not only in our estimation, but in the estimation of Heaven's Recording Angel.

As a man's intelligence advances there will be a desire for unity of action among all who have a unity of purpose. There will be a time

when the farmers of Ontario will see it to their interest to protect their common and inalienable rights by a concert of action.

When the armies of Rome and Alba stood face to face it was agreed to decide the war by three Romans, the Horatii, against three Albans, the Curiatii. "They met in combat. Two of the Horatii fell, but the third, still unwounded, pretended to flee and was followed at unequal distances by the wounded Curiatii, when, suddenly turning, he overcame them in succession." So it is with the farmers. The great monopolies come upon us individually and of course we are cut down, but if we are united, the whole farming community of Ontario, I think we would be able to dictate sometimes and not always be trampled under. There are two organizations established each pretending to be the guardians of the farmer's rights—the "Grange" and the "Farmers' Council." I shall leave the explanation of the objects and workings of these to some of their representatives here. We have with us the president of the "Ontario Farmers' Council."

I see some of you practical men, some of you, who have been dabbling in politics lately and are likely to again soon, want some facts and figures to prove my position. You want figures of mathematics instead of figures of rhetoric. This brings me to the second and more practical side of my subject. Should farmers receive an agricultural education? Should they be trained in the special science of farming? All must own that science is revolutionizing the world. It is revolutionizing navigation and commerce. It is revolutionizing the cotton, woolen, and silk manufactures. It is revolutionizing education and even that hardest thing of all to revolutionize, religion. Who can doubt of its power and capability to revolutionize farming. It has done it to a certain extent already. The greatest impulse perhaps ever given to the science of farming was the publication in 1844 of Liebig's book entitled, "Chemistry as applied to Agriculture." In it he asserted, that, "in order to make a grain field perpetually productive, you have only to restore to it the mineral and the organic matters withdrawn from it by the harvest." Men, seeing the increase of population, and the decrease of the earth's produc-

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