

ould the master's authority be more vigorously exercised or more imperatively enforced. The offence is one that admits of no excuse but of fitness for the place, and being without palliation is, therefore, entirely unpardonable.

The secret of good government in the family, the school and the State, the nation, and in the able, alike, will be found in the distinct recognition and the unqualified acknowledgment on the part of the governed of the right of those in places of authority to exercise power and control over those, for the time being, who occupy subordinate relations. When and wherever this is the case, a well-ordered family or school is maintained. In all other cases, disorder and confusion prevail; for where no rightful authority or superiority is recognized, there will be no willing obedience, but a continual conflict and strife. How many families and schools is this the case to-day. The same is true of domesticated animals with regard to their keepers. Mr. Rarey's success, as we have already said, lies in his complete demonstration to the understanding of the over-sensitive or vicious horse, that it is in the power of the horsetamer and trainer. When satisfied of this the horse yields, and his education begins when he learns that man is his superior. Hence the willingness with which he obeys and serves his master; also the unwillingness to serve an inferior. In this view lies the secret of willing submission; also that of disobedience. Hence to our mind Mr. Rarey's system of horse-taming is based upon philosophical principles, which underlie all governments, whether human or divine, in regard to both man and beast.

Mr. Rarey gave a lesson on horse-taming on Friday evening week, and on Saturday afternoon, with as great success as heretofore. On Monday evening he gave a free entertainment the benefit of the hackmen and truckmen, which was largely attended. Mr. Rarey's lectures have been well attended, and his entertainments in the training of sensitive and vicious horses exceedingly entertaining and satisfactory to those who witness them. Truly may he be denominated the benefactor of the horse, the noble animal, so essential to the wants and necessities of man, and yet, and we regret to say is so often maltreated by his heartless owner or careless driver or groom. May we not hope for a brighter future has dawned for the equine world?—*Boston Cultivator*.

Kohl-Rabi.

We take the subjoined article from the *Irish Times Gazette* of March 16th. This root has been growing in Canada on a small scale, but with the result we are not informed. Perhaps some of our readers who have tried it will favor us

with their opinions. The seed, we presume, can be obtained from our principal seedsmen.—
EDS.

Every intelligent farmer who knows the value of root crops, knows all that is injudicious to limit his cultivation of that important class of plants to one kind. Were it not for no other purpose than merely to spread the busy season over as wide a period as possible, so that there would not be too much to do at once, a diversity is desirable; but it is still more so from the fact that the effects produced on stock are greater when we have a diversity at command, than when we are confined to only one or two kinds. Some kinds of roots are good for one purpose, others for another purpose; some kinds are suitable for consumption at one period, others at a later period, and others again still later. Another advantage is that a variety of roots lessens the risk of loss of a supply of winter food from the failure—total or partial—of any one kind, and hence the judicious cultivator will not limit himself to one or even two kinds of root crops.

Believing, as we do, that root culture is of the most essential consequence, we proceed to describe briefly the cultivation of an extremely valuable variety of this class; it being necessary to commence operations at the present time, as will be seen in the course of the following remarks.

Although kohlrabi has been partially cultivated for many years, especially in England and Ireland,* it is only of late that its value has become generally known, that is, comparatively so; because there are still many farmers, extensive growers of root crops, who are yet unacquainted with it. This plant is sometimes designated the "turnip-stemmed cabbage," the "Hungarian turnip," as well as other names; but its proper designation is that under which it was first introduced, viz., kohlrabi.

There are eleven varieties in cultivation, those best suited for field culture being the Late Green or White Kohl-rabi, the Late Purple, the Oblong Purple, and the Giant Green Globe; the latter, recently introduced from Germany, being highly spoken of.

Kohl-rabi may be grown on any turnip soil, but it thrives best on heavy lands, even when these are of too stiff a nature for turnip cultivation. The preparatory operations during autumn and spring are the same as those for turnips, etc. A full supply—20 to 25 tons per statute acre—of farm-yard dung must be given, and the addition of light manures, containing a

* "In 1734 the kohlrabi was first brought into notice in the field culture by Mr. Wynne Baker, the Secretary of the Dublin Agricultural Society."—Lawson. J. R. A. S. E., vol. 20.