

Teacher's conversation. The good effects of such a course cannot for a moment be questioned. The power of example is immense, whether it be good or bad. If the Teacher's example in deportment be such as stated above, its effects will be most beneficial for the time being, and will exercise a controlling influence through untold years of the future. The pupil will remember, even to the latest day of his earthly existence, the kindness of his instructor; it will cling to his memory in every situation in life. Even the vilest of the vile, were it possible to suppose that such had received good instruction, cannot fail to hold in affectionate remembrance the kind and courteous Teacher. But on the other hand, a savage severity in the Teacher, coarseness, and roughness of manners, the indulgence in pernicious habits, produce entirely different, but equally momentous results. The Teacher who is profane, intemperate, coarse, or incourteous, may expect, in most cases, to find his pupils imitating his example. If the Teacher is impolite, the pupils will most assuredly be so. If the Teacher is intemperate, unjust, unkind, he is every day sowing the same noxious principles in the tender minds of those committed to his care.

Therefore, Teacher, be just, kind, and courteous to your pupils, and they, in turn, will render justice, kindness, and courtesy unto you.—*Maine Common School Advocate.*

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

There never was a time in the history of our country when the public mind was so generally aroused to the great considerations of education, as at this time. It seems everywhere in this country to be a conceded fact, that the permanency, of our institutions depends upon the general diffusion of knowledge among the people. Wherever, in any land, there are privileged classes, and the soil is owned by a few—and a few monopolize the seminaries of learning—and a few lord it over the heritage of the church—and a few enjoy the honors and the offices, these fortunate few will not, in general, be favorable to the education of the masses. But where every one is educated, and anxious of knowing as much, and living as well, as his neighbor, monopolies are broken up.

In rural districts, where every two miles square has its common school, and every ten or fifteen, its academy, the peasantry are levelled up, so that they appear upon the same platform before the people, enjoying nearly the same advantages. With these, professional eminence and distinguished position are not the accidents of birth, or of wealth, but evidence of superior industry and character, and of the possession of those cardinal virtues which characterize eminently good men.

Let teachers meet, compare notes, and encourage one another, and they will do their duty in making public sentiment. It is not long since that the industrious and faithful teacher thought that by teaching in his school-room six or seven hours a day, that he had fully discharged his duty, and exhausted his influence upon the fortunate ones whom he taught. The few spirited teachers who, five years ago, gave an impetus to the onward movement of the age, in bringing teachers periodically together, that they may bid each other a God speed, and show the results of their own experience, have done more towards shaping the destiny of our country than ten times their number of mere politicians have ever done in noisy conventions.

Teachers' Associations and Institutes are becoming numerous, we will not here attempt their enumeration. Among those which stand out prominently, we may mention the following, in the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Others might be mentioned in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, &c.—*N. Y. Teachers' Advocate, for July.*

Agriculture.

BREEDING HORSES.

We publish the following Report copied from the *Vermont State Agriculturist*, on breeding horses, which will serve as an excellent model for such of our Societies as are desirous of promoting improvements in Canadian Agriculture.—

We extract the following from a Report made at the last fair of the Windsor County Agricultural Society, by the Committee

on Horses. The report is the best paper we have seen among those yet produced by the agency of our County Societies. The reasons for making the awards are given in full with excellent practical remarks on the business of breeding horses:—

Your Committee are of opinion that there is no branch of stock-raising more profitable than the rearing of the best of horses; and they consider there is no trouble in accomplishing this, provided that none but the very best stallions are bred to, and none are bred from, but excellent horses, which, by the way, are very scarce and hard to be obtained, and for the following reasons:—Owing to the high price good "horse flesh" will ever command, the majority of our best mares, as soon as they come to maturity, find the way to our village and city markets, and are never allowed to breed, save a few that may be returned to the country after becoming unsound in limb, or having their constitution broken down with hard usage and old age; and many that remain among the farmers are valued so highly for their labor and fine appearance that they are never permitted to breed until they are in a similar condition to those returned from our city markets. The consequence is, that nearly the whole of our horses are produced from the most ordinary mares, or unsound ones. An unsoundness of the limbs may not impair the value of a breeding mare, but if she has a weakened constitution, it must, more or less, impair the strength, speed, and endurance of the offspring, although they may have fine forms. Your Committee believe it would be far more profitable to purchase and breed from mares worth one hundred and fifty dollars than from those, whose average value for the last ten years, in a sound state, has been no more than forty dollars, (and this we believe, is the class of a majority of our breeding mares.) From mares of this stamp, and to good stallions, we cannot raise colts which, at four years old, would have sold, higher than fifty dollars to seventy-five dollars, whereas, from the first class of mares, and to the same stallions, we could with equal certainty raise colts that would command double these prices, and occasionally one may command four times as much.

Another thing that has a great tendency to multiply the number of poor horses is, that farmers too often estimate the profit of raising colts by the first cost of getting them—best-wing their patronage where they can be insured with a fal for the least money, and frequently to a horse of ordinary qualities; when, by the addition of a few dollars, they might secure the services of a horse whose stock would afford them a profit similar to that spoken of with the best class of breeding mares. It should be remarked, however, that the stallions are of a much higher quality than the breeding mares. Take these as a whole, there has been a great improvement in them within a few years. And although we may have only a few but what are valuable horses, yet there is a great difference between them—and even among those of a very high order. Independent of the pecuniary advantage of breeding from none but the very best of horses and sires, one may enjoy, according to the fancy of the owner, from five dollars to twenty dollars' worth of satisfaction, in producing a superior animal.

Allow your Committee to throw out a few hints in relation to brooding colts—docking, nicking, framing. Colts should always be kept in good condition, not extravagantly fed, yet they should have something more than dry food the first two winters. The starving of colts will not only impede their growth, but will bring on a contraction of the ribs, cords, and muscles, especially about the chests, and shoulders, that will, more or less, impair their power, action, speed, and endurance, after coming to maturity.

It is the opinion of your Committee that a horse will have the most perfect strength and action with a natural tail, yet, for appearance, they would recommend a moderate docking, which should be governed by the build of the animal and the character of the tail; but we should very seldom leave a dock of less than twelve inches; and the docking should be performed when the colts are one or two years old, (one year old is preferable.) Colts may be docked at these ages with less injury to them than when nearly grown up; they will have more of a bush to the tail, with longer hair, and will be inclined to carry it in a more elevated position. Nicking should be looked upon as a cruel and useless practice, which undoubtedly impairs the strength and action of the horse, and may sometimes seriously injure the constitution.

Great care should be used, in breaking colts, to have them kind; and there is but little difficulty in this, provided they have proper and gentle treatment. They very seldom need but little