school will be large and enthusiastic enough to encourage successive attempts to further the cause of agricultural education on the Coast. The secretary is energetic and can be trusted to make the enterprise a successful one but he must have the backing of the agricultural public to make the success the project deserves.

### The Canadian Forestry Convention.

The association charged with the business of conserving the timber of Canada met in Vancouver on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25, 26 and 27 and was graced by His Excellency, Earl Grey. The attendance was not large, but the interest was keen, and the papers read, uniformly good, especially those presented by Dr. Judson Clark, Forester of Ontario, and Roland Craig F.E., of the Dept. of the Interior. The former's paper on "Forest Reserves and Forest Conservation" was especially good and contained original ideas which if carried out would be to the interests of both lumberman and consumer. We present this paper elsewhere in this issue; Dr. Clark's scheme would be to increase the revenue to government, to develop lumbering by the smaller men and would protect the timber from waste. That his project was not as enthusiastically received as its merit warranted is due to the fact that the Western lumberman as yet cares little for forest preservation, his idea is primarily the dollar, and nothing else. Incidentally the proposition as outlined would tend to limit or stop grafting and therefore could not be expected to be received wildly by any who may now profit under the old system. It would have been funny if not so obvious, the attempt made by an Ontario visitor and government official to head off discussion on this paper, which it so happened did not seem to accord with his views, in fact the switching verged on impertinence, but was overlooked as being done by one supposed to be privileged.

Lumbering methods in B. C. have not yet reached the stage arrived at some time ago in the East by which the smaller timber is made use of, methods in the West are more wasteful, a generalization that applies to everything Western, agriculture and human energy as well as standing timber. At the present time the outlook for the lumbering industry is good; prices are high, and going up, and to-day the business holds out considerable inducement to men who know timber, in fact there are fortunes to be made in lumbering in B. C. now, as has been made in the East in the past; to brains, energy and some capital the prospects are better far than those held out by the learned professions. If the papers on forest conservation are to be taken seriously and we believe such are meant to be and from a commonsense standpoint should be, the idea of an export duty needs extending from logs to manufactured lumber. The timber of B. C. is more than a provincial possession it is a Dominion heritage and the residents of all parts of Canada are entitled to consideration in the matter of a natural resource which under present conditions and methods is rapidly tending towards exhaustion and the making of a few millionaires at the expense of the consumer. Brains backed by energy will win, but legislative enactments should be such as to give a fair field and no favor; at the present time the logger and the consumer are at the mercy of the rapacity of the lumbermen. Some important resolutions were passed including one which expressed the wish that settlers be kept out of the timber country; a resolution on a par with the old idea, now pretty well exploded by the logic of events that settlers should be kept out of the range country. Mr. Duncan Ross, M.P. drew attention to the weakness of the resolution and the hardship its adoption would mean to settlers already on the land. Some people would by resolution restrict the amount of sunlight the public might use!

* * *

Walter Bagehot's definition of the Socialists is 'a people that insisted that [illegible] should go barefoot, but that every [illegible] should have one boot.

# HORSE

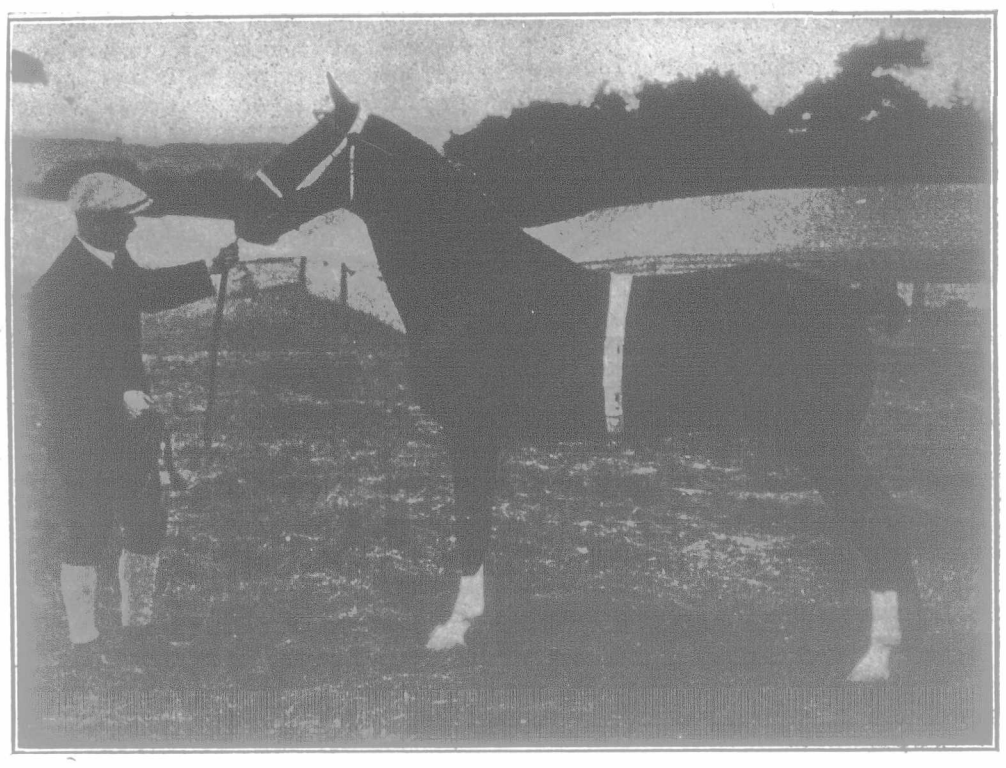
### Separate Fairs and Race Meets.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been reading the letters in your paper in reference to the fairs, and I think the same as you, that the horse race and side shows should be cut out altogether.

If we are going to have and agricultural fair let us have one, or if we are going to have a horse race let it be one and not combine the two and call it an exhibition.

I think it is a shame for societies to advertise an agricultural exhibition, and then when you get there you see a few cattle tied up to a wagon or the fence, a few pigs in a little pen, a few horses and colts in an open shed away off in one corner of the grounds, and all the stalls filled up with race horses and the track and a lot of the grounds monopolized by them.



COPMANTHORPE PERFORMER,
Two-year-old, Hackney Stallion Champion Highland Society, Show 1906.

It is amusing to read such letters as the one in Sept. 26th issue. He thinks farmers could learn a lot if they would study the ways of the race horse men.

I imagine I see myself going into a stall of a race horse and asking the owner or one of his lackeys how to put on bandages, or how much feed a horse should have and how to cool out a horse. I can almost hear his reply now while I am writing. "It is none of your d— business, get to h— out of this or I will help you out." I think that is about the language they would use.

He also says a man cannot be a good horseman unless he has handled racehorses.

I have seen many a good horseman who has never handled a racehorse.

They can fit up a horse and drive him too, as well if not better than most of the race horse men.

He also says he has been exasperated at seeing a delicate race horse standing outside while a suitable stall was occupied by an old bull who had never seen the inside of a stable since last winter. I want to inform him that most old bulls that go to the fairs do see the inside of a stable in the summer as well as in the winter, and they are as well cared for as the race horse, which I think they should be.

Which brings the most money into our country the old bull or the race horse? I think every one will admit the old bull, then give him as good quarters at the fairs as the delicate race horse, and do not turn him down because he is not the animal you fancy most.

I would not like any one to think I do not like a good horse, for I do. I like to see them at our fairs either double or single in harness or under the saddle and I also like to see them show their speed when they are on exhibition, but that is not I see being.

I do not think, Mr. Editor, it is right for exhibitors [illegible] entrance [illegible] towns, [illegible] and then give the larger portion to the race horse men, and not give exhibitors of other animals enough to pay expenses.

Sask. A. M.

### Pointers on Riding.

A correspondent writes: "I would like some pointers as to how to become a gentleman rider."

W. P.

Proficiency in the saddle can be acquired only by actual practice, and it requires considerable practice to make a good horseman. Ideas as regards hands, seat, etc., can be had from articles on the subject, charts, diagrams, etc., but practice alone gives confidence and skill.

In order to become a good gentleman rider, it is necessary, in the first place, to have the proper appointments and a good mount. The appointments necessary are a good English hunting saddle and bridle. The bridle should have a slip head, and, of course, two reins. The bits necessary are a snaffle and a curb. Most riders prefer a curb, with short bars, on which the bit has a slip of about one-half inch. We said "a good horse." By that we mean a horse that has been schooled in the saddle, for if a green rider attempts to learn to ride on a green horse, the horse will probably be spoiled, and the rider become discouraged. Having the saddle, bridle and horse, the horse is saddled. It will be wise to use only a bar snaffle bit, with both reins, at first, as a green man is very liable to bear too hard on the curb, and may spoil the mouth of the horse. Both reins must be used, as a man is never properly mounted with a single-reined bridle. In mentioning the appointments, I omitted riding breeches, leggings and spurs. The beginner will be wise to leave the spurs off until he has acquired a "good seat," and do without the curb until he acquires "good hands." Now, the first point is to mount. The horse being saddled and bridled the rider, dressed in breeches and leggings, leads him out. He, standing on the near side of the horse, gathers the reins in his left hand, sufficiently tight to nicely feel the mouth. Then, with the same hand, he catches the horse's mane, or the pommel of the saddle, turns left shoulder towards the horse's near shoulder, facing the rear, lifts his left foot and places it in the stirrup about as far forward as the ball of the large toe. If necessary, he may use the right hand to hold the stirrup in position. He now places his right hand on the cantle of the saddle, and promptly but steadily raises himself. There must be no violent action or jerking, as this is very apt to cause the foot to leave the stirrup and excite the horse. When the body has been sufficiently elevated to allow the left leg to become straight, the right hand lets go its hold on the cantle, and the right leg is promptly but steadily brought upwards and forwards over the saddle, the rider becomes seated, and the right foot seeks its stirrup. A horse should stand perfectly still while being mounted, and if a beginner has not one that will do so, he can contrive something about the height of a horse, and practice mounting and dismounting on it. Before going further,