

view and where they could get all round the animal and observe its contour—whether there were any deformities. He thought it was correct to go to the horse's head first, because then it was not so liable to strike out. What they, as a rule, looked for there was poll-evil, deformities of the face, or glandular enlargements. After that they generally opened the horse's mouth. He did not think a veterinary surgeon examining a horse as to soundness was compelled to state the animal's age, indeed he was inclined to think age had nothing to do with soundness, although of course there were cases where they were in duty bound to give the age. After the mouth they examined the neck and withers. From the withers they went to the shoulders to note if there was any wasting, capped elbow, etc. Then they proceeded down the fore legs to the knees, examining for splints, ringbones, enlarged tendons or ligaments, sidebones, windgalls, bursal enlargements, and any disease of the feet.

There were very few horses free from splints, and yet probably in most cases they were of no consequence. When they got knee spavins, in his opinion, they were not justified in passing a horse as sound, because at times there was nothing more troublesome. And the same thing applied to splints interfering with the ligaments.

With regard to sidebones he did not think any of them would pass a horse.

did not think they were always justified in rejecting a horse that had odd feet. They found, more particularly among Thoroughbred horses, that a very large percentage had odd feet and were yet perfectly sound.

With regard to hind-quarters they frequently found a horse with a hip knocked off, but as a rule they were not one iota the worse, although it was an eye-sore. When a horse had been recently docked he considered they were bound to notify the purchaser to that effect, adding that under ordinary hygienic conditions they did not think the animal would take any harm. Another thing they had to look for was rupture of the scrotum.

The hock question was a very knotty one indeed. There was no doubt an immense difference of opinion as to soundness in the case of spavins or coarse hocks. They had had plenty of law suits over this matter, but he did not think any of them were justified in passing a horse as sound which had a coarse hock. At the same time if a horse used its hocks well and after a good gallop came to stand in the stable for some time and came out perfectly sound, he thought they were quite justified in recommending a client to buy the animal. At least he would, and often did in such cases. They should not, however, pass a horse as sound with curby hocks. When they were examining a horse to see if there was anything wrong with its feet he had



ROYAL REVIEW 13712.
Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion. Winner of male championship at the Highland, 1907.
Sire, Hiawatha.

There were no two opinions about that. In case of windgalls and bursal enlargements in horses having had grass or keen turned out to grass, they generally found that after they had had a horse out for a time and had trotted and galloped it that these things disappeared. So, as a rule, when he discovered windgalls or bursal enlargements under these conditions, although he might mention it in his certificate, he gave the opinion that these things were not likely to interfere with the horse's usefulness, and were only temporary.

Then they came to the feet. As a rule they looked for corns, canker, thrush, and sundry other diseases. Canker, thrush and corns were very easily detected, but not so seedy toe. What facilities had they in most cases of taking off a shoe to examine a horse's foot and see whether it had a seedy toe? It was very rare indeed that they had the chance, and it had often struck him whether a veterinary surgeon was responsible when he was not able to have the shoes off and he passed a horse as sound which really had a seedy toe.

There were other diseases of the feet, such as sand-cracks, which were easily detected. Then there were horses with contracted feet, weak flat feet and contracted heels, and very often odd feet. They knew that contracted feet, contracted heels, flat feet and weak heels constituted unsoundness, but he

often found that was the best time to detect cramp or shivers.

Now they had gone fairly well over the horse, the next thing was to see the animal in its movements. He was a great advocate of seeing a horse walk. Previous to getting on to the horse's back he always made a practice of seeing whether it was a grunter. If it was a grunter then he looked upon it with the greatest suspicion. He thought it was always wise when galloping a horse for its wind not only to gallop it straight forward, but to ride him in a figure of eight. With cart and harness horses, if they had any suspicion, the rule was, of course, to try them with a load. The question of grunting was one on which there was considerable difference of opinion. Some members of their profession—men of high standing too—looked upon grunting as of no consequence. Some argued that grunting was not a disease. He looked very suspiciously upon a grunter, and he would be very chary indeed in passing a horse as sound that was a grunter. In fact his own experience was that a grunter, although he might not make a noise at the time of examination, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred took the first opportunity of doing so. There was another thing that often troubled them in the examination of horses as to their wind, and that was where they got a peculiar



I.H.C. GASOLINE ENGINE
A Money Making Power for Farmers

DOING a job with an engine in less than one-half the time and with less than one-half the labor required to do it without the use of gasoline engine power, is making money for the farmer.

There are plenty of such jobs on the farm.

And while you are making money this way you are saving your strength and lengthening your days; another reason for making the investment.

Powers for the farmers' use have come to be a necessity. Think of the uses you can put a gasoline engine to: sawing wood, pumping water, churning or operating the cream separator, running feed mill, threshing, and numerous other jobs of this nature.

They enable farmers to do their work faster, do it better, do it easier and accomplish more than farmers have ever been able to accomplish before in the history of the world.

I. H. C. engines have done much to bring all this about.

They are the one line of engines that have been perfected and are manufactured specially for farmers' use. The company that builds the I. H. C.

engines also makes an extensive line of unexcelled harvesting machines.

It can no more afford to let an inefficient gasoline engine go out from its shops than it can afford to send out a poorly built or poor working binder or mower.

If you will investigate the I. H. C. engines you will find that they are engines you can depend upon always. You must have dependability.

You will find them economical in operation.

You will find them simple and easy to understand. That is all-important to the man who is not an expert mechanic.

You will always be able to get from them their full rating of power, and more. You will have a choice of varied styles and sizes, so that your exact needs will be fully met. Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.

Horizontal (including portable and stationary), in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.

If you want to be fully advised on superior farm powers, call and take the matter up with our local agents. They will give you all particulars, or write or call for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

A Good Investment

in well located fruit lands is offered for a short time only. 290 acres of level, easily cleared land, well watered, located on the line of the Lardo railway, four miles from Lardo. The railway runs through the center of the block and affords splendid transportation facilities. All the land is suitable for orchard purposes, there being little or no rock. The price is \$35.00 per acre and the terms \$2,000 cash, balance arranged to suit purchaser. This property is advantageously located for subdivision, and is an excellent opportunity for investors to double their money in a short time. If desired, small blocks will be sold at \$50.00 per acre. Further particulars on application to

McMORRIS & HORSTEAD

P. O. Box 95

NELSON, B. C.

The Settlers' Association of B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Have for sale choice locations in various sections of the Province. Improved and unimproved lands particularly adapted for Fruit, Poultry, Sheep, Stock and Dairy or General Farming.

We have been engaged in the fruit growing and general farming business here for many years and are still operating our own farms, hence are in a position, as practical farmers, to afford intending Settlers information of a character that may mean a great deal to YOU, all of which is freely at your disposal.

A post-card will bring to you our land list, maps, etc.

The Settlers' Association of B.C.

Box 556, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.