

reinforced by cynics, faithless men and men without generosity or hope and all pedants of exclusive national "cultures." In other words, we may add such a settlement would be a real partnership for the freedom and weal of the common people an achievement that would be an essential embodiment of the precepts of Christianity from a non-recognition of which the whole world suffers to-day.

Not then revenge or hatred or a determination to "punish" and crush out existence should be the controlling motives, in approaching the day of settlement and to its attainment the Allies and neutral powers should be reinforced by a strong and popular and widespread demand by the people for such a peace. The press of the world can do much to foster and further such aims and there is hope that the masses will yet be heard. Thanks to publicity, never before have so many men, women and children come to realize the full horror, waste, misery and folly of the colossal and undescribably brutal strife which the mad militarists have precipitated and its more awful pressure will be felt when the surviving combatants return to their homes, many desolate and impoverished, and the progress of social and justice deferred. Jealousies and hatreds now uppermost need not necessarily be perpetuated. In proof of this it is only necessary to cite the case of South Africa where so rapidly animosity towards the English by the Boers has given way under free institutions to very general loyalty and co-operation in the promotion of their own interests. Only a few years ago England and France were rife with enmity; to-day the best blood of British manhood drenches French soil to drive back the invader. Men are to learn fraternity not warfare. These then are great and truly worthy objects, the securing of which for mankind even the price of war will not have been too great.

ALPHA.

### The Call For Men.

Rev. Archdeacon Cody of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, in a recent discourse on the issues of war made a powerful appeal to the young manhood of the cities to understand the causes of the war in which the liberties of the world are at stake, and to respond to the leaders for all the men they call for. And he added this bit of common sense counsel: "I venture to think it is not well to take from the farm any man who can help to produce foodstuffs for the Empire and the Allies. The feeding of our forces and of our people is almost as vital as the fighting at the front. Let all producers of food act up to the motto, 'More than usual.' But from the cities and towns there must be no shortage, rather, a surplusage. Here the shortage in the country will be more than made up."

## THE HORSE.

### Prevent Scratches and Save Trouble.

With the breaking up of winter comes the usual epidemic of scratches and grease. Such troubles are uncomfortable to the animal and unpleasant to the teamster. With a little care and intelligent prevention the undesirable spring ailments can be reduced to a minimum and no horseman will be sorry that he took the precautions.

It is needless to say that thick-legged horses are more subject to scratches than the finer-limbed animals because almost every man knows that and furthermore few teamsters consider their animals belonging in that class. It is natural to allow our prejudices to militate against the interests of our charges and ourselves so suffice it to say that any horse is subject to scratches under certain conditions. The causes for such troublesome ailments as scratches, grease or mud fever are partly constitutional and partly under the direct control of the attendant. If an animal is standing in the stall almost continually with liberal feed and scanty exercise, his constitution or health is sure to be impaired and local trouble finds easy access to some susceptible part, while the unwise practice of washing the feet and legs with warm water and leaving them exposed to cold drafts is as sure to bring about scratches as a similar operation would be to cause chaps on a man's hand. Washing the ice or mud from a horse's legs is all right if the teamster would follow it up with vigorous rubbing with cloths, straw or sawdust and perhaps bandaging until the limb is dry. To be done properly, each limb should be washed and dried before another is treated for the alternating of heat and cold, dry and wet brings on the trouble which all good horsemen deplore. It were better to leave the horse untouched rather than treat it in such a way that the skin will be exposed to the cold air while damp or wet. On long-haired horses the skin is usually dry but the operation of washing, such as it is usually executed is quite certain to reach the skin and render it wet. If the leg be allowed to thaw on the animal it will

likely run off and leave the leg unmoistened or mud will dry up and allow of brushing off. These methods are superior to the careless washing practice and less likely to induce scratches.

Prevention consists in regular exercise, cleanliness about the stable and proper feeding to maintain normal conditions of health. The skin of the horse's heels should be kept dry if possible, but if it becomes wet, it should not be subjected to cold drafts.

If scratches do make their appearance, the first thing to do is to remove the cause. There is frequently a reason for such disturbances and it becomes apparent on investigation. Give a purgative of six to ten drams aloes and two drams ginger, according to the size of the patient. Feed bran only until purgation ceases and even then feed grain very lightly until the horse is put to work again. Further internal treatment consists in feeding three drams nitrate of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. In the advanced stages of the disease or when proud flesh is in evidence some caustic is necessary, such as butter of antimony. This is applied by touching the part with a feather dipped in the antimony. This should be done twice daily for two or three days. Ordinary treatment is usually successful which may comprise the use of ointments or lotions. A favorite lotion may be made up from one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead. To these add one-half ounce of carbolic acid and a pint of water. The oxide of zinc ointment is popular especially when there is added to it twenty drops of carbolic acid to each ounce of ointment. The lotion is best applied when the animal is standing in the stable or in the summer time. The lotion has an astringent effect, and in cold weather it might dry up the skin and cause it to crack anew. The ointment serves its purpose best when the patient is going out in the moisture or wind. These two remedies used as their properties and characters suggest will usually prove equal to the occasion and bring about a recovery in due time.

### Horses Kick, Who Has a Remedy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Can you inform me whether there is any method of curing horses from kicking in stable? They are otherwise quiet and free from vice and safe. They do not kick at attendants, but I find it difficult to keep stall partitions in repair. I have high partitions so that one horse cannot see its neighbor. Have tried low, open partitions with which they kick worse. Have also tried the whip. Now they seldom kick until we leave the barn. I have put in cement horse stable with steel fittings and have only one box stall, (large)

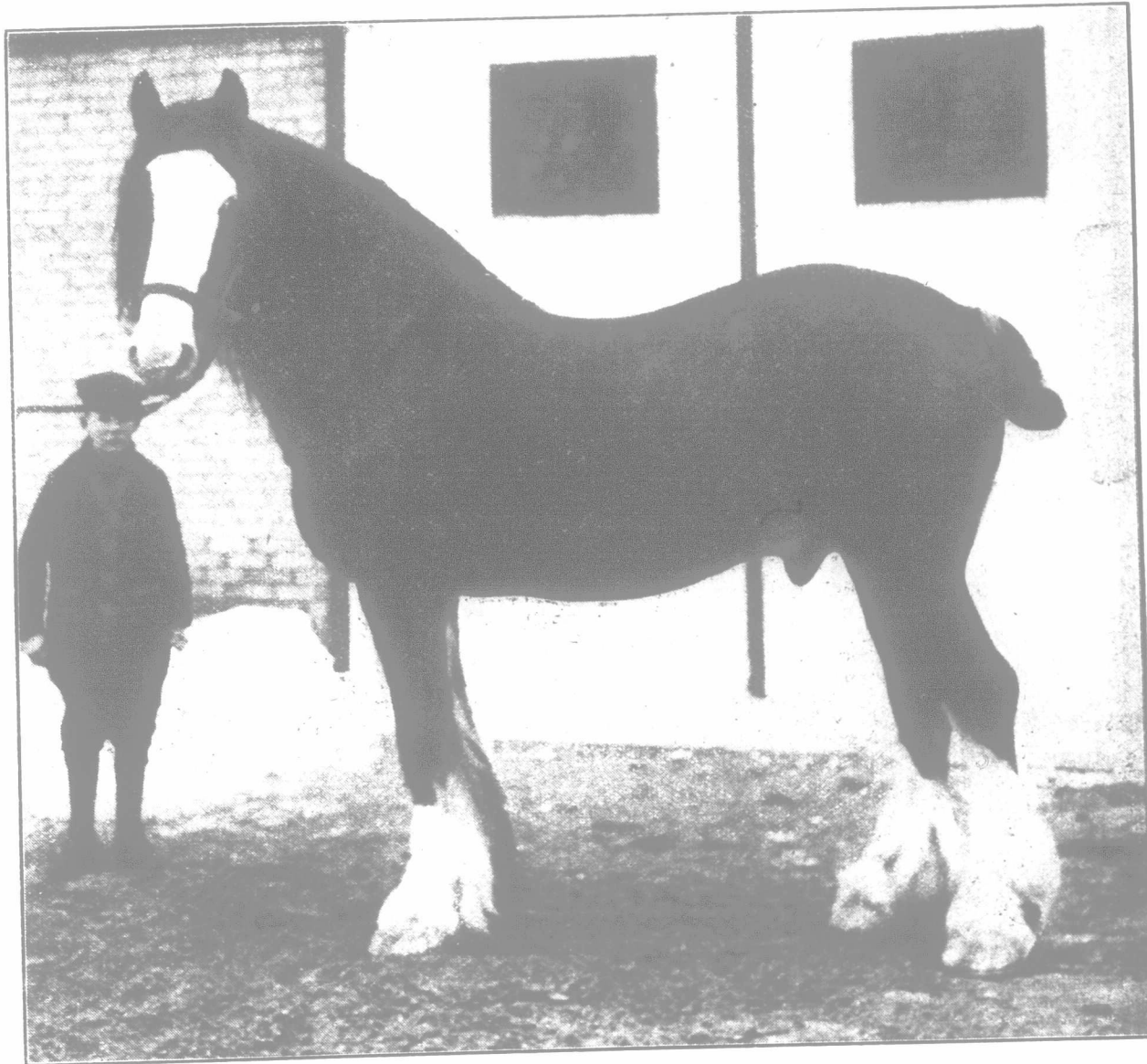
which I like to use for colts. Horses if anything are worse when doing little work and we have so much rain that I cannot keep them always busy; also a purely dairy farmer here cannot, as a rule, do a full day's work outside in winter. Am feeding few oats, principally hay and roots. Horses three and one-half and seven and one-half years old respectively.

R.C.

R. U. HURFORD.

It is no easy matter to stop horses kicking in the stable or in fact anywhere. Judging from our correspondent's letter his horses are not really vicious but are merely "feeling their oats" as a result of good feed and comparative idleness. In dealing with any horses which show this habit it is always well to pay particular attention to the disposition of the individual which is so unruly. It is not always advisable to adopt the same plan of procedure with all horses showing this vice. Some horses are not naturally vicious, but have learned to kick in the stall or at any passing object solely as a result of bad treatment. Bad treatment is said by horsemen to be the most fertile cause of all kinds of vice in horses and there is a good deal of truth in it. However it is not the cause of all trouble and our correspondent, with the exception of the application of the whip, seems to have done almost everything possible in an attempt to quiet down his lively young horses. It is seldom good practice to whip horses for kicking unless they are very very vicious and it becomes necessary to pound it out of them. Kicking in the stall is not generally this kind of viciousness and should get different treatment. High partitions and stalls at least nine feet deep aid in curing the evil habit. These horses seem to kick in play more than for any other reason, or otherwise have a playful "scrap" each night after the attendant has retired. This is rather a common trouble and while it is often a result of viciousness on the part of the kickers it is also very often a result of mere playfulness. The thing to do is to as far as possible make conditions such that if they do kick they can do little harm. It is a good plan to have a strong rope across the back end of the stall, fastened to rings in the end posts of the stall. This rope should be strong and attached by stout rings and hooks. This will keep the horses up in their stalls and will lessen the tendency to kick at the horse in the neighboring stall. Some use a chain for this purpose, which does all right but we prefer the rope.

Some time ago, a correspondent discussing this subject said that he had cured a bad kicker by placing a three-by-four scantling across the stall about three inches above the horse's rump. This keeps him from getting his hind-quarters up. A strong hinge is placed on one end so the scant-



Lord Armstrong (13594).

Clydesdale stallion; ten years of age, weight close to a ton. Owned and for sale by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont.