

Consequences and Reflections.

In magnitude and in the extent of the issues involved The Great War is unlike any conflict of the past. The god of war never staged so vast a drama. Practically all mankind are either participants or intensely concerned spectators. With armies and navies in size and equipment unparalleled in history, five of the world's greatest empires are immediately involved—Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, with Turkey aiding the two latter and with the Allies, Belgium and Serbia, the first victims of attack by the aggressors, battling for existence. It is greater than other wars of the past in the destruction and waste of material things. There are those who argue that the world had grown so idolatrous of wealth and pleasure that it needed this baptism of blood to recall it to higher things, and still more that the worshipers of military might must learn the humiliating lesson of its limits. The most irreparable losses of the war are not money and business and property, but human lives blotted out, disabled or in so many cases rendered inefficient for subsequent useful pursuits. The fairest and strongest go to the human slaughter house. War reverses nature's survival of the fittest, for in the jungle the "undesirable" and the weakling die and the strong survive.

The war has taught this world as never before its dependence for food upon the men who till the soil and rear the herds. Will governments learn the duty of the conservation of agriculture and rural life? Will they shape their policies and systems to supply the needs which they admit exist?

Because of her almost limitless areas of fertile lands, forests and mineral deposits in Asia, Russia, which in recent years has been making astonishing strides, will feel the loss of men perhaps more severely than any of the Allies. At least one would infer this from the recent writings of competent observers like Nansen the explorer and Henry Norman, of England. Notwithstanding the war, the financial and social outlook of the masses in Russia seems never to have been so good as at present. This is in part attributed to the liberal policy of the government in making an allowance to the families which exceeds the earning power of the soldiers. The Prime Minister, however, attributes the improved prosperity to the stoppage of the sale of vodka. Here-tofore the average yearly savings deposited amounted to some \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but in January of this year alone \$30,000,000 was deposited. Russia has taken a liberalizing pace and her people will not be likely to retrace their steps, and the influence will extend to other peoples.

Germany seems to be the last to comprehend the spirit and action of the British people. Only lately an eminent German lady, wife of an ex-minister of the Kaiser's government, expressed her "loathing" of Britain for having "turned her back upon civilization" in resisting the onslaught of Germany upon Belgium and France! As though national perfidy and civilization were interchangeable terms. And she further harbored the delusion that Britain was forcing the "Dominions beyond the seas" to come to Europe and fight her battles, whereas no movement in the history of nations was perhaps quite as spontaneous and heart-felt as that of Canada and the other Dominions. The world has learned too, if it did not fully realize before, how easy and beneficent has been the "yoke" of British naval dominion. She has been rather a trustee for humanity. Something of the progressive resources of Great Britain under stress are disclosed by a cable dispatch from London, England, which announces that the British fleet is being augmented by something like a submarine every three days, a destroyer every week, and a battleship, cruiser or dreadnought every month.

The one humiliating aspect of the period in Canada where every

back was beginning to bear the press of heavy burdens and her sons were going in thousands to the lines of death, has been the greed of the political and business grafter willing to traffic upon the peril and distress of the nation. The sound heart and good sense of the land revolts at such conduct and rebukes the guilty. This is hopeful, like the greater lesson of the war that this world has a conscience for righteousness which those who struck the first blow have vainly tried to appease. It is gratifying to see that men of foresight in other parts of the Empire are responding to the appeal made months ago by the Premier of Great Britain that the small shall have an inviolate and equal right with the large nations, to a place "in the sun," and that for the future as the greatest outcome of the war will come with peace, a world-code of international conduct and control. The first and chief business of governments after the war will be to improve the conditions of the people and to restore the resources of livelihood by promoting natural industries beginning with those of the soil, and relying upon the increase of contented home population instead of immigration.

THE HORSE.

Feed well and water often during seeding.

Never trust a colt too far the first spring if it is working.

Exercise the stallion regularly, and give him plenty of it.

Do not forget to cool and rub off the shoulders carefully at frequent intervals.

If grass is not available do not neglect to give the in-foal mare plenty of bran.

Cut down the grain ration for the hard-worked, heavy-fed horse on Sundays or other idle days.

Get the in-foal mare out where she can get a

little grass as early as possible. Turn her in the lane or small grass plot near the buildings.

Do not be too anxious to breed the mares early in the season. Better success generally comes from breeding later on when the weather gets warmer.

Pull the shoes off the in-foal mare before starting her on the land. It is often good practice to remove at least the hind shoes from all the work horses during seeding.

Get a bottle of some disinfectant ready for the application to the umbilical cord of the foal as soon as dropped, and regularly two or three times daily until it is all healed up.

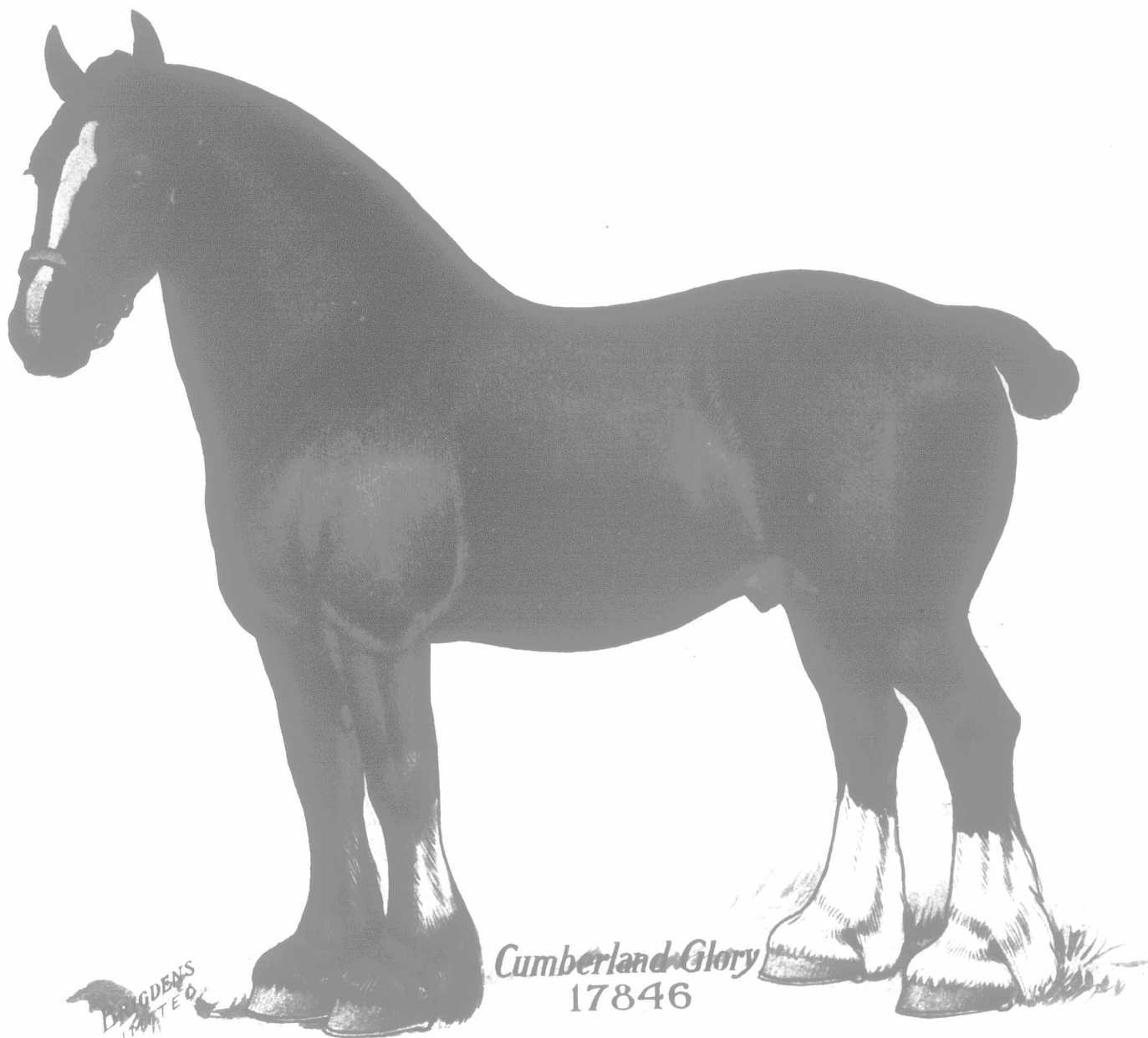
The Maritime Horse Show.

The Maritime Horse Show was held in Amherst, April 7, 8 and 9. The weather was good for April, and although the roads in the country were very bad the attendance was large, probably 10 per cent. better than last year. There are nearly two thousand soldiers stationed in Amherst at present, and they helped to swell the attendance. Owing to ice drifting into the Northumberland Straits and Pictou Harbor the exhibitors from Prince Edward Island were unable to be present, which made the exhibits small in some classes, perhaps more noticeably in the Percheron classes than others, as A. R. McKay, of Charlottetown, had a fine string of entries in these classes.

In the class for Thoroughbreds there were very few entries. Geo. M. Holmes, of Amherst, had things practically all in his own hands.

Standard-breds showed up in good numbers and splendid roadster quality.

A. E. Trites, of Salisbury, won first place in the aged stallion class with Leonard Wilton, a beautiful bay with clean, straight-away action; second going to W. M. Chesley, Amherst, on Major Stratton; third to R. P. Fraser, New Glasgow, with Alton S.; and six good ones were left outside the money. Eddie de Forrest, shown by H. C. Jewett, of Fredericton, one of the hand-somest road horses in the Show, although not



Cumberland's Glory
17846

Cumberland's Glory (17846), dam Blossom of Parton Clydesdale stallion rising four years of age, weight 1,900 lbs., sire England's Glory (14666), dam Blossom of Parton (32895). Owned by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont. For service. Terms, \$17.