

## Preserved Pears are Economical

EVERYBODY likes preserved pears because they retain so much of the refreshing quality of the raw fruit. Owing to the absence of sharp acid they can be preserved in light syrup with excellent results. Pears will possibly be good and abundant this year and the ten pound sack of Lantic Sugar will preserve a fine supply.

Use

## Lantic Sugar for all Preserving

Get the benefit of its purity, "FINE" Granulation and high sweetening power.

2 and 5 lb. cartons.  
10, 20 and 100 lb. sacks.

Have you seen the Lantic Library? Three new cook books on Preserving, Cakes and Candies, and Desserts. Sent free for a Red Ball Trademark cut from a sack or from the top panel of a Lantic carton. Write for it today.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES,  
LIMITED,  
Power Building, Montreal.



**Lantic  
Sugar**

"Pure and Uncolored"

179

## AROUND THE WORLD

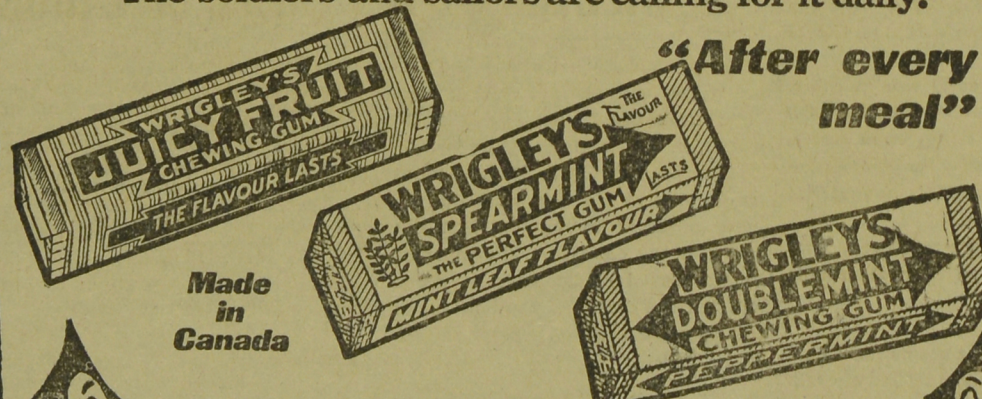


To have gained first place as the largest selling gum in the world means much. It means that **WRIGLEY'S** is liked above all others.

That its quality, lasting flavour and its package are the kind most appreciated.

Back of all this—the enormous sales of **WRIGLEY'S** show that people have learned its benefits: refreshment—aid to appetite and digestion—soothing, antiseptic influence to mouth and throat and the advantages of sweet, clean breath.

The soldiers and sailors are calling for it daily.



Made  
in  
Canada

**The Flavour Lasts**

"After every  
meal"

## Demobilization Of The Canadian Army

WHEN the Huns are at last driven back across the Rhine, and the Kaiser is brought to cry "enough"; when the thunder of the artillery ceases, and the boys in the trenches pass along the joyous words — "Home again" — how will Canada be prepared to receive her great army of soldier sons from overseas?

The re-absorption of this great body of men at the close of the war presents a problem more difficult than the one Canada solved in raising and outfitting her citizen army and sending it to the aid of the Mother Country. The fact that Canada's army is composed entirely of volunteers, obligates the Dominion with the duty of seeing to it that these men are properly cared for at the close of the war and judiciously guided back into civil life. Were the men representing Canada in the trenches professional soldiers, our obligation would be discharged with the last pay-day. But Canada's soldiers are not fighting for money, nor spoils. They came from the bench, the forge, the factory, the farm, the mine, the office and the counting house, in answer to the call of the Empire, in order that liberty and democracy might prevail in the world. They will expect to return to similar occupations, and it is our duty to see to it that they are properly assisted in doing so.

According to figures obtainable, the present recruited strength of our overseas forces is about 400,000. Taking it for granted that the war will continue for several months, and that the whole of our present enlistment, and even more, is used in this last drive against the Hun, what will we do with our men when the war is over and they return home? Will they be turned out to shift for themselves, and if so, will the country be able to absorb such a large number without causing serious complications in our industrial and financial programme?

Only a superficial consideration of conditions in Canada makes it quite apparent that this problem of caring for our soldiers after the war is one of utmost importance and even if our Dominion and Provincial Governments, backed up by our leading statesmen and thinkers, give the problem serious attention during the remaining months of the war, we will be none too well prepared to successfully handle the situation.

Some of us are wont to belittle these after-the-war problems with the remark that Canada will be able to meet the situation and that the problems will solve themselves. They point to the fact that more than a million volunteer soldiers were absorbed in the Northern United States at the close of the Civil War, without causing any change in the economic conditions. As we read back through the history of that great struggle and the so-called reconstruction period, it might seem at first thought that our cases are some what similar and that what happened in the States will happen in Canada. However, a close comparison of Civil War conditions and those which prevail in Canada shows many broad differences.

The population of the United States at the outbreak of the Civil War was about 31,000,000, of whom something like 11,000,000 lived in the Confederate States. The census figures of that period show that upwards of two-thirds of the population in the Northern States was rural and this proportion also held in the Southern States. This was shown again in the enlistments in the Union Army, where a large percentage were attested from the farms. Up to the Civil War period and for many years after the "Great States" was emphatically an agricultural nation, with manufacturing limited to certain small districts in New England and the North Atlantic States.

Against this situation, we find that Canada's 8,000,000 population is about evenly divided as between urban and rural, while of our 400,000 soldiers recruited to date only 12% came from the farms and ranches, and taking it for granted that all of the farmers and ranchers will be re-absorbed onto the farms, what will we do with the remaining 88% of this army of ours?

It is interesting to note the occu-

pational proportions of our overseas forces:

Professions . . . . . 12,000

Merchants and employers . . . 5,200

Clerical workers . . . . . 42,000

Manual workers, skilled . . . 128,200

Manual workers, unskilled . . . 53,300

Students . . . . . 8,400

Farmers . . . . . 38,300

Ranchers . . . . . 2,600

290,000

The total enlistment since has been increased to about 400,000 but the proportions among the occupations of the recruits apparently remain practically the same.

What Canada needs above everything else is more farmers, for our consuming population is too large for our producing population. It would, of course, be close to Utopian if every one of our returning soldiers could be transplanted at once to our vacant land areas and enrolled on the producing side of our population. But it would be folly to expect that any large number of men who enlisted from the professions, the trades and the clerical positions, would be able to make good on farms or will have any desire to go onto the land. They lack the knowledge. Their temperaments and modes of life have been quite different from those of the successful farmer.

A recent survey of labor conditions in Canada, which deals with present conditions and the prospects for after-the-war conditions indicates a possible demand for about 200,000 men after the war. It is quite reasonable to suppose that 75% of the returning soldiers will require employment. It is estimated there are 200,000 munition workers now employed in Canada, and that only one-fourth of this number will be retained in this and similar kinds of employment after the war. Thus we find that Canada will be called upon to find employment for a large number of her returned soldiers and for the larger number of the present munition workers, and that she will have to provide the machinery to properly distribute and care for this large number seeking employment at the close of the war, if we are to maintain our prosperity and prevent serious congestion of unemployed in the cities and towns.

A majority of the returning soldiers will inevitably gravitate to the cities and commercial centres. Even the Civil War soldiers flocked to the cities, and it was not until several months after the mustering out began that the men were absorbed in any great numbers onto the farms. It is quite evident from this that it will be necessary to put forth every effort to develop and increase all branches of our industrial life to care for this flood of labor that will be sure to flock to the cities and towns.

After the surrender of Lee, the Union Army was demobilized at the rate of 300,000 per month. The largest return of soldiers was made during the three months of May, June and July, 1865, when close to 700,000 were returned to their homes. There was for a time a general rejoicing and celebration to welcome the "Boys in Blue"; then came the stern reality that these men must be provided with means of earning their living. Employment agencies for the returning soldiers were opened in every city and town. Many were received back to their old positions. Farms that remained idle or only partially worked during the war were put under work, providing employment for thousands of returned soldiers. But plans made for the soldiers were mostly local. In some places it was impossible to care for men properly. In other sections there was a need for more. The country was in a serious condition financially, a situation which the statesmen seemed to think demanded more careful attention than that of making plans for the care of returning soldiers.

Taking it for granted that it will be possible to return the Canadian army to our shores in large numbers and within a short time after the end of the war, it would seem from the history of the Civil War that it would be more desirable to turn this great body of men back into civil life only in such quantities as the body politic could assimilate. This can only be accomplished through ade-

quate plans worked out well in advance and administered by men who have expert knowledge of labor, industrial and financial conditions in all parts of the Dominion.

Among the most practical plans suggested is that of making a careful census of our overseas forces directly after the war is over to ascertain the employment requirements for the men upon their return to Canada. Such a census would show how many were desirous of returning to the farm or of taking up that class of work upon their return; it would show how many carpenters, masons, machinists, etc., would require employment and when they would be available.

There will be, as a matter of course, a number of men who will have positions awaiting them—others will have relatives or friends who care for them until such time as they have secured employment. Such men will not be a charge upon the country and could be mustered out among the first. But what of those who have no relatives to look after them and who have no resources upon which to rely during the assimilation period? The nation must certainly care for these men, and their number will be large, as shown by the enlistment from the laboring class.

It is estimated that it would require 400 large transports to bring back all of Canada's overseas forces within three months after the close of the war. As this number of large boats would be impossible to secure, it is quite evident that we cannot count upon returning more than a few thousand each month. The mustering out of the Union Army consisted for the most part in sending regimental trains back to the place of recruiting, a task requiring only a few days duration. Canada can hardly count upon the return of all of her men short of a year or more after the close of the war.

The question follows, how are the men to be handled after they return to Canada? It would seem to be desirable that they be kept in camps or mustering-out depots until the proper authorities are satisfied they can be provided with employment. Under such a general scheme and with their care on this side provided for by proper provincial or sectional depots, there should be a minimum of difficulty in getting the men back into civil life.

The proposed plan of awarding a free homestead to soldiers, regardless of whether they have any agricultural experience, is fraught with many dangers, as Canada's experience after the South African war demonstrated. Such a plan merely feeds the government land to the hands of speculators, without fulfilling the object of caring for the soldier.

Again, most of these returning men know little or nothing about farming. True, the outdoor life they have led will, in a large number of cases, bring a desire for a continuation of this life. But some specially designed plan for co-operative community farming is the only way in which most of these men who lack agricultural education may hope to make a success as farmers. For those desiring to take up farming, the Government might well afford to maintain them for a year at a sectional camp, even providing for the support of their families in order that they might be given the instruction necessary to give them a chance to win success from the land. Once they have secured this education and are placed upon a farm, among neighbors of a similar type, there to receive continued advice and instruction and guidance from Government experts, there is hope that a majority will succeed.

All these problems must be studied carefully. Their solution will require time and the best brains of our country. The start should be made by the Government at once by the appointment of a commission, composed for the most part of civilians—for it must be remembered that the problems of demobilization of a large army of volunteers has to do with industrial, labor and financial problems, and that the military specialists will have completed their tasks and won the laurels when the war is over.

(Signed) J. S. DENNIS.

## PECKINPAW DELIVERED THE GOODS

Invented a Marvellous Fluid  
That Doubled the Explosive  
Force of Gasoline  
--It Looked Good.

(Chicago Sun.)

"I have here the finest contrivance ever invented," said the brisk young man. "By its use you increase the pleasure of motoring 100 per cent. and then some. You pour a few drops into your gasoline tank whenever you fill it and your carbon troubles are ended. Just let me demonstrate—"

"I won't take up your time," interrupted Mr. Gripton, "and I don't want you to take up mine. I have quit buying first aids to the injured for my automobile. I have had a car two years. The first year I bought everything that was guaranteed to increase

the joy of motoring 100 per cent., and didn't have any fun.

"This year I am buying nothing but gasoline and oil, and life is one round of pleasure. Before I'd had my car a month a man came along and explained that the gasoline now in the market lacks propulsive force. There isn't enough kick to it. He represented an eminent scientist named Prof. Peckinpaw, who had invented a marvellous fluid that doubled the explosive force of gasoline. It looked like a good proposition, and I paid a dollar

poured some into the gas tank on my car in accordance with directions.

"I am willing to admit that Prof. Peckinpaw delivered the goods. When it comes to science he has all the high brows backed off the walk. That fluid of his gave so much kick to the gasoline that it blew the whole inside out of my car, and it was in a repair shop two weeks getting new valves and pistons and things put into it, and if you could see the bill I got from the repair man you would rend your garments and weep.

"When I recovered from this catastrophe an unmoral stranger blew along and sold me a bottle of polish that was guaranteed to keep my car looking new for ten years. All I had to do was to apply a coat of the polish and my troubles were ended. I used it.

"It had been on the car nine hours and was damp and sticky, and had caught all the flies in the garage. I waited three days for it to dry and it was still damp and sticky, like liquid glue, or fly paper. Then I took a sponge and some wood alcohol and spent the day wiping the polish off, and the varnish and paint came with it, and when I finally got done with it the car looked like some old delivery wagon that had been out in the weather nineteen years.

"So I had to take my car to the paint shop and spend \$85.88 to have it repainted and varnished, and while the workmen were embellishing it I walked the streets carrying a gun bequeathed to me by my revolutionary sires, looking for the stranger who had sold me the polish.

Nay, nay, young man, I am not in the market for any carbon destroyers or safety tire removers, or any jim-cracks whatever. I have no doubt your contraption is all right, but my car is an eccentric brute and won't stand for anything that doesn't belong to it."

HIS MEDICINE

"Are you of the opinion, James," asked a slim looking young man of his companion, "that Dr. Smith's medicine does any good?"

"Not unless you follow the directions."

"What are the directions?"

"Keep the bottle tightly corked."

## GRAND MAMMOTH CARNIVAL

—AT—

Barrack Grounds and Drill Hall  
AUG. 31,  
Thursday Afternoon and Ev'ng.

Stupendous Attractions.

Daughters of the Empire and  
Fredericton Brass Band.

Watch for Announcements  
Later.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears  
the  
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*