

TAKES OVER BIG TASK

J. W. FLAVELLE CANADA'S NEW "MINISTER OF MUNITIONS."

Chairman of the Board Which is to Administer the Munition Work of the British War Office in Canada is One of the Big Figures in the Finance of the Country—A Great Temperance Worker.

J. W. FLAVELLE has been appointed Canada's "Minister of Munitions." The Government has heeded the call from all parts of Canada that one of our ablest business men should be put in charge of the mobilization of our industries for the manufacture of munitions of war, and a decidedly wise choice has been made. Mr. Flavelle is chairman, with executive and administrative powers of the Imperial Munitions Board, which is directly responsible to the British Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George. We may now hope within a very short time to see every factory and foundry in Canada, which is capable or may be made capable of turning out war munitions, busily so engaged, for if there is one thing more than another that characterizes Mr. Flavelle it is organizing genius.

The Flavells, by the way, are much in the limelight these days. It is a brother, J. D. Flavelle, of Lindsay, who is chairman of the Ontario License Commission, which has stirred things up in a rather lively way, and given the hotel keepers of the Province—many of them at any rate some very unscrupulous ones. Mr. J. W. Flavelle has also had a hand in the regulation of the liquor traffic, having once for a short period been chairman of the Toronto License Commission. The liquor influence in politics was too strong in those days and he resigned the position after finding that he could not put his ideals into practice.

Mr. Flavelle was born near the city of Peterboro about 58 years ago. From the same ridge of rock came the late Senator Cox, Mr. William Mackenzie, and Mr. E. R. Wood. These four men have been more felt in the world of Canadian finance, and a few of them beyond the border, than any other quartette anywhere.

Mr. W. Flavelle probably owes a great deal of his capability for ideals, as well as his success in business, to his mother, who, while her name was Miss Dundas, was a school teacher—a woman who had much character and temperance, inherited from a splendid line of Old Country ancestors.

The story goes—and it bears all the earmarks of truth—that Mr. Flavelle once kept a small flour and feed store in Peterboro, and according to the story, Mr. Flavelle was a man of conscience in flour and feed, as well as in matters affecting drink. He was a temperance man, as he is now; in fact, a prohibitionist. He not only practiced, but preached, prohibition. He went on the stump in election campaigns in support of the Scott Act. In so doing he became unpopular with the hotel keepers, who being large consumers of feed, got even with Mr. Flavelle by boycotting his store, thereby injuring his business so that it became easy for him to drift away from Peterboro to a larger field offered by Toronto.

So that, if the story be true, an ethical principle or devotion to a cause was the making of a man of mark and of influence in finance, in the Church, and in society. Because it happens to be true that the William Davies Co., which Mr. Flavelle manages, does rather more than 75 per cent. of the total pork trade in Canada, the aggregate in a normal year must run well up towards a million dollars. And there is a small army of men, not only in the huge packing plant down by the Don, but also in the scores of stores dotted throughout Toronto and the country at large. Of these men Mr. Flavelle is the head. Of the system he is the creator. Whatever Mr. Flavelle did or did not know about education and art in those earlier days when he came to Toronto, he surely knows well one thing—how to pick his men. He has succeeded in delegating authority and in managing a big business with apparent ease, carrying the utmost equipoise, quiet, affable, and simple, yet with a huge fund of resources, a decisive mind, the ability to keep his face tight when he might have told his troubles, and the capacity of taking interest in public concerns of large magnitude, and of so varied a character that no man but somewhat of a master mind in business could have got away with the contract.

He is a man of ideals. "Troubled with ideals" was the opinion of one who seemed to know him. Certainly he knows how to transfer his mind from stocks and the price of provisions to the needs of a university, the enthusiasm of church work, and the management of a large hospital. As chairman of the University Commission he was something of a paradox. Of the seven men who made that notable commission to find out what was the matter with the University of Toronto, and to provide the remedy, he was the only man besides Mr. Byron E. Walker who had not a university degree. Of actual schooling he had but a modicum. He knew no Latin and nothing of algebra; has never made pretence of being a public speaker—though with plenty of power to deliver his mind of whatever he thinks in the tersest of English, and with a remarkable lucidity and sequence of ideas.—Toronto Star Weekly.

Might Have All He Desires. "I'd face a dragon to win that girl, just as knights did in days of yore. In fact, I'd welcome a dragon to face." "Your wish may be gratified. Wait until you see her mother, my boy."

Howard Saverre aged nine, 206 1-2 Alfred street, who lives this year in a lane hopes Santa will find him. He has skates, hockey stick, gun and bow to put in.

ALBERT SEVIGNY IS EXPECTED TO MOVE UP TO SPROULE'S SEAT.

Rumor says that now that Dr. Sproule, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, has been sent to "another place," viz: the Senate, the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Albert Sevigny, who was only appointed this spring, is to take his place when the forthcoming session of Parliament opens. This will, if it transpires, mark one more step upward in the career of a brilliant French-Canadian, of whom it has been prophesied that he may some day be leader of the Conservative party of Canada. Certainly it is true that he is the ablest of the Quebec members supporting the Borden Administration, says The Toronto Star Weekly. He has only been in Parliament since 1911, when he was elected as member for Dorchester.

The new Speaker-to-be has the appearance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in looks—he has the carriage on the platform, and he is one of the best stump speakers in a province of orators. He is a fighter, he has courage, he has political sagacity, and he has the advantage of youth, for he is still but 34. He was born in the Eastern Townships on the last day of the year 1881, and was educated at Nicolet and Valleyfield Colleges and at Laval University. He studied law in Quebec City and since his graduation has been practising in the ancient city.

Like most ambitious young Frenchmen he started his political career when a mere youth. He was active in political circles in Quebec City when a law student. His first public appearance was in 1907 under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Borden was making a tour of the country preparatory to the election of 1908. He was billed to speak at Quebec City when he had not yet forgotten the Autonomy bill, and to be a Conservative in Quebec was not altogether popular. A party caucus was called in Quebec City and the old politicians all feared to appear on the same platform with the Opposition leader. Someone had to speak for the city and the French, and Sevigny, then only 26, was selected. He protested on the ground of his youth, but the caucus insisted and Sevigny appeared with Mr. Borden, making a splendid impression.

That same year there was a Provincial bye-election in Nicolet, where Hon. Charles Devlin, who had been appointed Minister of Colonization in the Gouin Government, was running. It was a hopeless fight, but the party did not want the seat to go by acclamation. Sevigny entered the field and was defeated by 332, but only after a hard contest. It was a useful experience, at least, for the young politician.

Then came the 1911 election, and Sevigny was selected as the Conservative standard-bearer with the backing of the Nationalists, in Dorchester, the former seat of Jean Baptiste Morin. Sevigny, after a whirlwind campaign, won, curiously enough by the same majority by which he was defeated in Nicolet in 1907.

Sevigny had never even been in the capital before he was elected. He was an untried, an unknown man when selected to second the Speech from the Throne on the opening of Parliament. It was a difficult position for a new member. He spoke in French, but so clear was his enunciation, so bell-like his voice, and so graceful his gestures that he was followed with the keenest attention by a House full of whom did not understand a word he said.

Sevigny since his entrance to the House has made few speeches but has wisely for a new member been listening and studying. He has attempted no speech. He has been acquainting himself with Parliamentary procedure and Parliamentary methods.

FRANCE A GOOD FIELD.

A communication has been received by the Trade and Commerce Department from Mr. Philippe Roy, General Commissioner for Canada in Paris, stating that an order has been issued by the French War Department to the effect that all purchases made by the Supply Branch in Canada will pass through the Hudson's Bay Company's office in Montreal. Mr. Roy further states that Canadian lumbermen and meat merchants in France an important market for years to come, but it is necessary that Canadian firms should have in Paris representatives entrusted with the necessary authority. Another part of the world which offers opportunities for the Canadian trade is the West Indies. Trade Commissioner Flood reports to the department that it is an accepted fact that the West Indies are now looking to Canada for supplies, as the present limited steamship service between the West Indies and Europe is restricting trade. Firms in Canada manufacturing lines of men's and women's underwear, prints, and general lines of wearing apparel, including boots and shoes, bags and satchels, hardware, tools, paints and oils, chemicals, etc., and who are in a position to fill orders promptly and to quote export prices, would do well to look into this field, says Commissioner Flood.

HAS UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

William Beech, who lived among the Eskimos at Fort Churchill, and whose wife was the first white woman to make the journey to Hudson's Bay, arrived in Toronto a few days ago. His home now is in Winnipeg.

"We were 40 days going in by canoe," he said, "and 90 days or more coming out by dog sled. The return trip was 20 days longer than it would have been had the big rivers not blocked our way with open spaces and moving ice."

Mr. Beech says that the Eskimos were an excellent people, and that he had no difficulty with them. "I found the country to be rich in minerals, noticeably in copper and silver, and my report, I think, convinced the Government even though I was not a mineral expert."

The latest arrest of Justice at New York in the conspiracy cases. He watched the movements of Canadian troops. The accused was released on \$30,000 bail.

GRAIN CROPS GOOD.

Latest Report of Canada's Yield Shows Better Figures.

The Census and Statistics Office has issued its report on the field crops of Canada, based upon returns made by crop-reporting correspondents at the end of September. The report gives the second or provisional annual estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting and the condition of root crops on September 30.

For wheat, oats, rye and flax the provisional estimate now issued shows yields higher even than those reported a month ago; but in the case of barley and oats the present estimate is less than that of August 31. The total wheat crop of Canada is now placed at 336,258,000 bushels from 12,986,400 acres, representing an average yield per acre of 25.89 bushels. This total is 174,978,000 bushels more than last year's inferior yield of 161,280,000 bushels. The crop this year being therefore more than double, or 108 per cent. more than that of last year. It is 104,541,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. in excess of the previous highest yield of 231,717,000 bushels in 1912, and 140,232,000 bushels or 72 per cent. in excess of the annual average yield of 196,026,000 bushels for the five years 1910 to 1914.

Of oats the yield is 481,035,500 bushels from 13,307 acres, an average per acre of 42.33 bushels. Barley comes out at 59,868,000 bushels from 1,935,350 acres, an average per acre of 30.70 bushels. Rye is now 2,478,500 bushels from 112,300 acres, or 22,07 bushels per acre, and flaxseed 12,504,700 bushels from 1,009,600 acres, or 12.48 bushels per acre. In the three North-West provinces the estimated yield of wheat is 304,300,000 bushels, and of oats 3,568,000 bushels. The remaining grain crops of Canada, whose yields are now reported on for the first time this year, are as follows: Peas 3,240,400 bushels from 196,210 acres, an average of 16.52 bushels per acre; beans 594,000 bushels, 43,310 acres, 13.71 bushels per acre; buckwheat 8,101,000 bushels, 243,800 acres, 33.25 bushels per acre; mixed grains 17,128,500 bushels, 466,800 acres, 36.69 bushels per acre; corn for husking 14,594,000 bushels, 253,300 acres, 57.62 bushels per acre. In arriving at these estimates certain deductions have been made for quantities reported as destroyed by the weather in the Province of Ontario, chiefly sprouting in stock through the excessive rains during August. These deductions do not represent a total loss, as the sprouted grain will be used for feeding. They amount on the average to 11 per cent. of the total crops for wheat, 9 per cent. for oats, 8.5 per cent. for peas, and 6 per cent. for beans.

The condition of root crops at September 30, measured against a standard of 100 as representing a full crop, is for all Canada 73 for potatoes, 85 for turnips, 87 for mangolds, carrots and sugar beets, 85 for fodder corn, and 83 for alfalfa. These figures are below those of September 30 last year for potatoes, but are about equal in case of other crops.

TO SEND COMMISSIONER. B. C. Lumbermen Will Have Representative in Europe.

The heavy orders for lumber for the United Kingdom placed through the Provincial Government during the past summer as a result of the visit of Lumber Commissioner MacMillan to Europe, show what results can be obtained by Government action in assisting the lumbering industry. In order to follow up the advantage already gained in this new line of work, the Hon. W. P. Ross announced recently that the Provincial Government will send a representative of the industry to London.

Investigation has already shown that before the European market can be entered, on any scale, by our manufacturers, a great deal of preliminary work must be done in explaining to buyers the qualities and methods of manufacture of our British Columbia woods. There are many misconceptions which are very prevalent and which serve as a barrier to the introduction of our lumber products. These can only be overcome by energetic personal work among the buyers by a representative thoroughly conversant with every phase of our lumbering industry. Again, there are many trade requirements which are designed to meet the cases of Swedish and Russian lumber, but which are not properly applicable to the very different timber species of the Pacific Coast. In many such cases slight modifications of the customary specifications would not affect the interests of the Old Country buyer in any way, while they would cheapen production here, and so edable the saw mills of this Province to quote lower prices and secure a larger share of this trade. Through general work of this character the Provincial Lumber Commissioner will be of considerable assistance not only in preparing the way for future developments, but also by co-operating with the various brokers and agents who represent the interests of British Columbia lumber firms now doing business in the United Kingdom markets. So active has been the campaign conducted by American shippers, and so largely have they increased their representation in Europe recently that the Minister of Lands has decided that a strong effort is necessary to counteract this action and protect British Columbia business.

Mr. J. G. Woods, the well known lumberman, has been appointed as the new Lumber Commissioner to the United Kingdom. Mr. Woods has been long and intimately connected with the lumber business of the Coast.

St. Peter's Roof. To keep the roof of St. Peter's at Rome in proper repair is a task that employs a permanent force of workmen who actually live upon the roof, and whose families have been there for generations.

The Genuine Moor. The True Moor has none of the black in him; he is the white Arab or the brown Berber, or a union of these two races. And the true Moor's pride of race and history and religion has never been surpassed.

The French Government has included decrease prohibiting exportation to United States of crude tar and its by-products, which are used to a large extent in America for road raising.

The Sunday School scholars of Chalmers Church held their annual Christmas festival on Wednesday evening. Refreshments were served and there followed a splendid programme prepared by the school.

GLOBE'S NEW EDITOR.

Stewart Lyon Has Had a Distinguished Journalistic Career.

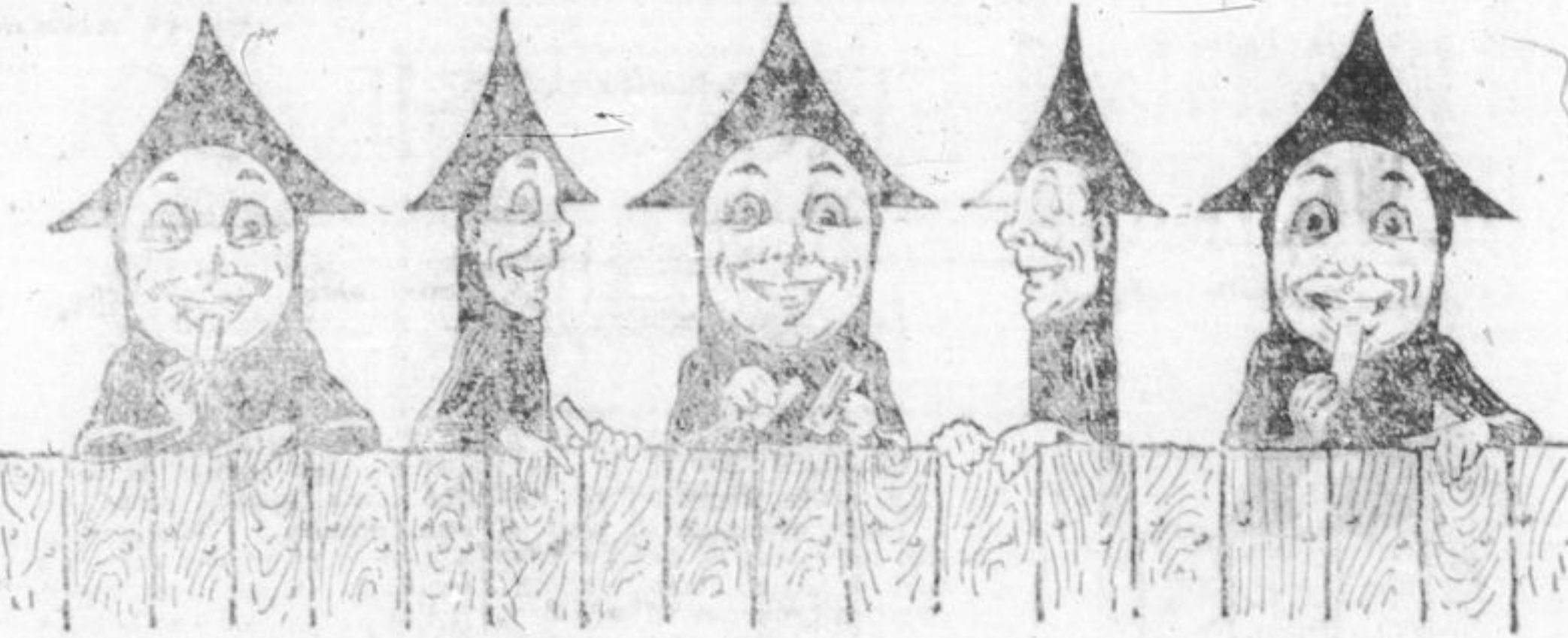
It has been announced that Mr. Stewart Lyon, who has for five years been associate editor of The Toronto Globe, and a very active figure in its management, had been appointed editor-in-chief of that publication, superseding Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who remains on the staff as an editorial contributor. The appointment not merely meets with the approval of the Liberal party, at which the Globe is the chief organ in Canada, but with the applause of all the old newspaper associates of Mr. Lyon, irrespective of their political views, says Toronto Saturday Night. It is not necessary to inform anyone who has met him that he is a Scotsman of the most energetic type, and he was born at the port of Glasgow on September 22, 1866. Coming to this continent when a very young man, he lived in various cities, and in Chicago when the famous Haymarket riots occurred. This incident led him to take a deep interest in economic questions, and he became a follower of the principles of Henry George as enunciated in Progress and Poverty.

Settling in Toronto, he speedily attracted attention by his articles in The Labor Reformer and by his ability as public speaker. He was one of the vital forces in what was a quarter of a century ago a very live organization, the Young Men's Liberal Club, and his abilities led to an offer of a post on the staff of The Globe, with which he has now been connected for about twenty-seven years. He contributed a causerie on economic subjects under the pen name "Leo," and took charge of the municipal department. Never before or since has the City Hall been so well covered for any newspaper as during the years when he was there as representative of The Globe. His profound knowledge of all municipal problems made him a man whose advice was consistently sought, and he had much to do with shaping civic policies beneficial to the community. He was constantly a terror to evildoers, and though a strong Liberal partisan, was liked and respected by all parties. He represented The Globe in the Press Gallery of the Ontario Legislature and in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The positions of city editor, news editor, and associate editor he has held in succession, while energetically discharging his duties in the news departments, did not allow his pen to rust. His kindness and consideration for the younger members of The Globe staff when in sickness and difficulty has long been a by-word in the newspaper world. The streets of newspaper duties for years has prevented Mr. Lyon from exercising his talent as a public speaker, exceptional though it was. In voice, accent, and intensity, he recalled the late J. Keir Hardie, who came from the same part of Scotland as Mr. Lyon; but though a Radical, his strong British sentiments show nothing in common with the later views of the deceased labor leader. Mr. Lyon has for years been a man who practically lived in his office and his newspaper; outside of his work his chief pleasures have been found in literature and music. He is a member of the Presbyterian body and a temperance man by conviction.

SCULPTURE EXHIBITED.

Exhibition in Toronto Shows Advance in Canadian Art.

A very interesting exhibition of work by Toronto sculptors has been in progress at the Toronto Art Gallery, better known as "The Grange," and the result proves that the art of sculpture is decidedly on the upward trend in Canada. Over sixty pieces were on view, and something more than half of these are contributed by two talented young ladies—Miss Frances Loring and Miss Florence Wyle. Messrs. Emmanuel Hahn and Frederick Coates also make important contributions, and other craftsmen represented are Messrs. J. L. Banks, E. L. Laur, M. Oils, Alfred Howell, and Miss Winnifred Kingston. Miss Loring, moved by the Rodin inspiration, shows a very effective bit of symbolism, "Transmutation," which depicts a heroic figure emerging from a mass of surging matter. The effect is both strong and harmonious, and the suggestion of energy in the torso of the figure is admirable. "The Old One," a study of a patriarchal head, is free from meticulous refinement and replete poetic feeling. Miss Loring also shows some small pieces of ornamental craftsmanship that are felicitous in conception and execution. Miss Wyle, in addition to some interesting portraits, both in bust and in low relief, exhibits a work, "The Sacrifice," obviously inspired by the war, which shows a kneeling woman discovering the nude body of a dead youth. Poetry and harmony of line mark the work, and modeling of the recumbent hero is exceptionally fine. Of her portrait busts those of her colleague, Miss Loring, and another simply entitled "Mary," are full of charm and vitality. She is also very clever in the handling of such objects as frogs and grasshoppers for decorative objects. The minute beauties of these humble denizens of the fields find a sympathetic interpreter in Miss Wyle. The war has also inspired Mr. Hahn in several of his offerings. He is a master of harmonious composition and flowing lines, and he poignantly conveys the dignity of grief in his designs for memorials to those who are gone. His statuette of the Indian chief, "Thunderclout," is excellent in work and in feeling, and depicts a man with a sense of the surface. Mr. Coates' low relief study, "The Siren," which shows a woman luring a man downward through the waves, is replete with a sense of swift movement and of enveloping waves.



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