

NEW YORK STATES FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOR



Some of the cases of child labor disclosed by Miss O'Reilly's investigation of the canning industry of New York State. On the left is Dominick Perry, aged 9, who worked all day for twenty cents at a canning factory in Northwestern New York State. In the center are Rosie and Congenine Mani-kee, aged 5 and 6 years, respectively, both cannery workers; on the right, is Tommy Cecora, aged 15, whose weekly work made 108 hours.

A Seven-Minute Sermon On the Golden Text

[Copyright by E. S. Davidson.]

Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given. Isaiah 9:6.

THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

1. Jesus Was Born in Bethlehem. It is one of the outstanding facts that can never be blotted from the page of history that Jesus was born in Bethlehem. In the ages to come most of the things which now bulk largest in the popular thought will be forgotten, being too insignificant to survive. It may be that in ten thousand years from now there will be but few historic facts sufficiently important to be considered, but there is one fact which will increase in importance with the centuries, and which will grow younger with years, and that is the fact of the birth of Jesus and all which that great event stands for.

I do not know whether Isaiah, when he wrote the words of our text, actually had Jesus of Nazareth in mind or not, but he did have distinctly in mind the coming event of the birth of the child who was to be the redeemer of Israel, to do away with the rod of the oppressor, to end the battle of the warrior with its confused noise, and garments rolled in blood, and that this child would establish a government to which there would be no end, and at the head of which would be the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the prince of peace. It is a fact that Jesus fulfilled, and is fulfilling, all these predictions, and is the only man in the world's history of which this can be said. What the birth of Jesus stands for can never be exaggerated; it is beyond our highest flights of imagination. The

wonderful results which have already accrued as the result of this birth cannot be enumerated, and they are increasing in a way, as the years go by, which no man can estimate. 2. Jesus is the Son of God and the Son of Man. No person who figures in Bible history, nor for that matter in connection with any other religion, has had the unique distinction which Jesus has, in being both the Son of God and the Son of Man. "Unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given," and Jesus is the only one who answered to the description given of this remarkable child in the text and its connections. Jesus called himself the Son of Man and claimed also to be one with God. He is the connecting link between God and man; he joins humanity to Divinity, and makes all his followers his brethren and, in a measure, causes them to have the same intimate relationship to the heavenly Father as he had. This is indicated in his prayer, "That they may all be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they may also be one in us." Jesus is not only a Son of God, and a Son of Man, but he is the Son of God and the Son of Man. He bears a relationship to both God and man which no other person ever did, nor ever can. He is the chief man in history, equal with God in the Trinity, and in himself connects man with God.

3. Jesus Was Born for Us. "Unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given." Jesus' mission to the world was not so much to increase God's happiness, nor to achieve something great for himself, but it was for humanity; he came to live, to teach, to suffer, and finally to die for us. It is for our sakes he became poor; his death and passion were borne for us; he suffered that we might enjoy. His mission into the world was to rescue us from our lost and ruined condition, and to make us the sons and daughters of God, promoting us to be the priests of the most high, giving us a right to the tree of life, and to prepare us a home in heaven. He came to set us an example, to offer us inducements to virtue, and to give us power that we may lead righteous and sober lives to the honor and glory of God, and the welfare of the world. We may therefore well regard Jesus as our Saviour, brother and friend.

Was a Victim of Bronchitis.

HAD TO BE PROPPED
UP IN BED.

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the membranes lining the air tubes of the lungs, and begins with a tightness across the chest, and a difficulty of breathing accompanied by a hard dry cough which later develops into the raising of a greenish or yellowish phlegm.

On the first sign of bronchitis you should check it immediately by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and thereby preventing it becoming chronic and perhaps turning into some serious lung trouble. Mrs. John Fawcett, Salisbury, N.B., writes: "A year ago I was a victim of Bronchitis. I was so bad I could not lie down, and had to be propped up in bed. As the doctor failed to do me much good a friend, who came to visit me, advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me so wonderfully I took five bottles in all, and was cured. I have not had an attack of it since."

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DESCENDANT OF GREEK EMPERORS CLAIMS RIGHT TO RULE CONSTANTINOPLE.



Princess Eugenie Paleologu, who lives in West Kensington, London, says that she has a better right to rule Constantinople than the Sultan of Turkey, the Czar of Bulgaria, or even the united powers of Europe. For she is a direct descendant of the old Byzantine emperors, who ruled the great eastern empire, with Constantinople as their capital, for hundreds of years, until the Turks overthrew the Emperor Constantine Paleologus, in 1453. The princess has documents to prove her descent from the last Constantinian, and in the event of the Balkan States driving out the Turks from Europe, she hopes to have the throne of her forefathers restored to her.

IS CANADA BECOMING A NATION OF CITIES?

[H. McBean Johnston, in "The Dominion"]

Canada has 7,204,838 people according to the recently published report summarizing our fifth census taken in 1911. Ten years ago—in 1901—our population was officially fixed at 5,371,315. Thus, our growth in the past decade has been 1,833,523 people—an increase of 34.13 per cent.

Statistics are dry reading at best and these figures, taken purely as figures, are not particularly interesting. But let us dig into them a little. There is a distinctly unusual situation in Canada at the present time, and the story concealed in our census report is there for the man who will dig it out.

The story lies in the way in which our total population is made up, and the lines along which our growth is developing. In 1901 the Dominion's rural population was fixed at 3,349,519, and the urban population at 2,021,796. In 1911, these figures had become 3,924,394 and 3,280,444 respectively. In short Canada's country population has grown 274,875 and her city population 1,258,645 in ten years. To the number of people we had in the country districts, we have added 17.16 per cent; to the number of people we had in our

cities, we have added the comparatively enormous increase of 62.25 per cent. Doesn't it look as though Canada were fast becoming a nation of cities?

According to the third federal census taken just about a century ago, the population of the United States in 1810 was 7,239,881 people—approximately where Canada stands today. At that time the rural population of the States figured out to 95.1 per cent, and the urban population to 4.9 per cent. Contrast these percentage figures with those of Canada today, where our population is about equally divided between town and country.

Let us make that a little clearer. Let us contrast the population of the half-dozen leading American cities in 1810 with the populations of the six principal Canadian cities in 1911. Remember, the total populations of the two countries stood about equal at the dates given and bear in mind that the leading six cities in each country at the period have been chosen.

American Cities in 1810.

Albany, N. Y.	96,275
Philadelphia, Pa.	91,374
Baltimore, Md.	35,538
Boston, Mass.	33,250
Charlestown, S. C.	24,711

New Orleans, La.	17,242
Montreal, P. Q.	299,935
Canadian Cities in 1911.	
Montreal, P. Q.	466,197
Toronto, Ont.	425,407
Winnipeg, Man.	165,553
Vancouver, B. C.	111,240
Calgary, Alta.	61,340
Edmonton, Alta.	53,383

(Note—It may be stated that no mistake has been made in leaving out New York City. According to the official figures, New York City had a population of only 9,356 in 1810 and of 12,630 in 1820.)

You will notice that the total population of the six leading American cities in 1810 was only 299,935 or less by a hundred and twenty-six odd thousand than the single Canadian city of Toronto today, the second of Canada's present cities, and less by over a hundred and sixty-seven thousand than Montreal, Canada's first city.

Do you not see an unusual situation in all these figures? Why should our population be almost equally divided between town and country? When the United States had a total population equal to ours of today, the division of its people stood in the ratio of about one city dweller to nineteen farmers. Is the situation in Canada a normal one?

Now, let us look into the situation by provinces.

In Alberta, the past ten years has shown a total increase in population of 413.08 per cent. The rural population has increased 180,357 and the urban by 121,314.

British Columbia shows a population increase of 119.83 per cent, a total of 109,218 people having been added to her rural and 132,505 to her urban dwellers.

Manitoba has gained 78.52 per cent, on her population of ten years ago. The rural increase was 70,515 and the urban 123,832 people.

New Brunswick's total gain is small—only 6.27 per cent.—but here, again, the figures show in favor of the cities. As a matter of fact, New Brunswick's country districts show a loss of 1,499 farmers while her cities gained 56,745 new residents.

In Ontario, where the net percentage of increase was also comparatively small—only 15.58 per cent.—the same situation holds good; the rural districts show a loss of 52,184 and the urban a gain of 392,511.

Even in Prince Edward Island, where the population has decreased by 9.23 per cent, and where the rural districts have been depleted by 9,548 people, the cities have not only held their own but have made an actual gain of 15 inhabitants.

Quebec shows a total increase of 21.48 per cent.—of which 39,951 was rural and 313,383 urban.

Saskatchewan's gain shows a big percentage—439.45 per cent.—the increase here being in favor of the farm. The figures are 257,338 rural and 113,815 urban. Considering, however, that Saskatchewan and Alberta are looked upon as the premier agricultural provinces of the Dominion, the gain to their towns and cities cannot be regarded as anything but phenomenal.

We hardly need to consider the Yukon, where there was a total loss of 68.73 per cent, in population; yet, even here, we might note that the rural loss was 13,429 while the urban loss was only 5,277.

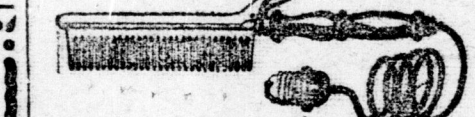
In the Northwest Territories, where the population is entirely rural, there was a total of 15.79 per cent, or 29,933 people.

Is this not a startling situation? Almost every single portion of the entire Dominion shows an urban gain. And hardly one part anywhere shows an urban loss.

MAN-MADE LIGHTNING IS GOOD HAIR DRIER.

"I've just had my hair washed and can't do a thing with it." One of the reasons there can't be a "thing" done with hair that has just been washed is that it has not been dried properly. When it is dried before a fan or in the wind it becomes tangled, and in getting out the tangles the owner of the hair fluffs it up so that it is just a flying mass.

An electrician who has studied the matter somewhat has devised a means



for overcoming at least a part of the trouble by designing an electric drier. He has combined with a metal comb an ordinary electric curling iron that can be used either as an iron or a comb. The tines or teeth of the comb are heated by the electric current and dry the hair thoroughly in combing it out.

GOD MOVED ACROSS THE SKY.

[A. Pelham Webb, in the Odd Volume.]
God moved across the sky:
I saw him wield
His flashing shield
As slowly He went by.

I watched his vast descent,
I saw him tread
The day-fires dead
Until the heat was spent.

The glowing embers flew;
I saw them come
Upon the dome
And smolder in the blue.

Then all the angel-folk
With lantern bright
Overwatched the night
Until the dawn awoke.

The pal-lous, or memorial arches of China, says Frederick McCormick, in the National Geographic Magazine, rival the pagodas in grace, beauty and numbers. Many of them are erected to commemorate the devotion of virtuous widows, who have refused to remarry. The fabled phoenix, which never changes its mate, is prominent in the decorations of these arches.

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YOU KNOW, BILL, I'VE SEEN THIS SHOW - SAW IT IN N'YORK - ITS APEACH. THE HEROINE FALLS IN LOVE WITH A SWELL GUY WHO COMES TO THE FARM -

BUT HE'S A CROOK - SEE? - SHE DONT KNOW IT - BUT THERE! ANOTHER GUY - POOR BUT ON THE LEVEL - HE'S BUGS ABOUT THE GIRL TOO, BUT -

SHE WON'T NOTICE HIM - WELL, IN THE SECOND ACT THE SWELL GUY TRIES TO POISON THE GIRL'S POOR OLD FATHER SO - WHAT'S THE MATTER, BILL, DON'T YOU WANT TO SEE THE SHOW?

IT ISN'T NECESSARY NOW !!!