

OUR HOME PAGE

AUTUMN SUPPER SOUP

A knuckle of veal costs very little, but it makes a dish of good soup for autumn days. After a nourishing soup, a meat dish can be quite simple, or a good pudding will be enough.

Nice White Soup

Put the knuckle into a saucepan with eight breakfast cupsful of cold water. Let come to the boil slowly. Take off the scum and let the veal simmer slowly for two hours without a lid on the saucepan. The liquid will be reduced to six cupsful. Strain it.

Put the strained stock into the saucepan, and add a teaspoonful of cucumber and a teaspoonful of carrot neatly cut into dice. Boil for half an hour, then add a teaspoonful of shelled peas, boiling these from five to ten minutes. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with a seasoning of salt, a good shake of pepper, a teaspoonful of butter, and gradually mix with these a teaspoonful of milk. Stir into the soup and bring to the boil. The soup can be improved by adding one or two yolks of eggs mixed with a teaspoonful of milk. Pour some hot soup over them. Remove the soup to the side of the fire, stir in these ingredients. Do not bring the soup beyond boiling point after you put in the eggs, as they are apt to curdle.

MAKING GOOD COFFEE

To make really good coffee only the best quality should be used. It ought always to be freshly ground,

and, since few people care to grind their own beans, it is well to buy only a little at a time so that the coffee is as fresh as possible. It is a mistake to save in the quantity, for the brew cannot be worth drinking unless a reasonable strength is obtained, and this is only done by allowing a fair amount of ground coffee for each cup. These are various coffee-pots and machines on the market, so it is well worth while to spend the money necessary for a good one. It will last a long time, and you can always have good coffee.

Coffee With Milk

For coffee with milk, as the French make it, allow three ounces of ground coffee to every pint of water. If you do not have a percolator, put the coffee into a fine muslin bag and then into a well-heated jug. Pour the boiling water over it, cover the jug, and put it into a saucepan of boiling water for five minutes. Milk should not be boiled, but just scalded to boiling-point. Take the jug of coffee in one hand and the jug of hot milk in the other. Pour equal quantities into the breakfast cup and serve steaming hot.

A good price must be paid for ground black coffee. Allow two gills of the ground coffee to every four of water. If you have no other coffee apparatus, make it in the same way as the coffee with milk. Serve at boiling-point in small cups. By a simpler measure a large teaspoonful of ground coffee to each small cup of water is the proportion.

Child Immigrants Unfairly Treated

Vancouver, B.C.—During the past year there were five cases of suicide among child immigrants in Canada. Children brought from England under the auspices of charitable organizations have become stranded and are forced to accept employment under the most degrading conditions and sometimes treated in such a brutal manner that suicide is taken as the only means of escape. These facts were placed before the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council recently following an investigation of the conditions of child immigrants to Canada made by the Child Welfare League of this city.

The report revealed that children as young as five years have been sent out to Canada while tots ranging from seven to ten years are quite common. Many of these children are brought out ostensibly for adoption but this has been proved a ruse to obtain cheap labor.

Accounts of the treatment of child immigrants on the farms and factories of this country would furnish Charles Dickens, were he alive, with ample material for stories. In one instance a young farm lad was compelled to work such long hours and received such brutal treatment from his master that he hid from the farmhouse in the middle of the winter and when found was frozen to death. On another prairie farm a youth received such frightful beatings from his employer that he committed suicide to escape them.

In Vancouver a case was cited where an 11 year old girl was doing the housework for a family in the fashionable part of the city and was not allowed to attend school. Other immigrant children were employed in cheap restaurants and stores on the prairies where they were used not only to force down wages but to keep adults out of employment.

The Vancouver Trades Council has decided to appoint a committee to tell Margaret Bondfield, under-secretary of labor in the British Labor government of the plight of child immigrants in Canada.

W. L. L. to Form a Federation

London, Ont.—To form a federation of Women's Labor Leagues throughout Canada a number of women from the Dominion have met here. The object is to form an organization of all working women not now belonging to labor unions. Branches existing in various cities include in their membership housewives, domestic workers, char-women, and all other unorganized women workers. An application for a charter for this body was refused by the Trades and Labor Congress last year, but another application is being made this year to the same body.

Plan Unemployment Winter Program

Toronto, Ont.—Heads of the various civic departments have formed a committee for the purpose of planning a programme of employment to be put into effect this winter and, as far as possible prevent distress.

Average Wages of B.C. Women Wkrs.

Get More Than Legal Minimum, Report to Board Shows

Victoria, B. C.—Information contained in the annual report of the department of labor shows that employers of female labor in British Columbia are paying more than the legal minimum, set under the Minimum Wage Act. The average weekly wage is \$17.14, while the minimum under the law runs from \$12.75 to \$15.50.

Satisfaction is expressed over the better co-operation between employers and the Minimum Wage Board, but attention is drawn to the penalties provided for infractions of the act, in cases where employers pay less than the legal minimum, or where employees agree to work for less than they are entitled to.

The following synopsis shows the wages received by women and girls in the various industries, together with the legal minimum:

Mercantile industry, \$15.26; legal minimum, \$12.75; laundries, \$14.25 and \$13.50; hotels, restaurants, etc., \$16.32 and \$14; office occupations (the best paid \$19.28 and \$15; personal service, \$16.84 and \$14.25; fishing industry \$15.79 and \$15.50; telephone and telegraph, \$17.84 and \$15; fruit and vegetables canneries, \$17.64 and \$14; manufacturing, \$16.90 and \$14. The average working week of female employees in all industries is 43.31 hours per week, ranging from 40.07 in the personal service group, to 49.12 in the fishing industry.

Board Fixes Minimum Wage

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario minimum wage board has fixed minimum wages of women workers in the rubber and tobacco trades in Toronto at \$10.00 per week the first six months, and \$11.00 for the next six months. After a year's experience the minimum is \$12.50 per week. In the same city the minimum for girls is \$8.00 per week for the first six months, then \$9.00 for six months and after that \$10.00. The rates for smaller cities and towns are lower, the girls ranging from \$6.00 to \$9.00 in all places below 5,000 population; while for the same class of place the minimum for experienced workers is \$10.00 per week.

Want Gov't Bonds Printed in Canada

One of the many resolutions passed at the recent Trades and Labor Congress was introduced by Local No. 6 of the International Printers and Die Stammers' Union of Ottawa, as follows:

"Whereas, the trade of steel plate printer and die stamper necessitates a lengthy apprenticeship training and, whereas the opportunities for employment in Canada are afterwards limited to a few firms executing government contracts;

"Therefore, be it resolved, in order to stabilize employment in this trade to the fullest possible extent, that the government be urged to have all future bonds or other securities for Dominion of Canada loans, floated in Canada, or other countries, printed in Canada from steel plates."



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
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Jas. H. H. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister

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Leger's Deportation Is Held Up

Sydney, Nova Scotia.—Deportation proceeding against Ben Leger, One Big Union organizer, of Lawrence, Mass., who has been active in the Nova Scotia coal fields, are postponed by the Canadian authorities.

Leger's activity was in Pictou county and on Cape Breton Island among the miners and steel workers, of the British Empire Steel Corporation. Ben Leger was taken into custody by the Canadian immigration officer at Sydney. A complaint had been made to Ottawa that he had entered the country in violation of the immigration law. The charge was that he had served time in the United States. He admitted having served a year for participation in a textile strike in Little Falls, N.Y., in 1912, but held that this section of the immigration law applied only to offenses involving moral turpitude. The officer, ignorant of the meaning of the term and instructed to get Leger, decided to hold him on that charge notwithstanding. An appeal was entered, bond of \$1,000 presented, and hearing set.

Miners and steel workers in Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada held protest meetings. The case was postponed. The miners in Nova Scotia and the workers throughout Canada are determined to continue the protest until the case is dropped.

The Moderation League of Ontario

President, I. F. Hellmuth, K.C.

HONOR'S DISHONOR

(Reprinted from the Moderationist, 17th Oct., 1924)

In the main this campaign has been conducted on both sides with a dignity and fair-play which are highly commendable. Strong statements, of course, have been made, but they are only to be expected, and to the passion which comes from sincerity and conviction much is to be forgiven. There is, however, one action of the compulsory prohibitionists to which the strongest exception must be taken. That is, that in exhorting the public to vote their way they ask that this should be done for "the honor of Old Ontario." The implication that the honor of the Province will be besmirched by a vote for Government Control, and that those who vote for Government Control have a less sense of honor than those who do not is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is also a silly lie, the stupidity of which is only mitigated by the fact that it can only receive a very small acceptance. Let us hear less of this matter of the honor of Old Ontario. It belongs to no one party and adorns no one point of view, but it may well be suspected of being least appreciated by those who prate most about it.

A PROHIBITIONIST THREAT

In their paid advertisements the Ontario Plebiscite Committee (a wilful misnomer, since the Moderation League of Ontario also has a plebiscite committee) gave as a reason for supporting them:

8. Repeal of the O.T.A. and the introduction of government sale would launch the province into interminable and exceedingly costly law suits over the question of legal importation—litigation reaching right up to the Privy Council;

Who would launch this litigation? The Prohibition Party? Or the bootleggers? Obviously under Government Control no one else would have any interest in doing so. In the other Provinces which voted against importation "save for purposes made lawful by the laws of the Province" Government Control has stood unchallenged from this source. That is the best answer to all these self-conjured doubts.

Government Control is People's Control, and what the people want will be had, threat or no threat from the Plebiscite Committee.

Swell our majority by marking your X for Government Control as follows:

1 Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act?

2 Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control? **X**

MARK YOUR BALLOT HERE ←

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See Murdock About Work Prospect

Delegates From Employment Association Interview Hon. James Murdock

Toronto, Ont.—Accompanied by members of the Toronto Employment Association "Jerry O'Brien interviewed Hon. James Murdock to learn from him if the Federal Government intended to give financial assistance to relieve distress in Toronto if it intended to restrict immigration and if it would promise to give one-third of the work on the viaduct to citizens of Toronto. Mr. Murdock was unable

to answer any of the questions, pointing out that he was one member in the Cabinet, but promised to place the requests of the unemployed before the Cabinet when he returned to Ottawa. Members of the association attended a meeting in the Labor Temple, where the Toronto District Employment Council was formed by representatives of trade unions, the Employment Association, and other bodies. It intends to meet twice a month in the Labor Temple to discuss unemployment. Its officers are: Vice-President, H. Wigglesworth; Vice-President, A. Barnetson; Secretary, J. Matheson; Treasurer, John Lott; Executive, J. Bird, E. Kerr, J. Davison and E. McKinley.

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