

"Ethics" may be a good thing in its place, but there are many circumstances in which the enforcement of the rules of ethics may prove to be most tyrannical, and the case here alluded to is such an one. Ethics is the science of human duty, and is applicable to any particular system of principles concerning duty. The "ethics" of this case is that Buscombe, being a defaulter to his union, is not a suitable or fit person for other bricklayers engaged in building sewers, to work alongside of in such occupation. No one denies the right of the Labor Unions when assembled as such in their lodge room to enforce their rules of "ethics," and exclude whom they please. Usually in such assemblages there are those who are not debarred entrance by the rules of ethics, all meeting and standing on one common platform, either socially or otherwise; but this fact does not prevail outside the lodge room, and no member is under any obligation to meet any other member on terms of social equality elsewhere if he does not desire to do so. When assembled in their lodge each member of a union is supposed to be on an equal footing with all other members; but "ethics" does not require this outside the lodge, where members resume their individuality, and are not expected to associate socially with other members if they desire not to do so. Business men are constantly thrown in contact with and have business intercourse with other men, all in the most free and friendly way imaginable, whom they do not consider their social equals, and with whom there is no social communion, but this is no bar to business, nor reason why business between them should not be transacted. Supposing a ship at sea with a valuable cargo and many precious lives on board, and the discovery made among the crew, who happen to be union men, that one of their number is a defaulter to his union. Would this be a case where the "ethics" of the union would justify the men in refusing to work with the defaulter? Such refusal would be mutiny; the mutineers could be compelled at the muzzle of the pistol to work the ship into port, and on arrival there they would be tried for a heinous offence, the punishment of which is death.

As we remark, "ethics" may be a good thing in its place, but the fastidiously ethical tyrants of the Labor Unions have no ethical, moral or legal right to deprive any man of his job whereby he may be earning his living, forcing him into pauperism, and making his wife and children beggars, even if he is in arrears of dues to his union and refuses to pay up.

The worst enemies the labor organizations have are those who profess to be its best friends. There are many leeches who cling to them, and while loud-mouthed and vulgar in preaching the "ethics" to be observed in driving objectionable workmen away from their jobs, loll in laziness in easy berths, jawsmiths by profession, and remarkably adept by practice, and foment discord that they may the longer retain their hold upon the dupes from whom they wring their living. Such ethical leeches should be shaken off.

WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE.

SOME ten years ago Germany adopted a protective tariff system, and to-day that nation is one of the most formidable rivals that Great Britain has for the trade of the neutral markets of the world. And not only in the markets of non-manufacturing countries is Germany crowding England to the wall, but even in Great Britain is German manufactures supplanting those of domestic make. When France emerged from its recent struggle with Germany, in addition to paying its own expenses incident to one of the most fearful struggles of modern times, it was compelled to pay the cost on the other side also—an amount that it seemed too great ever to be met, but all this vast expense was paid, and to-day France is one of the wealthiest and most prosperous nations of the world. The treasure was realized through the operations chiefly of its protective tariff. When the recent war of the rebellion in the United States was about breaking out under Mr. Buchanan's administration, there was a deficit in the Federal treasury

which had to be made good by a loan, which was floated on the market at a cost to the government of twelve per cent. This was under a "tariff for revenue only" policy. With the advent of the Republican party to power came what is known as the Morrill tariff—highly protective, and to-day the treasury of the United States is overburdened with wealth.

These facts are commended to the consideration of those who assert that any country having a protective tariff cannot reach the acme of prosperity. Ten years ago a prophecy that Germany would soon be a most dangerous competitor with Great Britain in selling their respective manufactured products in the open markets of the world, would have been laughed at, but now British manufacturers find even their own markets invaded by Germans, and even many supplies for the British Government are made in Germany. It is true that the United States are not as yet extensive exporters of their manufactured wares, but the recent depressions in business there, incident to over-production, warn them that they must find additional markets for the sale of their goods, and they are turning longing eyes towards Canada as their almost acquired dumping ground.

Canada should consider these facts. If protection makes Germany a strong competitor of Britain: if protection enabled France to pay off the debt of both sides engaged in the Franco-Prussian war and to be again prepared for another contest, as she is; and if protection has made the United States the richest nation on the face of the globe, now that Canada has protective tariff it will be well for her to adhere to it preserve it, and thereby derive similar benefits from it.

CARD BASKET.

THE following-named gentlemen have visited the office of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER in the Press Bureau building at the Exhibition grounds during the past two weeks:

F. A. Williams, American Electric Construction Co., Toronto; F. A. Workman, the *London Advertiser*; G. H. Macpherson, of the D. A. Jones Co. (limited) Beeton, Ont.; W. W. Laidlaw, of Messrs. Inglis & Hunter, Toronto; W. G. Black, manufacturer awnings, etc., Toronto; Mr. Irving, Toronto; Mr. Hardman, of Robin & Sadler, manufacturers leather belting, Toronto; Benjamin Reid, Utica, N.Y.; W. K. McNaught, of the American Watch Case Co., Toronto; Geo. Inglis, of the Blake Steam Pump Co., Boston, Mass.; the Messrs. McAvity, of Messrs. McAvity, Sons & Co., St. John, N.B.; John Bertram, of Messrs. John Bertram, Son & Co., Dundas; Geo. Booth, of Messrs. Geo. Booth & Son, copper manufacturers, Toronto; Thomas Cowan, of Messrs. Cowan & Co., Galt; W. B. Hamilton, Toronto; Wm. C. Smocke, *Jersey Bulletin*, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.; R. W. Elliot of R. W. Elliot & Co., manufacturing druggists, Toronto; J. E. McGarvin, of Messrs. Moore & McGarvin, trunk manufacturers, Acton; A. R. Morrison; A. F. Perry; E. E. Sheppard, *News*, Toronto; C. W. Taylor, *Globe*, Toronto; F. W. Doty, of the John Doty Engine Co., Toronto; John McLean, *World*, Toronto; John Laidlaw, Toronto; Jos. Monck, of Messrs. Heintzman & Co., piano manufacturers, city; Edward Urney, Toronto; R. Crane, of Messrs. Moore & McGarvin, Acton; Samuel May, of Messrs. Samuel May & Co., manufacturers of billiard tables, etc., and the Dodge Split Wood Pulley Co., Toronto; H. J. Howland, jr., of the Permanent Exhibition of Manufactures, Toronto; Mr. Small, Toronto; F. E. Dixon, leather belting manufacturer, Toronto; Wm. Stahlschmidt, of Messrs. Stahl schmidt & Co., Preston, Ont.; J. B. Carlile, manager Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto; F. Crompton, of the Crompton Corset Co., Toronto; J. H. Brooks, windmill and pump manufacturer, Toronto; J. M. Statten, of the Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Toronto; E. S. Piper, of Noah S. Piper Son, manufacturers of railway supplies, Toronto; J. E. Klotz, of Wm. Stahlschmidt & Co., Preston; Easton A. Fletcher, representing Mr. Jno. Fletcher, lumber merchant, Toronto; Geo. A. Clare, of Clare, Bros. & Co., furnace manufacturers, Preston; A. Harvey, of the *Patent Review*, Ottawa, Ont.