

after several months was this member of the union forced to return the money to the poor woman to avoid a criminal prosecution. The chief sufferers in both the cases here alluded to were poor women; and the men who brought this suffering upon them were members "in good standing" of labor unions. This may be in accord with the "ethics" of these unions; but again, we say, we are not surprised that the promised investigation in Hamilton was never made.

### SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

**TO BE SOLD.**—The complete plant of a small woolen mill, including Knowles' broad and narrow looms. Apply to Montreal Cotton Company, Valleyfield, P. Q.

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**KNITTING** **CREELMAN BROS.,** **MACHINES.**  
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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

**RECENTLY**, in Montreal, Judge Gill granted a judgment of \$150 damages in favor of Mr. J. M. Fortier, cigar manufacturer of that city, against the *Canadian Workman*, for advising its readers not to buy or use cigars made by Mr. Fortier.

At the recent meeting of the Iron Moulders' National Convention at St. Louis, the fact came out that the strike of stove moulders, inaugurated in the foundry of Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, in March, 1887, cost Union No. 10 alone the sum of \$23,348.40. The Stove Founders' National Defence Association inaugurated a policy which made the failure of the moulders in that fight inevitable. —*American Artisan*.

**ACCORDING** to the knights of the needle at Windsor, Ont. working women have no "rights" which trades unions are bound to respect. Recently they exacted terms from the employing tailors which virtually prevented sewing women from doing tailoring work at their homes. These women work at the trade to earn money to enable them to live. Many of them having small children to care for could not possibly work in shops. The men work in the shops, however, and for fear the women might work overtime they were willing to see them starve. This is what these "Knights" call "dignity of labor."

At the recent meeting of the Iron Moulders Union of North America, held in St. Louis, a resolution was adopted to the effect that on and after April 1, 1889, nine hours shall constitute a day's work; and that if employers resist strikes will be ordered, which will be sustained by all the unions throughout the country. Mr. Fitzpatrick was re-elected president of the union. If we remember correctly this same labor organization locked horns last year with the Stove Manufacturers' Defence Association, and had to crawl from underneath after a lively scrimmage. The trouble arose in a

strike on the part of the moulders in the foundry of the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, St. Louis; Mr. Fitzpatrick calling on all moulders' unions throughout the country to sustain the strike. The Bridge & Beach Company were backed up by the Defence Association, the result being that the manufacturers continued to boss their own business.

A FEW days ago a brute named Whiting was punished in Central Prison, Toronto, by the infliction of twenty-five lashes laid on his bare back. His offence was assaulting his niece, a child but eleven years old. The event drew a number of the reporters of the daily papers to witness it, and after it had been performed Warden Massie assembled the young men in his office and lectured them upon the bad effects sensational accounts of such affairs have upon the administrators of justice in country towns. He said very correctly that flogging is the only punishment men guilty of such crimes are really afraid of. In view of the warden's lecture the *Globe's* account says:—"So far as Whiting's punishment was concerned there was nothing cruel about it. He was lashed to the triangle in a humane and gentle manner. He was taken down with similar kindness, and the flogging might have been far more severe than it was. That the wretch howled as he did only showed his coward heart." "Humane and gentle manner" is refreshing. The punishment was well merited, the offense being an outrage that can never be repaired.

THE illustration which appears in another page, "How the N.P. Cake is Divided," is faithful to the existing situation in Canada. From all parts of the country the information is heralded that most bounteous crops are being harvested; that the barns and granaries are overflowing, and that the farmers are in better financial condition than ever before. On the other hand, the manufacturers of agricultural and farming implements report that although they had largely increased their output over last year, in anticipation of a largely increased acreage and larger crops, the demand for harvesting machinery has been such this year as to completely exhaust their stocks; a most agreeable feature of the situation being that whereas heretofore these implements were sold to the farmers generally on long time, with very little spot cash, this season but short credits if any are asked, most of the sales being c.o.d. Most of our readers will recognize the picture in which Canada, standing behind the protecting wall of our National Policy, looks with pleasure and gratification on her farmer and mechanic boys enjoying their Protection cake. We are always glad of an opportunity to give this beautiful picture an airing in our pages.

WE have to announce the death of Mr. Theo. H. Eaton, senior member of the firm of Theo. H. Eaton & Son, of Detroit, Mich., which occurred in that city July 31. Mr. Eaton was long known to the readers of this journal, for his business card has appeared in it ever since it was first established; and he was always one of its warmest friends. The *Detroit Free Press*, alluding to the event, has the following to say regarding this good man:—

In business matters Mr. Eaton was an extraordinary man. He had a horror of debt, and, though he would extend any