

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

John Ross, hotel, Toronto, has sold out.
 J. Calder, blacksmith, Parry Sound, has sold out.
 Wm. Novison, harness, Drumbo, has sold out.
 D. C. Sullivan, printer, Walkerton, has sold out.
 J. Creary, general store, Palgrave, has sold out.
 John Lee, wagons, Allanford, is moving to Kilsyth.
 Florence Smith, flour and feed, Fergus, has sold out.
 T. S. Corrigan, general store, Port Perry, has assigned.
 Matthew Mills, butcher, Fergus, has sold out to his sons.
 J. & J. H. English, sawmill, etc., Strathroy, have assigned.
 S. Barnett, hotel, Bowmanville, has sold out to J. Sutherland.
 David Millar, dry goods, Toronto, has sold out to J. H. Fyfe.
 H. Pulverman, clothing, Ottawa, has held a meeting of creditors.
 W. J. Tremouth, saw and shingle mills, Fawkham, are burned out.
 J. C. Merritt & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, London, have assigned.
 Frank Ianagan, tailor, London, has compromised at 75c on the dollar.
 The Ontario Lumber Co., Midland, have moved their head office to Toronto.
 Andrew Washington, sawmill, Victoria Road Station, has had his mill burned out.
 P. Meehan, boots and shoes, St. Thomas, has changed style to Meehan & Regan.
 St. Louis & Bourke, dry goods, Windsor, have dissolved; Bourke continues alone.
 Wood & Leggat, hardware, Hamilton, have admitted Wm. Vallance and Wm. A. Wood as partners; style unchanged.

QUEBEC.

H. & H. Merrill, dry goods, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 Urbain Therault, general store, Lambton, has assigned in trust.
 David Jobin, general store, St. Joseph de Armagh, has assigned in trust.
 Thomas Robin, of the firm of Robin & Sadler, leather belting, Montreal, is dead.
 The following parties were burned out in Lachine: Napoleon Picard, hotel; Octave Decarie, butcher; David Brisbois, saddler; Drouillet & Archambault, boat builders; E. Ouelette, wood and coal; M. Seger, hotel; H. Deparois, shoes; S. Damme, barber; O. Barbourie, tins; S. St. Denis, lumber; Alfred Laplante, shoes; F. Murphy, butcher; and C. Duquette, saddler.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Wm. Hart, general store, Guysboro, has assigned.
 Grant & Co., woollen mill, Springville, have assigned.
 Bremner & Hart, W. I. merchants, Halifax, have failed.
 G. P. Mitchell & Co., W. I. merchants, Halifax, have suspended.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

T. J. McEwan, general store, Newcastle, has assigned.
 G. L. Brown & Co., general store, Petitcodiac, have sold out to Holstead, Barnes & Crandall.

An Unreasonable Strike.

A shadow of excuse may be found for some strikes, even if upon the whole the disaffected ones are not justifiable in their course; but there are strikes so utterly without reason that no apology can be offered for them. Such a one was that recently inaugurated at the pottery works of Alpaugh & Magowan, Trenton, N. J. This firm, it appears, had been troubled a great deal by the irregularity of their men, who had a kind of go-as-you-please style of coming to their work. This proved so unprofitable that they established a rule to the effect that every man should report at 7 a.m., and if he were late the gates would be closed upon him and he could not get in until 1 o'clock p.m. All the employes demurred at this rule, and a strike ensued. Some of them justified their course on the ground that, as they did work by the piece, the manufacturers had no right to dictate the time at which they should commence. The firm very properly contend that it is better for all that there should be discipline among the employes, and that as the former are obliged to furnish steam power, whether the whole or a part only of the force is engaged, it is their right to insist upon the hours of work prescribed by them. The manufacturers in substance say to their employes, "We will hire you to work by the piece, but we will insist upon your working according to the rules of our establishment, one of which is that you will be at your places by 7 o'clock." This provision is reasonable, and is fully as beneficial to the employes as to the firm. What sense is there in striking against such a requirement? If the men have the right to come and go as they please, then the manufacturers are entirely at their mercy. If the former can dictate as to the hour at which they will commence or leave off, they may as well claim the right to determine how they shall do the work, what holidays there shall be, and how the work shall be turned out. The mere fact that a man is paid by the piece instead of by the day does not make him independent of his employer. If he engages to work, he does so presumably in the interest of his employer. He should expect to be bound by all reasonable rules which the manufacturers may make in furtherance of the interest of the business. If the employer has not the right to make the rules for his establishment, who has? "But," says the workman, "if I don't like these rules, why should I submit to them?" The rational reply to this inquiry is, that if the workman does not wish to abide by the regulations of the establishment where he is working, it is his business to quietly and peaceably sever his connection. Certainly any attempt to get up a strike and to compel the master to employ him is entirely wrong.

One half of the strikes would be averted if those most active in promoting them would stop to consider that there is absolutely no security for labor when the right to control the

management of the works is taken from the owner. A notable illustration of this fact occurred in a large establishment in this city not long since. The men by some means got control of the establishment, and the result was speedy and absolute ruin. It was a splendid illustration of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

In the Trenton strike alluded to there was no real hardship imposed. The proprietors wished to run their works to the best advantage and were perfectly willing to pay their men all that they engaged to. In fact, under the new rule the men would earn more money than before. The issue was simply whether the men should run the works or the owners. In such a case it requires little argument to prove which one of the contending parties should succeed.—*Industrial World.*

A Problem to Think Over.

The Hindoos and the Chinese work for very low wages and in these two countries of hundreds of millions of population the cost of subsistence is less than in any other country not inhabited by people whom we would call savages. In both these countries the natives have long ago attained to considerable skill in the production of textile fabrics; India especially having reached a high degree of excellence in this respect. But Asiatic methods are slow and cumbersome compared with European methods, and as against English machinery Hindoos and Chinese have proved powerless in competition. A new development of great importance now presents itself, however. The Hindoo is dexterous and light of hand, and he learns quickly to run machinery, the making of which is far beyond his skill. And the textile manufacturing world is apparently soon to be brought face to face with the following contingency: Suppose the best English machinery placed in the hands of industrial regiments of Hindoos, officered by picked men from English factories. We should then have a combination of cheap, but still really efficient, Hindoo labour, along with the best skill and the best machinery of Europe. Would not that combination lead to a commercial and industrial revolution? This appears to be a subject for grave reflection in both Europe and America. Not in our day, perhaps, but ere another generation has passed away, the competition of the five or six hundred million of Hindoos and Chinese, against the people of our own race may be a serious matter. Already, as appears by an article elsewhere printed, Calcutta is proving a formidable competitor to Dundee in the trade. A great possibility of the future lies in the combination above indicated.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

A FRENCH engineer in Brazil has lately been selected to construct what will probably be, when completed, the largest dam in the world. The dam will be 940 feet long by 58 feet high, and two smaller ones will close side depressions. This work will, it is calculated, back the water over 1,500 acres, and retain 14,000,000 cubic meters of water, sufficient to provide for all the cattle of the regions during three years, and for the irrigation of 5,000 acres of flat bottom land alongside the river bed below. The rivers of Ceara flow in the wet season alone.