

six emery wheels, a saw gummer, an automatic planer knife grinder, and a new planer and matcher. In another part of the works was seen a shaving machine, which is commonly known as an irregular moulder; a planer, (that will plane a stick 16 in. square by 40 ft. long,) the only one of like capabilities in this city, a morticer and double borer, and a gaining machine, a most ingenious contrivance, of the invention and manufacture of Messrs. Harris & Co. The machinery above enumerated has been mostly made by the firm on their own premises and has been recently put in position to meet the requirements of their largely increasing business. To meet the consequent extra demand for power the proprietors have built a 40 horse power engine (which was constructed and in full operation within four weeks from its commencement), and have been supplied by Messrs. McLaughlin with a new boiler. This driving power is used exclusively for the car works.

To turn out such a large number of cars as the capacity of the works will allow, Messrs. Harris & Co. give employment to fifty hands. The cars at present in hand consist of two first class passenger cars for the Grand Southern Railway, one passenger and one mail car for the Quebec and Sorel Railway, and two hundred flat cars for the Canadian Pacific.—*St. John Sun.*

Mr. Benj. Bowman, formerly a jeweller of Waterloo, has purchased Mr. S. B. Moyer's button factory, and intends to run it for all it is worth. Mr. Bowman is an energetic business man, and we welcome him to the ranks of the large staff of Berlin manufacturers. Mr. S. S. Moyer has not yet decided what he will devote his attention to in the future.

THE STEEL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

This Company propose to erect works and manufacture Steel from

CANADIAN ORES

ON

CANADIAN SOIL.

The mines of the Company are in the Madoc region, and are owned in fee. The ore is of the very best quality.

Persons who may desire to subscribe to the stock of the Association can get full information regarding the property and business plans upon application to

T. H. HALL,
DR. A. F. ROGERS,
T. T. GREENE,

Room H, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, or to

W. R. CARMICHAEL,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co..

100 GREY HUN STREET, MONTREAL

Manufacturers of

SOFA, CHAIR & BED SPRINGS.

— A large Stock always on hand —

Importers of

DRAIN PIPES, VENT LININGS,

FLUE COVERS, FIRE BRICKS

FIRE CLAY, PORTLAND CEMENT,

ROMAN CEMENT, WATER LIME,

PLASTER OF PARIS, &c.

The Iron Trade.

PITTSBURGH.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS—THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE ON THE "PANHANDLE" ROAD—EFFECT ON PRICES—LARGE SUPPLIES OF COAL ON HAND—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1882.

That which was by no means entirely unexpected at the date of my last letter has come to pass, namely, a strike of the skilled workmen employed in the rolling mills and nail factories of this city and vicinity. The employers refused to grant the modified demand of the employees, whereupon, the latter, at a meeting of all the "lodges," decided to renew their original demands, with two or three unimportant exceptions, and on the 1st inst. struck. As a consequence, all the ironworks here that employ puddlers, with one exception, and that an unimportant one, are idle, and will remain so until a break is made in the ranks of either the one side or the other. When the determination of the employees was made known a conference of manufacturers of the entire west was held here, at which it was decided to make common cause against the workmen; hence, nearly all the mills are idle from Pittsburgh to St. Louis inclusive, with the exception of those in the Cincinnati and Chicago districts. In the first-named district there was a strike last year, which began in June and lasted till nearly the end of October, when a compromise was made, in accordance with which the employees went to work, and which, it was thought, would obviate all further trouble of like kind; but according to reports from Cincinnati the men manifest a disposition to violate their agreement, and as a consequence some of the mills are idle. For the Chicago district a two weeks' truce was patched up, but even there some of the mills have stopped. What the outcome will be in those two districts it is at this writing impossible to state. If the mills there stop there will be a suspension of work in nearly every rolling mill and nail factory between the Alleghany mountains and the Missouri river. That the working men can long resist such a combination is not at all probable. It would involve about 80,000 men, and each one drawing 4 dollars a week—the amount allowed by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers after the first two weeks—would soon exhaust a pretty large fund.

The idleness of the rolling mills, and the blowing out of a number of blast furnaces in consequence, has, as a matter of course, caused a greatly decreased demand for coal and coke. The strike at the coal mines along the "Panhandle" railroad, which, as your readers doubtless remember, began on the 1st of April, continues, and more colored miners are being brought into the district to take the places of the strikers.

Strikes have been so numerous this spring, and have been such an important feature of the iron and coal trades, that I trust your readers will not think I have been giving them too much space and prominence in my letters recently.

The ironworkers, coal miners and other workers in this section of country held a picnic on Saturday at Beaver, about 80 miles below here, on the Ohio river, at which about 28,000 people were present, according to the daily papers.

The strike has caused an advance in prices of nails and all kinds of finished iron, but a decline in demand for and prices of pig and scrap iron, and other raw materials. At an adjourned meeting of the Western Nail Association on Wednesday last the card rate (\$8.40 per keg, for 10d. to 60d.) was reaffirmed, and nails are now firm at that figure. At the preceding meeting of the Association in the early part of May, the members agreed not to sell below \$3.10, 60 days, and considerable sales were made at that rate, although some makers refused to sell below the card, and kept their nails. They were therefore more fortunate than those who sold at \$3.10. Manufactured iron, which before the strike also sold below the card rates, is now firm at those rates. Wrought iron pipe and tubes are also higher in consequence of the strike, and so likewise is coke. As to coal, the rivers have never before been so favorable for shipping, and the result is enormous stocks in the markets along the Ohio, the Mississippi and other western and southern rivers. The