

Under the fostering and benign influence of the present tariff, the kid glove industry is growing to magnificent proportions. Messrs. W. H. Storey & Son, of Acton, who formerly found it difficult to keep forty hands employed, now can hardly keep up to their orders with one hundred and forty hands, and largely increased facilities. Their output last year was upwards of fifteen thousand dozen pairs of gloves, as against about four thousand five hundred dozen in 1877. They have advanced the wages of their employees all round fifteen per cent., while the prices of their gloves have not increased. This is, of course, contrary to "correct principles of political economy" as free-traders understand it, but it is true.

Alderman Irving, who will be the manager of the Kingston car works, and who is a pronounced free-trader, has been visiting many factories in the West with a view of getting a supply of machinery and tools. He found the majority of the establishments unable to negotiate with him for the reason that they were so busy—many of them having to work night and day to fill from three to seven months' orders. Being an opponent of the N. P. he made enquiries as to the real cause of the boom, and was told in every instance that the tariff had provided more work and given the manufacturers an opportunity to employ more labour. The same statement was made in five different towns. The alderman says there is something in the N. P. after all.

Everything is now working satisfactorily at the glass factory at Napanee, and an excellent quality of window-glass is being turned out in paying quantities. Mr. Herring is now satisfied that the enterprise can be made a good paying investment if the full capacity of the building is utilized, and we are informed that he has concluded to add an eight-pot furnace to the blowing room. The buildings are quite large enough to accommodate the extra furnace, and the flattening oven is of a capacity to handle the produce of eighteen pots, so that by the addition the full facilities of the establishment will be utilized. We understand that the prospects are good for an increase of ten per cent. in the tariff, which is an inducement to the proprietors to increase the works so as to be in a position to supply the demand.

The Londonderry Steel Works are a striking illustration of the effect of the N. P. on the country. Before the policy was put in practical operation these works dragged out a shaky existence. They are galvanized into new life under the N. P., and now they employ 600 hands and pay out \$1,000,000 for wages and materials, and are the largest customers the Intercolonial Railway has, their payments on account of freight being over \$100,000 a year. Their coal bill amounts to \$70,000. They have increased their output 30 per cent. since the tariff was re-adjusted. A town is growing up around the works, and it already numbers about two thousand persons. The farmers around it all believe in the National Policy, finding as they do a home market near at hand with cash payments.

A large and important meeting of the leading citizens of Stratford was held in the town hall on the evening of the 7th inst., Mr. S. S. Fuller in the chair, Mr. W. Mowat, secretary. Mr. Fuller explained that the Town Council had appointed a committee of the Council to take steps to induce manufacturers to commence business in the town, and with that view a large number of the leading business men were asked to give their assistance. The chairman said that he felt assured that many manufacturers would be quite satisfied with free sites and exemption from taxation for long periods. Messrs. Woods, Horne, McGuigan, Scrimgeour, Mowat, Matheson, Carey, Vanstone, Miller, Fraser and others expressed their approval of the chairman's proposal, and the secretary was instructed to correspond with certain manufacturers who it is understood are likely to accept the offer.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery held at Halifax on the evening of the 14th instant was largely attended. A stormy discussion occurred on the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the past year's management. The report severely condemned the manner in which the work was conducted by the manager and engineer at the works, and blamed the directors for not exercising more strict supervision. In some cases the expenditures were larger and refining more expensive than they should have been, etc. The report was adopted, and the new board of directors were empowered to take such steps as they might consider best for the future operations of the company, and the raising of additional capital, either by the issue of preferential stock or otherwise. The number of directors has been increased from five to seven, and the following were elected to-day:—Mr. Thos. Ritchie, Hon. Robert Beak, Messrs. M. Dwyer, J. J. Brenner, Allison Smith, Jas. Thomson, and W. J. Stairs. The three first-named were on the last board.

The Coniveau Silk Mills are an example of what pluck, energy and enterprise can accomplish in the face of what were generally looked upon as insurmountable difficulties. Two years ago this industry started with one loom, and have since gradually increased their facilities till at the pre-

sent time sixty looms are busily at work. Amongst some of the more important difficulties successfully combatted by the company since its inception, has been the necessity of training its employees, and also the prejudice at first experienced, against silks of Canadian manufacture; the latter of which is now entirely eradicated, the quality of the goods having proved equal to the best imported. The company are now building a large new factory at the corner of Papineau Road and Ontario-street, the architectural design being entirely dissimilar to that of any other building for industrial purposes in the country, from plans drawn by Mr. J. Howley, Junr., a son of the contractor. Although only commenced about six weeks since, it is intended to be entirely finished, painted and ready for occupation by the middle of March, the work being carried on at night with the aid of the electric light.

A new engine is being built by Thos. Worswick, the well-known engine builder, of Guelph, and is to be one of, if not the best and most finely finished engine ever made in Canada. The boilers are being put in by the Babcock & Wilcox Co., of the U.S., and will be the second ones of that patent in Ontario and Quebec, the Rosamond Woollen Co. having one in their large mills at Almonte.

The new factory will be fitted with the most improved machinery and modern appliances, and will afford employment to a large number of hands.

The Iron Trade.

PITTSBURG.

NAIL ASSOCIATION MEETING—NO PROBABLE ADVANCE ON CARD RATES—STRIKE MOVEMENTS—GOOD DEMAND IN THE WHITE LEAD AND PAINT TRADE—EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN STEEL WORKS—EXPECTED THAT CANADA WILL SOON TAKE A HAND IN STEEL PRODUCTION—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PITTSBURG, FEB. 13, 1882.

A regular monthly meeting of the Western Nail Association was held at its rooms in this city on Wednesday, 8th inst. Although the attendance was not large, the meeting not being considered an important one, yet the various nail-making districts were about all represented. The reports made by the members were of an encouraging character, they being to the effect that trade is good for the season and that stocks are small. The prospect for a large and remunerative business in the spring is considered very good indeed. The Association made no changes in prices, nor was it expected that it would.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Western Iron Association on Wednesday of the present week (15th inst.), making three within six weeks, or one every third week. There is a good deal of speculation in iron circles as to whether or not the card of prices will be advanced. Some believe or affect to believe that an advance is almost a foregone conclusion; but with these the wish appears to be father to the thought. Your correspondent is disinclined to assume the role of a prophet, but if he were not he would rather risk his reputation in predicting that no advance will be made. At the last meeting there were only four (4) votes in favour of such action, and from all I can learn from conversing with ironmakers and from reading papers published in other iron districts in the West, there has been little or no change in the prevailing view since.

There have been but few strikes among the ironworkers of this city for a year past, which is doubtless owing to the steadiness of prices. There is, however, occasional uneasiness among some of them, who appear to think that as their employers have had plenty of business for a long time they should advance wages, even though prices have not advanced. The plate moulders at the seven or eight stove foundries in the city appear to be possessed with this idea, and have been on a strike for a week, their demand being for an increase in wages of ten per cent. The employers say they cannot afford to grant the advance, as they are already paying more than is paid elsewhere. Hence, the prospect is that the strike will continue for a time longer. There has been a disagreement between the proprietors and employees of the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works, for two or three weeks; not, as appears, on account of wages, but in relation to an agreement of some kind which the former wish the latter to sign, but which they refuse to do.

There are eight white lead factories in this industrial centre, and the