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MR. FREDERIC NICHOLLS is Secretary of
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
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THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION MEDALS

THE committee on industrial design of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met at the office of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER on Oct 24th and made the following awards:

Carved panel for sideboard—Silver medal, Miss Mary K. Lewis, Yarmouth, N.S.; bronze medal, Miss Nellie Jeffrey, Toronto

Design for wall paper—Silver medal, Miss Nellie Jeffrey, Toronto; bronze medal, Miss Mabel M. Carey, Kingston, Ont.

Design for hearth rug—Silver medal, Mr. G. F. Stalker, Ottawa; bronze medal, Mr. C. H. Foss, Rochesterville, Ottawa.

Design for stained glass window—Silver medal, Mr. Gustav Hahn, Toronto.

Design for gasalier—Silver medal, Mr. G. F. Stalker, Ottawa; bronze medal, Mr. Gustav Hahn, Toronto.

Design for Association diploma—Silver medal, Mr. R. Holmes, Toronto; bronze medal, Miss A. E. Weaver, Ingersoll, Ont

Design for workman's cottage—Silver medal, Mr. George H. Hutchinson, Ottawa; bronze medal, Mr. C. H. Acton Bond, Toronto.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association medal is an exceedingly handsome one. The obverse side represents a female with a scroll and crayon, discussing a drawing with a working artisan, beneath which is the legend "Arte et Labore." The reverse represents the Canadian maple leaf, surrounded with the inscription, "Canadian Manufacturers' Association," while engraved upon the periphery is the name of the successful competitor. These medals weigh over two ounces, the dies of which were engraved by Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., medalists, Toronto, who presented them to the Association.

AS TO PROTECTION.

"THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER will not live to see the day that Protection will make Canada 'one of the greatest countries on the globe,' because that day will be indefinitely postponed

by the maintenance of protection. * * * And then what rubbish it is (for the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER) to say that Protection 'made Britain what she is.' The contrary is the fact. It was Free Trade that gave Britain her manufacturing and commercial supremacy. The editor of the MANUFACTURER must be deplorably ignorant of history, or he must be presuming on the ignorance of the readers of that journal, otherwise he would not dare to pen or publish such an absurd statement."—*Montreal Herald.*

Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all, they bark at Protection. What has been and is may be repeated. Other countries have become great and prosperous under Protection, and we challenge the *Herald* to show why Canada, under similar favoring circumstances, may not become equally great and prosperous. The arrival of the day of that greatness will not be retarded or postponed because of the existence of a system that brought greatness and prosperity to other nations. The greatness and prosperity of the United States, previous to 1865, will not be disputed; but our contemporary will not deny that the enhancement of that greatness and prosperity since that time has been marvelous in the history of the world. At the acme of the ante-bellum prosperity of that country—just previous to the war of the Rebellion, and under the administration of Mr. James Buchanan—the financial condition there was such that the American Government was obliged to float a popular loan to raise money to carry on the ordinary affairs of the Government, and for this money the Government paid interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. This was in time of peace, and under the operation of a tariff "for revenue only." Later, in 1865, that country found itself scarcely free from the clash of arms and the alarms of war, and the debt it had incurred in the suppression of the Rebellion and the maintenance of its Government had amounted to incredible proportions. The emergency called for statesmanship and financial ability of the highest order, and these requisites were forthcoming; and the man and the measure developed in Hon. Justin S. Morrill and his Protective Tariff bill. On the one hand was debt, threats of repudiation and national disgrace—on the other was the way out of the dilemma. Does our contemporary know the result? With her shipping swept from the high seas and her foreign commerce entirely obliterated, and with Britain in supreme control of the commerce of the world, the outlook of the United States was not very bright. The manufacturing industries of the country supplied but a small proportion of its requirements, and Britain was drawn upon for the balance. The production of pig iron was less than a million tons a year; of all kinds of steel but 15,000 tons, and of iron rails but 350,000 tons (for no steel rails were made in that country at that time). Two years later—in 1867—the price of imported steel rails was \$166 per ton, the consumption being 462,000 tons, of which only 2,277 tons were of domestic production. These are only a few specimen bricks from the Free Trade fabric as existing in the United States at the close of the war. At that time—in 1865—the production of pig iron in Britain, according to the Mineral Statistics Branch of the Home Department of the British Government, as compiled by Mr. Richard Meade, was only 4,825,000 tons. Per contra, under a Protective tariff much higher than that of Canada, the manufacture of pig iron in the United States now about equals that of Britain, and it is sold in Canada in competition with British iron, and at lower prices. How is that friend *Herald*,