

prolonged discussion, many of the manufacturers stating that they already had more orders from the other side of the Atlantic than they could fill and retain their Canadian trade. One manufacturer reported having received an order from England recently for 12,000 extension tables. This, he said, he could not possibly fill without stopping the manufacture of all other kinds of furniture for the time being. A committee was appointed to devise a scheme and take whatever action they deem necessary for dealing with the matter, as it was decided that the association as an association could not handle it. The secretary said the outcome of it all would probably be that the committee would send a man over to England to make enquiries and a large stock company would be organized which would operate three or four of the large factories for the export trade alone.

Surely this is a most gratifying condition of affairs and the furniture manufacturers have need to congratulate themselves upon the pleasant prospects ahead of them. The demand for Canadian furniture for export will be decidedly beneficial to the industry. The manufacturers who find a market in Great Britain will find a good market. The other manufacturers will find a better market in Canada by reason of the reduced competition for the domestic trade, so on neither side appears any room for complaint.

The export phase of the matter is worth careful consideration. The opportunity presents itself for the development of a large industry along this line. Great Britain is in the humor to look to Canada rather than the United States and the furniture manufacturers of the United States will reduce each other till a much smaller number exist, if the import trade of Great Britain comes to Canada for its furniture.

That this will come to pass is almost a certainty. We have in Canada every resource for the manufacture of furniture. We have many kinds of wood, we have cheap power, and we have artisans whose skill is second to none, and machinery that will compare with the best wood-working machinery in the world. We can supply Great Britain—we can do more—we can supply the whole world with furniture. This is just another line along which Canada is about to develop with the advent of her advancement in every direction. The day is at hand when our broad Dominion must take rank as a great nation and claim a high position among the great nations of the world.

WHO ARE OUR KIN?

Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison in a recent letter to the Editor of The Toronto Globe replied to the criticisms which Mr. Platt saw fit to make upon his discussion of the situation of England from which we quoted at length in the last issue of THE MANUFACTURER. Mr. Platt in the course of his remarks made use of the following expressions:—

"I myself think it extremely unlikely that the United States would take up arms against England. . . . The ill-feeling that exists in the States against England is not, I think, national. . . . I think that deep in the hearts of the people of both countries there lies such an enduring affection that will prevent either country from actually proceeding to take up arms against the other. . . . We are all Anglo-Saxons after all."

Col. Denison is particularly apt in his reply and points out specially Mr. Platt's words—"We are all Anglo-Saxons after all," which he terms one of the many hallucinations of the British mind in reference to the United States. Let us quote Col. Denison's own words to prove his point:—

New England, of course, was mainly settled by English Puritans and Virginia by English Cavaliers, but New York was settled originally by Dutch, Pennsylvania to a great extent by Germans, Delaware and New Jersey by Dutch and Swedes, the Carolinas partly by French Huguenots; Louisiana by French; Florida, Texas and California by Spaniards. In the last census, that is, 1890, of 9,121,867 foreign-born citizens less than one-third were Anglo-Saxons. About 8,000,000 of the population are negroes. I am sure that no more than 15,000,000, or about twenty-five per cent. of the United States population are of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It is time this talk about kinship, common blood, etc., should cease, for it is based upon an absolute fallacy, for the majority even of the small proportion who are of Anglo-Saxon descent have been for generations growing up under such different conditions as to have developed into a very different type.

It is almost apparent that Mr. Platt has undertaken something beyond his power to accomplish, and that his deference of the United States laid him open to much severer castigation than may be received at the hands of Col. Denison. No sane man, who is loyal to our Queen, or, for that matter, no sane American who was planning a campaign to capture Canada, would for a moment see with Mr. Platt, when he fears that six million Canadians could not defend our wheat fields against sixty million people south of us. It should not have needed Col. Denison's answer to bring out the idea of Great Britain concentrating a large part of her forces on the defence of her wheat supply, if ever such a crisis came to pass. That Canada is the proper provider of breadstuffs for Great Britain no one will gainsay. That Canada's broad acres would be defended in event of attack is equally true for there are sons of the land of the maple who would stand shoulder to shoulder in a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific if ever the necessity came to defend our country.

Oh, no, Mr. Platt. Don't you go away with the idea that the Americans are tremendously in love with Canada. They are quite the reverse. They have not forgotten the lesson we were obliged to teach them in 1812 and they have a wholesome dread of any repetition of the rough experiences they met with on the great cliff that rises high to the south of the quiet old town of Queenston. The policy of the United States is military bluster and industrial war. Canada cannot afford to let the United States have one least chance to boast of our dependence on her. We don't desire to be on unfriendly terms with the United States. Neither do we desire to become so intimate as to be in any danger of losing our commercial, much less our national, identity in the shadow of the American Eagle. There is a place waiting for Canada among the nations. We cannot afford to stop short of the destiny that awaits us. Give us in Canada not apologists for the eagle's screeching, but men who are loyal ever. Give us no laws to truckle to the republic where no opportunity is passed to give Canada the disadvantage in their statute-books. Give us no overtures from Washington but rather a closer bond between Great Britain, the Mother of Nations, and Canada, her fairest daughter, the Britain of the West.

The Cobden Club that presented Sir Wilfrid with his famous medal, had an annual re-union the other evening. Thirteen persons were present, twelve men and one woman. It is presumed the woman took Sir Wilfrid's place.—Guelph Herald.

"The most unkindest cut of all."