

Sydney, Granby and Brantford. Coupled with its excellent showing in other respects, this relatively high position in the list provides further proof of its industrial importance.

Oshawa's production per \$100 capital invested is slightly over \$101 per annum. Several other cities show a larger comparative production, the figures climbing as high as \$381 in the case of Goderich. But a careful investigation of the industries operated in these places demonstrates that they exceed Oshawa in the relative value of production, not because their factories are more efficiently, but because they are more cheaply, operated. In a word, they are largely industries which require small capital, pay small wages and have a comparatively large output.

Industrial centres maintaining groups of industries, with which those of Oshawa may be more fairly compared, practically all show a lower degree of production than it does. Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Chatham, Welland, Amherst, Steelton and Sydney are all under the hundred dollar mark, while Walkerville, Guelph and Berlin are only slightly above it. Oshawa's efficiency is accordingly well established.

The final test applies to the growth of population. With an increase between 1901 and 1911 of 69 per cent., Oshawa's progress has been greater than that of any of the ten places mentioned in the first list, with the exception of Walkerville and Steelton only.

Thus, in value of production per inhabitant, in independence of location, in variety of manufactures, in expansion of population, in the relative size of its wage scale and in industrial efficiency, Oshawa stands in the van of the manufacturing cities of the country and is thereby fully entitled to be hailed as Canada's greatest industrial city.

## Why Cities Grow

GLANCE at the table which appears on this page will explain why some cities and towns grow faster than others. There is no doubt that manufacturing industries are absolutely necessary to civic expansion. A city dependent upon wholesaling and retailing only makes slow growth. Moreover, wholesaling is constantly being divided and subdivided among new towns. For example, all the wholesaling of the West was once done in Winnipeg; now it is divided among Winnipeg, Saska-



Oshawa—The Schofield Woolen Mills is Another Substantial Institution.



Oshawa—The Pedlar People are Known to All Users of Metal Siding and Roofing. These Are the Head Offices.

toon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and other growing western centres.

It is different with manufacturing. Once a manufacturing establishment gets going in a certain spot, it continues to expand indefinitely. The growth of the country makes the industry larger instead of

making it smaller. In addition, factories go where factories are. Manufacturers congregate together for several reasons. The more workmen there are in a town, the easier it is to increase or decrease staffs. The more factories in one place, the greater attention the railways pay to that place.

Again, factories brew factories. A big industry usually requires a great deal of material or parts which they themselves do not make. Hence other manufactures come in to supply that demand. For example, an automobile factory may bring in its train various subsidiary factories for the manufacture of bodies, tops, painting and varnishing, brass goods and automobile tires.

Canada is becoming a great manufacturing country. When the policy of protection was first introduced here, it was thought that manufacturing establishments would be started and built up by Canadians. To a certain extent this has occurred. But what the originators of the policy did not anticipate was that the United States manufacturer would come over here and establish hundreds of branch factories. This is the feature of our industrial expansion which is most notable. The United States had no large manufacturing country on its borders when it started to build up industries of its own, and its manufacturers had to be created, not borrowed. Canada got many of its industries ready-made. In short, many of our factories are duplicates of factories in the United States.

An examination of the table of figures here given shows that Toronto has as much capital employed in manufacturing as by the leading cities of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined. When the next census is taken, in 1920, this will not be the case.

## Character in Towns

MOST of the really interesting character of Canadian towns is found in places of less than 25,000 population. Ontario and Quebec, in fact all older Canada, as well as more recently the West, contain scores of small communities that depend each upon two or three industries. Paris, Ont., with its knitting; Berlin, with its furniture and leather factories; Galt, with its hardware, tools and engines; Chatham and its carriages; Leamington and canneries; Three Rivers and cottons; the matches of Hull; St. Hyacinthe of the pipe organs; Walkerville with its distilleries; Ford City—the baby municipality with its automobiles; the great saw-mills of Biscotasing and Kenora; the collieries of Sydney; the sugar factories of Wallaceburg; all just a few random illustrations of the many diversified industries that flourish in smaller communities.

## LEADING MANUFACTURING TOWNS

	Population 1911.	Capital Employed by Manufacturers.	Salaries and Wages.	Annual Value of Products.
<b>Alberta—</b>				
Calgary .....	43,704	\$13,083,000	\$1,569,000	\$7,751,000
Edmonton .....	24,900	3,816,000	1,007,000	4,493,000
<b>British Columbia—</b>				
Vancouver .....	100,401	22,815,000	4,019,000	15,070,000
Victoria .....	31,660	10,246,000	889,000	4,244,000
New Westminster .....	13,199	3,756,113	839,000	2,853,000
<b>Manitoba—</b>				
Winnipeg .....	136,035	26,024,000	7,614,000	32,699,000
St. Boniface .....	7,483	5,886,000	984,000	6,701,000
Brandon .....	13,839	3,012,000	572,000	2,330,000
<b>New Brunswick—</b>				
St. John .....	42,511	9,242,000	2,270,000	10,081,000
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>				
Halifax .....	46,619	14,068,000	1,735,000	12,140,000
Sydney .....	17,723	24,623,000	2,231,000	9,395,000
Amherst .....	8,973	15,763,768	1,147,000	4,625,000
<b>Ontario—</b>				
Toronto .....	376,538	145,800,000	36,065,000	154,307,000
Hamilton .....	81,970	58,013,000	11,600,000	55,126,000
Ottawa .....	87,062	21,099,000	4,614,000	19,877,000
Niagara Falls .....	9,248	21,977,000	634,000	3,267,000
Brantford .....	23,132	19,973,000	3,500,000	15,866,000
London .....	46,300	15,470,000	4,375,000	16,274,000
Berlin .....	15,196	8,502,000	1,807,000	9,266,000
Guelph .....	15,175	7,152,000	1,480,000	7,392,000
Galt .....	10,299	5,697,000	1,458,000	5,253,000
Kingston .....	18,874	5,090,000	1,099,000	3,860,000
Chatham .....	10,770	5,176,000	864,000	5,024,000
Oshawa .....	7,436	6,179,000	1,251,000	6,266,000
Steelton .....	3,936	9,575,000	1,710,000	6,840,000
Walkerville .....	3,302	8,220,000	1,150,000	8,342,000
<b>Quebec—</b>				
Montreal .....	470,480	132,000,000	34,000,000	166,000,000
Shawinigan .....	4,265	18,655,000	625,000	13,784,000
Quebec .....	78,710	16,488,000	3,632,000	17,149,000
Hull .....	18,222	8,780,000	1,414,000	7,259,000
Lachine .....	10,700	7,496,000	1,301,000	6,296,000
Maisonneuve .....	18,684	7,919,000	4,856,000	20,814,000
Grand Mere .....	4,783	6,034,000	765,000	3,432,000
Valleyfield .....	9,449	5,843,000	851,000	4,099,000