

industries have been brought into being in St. John where the directors had to endorse the company's note to raise the money for working expenses to start with. It is folly to expect success when such methods have to be resorted to and a receivership has invariably ended the careers of such concerns. But where there has been sufficient capital and conservative management success has followed. There is more money made by the capitalist who goes into manufacturing than he who goes into trading, and one factory is worth a dozen stores to a city because of the employment it gives to the people. It is true there has been quite a development of manufacturing in St. John in a small way in the last ten years and the result is that labor which was a drug on the market a decade ago is becoming scarce in these days. Fifteen years ago an advertisement for female help would get a dozen responses to one today.

To make St. John grow there should be enough industrial development to give employment to the natural increase of population. This does not mean only the population of St. John city, but the country around as well. In these days of improved machinery on farms the same number of people are not needed for farm work as formerly and the surplus from the country naturally gravitates to the nearest city seeking employment. If this cannot be got near by, then the farmer's son pushes on to another city until finally he gets the employment. It is quite evident from the census returns that the farmers' sons in their quest for work have simply passed through St. John, or if they have found places here they have only filled the shoes of others who have gone elsewhere. St. John spends freely in educating her sons and daughters, but this money is largely lost to the community, as only a percentage of those who pass through the schools find employment at home. This being the case would it not be well for the large tax payer who bears the burden of the cost of the schools to study his own interest by endeavoring to

develop the industrial growth of the city. St. John lost the Harris car works, which had been a successful industry for a quarter of a century, and which is still successful, because her monied men refused to invest the capital required to retain the industry here. This plum went to Amherst, whose people furnished the capital, St. John refused to put up, although Amherst is not nearly so well situated for the successful prosecution of car building as is St. John.

It is the general belief that St. John is growing again. The winter port business was the beginning of a new era. It has cost the city much, and is costing every year. The establishing of a dry dock ought to be followed by a big ship yard. But before either of these will come petty jealousies must be forever forgotten. What difference does it make to the community if a man who succeeds in exploiting a great project grows rich thereby, if the community as a whole is also benefitted. The greatest fault of the people of St. John is their desire to prevent the success of any project in which they are not directly interested. They appear to hate hearing of the success of a neighbour, forgetting that some portion of his success must be to their own benefit. Everybody in business, or dependent for employment on the industries or trade of a city is or ought to be interested in the increased growth of that city. If we had growth it would soon put an end to petty jealousies, as the increased trade would give more room for those now in business, and provide a field for new comers as well. The great trouble now is, that when one concern which depends for its success on the population of St. John develops another declines. This is because we have no growth. If the population of St. John showed a continuous increase this would not be so. The problem "How to Make St. John Grow" is one of absorbing interest, of the highest importance to those who have large investments in the real estate or trade of the city.