

people must, of necessity, become a strong factor in the proper development of this new community. Hence, the two broad lines of investigation present themselves—the purely economic, which has to do with the one thousand mechanics and their families as a body of wage earners and consumers, and the sociological aspect which concerns these people in their relation to the life of the municipality which they help to compose.

After the industry in question and its following of people had become settled in the town which used to have two thousand inhabitants, we find that its population has increased to seven thousand. This number does not take into consideration, however, the addition to the population that would result from the establishment of various extra stores and trades throughout the business section of the town. The seven thousand people would be made up of the original two thousand of the town's population and five thousand men, women and children who would be connected with the manufacturing industry. Census reports show that in industrial communities the average family numbers at least five persons. This would mean that our manufacturing industry is employing one thousand mechanics with families, making in all 5,000 more consumers in the town.

Filling in the waste places of the town's fourteen hundred acres would be a thousand extra dwelling houses, making in all over fourteen hundred homes. Many of these dwellings of course would be in the form of terraces and tenement rows and would not cost as much, on the average, as the four hundred and fifty houses in the original town. Instead of fifty stores there are now over a hundred, and three banks are doing business compared with two before. As against twelve professional men in the old town, there are now twenty-six engaged in practice. The public utilities owned and operated by the municipality have increased in value from \$49,500 to \$140,000 and the assessed value of real and personal property now amounts to \$1,500,000 as compared with \$900,000 formerly.* This remarkable expansion in every department of the community's organization may be traced to the earning power of the one thousand employees at work in the factories.

Great Body of Wage Earners.

Based on the manufacturers census of 1905, an average of nine per cent. of the total number of men engaged in every manufacturing establishment are salaried employees. The remainder of the pay roll, or ninety-one per cent., is made up of wage earners.

*A typical comparison of figures taken from the Ontario Gazetteer and Business Directory in the case of a town of 2,000 population without manufacturers and one of 7,000 population with numerous industries.