

293. In this class there is also an increase in specialized industries, and a large increase in the number of manufacturing watch-makers and jewellers.

## LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, &amp;c.

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Belt and hose.....	6	251,000	143	62,640	511,000
Boots and shoes.....	5,398	9,648,639	18,041	4,935,864	18,990,381
Harness and saddlery.....	1,553	2,546,583	3,069	1,001,629	3,988,001
Last and peg.....	11	67,000	94	28,630	72,500
Leather lace ...	2	20,400	44	9,000	35,000
Morocco leather.....	1	35,000	45	15,000	150,000
Tanneries ..	802	6,322,963	4,263	1,522,007	11,447,100
Census of 1891—Total...	7,773	18,891,585	25,699	7,574,770	35,193,982
Census of 1881—Total...	6,813	14,324,034	27,513	6,722,730	36,505,272

294. There is in the above class an increase in the total number of establishments, and in the capital invested, and in the wages paid, but a decrease in the number of employees and in the total output. The quantity of these manufactures has doubtless greatly increased, but the value has diminished. Boots and shoes are much below the price in 1881, and No. 1 hides, which averaged at wholesale in Montreal, in 1881, \$9.70, averaged in 1891 only \$5.59 per 100 pounds. The chief decrease has been in tanneries, of which there were 1,012 establishments in 1881, and 802 in 1891, while their output had fallen from \$15,144,535 in 1881 to \$11,447,100 in 1891.