

During this period the original models of the highly complicated machinery in use to-day were first introduced, permitting development by rapid strides and tending to centralization of production in factories of large capacity. This development is best illustrated by taking the first census after Confederation, *i.e.*, 1870, which reported 4,191 leather shoe manufacturing factories, employing 18,719 persons and producing boots and shoes to the value of \$16,133,638. The very large number of establishments in that year shows very clearly the nature of the industry at that time. Individual establishments of small size predominated, employing but little help; the majority of such plants could not be called factories in the present meaning of that term, their average production being under \$4,000. In 1921, factories producing less than \$10,000 worth of goods number only 19 out of a total of 177, five factories reporting outputs of \$1,000,000 and over.

Commodity Statistics.—The cost of materials used in the boot and shoe manufacture increased continuously between 1917 and 1920, the peak in 1920 showing a total outlay of \$40,300,000. The reports for 1921 show a total cost of \$23,400,000, a decrease of \$16,900,000 or 42 p.c. The materials used are subdivided into upper materials, bottom materials and findings. The upper materials in 1921 cost \$12,400,000 or 52.8 p.c. of the total, bottom materials \$6,900,000 or 29.4 p.c. and findings \$4,100,000. Leather for uppers and linings shows a total of 29,400,000 square feet for the leathers purchased by measure and 1,200,000 lbs. for purchases by weight. Sole leather in bulk is reported as 11,100,000 lbs. in addition to the 4,000,000 pairs of cut soles.

In the classification of the boots and shoes manufactured in 1921 boots and shoes, whether for men, ladies or children, were counted as a pair unit under the various processes. The largest production is reported under McKay made shoes, with a total of 5,600,000 pairs in 1921 as against 6,600,000 pairs in 1920, or a decrease of 14.7 p.c. In the second place are found welt shoes with a total of 3,700,000 pairs in 1921 compared with 4,600,000 pairs in 1920, a decrease of 18.8 p.c.

That there was a decrease in production during 1921 is best indicated by the statistics of quantities. The year 1919 shows a total of 18,900,000 pairs, and in 1920 the quantity is given as 17,700,000 pairs, while in 1921 the total is down to 14,700,000 pairs, a drop of 2,900,000 pairs from 1920 and 4,100,000 pairs from 1919. The values on the other hand show an increase of \$3,500,000 from \$63,300,000 in 1919 to \$66,800,000 in 1920, but a large decrease of \$22,200,000 or nearly 33 p.c. to the \$44,700,000 reported in 1921. Not only is the decreased value of output due to the smaller production, but also to a general falling off in average prices. Imports amounted to \$3,500,000 in 1920 and fell to \$1,700,000 in 1921, a drop of 51.7 p.c. Exports show a still greater decrease from more than \$4,900,000 in 1920 to \$1,100,000 in 1921, a difference of \$3,800,000 or 77.2 p.c., the totals including rubber boots and shoes. As the values used in the compilation of the statement were factory values of domestic products or wholesale costs of exports and imports, the totals do not represent the cost to the Canadian public for footwear, but instead represent the value of boots and shoes at the time they enter the commercial field for distribution. A tendency on the part of wholesalers and retailers to lessen their stocks developed in 1921, so that the actual factory value of boots and shoes purchased by the public would be higher than that indicated above.

In a survey of employment since 1917 it is noted that the highest payroll was reported for the year 1920, with a total of \$14,200,000 paid to 8,364 male and 4,866 female employees. There was a decrease during 1921 of \$2,100,000 in the payroll, which was reported at \$12,100,000, though there was an increase of 259 employees,