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CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

THE LEATHER BOOT & SHOE INDUSTRY  
in  
CANADA  
1921

INCLUDING -

- (1) A HISTORICAL REVIEW
- (2) A STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### History of the Industry

	Page
Brief history of the industry .....	3
Table classifying factories according to production in pairs ..	5
Table showing principal statistics for census years 1871-1921 ..	6
Table showing imports of boots and shoes fiscal years 1867-1922	7
Table showing exports of boots and shoes fiscal years 1876-1922	8

### Introduction and Summary

Location of plants .....	10
Average prices of boots and shoes, 1919-1921 .....	12
Factories classified according to value of production, 1921 ...	12
Distribution of employees, salaries and wages, by provinces ...	13
Cost of fuel, five year period, 1917-1921 .....	14
Horse-power in its relation to employees .....	15

### General Tables

I - Principal statistics, five year period 1917-1921 .....	17
II - Principal statistics, by provinces, calendar years 1920 and 1921 .....	18
III - Capital employed, (a) five year period 1917-1921, (b) by provinces for the calendar year 1921 .....	19
IV - Production statistics, calendar years 1919, 1920 and 1921	20
V - Employees, salaries and wages, (a) five year period 1917-1921, (b) by provinces for the calendar year 1921 ..	21
VI - Wage earners by months 1921 (Canada and the provinces) ..	22
VII - Wage earners classified according to weekly rates .....	23
VIII - Male and female employees by classes, 1921 .....	24
IX - Fuel consumption, 1920 and 1921 .....	24
X - Cost of materials used, five year period 1917-1921 .....	25
XI - Miscellaneous expenses, calendar years 1920 and 1921 ...	25
XII - Materials used 1921 (a) cost by provinces, (a) quantities by provinces of principal materials .....	26
XIII - Power statistics, calendar years 1920 and 1921 .....	27
XIV - Classification of production by processes, 1920 and 1921	27
XV - Rubber boots and shoes produced in Canada, 1921 .....	28
XVI - Imports and exports by classes, 1920 and 1921 .....	29
XVII - Value of footwear available for consumption, 1920 and 1921 .....	29

### Appendix

List of factories .....	30-33
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## PART I.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

The boot and shoe manufacturing industry in Canada dates back to the earliest days. The first mention of it is contained in communications dated 1667 forwarded to Old France by the Jesuits, stating that it was impossible for a country to be formed entirely without manufacturers; that there was already in operation in the colony a shop for the manufacture of shoes and hats; and that progress was being made towards the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of linen and leather. The first census of New France, taken in 1667, records a population of 3,215 souls in which 20 shoemakers were included.

In the early days of Canadian colonization the inhabitants for the greater part supplied their needs by home labour. Shoemakers, however, found it difficult to live on their industry alone, and in addition took part in the manufacture of potash, in cattle raising, etc.

#### THE FIRST CANADIAN TANNERY

The four years 1667-1671 saw rapid strides in the development of shoemaking. In the latter year approximately one third of all shoes required were manufactured from leather tanned locally. Previous to 1670 no tannery was operated, the tanning processes being carried on by farmers. The establishment of the first tannery was at Quebec in 1670; ox and moose skins were tanned at this place as early as 1691.

#### PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY

No public record is readily available on the development of the boot and shoe manufacturing industry during the next hundred years. Up to about 1860 the retailers had been purchasing their stocks mostly from United States' manufacturers and only a small quantity of Canadian made shoes were marketed through the stores. The shoemakers at that time were engaged for the most part in supplying made-to-measure boots which they delivered direct to their customers. In 1859, however, the import duty was increased from 12½ to 25 p.c. This additional protection proved a stimulus to the growth of shoe manufacturing in Canada, and available statistics record a continuous progress from that date to the present, output increasing year by year, especially in the medium and coarse grades. Imports at the same time diminished and an export trade was even begun. The finer grades of shoes were supplied by the United States' manufacturers until about 1882 when Canadian factories began the production of fine shoes on a larger scale. Three years later, in 1885, the total imports were only an inconsiderable portion of consumption and such sales as took place reflect a last effort on the part of United States' manufacturers to retain the Canadian market by granting to their customers the most favourable prices and conditions.

#### INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY

Prior to Confederation the handicraft system of producing boots and shoes was general and very little machinery was used. The first record of machinery dates from 1847 when Brown and Childs operating on Notre Dame Street, Montreal, imported several sewing machines for stitching uppers. It may be noted that this development was ill received by the workers, and that when the Parliament Buildings were destroyed in 1849, the protection of the police and militia were required to save the factory of Brown and Childs. Pegging machines were next brought into use. The McKay machine for sewing soles found its way into shoe factories during the period 1867-70; available data would indicate that Sholes and Ames of Montreal were the first to use them. The utmost secrecy was maintained for some time as to the mechanism and the operation of these machines; the men imported for their operation commanded high wages and maintained the belief that the



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Machines were of intricate construction and demanded operators of the highest degree of skill. Shortly following the use of the McKay sole sewing machine, the screw wire machine and Goodyear machinery were put into use, together with a number of edge trimming and finishing devices, as well as several lesser machines, skivers, rollers, etc. Canadian inventors are entitled to their fair share of credit for providing the boot and shoe industry with several new and ingenious machines, as well as providing notable improvements on those existing. The large scale use of machinery was contemporary with Confederation.

### CENTRES OF PRODUCTION.

The cities of Quebec and Montreal soon took pre-eminence in the field of boot and shoe manufacturing, and today between them furnish approximately 50 p.c. of the total output of this industry. Not until the last decade of the past century was manufacturing on any large scale carried on outside of the borders of Quebec province. The period 1890-1900 saw the opening of several important factories with an ever increasing output in the province of Ontario. Today the industry is well nigh limited to these two provinces and less than 10 p.c. of Canadian production is credited to factories in other provinces. For the year 1882, the late W. J. Patterson prepared for the Montreal Board of Trade a statement of shoe manufacturing in that city. He claimed 30 boot and shoe factories employing 3500 persons of both sexes. The output was given at four and one-half million pairs valued at \$5,400,000 and he placed the total Canadian production of that year at 6,750,000 pairs, giving Montreal 66 p.c. of the total Canadian output. Of interest also is the statement given of machines in use in Montreal factories during that year. They were reported as follows:- 675 sewing machines; 34 pegging machines; 28 sole sewers; 23 sole cutters; 8 heeling machines; 45 eyeletting machines; 28 punching machines; 23 sole leather skiving machines; 56 other skiving machines; 34 rolling machines; 23 heel finishers; 23 edge finishers; 28 buffing machines and 17 beating out machines.

### MODERN MANUFACTURING METHODS

The decade 1880-1890 saw the art of shoemaking revolutionized through the adoption of the Goodyear machinery. It was during this period that the original models of the highly complicated machinery in use today 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 in 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. For the greater part individual establishments of small size were in operation, employing but little help; the majority of such plants could not be called factories in the meaning of that term today. The size of the individual establishments is better illustrated by comparing their number with the total value of production which gives an average of less than \$4,000 per establishment. On the other hand, in 1921, factories producing less than \$10,000 number only 19 out of a total of 177 and five of these factories report outputs of \$1,000,000 and over.

Nearly one-half of the 177 factories reporting through the Industrial Census of 1921 have shown a production exceeding 12,000 pairs per month and this in a year when output can be said to have been below normal. In fact, there are many factories today possessing sufficient equipment to produce at the rate of 2,000 pairs or more per working day. The following statement, classifying factories according to production in pairs, is taken from the Industrial Census returns of 1921:



# THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

5.

Production Groups	No. of Factories	Total Production	Average per factory
Under 5,000 pairs	18	38,274	2,126
5,000 to under 10,000 prs.	12	78,563	6,547
10,000 " " 20,000 "	17	257,619	15,154
20,000 " " 30,000 "	21	527,435	25,592
30,000 " " 40,000 "	12	421,293	35,108
40,000 " " 50,000 "	10	456,396	45,640
50,000 " " 60,000 "	17	952,208	56,012
60,000 " " 70,000 "	4	261,418	65,354
70,000 " " 80,000 "	8	600,002	75,000
80,000 " " 90,000 "	4	338,329	84,582
90,000 " " 100,000 "	4	389,915	97,479
100,000 " " 200,000 "	32	4,936,848	155,839
200,000 " " 300,000 "	8	1,887,615	235,952
300,000 " " 400,000 "	7	2,414,893	344,985
400,000 pairs and over .....	3	1,426,172	475,390
All factories .....	177	15,046,985	85,011

As a result of the use of machinery on a continually increasing scale for the manufacturing of boots and shoes, a number of small establishments were eliminated and their place in the field of production was taken by factories of largely increased size. The tendency to specialize also became evident. Factories formerly producing all classes of shoes from the finer ladies' to the coarse stoga, now devoted their whole attention to one particular line, i.e., men's working, men's fine, children's, ladies' fine, etc. Probably the best result accomplished by this single line method was the production at the minimum cost of shoes of a maximum quality in their respective lines.

## DEVELOPMENT SINCE CONFEDERATION

The constant progress recorded in this industry is well shown in the table on page 6, giving principal data for the census years 1871 to 1921. The value of production has risen from the \$16,133,638 total of the first census year after Confederation to the present one of \$44,665,381 in 1921, an increase of 176 p.c. in this 50 year period.

Canadian manufacturers have more recently endeavoured to secure for their products a market in other countries. The principal trade has developed with the United Kingdom and the United States though considerable exports find their way to Newfoundland, South America, the West Indies, etc. The importance of the boot and shoe industry as an external trade agency is shown in the tables on ps. 7 and 8, for imports and exports since Confederation.

## PRESENT CONDITIONS

Today the boot and shoe industry not only holds high rank in the field of Canadian manufactures but is also the *raison d'être* for a number of allied industries producing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods each year and giving employment to thousands of workers. Chief amongst these may be cited the tanning industry which, today, is carried on in Canada on a very large scale, the manufacturing of lasts and patterns, wooden pegs, shoe machinery, shoe findings, such as pegs, nails, counters, box toes, etc., thread, wax, etc.

More than 90 p.c. of all leather boots and shoes used in the Dominion now come from our factories. There are still importations of specialties in limited quantities by retailers of exclusive lines. The domestic demand, due principally to climatic conditions and the diversity of employment, has resulted in the production of leather footwear of practically every kind and description.

THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Principal Statistics of the Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada compared for the census  
years 1871 to 1921 inclusive.

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Establishments ..... No.	4,191	4,443	5,398	179	180	177
Capital ..... \$	3,266,633	6,491,042	9,648,639	11,005,869	23,630,649	31,644,955
Employees ..... No.	18,719	18,949	18,041	12,949	17,227	13,489
Salaries and Wages \$	4,159,896	4,382,584	4,916,464	3,935,448	7,698,333	12,075,028
Cost of materials . \$	7,927,155	9,786,745	9,935,281	10,993,979	13,507,535	23,379,183
Value of products . \$	16,133,638	17,895,903	18,990,381	18,481,216	33,987,248	44,665,381



THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

7.

IMPORTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES INTO CANADA FOR CONSUMPTION

Fiscal years 1867-1922.

Year ended June 30 -	Imports from -			Total Imports
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
1867	17,009	38,562	6,024	61,685
1868	21,355	41,929	11,351	84,635
1869	65,850	63,472	8,106	137,428
1870	84,780	48,581	5,773	139,134
1871	95,660	63,112	2,033	160,805
1872	141,922	122,359	8,229	272,580
1873	96,657	102,011	5,181	203,849
1874	84,240	146,131	4,341	234,712
1875	68,954	168,803	3,466	241,223
1876	38,293	242,797	2,203	283,293
1877	34,496	265,458	2,157	302,111
1878	29,364	207,969	6,245	243,578
1879	16,158	179,049	4,943	200,150
1880	10,261	95,178	2,413	107,852
1881	13,366	87,425	4,801	105,592
1882	19,363	137,099	7,644	164,106
1883	23,289	178,255	14,661	216,205
1884	18,675	159,723	19,296	197,694
1885	30,177	138,469	25,099	193,745
1886	24,326	164,960	29,353	218,639
1887	24,747	190,207	28,031	242,985
1888	20,119	164,525	25,563	210,207
1889	18,875	198,476	34,202	251,553
1890	20,674	233,452	36,789	290,915
1891	20,503	212,677	19,703	252,883
1892	18,994	238,695	28,658	286,347
1893	16,903	255,573	33,414	305,890
1894	13,995	194,836	38,675	247,506
1895	17,768	251,682	36,626	306,076
1896	15,573	296,841	37,640	350,054
1897	12,553	271,957	35,366	319,876
1898	15,902	354,268	4,709	374,879
1899	20,237	430,161	3,233	453,631
1900	9,628	529,281	3,271	542,180
1901	19,774	618,479	4,107	642,360
1902	32,785	665,716	1,290	699,791
1903	29,510	710,389	2,374	742,773
1904	39,331	953,687	3,132	996,150
1905	60,499	1,107,100	5,514	1,173,113
1906	66,629	1,214,353	2,022	1,283,004
March 31, 1907 (9 mos.)	73,672	982,911	1,017	1,057,600
1908	119,306	1,412,136	5,185	1,536,627
1909	131,050	1,149,353	2,528	1,282,931
1910	180,954	1,339,764	2,068	1,522,786
1911	314,401	1,768,122	111,163	2,193,686
1912	384,785	2,447,134	9,951	2,841,870
1913	548,622	3,523,985	38,885	4,111,492
1914	660,765	3,552,662	36,160	4,349,587
1915	551,215	2,918,694	9,042	3,478,951
1916	239,470	1,914,362	2,364	2,156,196
1917	179,230	3,290,322	3,407	3,472,959
1918	148,387	3,012,675	18,076	3,179,138
1919	79,439	2,624,293	5,791	2,709,523
1920	98,220	2,627,722	5,649	2,731,591
1921	360,584	1,826,221	13,316	2,200,121
1922	338,628	985,775	14,372	1,338,775

## THE LEATHER FOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

## EXPORTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Fiscal years 1876-1922.

Fiscal Years	Exports to -			Total Exports
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1876	55	1,919	81,305	83,279
1877	81,533	3,631	111,258	196,422
1878	78,777	26,558	131,010	236,345
1879	49,917	8,113	135,523	193,553
1880	54,537	1,716	108,894	165,147
1881	35,733	772	65,222	101,727
1882	48,355	892	68,620	117,868
1883	19,753	1,402	75,655	96,815
1884	33,996	518	74,916	109,430
1885	9,935	800	59,414	70,199
1886	6,552	4,207	57,775	68,534
1887	9,097	2,514	50,311	61,952
1888	3,215	594	62,229	66,038
1889	47,671	759	60,970	109,400
1890	38,822	332	43,745	82,949
1891	7,539	849	45,581	53,969
1892	5,307	1,367	69,225	75,900
1893	536	8,603	82,426	91,565
1894	550	939	92,850	94,339
1895	7,855	1,151	65,235	74,241
1896	3,000	2,138	70,781	75,919
1897	7,735	1,245	88,168	97,148
1898	1,885	12,163	66,120	80,168
1899	9,331	6,839	62,666	78,836
1900	17,510	5,126	60,789	83,425
1901	35,103	13,105	160,734	209,142
1902	53,875	15,092	110,555	179,522
1903	23,464	10,436	110,804	144,704
1904	5,620	26,954	119,542	152,116
1905	5,457	28,338	124,269	158,064
1906	6,656	24,806	102,330	133,792
1907	4,346	16,443	90,759	111,558
1908	6,651	11,333	60,598	79,092
1909	6,026	14,222	40,393	60,951
1910	6,783	11,185	30,955	48,923
1911	5,653	17,439	21,954	45,046
1912	2,412	14,655	19,774	36,841
1913	1,733	15,611	24,833	42,177
1914	3,064	60,378	19,087	82,529
1915	32,725	104,188	51,171	188,084
1916	88,774	87,531	361,290	537,595
1917	720,573	151,893	79,221	951,687
1918	534,719	347,971	22,397	905,087
1919	495,977	400,641	233,716	1,130,334
1920	2,754,076	350,874	2,574,770	5,679,720
1921	904,078	276,015	251,245	1,441,338
1922	82,764	162,859	26,723	272,346

Previous to 1876 exports of boots and shoes are not separately shown.

1923	16740	65453	47841	130,034
1924	29072	121352	154,489	304,913
1925	111,125	110,660	107,563	329,348
1926	59,536	124,147	119,797	303,480
1927	43686	159,958	118,795	322,439



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Our manufacturers today produce the very best lines of dress shoes for men, women and children, in all leathers; staple grades, heavier shoes for farming and other occupations; summer lines and low priced shoes of good quality. Sporting requirements have not been left untouched and specialties are also produced, such as high grade riding boots, skating, hockey, football, golf, tennis, baseball boots, etc. Other factories specialize in the production of hunting boots, river drivers', prospectors' and miners' boots, larrigans, moccasins and shoe-packs. Whether it be to meet the exacting requirements of city folks or to supply the need of lumbermen, prospectors and farmers or to provide comfort during our hot summer months as well as to withstand the cold of our winters, the wide range to chose from will provide the necessary footwear. The choice offered by Canadian manufacturers is such that many distributors today carry seven or eight hundred samples from which their customers may select.

### FUTURE PROSPECTS

The progress recorded to the present day is regarded as the beginning only of an era of continued expansion for this industry. Canada has special facilities to promote its growth and progress. Its fine pastures are capable of maintaining in the healthiest condition immense herds of cattle, furnishing our tanneries with supplies of skins and hides. There are also quantities of tanning materials for the preparation of leather. Well directed energy could apparently place the Dominion in the foremost rank of leather manufacturing countries.

PART II.STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY  
1917 - 1921.INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

A net increase of four operating factories is recorded for the calendar year 1921 in the Leather Boot and Shoe Industry for the Dominion. The province of Quebec reported 98 factories in operation during 1921 as against 93 in 1920, whilst British Columbia shows a decrease in the number of factories from 5 in 1920 to 4 in 1921. The other three provinces give the same number of operating factories in both years. The location of factories during the years 1920 and 1921, by provinces, was as follows:-

	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>
Canada .....	173	177
Quebec .....	93	98
Ontario .....	66	66
New Brunswick .....	5	5
Nova Scotia .....	4	4
British Columbia .....	5	4

The value of production in 1921 is nearly 33 p.c. less than during 1920, the totals being \$66,817,174 and \$44,665,381 for 1920 and 1921 respectively. This large decrease of \$22,151,793 is due in part to a general falling off in the prices of leather footwear during 1921 and in part to the decreased quantity of production during that year. In 1920, 17,693,966 pairs were reported as against a total of 14,745,851 pairs in 1921, a decrease of 2,948,115 pairs or 16.7 p.c. The production of 1921 is lower in value than that of any year since 1917, the first five year record being as follows:-

1917 .....	\$49,170,062
1918 .....	46,387,665
1919 .....	63,319,128
1920 .....	66,817,174
1921 .....	44,665,381

The present report gives in detail the statistics collected for the year 1921 and the principal items of information for the five year period 1917-1921.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

Table I shows, comparatively for the five year period 1917 to 1921, the principal statistics of the leather boot and shoe industry. The number of factories reporting in 1917 was 185 as against 177 in 1921. The year 1917 records the highest number of factories of the five year period with 1918 and 1919 the lowest with each reporting 161 factories. The last item showing value added by manufacture, is the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of production. This difference is considered to represent the actual value of production contributed to the total Canadian output by this industry.

Table II shows in a less detailed manner the principal statistics by provinces for the calendar years 1920 and 1921. The provinces are classified in order of their importance, judged from the value of their production. Quebec holds first place with a total of \$26,309,522 for 1921, Ontario comes second with \$16,020,759, New Brunswick third with \$1,493,194, Nova Scotia fourth with \$435,932 and British Columbia last with \$405,974. The value of production shows a decrease in every province.



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

### CAPITAL EMPLOYED

The data collected under this heading represents the total capital actually employed in the operations of the industry. It is not intended to represent and does not reflect the amount of capital actually invested. It is a statement of values engaged in production and not an accounting of capital stock or net worth.

Table III first shows by items the capital employed during the five years 1917-1921 and then the same data by provinces for the calendar year 1921.

The largest capital employed is reported for the year 1919 with a total of \$38,680,581, the smallest amount is returned for 1917 with \$31,486,345. In 1921 the total reported at \$31,644,855 shows a decrease of \$2,702,171 from 1920. The value of lands, buildings and fixtures has increased each year from the total of \$5,329,079 in 1917 to the \$7,349,750 in 1921. Machinery and tools have likewise increased in value from \$3,439,010 in 1917 to \$4,473,934 in 1921. In this case there are increases each year, except in 1919 which recorded a decrease of \$152,000. Materials on hand, stocks in process, etc. show the widest variations and account largely for increases and decreases in total capital. The total of \$10,444,693 in 1921 is the lowest of the five year period and is only slightly over half the peak of \$20,384,545 reported in 1919. Cash, trading and operating accounts, bills receivable, etc. show a gradual increase from \$7,040,525 in 1917 to \$9,376,478 in 1921. Each year contributed to the increase with the exception of 1920 when a decrease of \$383,702 was recorded from the previous year's total of \$8,733,192. The capital varied from an average of \$170,196 in 1917 to one of \$240,252 in 1919; this average has fallen to \$178,784 in 1921.

The second part of Table III shows the information by provinces for 1921. A decrease in the total capital is recorded in all the provinces with the exception of Ontario, which shows an increase of \$1,083,578. Quebec shows the largest decrease with a total of \$3,006,941. Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick show an average capital of \$178,986, \$180,148 and \$187,995, respectively. These amounts are not at any great variance with the Dominion average of \$178,784. The other two provinces, Nova Scotia with \$249,797 and British Columbia with \$68,814 are the high and low averages for 1921.

### PRODUCTION

Table IV gives in detail the quantities and values of the various classes of boots and shoes produced during the three years 1919, 1920 and 1921. It will be noted that in the classification adopted no attempt has been made to subdivide the classes by processes. Such information would have been of value to indicate the trend of manufacture in the various classes, but manufacturers do not record these data and accurate information would be very difficult to secure. Table XIV, however, is a distribution by processes of all boots and shoes manufactured without division into classes.

That there has been a decrease in production during 1921 is best indicated by the statistics of quantities. The year 1919 shows a total of 18,891,860 pairs and in 1920 the quantity is given at 17,693,966 pairs whilst in 1921 the total is down to 14,745,851 pairs, a drop of 2,948,115 pairs over 1920 and 4,146,009 pairs over 1919. The values on the other hand show an increase of \$3,498,046 from \$63,319,128 in 1919 to \$66,817,174 in 1920 but a large decrease of \$22,151,793 or nearly 33 p.c. to the \$44,665,381 reported in 1921. Not only is decreased value of output due to the smaller production but also to a general falling off in average prices.



# THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

The following summary for the three year period shows the price variations in the different classes reported.-

Classes	Average price per pair		
	1921	1920	1919
	\$	\$	\$
Boots and Shoes:-			
Men's .....	4.38	5.55	4.69
Boys' .....	2.52	3.56	3.01
Youths' .....	2.83	2.78	2.25
Ladies' .....	3.56	4.29	3.86
Misses' .....	2.13	2.60	2.23
Girls' .....	1.72	1.93	1.73
Slippers:-			
Men's, boys' and youths' .....	1.37	1.31	1.43
Ladies', misses' and girls' .....	1.64	1.22	1.27
Infants' shoes and slippers .....	1.02	1.00	.99
Harrigans .....	3.84	4.58	3.59
Moccasins .....	1.69	2.57	1.86

The above summary furnishes a good indication of the average factory values of the different classes of shoes manufactured during the three years reviewed. It must be noted, however, that these figures are not applicable other than in a very general way, as no account is taken of grade, quality or process by which made.

The production of boots and shoes with extensive use of machinery has resulted in the establishment of large factories. During 1921 only 19 of the 177 factories reporting show a production of \$10,000 or under, whereas 32 report outputs of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 and 5 reports cover a production of over \$1,000,000. This tendency has in effect limited the number of operating factories and removed from the field hundreds of small handcraft shops which were the mainstay of the industry previous to the introduction of machinery on a large scale during the period 1880-1895. The following summary is a study of factories, classified according to value of production. In each case the average production for the group is given.

Production Group	No. of Factories	Total Production	Average per Factory
Under \$ 10,000	19	99,283	5,226
\$ 10,000 to under \$ 25,000	14	203,826	14,559
25,000 " " \$ 50,000	22	749,669	34,076
50,000 " " \$ 100,000	23	1,722,396	74,887
100,000 " " \$ 200,000	32	4,677,867	146,183
200,000 " " \$ 300,000	15	2,334,652	255,643
300,000 " " \$ 400,000	10	3,905,510	390,551
400,000 " " \$ 500,000	13	5,893,094	453,315
500,000 " " \$ 600,000	10	5,393,206	539,320
600,000 " " \$ 700,000	3	1,900,013	633,338
700,000 " " \$ 800,000	6	4,656,619	776,103
800,000 " " \$ 900,000	5	4,162,668	832,534
\$1,000,000 and over	5	7,466,573	1,493,315
TOTAL	177	44,665,381	252,347

A grouping of production values show 148 factories producing less than \$500,000 each and 29 factories each reporting over a half million. The first group accounts for \$21,086,302 or 47.2 p.c. of the total output, whereas the 29 factories alone report the balance of \$23,579,079 or 52.8p.c. of the entire output for the year.



# THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

## EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES.

Table V subdivides employees in three main groups, i.e.- salaried employees, wage-earners and outside pieceworkers. The data contained in this table are first for the five year period 1917-1921 and then by provinces for the calendar year 1921. The highest pay-roll is reported for the year 1920 with a total of \$14,205,270 paid to 8,364 male and 4,866 female employees. In 1921 there is a decrease of \$2,130,242 in the pay-roll which is reported at \$12,075,028, though there is an increase of 259 employees, the totals being 8,496 males and 4,993 females. The highest employment was provided in 1919 with 9,775 males and 5,932 females, a total of 15,707 employees. The total of 13,489 in 1921 is a decrease of 2,218 employees from the peak of 1919 or 14.1 p.c.

In the factories of the province of Quebec are to be found 62.8 p.c. of the total employees whilst 32.2 p.c. are employed in Ontario factories. These two provinces account for 95 p.c. of all employees and distribute the same proportion of the pay-roll. The following summary shows the male and female employees in each province and the distribution of the total pay-roll with the percentages in each case.

Provinces	Employees				Salaries and Wages	
	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Per cent of total %	Total \$	Per cent of total %
CANADA .....	8,496	4,993	13,489	100.0	12,075,028	100.0
Quebec .....	5,304	3,172	8,476	62.8	6,982,519	57.8
Ontario .....	2,732	1,615	4,347	32.2	4,486,197	37.2
New Brunswick ..	261	147	408	3.0	350,645	2.9
Nova Scotia .....	123	35	158	1.2	129,367	1.1
British Columbia	76	24	100	0.8	126,300	1.0

Table VI shows for the year 1921, by provinces, the number of wage-earners on the 15th of each month or on the nearest representative date for the factory reporting. For comparative purposes the averages for the years 1920 and 1921 are also given. Taking the figures for Canada we find that there has been a continuous increase from month to month in both the number of male and female wage-earners employed. This increase was from 5,912 male and 3,384 female wage-earners in January to 8,078 male and 5,313 female wage-earners in December. The increase amounts to 2,166 males and 1,929 females, a total of 4,095 wage-earners or 44.1 p.c. over the 9,296 wage-earners employed in January.

The trend of employment reflected by the monthly figures in table VI is a good gauge of conditions in the leather boot and shoe industry during the calendar year 1921. The close of 1920 had recorded a sudden slump which carried into 1921. The recovery was gradual and was spread over the entire year so that at the close of 1921, though production was still below normal, considerable improvement had been recorded during the year.

Table VII classifies wage-earners in groups according to their weekly earnings. Male and female employees are also shown separately. The classification is based on prevailing rates on December 15th or on the nearest representative date for the factory reporting. All of the 177 factories are included in the compilation. The largest group of male employees, 1,602 or 20.6 p.c., is reported as receiving \$30 and over per week, the second largest is the 1,509 or 19.4 p.c. in the group receiving over \$20 but less than \$25 per week; and in third place are found those receiving over \$15 but under \$20 per week, number 1,451 or 18.7 p.c. of the total. The highest number of females is reported at 1,593 or 33.8 p.c. in the group receiving \$10 but under \$15 per week, next in importance is found the 1,342 or 28.4 p.c. in the group receiving \$5 to under \$10 per week and in third place those receiving \$15 but under \$20 per week to the number of 1,005 or 21.3 p.c. of the total.



### THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table VIII is a summary of employees, salaries and wages. In this table, the male and female employees are shown separately under the various classifications together with the salaries and wages paid to each group. The average earnings per annum of employees in the various groups were as follows:-

Officers, superintendents and managers .....	\$3.185
Clerks, stenographers, salesmen and other salaried employees .....	\$1,524
Wage-earners .....	\$ 747
Outside piece workers .....	\$ 277

These averages do not reflect wage rates as no account is taken of lost time and no division is made as between male and female employees.

### FUEL CONSUMPTION

The statistics of fuel consumption are given in Table IX for the calendar years 1920 and 1921. The total expenditure amounted to \$195,331 in 1921, as compared with the \$239,985 reported in 1920, a decrease of \$44,654 or 18.6 p.c. The largest expenditure was for bituminous coal for which \$157,144 or 80.4 p.c. of the total was paid for 17,108 tons in 1921 as compared with \$164,085 or 68.3 p.c. for 16,032 tons in 1920. Next in importance is anthracite coal with outlays of \$24,597 and \$55,984 for 2,555 and 4,267 tons in 1921 and 1920 respectively.

For the five year period 1917-1921 the annual outlays for fuel, with increase or decrease over the previous year are shown in the following summary:-

Year	Total cost of fuel	Increase or Decrease	
		Total	Per cent
	\$	\$	
1917	206,660	-	-
1918	168,443	- 38,217	- 18.5
1919	168,954	+ 511	+ 0.3
1920	239,985	+ 71,031	+ 42.0
1921	195,331	- 44,654	- 18.6

### MATERIALS USED

Tables X and XII give the statistics of materials used. The cost of materials shows a continuous increase from year to year between 1917 and 1920 and a very large decrease in 1921. The peak was reported for 1920 with a total outlay of \$40,291,595. The largest increase is recorded in 1919 when materials cost boot and shoe manufacturers \$39,973,890 as compared with \$28,318,772 in 1918; an increase of \$12,655,118 or 46.3 p.c. In 1921 the reports show a total cost of \$23,379,183, a decrease of 42.0 p.c. or \$16,912,412.

For cost purposes, materials used are subdivided into three main headings, i.e.- (a) upper materials, including upper leathers, linings, facings, etc., (b) bottom materials, including in-soles, slip soles, top soles, heels, rubber heels, etc. and (c) findings, including eyelets, nails, thread, shanks, box toes, dyes, finishers, etc. This division has been adopted as being the one most nearly conforming to the majority of costing systems in use in shoe factories. The data collected in 1921 are shown in the table for Canada and the provinces. Upper materials are reported at \$12,357,202 or 52.8 p.c. of the total; bottom materials at \$6,860,299 or 29.4 p.c. of the total and findings at \$4,161,682 or 17.8 p.c.

A further study of materials used is furnished in the second part of Table XII. The statistics here are for the quantities only of the principal materials used. Leather for uppers and linings shows a total of 29,438,940 square feet for those leathers purchased by measure and 1,234,138 lb for those purchased by weight.



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Sole leather in bulk is reported at 11,097,230 lb. in addition to the 4,002,638 pairs of cut soles. The report also indicates the use of 140,886 pairs of rubber soles and 1,237,898 pairs of rubber heels.

### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Table XI shows the miscellaneous expenses for the calendar years 1920 and 1921. The total of \$5,383,950 in 1921 is a decrease of \$890,089 or 14.2 p.c. from the total of \$6,274,039 reported in 1920. Of particular interest is the item for lasts and patterns reported at \$515,771 and \$760,072 for 1920 and 1921 respectively. The 1921 total is an increase of \$244,301 or 47.3 p.c.

### POWER EMPLOYED

Table XIII shows the power installation in boot and shoe factories. An increase in power equipment is reported in 1921 over the previous year. A total of 810 units rated at 9,161 H.P. is reported as against 759 units of 8,251 H.P. in 1920. Electric motors hold first place with a total of 767 units, rated 7,637 H.P. in 1921 and 725 units rated at 6,975 H.P. in 1920.

The power at present installed furnishes a good margin over immediate requirements. The rated H.P. is 9,161 H.P. whereas only 7,147 H.P. is in actual use. An expansion of 2,014 H.P. or 28.2 p.c. of present requirements can take place without further installation.

In this same table is also shown the Boiler installation. These show a decrease in numbers but an increase in capacity in 1921. The 116 boilers reported in 1920 were rated at 2,937 boiler H.P., whereas in 1921 a decrease of 4 boilers to a total of 112 shows an increased capacity of 291 boiler H.P. to a rating of 3,228 boiler H.P.

The increasing use of machinery in leather boot and shoe manufacturing factories is well illustrated by the following summary for the four years 1918-1921. The average H.P. supplied each worker has risen from 0.37 H.P. in 1918 to 0.64 H.P. in 1921. When it is considered that a large part of shoe machinery in use is of a light variety demanding the use of but small power for its operation, these proportions have added significance.

Year	Total H.P. used	Average No. of workers	Average H.P. per worker
1918	4,255	11,578	0.37
1919	5,117	13,510	0.38
1920	6,323	10,045	0.63
1921	7,147	11,263	0.64

### PROCESSES

Table XIV classifies boots and shoes by processes of manufacture for the calendar years 1920 and 1921 and shows the increase or decrease occurring in the latter year. In this classification no distinction is made as to classes, and boots and shoes whether for men, ladies or children are counted as a pair unit under the various processes. Of the total decrease of 2,646,981 pairs in 1921, McKay made shoes account for 266,556 pairs or 36.5 p.c. and Welt shoes show a decrease of 861,754 pairs or 32.5 p.c. of the total. The largest production is reported under McKay made shoes with a total of 5,609,903 pairs in 1921 as against 6,576,459 pairs in 1920. The decrease amounts to 14.7 p.c. In second place are found welt shoes with a total of 3,703,328 pairs in 1921 compared with 4,565,082 pairs the previous year, showing a decrease of 18.8 p.c. from 1920.



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Two increases are reported: the first in hand-made shoes from 490,343 pairs in 1920 to 531,869 pairs in 1921, an increase of 41,526 pairs or 8.4 p.c., the second in all other processes which increased from 1,795,971 pairs in 1920 to 1,858,043 pairs in 1921, an increase of 62,072 pairs or 3.5 p.c.

### RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES

Table XV is a compilation of rubber footwear produced in Canada during the calendar year 1921. The value of production is \$14,315,498 for 11,067,352 pairs of all classes. Rubbers reported at 5,795,016 pairs valued at \$4,782,239 and overshoes at 378,024 pairs valued at \$974,327 can be classed as a sort of footwear accessory, as they are not used alone. The other classes, i.e.,- (a) Rubber boots 491,423 pairs valued at \$1,656,738, (b) Gum rubbers, 1,237,981 pairs worth \$2,889,490 and (c) Canvas, with rubber soles, 3,154,913 pairs for \$4,012,704 belong to the regular footwear classes and replace leather boots and shoes. Gum rubbers have an established place as a working boot, especially during the winter season. The lightness and pliability of rubber soled canvas shoes has made them a favorite for sport wear. The so-called tennis shoes are worn nearly exclusively for tennis, lawn bowling, boating, etc.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Table XVI shows imports and exports for the calendar years 1920 and 1921. Imports amounted to \$3,499,297 in 1920 and fell to \$1,689,673 in 1921, the decrease of \$1,809,624 represents a drop of 51.7 p.c. Exports show still a larger decrease from \$4,984,395 in 1920 to \$1,137,136 in 1921, a difference of \$3,847,259 or 77.2 p.c. The foregoing totals are for footwear of all descriptions. The largest decrease is recorded in the exports of leather boots and shoes which amounted to only \$335,375 in 1921 as compared with \$3,351,716 in 1920.

### AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION

Table XVII furnishes a study of the footwear available for consumption in Canada during the calendar years 1920 and 1921, and shows under the various items the decreases in the latter year. This statement only considers imports, exports and manufactures and disregards stocks. The values shown are factory values or wholesale costs in the case of exports and imports. The table, therefore, does not represent the cost to the Canadian public for footwear, but instead represents the value of boots and shoes at the time they enter the commercial field for distribution. The year 1921 recorded a tendency on the part of wholesalers and retailers to lessen their stocks; so that the actual factory value of boots and shoes purchased by the public would be higher than that shown in the table.

The decrease in the value available for consumption amounts to \$30,130,980 from \$89,664,396 in 1920 to \$59,533,416 in 1921, a decrease of 33.6 p.c. This decrease is attributable to both leather and rubber footwear. Leather boots and shoes decreased by \$22,151,793 and rubber footwear by \$10,016,822.



THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table I - Principal Statistics of the Leather Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada for the five year period 1917-1921

Items	Unit	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Factories .....	No.	185	161	161	173	177
Capital invested .....	\$	31,486,345	33,274,753	33,680,581	34,347,026	31,644,855
Salaried employees -						
Male .....	No.	1,249	1,166	1,437	1,176	1,307
Females .....	No.	426	393	394	415	339
Salaries paid .....	\$	2,226,313	2,183,325	2,927,037	3,194,620	3,497,087
Wage earners, (average No.) -						
Male .....	No.	7,425	7,160	8,318	7,129	7,001
Female .....	No.	4,164	4,418	5,192	3,916	4,267
Wages paid .....	\$	7,020,431	7,241,772	10,323,707	10,889,233	8,418,832
Outside pieceworkers -						
Male .....	No.	-	101	20	59	188
Female .....	No.	-	329	346	535	387
Amount paid .....	\$	-	174,870	75,270	121,417	159,109
Cost of fuel .....	\$	206,660	168,433	168,954	239,985	195,331
Power employed -						
Units .....	No.	588	534	782	759	810
Capacity .....	H.P.	6,393	5,087	6,362	8,251	9,161
Used .....	H.P.	5,945	4,255	5,117	6,323	7,147
Miscellaneous expenses ..	\$	3,458,799	3,057,907	4,958,452	6,274,039	5,383,950
Cost of materials .....	\$	26,780,543	27,318,772	39,973,890	40,291,595	23,379,183
Value of products .....	\$	49,170,062	46,387,665	63,319,128	66,817,174	44,665,381
Value added by manufacture	\$	22,389,519	19,068,893	23,345,238	26,525,579	21,268,198

THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

18.

Table II. Principal Statistics of the Leather Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada by provinces for the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

		Fac- tor- ies	Capital	Employees		Salaries and Wages	Miscella- neous Expenses	Cost of Materials	Value of Products	Value added by Manufacture
				Male	Female					
CANADA	1920	173	34,347,026	8,364	4,866	14,205,270	6,274,039	40,291,595	66,817,174	26,525,579
	1921	177	31,644,855	8,496	4,993	12,075,028	5,333,950	23,379,183	44,665,381	21,286,198
Quebec .....	1920	93	20,547,595	4,890	2,845	8,701,278	3,645,823	25,952,470	42,816,953	16,864,483
	1921	98	17,540,654	5,304	3,172	6,932,519	2,707,954	13,995,135	26,309,522	12,314,387
Ontario .....	1920	66	10,806,200	2,866	1,798	4,689,647	2,095,918	11,567,513	19,739,326	8,171,813
	1921	66	11,889,778	2,732	1,615	4,436,197	2,301,761	8,144,382	16,020,759	7,876,377
New Brunswick ..	1920	5	1,402,498	355	141	493,844	453,594	1,727,637	2,774,475	986,838
	1921	5	939,977	261	147	350,645	296,764	775,939	1,493,194	717,205
Nova Scotia .....	1920	4	1,244,938	149	51	149,913	49,993	525,161	818,517	293,356
	1921	4	999,191	123	35	122,367	49,719	220,972	435,932	214,960
British Columbia	1920	5	345,795	104	31	170,586	28,641	458,814	667,903	209,089
	1921	4	275,255	76	24	126,300	27,752	242,705	405,974	163,269



THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table III. Capital employed in the Leather Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada, (a) For the five year period 1917-1921 and (b) by province for the calendar year 1921.

(a) Capital employed, five year period 1917-1921

		Fac- tor- ies	Land, build- ings and fixtures	Machinery and tools	Materials on hand & stocks in process, &c.	Cash, trad- ing and oper- ating accounts etc.	Total Capital	Increase or decrease over previous year	Average capital per factory
		No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CANADA	1917	185	5,329,079	3,439,010	15,677,731	7,040,525	31,486,345	-	170,196
	1918	161	5,575,947	3,465,113	15,792,071	8,441,622	33,274,753	+ 1,788,408	206,675
	1919	161	6,249,620	3,313,224	20,334,545	3,733,192	33,680,531	+ 5,405,828	240,252
	1920	173	7,233,197	4,289,071	14,485,266	8,349,490	34,347,026	- 4,333,555	198,537
	1921	177	7,349,750	4,473,934	10,444,693	9,376,478	31,644,855	- 2,702,171	178,784

(b) Capital employed by provinces, calendar year 1921.

CANADA	177	7,349,750	4,473,934	10,444,693	9,376,478	31,644,855	- 2,702,171	178,784
Quebec	98	4,748,201	2,325,256	5,623,594	4,843,603	17,540,654	- 3,006,941	178,986
Ontario	66	2,298,734	1,929,732	3,634,823	4,026,489	11,889,778	+ 1,033,578	180,148
New Brunswick	5	132,266	95,631	436,398	275,682	939,977	- 462,521	187,995
Nova Scotia	4	168,549	83,837	531,309	215,496	999,191	- 245,747	248,797
British Columbia	4	2,000	39,478	218,569	15,208	275,255	- 70,540	68,814

THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

20.

Table IV. Production Statistics of the Leather Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada, with quantities and values for the calendar years 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Items	1921		1920		1919	
	No. of pairs	Factory value	No. of pairs	Factory value	No. of pairs	Factory value
Boots and shoes -						
Men's .....	3,494,502	15,326,394	4,805,005	26,689,531	5,417,956	25,454,982
Boys' .....	739,664	1,869,656	1,028,567	3,684,465	864,224	2,604,573
Youths' .....	445,780	1,253,984	522,910	1,453,337	565,037	1,269,860
Ladies' .....	4,724,538	16,797,609	5,509,992	23,655,758	5,747,240	22,180,983
Misses' .....	848,287	1,812,895	846,894	2,197,996	1,404,494	3,139,493
Girls' .....	903,613	1,553,743	1,038,655	2,001,257	1,774,570	3,093,325
Slippers -						
Men's, boys' and youths'	565,277	773,281	732,562	959,732	502,601	718,237
Ladies', misses' & girls'	1,461,508	2,402,503	1,809,369	2,206,719	1,223,939	1,556,552
Infants' shoes & slippers .	1,074,145	1,102,475	814,975	811,424	861,505	855,441
Harrigans .....	70,969	272,312	213,718	975,476	185,411	667,425
Moccasins .....	419,568	710,300	373,219	959,462	344,775	641,067
All other products .....	-	735,854	-	1,171,735	-	1,080,267
Custom and repair work ....	-	49,375	-	70,162	-	56,923
TOTALS	14,745,851	44,665,381	17,693,966	66,817,174	18,891,860	63,319,128



# THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table V. Employees, salaries and wages in the Leather Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada (a) for the five year period 1917-1921 and (b) by provinces for the calendar year 1921.

(a) Employees, salaries and wages, five year period 1917-1921.

	Salaried employees			Wage - earners			Outside piece-workers			Total Employees		
	Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages	Male	Female	Amount	Male	Female	Total payroll
	NO.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
CANADA												
1917	1,249	426	2,226,313	7,425	4,164	7,020,431	-	-	-	8,674	4,590	9,246,744
1918	1,166	393	2,183,325	7,160	4,418	7,241,772	101	329	174,870	8,427	5,140	9,599,967
1919	1,437	394	2,927,037	8,318	5,192	10,323,707	20	346	75,270	9,775	5,932	13,326,014
1920	1,176	415	3,194,620	7,129	3,916	10,889,233	59	535	121,417	8,364	4,866	14,205,270
1921	1,307	339	3,497,087	7,001	4,267	8,418,832	188	387	159,109	8,496	4,993	12,075,028

(b) Employees, salaries and wages, by provinces, calendar year 1921.

CANADA	1,307	339	3,497,087	7,001	4,267	8,418,832	188	387	159,109	8,496	4,993	12,075,028
Quebec	691	193	1,882,864	4,512	2,731	5,032,415	101	248	57,240	5,304	3,172	6,982,519
Ontario	529	121	1,410,714	2,126	1,357	2,987,778	77	137	87,705	2,732	1,615	4,486,197
New Brunswick	51	17	134,664	205	130	213,543	5	-	2,438	261	147	350,645
Nova Scotia	26	5	48,643	93	28	79,998	4	2	726	123	35	129,367
British Columbia	10	3	20,202	65	21	105,098	1	-	1,000	76	24	123,300

THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

22.

Table VI. Wage Earners by months for Canada and the provinces in the Leather Boot and Shoe Industry during the calendar year 1921.

	CANADA		Quebec		Ontario		New Brunswick		Nova Scotia		Br. Columbia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January .....	5,912	3,384	3,796	2,115	1,745	1,103	185	117	97	20	89	29
February .....	6,378	3,468	4,128	2,173	1,864	1,118	214	131	83	17	39	29
March .....	6,455	3,633	4,227	2,335	1,832	1,126	208	122	101	21	87	29
April .....	6,637	3,890	4,476	2,600	1,859	1,149	180	89	87	24	85	28
May .....	6,705	4,043	4,422	2,691	1,919	1,166	195	133	86	26	83	27
June .....	6,959	4,212	4,498	2,679	2,093	1,349	202	138	86	30	80	16
July .....	7,129	4,396	4,596	2,730	2,191	1,478	206	140	74	28	62	20
August .....	7,268	4,589	4,745	2,882	2,231	1,536	203	136	77	32	12	3
September .....	7,302	4,643	4,704	2,981	2,291	1,493	201	133	94	33	12	3
October .....	7,638	4,863	4,881	3,170	2,439	1,533	185	119	94	32	39	9
November .....	7,497	4,767	4,609	3,012	2,503	1,576	197	113	116	36	72	30
December .....	8,078	5,313	5,058	3,400	2,540	1,662	281	137	123	32	76	32
Average 1921 .....	7,001	4,267	4,512	2,731	2,126	1,357	205	130	93	28	65	21
Average 1920 .....	7,129	3,916	4,196	2,319	2,400	1,397	305	122	127	50	101	28



THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table VII. Wage earners classified according to weekly wage earnings, separated as between male and female as at December 15th, 1921, or nearest representative date.

	Under \$5 per week		\$5 but under \$10 per week		\$10 but under \$15 per week		\$15 but under \$20 per week		\$20 but under \$25 per week		\$25 but under \$30 per week		\$30 per week & over		All em- ployees	
	Male Female		Male Female		Male Female		Male Female		Male Female		Male Female		Male F.		M. F.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CANADA	192	310	728	1,342	1,135	1,593	1,451	1,005	1,509	328	1,085	104	1,602	34	7,762	4,716
Quebec .....	169	269	520	891	646	842	802	507	732	191	604	54	1,032	24	4,505	2,778
Ontario .....	16	11	223	378	402	680	537	466	682	129	415	44	507	9	2,781	1,717
New Brunswick	6	5	24	65	51	43	56	18	62	2	44	1	12	-	255	134
Nova Scotia ..	1	25	16	8	34	21	51	3	27	-	2	-	-	-	131	57
British Columbia	-	-	5	-	3	7	5	11	6	6	20	5	51	1	90	30

THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table VIII. Male and female employees by classes with salaries and wages paid during the calendar year 1921.

Classes of employment	No. of Employees		Salaries and Wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents and managers .....	564	31	1,894,985
Clerks, stenographers, salesmen and other salaried employees .....	743	308	1,602,102
Wage-earners, average number .....	7,001	4,267	8,418,832
Outside pieceworkers .....	188	387	159,109
TOTALS	8,496	4,993	12,075,028

Table IX. Fuel consumption in the leather boot and shoe industry in Canada by quantities and values for the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

Classes	Unit	1921		1920	
		Quantity	Cost Val. \$	Quan.	Cost Value \$
Bituminous coal	ton	17,108	157,144	16,032	164,085
Anthracite coal	"	2,555	24,597	4,267	55,874
Coke .....	"	13	171	31	255
Gasoline .....	gal.	7,725	3,104	9,373	3,991
Fuel oil .....	"	17,955	1,035	776	161
Wood .....	cord	810	3,761	1,216	6,449
Gas .....	1000 c.ft	7,002	4,039	3,560	3,495
Other fuel ....	val.only	-	1,480	-	5,675
TOTAL COST OF FUEL		-	195,331	-	239,985



THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table X. Cost of materials used in the leather boot and shoe industry in Canada, for the five year period 1917-1921.

Year	Factories	Cost of Materials	Increase or decrease	
			Total	Per cent
	No.	\$	\$	%
1917	185	26,780,543	-	-
1918	161	27,318,772	538,229	2.0
1919	161	39,973,890	12,655,118	46.3
1920	173	40,291,595	317,705	0.8
1921	177	23,379,183	16,912,412	42.0

Table XI. Miscellaneous expenses in the leather boot and shoe industry in Canada for the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

Items	1921	1920
Rent of offices, works and machinery	374,467	163,244
Rent of power .....	156,834	158,409
Insurance premiums (for the year only)	230,326	239,315
Taxes (municipal, provincial & federal)	339,569	510,092
Royalties, use of patents, etc.....	338,897	422,138
Advertising expenses .....	149,366	172,799
Travelling expenses .....	606,289	499,763
Lasts and patterns .....	760,072	515,771
Repairs to buildings and machinery ...	342,458	499,739
All other sundry expenses .....	2,035,672	3,092,769
TOTALS	5,383,950	6,274,039

# THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table XII. Cost by provinces of materials used during the calendar year 1921 and quantities of principal materials employed during the year.

26.

Items		CANADA	Quebec	Ontario	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	British Columbia
Upper materials .....		12,357,202	7,625,999	4,162,903	386,447	88,506	93,347
Bottom materials .....		6,860,299	3,869,318	2,507,194	273,855	103,396	106,536
Findings (including all other materials) .....		4,161,682	2,499,818	1,474,285	115,687	29,070	42,822
Total cost of material used ...		23,379,183	13,995,135	8,144,382	775,989	220,972	242,705
Quantities of Principal Materials Used							
Leather for uppers & linings	No. of ft.	29,438,940	19,401,250	8,692,178	819,339	326,899	199,274
Leather for uppers & linings	No. of ft.	1,234,138	750,607	345,350	124,988	8,641	4,552
Duck and other linings .....	No. of yds.	2,693,622	2,017,583	565,677	81,303	19,929	9,125
Sole leather .....	No. of lbs.	11,097,230	7,201,902	3,351,118	93,010	220,455	230,745
Cut leather soles .....	No. of prs.	4,002,688	1,624,127	2,229,671	147,298	1,592	-
Rubber & composition soles	No. of prs.	140,886	88,756	51,453	209	468	-
Rubber heels .....	No. of prs.	1,287,898	901,433	353,509	2,458	18,753	11,745



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table XIII. Power statistics for the leather boot and shoe industry in Canada, for the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

Kind of power	1921			1920		
	No. of units	Total rated H.P.	H.P. actually used	No. of units	Total rated H.P.	H.P. actually used
Steam engines .....	17	790	618	20	1,100	635
Gas and oil engines	10	56	55	8	133	100
Water wheels .....	-	-	-	2	35	15
Electric motors ....	767	7,637	5,896	725	6,975	5,568
Other power .....	16	628	578	4	8	5
TOTAL	810	9,161	7,147	759	8,251	6,323
Boilers .....	112	3,228	2,343	116	2,937	2,132

Table XIV. Boots and shoes manufactured in Canada during 1920 and 1921 classified by processes, showing increase or decrease.

Process	1920	1921	Increase or decrease
	No. of prs.	No. of prs.	No. of prs.
Hand-made .....	490,343	531,869	+ 41,526
Welt .....	4,565,082	3,703,328	- 861,754
Imitation welt .....	345,895	270,117	- 75,778
Turned .....	1,789,942	1,413,957	- 375,985
McKay .....	6,576,459	5,609,903	- 966,556
Wire, screw or metal fastened .....	2,016,095	1,588,508	- 427,587
Wooden pegged .....	114,179	71,260	- 42,919
All other .....	1,795,971	1,858,043	+ 62,072
TOTALS	17,693,966	15,046,985	- 2,646,981

THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Table XV. Rubber boots and shoes produced in Canada during the calendar year 1921.

	Quantity	Value
	pairs	\$
Rubbers -		
Girls' .....	430,563	258,953
Misses' .....	531,980	342,310
Ladies' .....	1,976,599	1,458,121
Boys' .....	531,615	450,149
Youths' .....	285,380	202,209
Men's .....	1,988,121	2,036,279
Children's .....	50,258	34,218
TOTALS	5,795,016	4,782,239
Rubber boots -		
Children's .....	85,547	170,115
Misses' .....	3,587	9,233
Ladies' .....	75,761	168,750
Boys' and youths' .....	28,328	138,439
Men's knee .....	229,396	842,817
Men's hip .....	68,809	327,384
TOTALS	491,428	1,656,738
Gum rubbers -		
Shoes .....	651,740	1,575,746
Boots .....	586,241	1,313,744
Overshoes -		
Children's .....	37,349	69,879
Ladies' .....	100,109	258,745
Men's .....	240,566	645,703
TOTALS	1,616,005	3,863,817
Canvas with rubber soles (tennis, etc.)		
Shoes - children's .....	663,283	768,656
ladies' .....	718,105	934,662
men's .....	833,645	1,084,571
Boots - children's .....	232,661	233,137
ladies' .....	124,612	174,536
men's .....	582,607	817,142
TOTALS	3,154,913	4,012,704
Totals, all rubber footwear .....	11,057,362	14,315,498



THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Table XVI. Imports and Exports of footwear for the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

Items	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rubber boots and shoes	94,579	328,453	801,761	1,632,679
Leather boots and shoes	1,326,943	2,638,499	335,375	3,351,716
Boots and shoes, n.e.s.	268,151	532,345	-	-
TOTALS	1,689,673	3,499,297	1,137,136	4,984,395

Table XVII. Value of footwear available for consumption in Canada during the calendar years 1920 and 1921.

Items	1921	1920	Decreased
Leather boots & shoes mfg.	44,665,381	66,817,174	22,151,793
Rubber boots and shoes mfg.	14,315,498	24,332,320	10,016,822
Imports, boots and shoes all kinds .....	1,689,673	3,499,297	1,809,624
TOTALS	60,670,552	94,648,791	33,978,239
Less Exports, boots and shoes, all kinds .....	1,137,136	4,984,395	3,847,259
Available for Consumption .	59,533,416	89,664,396	30,130,980

## APPENDIX

## LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES IN CANADA, 1921.

The following is a list of leather boot and shoe factories reporting operations during 1921, arranged by provinces.

Name	Location		
	Street address	City or Town	Prov.
Christie, A. S.	51 Cordova St. West	Vancouver	B.C.
Gow, L.	535 Main St.	Vancouver	B.C.
Leckie, J. & Co. Ltd.	220 Cambie St.	Vancouver	B.C.
Paris, Pierre	51 Hastings St. W.	Vancouver	B.C.
Clark Bros. Ltd.	King St.	St. Stephen	N.B.
Hartt Boot & Shoe Co. Ltd.	York St.	Fredericton	N.B.
Palmer Co. Ltd., John	Argyle St.	Fredericton	N.B.
Palmer, McLellan Shoe Pack Co. Ltd.	358 York St.	Fredericton	N.B.
Wry-Standard, Ltd., A.E.	-	Sackville	N.B.
Amherst Boot & Shoe Co. Ltd.	Station St. & Crescent Ave.	Amherst,	N.S.
Comeau & Sons, F.G.	-	Lower	
Crosby Co. Ltd. H.M.	-	Saulnierville	N.S.
Mackenzie, Crowe & Co. Ltd.	Granville St.	Hebron	N.S.
		Bridgetown	N.S.
Ackerman, Son & Co. Ltd., B.F.	201 George St.	Peterborough	Ont.
Adel, N.	241 King St. E.	Toronto	Ont.
Ahrens Limited, Charles A.	Michael & Linden Ave.	Kitchener	Ont.
Ames, Holden Felt Co. Ltd.	139 King St. West	Kitchener	Ont.
Blachford Shoe Mfg. Co. Ltd.	92-94 Sherborne St.	Toronto	Ont.
Borbridge, S. & H.	38 York St.	Ottawa	Ont.
Brandon Shoe Co. Ltd.	125 Pearl St.	Brantford	Ont.
Canada Consolidated Felt Co. Ltd.	84 Margaret Ave.	Kitchener	Ont.
Canada Felting Co. Ltd.	King St.	St. Jacobs	Ont.
Cobourg Felt Co. Ltd.	King St.	Cobourg	Ont.
Cooper & Son, C. H.	George St.	Arthur	Ont.
Copeland Shoe Pack Co. Ltd.	Bay St.	Midland	Ont.
Corson Shoe Mfg. Co. Ltd.	100 Sterling Road	Toronto	Ont.
Dack & Sons, Ltd., R.	73 King St. West	Toronto	Ont.
Dayfoot & Co., C. B.	-	Georgetown	Ont.
Duncan, W. J.	Main St.	Seaforth	Ont.
Elmira Bootee Co.	Arthur St.	Elmira	Ont.
Froster, Charles & Ahsot, Louis	64 Colborne	Toronto	Ont.
Galt Shoe Mfg. Co. Ltd.	6 Queen St.	Galt	Ont.
Gendron-Penetang Shoe Pack Mfg. Co.	Main and Roberts St.	Penetanguishene	Ont.
Getty & Scott, Ltd.	109 Water St.	Galt	Ont.
Great West Felt Co. Ltd.	Arthur St.	Elmira	Ont.
Greb Shoe Co. Ltd.	140-144 Mansion St.	Kitchener	Ont.
Grieve, Fraser & Co.	82 Pembroke St.	Pembroke	Ont.
Grosch Felt Shoe Co. Ltd.	423 Brunswick St.	Stratford	Ont.
Hamburg Felt Boot Co. Ltd.	Peel St.	New Hamburg	Ont.
Hamilton Shoe Co. Ltd., W.B.	15-17 Front St. E.	Toronto	Ont.
Hewetson Co. Ltd., J. W.	Mill St.	Brampton	Ont.
Hoffer, A. W.	Arthur St.	Elmira	Ont.
Humberstone Shoe Co. Ltd.	-	Humberstone	Ont.
Hurlbut Co. Ltd.	1008 Queen St.	Preston	Ont.



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Name	Location		
	Street address	City or Town	Prov.
Hydro City Shoe Mfg. Ltd.	117 Weber St. West	Kitchener	Ont.
Inrig Shoe Co. Ltd.	Young St.	Richmond Hill	Ont.
Ladybelle Shoe Co. Ltd.	102 Breithaupt St. W.	Kitchener	Ont.
McPherson Co. Ltd., John	John St.	Hamilton	Ont.
Murray Shoe Co. Ltd.	Richmond & Piccadilly Sts.	London	Ont.
Myles Shoe Co. Ltd.	109 Simcoe St.	Toronto	Ont.
Natural Tread Shoes of Canada, Ltd.	105 Pinnacle St.	Belleville	Ont.
Newport Shoe Co. Ltd.	51 Wolseley	Toronto	Ont.
Nursery Shoe Co. Ltd.	Curtis St.	St. Thomas	Ont.
Ontario Shoes, Ltd.	31 King St. E.	Kitchener	Ont.
Owens Elmes Mfg. Co.	14 Sheppard St.	Toronto	Ont.
Perth Shoe Co. Ltd.	Sherbrooke St.	Perth	Ont.
Phillips Bros. Shoe Co. Ltd.	1191 Bathurst St.	Toronto	Ont.
Reliance Shoe Co. Ltd.	1191 " "	Toronto	Ont.
Rumpel, Oscar	129 Queen St.	Kitchener	Ont.
Scott-McHale, Ltd.	Richmond & Bathurst	London	Ont.
Scroggins Shoe Co. Ltd.	51 Rose St.	Galt	Ont.
Silver Footwear Co.	107 Front St. E.	Toronto	Ont.
Sisman Shoe Co. Ltd., T.	Mosley St.	Aurora	Ont.
Solid Leather Shoe Co. of Preston, Limited	126 St. Lawrence St.	Preston	Ont.
Sterling Brothers, Ltd.	York & Clarence	London	Ont.
Talbot Shoe Co. Ltd.	180 Talbot St.	St. Thomas	Ont.
Tillsonburg Shoe Co. Ltd.	-	Tillsonburg	Ont.
Toronto Orthopaedic Hospital	12 Bloor St. E.	Toronto	Ont.
Toronto Slipper Mfg. Co. Ltd.	18 Millstone Lane	Toronto	Ont.
Tred Rite Shoe Co. Ltd.	-	Otterville	Ont.
Underhill's, Ltd.	-	Barrie	Ont.
Valentine & Martin, Ltd.	-	Waterloo	Ont.
Vanclicaf, John W.	-	Baysville	Ont.
Walker, Parker Co. Ltd.	152 Wellington W.	Toronto	Ont.
Western Shoe Co. Ltd.	236 Victoria St.	Kitchener	Ont.
Weston Shoe Co. Ltd.	Mill St.	Campbellford	Ont.
Williams Shoe Co. Ltd.	-	Brampton	Ont.
Woelfle Shoe Co. Ltd., W.E.	127 Wilmot	Kitchener	Ont.
Yale Shoe Mfg. Co. Ltd.	106 Water St.	Galt	Ont.
Acme Shoe Pack Co.	-	St. Tite	Que.
Acton Shoe Co.	-	Acton Vale	Que.
Aird & Co., James	17 St. Gabriel St.	Montreal	Que.
Aird & Son	482 Ontario St. E.	Montreal	Que.
Ames, Holden, McCready, Ltd.	1221 Mount Royal Ave.	Montreal	Que.
Ames, Holden, McCready, Ltd.	108 Cascade St.	St. Hyacinthe	Que.
Arsenault, Albert	133 Heloise	St. Hyacinthe	Que.
Auclair, Wilfrid A.	-	Loretteville	Que.
Bastien, Armand	-	Loretteville	Que.
Bastien Bros.	-	Loretteville	Que.
Begin, Marie Helene	80 Colomb St.	Quebec	Que.
Bell Ltd., J. & T.	180 Inspector St.	Montreal	Que.
Berrouard, Madame Frs.	397-399 St. Valier St.	Quebec	Que.
Boivin, Telesphore	Valcartier	Loretteville	Que.
Bonin, Antoine	937 Cartier St.	Montreal	Que.
Canadian Footwear Co. Ltd.	-	Pointe aux Trembles	Que.
Chalifoux, H.	1553 Ontario St. E.	Montreal	Que.
Charbonneau & Deguise	635 Craig St. East	Montreal	Que.
Children's Shoe Mfg. Co.	35 Colomb	Quebec	Que.

none in 1921 - Bertrand and Thibault rue Montmagny Quebec



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Name	Location		
	Street address	City or town	Prov.
Cloutier, G. A.	-	Loretteville	Que.
Couture, Wilfrid	1 Cote Labadie	Levis	Que.
Corbeil, Ltd.	345 St. Paul St. East	Montreal	Que.
Cote, Eugene	2300 Chabot St.	Montreal	Que.
Cote & Fils, Ltd. A.A.	55 Laframboise	St. Hyacinthe	Que.
Daoust, Lalonde & Co. Ltd.	49 Victoria Square	Montreal	Que.
Daoust & Co., J. L.	225 Carriere Street	Montreal	Que.
Desbiens, William	106 Caron St.	Quebec	Que.
Desilets, Wilfrid	1080 Des Erables St.	Montreal	Que.
Drolet & Co., J. B.	17 Caron St.	Quebec	Que.
Duchaine, Ludger	593 St. Valier St.	Quebec	Que.
Duchaine & Perkins	195 Crown St.	Quebec	Que.
Dufresne & Locke, Ltd.	2665 Ontario St. E.	Montreal	Que.
Dupont, O.	324 de Fleurimont St.	Montreal	Que.
Dupont & Frere	301 Aird Ave.	Montreal	Que.
Eagle Shoe Co. Ltd.	587 Beaudry St.	Montreal	Que.
Eastern Canada Shoe Co. Ltd.	51 Colomb St.	Quebec	Que.
Eastern Shoe Co. Ltd.	150 Frontenac St.	Montreal	Que.
Fix Shoe Co. Ltd.	1150-1156 Carriere St.	Montreal	Que.
Fournier, E.	-	Plessisville	Que.
Gagnon, Arthur	-	Loretteville	Que.
Gagnon, Lachapelle, Hebert	55 Kent St.	Montreal	Que.
Gale Bros. Ltd.	518 St. Valier St.	Quebec	Que.
Germain, Louis	251 Christopher Columbus St.	Montreal	Que.
Globe Shoe Co. Ltd.	Chapleau St.	Terrebonne	Que.
Gosselin, J. H.	120-124 Carillon St.	Quebec	Que.
Goulet & Fils, Ltd. O.	575 St. Valier St.	Quebec	Que.
Hall, Hodges, Blondeau, Ltd.	16 St. Sacrement St.	Montreal	Que.
Hector Shoe Co.	31 de Montigny St.	Montreal	Que.
Huot & Fils, Victor	-	Ancienne Lorette	Que.
Huron Glove Co. Ltd.	-	Loretteville	Que.
Kingsbury Footwear Co. Ltd.	679 La Salle Ave.	Montreal	Que.
Lacroix, Joseph	286 Bagot St.	Quebec	Que.
Lachapelle, Louis	584 Chamboir St.	Montreal	Que.
La Chaussure Rita Ltd.	181 Cascades St.	St. Hyacinthe	Que.
La Duchesse Shoe Co.	92 Beaudry St.	Montreal	Que.
La Parisienne Shoe Co. Ltd.	614 La Salle Ave.	Montreal	Que.
Latour, David	552 Henri-Julien St.	Montreal	Que.
Leclerc Freres	96 Montmartre St.	Quebec	Que.
Locke Footwear Co. Ltd.	60 St. Paul St. E.	Montreal	Que.
Loiselle, R.	-	Upton	Que.
McFarlane Shoe Co. Ltd.	61 De Normanville St.	Montreal	Que.
McCaughan & Son, J. A.	681 Champlain St.	Montreal	Que.
Marois, Ltd., A. E.	463 St. Valier St.	Quebec	Que.
Marsh & Co. Ltd., Wm. A.	11 Dorchester St.	Quebec	Que.
Martin, Regd., J. & A.	117 Charest St.	Quebec	Que.
Mayer Shoe Co. Ltd. Theodore	169 Duke St.	Montreal	Que.
Montreal Moccasin Co. Ltd.	89 Mary-Ann St. E.	Montreal	Que.
New Hand-made Shoe Co. Ltd.	3145 L'Angelus St.	Montreal	Que.
Quimet, Pierre	-	Ste. Therese de Blainville	Que.
Packard & Co. Ltd., L. H.	15 St. Antoine St.	Montreal	Que.

- none in 1921 Lachance & Langway 70 Ave. Kyaonette Quebec



## THE LEATHER BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

Name	Location		
	Street address	City or town	Prov.
Pepin, Joseph	-	Contrecoeur	Que.
Poirier, Alfred	232 Massue St.	Quebec	Que.
Regina Shoe Co. Ltd.	340 Notre Dame St. E.	Montreal	Que.
Ritchie Co. Ltd., John	496 St. Valier St.	Quebec	Que.
Rochette, J. Marcil	80 Signai St.	Quebec	Que.
Rolland, A. B.	214 Visitation St.	Montreal	Que.
Ross Ltd., Henry	-	Loretteville	Que.
Routier, Luc	55 Colomb	Quebec	Que.
St. Amand, Richard	-	Loretteville	Que.
St. Armand, Biron & Co. Ltd.	-	Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan	Que.
St. Jean, Samuel	135 St. Just St.	Montreal	Que.
St. Martin, Mrs. E.	864 Laurier Ave.	Montreal	Que.
St. Pierre, Paul	678 Panet St.	Montreal	Que.
Saba & Co., C. N.	-	Loretteville	Que.
Saillant & Lessard	29 Ruelle Limoilou	Quebec	Que.
Samson, J. E.	20 Arago St.	Quebec	Que.
Simon, D.	387 Panet St.	Montreal	Que.
Slater, Ltd., G. A.	3125 Ontario St. E.	Montreal	Que.
Slater Shoe Co. Ltd.	105 Latour St.	Montreal	Que.
Smardon Shoe Co. Ltd.	533-5 Visitation Street	Montreal	Que.
Stobo Co. Ltd., G. N.	92-102 Arago St.	Quebec	Que.
Tanguay, Joseph	122 St. Dominique	Quebec	Que.
Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co. Ltd.	-	Three Rivers	Que.
Tetrault Shoe Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Aird & Ernest St.	Maisonneuve	Que.
Tremblay, Edmond	108 Boisseau St.	Quebec	Que.
Vaudreuil, Octave	543 Lagauchetiere Street	Montreal	Que.
Villeneuve, A.	-	La Valtrie	Que.
Voyer, J. E.	2200 Charlemagne St.	Montreal	Que.



1010752987

Date	Description	Amount	Remarks
1900	Jan 1		Balance forward
1900	Jan 15	100.00	Received from A. B.
1900	Feb 1		Balance forward
1900	Feb 15	50.00	Received from C. D.
1900	Mar 1		Balance forward
1900	Mar 15	25.00	Received from E. F.
1900	Apr 1		Balance forward
1900	Apr 15	75.00	Received from G. H.
1900	May 1		Balance forward
1900	May 15	125.00	Received from I. J.
1900	Jun 1		Balance forward
1900	Jun 15	175.00	Received from K. L.
1900	Jul 1		Balance forward
1900	Jul 15	225.00	Received from M. N.
1900	Aug 1		Balance forward
1900	Aug 15	275.00	Received from O. P.
1900	Sep 1		Balance forward
1900	Sep 15	325.00	Received from Q. R.
1900	Oct 1		Balance forward
1900	Oct 15	375.00	Received from S. T.
1900	Nov 1		Balance forward
1900	Nov 15	425.00	Received from U. V.
1900	Dec 1		Balance forward
1900	Dec 15	475.00	Received from W. X.
1900	Dec 31	500.00	Total for 1900
1901	Jan 1	500.00	Balance forward
1901	Jan 15	550.00	Received from Y. Z.
1901	Feb 1		Balance forward
1901	Feb 15	600.00	Received from A. B.
1901	Mar 1		Balance forward
1901	Mar 15	650.00	Received from C. D.
1901	Apr 1		Balance forward
1901	Apr 15	700.00	Received from E. F.
1901	May 1		Balance forward
1901	May 15	750.00	Received from G. H.
1901	Jun 1		Balance forward
1901	Jun 15	800.00	Received from I. J.
1901	Jul 1		Balance forward
1901	Jul 15	850.00	Received from K. L.
1901	Aug 1		Balance forward
1901	Aug 15	900.00	Received from M. N.
1901	Sep 1		Balance forward
1901	Sep 15	950.00	Received from O. P.
1901	Oct 1		Balance forward
1901	Oct 15	1000.00	Received from Q. R.
1901	Nov 1		Balance forward
1901	Nov 15	1050.00	Received from S. T.
1901	Dec 1		Balance forward
1901	Dec 15	1100.00	Received from U. V.
1901	Dec 31	1150.00	Total for 1901