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# SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

By

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Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor

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TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS IN COMPLIANCE  
WITH THE ACT OF MARCH 4, 1911, AUTHORIZING  
INVESTIGATIONS OF TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD

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## CONTENTS.

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	Page.
Letter of submittal.....	3
Introduction.....	5
Boot and shoe industry:	
England.....	6
Scotland.....	33
Ireland.....	34
Tanning industry:	
Heavy leather.....	37
Light leather.....	43
Leather trade.....	49
Market for American leather.....	51
Boot and shoe trade.....	58
Appendix.....	62

## LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,  
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES,  
*Washington, March 15, 1912.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report by Commercial Agent Arthur B. Butman on the shoe and leather trade of the United Kingdom. Special attention has been given to the manufacture of boots and shoes, for in this branch of the industry American manufacturers and exporters meet with considerable competition from British concerns, not only in the United Kingdom but also in other foreign countries. The various factors influencing the British import trade in leather and boots and shoes are treated in sufficient detail to give the American exporter a comprehensive idea of the British market, its present requirements, and its possible development.

Respectfully,

A. H. BALDWIN,  
*Chief of Bureau.*

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,  
*Secretary of Commerce and Labor.*

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,  
*Washington, May 25, 1912.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, approved March 4, 1911, a report by Commercial Agent Arthur B. Butman, of this department, containing the result of his investigations of the shoe and leather trade in the United Kingdom.

Respectfully,

BENJ. S. CABLE,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

# SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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## INTRODUCTION.

The United States dominates the British import trade in boots and shoes, furnishing in 1910 over half of that country's total purchases. Moreover, according to British statistics, the United Kingdom takes about 80 per cent of the total exports of sole leather from the United States and between 50 and 60 per cent of the upper leather.

The importance of the British market to the American manufacturer is therefore evident, but the fact should not be lost sight of that in foreign markets the United Kingdom has been a successful competitor in the boot and shoe trade. In 1910 exports of British-made boots and shoes were valued at \$14,729,963, of which \$5,222,752 went to foreign countries and \$9,507,211 to British possessions. During the same period exports from the United States amounted to \$13,216,237, showing that the two countries are close competitors. British imports average less than one-third the value of the exports, while in 1910 they were less than one-fourth.

Analysis of the statistics reveals the fact that the value per pair of the shoes exported from the United States is higher than that of the British exports. However, during the last five or six years the British manufacturer has greatly improved the style and finish of his output, and this fact has tended to curb imports and to give him still greater control of the home market. Hence the American manufacturer must be prepared to meet keener competition not only in the British market but also in those in which the British manufacturer is seeking trade.

Continuance of the American trade in leather depends largely upon maintenance of quality and success in meeting the requirements of the British market. The tanners of the United Kingdom are improving the quality of their products in various lines, so that the American exporter may expect keen competition from the home producers as well as from other foreign tanners, among whom the Germans seem most active.

An effort has been made in the pages following to present to the American manufacturer and exporter the facts that will enable him to conduct an intelligent campaign for trade in the United Kingdom and in other foreign markets in which British boots and shoes compete with the American product.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

### ENGLAND.

The boot and shoe industry in England is carried on chiefly in the towns of Leicester, Northampton, Kettering, London, Leeds, Bristol, Stafford, and Norwich. The industry is gradually growing throughout the country. Conservatively stated, an advance of 10 to 15 per cent has been made during the past five years; with the growth in volume there has also been an improvement in the standard of finished product.

The status of the industry of the United Kingdom is defined in the following tables and statements taken from the latest official census of production, returns being for the year 1907. The following gives the quantity and value of the output:

#### QUANTITY.

Articles.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>
Boots, shoes, and slippers .....	94,169,000	3,050,000	543,000	97,762,000
Clogs.....	1,351,000	66,000	24,000	1,441,000

#### VALUE.

Boots, shoes, and slippers .....	\$91,704,326	\$4,803,235	\$934,368	\$97,441,929
Clogs.....	744,574	43,798	14,599	802,971
Leggings and gaiters.....	530,448			530,448
Socks for boots and shoes.....	218,992			218,992
Leather laces.....				184,927
Boot and shoe uppers <sup>1</sup> .....	910,035	19,466	116,796	1,046,297
Parts of boots and shoes other than uppers <sup>1</sup> .....				978,166
Clog block and clog irons <sup>1</sup> .....	248,191			248,191
Grindery and mercery <sup>1</sup> .....	223,859			223,859
Other products.....				141,128
Total value of goods made.....	94,580,425	4,866,499	1,065,763	101,816,908
Repair work.....	7,976,193	1,090,096	218,992	9,285,281
Amount received for work done for the trade (machining, finishing, etc.).....	608,312	14,599	4,866	627,777
Total value of goods made and work done.....	103,164,930	5,971,194	1,289,621	111,729,966

<sup>1</sup> Some of these goods were no doubt sold to retail firms, etc., and consequently their value is an addition to that of the boots, shoes, and slippers, but to a large extent the value of uppers and other parts, at least, is probably returned twice over.

#### RELATION OF COST OF PRODUCTION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

The following table shows the cost of materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them, in relation to the value of the output:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Cost of materials used.....	\$63,327,764	\$3,567,144	\$715,375	\$67,610,283
Amount paid to other firms for work.....	481,783	4,866	4,866	491,515
Total.....	63,809,547	3,572,010	720,241	68,101,798
Value of output:				
Goods made for sale.....	94,580,425	4,866,499	1,065,763	101,816,908
Repair work and work done for the trade.....	8,584,505	1,104,695	223,858	9,913,058
Total.....	103,164,930	5,971,194	1,289,621	111,729,966
Value of output less cost of materials used and amount paid to other firms for work.....	39,355,383	2,399,184	569,380	43,628,168

## EMPLOYEES—COMPARISON WITH AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The persons employed in the industry were as follows:

Employees.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Wage earners.....	108,265	7,217	1,842	117,324
Salaried persons.....	8,283	773	184	9,240
Outworkers.....	13,472	155	87	13,714
Total.....	130,020	8,145	2,113	140,278

These tables are based on returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture and repair of footwear, whether of leather, india rubber, canvas, or other material. The returns are substantially complete as regards boot and shoe factories where power is employed. They do not include the output of a large number of shops where the occupier works alone, workshops attached to retail shops, and independent repairing shops.

In brief, during 1907 there were manufactured in the United Kingdom 97,762,000 pairs of boots, shoes, and slippers, having a total value of \$97,441,929; the value of goods made in the boot and shoe and allied industries, together with work done for the trade, aggregated \$111,729,966; the cost of materials used was \$67,610,283; and 140,278 persons were employed in the various industries.

For the purpose of comparison the following statement from the census of manufactures of the United States, showing the status of like industries in that country in 1905, is given:

	Average number of wage earners.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
Boots and shoes.....	149,924	\$197,363,495	\$320,107,458
Boot and shoe uppers.....	228	290,454	549,867
Boot and shoe findings.....	4,206	6,047,356	9,355,020
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	5,936	21,586,872	27,675,815
Rubber boots and shoes.....	18,991	32,000,464	70,065,296
Total.....	179,285	257,288,641	427,753,456

The gross value of manufactures as reported by the census contains many duplications, because the finished products of some factories become the material for other factories.

## LEICESTER THE CENTER OF THE INDUSTRY.

Leicester, with something over 200 factories, large and small, is the principal shoe-manufacturing center in Great Britain. Leicester's product is almost entirely ladies' and misses' boots and shoes, all classes and grades of which are manufactured, including footwear to retail for 3s. 11d. (95 cents) up to 18s. and 20s. (\$4.38 and \$4.86) per pair. These goods are chiefly a medium grade McKay-sewn boot and shoe, and it is claimed that for the grade an equal value can not be given by any other shoe-manufacturing town in the world, a statement possibly open to question, though undoubtedly true as regards wearing qualities.

The output of Goodyear-welt shoes, while small as compared with the McKay-sewn, is growing. Machine and needle sewn nurseries, "veldtschoen," felt house boots and ward shoes, canvas shoes, and leather leggings are all made at this center. Boys' boots and shoes in medium grades are also produced in fair quantities. In the factories of the Leicester district, comprising Absty, Earl Shilton, Barwell, Hinckley, Sileby, Shepshed, Cosby, and Blaby, all rural villages, the production is limited to the more ordinary and cheap lines for ladies, misses, and boys. It is estimated that fully 25,000 hands are employed in the industry in Leicester and district, while the value of the goods produced aggregates \$20,000,000 to \$22,000,000 annually.

The headquarters of the shoe machinery trade of the United Kingdom are located in Leicester, while the manufacture of shoe polishes, shoe laces, shoe merceries (findings) of all kinds, leather dressing, and leather goods is likewise extensive.

It is stated that shoe manufacturing as an industry has been established in Leicester since 1850. American shoemaking machinery was first introduced into England in 1891 by the Union Machinery Co., of Leicester. This firm was agent for several American companies and also manufactured shoemaking machinery, using American machines in certain instances as models.

Conditions in the English boot and shoe industry at that time may be briefly noted. Many factories comprised simply a cutting room and a packing and shipping room. The upper and bottom leathers were purchased and cut up according to orders for varied sorts of footwear. The uppers were given out to be fitted and stitched, then returned to the factory, and again given out with the bottom stock to the laster, or tacker, to be lasted, bottomed, and heeled. The tacker (as he was termed) bought his own grindery (tacks, nails, thread, etc.). The goods were bottomed and shopped or returned, inspected, and passed or rejected by the "taker-in," and once again given out to the finisher for trimming of edges and heels, sandpapering, buffing the bottoms, and finishing. After the final return the products were packed at the factory and shipped.

The operations as described obtained in a large proportion of the shoemaking establishments. However, certain factories were equipped more or less with machinery of a sort very seldom seen in the factory of to-day, and the various operations were accomplished on the premises.

The British United Shoe Machinery Co., whose manufacturing plant has been frequently enlarged since its establishment, Gimson & Co., and the Standard Engineering Co. are manufacturers of shoe machinery located in Leicester, while Johnson et fils, of Paris, France, Moemus, of Frankfort on the Main, Germany, and the Northampton Shoe Machinery Co., of Northampton, England, have depots in the town.

None of the competing firms produces the complete factory plant put out by the British United Shoe Machinery Co., and it is probable that the share of installed machinery now held by these competing firms is approximately 20 per cent, leaving practically 80 per cent of the equipment to be furnished by the British United Shoe Machinery Co.

## OTHER SHOE-MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Northampton ranks second in importance as a seat of modern shoemaking, and is the home for men's superior medium and high grade footwear. The best machine-made boots and shoes manufactured in the United Kingdom are turned out in the factories of this place. In point of value of product it leads all other centers, but Leicester stands first as regards quantity.

In Bristol are manufactured chiefly medium and cheaper goods of all kinds, from a heavy hobnailed boot to a turned slipper, or sew round, the English term for turns.

The output of Leeds' factories comprises chiefly heavy nailed and Standard-screw work, also cheap stitchdowns. In Stafford is made a good class of ladies' footwear in welted, turned, and McKay-sewn. In Norwich turned shoes and slippers, with "*veldtschoen*" (children's stitchdown sandals), constitute the output. [For list of principal boot and shoe factories in England, see Appendix.]

## FACTORY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

The English shoe factory is usually a modern brick structure especially built for the purpose, constructed on the one-floor plan, with division partitions between the several departments—clicking or cutting, stitching, bottoming, etc. There are also factories of the American type of construction, with the various departments on different floors.

In some English factories there are still done by hand operations that in the United States would be accomplished by machinery, though the practice is rapidly being discontinued. In some instances upper stitching is given out to home workers during the height of the busy season, when the manufacturer may find his stitching room inadequate to meet the demands. Most English shoe factories, however, are as fully equipped with machinery as are factories in the United States, and the machinery is arranged in like order. In certain instances, however, the system and management necessary to the best results out of up-to-date plant are apparently lacking.

One hardly expects to find the generally conservative Britisher other than a conservative manufacturer, yet in all fairness I would state that while there is among many a tendency to conservatism, the past five or six years have witnessed a marked change in methods and systems. There seems to have been an awakening all along the line, and the results are noticeable not only in increased trade, but also in the style, workmanship, and finish of the product as compared with the article made five or six years ago.

Some English manufacturers are tending toward specialization. Factories where formerly almost everything in footwear was manufactured have either discontinued some of the lines and are directing their energies toward perfecting the one or two continued or have divided the production of the numerous lines into different departments with separate supervision and management. Owners of some recently established factories confine the output of their plants to a certain class, grade, or line of footwear.

## NATURE OF OUTPUT.

In discussing the boot and shoe product of Leicester mention was made of the large proportion of McKay-sewn work, and, as may be noted by reference to the list of factories (p. 62), McKay-sewn goods form the principal product of the country. The production of nailed goods follows closely upon McKay-sewn, while the manufacture of Goodyear-welt work is becoming more and more important. Turned footwear is usually produced in court shoes, slippers, and dancing pumps, the work being confined chiefly to these lines for climatic reasons. Many canvas goods are made, a large percentage of which is for the export trade. The center for the manufacture of canvas boots and shoes is the Manchester district, principally the towns of Waterfoot, Bacup, and Rawtenstall. One firm in Leicester (G. Clark & Co.) turns out 33,000 pairs per week during the busy season.

It is claimed that in shoes retailing at the same price a better grade of leather is used in the English than in the American product. As a rule, English-made goods are manufactured from plumper and heavier material than the same style boot or shoe in the United States.

It seems characteristic of the English public to demand solidity rather than flexibility and comfort. There is no tendency to sacrifice wear for style and fit, and the British man or woman demands wear first; yet it must be added that the English manufacturer is making real progress in the art of combining style and fit with durability.

The lasts and heels now used are practically copies of the American articles, but somewhat modified; that is, the outside swing of the last is usually not so extreme, the high toe not so pronounced, etc. The Cuban heel is used for shoes and walking boots, and French heels (modified) for ladies' court shoes and turned slippers.

## WORKING HOURS—WAGE SCALE.

The working hours of the English boot and shoe operatives are 52½ per week, it being a general rule to work from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 until 6.30 p. m. each working day except Saturday, when the hours are from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. These hours continue throughout the year.

In the shoe industry in England the piecework system of payment, while not generally employed as a system, forms according to certain fixed statements the basis upon which all wages are paid. These statements are given in the pages following. Among the terms used may be noted: A golosh is a whole or three-quarter vamp; a square-cut golosh has seam cut square on inside and outside; a derby vamp is a blucher; a golosh quarter is the heel inside part of a three-quarter golosh or heel inside and outside part of a square golosh.

*Cutting Department.*

## DIEING-OUT IN SOLE-LEATHER ROOM.

Articles.	Rate per gross.	Articles.	Rate per gross.
OUTSOLES.		TOPPIECES AND LIFTS (BY MACHINE).	
Men's.....	\$0.24	Women's and girls'.....	■ \$0.84
Women's.....	.20	Men's.....	■ 2.72
Sizes 11 to 1.....	.16	If out of offal.....	2.96
Sizes 7 to 10.....	.14	Lifts:	
Sizes 4 to 6.....	.12	Out of pulp.....	2.72
Men's, women's, and boys' toppieces.....	.09	Out of light-belly offal.....	2 1.32
INSOLES.		COUNTERS (FROM BELLIES, BY MALLET).	
Men's, from bellies.....	.24	Men's.....	.26
Boys', 2 to 5, from bellies.....	.21	Women's.....	.22
Women's, from bellies.....	.20	Sizes 11 to 1.....	.18
Sizes 11 to 1.....	.17	Sizes 7 to 10.....	.16
Sizes 7 to 10.....	.15	Sizes 4 to 6.....	.13
Sizes 4 to 6.....	.12	MIDDLE SOLES (FROM BELLIES, BY MALLET).	
Lifts.....	1.02	Women's.....	.22
Men's flesh insoles.....	.20	Sizes 11 to 1.....	.20
Women's.....	.18	Sizes 7 to 10.....	.18
Sizes 11 to 1.....	.16	LIFTS.	
Sizes 7 to 10.....	.14	Red American shanks.....	2.96
Sizes 4 to 6.....	.12	Red American shanks and offal, mixed.....	2 1.20
Socks, leather:		Red American shanks, all offal.....	2 1.44
From skins.....	.24	White lifting, bellies:	
From large offal.....	.36	Wet.....	2.84
If cut from very light fleshies (extra).....	.04	Dry.....	2.96
If cut from offal (extra).....	.02	White offal lifts and half lifts.....	1.02
MIDDLE SOLES.		TOPPIECES (NURSERIES).	
Men's.....	.18	From large offal.....	{ 1.015
Boys', 2 to 5.....	.16		{ 2 1.68
Women's.....	.15	From small offal.....	{ 1.02
Sizes 11 to 1.....	.13		{ 2 2.24
Sizes 7 to 10.....	.12	PUFFS.	
Sizes 4 to 6.....	.11	Men's.....	{ 1.03
Lifts run in.....	1.02		{ 2 3.36
COUNTERS.		Women's.....	{ 1.04
Men's.....	.19		{ 2 4.48
Women's.....	.17	Women's, from offal.....	{ 1.05
Sizes 11 to 1.....	.13		{ 2 5.60
Sizes 7 to 10.....	.11	SOCKS (PAPER).	
Sizes 4 to 6.....	.09	12 pairs at a time.....	.02
Lifts run in.....	1.02	Side linings, 6 pairs at a time.....	.04
COUNTER BACKERS.		Canvas puffs.....	.02
All sizes.....	.08	CANVASBOARD INSOLES (1 PAIR AT TIME).	
If cut out of flesh, two pairs at a time.....	.04	Men's.....	.08
COMPOSITION AND CARDBOARD SQUARES.		Women's.....	.075
Insoles and middle soles:		Sizes 11 to 1.....	.06
One pair at a time.....	.08	Sizes 7 to 10.....	.05
Cut single.....	.12	Sizes 4 to 6.....	.04
Cardboard, or Ashfelt fillers.....	.04		
Lifts, 1 pair at a time.....	1.01		

1 Per pound.

2 Per hundredweight.

*Cutting Department—Continued.*

## CUTTING MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

[Prices apply to two classes and vary slightly. The first class includes the following leathers: Glove kid, glazed kid, calf kid, wax calf, colored calf, colored chrome calf, patent calf, ooze calf, box calf, willow calf, levant seal, levant goat, glazed goat. Four cents per dozen extra over first class for glove and glazed kid, being 2 cents per dozen on boot legs and shoe quarters, and 2 cents per dozen on vamps; these extras apply to all sizes. The second class includes brown hide, box hide, wax splits, satin hide, glove hide, box kip, wax kip, and mock buck. The terms boots and shoes correspond, respectively, to the American high cuts and low cuts, or oxfords.]

Articles.	Rate per dozen.			
	Men's.	Sizes 2-5.	Sizes 11-1.	Sizes 7-10.
<b>BOOTS, FIRST CLASS.</b>				
Whole-cut golosh.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10
Square-cut golosh vamp.....	.11	.10	.08	.07
Circular vamp.....	.10	.09	.07	.06
Derby vamp.....	.13	.11	.08	.07
Golosh quarter.....	.08	.06	.05	.04
Golosh elastic side and bal leg and back strap.....	.18	.16	.14	.13
Ordinary bal leg, not goloshed.....	.20	.17	.15	.14
Derby bal leg, not goloshed.....	.22	.18	.16	.15
Whole-cut Chelsea.....	.20	.18	.16	.14
Rounding by general rounder.....	.08	.07	.06	.06
Joined side Chelsea.....	.24	.20	.18	.16
Rounding joined side Chelsea by general rounder.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Round-peak cap.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Peak-wing cap.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Pointed-peak cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Straight cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Button bit, plain, not scalloped.....	.05	.04	.04	.04
Bellows tongues.....	.08	.06	.06	.06
Ordinary tongues.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Leather linings to toes.....	.16	.14	.12	.10
Leather linings, toes off.....	.14	.12	.10	.08
Toe joiners, 48 to the dozen.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Inside facings.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Outside facings.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Top bands.....	.03	.03	.03	.03
Button bit linings, 24 to the dozen.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Linen linings.....	.02	.02	.015	.015
Linen linings when cutter cuts own linings.....	.025	.025	.02	.02
<b>SHOES, FIRST CLASS.</b>				
Derby vamps.....	.13	.11	.08	.07
Circular vamps.....	.10	.09	.07	.06
Whole-cut and cycle shoes.....	.18	.16		
Facings for same.....	.06	.04		
Golosh, laced, and elastic side quarters.....	.13	.11	.09	.08
Ordinary quarters.....	.14	.12	.10	.09
Button bits.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Ordinary tongues.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Leather linings to toes.....	.10	.08	.07	.07
Leather linings, toes off.....	.08	.06	.05	.05
Toe joiners, 48 to the dozen.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Linen vamp linings.....	.03	.03	.03	.03
Outside facings.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Button bit linings.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Round-peak cap.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Peak-wing cap.....	.04	.04	.04	.03
Pointed-peak cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Straight cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Wing-peak vamp.....	.08	.08	.08	.08
Outside wing facings.....	.06	.06	.06	.06
Back straps.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
<b>BOOTS, SECOND CLASS.</b>				
Whole-cut golosh.....	.16	.14	.12	.10
Square-cut golosh vamp.....	.10	.08	.07	.06
Circular vamp.....	.09	.07	.06	.05
Derby vamp.....	.11	.09	.07	.06
Golosh quarter.....	.06	.06	.05	.04
Golosh elastic side and bal leg and back strap.....	.16	.14	.12	.11
Ordinary bal leg, not goloshed.....	.18	.16	.14	.13
Derby bal leg, not goloshed.....	.20	.17	.15	.14
Whole-cut Chelsea.....	.18	.16	.14	.13
Rounding by general rounder.....	.08	.07	.06	.06
Joined side Chelsea.....	.22	.18	.16	.15
Rounding joined side.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Round-peak cap.....	.04	.04	.04	.04

*Cutting Department—Continued.*

## CUTTING MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

Articles.	Rate per dozen.			
	Men's.	Sizes 2-5.	Sizes 11-1.	Sizes 7-10.
<b>BOOTS, SECOND CLASS—continued.</b>				
Peak-wing cap.....	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.03
Pointed-peak cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Straight cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Button bit, plain.....	.05	.04	.04	.04
Bellows tongues.....	.08	.06	.06	.06
Ordinary tongues.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Leather linings to toes.....	.16	.14	.12	.10
Leather linings, toes off.....	.14	.12	.10	.08
Toe joiners, 48 to the dozen.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Inside facings.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Outside facings.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Top bands.....	.03	.03	.03	.03
Button bit linings, 24 to the dozen.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Linen linings.....	.02	.02	.015	.015
Linen linings when cutter cuts own linings.....	.025	.025	.02	.02
<b>SHOES, SECOND CLASS.</b>				
Derby vamps.....	.11	.09	.07	.06
Circular vamps.....	.09	.07	.06	.05
Whole-cut and cycle shoes.....	.14	.12		
Facings for same.....	.06	.04		
Golosh, laced, and elastic side quarters.....	.12	.10	.08	.07
Ordinary quarter.....	.13	.11	.09	.08
Derby.....	.13	.11	.09	.08
Button bits.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Tongues, ordinary.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Leather linings to toes.....	.10	.08	.07	.07
Leather linings, toes off.....	.08	.06	.05	.05
Toe joiners, 48 to the dozen.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Linen vamp linings.....	.03	.03	.03	.03
Outside facings.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Button bit linings.....	.02	.02	.02	.02
Round-peak cap.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
Peak-wing cap.....	.04	.04	.04	.03
Pointed-peak cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Straight cap.....	.03	.03	.03	.02
Wing-peak vamp.....	.08	.08	.08	.08
Outside wing facings.....	.06	.06	.06	.06
Back straps.....	.02	.02	.02	.02

## CUTTING TENNIS AND CANVAS SHOES.

Articles.	Rate per dozen.		
	Men's.	Sizes 2-5.	Sizes 11-1.
<b>BY HAND.</b>			
Bodies, 1 pair at a time, plain.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.04
One and two bar shoes, 4 to a pair.....	.08	.08	.07
Quarters, 4 to a pair.....	.05	.05	.04
Circular vamps, 2 to a pair.....	.03	.03	.02
Button and buttonhole stays.....	.02	.02	.02
Canvas tongues, 2 to a pair.....	.01	.01	.01
Straight caps.....	.03	.02	.02
Pointed caps.....	.03	.03	.03
Round peak caps.....	.04	.04	.04
Joint straps.....	.06	.06	.05
Outside facings, 2 to a pair.....	.06	.06	.05
Inside facings, 2 to a pair.....	.04	.04	.04
Tongues.....	.02	.02	.02
Side linings.....	.04	.04	.04
Outside counters, 2 to a pair.....	.05	.045	.04
Outside counters, 4 to a pair.....	.07	.065	.06
Outside back straps.....	.02	.02	.02
Marking size.....	.02	.02	.02

NOTE.—Sizes 7 to 10 are 2 cents per dozen less than 11 to 1 on total. Women's sizes 2 to 5 same as boys', except sizes 4 to 10 are 2 cents less per dozen than sizes 11 to 1 on total.

*Cutting Department—Continued.*

## CUTTING WITH MALLET AND PRESS.

Articles.	Rate per gross.		
	Men's.	Sizes 2-5.	Sizes 7-1.
WITH MALLET.			
Caps.....	\$0.22	\$0.16	\$0.14
Joint straps.....	.30	.24	.22
Outside facings, 2 to a pair.....	.22	.16	.14
Inside facings, 2 to a pair.....	.14	.12	.12
Inside facings, 4 to a pair.....	.24	.24	.24
Tongues.....	.16	.14	.12
Side linings.....	.20	.20	.20
Back straps.....	.10	.08	.08
Outside counters, 2 to a pair.....	.30	.28	.26
Outside counters, 4 to a pair.....	.44	.44	.42
Marking size.....	.24	.24	.24
WITH PRESS.			
Tennis uppers, 4 pairs at a time.....	.14	.12	.10
Socks, all sizes, 12 pairs at a time.....	.02	.02	.02

NOTE.—Women's cut with mallet same per dozen as boys'.

## CUTTING BICYCLE SHOE FITTINGS.

Articles.	Rate per dozen.	Articles.	Rate per dozen.
Outside facings, 2 to a pair, plain.....	\$0.06	Tongues.....	\$0.02
Inside counters.....	.04	Caps.....	.04
Marking for counters.....	.02	Inside facings, 2 to a pair.....	.04
Inside facing stays, 4 to a pair.....	.03	Pricking.....	.01
Bindings.....	.02	Marking size on toe.....	.01

## SKIIVING (MEN'S).

Whole-cut Chelsea kid and glove kid, turned in gore.....	\$0.09	Elastic side tops.....	\$0.02
Elastic side golosh tops, skived round bottom and edged back, turned in gore.....	.06	Side linings.....	.03
Vamp, turned in.....	.04	Heel straps.....	.03
Bal tops, skived all round.....	.04	Goloshed back strap, turned in.....	.03
Top bands and facings, turned in.....	.04	Facings edged at bottom.....	.03
Boot linings, turned in.....	.04	Cap, edged at bottom.....	.03
Golosh, turned in.....	.03	Top bits for elastic side.....	.03
Shoe linings, turned in.....	.03	Button bits.....	.03
Vamp, edged.....	.02	Tongue.....	.03
Golosh, edged.....	.02	Button caps.....	.08
Bal quarter, skived round bottom and edged back.....	.02	Skiving vamps for lasters.....	.04

*Cutting Department—Continued.*

## CUTTING WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

[First class applies to following leathers: Colored calf, glove kid, glazed kid, ooze calf, chrome glazed kid, 60 feet per dozen and under. Chrome glazed kid, over 60 feet per dozen, are paid for as seconds, with an additional 4 cents per dozen above seconds price. Second class includes patent calf, wax kip, calf kid, wax calf, box calf, dongola, Persians, mock glove kid, glazed sheep and Persians, box hide, box kip. Third class includes hard-dressed glazed sheep and Persians, levant kip, plain sheep, glove and satin hide, wax splits, and levant goat.]

Articles.	Rate per dozen.					
	First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Wom- en's.	Sizes 11-1.	Wom- en's.	Sizes 11-1.	Wom- en's.	Sizes 11-1.
<b>BOOTS.</b>						
Underlaid vamps.....	\$0.14	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.07
Derby and square vamps.....	.14	.12	.12	.10	.08	.07
Circular vamps.....	.12	.10	.10	.08	.06	.05
Whole and three-quarter cut golosh.....	.24	.17	.16	.12	.12	.10
Golosh quarters.....	.08	.07	.06	.05	.06	.05
Tops.....	.24	.22	.20	.18	.16	.14
Tops, derbys.....	.26	.24	.22	.20	.18	.16
Golosh tops.....	.23	.21	.19	.17	.15	.13
Cloth tops, 4 at a time.....	.07	.05	.06	.04	.06	.04
Button bits.....	.08	.06	.06	.05	.06	.05
Leather linings to toes.....	.16	.12	.16	.12	.16	.12
Leather linings, toes off.....	.14	.10	.14	.10	.14	.10
Leather toe joiners, 48 to dozen.....	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Leather toe joiners, 24 to dozen.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Linen linings.....	.02	.015	.02	.015	.02	.015
Inside facings.....	.95	.03	.05	.03	.05	.03
Top bands.....	.03	.02	.03	.02	.03	.02
Tongues.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Tongue linings.....	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Button bit linings, 24 to the dozen.....	.025	.02	.025	.02	.025	.02
<b>SHOES.</b>						
Underlaid vamps.....	.14	.12	.12	.10	.08	.07
Derby and square-cut vamps.....	.14	.12	.12	.10	.08	.07
Circular vamps.....	.12	.10	.10	.18	.06	.05
Whole-cut and cycle shoes.....	.24	.17	.16	.12	.12	.10
Outside facings for same.....	.08	.06	.07	.05	.06	.05
Quarters.....	.15	.13	.13	.10	.10	.08
Quarters to caps.....	.26	.19	.18	.14	.14	.12
Quarters to derbys.....	.16	.14	.14	.11	.11	.09
Button bits.....	.05	.05	.045	.045	.04	.04
Vamp linings.....	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Tongue linings.....	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Tongues.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Button bit linings.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Leather linings to toes.....	.08	.07	.08	.07	.08	.07
Leather linings, toes off.....	.06	.05	.06	.05	.06	.05
Toe joiners, 48 to dozen.....	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Caps:						
Round peak.....	.05	.05	.045	.045	.04	.04
Pointed peak.....	.04	.04	.035	.035	.03	.03
Straight.....	.03	.03	.025	.025	.02	.02

*Cutting Department—Continued.*

## SKIING (WOMEN'S).

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
	<i>Per dozen.</i>		<i>Per dozen.</i>
Elastic side top, back edged at bottom of gore, turned in gore.....	\$0.06	Bai top (top of top only), turned in.....	\$0.02
Derby (shoe) quarters, turned in all round.....	.04	Side linings.....	.01
Boot linings, turned in.....	.04	Heel strap.....	.01
Oxford shoe quarters, skived all round..	.035	Goloshed back strap, turned in.....	.01
Golosh, turned in.....	.03	Caps edged.....	.01
Vamp, turned in.....	.03	Facings edged at bottom.....	.01
Bal or other tops, turned in over vamp..	.03	Bal top, skived at bottom for vamp.....	.01
Shoe quarter linings turned in.....	.025	Blocked fronts, turned in over cap.....	.015
Facings, turned in, edged at bottom....	.02	Elastic side top bits.....	.01
Top bands, turned in.....	.02	Button bits.....	.01
Golosh, edged.....	.02	Tongue.....	.01
Vamp, edged.....	.02	Edging bal or button tops.....	.03
Golosh bal top, skived at bottom.....	.02	Oxford or button shoe quarters.....	.025
Elastic side top, back edged at bottom of gore, and skived for vamp.....	.02	Button caps.....	.08
		Skiving vamps for lasters.....	.04

## CUTTING WITH PRESS.

TENNIS UPPERS.	<i>Per gross.</i>	LININGS—continued.	<i>Per gross.</i>
Women's (2 to 5), 4 pairs at a time .....	\$0.12	Tongue linings, 12 pairs at a time.....	\$0.03
Girls' (7 to 1), 4 pairs at a time.....	.10	Women's side linings, 6 pairs at a time..	.015
Girls' (4 to 6), 4 pairs at a time.....	.08	Girls' side linings, 6 pairs at a time.....	.01
LININGS.		Velvet, 2 pairs at a time.....	.24
Women's, 6 pairs at a time.....	.05	Cashmere, 4 pairs at a time.....	.12
Girls', 6 pairs at a time.....	.04	Venetian, 4 pairs at a time.....	.13
Toe linings, 12 pairs at a time.....	.015	socks.	
Vamp linings, 12 pairs at a time.....	.03	All sizes, 12 pairs at a time.....	.02

## CUTTING WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SLIPPERS AND DRESS SHOES.

Articles.	Rate per dozen.		
	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.
Vamp.....	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.08
Quarter.....	.07	.05	.05
Leather lining.....	.04	.04	.04

*Stitching Department.*

## FINE AND MEDIUM CLASS WORK.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
CLOSING.		RUNNING ROUND—continued.	
Machine row on facings, plain: <sup>1</sup>	<i>Per dozen.</i>	Stitched soles, 8 or 9 holes.....	<i>Per dozen.</i> \$0.12
Boots.....	\$0.03	Extra holes each (extra).....	.02
Shoes.....	.02	Machining all punched rows (extra).....	.03
Closing quarters on back seams:		Running round all shaped tops (extra).....	.02
Boots.....	.02	Running round button bits, peaked	
Shoes.....	.015	(8 or 9), stuck on.....	.05
Closing all golosh seams, side or back:		Running with or without beading,	
Raw edge.....	.015	scolloped.....	.05
Turned in.....	.02	Bagged button bits, peaked or scol-	
Closing on button bits (unlined) on		loped (extra 2 cents).....	.07
quarters:		Bagged work, running round strap	
Boots.....	.03	shoes:	
Lower-grade boots.....	.025	1 bar.....	.07
Closing on button bits (lined) on		2 bar.....	.10
quarters:		Semi-Trinity shoes, same as 2 bars.....	.10
Boots.....	.04	Trinity shoes (extra 2 cents).....	.12
Lower-grade boots.....	.03	Strap shoes (per hole).....	.02
Closing on button bits, shoes.....	.02	Strap shoes in trimmer:	
Closing button bit, lining to lining:		Holding and machining on (turned	
Boots.....	.03	in quarters)—	
Shoes.....	.015	1 bar.....	.13
Closing back seam of derby golf boots..	.03	2 bars.....	.17
Closing on for bagging machine:		3 bars.....	.22
Tops (straight) boots.....	.03	Trimming corners of straps by	
Tops (shaped) boots.....	.05	hand—	
Tops, all round bals, boots.....	.09	1 bar (extra).....	.02
Tops only, deep-bagged shoes.....	.04	2 bars (extra).....	.03
Closing all round, shoes:		3 bars (extra).....	.04
Ordinary bagged.....	.05	VAMPS, ETC.—TWIN-NEEDLE MACHINE.	
Deep bagged.....	.06	Holding and machining on:	
Peaked button bits boots.....	.07	Vamps, plain.....	.07
Peaked button bits shoes.....	.04	Whole golosh—	
Scolloped button bits boots.....	.09	When prepared.....	.19
Scolloped button bits shoes.....	.05	When lower grade.....	.18
Along top to end of strap, 1-bar shoe..	.05	Not prepared.....	.243
All round:		Derby vamps held on:	
1-bar shoe.....	.09	Boots.....	.15
2-bar shoe.....	.12	Shoes.....	.11
Closing fronts:		Staying (extra).....	.04
If laid over.....	.01	Derby vamps, when stuck in:	
When closed for silking.....	.03	Boots.....	.10
Joining straps (laid over).....	.01	Shoes.....	.09
Semi-Trinity shoes, same as 2-bar.....	.12	French or straight golosh, held on.....	.07
Trinity shoes (extra 2 cents).....	.14	Derby golosh, held on.....	.09
RUNNING ROUND. <sup>2</sup>		Straight caps, held on (without	
Running round bals:		puffs).....	.03
Boots (in trimmer).....	.08	Half-peaked caps, held on.....	.04
Boots, bagged.....	.07	Long-peaked caps:	
Button boot.....	.05	Held on.....	.07
Turning in side:		Stuck on.....	.05
Button boot.....	.03	Winged caps.....	.06
Bals, both sides.....	.08	Caps with puffs held in (extra).....	.02
Running round:		VAMPS, ETC.—SINGLE-NEEDLE	
Button boot, including button bit.	.15	MACHINE.	
If button bit be held on (extra		Ordinary back strap, 1 row.....	.08
2 cents).....	.17	Back strap on the round.....	.12
Bal shoes, ordinary.....	.04	Small back strap, turned in.....	.065
Shoes, deep bagged.....	.05	Shoe back strap, turned in (shaped)...	.065
Top and side of button shoe, ordinary.	.03	Holding and machining on straight	
Along top only of button shoe, deep		caps:	
bagged.....	.04	Without puffs.....	.04
Gibson shoe complete, unlined tongues		With puffs.....	.06
or ready bound.....	.08	Jockey back straps.....	.12
Running round goloshed golf boots		Silking back seam of golf boot half way	
(held on).....	.19	down.....	.03
Holding and machining on golosh on		Silking side seam of goloshes and trim-	
the round.....	.16	ming off.....	.02
Fronts and machining on golosh on			
the round.....	.12		

<sup>1</sup> Fancy facings on boots and shoes according to design; all peaks or curves one-half cent extra each.<sup>2</sup> All high-legged work to be paid extra. All high-legged 6's to be paid for as women's. All extra high-legged work to be paid extra according to height, each inch to count an extra. Sizes: 14 pairs of sizes 7 to 1 and 15 pairs of sizes 4 to 6 to be counted as 1 dozen women's. All women over 18 years old are paid not less than 8 to 10 cents per hour for skilled labor, according to ability of operator; unskilled, not less than 7 to 8 cents per hour when on time wages.

## Stitching Department—Continued.

## FINE AND MEDIUM CLASS WORK—Continued.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
VAMPS, ETC.—SINGLE-NEEDLE MACHINE—continued.		LININGS, ETC.	
	<i>Per dozen.</i>		<i>Per dozen.</i>
Ordinary golosh:		Making linings, per seam:	
Plain, 2 rows.....	\$0.08	Boots.....	\$0.015
2 peaks.....	.10	Shoes.....	.01
Wing caps, stuck on.....	.08	Holding and machining on toe linings:	
Punched vamps, held on.....	.10	Ordinary.....	.03
Holding and machining on derby vamps, 2 rows, and staying:		Lower grade.....	.025
Boots.....	.243	Ribbon or silk top bands:	
Shoes.....	.20	Closing, cutting up, and flattening out.....	.015
Derby vamps, when stuck in:		Holding and machining on.....	.03
Boots.....	.15	Leather top bands:	
Shoes.....	.11	Closing, cutting up, and flattening out.....	.01
All extra rows, plain or punched, on vamps, goloshes, or facings (extra).....	.03	Holding and machining on.....	.025
Joining golosh on to quarters, ready for back strap.....	.06	Tacking:	
Holding and machining on all round golosh:		By hand.....	.02
Punched.....	.26	In machine.....	.015
Lower grade.....	.243	Preparing linings, clipping on bits.....	.02
Running round holes or slits in strap shoes:		Button stays, facing stays or strips.....	.02
Small, each.....	.02	Marking facings.....	.02
Ordinary, each.....	.03	Closing toes and putting in tongues.....	.03
Running round or square corners.....	.04	Backers, half moons and stay bits.....	.04
Running heart in cross bars.....	.04	Side linings.....	.02
		Holding and machining on inside facings:	
CLOSING ON FOR BAGGING.		Ordinary.....	.045
	<i>Per gross.</i>	Derbys.....	.055
Bals along top.....	.36	Closing button bit linings, per seam:	
Button boots:		Ordinary.....	.01
Along top and under side.....	.60	Lower grade.....	.005
With wavy button bit.....	1.45	Cutting up and flattening out.....	.005
With straight button bit.....	1.21	Closing toes of derby boot linings.....	.02
Lace shoes along top:		Holding tongues in derby boots and trimming off.....	.04
Deep bagged.....	.49	Holding on and lining tongues:	
If bagged level.....	.12	Ordinary hoots.....	.03
Button shoes along top and underside:		Shoes.....	.015
Deep bagged.....	.60	Derbys.....	
If bagged level.....	.12	Boots.....	.04
Lace shoes, all round.....	.55	Shoes.....	.02
Button shoes, all round.....	.73	Nicking (2 cents) and turning (2 cents).....	.04
		Shading or lettering brown work.....	.02
MACHINING ROUND BAGGED WORK.		Holding and machining in vamp lining.....	.03
Bals, all round, when prepared and no fixing required.....	.73	Cleaning of boots and shoes.....	.04
Button bits, all round:		Cutting up and tying up only.....	.01
Wavy button bit.....	1.21	Nicking button boot lining:	
Reverse button bit.....	1.45	Down side when closing on button bit.....	.01
Button boot:		At end of button bit for turned up linings.....	.01
Straight button bit.....	1.10	Holding in puffs in caps.....	.02
If bit be held on.....	1.21	Cutting lining and flattening top bands at top of button bit when closing on.....	.02
Lace shoes, all round (deep and level bagged).....	.49	Trimming of button stays.....	.01
Button shoes, all round:		Closing, cutting up, and flattening out inside facings.....	.02
Wavy button bit.....	.60		
Reverse button bit.....	.73		
		NOTE.—Counting work, one-half cent per dozen items. All work to be ready sorted and placed in sizes for operator.	
BAGGING IN BAGGING MACHINE.		LUFKIN FOLDER.	
	<i>Per dozen.</i>		
Along top of button or bal boots.....	.035	Vamps, plain:	<i>Per gross.</i>
Shaped tops.....	.05	Fine.....	.42
All round ordinary bal boots.....	.06	Lower grade.....	.36
Shaped tops.....	.07	Lowest grade.....	.30
Bal shoes:		Caps, straight.....	.18
Ordinary.....	.035	Lower grade.....	.12
Deep bagged.....	.05	Caps, peaked.....	.36
Top and side of button shoes:		Lower grade.....	.30
Ordinary.....	.035	Quarters, ordinary, boot facings.....	.49
Deep bagged.....	.045	Lower grade.....	.42
Button bits, peaked or scalloped.....	.07	Quarters, derbys, including corner.....	.73
High-legged (extra 2 cents).....	.09	Lower grade.....	.60
Strap shoes:		Gibson shoes, without under quarters.....	.73
1 bar.....	.08		
2 bar.....	.10		
Every extra bar (extra).....	.02		
Semi-Trinity, same as 2 bar.....	.10		
Trinity (extra 2 cents).....	.12		

## Stitching Department—Continued.

## FINE AND MEDIUM CLASS WORK—Continued.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
LUFKIN FOLDER—continued.		SILKING MACHINE, LOCK STITCH—CON.	
All round golosh.....	<i>Per gross.</i> \$0.73	Side or back seams, goloshes or shoes..	<i>Per dozen.</i> \$0.015
Lower grade.....	.65	Button bits, fronts, through linings:	
Straight or French golosh.....	.36	Boots.....	.03
Counter golosh.....	.46	Shoes.....	.02
Lower grade.....	.42		
Peaked golosh.....	.73	STANBON PUNCHING MACHINE.	
Button bits, peaked:			<i>Per gross.</i>
Boots.....	1.46	Vamps, ordinary.....	.243
Lower grade.....	1.21	Lower grade.....	.20
Shoes.....	.73	Lowest grade.....	.18
Lower grade.....	.49	When reverse, measuring and com-	
Shoe facings.....	.36	mencing twice (extra).....	.04
Winged caps.....	.67	Golosh, ordinary.....	.20
Lower grade.....	.60	Lower grade.....	.17
Jockey back straps.....	1.21	Counter golosh (extra).....	.04
Lower grade.....	1.09	All round golosh.....	.36
Ordinary back straps.....	.49	Lower grade.....	.32
Shoe.....	.243	When reverse (extra).....	.04
Underlaid quarters.....	.49	Golf golosh.....	.32
Golf boots, ordinary.....	1.09	Lower grade.....	.30
Lower grade.....	1.03	Boot facings:	
NOTE.—All pasting or solution to be		Ordinary.....	.44
paid for at the rate of one-half cent		Lower grade.....	.40
per dozen items or 6 cents per gross.		Derbys (extra).....	.04
ZIGZAG MACHINE.		Shoe facings:	
Holding and machining on:	<i>Per dozen.</i>	Ordinary.....	.22
Leather top bands.....	.03	Lower grade.....	.20
Silk or ribbon top bands.....	.04	Derbys (extra).....	.02
Machining on top bands, when stuck on.	.025	Caps, ordinary.....	.12
		Lower grade.....	.10
FEATHERSTITCH MACHINE.		Lowest grade.....	.08
Machining on top bands:		Winged caps.....	.32
When stuck on.....	.04	Lower grade.....	.30
When held on.....	.06		
BOOTH FOLDER.		BUTTONHOLE MACHINE.	
	<i>Per gross.</i>		<i>Per 1,000</i>
Straight caps.....	.06	High-speed Reece, with barring appa-	<i>holes.</i>
Half-peaked caps.....	.12	ratus.....	.30
Peaked caps.....	.18	Lower-grade work.....	.26
Goloshes, plain.....	.18		
Boot facings.....	.243	EYELETING MACHINE.	
Reverse button bits.....	.243-.73		<i>Per dozen.</i>
Top bands.....	.12	Women's boots:	
Derby quarters, all round.....	.73	Ordinary.....	.03
		Derby.....	.05
SILKING MACHINE, LOCK STITCH.		Women's shoes:	
	<i>Per dozen.</i>	Ordinary.....	.02
Front and back seams, boots.....	.025	Derby.....	.03
Back seams when goloshed, boots.....	.03	Eyeletting halfway up when punched	
		separately, boots.....	.045
		Punching out for studding, boots.....	.03
		Hooking halfway up.....	.025
		Studding halfway up.....	.025
		Eyeletting boys' boots.....	.03

## COMMON CLASS AND HEAVY WORK.

CLOSING, ETC.		CLOSING, ETC.—continued.	
Machine row on facings, plain: <sup>1</sup>	<i>Per gross.</i>	Closing top and side of button boot:	<i>Per gross.</i>
Boots.....	\$0.30	Straight.....	\$0.61
Shoes.....	.18	Shaped.....	.86
Closing quarters, back seams:		Closing top and side of button shoe.....	.30
Boots.....	.243	Running round, in trimmer:	
Shoes.....	.18	Bal boots.....	.74
Closing side or back seams of goloshes:		Derby boots.....	.97
Raw edge.....	.18	Running round button.....	.61
Turned in.....	.243	Turning in sides and nicking lining.....	.30
Closing on button bits on quarters or		Running round bal shoes:	
linings:		Ordinary.....	.30
Boots.....	.30	Deep bagged.....	.49
Shoes.....	.18	Small back strap, one row:	
Closing on tops for bagging:		Turned in.....	.06
Straight.....	.36	Raw edge.....	.05
Shaped (extra 24.3 cents).....	.61		
Closing all round:			
Bal boots.....	.86		
Shoes.....	.49		

<sup>1</sup> Fancy facings on boots and shoes according to design; all peaks or curves one-half cent extra each.

*Stitching Department—Continued.*

## UNION SPECIAL.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
SILKING MACHINE—SWIFT CHAIN STITCH.		OTHER.	
Back seams of boots, ordinary.....	<i>Per gross.</i> \$0.20	Running round scalloped button bits:	<i>Per gross.</i>
Button bit front or back seams, when goloshed.....	.243	Boots—	
Button bit fronts, through linings.....	.30	When stuck on.....	\$0.61
Golosh seams, back or side.....	.12	When held on (extra 24.3 cents)	.85
Shoe seams, backs or fronts.....	.14	Shoes—	
Shoe button bit fronts, through linings.....	.18	When stuck on.....	.32
Shoe linings.....	.12	When held on.....	.43
Leather linings, boots.....	.18	Cutting round by hand.....	.30
		Silking golosh seams in single-needle machine.....	.243
TWIN-NEEDLE MACHINE.			
Holding and machining on:			
Caps—			
Straight.....	.30		
With puffs.....	.40		
Half peaked.....	.61		
Vamps, plain, through lining.....	.74		
Goloshes, plain.....	.61		

*Finishing in conjunction with machinery.*

[All samples and specials are reckoned 9 pairs to the dozen.]

## WOMEN'S ORDINARY.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
PUTTING IN LASTS, HINGED OR SOLID BLOCK.		FOREPART PARING—continued.	
Lasts to be assorted for use, by hand or on stand.....	<i>Per dozen.</i> \$0.02	Welts plowed out:	<i>Per dozen.</i>
Lasts when not assorted for use.....	.01	Wetted and fair stitched.....	\$0.05
By aid of machine or jack.....	.015	Bevels.....	.07
Lasts with loose blocks (extra).....	.01	Half-wide welts (extra).....	.005
Work tied over or buttoned, two lace holes or three buttons (extra).....	.02	HEEL SCOURING.	
HEEL PARING. <sup>1</sup>		Rough and fine scouring by one man on same machine (heels 1½ inches high, finished).....	.04
Trimming heels and randing same on Smith or similar machine.....	.03	Heels over 1½ inches high (extra).....	.015
Wurtemburgs (not Louis heels).....	.065	Wurtemburgs (not Louis heels).....	.13
Heels over 1½ inches high (extra).....	.005	Iron heel plates (extra).....	.01
Paring heels with rubber insertions or revolving rubber toppieces (extra).....	.005	Brass plate insertion, or rubber inser- tion, or revolving rubber toppiece (extra).....	.005
PLOWING OUT BY HAND.		Gumming or damping heels with any liquid preparation (extra).....	.015
Foreparts only, machine sewn and riveted.....	.015	Fine scouring after wetting, copper sizing, or gumming (a second time).....	.02
Waists only, machine sewn and riv- eted.....	.01	Scouring burr of toppiece when done by heel scourer (extra).....	.005
Seats only.....	.01	HEEL TRIMMING. <sup>2</sup>	
Wetted:		By hand.....	.03
Foreparts only.....	.025	Buffing fronts of heels, by hand.....	.02
Waists only.....	.015	Buffing soles in fronts of heels, by hand.....	.01
Fair stitched:		Cutting bottom lifts of heels, by hand.....	.02
Foreparts only.....	.02	Cutting waists partly down after par- ing, by hand (extra).....	.02
Waists.....	.01	Rebreasting heels, with knife.....	.04
Half-wide welts (extra).....	.02		
Opening welts not plowed out:			
Foreparts.....	.015		
Waists.....	.01		
Twice plowing, foreparts only (ex- tra).....	.015		
FOREPART PARING.			
Foreparts and waists on Bussell or similar machine.....	.04	HEEL BURNISHING. <sup>3</sup>	
		Rockingham or pad and brush, by machine.....	.025
		Wurtemburgs (not Louis heels).....	.05
		If faked by hand (extra).....	.01
		Heel burnishing, seat wheeling com- bined, pad or brush.....	.035

<sup>1</sup> Extra for sharpening knives (to the heel parer only), 24 cents per week per man.<sup>2</sup> Definition: Clearing breast of heels, cutting down corners, and bit waist front of heel. Heels to be  
breasted before attached.<sup>3</sup> Heels colored for the men.

*Finishing in conjunction with machinery—Continued.*

## WOMEN'S ORDINARY—Continued.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
SEAT WHEELING.		CLEANING STITCHES (FOREPARTS ONLY).	
	<i>Per dozen.</i>		<i>Per dozen.</i>
By machine.....	\$0.015	Gumming, boning, and polishing the same.....	\$0.06
By hand.....	.04	Coloring welts, liquid color (extra)....	.02
Wurtemburgs (not Louis heels):			
By machine (extra).....	.005	PRICKING UP STITCHES (FOREPARTS ONLY).	
By hand (extra).....	.02		
BRUSHING.		By hand:	
Brushing heels, not padded.....	.02	Narrow tool.....	.12
If faked by hand (extra).....	.005	Broad tool (extra).....	.04
		By machine.....	.07

  

Operations.	Standard machine without wheel.	Rotary machine without wheel.	Operations.	Standard machine without wheel.	Rotary machine without wheel.
EDGE SETTING. <sup>1</sup>			EDGE SETTING—contd.		
Mock welts, single soles only.....	<i>Per dozen.</i> <sup>2</sup> \$0.11	<i>Per dozen.</i> <sup>3</sup> \$0.09	Painting edges by setter for colored work with camel's-hair brush.....	<i>Per dozen.</i> \$0.02	<i>Per dozen.</i>
All welts.....	<sup>2</sup> .12	<sup>4</sup> .09	Ordinary black stunted bevels.....	.17	\$0.15
If burr of edge taken off by edge setters or others by drag or plow (extra).....	.02		Black bevel work:		
Reduction for once setting mock welts with quick edge ink.....	.015		Fair stitched.....	.19	.17
Setting in water before setting in ink (extra)....	.03		Wetted.....	.19	.17
Setting in water before setting in color (extra)..<	.03		Red bevel work:		
Black wetted goods.....	.15	.13	Ordinary.....	.22	.20
Black fair-stitched goods..	.15	.13	Fair stitched.....	.24	.22
Color on lips for fair-stitched or wetted goods (extra).....	.02		Wetted.....	.24	.22
			Heel ball used in setting edge (extra).....	.01	

<sup>1</sup> Twice setting foreparts and waists together of all goods that have black welts; ordinary work, by which is meant machine-sewn and riveted work. Edges to be colored and faked by workmen.

<sup>2</sup> On standard machine with wheel, 2 cents more per dozen.

<sup>3</sup> On rotary machine with wheel, 10.5 cents.

<sup>4</sup> On rotary machine with wheel, 11 cents.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
STITCH WHEELING.		NAUMKEAG.	
	<i>Per dozen.</i>		<i>Per dozen.</i>
By hand.....	\$0.05	Fine scouring bottoms, waists, and toppieces.....	\$0.025
Foreparts only, by machine.....	.025	Scouring front of heels (extra).....	.01
Ordinary work:			
Half-wide welts, by hand (extra)..<	.02	INKING OR QUICK RUSSET (NOT OAKA-LINE).	
Half-wide welts, by machine (extra).....	.01		
Imitation of fair stitch, by hand...	.02	Bottoms (one color to heel), black or brown.....	.02
BOTTOM SCOURING.		Foreparts, black or brown.....	.015
Rough scouring bottoms and toppieces with roller.....	.015	Waists.....	.01
Brushing dust out of welts by machine after scouring.....	.005	Toppieces.....	.005
Brushing dust off bottoms, as a separate operation by hand.....	.01	PADDING AND BRUSHING, QUICK BLACK OR RUSSET.	
Tips on heels (extra).....	.02		
Slugged bottoms (extra).....	.03	Bottoms (one color to heel):	
By hand, after machine:		Black.....	.035
Foreparts.....	.02	Russet.....	.03
Waists.....	.02	Foreparts.....	.025
Buffing bottoms by hand:		Waists.....	.02
Foreparts.....	.02	If faked by hand (extra).....	.01
Waists.....	.02	Toppieces (including faking by hand)..<	.01
		Digging front of heels and filling holes	.025

*Finishing in conjunction with machinery—Continued.*

## WOMEN'S ORDINARY—Continued.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
PADDING AND BRUSHING, QUICK BLACK OR RUSSET—continued.	<i>Per dozen.</i>	INKING.	<i>Per dozen.</i>
Burnishing black bottoms with ordinary ink, by hand:		Strips, round or square.....	\$0.03
Foreparts.....	\$0.06	Strips, peaked.....	.05
Waists.....	.07	Strips, waist iron.....	.01
Toppieces.....	.03		
All through.....	.16	BURNISHING.	
Burnishing quick black, russet, or chocolate, by hand:		Marked out strips, round or square:	
Foreparts.....	.05	By hand.....	.04
Waists.....	.05	By machine.....	.025
Toppieces.....	.02	Peaked strips, by hand.....	.07
All through.....	.10	Waist iron strips:	
Holding pad on white foreparts.....	.01	By hand, if black or fiddle.....	.025
		By machine.....	.015
DAMPED-DOWN BOTTOMS.		GUMMING BOTTOMS.	
Through by hand (old style).....	.03	By hand (after painting):	
Foreparts only (old style).....	.02	Foreparts only.....	.015
		Through.....	.02
PAINTING BOTTOMS.		BRUSHING BOTTOMS.	
One color, foreparts or through.....	.025	By machine (after painting):	
Two colors.....	.045	Foreparts only.....	.01
Chrysodene or inking front of heels.....	.005	Through.....	.015
Painting front of heels.....	.005	French chalking:	
Using size or acid on bottoms before painting (extra).....	.01	Foreparts (extra).....	.01
Filling holes in sole, by painter.....	.01	Waists (extra).....	.01
Filling channels with paint.....	.01		
Painting toppieces:		FAKING BY HAND AND POLISHING BY MACHINE.	
If same color as waist or bottom.....	.005	Fiddle waists (painted).....	.065
If different color.....	.01		
Buffing across top of waist (after padding).....	.015	MAKING GUMMED FIDDLES, NOT OAKALINE OR PAINT.	
CLEANING RIVETS.		Scraping fronts and cutting corners.....	.025
Oakaline work:		Marking across waist.....	.015
Foreparts.....	.015	Gumming fiddle waist, front of heel, and topiece.....	.05
Waists.....	.015	Gumming fiddle bottoms, heel to heel, front to heel, and topiece.....	.08
Toppieces only.....	.01	Marking strips.....	.03
Black bottoms:		Dull knifing fiddles.....	.015
Foreparts.....	.02	Faking fiddle waist:	
Waists.....	.02	With polishing by machine.....	.08
Toppieces.....	.01	With polishing by hand.....	.12
MARKING.		Faking fiddle bottoms:	
Marking waists across with dull knife once (before painting).....	<sup>1</sup> .16	With polishing by machine.....	.12
Marking out strips (after painting):		With polishing by hand.....	.16
Round or square.....	.03	CLEANING OFF PAINT BY WET RAG OR DULL KNIFE AND PUTTING ON COLOR FOR TOP IRONING.	
Peaked.....	.06	Foreparts, by hand.....	.02
Cleaning strips by wet rag or dull knife for inking (after painting):		All round.....	.025
Round or square.....	.02	If buffed or sand-sticked (extra).....	.02
If buffed (extra).....	.02		
Peaked.....	.04	TOP IRONING.	
If buffed (extra).....	.02	By hand:	
Cleaning waist iron strips by wet rag or dull knife (after painting).....	.01	Foreparts.....	.04
If buffed (extra).....	.015	All round.....	.07
		By self-feeding machine:	
MARKING OUT FOR BORDERING.		Foreparts.....	.02
Heel to heel.....	.045	All round.....	.025
Foreparts only.....	.025	Heel-balling edge of sole by hand before top ironing.....	.01
Waists only.....	.025	Bevels, other than black work.....	.06
PAINTING BORDERED WORK OR BROWN CENTERS.		Black bevels, by hand.....	.04
Heel to heel.....	.07	IMITATION BUNKING ON OAKALINE.	
Foreparts only.....	.05	By hand:	
Waists only.....	.04	Foreparts.....	.04
		Waists.....	.025
		All round.....	.06

<sup>1</sup> Per gross.

*Finishing in conjunction with machinery—Continued.*

## WOMEN'S ORDINARY—Continued.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
IMITATION BUNKING ON OAKALINE— continued.		GETTING OFF—continued.	
By machine:	<i>Per dozen.</i>	Rubbing up and polishing, etc., with- out machine (2 cloths).....	<i>Per dozen.</i> \$0.06
Foreparts.....	\$0.025	Foreparts only.....	.03
Waists.....	.015	Waists only.....	.03
All round.....	.04	Toppieces only.....	.01
BUNKING ON BOTTOMS OTHER THAN OAKALINE.		Cleaning off tops, if done in finishing room:	
By hand:		Black.....	.04
Foreparts.....	.07	Colored.....	.06
Bordered bunking.....	.08	Cleaning off ink or wax round the feather:	
Waists.....	.05	Patent vamps.....	.02
Bordered bunking.....	.06	Patent goloshes only.....	.02
All round.....	.12	Patent caps.....	.015
Bordered bunking.....	.14	Patent all round.....	.04
By machine:		Cleaning ink:	
Foreparts.....	.03	Edges of heel tips.....	.02
Waists.....	.02	Half-heel tips.....	.015
All round.....	.045	Quarter-heel tips.....	.01
PUTTING COLOR ON.		Toe tips.....	.015
Bevels, other than black work.....	.04	Cutting and drawing string before slip- ping lasts.....	.01
Buffing paint off bevels.....	.02	Unbuttoning before slipping lasts (not more than 4 buttons).....	.01
Sandpapering bevels ready for coloring.....	.02	Slipping lasts and pairing up in sizes only.....	.01
Coloring black bevels.....	.02	Loose blocks (extra).....	.01
GETTING OFF.		Boning:	
Cleaning paint off front of heels.....	.01	Bottoms through.....	.05
Clearing fronts of toppieces only.....	.01	Foreparts.....	.025
Gumming front of heels.....	.01	Waists.....	.03
Polishing front of heels.....	.015	Toppieces.....	.015
Filling up holes:		Fronts of heels.....	.015
In inferior chunk heels.....	.02	Brushing bottoms by hand:	
In front of heels with paste.....	.01	Foreparts.....	.015
In heels if very bad, sectional (ex- tra).....	.02	Waists.....	.015
Filling defective channels.....	.03	Toppieces.....	.005
Renovating strips (touching up strip with hot dull knife and faking sides).....	.02	Heel ironing toppieces on ordinary work.....	.02
Heel ironing toppieces on ordinary work.....	.02	LOUIS HEEL WORK (WOOD HEELS) NOT COVERED.	
Cleaning paint off edges.....	.015	Trimming:	
Crowing once across waists (fancy crowing extra).....	.015	Lifts and toppieces—	
Cutting down corners of heels (to be paid to painter or getter-off).....	.02	By hand.....	.05
Quick blacking by hand second time (after padding), and polishing by brush or ball rag:		By machine.....	.02
Foreparts.....	.025	Corners of heels, by hand.....	.03
Waists.....	.02	Sandpapering, by hand.....	.03
Heels.....	.02	Heel scouring, rough and fine, by ma- chine.....	.035
Faking edges.....	.01	Heel padding and seat wheeling, by machine.....	.03
Polishing bevels.....	.02	Buffing and sandpapering front of heels and leveling toppieces, by hand.....	.08
Polishing and brushing heels and edges by machine.....	.02	Crowing under toppieces, by hand.....	.02
Polishing heels and edges by hand after machine (polishing cloth only).....	.03	Crowing sides of heels, by hand.....	.02
Rubbing up and polishing heels and edges by hand:		Cleaning inserted plates, by hand.....	.03
After machine (2 cloths).....	.045	Faking and polishing front of heels and waists by machine:	
Without machine (2 cloths).....	.06	Stain or quick russet.....	.025
Polishing painted foreparts, waists, and toppieces together by hand after machine (polishing cloth only).....	.03	Stain or quick russet with top- pieces.....	.03
Foreparts only.....	.015	Getting off (heels to be inked and brushed twice by hand, sides of heels to be made good, and burnished, faked, and polished off).....	.16
Waists only.....	.015	LOUIS HEEL WORK, LEATHER COVERED.	
Toppieces only.....	.005	Heel scouring rough and fine, by ma- chine.....	.045
Rubbing up and polishing (as above) 2 cloths.....	.045	Padding and seat wheeling, by ma- chine.....	.06
Foreparts only.....	.02		
Waists only.....	.02		
Toppieces only.....	.01		

*Finishing in conjunction with machinery—Continued.*

## WOMEN'S ORDINARY—Continued.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
LOUIS HEEL WORK, LEATHER COVERED—continued.		LOUIS HEEL WORK, LEATHER COVERED—continued.	
Setting toppieces, by machine.....	<i>Per dozen.</i> \$0.025	Top ironing:	<i>Per dozen.</i>
Naumkeaging foreparts, waists, and front of heels.....	.03	All round toppieces—	
Painting front of heels, waists, and toppieces, by hand.....	.03	By hand.....	\$0.025
Brushing, faking, and polishing waists and toppieces, by hand.....	.03	By machine.....	.015
		Front of toppieces, by hand.....	.01
		Back of toppieces, by hand.....	.02
		Polishing by cloth after machine, edges and heels only.....	.05

## WOMEN'S TURNS.

Operations.	Rate.
EDGE PARING.	
By hand.....	<i>Per dozen.</i> \$0.02
By machine.....	.025
EDGE SETTING.	
By hand.....	.08
By machine.....	.07

NOTE.—Edges to be inked by workmen; sew-round work not faked.

## CANVAS WORK, MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOYS', AND GIRLS'.

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
	<i>Per dozen.</i>		<i>Per dozen.</i>
Putting in lasts.....	\$0.005	Inking toppieces.....	\$0.005
Heel paring and randing.....	1.38	Padding black toppieces.....	.01
Plowing out, all round.....	1.32	Gumming bottoms.....	.015
Forepart paring and waists.....	1.38	Painting through, one color.....	.02
Heel scouring, rough and fine (heels not over 1½ inches high).....	1.26	Brushing bottoms, by machine.....	.005
Coloring heels, any color.....	.005	Top ironing, all round.....	.01
Padding and brushing heels and seat wheeling.....	1.20	Imitation bunking, all round on oakalines:	
Cutting down corners of heels and paring up.....	1.085	By hand.....	.06
Edge setting and stitch wheeling:		By machine.....	.04
Rotary machine with wheel.....	.065	Getting off by hand, cleaning paint off front of heels, polishing up heels and edges with rag by hand, and slipping lasts.....	.035
Rotary machine without wheel.....	.055	Cleaning paint off front of heels.....	.01
Welts (extra).....	.02	Rubbing off edges and heels by machine.....	.01
NOTE.—Edges to be colored by workmen.		Polishing edges and heels by hand after machine and slipping lasts.....	.01
Scouring bottoms and toppieces.....	1.08	Slipping lasts with loose blocks (extra).....	.01
Naumkeaging:		Tying up by machine.....	.005
Fine scouring bottoms, waists, and toppieces.....	1.12	Polishing after white bottoms (extra).....	.01
Fine scouring waists and toppieces.....	1.08		
Staining natural bottoms.....	.005		

1 Per gross.

*Finishing in conjunction with machinery—Continued.*NURSERY WORK, RIVETED AND MACHINE SEWN.<sup>1</sup>

Operations.	Rate.	Operations.	Rate.
	<i>Per dozen.</i>		<i>Per dozen.</i>
Putting in lasts, by hand .....	<sup>2</sup> \$0.08	Painting or staining:	
Plowing out, heel to heel, by hand .....	.015	One color .....	\$0.02
Plowing out seat, by hand (extra) .....	.005	Two colors .....	.025
Paring heels only:		Black or colored toppieces (extra) ..	.005
By hand .....	.02	Padding black toppieces .....	.005
By machine .....	.015	Cleaning rivets:	
Paring all round, including heels, and taking out seats:		Foreparts and waists .....	.02
By hand .....	.045	Toppieces .....	.01
By machine .....	.035	Faking bottoms and toppieces .....	.01
Paring foreparts and waists:		Gumming bottoms and toppieces ..	.01
By hand .....	.025	Brushing bottoms and toppieces ..	.005
By machine .....	.02	Top ironing:	
Cutting off heel fronts .....	.015	Heel to heel, by self-feeding machine ..	.01
Heel and edge setting operations combined:		Heel to heel, and putting on color, by hand ..	.025
With stitch wheel and seat wheel, one machine ..	.08	All round, including toppieces, by machine ..	.015
Without stitch wheel or seat wheel ..	.065	All round, including toppieces, and putting on color, by hand ..	.03
NOTE.—Edges to be colored by workmen.		Cleaning fake and ink off patent ..	.015
Stitch wheeling, forepart only, by hand ..	.02	Crowing across .....	.01
Seat wheeling, by machine .....	.005	Getting off, polishing edges and heels by hand, and slipping lasts ..	.025
Scouring bottoms and toppieces .....	.01	Tying up:	
Naumkeaging bottoms and toppieces ..	.015	By hand .....	.01
Marking across with dull knife .....	.005	By machine .....	.005

<sup>1</sup> Definition: A boot or shoe with a single sole, one lift and toppiece; the sizes half a size less than 4 to 6 work, and the range 2's to 6's.

<sup>2</sup> Per gross.

## MEN'S TURNS.

Count as women's ordinary work. Single peaked strips 12 cents per dozen.

## WOMEN'S CASHMERE AND WARD SHOES.

Fifteen pairs count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work. For heels over three-fourths inch and up to 1½ inches high, one-half cent extra per dozen to parer, scourer, and padder. Definition of ward shoe: One bar or spring front, leather or rubber toppiece.

## WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS.

Buttons and bals, 15 pairs to count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work.

## GIRLS' WORK AND SANDALS.

*Best class.*—Sizes 7 to 10, 15 pairs to count as 1 dozen women's ordinary work; sizes 11 to 1, 14 pairs to count as 1 dozen women's ordinary work.

*Common class.*—Sizes 7 to 10, 16 pairs to count as 1 dozen women's ordinary work; sizes 11 to 1, 15 pairs to count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work.

## BOYS' WORK.

Sizes 2 to 5, 10 pairs to count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work; sizes 7 to 10, 14 pairs to count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work; sizes 11 to 1, 12 pairs to count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work.

## CHILDREN'S WORK AND SANDALS (4's to 6's).

*Best class.*—Sixteen pairs to count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work.

*Common class.*—Eighteen pairs to count as 1 dozen of women's ordinary work.

## WEEKLY WAGE COST AND OUTPUT.

In most English shoe factories the weekly wage system prevails, the rate paid per week being based for each operator upon the foregoing prices for the various operations. The following table shows an actual weekly wage cost and the amount of work accomplished, and it may be taken as a fair average:

Operations.	Average amount of work accomplished.	Weekly wages.
Cutting.....	3½ dozen men's or 3 dozen women's, per day.....	\$7.77-\$8.50
Cutting lining, and trimming:		
Youth.....	} 300 dozen per week.....	{ 4.86
Boy.....		
Skiving (Marvel skiver).....	300 dozen women's or 350 dozen men's, per week.....	3.88
Folding.....	100 dozen per week.....	3.40-3.88
Closing.....		3.88
Turning and beading.....		3.40
Top stitching.....	100 dozen per week.....	3.88-4.37
Vamping.....	10 dozen whole vamps or 15 to 18 circular vamps per day.....	88-4.37
Lining making.....	100 dozen per week.....	2.91
Eyeletting.....	350 dozen per week.....	2.91
Tip stitching.....	300 dozen per week.....	3.88
Punching.....		3.88
Pressing.....	300 pair per week.....	7.29
Stock fitting.....		7.29-7.77
Channeling.....	300 dozen per week.....	7.29-7.77
Heel building (average 1 to 1½ inch).	150 dozen per week.....	4.86
Preparing for laster (boys).....	25 dozen per day.....	3.88
Pulling over (Rex).....	50 dozen per day.....	10.93
Consolidated lasting.....	20 dozen per day.....	10.93
Pounding up.....	40 dozen per day.....	7.29
Sole attaching.....	25 dozen per day.....	7.77
Getting off.....	60 dozen per day.....	7.29
McKay sewing.....	25 dozen per day.....	8.50
Leveling.....	35 dozen per day.....	7.77
Heeling.....	60 dozen per day.....	7.77
Second lasting:		
Boy.....	} do.....	{ 2.91
Man.....		
Heel trimming.....	do.....	6.07
Edge trimming.....	25 dozen per day.....	8.50
Heel scouring.....	do.....	7.77
Edge setting.....	15 dozen per day.....	7.29
Heel burnishing:		
Boy.....	} 60 dozen per day.....	{ 2.91
Man.....		
Bottom scouring.....	do.....	7.29
Buffing.....	do.....	7.29
Bottom staining or blacking.....	do.....	7.77
Bottom padding (youths).....	30 dozen per day.....	4.37
Bottom stamping (youths).....	80 dozen per day.....	3.88
Cleaning (youths).....	30 dozen per day.....	3.88
Ironing or treeing and dressing (girls).....	15 to 20 dozen per day.....	3.88
Socking (girls).....	30 dozen per day.....	2.43
Packing.....	60 dozen per day.....	2.91
WELTED WORK.		
Upper trimming and tack pulling (boys).....	50 to 60 dozen per week.....	3.88
Welting.....	12 to 15 dozen per day.....	9.72
Welt trimming and beating.....	20 dozen per day.....	4.86-6.07
Bottom filling (boys).....		2.91
Sole laying.....	20 dozen per day.....	7.29
Rounding.....	do.....	8.50
Channel opening (boys).....		2.91
Stitching:		
Youth.....	} 15 dozen per day.....	{ 4.37
Man.....		
Leveling (Acme).....	15 to 20 dozen per day.....	7.29
Heeling.....	300 dozen on the last per week.....	8.50
Heel trimming.....		8.50
Edge trimming.....	10 to 12 dozen per week.....	8.50
Edge setting.....	do.....	8.50

## MANUFACTURING COST OF GOODYEAR-WELT SHOES.

The following table shows the cost per pair of manufacturing weekly 2,500 pairs of men's Goodyear-welt shoes corresponding in grade to a \$3 shoe (factory price) in the United States:

Operations.	Cost per pair.	Operations.	Cost per pair.
Pattern cutting, skin room, cutting, and assembling.....	\$0. 05	Finishing .....	\$0. 08
Closing.....	.08	Packing room .....	.03
Rough stuff cutting and preparation....	.045	Grindery (nails, tacks, thread, etc.) .....	.03
Lasting and heeling.....	.095	Total .....	.465
Royalty.....	.055		

## COST OF MANUFACTURING WOMEN'S SHOES.

The following table shows the cost of manufacturing women's McKay-sewn and Goodyear-welt shoes corresponding to a like grade manufactured in the United States at the value of \$1.87 per pair for McKay sewn and \$1.95 for Goodyear welt (factory price):

Operations.	Cost per dozen.	
	McKay sewn.	Goodyear welt.
Cutting outside and lining, including foreman's wages at \$8.50 per week.....	\$0.606	\$0.606
Closing room, including skiving, and including forewoman's wages at \$6.07 per week.....	0.606-.85	0.606-.85
Sole leather room, including heel building, top piecing, slugging, breasting, and scouring breast.....	.243	.243
Pulling over, \$10.94 per week for 50 dozen per day.....	.04	.04
Lasting, consolidated, 2 men at \$10.94 per week, 44 dozen per day <sup>1</sup> .....	.0892	.0892
Laying soles, including nailing heel seats, McKay work, 1 man at \$4.86 and 1 man at \$7.29 per week, 50 dozen per day.....	.043	.....
Sewing, McKay work, 1 man at \$9.72 per week, 40 dozen per day.....	.043	.....
Sewing, Goodyear work, 1 man at \$10.20 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.0916
Trimming seams and beating welt at \$3.88 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.0348
Bottom filling, tacking in shank, cementing bottom, cementing sole, \$4.86 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.0436
Sole laying by machine (Goodyear), \$7.29 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.0654
Rough rounding, \$9.72 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.0872
Opening channels, boy at \$2.91 per week, 20 dozen per day <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.026
Stitching, \$8.50 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.0762
Leveling, \$7.78 per week, 30 dozen per day.....	.0464	.....
Leveling, \$4.37 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.04
Heeling, \$7.29 per week, 50 dozen per day.....	.026	.026
Relasting, \$2.91 per week, 60 dozen per day.....	.0086	.0086
Heel lining, including sock lining.....	.015	.....
Heel shaving.....	.04	.04
Heel scouring, 2 men at \$7.29 per week each, 60 dozen per day.....	.0436	.0436
Edge trimming.....	.05-.06	.05-.06
Stitch separating, \$2.91 per week, 20 dozen per day.....	.....	.026
Edge setting, \$8.50 per week, 15 dozen per day.....	.10	.10
Buffing, Naumkeag, brushing the edge and the stitch, 1 man at \$4.86, 1 man at \$7.29, 60 dozen per day.....	.0362	.0362
Hand finishing, including painting bottom, blacking shank and toppieces, \$8.50 per week, 60 dozen per day.....	.0254	.0254
Boy to ink, \$2.43 per week, 60 dozen per day.....	.007	.007
Heel burnishing, Xpedite, \$7.29 per week, 60 dozen per day.....	.0218	.0218
Ironing and dressing.....	.06	.06
Packing, including daywork and foreman.....	.02	.02

<sup>1</sup> The other 6 dozen are done by the McKay sole sewer at \$9.72 per week.

<sup>2</sup> This boy puts in half his time on other work.

### COST OF FITTING AND MACHINING WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The following table shows the cost of fitting and machining women's boots and shoes, \$2.25 grade (factory price):

Operations.	Cost per dozen.	Operations.	Cost per dozen.
Closing tops:		Clean off	\$0.03
Boots	\$0.01		
Shoes	.005		
Pressing back seam	1.05	WELTED WORK.	
Bar back seam:		Fitting up	.08
Boots	1.16	Welt paring	.03
Shoes	1.08	Insole channeling	.035
Face stitching:		Tacking on insole	.035
Boots	.025	Preparing	.055
Shoes	.01	Pulling over	.06
Back stays all inside, stays held on	.025	Consolidated lasting	.18
Button sewing	2.10	Trimming and taking out tacks	.05
Closing shoes	.025	Welt sewing	.10
Closing on button, including button bit lining, shoes	.03	Tack pulling and inseam trimming	.095
Closing on button, boots	.05	Welt beating and bottom filling	.115
Closing bal tops, boots	.02	Rubber solutioning	.06
Bagging, all sorts	.03	Sole laying	.07
Closing button bits on front	.01	Nailing heel seats	.02
Pressing button bits if beaded, trimming off linings	.02	Sole rounding	.06
Button bits reverse	.07	Channel opening	.07
Top stitch seal:		Stitching	.015
Button bits	.08	Plowing out welts	.10
Bal	.05	Channel closing and cementing	.12
Eyeletting:		Stitch separating	.04
Boots	.03	Leveling	.04
Shoes	.015	Trimming heel seats	.03
Buttonholes:		Edge trimming	.02
Reece machine	2.24	Bevel edge	.06
Finishing ends off	.01	Heeling	.08
Closing toes	.01	Slugging	.10
Sorting ready for vampers, tied up in pairs	.01		.05
All linings held up in vamping	.05		.02
Cleaning off stitching if necessary, cutting off ends, and polishing	.03	FINISHING.	
Silk golosh	1.08	Heel paring:	
Pressing golosh seam	1.04	Ordinary	.04
Closing golosh	1.06	Louis heels	.07
Lining:		Breasting	.02
Tongues	.01	Gumming	.015
Button bits	.005	Scouring:	
Stays and top bands, all held on by operator	.01	Ordinary	.04
Closing linings (union special)	1.12	Louis heels	.13
Barring three-quarter golosh	1.12	Breast of heel	.03
Pressing seam vamp	1.12	Edge setting:	
Closing three-quarter golosh	.02	Square edge	.16
Caps held on	4.01	Bevel edge	.20
Work down from cutting room, first operator untying button work, three-quarter golosh silk top bands	5.06	Sandpapering	.04
Top bands run on	.01	Coloring:	
Button bit lining closed	.005	Bottoms	.02
Tops closed:		Top pieces	.03
Button bit on	.01	Bottom polishing:	.04
Backs	.01	Black	.12
Back strapped	.03	Colored	.08
Goloshed	.03	Heel smoothing	.02
Buttons sewed on	2.10	Xpedite	.05
Closing for bagging	.05	Polishing top pieces	.03
Bagging	.03	Coloring stitches	.02
Top stitched	.07	Getting off lasts	.015
Stayed:		Drawing tacks	.01
At bottom of button bit	.01	Crowing	.03
At toes	.01	Cutting off covers	.09
At vamp	.05	Top ironing	.04
With purl stitch	.01	Stamping	1.09

<sup>1</sup> Per gross.

<sup>2</sup> Per thousand.

<sup>3</sup> All button bits closed on before bagging on, including top stitch.

<sup>4</sup> Per row.

<sup>b</sup> Per dozen lots.

In general, English operatives are not so energetic as the American and in an equal time will not perform the same amount of work.

#### MINIMUM WAGE SCALES—RENTS—CHILD LABOR.

Each shoe center has a scale of wages for all the factories which is agreed upon by the trades union and the manufacturers' associations, a minimum wage being fixed for each male adult employee. The minimum wage paid in Leicester and Bristol is 30s. (\$7.29) per week and in Northampton 29s. (\$7.05), the scale averaging practically the same throughout the country. The average shoe workman receives a wage ranging from 29s. to 35s. per week (\$7.05 to \$8.51).

Rents are paid weekly. A house of four rooms may be rented for as low as 3s. 6d. (85 cents); for 6s. (\$1.46) a house of six rooms may be obtained. As regards workmen's dwellings, recent returns show the following for Leicester and suburbs:

Houses let at weekly rate of—	Number.
5s. (\$1.21).....	16,922
5s. 3d. (\$1.27).....	592
5s. 6d. (\$1.33).....	3,615
5s. 9d. (\$1.39).....	792
6s. (\$1.46).....	7,892

Tram or electric car fares are low, the average journey being 2.18 miles per penny (2 cents).

The standard of living is lower than that obtaining in the United States. Labor troubles during the past few years have been very infrequent. Disputes go to arbitration according to terms of settlement, which render a strike or lockout virtually impossible. As regards employment of the sexes, the factories are organized the same as in the United States, female operatives being practically limited to the stitching and packing rooms; only in very rare instances do they fill other positions.

As regards the employment of children, no employer is allowed to engage any child under 14 years of age, and all children under 16 years obtaining employment in shoe factories are obliged to pass a medical examination. The employer is compelled by law to notify the medical examiner (appointed by the Government) immediately upon employing the child. The cost of such examination is 2s. 6d. (60 cents), paid by the employer. About the same percentage of child labor is found in the English as in the American shoe factories, and they fill like positions.

#### LABOR CONDITIONS IN LEEDS DISTRICT.

Leeds city proper is noted for heavy work of a rather higher grade than that done in other districts. The following details apply particularly to the class of work and conditions of labor in Leeds.

A pressman or operator on a dieing-out machine earns from 28s. to 30s. (\$6.81 to \$7.29) per week. The soles and half soles are cut by the operator, while the waist pieces, shank pieces, etc., are cut by a youth at a wage of 10s. to 12s. (\$2.43 to \$2.92) per week.

The soles, half soles, shank pieces, and waist pieces are tacked together and molded by boys or girls in a fitting-up room supervised

by a foreman. The foreman's wages are about £2 (\$9.73), while the girl or boy employed in preparatory work of the bottoms earns from 5s. to 10s. (\$1.21 to \$2.43), according to age, per week. The work accomplished by each employee varies considerably, dependent on the class of work and whether a boot requires two long soles or half soles and is built up with waist and shank pieces. If the former, a boy or girl will tack together about 40 dozen pairs per day, and if the latter from 20 to 30 dozen pairs.

Regarding lasting, one pulling-over machine will pull over for two and one-half consolidated lasting machines. Where a pulling-over machine is serving two consolidated lasters, the average wage is about 30s. (\$7.29) per week.

Operators on consolidated lasting machines are paid £2 to £2 2s. (\$9.73 to \$10.22) per week for 1,000 pairs, the quantity fluctuating, however, from 1,000 to 1,400 pairs, according to the character of the work. On the heavy navy work 1,000 pairs a week is a good week's work for the wage quoted. A man on the Rex rotary beating-up machine earns 28s. to 30s. (\$6.81 to \$7.29), per week and will beat up, if necessary, for three consolidated lasters on the Leeds heavy type of work. The sole tacker on handles 30 to 40 dozen pairs per day for a wage of 28s. to 30s. (\$6.81 to \$7.29) per week. An operator on a Standard screw machine does about 50 dozen pairs a day for a wage of 35s. (\$8.50) per week.

McKay operators accomplish from 40 to 50 dozen pairs in a day and receive from 30s. to 35s. (\$7.29 to \$8.51) for a week's work. On the stitcher an operator does about the same quantity and receives the same wage as a McKay operator. Those employed at nailing surface nails by machine, such as round tacks, star hobs, bullet hobs, and ray hobs, nail from 20 to 25 dozen pairs per day, earning 30s. to 35s. (\$7.29 to \$8.51) per week.

Boots of a "drive up" character, having what is known as a Cutlan nail (a taper-headed nail), are done at the rate of 25 to 30 dozen pairs a day for a wage of 32s. to 35s. (\$7.78 to \$8.51) a week.

A man on the Hercules leveler turns off 800 to 1,000 pairs a day, with the assistance of a boy, and earns 30s. to 35s. (\$7.29 to \$8.51) per week. Round-headed nails are put in by machine, rectangular or irregular shaped nails by the man at the bench. Many boots are manufactured for British trade in the country and agricultural districts and for workers in foundries, rolling mills, and mines with what is called a ridge hob, clasp hob, or a taper fitter, which nails can not be driven by machine.

As showing the advantage that machinery has given the Leeds manufacturer during the last few years in the production of his specialty, the hob-nail boot, the following cost statement gives what was previously paid per dozen pairs for hand labor and what is now paid for work by machine:

Items.	Hand-work.	Machine work.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Material.....	16.5	22.5
Labor.....	30	6
Expenses, supervision, light, power, etc.....	8	8
Depreciation of machinery.....		2
Total.....	54.5	38.5

## MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

Manchester's shoe-manufacturing industries and those of its outlying sections are largely devoted to the production of canvas goods and slippers. The latter are manufactured from a variety of materials and in a variety of ways; some are made by the ordinary McKay method, some by hand and turned, making a turned felt, which in some instances has a light sole attached either by solutioning or running two grooves around. The light leather sole, being too light to channel, is sewn with a lock-stitch sole sewer on grooves which would ordinarily be run round by the channeling machine. Other classes of this work are built with a composition sole backed with a leather fleshing, and are either riveted or McKay sewn.

Another class, generally known as house boots, is made of a hairy felt known in the trade as camel hair, with a thick felt sole sewn by hand and turned. A very cheap class of felt boots is also manufactured. These are sewn by small girls on the long-arm Bradbury sewing machine and are turned after being sewn.

The ward shoes and cheap oxfords made in the district are lasted at the rate of 35 to 40 dozen pairs per day, the lasting-machine operator being paid about £2 (\$9.73) per week. On this class of work one beating-up machine is able to handle the work of 3 consolidated lasters, and the man operating the same is paid from 30s. to 32s. (\$7.29 to \$7.78) per week.

The sole tacker tacks on about 40 dozen pairs daily for a wage of 28s. to 30s. (\$6.81 to \$7.29) per week, and the operator on the No. 3 improved Blake machine does from 70 to 80 dozen pairs daily for a wage of £2 to £2 2s. (\$9.73 to \$10.22) per week.

The operator on a Cyclops leveler levels about 1,000 pairs in a day, with the assistance of a boy closing the channels and raising the edge.

The canvas goods manufactured in the Manchester (Waterfoot) district range in price from 1s. 11½d. (47 cents) to a fair canvas boot at 4s. 6d. (\$1.09) per pair. Most of the Manchester and Waterfoot canvas goods are made with a composition insole and counter and pulp heel with a leather lift. It is only fair to state, however, that common as this work may be, it has shown great improvement in appearance in the last few years.

There is still another type of slipper made in Waterfoot which has a cheap tapestry top and a linoleum sole with one or two linoleum lifts. This line is either riveted with iron tangles or sewn with a Blake machine.

A very cheap class of slipper, sold at 7d. to 10d. (14 cents to 20 cents) per pair, is also turned out. The manufacture of these cheapest sorts is, however, gradually being discontinued, and the Waterfoot shoe manufacturers as a whole are improving their products. In some instances creditable better-class slippers, including a morocco leather bath slipper, are turned out.

The Waterfoot productions are manufactured chiefly for export trade, a large percentage going to the colonies and a considerable quantity to Scotland.

## BUILDINGS—RENTS—TAXES.

Most of the buildings in England in which boot and shoe manufacturing is carried on are from three to five stories in height. There is, however, a decided tendency, where the cost of land is not prohibitive, toward building single-story factories with north-light roofs. The cost of these factories, exclusive of the cost of land but including heating apparatus and elevators, works out at approximately \$1.09 per square foot of floor space measured inside the walls of multiple-story factories, and \$1.42 per square foot in the case of single-story factories.

The cost of land varies from about 1s. (24.3 cents) per square yard in some country villages to about £1 (\$4.86) in some towns. There are not many villages where suitable sites for factories can be obtained for as low as 24.3 cents per square yard; likewise very few factories are now built upon land as costly as \$4.86. A fair approximate cost of the land would be 7s. 6d. (\$1.82) per square yard.

If a manufacturer rents his factory from the owner, he usually pays as rent about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum on the cost of the factory, including land; and the manufacturer usually undertakes to keep the factory in repair, the cost of such repairs amounting to approximately 5 per cent of the rent.

Rates<sup>1</sup> and taxes vary with the locality, from about one-sixth of the rent in some villages to about two-fifths of the rent in some towns; the average is between one-fourth and one-third of the rent. In most of the large shoe-manufacturing centers the rates and taxes amount to about one-third of the rent.

## RELATION OF FLOOR SPACE TO OUTPUT—MOTIVE POWER.

As regards the relation of floor space to output, the following figures are stated with reserve and the writer does not vouch for their absolute accuracy, though he has been at some pains to get them as correct as possible. The floor space required for a given output varies from about 2 to 7 square feet of floor space to each pair of boots or shoes made in a week of 54 hours, the former figure when the output consists of ladies' slippers and cheap McKay-sewn shoes, and the latter figure when the product is men's high-class welted shoes (high cuts). The figures are for floor space used for manufacturing purposes, exclusive of that required for storing finished goods.

Most of the shoe factories in England are driven by gas engines, many of which use gas produced from anthracite, usually in a suction-gas plant. Where gas engines are not used, power is derived from oil engines, steam engines, or electric motors driven by gas from some public supply.

The following is an estimate of the percentage of factories driven in different ways: Gas engines driven by illuminating gas, 60 per cent; gas engines driven by producer gas, 30 per cent; oil engines, 5 per cent; steam engines, 3 per cent; electric motors, 2 per cent.

The cost per brake horsepower varies in different districts and under different circumstances. It works out approximately as follows: Gas engines driven by illuminating gas, 10 cents; gas engines driven by producer gas, 8 cents; oil engines, 10 cents; electric motors, 15 cents; steam engines, 24.3 cents.

<sup>1</sup> Rates correspond to local taxes in the United States. The term taxes, as used in the United Kingdom, generally applies to governmental (national) taxes.

## MACHINERY EQUIPMENT—OVERHEAD CHARGES.

The following gives the cost of machinery for manufacturing 300 pairs of shoes per day in England:

Equipment.	Cost.	Equipment.	Cost.
Stitching room machines.....	\$487	Feet for treeing machine, 50 pairs.....	\$122
Cutting room machines.....	97	Shafting.....	292
Bottoming room machines.....	(1)	Gas engine, 15 horsepower.....	730
Sole leather room machines (special fittings).....	243	Sole leather knives.....	58
Sole leather room machines.....	(2)	Shoe racks, 50.....	97
Lasts, 600 pairs.....	584	Bins, etc.....	97
Treeing machine.....	97	Total.....	2,904

<sup>1</sup> Rent of machines per annum, \$292.

<sup>2</sup> Rent of McKay stitcher per annum, \$73.

As regards overhead charges, a prominent Northampton manufacturer states that his overhead charges are 11 per cent of the value of the output. This does not include interest on capital. Lasts, patterns, and dies are charged off in the same way as bills for fuel.

## SCOTLAND.

Boot and shoe factories in Scotland are much more scattered than in England. There are a half dozen firms in Glasgow, while in other towns from north to south there are usually no more than two firms in a town. The industry is growing, however, and I am informed that the output has trebled during the last five or six years, notwithstanding a decrease in the number of factories. The older Scotch firms who have kept their factories well up to date with improved machinery are doing exceedingly well. There is a general progressive tendency in the industry, and one finds few of the old type of conservative manufacturer.

Factory buildings are constructed along modern lines, nearly all being on the one-floor system, and they are generally as fully equipped with modern shoemaking machinery as similar factories in the United States. Practically all the equipment is supplied by the British United Shoe Machinery Co. As regards the introduction of American machinery, the first Goodyear welt sewer and stitcher used was installed by Allan Bros., Edinburgh, in 1889, which was likewise the first used in the British Isles. The American Standard screw machine had been adopted some five or six years earlier. The firm mentioned has to-day a thoroughly up-to-date plant, although its trade is a comparatively small "bespoke" business.

Previous to the introduction of American machinery the industry in Scotland was almost entirely of a bespoke nature, practically no effort being made by manufacturers to extend business outside their own localities.

Only one firm in Scotland has a specialized output, this being the Saxone Shoe Co., of Kilmarnock, which makes men's high-class welted goods only. McKay-sewn, Standard-screwed, and riveted footwear for both sexes and all ages constitutes the output of most Scotch factories; certain establishments produce a small proportion of welted work; no turned shoes are made.

The production of welted goods is increasing, as this type of shoe is growing in favor with the trade. Footwear is built almost exclusively on American-shaped lasts and principally of the following leathers: Box calf, which is very popular for both men's and women's goods; willow calf and glazed kid. Heavy kips are used in miners' and navvies' boots.

#### WAGES AND PRODUCTION—COST OF LIVING.

A standard wage prevails for the different operations, which varies according to the district in which the factory is located. In the larger cities where the cost of living is greater a higher wage obtains than in provincial sections. Of the labor employed from 75 to 85 per cent is male. The weekly wage system is in vogue, 54 hours constituting a week's work. Following are the weekly wages paid in Glasgow factories for the various operations:

Operations.	Weekly wages.	Weekly production, in pairs.
Pulling-over machine.....	\$10.93	<sup>1</sup> 3,000
Consolidated lasting machine.....	10.93	<sup>2</sup> 2,000
Welting.....	9.72	<sup>1</sup> 1,500
Stitching.....	8.50	<sup>3</sup> 1,000
Rounding.....	9.72	<sup>2</sup> 500
Seam paring.....	8.50	<sup>4</sup> 1,800
Sole laying.....	6.07	1,600
Leveling.....	4.87	2,000
McKay sewing.....	8.50	3,500
Standard screw machine.....	8.02	1,800
Heel slugging.....	8.02	1,500
Lightning heeler.....	9.23	6,000
Heel trimming.....	8.02	6,000
Edge trimming.....	9.23	4,000
Edge setting.....	9.23	1,400
Heel building.....	2.43	800
		1,500

<sup>1</sup> McKay sewn.

<sup>2</sup> Best quality.

<sup>3</sup> Welted.

<sup>4</sup> Welted work.

Managers are paid \$24 to \$32 per week, and foremen of departments \$12 to \$15. For provincial towns, approximately 20 per cent may be deducted from the foregoing scale.

The system in Scotch factories is generally not so complete in detail as in the United States and there is an almost entire absence of specialization. Considering these conditions it would seem that the efficiency of labor ranks fairly well.

It is estimated that in most Scotch towns rent and living expenses average about 25 per cent more than in English provincial centers, such as Leicester, for which figures have already been given, and 15 per cent more than in London.

#### IRELAND.

There are about a dozen boot and shoe factories in Ireland, the combined output of which is 10,000 to 12,000 pairs per week. The largest factory is in Cork, its output being 3,500 to 4,000 pairs per week. The weekly output of other firms ranges from 100 to 3,000 pairs.

The demand for Irish-made boots and shoes increases each year, it is said, and the output is gradually growing. Only five factory buildings in the country are at all modern; many of the remainder are hardly fitted for shoe manufacturing. Progress is certainly being made, but it is slow, which is partly due to the spirit of conservatism among the manufacturers.

Modern shoemaking machinery was introduced into Ireland about eight years ago, previous to which time bootmaking was carried on by hand. It is stated that in former times hand bootmaking was an industry of considerable importance, which was also true of the tanning industry. A certain amount of tanned leather was exported and boots and shoes of Irish manufacture were shipped in considerable quantities, while most of the home demand for both commodities was also supplied by domestic manufactures. A decline in the country's population, improvement in the methods of tanning, and the introduction of shoemaking machinery have brought about radical changes in both industries. There are now only five sole-leather tanneries in Ireland, and little upper leather is produced in the country; the handmade boot and shoe industry is hardly above the cobbling shop status.

While all the factories named in the list (p. 77) are equipped with machinery, not all have up-to-date machines. In factories of modern construction in which the latest equipment is installed the one-floor plan has been adopted. The British United Shoe Machinery Co. equipment is the only machinery used. In the smaller factories certain operations are still done by hand; no work, however, is given out to home workers.

#### NATURE OF OUTPUT—WAGES.

The products of Irish factories consist principally of the heavier sorts of footwear—screwed, nailed, and pegged—with a certain amount of McKay-sewn goods and a limited quantity of welted work. No turned shoes are made.

English bellies and bends and American sides are used for bottom leathers, also Irish sole leather. The latter, being of long tannage and good quality, makes a very satisfactory bottom leather for the climatic requirements of the country. Upper stocks employed are kip, splits, box calf, and glazed kid for men's lines, and splits, satin calf, box calf, and glazed kid for women's goods. As a whole, boots and shoes are made heavier than in the United States. The domestic product finds sale largely among the laboring classes and rural population, and it must be substantial to meet the needs of the buyer. For the lighter goods—McKay and welted—American-shaped last are used.

The hours of labor in Irish factories are from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., with an hour off for dinner. About 75 per cent of the employees are men. The Irish operator turns out much less work in a given time than the American, for which fact the absence of specialization accounts to a certain degree. Naturally, an operative obliged to turn his hand to many varieties of work does not become so proficient as the specialized workman.

The following weekly wage list may be taken as an average for the Irish boot and shoe industry:

Operatives.	Weekly wages.	Operatives.	Weekly wages.
Hand cutters and operators on clicking machines.....	\$6.30- \$6.80	Operators on consolidated lasting machine.....	\$8.50
Upper stitchers (women and girls)....	1.95- 3.40	Welters.....	\$7.30- 8.50
Rough stuff cutters, sorters, and fitters up in bottom stock room.....	3.65- 6.80	Goodyear stitchers.....	7.30
Operators on Rex pull-over machine....	7.30- 8.50	Sole rounders.....	7.30
		Other operatives.....	6.30- 6.80

The boot and shoe operatives in Dublin must pay about 20 per cent more for rent than most English operatives; in other Irish towns rents are about 10 per cent higher than in most English districts. The cost of living is about the same in the two countries.

## TANNING INDUSTRY.

### HEAVY LEATHER.

The leather tanners of the United Kingdom may be divided into three classes—tanners of sole leather, tanners of harness leather and leather for dressing hides and splits, and tanners of sheep, goat, and calf skins.

There are in the United Kingdom about 260 sole and hide tanners, the majority of which are in England; the number of sole and hide tanners in Scotland is slightly less than in England and the tanneries are smaller. There are only 5 sole-leather tanners in Ireland. The names and addresses of the principal firms tanning heavy leathers in the various districts of England, also in Scotland and Ireland, together with a description of the trade of each will be found on pages 79 and 80.

### OUTPUT OF TANNERIES.

The output of tanning and dressing establishments, as given in the 1907 census of production, follows. The returns, however, are in excess of the output of the trade as a whole, owing to the fact that leather tanned in one tannery is often sold to another to be dressed, varnished, etc., and in most cases separate returns in respect to such lots were not furnished.

#### QUANTITY.

Nature of output.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Leather, undressed, including tanned hides or skins.....	hundredweight..	1,542,000	110,000	5,000	1,657,000
	square feet.....	7,735,000	153,000	.....	7,888,000
	dozen.....	487,000	18,000	.....	505,000
Leather, dressed, including hides, tawed, curried, or otherwise dressed (except varnished) and curried or tawed skins.....	hundredweight..	330,000	35,000	5,000	360,000
	square feet.....	47,491,000	395,000	32,000	45,589,000
	dozen.....	1,313,000	8,000	.....	1,313,000
Leather, varnished, japanned, or enameled.....	hundredweight..	(1)	(1)	.....	10,000
	square feet.....	(1)	(1)	.....	2,329,000
	dozen.....	(1)	(1)	.....	8,000
Hair.....	pounds.....	25,466,000	3,094,000	.....	28,563,000
Wool.....	do.....	6,272,000	4,774,000	.....	11,046,000
Leather belting.....	hundredweight..	70,000	32,000	.....	102,000

#### VALUE.

Leather, undressed, including tanned hides or skins.....	hundredweight..	\$34,951,203	\$3,820,202	\$165,461	\$38,936,866
	square feet.....	992,766	38,932	.....	1,031,698
	dozen.....	2,613,310	253,058	.....	2,866,368
Leather, dressed, including hides tawed, curried, or otherwise dressed (except varnished) and curried or tawed skins.....	hundredweight..	12,959,489	1,294,489	160,594	13,597,000
	square feet.....	7,100,223	87,597	4,866	3,681,704
	dozen.....	6,852,032	43,798	.....	6,837,432
Leather, varnished, japanned, or enameled.....	hundredweight..	(1)	(1)	.....	817,572
	square feet.....	(1)	(1)	.....	510,982
	dozen.....	(1)	(1)	.....	58,398
Hair.....	pounds.....	330,922	476,917	.....	807,839
Wool.....	do.....	1,343,154	1,294,489	.....	2,637,643
Leather belting.....	hundredweight..	3,883,467	1,596,212	.....	5,479,679
Machinery accessories of leather.....	.....	764,040	24,332	.....	788,372
Hides and skins, pickled, etc.....	.....	330,922	442,851	.....	773,773
Waste products.....	.....	1,708,141	82,730	14,599	1,805,470
Other products.....	.....	905,169	4,866	.....	910,035
Work done for the trade.....	.....	841,904	29,199	.....	871,103
Total.....	.....	75,576,742	9,489,672	345,520	85,411,934

<sup>1</sup> To avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, returns as to the output of "Leather, varnished, etc.," in England and Wales and Ireland are combined with those for "Leather, dressed." Separate returns, however, are given for the United Kingdom as a whole.

## RELATION OF COST OF PRODUCTION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

In the following table the cost of materials and amount paid to other firms for work given out to them are shown in relation to the value of the output:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Cost of materials used .....	\$60,286,202	\$6,998,027	\$223,859	\$67,508,088
Amount paid to other firms for work .....	267,657	14,599	.....	282,256
Total .....	60,553,859	7,012,626	223,859	67,790,344
Value of output .....	75,576,742	9,489,672	345,520	85,411,935
Value of output, less cost of materials used and amount paid to other firms for work .....	15,022,883	2,477,046	121,661	17,621,591

The actual cost of materials used in leather tanning and dressing establishments is not obtainable, for the reason that in the census of production the total of the sums returned as "materials" includes, like the total of the sums returned as "output," leather tanned by one tannery and sold to another for dressing, etc. The values must therefore be taken as approximate but in excess of the actual cost.

The quantity and value of the output of individual establishments are carefully guarded, as shown by the note following the table giving the output of the tanneries.

## EMPLOYEES.

The number of persons employed in the tanning and dressing of leather, according to the census of 1907, was as follows:

Employees.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales:			
Wage earners .....	21,761	1,018	22,779
Salaried persons .....	1,751	122	1,873
Total .....	23,512	1,140	24,652
Scotland:			
Wage earners .....	2,194	38	2,232
Salaried persons .....	165	16	181
Total .....	2,359	54	2,413
Ireland:			
Wage earners .....	170	1	171
Salaried persons .....	21	1	22
Total .....	191	2	193
United Kingdom:			
Wage earners .....	24,125	1,057	25,182
Salaried persons .....	1,937	139	2,076
Grand total .....	26,062	1,196	27,258

## LEADING TANNERIES—COST OF HIDES.

The proportion of small tanneries is much greater in Great Britain than in the United States, and the individual output is generally smaller. Among the most important tanneries in England may be mentioned the Highfield Tanning Co., Runcorn; Penketh Tannery, near Warrington; Messrs. Hodgsons, Beverly; T. Holmes & Sons, Hull; Harold Nicholls, Leeds; and J. J. Williamson & Sons, Canter-

bury. The Millar Tanning Co., Maybole, Scotland, is perhaps the most important Scotch establishment.

These are the largest tanneries in Great Britain. Each has an output of at least 2,000 hides per week, and three have a capacity of 3,000 to 3,500 hides. All are tanners of sole leather, and in two or three instances also do dressing and split hides and buffalo hides.

The cost of the raw material (hides), it is stated, is ordinarily about the same as in the United States; exceptions to this are English tanners who as small buyers fail to obtain the advantages which American tanners enjoy by large purchases of cargoes and shipments.

## IMPORTS OF HIDES.

The following statement shows the imports of wet and dry raw hides and pieces thereof into the United Kingdom in 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
<b>WET HIDES.</b>						
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>			
Italy.....	121,065	152,952	128,750	\$1,909,994	\$2,636,484	\$2,288,004
Argentina.....	99,150	45,698	121,144	1,406,968	796,110	2,134,539
Germany.....	80,899	97,078	75,584	975,998	1,255,746	1,051,567
France.....	52,900	57,005	42,027	784,381	903,217	755,801
Russia.....	12,839	36,156	55,955	157,187	472,624	708,888
Belgium.....	48,896	44,772	28,993	608,779	544,960	406,260
Netherlands.....	38,510	53,780	26,917	490,241	759,767	387,981
Portugal.....	25,340	26,053	20,783	315,495	380,453	316,877
Denmark.....	17,570	24,754	18,031	207,595	312,361	231,611
Norway.....	16,026	24,429	17,608	203,049	298,525	227,173
Sweden.....	18,494	24,011	13,006	239,722	339,248	194,231
United States.....	11,202	3,507	15,134	98,838	29,018	188,980
Other foreign countries.....	18,854	21,896	37,350	244,137	338,868	549,685
Total.....	561,745	612,091	601,282	7,642,384	9,067,381	9,441,597
Australia.....	44,567	57,927	81,743	481,472	763,364	1,227,097
Natal.....	19,203	31,302	33,330	234,759	356,252	447,080
British India.....	4,754	9,604	11,685	52,056	119,891	152,895
Canada.....	32,339	1,128	10,088	302,428	15,583	128,115
British West Indies.....	7,031	7,135	8,121	85,616	88,015	110,362
Other British possessions.....	11,447	18,415	17,906	140,330	227,538	255,311
Total.....	119,341	125,511	162,873	1,296,661	1,570,643	2,320,860
Total imports.....	681,086	737,602	764,155	8,939,045	10,638,024	11,762,457
<b>DRY HIDES.</b>						
Russia.....	37,062	50,342	33,424	842,688	942,446	676,905
Netherlands.....	20,700	21,861	21,057	356,130	372,559	347,443
Brazil.....	11,416	17,298	16,521	225,829	334,698	347,687
France.....	16,940	22,924	19,765	243,923	337,477	331,880
China (exclusive of Hongkong, Macao, and Wei-hai-wei).....	18,244	15,659	28,564	272,275	266,844	516,019
Colombia.....	4,020	11,723	13,851	70,228	231,767	289,702
Ecuador.....	2,144	11,008	10,671	35,583	227,961	244,541
Madagascar.....	16,999	7,196	13,327	197,769	94,531	189,263
Germany.....	11,165	9,791	9,555	193,968	187,890	172,886
United States.....	1,930	4,877	2,372	27,179	79,066	53,448
Other foreign countries.....	37,320	46,820	45,862	619,359	770,230	758,434
Total.....	177,940	219,499	214,969	3,084,931	3,845,469	3,927,708
British India.....	53,879	88,590	118,186	845,578	1,366,484	1,893,608
Natal.....	26,158	38,818	47,479	513,566	691,802	910,619
Cape of Good Hope.....	26,212	30,956	26,954	474,537	564,153	541,816
Straits Settlements and dependencies.....	32,259	37,631	39,763	413,375	465,831	525,766
Australia.....	21,407	24,966	28,598	305,577	391,164	508,792
Other British possessions.....	19,520	28,533	40,947	275,804	471,680	722,952
Total.....	179,435	249,494	301,927	2,828,437	3,951,114	5,103,553
Total imports.....	357,375	468,993	516,896	5,913,368	7,796,583	9,031,261

## REEXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

In the following summary are given the quantity and value of the total imports and reexports, with the balance left for home consumption and the value per pound of the latter:

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>			
Hides, dry and dry salted.....	357,375	468,993	516,896	\$5,913,368	\$7,796,583	\$9,031,261
Hides, wet salted.....	681,086	737,602	764,155	8,939,045	10,638,024	11,762,457
Hides entering on live cattle.....	287,347	241,005	114,670	3,099,726	3,147,166	2,150,316
Total hide imports.....	1,325,808	1,447,600	1,395,721	17,952,139	21,581,773	22,944,034
Reexports.....	305,800	425,383	410,884	4,884,671	6,759,047	6,848,187
Balance for home consumption.....	1,020,008	1,022,217	984,837	13,067,468	14,822,726	16,095,847
Value in cents per pound.....				11.4	12.95	14.5

The reexports of raw hides were taken principally by Germany and the United States. The values accredited to these countries during 1908, 1909, and 1910, respectively, were as follows: Germany, \$613,349, \$657,532, and \$979,504; United States, \$1,603,171, \$3,927,090, and \$3,178,350.

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC HIDES.

The cattle kill in the United Kingdom is estimated at about 3,000,000 head per annum. The quantity and value of the exports of domestic raw hides in 1908, 1909, and 1910 are shown in the following table:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>			
Germany.....	57,502	50,518	67,929	\$493,701	\$473,700	\$653,940
Netherlands.....	6,962	5,838	11,379	85,620	99,485	211,084
France.....	13,072	15,550	11,686	141,230	169,349	178,902
Belgium.....	12,901	8,100	5,506	134,602	96,346	87,791
United States.....	104,759	136,111	58,945	1,246,787	2,004,696	903,932
Other foreign countries.....	14,189	21,008	13,919	225,148	300,389	198,324
Total.....	209,385	237,125	169,364	2,327,088	3,143,965	2,233,973
Canada.....	31,549	46,593	26,616	428,831	732,773	435,736
Other British possessions.....	1,635	1,366	982	21,242	20,410	16,706
Total.....	33,184	47,959	27,598	450,073	753,183	452,442
Total exports.....	242,569	285,084	196,962	2,777,161	3,897,148	2,686,415

## TANNING MATERIALS—SOURCE OF IMPORTS.

Each of the tanners specially named works with what is termed the mixed tannage system, the materials used consisting of oak bark in small quantities, myrobolans, valonia, mimosa bark, oak wood, and chestnut extracts and quebracho. The cost of these is less than in the United States. Owing to the United States customs duty on foreign tanning materials, the English tanner can, on the whole, obtain his material cheaper than the American tanner, with the exception of chestnut extract, which is cheaper in the United States

than in England. The English tanner claims, however, that this is due to the fact that he requires a higher and purer quality than is used by the American tanner.

Tanning materials are imported into the United Kingdom to the average annual value of \$8,000,000, more than \$6,000,000 worth of which is retained for home consumption. The following table shows the value and origin of the imports of tanning materials during 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Countries.	1908	1909	1910
<b>BARK.</b>			
Belgium.....	\$41,428	\$44,620	\$47,088
Germany.....	4,603	8,253	8,516
United States.....	3,791	4,696	569
Other foreign countries.....	45,978	8,861	15,460
Natal.....	747,518	969,961	966,759
Australia.....	58,548	40,182	25,680
Other British possessions.....	8,000	18,672	34,011
Total.....	909,866	1,095,245	1,098,083
<b>TANNING EXTRACTS.</b>			
France.....	1,772,500	1,836,976	1,860,716
Argentina.....	428,981	565,798	593,703
Austria-Hungary.....	407,214	415,891	336,635
Italy.....	387,796	416,411	286,456
Germany.....	101,228	103,773	188,681
United States.....	94,595	132,607	78,394
Other foreign countries.....	20,176	20,133	33,213
Canada.....	80,185	105,705	76,949
British North Borneo.....	38,211	33,408	51,789
Straits Settlements and dependencies.....	32,761	26,483	29,057
British India.....	22,254	30,435	16,988
Other British possessions.....	5,888	8,000	6,000
Total.....	3,391,789	3,695,620	3,558,581
<b>GAMBIER.</b>			
Dutch possessions.....		5,752	67,985
Belgium.....	1,946	593	3,041
Other foreign countries.....	3,844	773	2,554
Straits Settlements and dependencies.....	849,716	817,902	680,922
Other British possessions.....	36,596		
Total.....	892,102	825,020	754,502
<b>MYROBOLANS.</b>			
Foreign countries.....	729		6,019
British India.....	1,209,699	745,153	1,089,760
Total.....	1,210,428	745,153	1,095,779
<b>SUMAC.</b>			
Italy.....	600,740	582,252	487,058
Other foreign countries.....	26,931	38,372	22,108
British possessions.....	3,503	2,734	5,173
Total.....	631,174	623,358	514,339
<b>VALONIA.</b>			
Asiatic Turkey.....	1,026,987	1,020,213	789,755
Greece.....	34,586	36,581	35,106
Other foreign countries.....	2,214	1,056	2,189
British possessions.....	987		
Total.....	1,064,774	1,057,850	827,050
<b>OTHER TANNING MATERIALS.</b>			
Germany.....	16,701	16,915	4,374
Chile.....			39,511
France.....	9,582	4,769	1,051
Other foreign countries.....	5,577	25,373	5,372
British possessions.....	13,966	31,028	11,786
Total.....	45,826	78,085	62,094
Grand total.....	8,145,959	8,120,331	7,910,428

## REEXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

Bark constituted the principal reexport of tanning material, most of which was taken by Germany. The following table shows the value of the different materials reexported in 1908, 1909, and 1910 and the balance left for home consumption:

Articles.	1908	1909	1910
Bark.....	\$670,482	\$790,407	\$868,305
Extracts.....	174,877	288,516	177,997
Gambier.....	280,198	212,899	70,875
Myrobolans.....	409,413	229,387	174,624
Sumac.....	184,167	208,174	125,121
Valonia.....	72,252	29,801	21,179
Other materials.....	22,775	38,815	16,361
Total.....	1,814,164	1,797,999	1,454,462
Total imports tanning material.....	8,145,959	8,120,331	7,910,428
Balance for home consumption.....	6,331,795	6,322,332	6,455,966

## TANNING METHODS.

The American tanner is more progressive than the British tanner; the latter is slower to undertake new processes and methods and hesitates to run risks; at the same time he carries on the various manufacturing operations with carefulness and precision.

Some of the smaller tanyards would probably be considered obsolete by an American tanner. The larger and more important, however, are equipped with machinery, and certain of the more progressive plants in Bristol, Warrington, Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham are equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machines available. Operations are carried on more rapidly in an American than in an English tannery; machines are run at a higher speed; rolling machines, for instance, are run 50 per cent faster than in England. The British tanner claims that the British sole leather is better finished and better tanned, and consequently takes longer to tan and finish than is customary in the United States. About five months is generally required for tanning good sole butts in this country, six to seven months for better-class heavy butts, three months for shoulders, and two months for bellies.

In the finishing or shed work, from a fortnight to three weeks is consumed, owing to the fact that the finishing required by the English trade must be carefully done, and the system of bleaching with soda followed by acid is not used by English tanners. An English tanner turning out 750 hides weekly requires as much shed room as an American tanner with an output of 3,000 hides per week.

Liming and soaking are more thoroughly done in the United States than is usual in England; more water is used and the hides are handled more during the liming process.

## WAGES—TANNING COSTS PER POUND.

The scale of wages in England is lower than in the United States, much lower on the whole; but, it is again stated, the English market requires more work put into the leather than the American. The

average labor cost in tanneries throughout the United Kingdom is as follows: Hand unhairing, 5 cents per hide; hand fleshing, 4 cents per hide; general lime-yard work from green hide to tan house, 16 cents per hide. Machine unhairing works out at about the same as unhairing by hand, as the hides must afterwards be scudded at 1 cent per hide. Fleshing by machine is not in general use, as machines do not flesh clean enough for English requirements. The following shows the general wages paid:

Employees.	Weekly wages.	Employees.	Weekly wages.
Lime jobbers.....	\$6.80-\$7.30	Shed work (piece work in gangs):	
Unhairers.....	8.50	Butt gang.....	\$8.50-\$9.72
Fleshers.....	9.23- 9.72	Offal gang.....	7.78- 8.75
Tan house:		Foremen:	
Coloring pits workmen.....	6.42- 6.80	Lime yard.....	9.23-10.21
Butt lifters on layers.....	7.78- 8.50	Tan house.....	9.72-10.94
Belly gang.....	7.30	Shed.....	10.94-12.15

In a good English tannery the cost for ordinary labor, piecework and daywork combined, generally works out at about 2 cents per pound of finished leather. This is the average, and I am informed that anyone spending more than 2 cents per pound is exceeding what it ought to cost. Some English tanners bring the cost down as low as 1.4 cents per pound. These amounts include the wages paid to the superintendent.

The entire cost of tanning sole leather generally works out at 3 cents per pound of leather produced. This includes the tanning material, lime, oil, coal, and water—all materials, in fact, used for the production of leather. The actual tanning cost varies in different tanyards according to the quality produced, but the average and what may be termed rock-bottom price is, as stated, 3 cents per pound of finished leather. In certain establishments, tanning costs only work out at 3.4 cents, in others 3.6 cents per pound, seldom more.

As regards the percentage of raw hide saved in the finished leather it is difficult to make comparisons, since in the United States calculation is made on a salted basis and in England on a fresh basis. From a fresh, green market hide British tanners get 60 per cent of leather, from a salted hide they claim to be able to get 2 per cent more than American tanners. From a dried South American hide or from a dried Chinese hide the average yield in finished leather is about the same as obtained in the United States. The English tanner is a master of the art of blending materials and getting the best results in sole-leather tannage.

#### LIGHT LEATHER.

Between 400 and 500 firms are engaged in the manufacture of light leathers in the United Kingdom, but only about 50 of these establishments are of considerable importance. The exact number of upper-leather tanneries is difficult to ascertain. Production is not carried out under the specialized conditions existing in the United States, and many upper-leather manufacturers also make other sorts, such as legging leathers and fancy leathers for pocketbooks, purses,

and bookbinding. In very few cases is the entire output of a tannery limited to upper leathers. A list of the more important light-leather manufacturers in the United Kingdom, with address and description of trade, is given on pages 79 and 80.

#### NATURE OF OUTPUT.

The various light-leather manufactures may be divided into the following classes: Sheep leather, for uppers and linings, for roller-leather purposes, for bookbinding and fancy goods, and for skivers and chamois; goat, for upholstery, bookbinding, and fancy leather goods and for glazed kid; calf, for chrome calf, semichrome calf, and bookbinding calf; seal, for usual purposes.

With the exception of a few tanners who specialize in the manufacture of glazed kid, and box and willow calf, and who tan and finish the leather produced, the light-leather trade may be classified under two further headings, (1) tanners and (2) leather dressers.

Many producers of vegetable-tanned leathers confine their attention to tanning and do not dye and finish the leather, which is sold in the crust-tanned condition to leather dressers and curriers who dress and finish it. Practically every kind of market skin (dry, salted, and pickled) is tanned and finished in the United Kingdom, and large quantities of East India and other foreign-tanned goods are dressed and finished here.

A few firms specialize in chrome leathers; the only other specialized trade is the manufacture of sumac-tanned skivers and chamois, which are made in large quantities; some are dressed and finished in this country and others exported in the crust.

#### IMPORTS OF SKINS.

The following table shows the imports of undressed skins into the United Kingdom in 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
<b>SHEEPSKINS, UNDRESSED, PICKLED.</b>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			
Argentina.....	35,967	711,763	1,196,772	\$16,497	\$326,464	\$554,858
France.....	628,697	1,682,173	834,470	212,232	525,064	254,688
Netherlands.....	175,925	79,746	113,384	88,453	47,560	70,067
Russia.....	28,760	155,100	87,117	16,609	64,412	37,579
United States.....	87,391	35,098	94,195	38,859	13,558	28,001
Other foreign countries.....	295,378	316,820	498,117	112,382	151,552	243,315
Total.....	1,252,118	2,980,700	2,824,055	485,032	1,129,210	1,188,508
New Zealand.....	4,192,968	4,953,884	4,853,888	1,757,590	2,115,769	2,122,879
Australia.....	1,042,553	2,163,028	1,691,325	406,216	741,094	651,181
Other British possessions.....	314,056	543,829	119,272	97,972	201,249	53,112
Total.....	5,549,577	7,660,741	6,664,485	2,261,778	3,058,112	2,827,172
Total imports.....	6,801,695	10,641,441	9,488,540	2,746,810	4,187,322	4,015,680

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
<b>SHEEPSKINS, UNDRESSED, WOOL LEFT ON.</b>						
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
Chile.....	4,540,595	3,894,385	4,441,509	\$580,223	\$488,080	\$562,071
Argentina.....	3,228,699	5,300,391	3,601,948	432,169	721,517	521,464
Russia.....	460,497	628,940	927,188	72,262	86,837	178,785
Turkey.....	456,850	284,356	1,023,894	66,705	41,190	163,383
Egypt.....	412,038	718,504	622,589	54,611	87,879	97,811
Spain.....	905,034	1,255,645	334,720	182,445	217,537	76,953
United States.....	204,290	105,890	28,893	36,605	25,510	4,851
Other foreign countries.....	2,136,522	4,045,007	2,543,841	330,396	648,212	398,123
Total.....	12,344,525	16,233,118	13,524,582	1,755,416	2,316,762	2,003,441
Australia.....	26,240,543	27,213,095	28,887,292	3,377,540	3,594,800	3,815,676
Cape of Good Hope.....	16,604,124	20,528,175	21,809,005	2,430,471	2,642,723	2,765,529
New Zealand.....	6,222,876	6,657,674	7,292,481	889,649	856,061	908,653
Natal.....	1,708,055	2,449,359	2,998,010	239,027	308,380	370,311
Aden.....	428,974	861,695	1,129,111	85,596	171,373	359,610
Other British possessions.....	339,978	711,640	903,301	42,937	95,208	127,487
Total.....	51,544,550	58,421,638	63,019,200	7,065,220	7,668,545	8,347,266
Total imports.....	63,889,075	74,654,756	76,543,782	8,820,636	9,985,307	10,350,707
<b>GOATSKINS, UNDRESSED.</b>						
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			
Morocco.....	796,331	1,567,541	1,602,613	306,136	671,562	653,824
Egypt.....	456,298	422,677	712,748	190,781	191,691	332,051
Germany.....	199,746	178,811	248,171	242,950	210,140	275,161
Russia.....	1,397,371	356,522	445,262	702,839	188,805	251,924
China.....	216,605	273,796	377,098	81,178	121,370	159,056
Brazil.....	1,289,563	1,127,368	160,876	781,447	690,454	133,055
France.....	566,873	470,600	145,761	304,302	243,551	76,963
United States.....	97,960	32,425	78,629	46,572	15,577	32,955
Other foreign countries.....	246,207	383,261	408,839	120,406	201,083	230,341
Total.....	5,266,954	4,813,001	4,179,997	2,776,611	2,534,233	2,145,330
British India.....	3,537,774	8,563,767	5,082,869	1,589,058	4,169,130	2,543,291
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,068,004	2,355,886	2,169,969	1,453,735	1,724,507	1,586,970
Aden.....	265,850	409,322	888,396	111,535	169,412	403,865
Natal.....	118,640	131,240	81,916	72,009	88,234	34,284
Other British possessions.....	59,744	61,314	151,751	20,449	19,281	65,989
Total.....	6,050,012	11,521,529	8,374,901	3,246,786	6,170,564	4,634,399
Total imports.....	11,316,966	16,334,530	12,554,898	6,023,397	8,704,797	6,779,729
<b>OTHER SKINS, UNDRESSED.</b>						
China.....		13,854	120,124		5,231	42,387
United States.....	18,915	21,158	12,713	15,572	19,972	6,087
Other foreign countries.....	65,433	31,676	89,296	25,237	23,617	41,793
Total.....	84,348	66,688	222,133	40,809	48,820	90,267
Aden.....	87,110	141,490	632,270	3,902	10,618	61,030
Australia.....	12,700		50,927	5,455		30,814
Other British possessions.....	15,070	7,604	12,391	8,793	3,893	9,961
Total.....	114,880	149,094	695,588	18,150	14,511	101,805
Total imports.....	199,228	215,782	917,721	58,959	63,331	192,072

## REEXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

More than half the imports of undressed skins are reexported. The following table shows the value of the reexports, the total imports, and the balance left for home consumption:

Articles.	1908	1909	1910
Sheepskins, undressed:			
Wool left on.....	\$2,391,767	\$3,882,956	\$4,629,214
Pickled.....	2,357,536	3,884,999	3,009,117
Goatskins, undressed.....	4,372,049	6,676,035	4,459,208
Skins undressed, other.....	63,464	17,461	49,025
Total.....	9,184,816	14,461,451	12,146,564
Total imports.....	17,649,802	22,940,757	21,338,188
Balance for home consumption.....	8,464,986	8,479,306	9,191,624

The reexports of undressed skins were taken largely by the United States and France. Of the total reexports of goatskins, American purchases were valued at \$3,090,899, \$5,247,277, and \$3,329,094 in 1908, 1909, and 1910, respectively.

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC SKINS.

Domestic skins, undressed, are exported in considerable quantities, as shown in the following table:

Articles.	1908	1909	1910
SHEEPSKINS, WOOLED AND PICKLED.			
Belgium.....	\$44,684	\$56,699	\$94,264
United States.....	1,712,604	2,688,872	2,181,140
Other foreign countries.....	53,492	52,859	88,502
British possessions.....	59,064	73,080	43,735
Total.....	1,869,844	2,871,510	2,407,641
OTHER SKINS.			
Belgium.....	1,317,273	1,233,750	1,708,521
Germany.....	115,370	144,116	141,342
France.....	62,982	35,136	83,572
United States.....	704,017	1,042,710	1,394,539
Other foreign countries.....	67,026	101,369	129,979
British possessions.....	19,903	1,552	2,141
Total.....	2,286,571	2,558,633	3,460,094
Grand total.....	4,156,415	5,430,143	5,867,735

## COST OF RAW MATERIALS—WAGES.

The cost of the raw material consumed by British light-leather manufacturers is in most cases less than corresponding costs in the United States. The scale of wages is also lower and the output per hour much less than in an American tannery. Except in certain branches there is no recognized scale of wages; variations depend largely on the locality and differences in the cost of living.

The largest leather-dressing concerns are equipped with modern and up-to-date machinery. The various operations (fleshing, shaving, striking out, glazing, embossing, staking, and perching) are now

practically all done by machinery in these establishments. The prices paid for machine piecework vary considerably, dependent upon the class of work and the amount of labor expended in the different operations; for example, machine shaving varies from 3 cents per dozen in the case of "necking" and "backing" of East India tan-nages to 12 cents for the shaving of goods for furniture and book-binding purposes, and 16 to 24 cents for calf.

The time taken in tanning and finishing different leathers varies considerably; in the case of skivers it is usually three weeks to one month from the fellmongering of the skin to the tanned-crust article. For chrome goat and calf a somewhat longer time than that now given in the United States is usual, the liming process particularly being much more prolonged. For calf, the average time required from hair to finished state is about one month; for goat, from five to six weeks.

Because numerous varieties of leather in different grades are usually manufactured in the individual tannery it is very difficult to formulate a general or average wage scale. For morocco leathers, in which there is more or less specialization in manufacture, the following may be considered as the average labor cost per dozen for finishing high-grade goods: Rounding and seasoning, 16 cents; rolling on machine, 36 cents; graining, 48 cents; breaking down, 36 cents; topping, 16 cents; finishing, 28 cents.

#### COST OF MANUFACTURING GLAZED KID.

Glazed kid may also be considered a specialized product. The number of skins tanned and dressed by the ten principal firms—that is, their combined output—will average about 10,000 dozens per week. The largest firms are Ward & Co. (Ltd.), Charles Case & Sons, and the British Chrome Tanning Co. (Ltd.).

Wages in this branch of the industry vary; in some tanneries payment is on the piecework system and in others there is a weekly wage scale. The following may be regarded as an average labor cost: Lime jobbers, \$5.35 to \$6.08 per week; machine fleshers averaging 20 dozens per day, one man at \$6.57 and one youth at \$5.84 per week; fleshing by hand, 9 cents per dozen; unhairing by hand, 7 cents per dozen; unhairing by machine, averaging 20 dozens per day, one man at \$6.57 and one youth at \$5.84 per week; shaving, 7 cents per dozen; glazing, 8 cents first time and 10 cents second time per dozen; staking (twice), 10 cents per dozen; tacking on (when done), 4 to 5 cents per dozen.

Day wages are paid for the operations of puering, drenching, and tanning. The wages given obtain in London; they are an approximate average for Great Britain, although the scale is slightly lower in some provincial tanneries.

An actual cost statement for chrome-tanning Cape goatskins for glazed kids follows: Eight hundred skins weighing 3,212 pounds, or an average of 48 pounds per dozen, at 21.77 cents per pound, produced 7,795 feet of leather, or 2.42 feet per pound of pelt, the finished weight being 16 pounds per dozen. Detail of cost per square foot: Pelt, 8.95 cents; tanning materials, 1.19 cents; labor, 1.5 cents; oncost, 1.09 cents; total, 12.73 cents. The cost of labor includes foremen's wages, and the oncost includes all possible charges up to the point of the leather being ready for market, but not selling expenses or profits.

## PRINCIPAL TANNING CENTERS.

The chief centers of the various lines of the industry may be summed up as follows: London for light and fancy leather manufacture—upholstery, bookbinding, and pocketbook leathers; Northampton for the dressing of leather for boot and shoe purposes; Leeds for upper and fancy leather manufacture and the tanning of East India kips; Nottingham for skivers and fancy leathers; the Manchester district for roller leathers. Upper leathers, specifically glazed kid, as has been noted, are made principally in Worcester, Leeds, London, Frome, Warrington, and Market Harborough; box calf and heavy chrome upper leathers in London, Leeds, Worcester, Northampton, and Glasgow; skivers at Nottingham, Stourbridge, London, Derby, Hitchin, Holt, and Torrington.

The manufacture of upper leathers is growing in both volume and efficiency. Although the domestic manufacturer is now handicapped greatly by not having taken time by the forelock, as did the American and German chrome tanners, there is a general sentiment that England should more largely supply the needs of its shoe-manufacturing industries in respect to upper leathers. As a practical means to this end technical schools or colleges are established, where are laid down model heavy-leather tanneries and light-leather factories. The course extends over two years and includes the technology of leather manufacture, scientific investigation, and manual work.

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC LEATHER.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the domestic tanned, tawed, and dressed leather exported from the United Kingdom in 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>			
France.....	64,645	75,644	65,815	\$2,899,718	\$3,505,164	\$3,452,558
Germany.....	33,089	32,697	33,693	2,478,834	2,438,179	2,701,870
Belgium.....	12,301	14,844	14,780	696,688	901,236	1,008,007
Netherlands.....	7,658	9,169	8,636	560,309	723,152	670,642
Russia.....	4,640	3,444	2,868	453,066	315,198	327,530
Italy.....	3,522	4,074	4,325	217,814	281,361	339,623
United States.....	6,835	17,123	23,769	564,285	1,071,958	1,440,430
Other foreign countries.....	20,774	18,994	25,412	1,249,230	1,268,643	1,638,497
Total.....	153,464	175,989	179,298	9,119,944	10,504,891	11,579,157
British India.....	5,957	4,714	3,120	463,300	398,936	322,055
Canada.....	7,223	15,104	17,156	278,320	538,147	690,488
New Zealand.....	3,751	4,366	4,300	200,290	235,270	251,184
Australia.....	2,511	2,310	1,415	230,068	181,515	129,468
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,521	3,762	2,783	103,325	151,143	158,482
Other British possessions.....	6,921	8,124	12,482	315,135	356,797	622,736
Total.....	29,884	38,380	41,256	1,590,438	1,861,808	2,174,413
Grand total.....	183,348	214,369	220,554	10,710,382	12,366,699	13,753,570

Exports of varnished, japanned, and enameled leather are included in the foregoing, no separate returns having been made of the same prior to 1910, during which year exports of these leathers amounted to 1,262 hundredweight, valued at \$177,252.

## LEATHER TRADE.

According to British statistics, of the total exports of sole leather from the United States in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910, the United Kingdom took 73, 73, 78, 82, and 82 per cent, respectively, in value. Of upper-leather exports from the United States, the share taken by the United Kingdom was for the same years 54.25, 54.29, 61.46, 59.24, and 55.66 per cent, respectively.

It is well known that certain of these imports are for reexport, but the home consumption is enormous and the proper furtherance of this trade demands careful study on the part of American exporters.

The imports of leathers undressed, dressed, and varnished, japanned, or enameled into the United Kingdom during the calendar years 1908, 1909, and 1910 were valued at \$46,130,644, \$45,629,544, and \$46,862,705, respectively. The following table shows the quantity and value of the imports, by countries of origin:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
<b>LEATHER, UNDRESSED.</b>						
Germany.....	<i>Cwt.</i> 53,125	<i>Cwt.</i> 66,108	<i>Cwt.</i> 60,931	\$712,392	\$1,056,147	\$1,017,847
Belgium.....	2,335	8,303	12,220	64,967	178,216	256,372
France.....	3,153	4,422	7,633	92,132	117,462	162,477
Netherlands.....	1,232	2,074	4,123	42,148	61,819	81,990
United States.....	299,262	315,947	397,482	5,384,285	5,936,190	7,968,188
Other foreign countries.....	13,744	13,514	11,665	414,372	467,417	389,193
Total.....	372,851	410,368	494,054	6,710,296	7,817,251	9,876,067
British India.....	267,814	298,469	279,368	11,235,663	11,032,759	11,558,015
Australia.....	86,601	81,421	74,654	2,126,456	2,007,080	1,785,348
Canada.....	56,482	43,465	46,523	1,276,692	936,012	1,095,361
Other British possessions.....	19,315	13,295	9,606	459,962	402,994	269,920
Total.....	430,212	436,650	410,151	15,098,773	14,378,845	14,708,644
Total imports.....	803,063	847,018	904,205	21,809,069	22,196,096	24,584,711
<b>LEATHER, DRESSED.</b>						
Germany.....	41,724	42,933	39,924	4,936,163	5,135,237	4,909,261
France.....	42,878	45,781	43,335	2,708,528	2,784,859	2,922,703
Austria-Hungary.....	2,300	2,720	2,432	188,022	214,184	240,818
Belgium.....	2,208	1,796	1,942	203,959	200,548	225,732
Russia.....	1,037	987	546	155,367	105,617	91,874
Netherlands.....	1,105	1,375	938	84,720	85,961	83,173
Italy.....	1,552	436	364	199,594	45,925	65,186
United States.....	252,870	200,591	164,950	13,867,675	12,659,567	11,677,658
Other foreign countries.....	1,378	1,568	1,787	82,258	94,599	107,578
Total.....	347,052	298,187	256,218	22,426,286	21,326,497	20,323,983
Canada.....	15,696	19,064	14,719	501,721	978,633	735,352
Australia.....	562	273	293	21,480	15,509	37,939
British India.....	189	10	8	13,854	437	875
Other British possessions.....	235	425	128	9,450	14,268	6,282
Total.....	16,682	19,772	15,148	546,505	1,008,847	780,448
Total imports.....	363,734	317,959	271,366	22,972,791	22,335,344	21,104,431
<b>LEATHER, VARNISHED, JAPANNED, OR ENAMELED.</b>						
Germany.....	7,695	6,234	6,208	1,271,781	1,033,256	1,056,989
Belgium.....	129	5	3	30,980	1,133	452
United States.....	154	280	692	13,600	39,929	98,843
Other foreign countries.....	172	92	130	19,217	10,691	12,394
British possessions.....	115	116	62	13,200	13,095	4,885
Total.....	8,265	6,727	7,095	1,348,784	1,098,104	1,173,563

## REEXPORT TRADE.

The reexports of leather undressed, dressed, and varnished, japanned, or enameled during 1908, 1909, and 1910 aggregated \$7,088,313, \$7,821,156, and \$8,941,858, respectively. In the following table are given the quantity and value of the leather reexports, by countries of destination:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
<b>LEATHER, UNDRESSED.</b>						
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>			
Germany.....	20,808	28,432	51,009	\$1,131,543	\$1,648,478	\$2,917,554
France.....	4,692	6,048	8,540	320,284	456,920	763,753
Austria-Hungary.....	11,663	9,073	12,501	535,787	399,846	525,119
Netherlands.....	32,061	20,227	7,256	1,934,117	1,202,254	408,094
Belgium.....	581	5,296	7,467	24,069	270,621	286,451
United States.....	26,778	32,332	20,425	1,300,202	1,609,147	1,114,209
Other foreign countries.....	2,412	2,688	3,177	77,250	84,910	96,838
Total.....	98,995	104,096	110,375	5,323,252	5,672,176	6,112,018
Canada.....	3,096	2,128	523	85,757	58,003	20,668
Australia.....	52	48	65	4,063	2,530	3,756
Cape of Good Hope.....	30	164	108	841	4,895	3,022
Other British possessions.....	432	195	476	11,222	6,749	16,599
Total.....	4,210	2,535	1,172	101,883	72,177	44,045
Total reexports.....	103,205	106,631	111,547	5,425,135	5,744,353	6,156,063
<b>LEATHER, DRESSED.</b>						
Switzerland.....	1,274	1,651	2,748	176,206	230,219	448,973
Austria-Hungary.....	501	877	1,525	100,181	179,530	359,843
Germany.....	2,390	2,045	1,811	312,911	355,098	297,649
Russia.....	308	469	753	22,707	70,345	215,396
France.....	1,650	1,224	896	159,280	172,590	149,494
Sweden.....	179	480	4,342	8,828	39,696	148,452
Belgium.....	1,141	1,446	852	135,098	196,261	122,119
Netherlands.....	1,897	1,650	698	117,097	198,660	111,097
United States.....	3,717	3,462	3,231	440,559	426,237	518,058
Other foreign countries.....	1,916	1,474	2,694	83,007	94,210	172,186
Total.....	14,973	14,778	19,550	1,555,874	1,962,846	2,543,267
Victoria.....	173	405	427	20,113	55,643	64,578
Canada.....	240	468	328	26,210	40,041	44,621
New South Wales.....	260	291	347	23,154	35,355	37,145
Other British possessions.....	806	850	815	61,230	64,729	66,924
Total.....	1,479	2,014	1,917	130,707	195,768	213,268
Total reexports.....	16,452	16,792	21,467	1,686,581	2,158,614	2,756,535
<b>LEATHER, VARNISHED, JAPANNED, OR ENAMELED.</b>						
Germany.....	7	13	195	1,615	2,121	47,477
Sweden.....	2	150	103	793	37,389	22,273
Turkey.....	70	95	92	14,764	19,334	20,429
United States.....	127	96	116	24,653	14,098	18,789
Other foreign countries.....	147	76	92	28,863	18,118	18,254
Australia.....	13	79	63	2,550	11,747	12,399
British India.....	55	27	8	10,321	5,611	1,270
Other British possessions.....	23	14	29	3,810	2,170	3,503
Total reexports.....	444	550	698	87,369	110,588	144,394

## IMPORTS FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

The value of the imports for home consumption (total imports less reexports) is shown in the following statement:

Classes.	1908	1909	1910
Undressed.....	\$16,383,934	\$16,451,743	\$18,428,648
Dressed.....	21,326,294	20,278,069	18,335,808
Varnished, japanned, or enameled.....	1,332,103	1,078,576	1,156,391
Total.....	39,042,331	37,808,388	37,920,847

## MARKET FOR AMERICAN LEATHER.

Upper leathers of American manufacture that find a market in Great Britain include glazed kid, calf, patent sides and patent colt, sheepskins, and genuine kangaroo. In bottom leathers the largest trade is in hemlock sole, followed by oak sole and a certain amount of union leather; the latter, however, finds a limited market.

While London is the center of the leather trade, most of the business naturally originates in certain districts, in which many London firms have branches; these include the shoe-manufacturing centers, Leicester, Northampton, Stafford, Norwich, and Bristol. Northampton buys a high-class leather; Stafford also demands leather of the better class, while Leicester buys a cheap medium and medium fine, and Kettering a medium and cheap.

In glazed kid practically all grades can be sold from 7 or 8 cents up to 35 cents per foot. The present demand is principally for black goods. Leicester manufacturers buy glazed at 8 to 24 cents per foot, the bulk of the trade being in cheap medium and medium fine grades at 12 to 18 cents. Skins ranging from 3 to 6 feet and of fairly medium substance are used. Formerly 7, 8, and 9 foot skins were taken by the Leicester trade; at present, however, in only rare instances is this class of stock bought.

In Northampton the demand is principally for 3 and 4 foot skins, heavy and medium heavy, for men's work. Manufacturers turning out women's goods use medium and some light medium. There is also a demand for 5 and 6 foot skins for cheaper-grade work in full medium to heavy substance.

The trade in Stafford is principally in 3 and 4 foot skins, medium and medium heavy, with a limited demand at certain seasons for medium light. In low grades Stafford manufacturers use some 5-foot skins, seldom, however, paying less than 16 cents for bulk lines. Leather importers state that the light and light medium American leathers are not easily sold on this market.

## GLAZED KID.

American manufacturers meet competition in British-made glazed kid, also French, German, and other Continental stocks; of the latter the principal brands are the Grison (French) and Mayer and Feistmen (German). Although it is not claimed that the majority of the domestic glazed goods are equal to the best American, a ready sale

is found for the home product. In this connection note should be made of the loyal and creditable sentiment in England regarding the purchase of British-made goods of all sorts whenever practicable.

In the higher grades the output of domestic glazed kid is very limited. The prices for some lines are lower than for corresponding American goods, especially the cheap grades, from 14 cents per foot down. The average better grades are 18 and 20 cents per foot, while the bulk is in grades from 8 to 16 cents. The selections are necessarily not large, but the lines made are salable and good for the grades. It is claimed that certain Continental houses dump their cheap grades in 5, 6, and 7 foot glazed skins on the English market, as on the Continent higher prices may be obtained than in England for the smaller sizes and better grades.

#### CALF AND PATENT LEATHER.

While in glazed kid American goods are given preference, in calf and patent leathers and sheepskin of various kinds German manufactures hold first place. Statements are conflicting; on one hand I am told that "German tannage renders the leather more mellow"; on the other, that "American tanners make as fine a chrome calf as there is on the market." All agree, however, in attributing German leadership largely to price and finish.

Owing to French and German competition, the sales of American calf leathers have suffered somewhat during the last four years. English calf tanners, too, have suffered greatly. The French manufacturers, who were slow to change to the chrome tannages, have sold cheaply because they needed the trade, and German manufacturers, principally Freidenberg and Heyl, have succeeded in making great inroads. One feature of this competition is that the Continental market buys calfskins from 8 to 11 and 12 feet, on which certain German houses, it is stated, keep up prices, while they sell to England the 12 to 14 foot skins, which are good leather but not salable on the Continent, at prices that are practically irrespective of value, because of one house cutting against another.

It is not intended to infer that all German calfskins used in England are of the cheaper grades; certain lines are stall-fed and of a high-grade quality, yet a vast quantity of the cheaper grades is used in the manufacture of English boots and shoes.

In recent years a very large business has been done in England in German calf; thousands of dozens have been sold at prices so low that the ordinary American tanner could not compete. However, one well-known American tanning firm has catered to the requirements of the English market, using certain pelts, and is making a good leather and selling it successfully at a low price.

#### HANDICAPS TO AMERICAN TRADE—BOX AND RUSSIA CALF.

Higher-priced American leathers have been handicapped, both by the price offered by German competitors and by the fact that German tanners have produced what pleases the English trade—a fine-grained leather. American calf leathers are usually considered of too heavy grain, and even though the American leather at the same price may be as good as, if not better than, the German stock, the

finish of the latter gives it preference in this market. I am told the American tanner is unwilling to change the finish of his calf leather, since he considers it better than the German. No doubt it is, from the American point of view, but the question is rather one of catering to a trade requirement. The fact that German houses at times have sold 2 to 3 cents under American market prices has somewhat discouraged importers of American calf leather.

Certain German cheap stocks are well known in England, and reputation carries a long way. As to better grades, some shoe manufacturers have advertised the fact that they use only "C. F." or "C. H." calfs, and as retailers have come to demand these leathers the manufacturer who wishes to push his line must continue the stipulated article.

Trade in box calf has fallen off considerably, the newer finishes, glazed and gun metal, now being preferred. Russia calf is practically abandoned, colored chrome calf in medium heavy to heavy substance having taken its place for men's work. Large quantities of box sides are sold in the cheaper makes, at 15 cents to 19 cents, for the lower grades of men's and women's boots and shoes. Genuine kangaroo in different finishes is used in small quantities by custom shoemakers.

#### SOLE LEATHER AND SPLITS.

More or less is heard in England regarding adulteration of American sole leather. The British tanner considers British sole leather better tanned and consequently less absorbent than the average American. The American tanner may hold that the best American tannages are as good, yet the prejudice remains. Nevertheless, Great Britain buys large quantities of American tanned sole leather.

The climate throughout the United Kingdom is damp—much different from that of the United States—and the custom of wearing rubbers or overshoes is by no means so general. Union sole leather has only a limited sale, being used principally by certain firms manufacturing footwear for export to drier climates.

American oak sole leather is, as a rule, considerably higher in price than English oak sole leather, which is partly accounted for by the existence of many small tanneries in Great Britain which turn out comparatively small quantities and which sell their output on the basis of hide prices and market conditions.

American hemlock sole leather, both acid and nonacid, is consumed in large quantities. It is bought in sides from very light weights to heavy weights and used for commoner work. In the higher-grade shoe the present fashion demands a white bottom, and an English sole leather having a white finish is employed. When a hemlock bottom is used the sole is often painted over.

The decrease in the imports of splits shows the tendency of the British consumer to wear a higher-class shoe, for while the trade in splits has shown a marked decline the total imports of glazed kid and calf have materially increased. The present demand for splits is limited to manufacturers of the heaviest kinds of cheap boots and shoes. The cheaper chrome sides, made from cowhides or East India kip, and chrome calf have largely taken the place of fine calf splits, which were used some years ago in connection with wax calf.

Common splits can now be sold in England only in such districts as Leeds and Bristol, where heavy nailed work is made. One detriment to the sale of American splits is said to be the amount of adulterants introduced into the leather, making the goods weigh heavily, attracting the moisture, and showing a white bloom when in the boot.

#### TRADE METHODS.

While England buys enormous quantities of leather for home use and reexport, the trade is largely limited to certain houses, competing dealers and agents buying from the same house. There is no question that competition is keener here than in the United States. Complaint is made that many leather exporters sell to whoever wishes to buy, and that when three or four different houses find themselves handling the same line they are apt to cut against each other to get trade; after a time the profits become so small that the line is dropped and discredited to would-be customers, while another line on which profits are larger is pushed in its place. The ultimate result is to shut out that particular leather from the market.

American leather houses are well represented on the English market, but agents in London state that more business could be done if American tanners were to deal on a more equitable basis. The idea still exists here that when business is poor in the United States trade is pushed in England, but when trade is good at home the foreign market is neglected. In fact, I am told that in many instances American leather exporters do only a spasmodic trade. When certain lines are wanted by both the English and the home market, preference is given to the latter. The importer here concedes that this is "probably business;" nevertheless he considers it "poor export business."

There is complaint that so few American leather houses make standard selections, necessitating a continual sampling of goods. It is stated that some years ago British manufacturers placed contracts for the season, but unsatisfactory deliveries have compelled the importer to carry large stocks so manufacturers may inspect the goods. The British buyer insists upon regularity. When a grade is bought, that grade is desired, each bundle as nearly alike as possible, and the buyer is unwilling to take lots on the average. I am told that in a 100-dozen lot it is not uncommon for a manufacturer to reject perhaps 10 dozen as not up to sample.

#### VIEWS OF IMPORTER.

An importer of glazed kid in London wrote me as follows:

When prices of raw stocks are on a certain basis, say in October when the season starts for the spring trade, and contracts are taken on sample bulk shipments of 100 to 200 dozen the contract is placed; when prices of raw goods go higher American leather manufacturers alter their selections to suit the price. In other words, they do not give the people what they contracted for. The consequence of this is that when a man places an order, say from November to March, November and December deliveries probably come all right, while February and March are perhaps 5 per cent or 10 per cent less value, according to market conditions. American manufacturers claim that their skins are received in the same way. They do not consider it policy to keep the selection and alter the price, because it is not in general use in America to do so. It would be a more straightforward and honest way. While American manufacturers for some time past have done the bulk of the trade in Europe, it has been because glazed kid had a slump in America and they pushed trade in Europe. It is a question if

they will hold that trade when they get busy on the other side, because as soon as they are busy they let the foreign trade they have built up suffer. The consequence is English manufacturers can not depend upon delivery.

American manufacturers are, of course, handicapped by distance. Twelve to 15 days is required by mail steamer for delivery from the United States, and 3 to 4 weeks by ordinary freight steamer.

English shoe manufacturers are coming to buy goods as wanted instead of holding stocks. Some years ago it was the custom to place the contract, make arrangements for payment, and have the goods on the shelf; at present, the manufacturers consider it advantageous for the merchant or importer to hold the goods and he (the manufacturer) take them as needed. Consequently, the leather importer must hold large stocks or lose trade if lines required are not on hand, since the manufacturer who buys according to requirements can not wait three or four weeks for delivery.

#### TERMS OF CREDIT.

The banking system in England differs from that of the United States. English banks discount two-name paper but will not discount an individual firm's paper. The most allowed is an overdraft on call or security for a loan, which usually means a mortgage.

Consequently, when a shoe manufacturer wishes to buy a large parcel of leather, say, for the spring run (the goods to be made during November, December, and January for delivery in March), terms must be arranged with the leather importer. Some of the best leather houses are compelled to give three and four months acceptances; a good house can discount the same with its bank, but the shoe manufacturer can not go to his own bank, discount his own draft, and get the money to take cash discount.

The usual terms extended to the manufacturer by the leather merchant are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent prompt cash,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for 30 days, afterwards net. American leather exporters usually give 30 or 60 days from date of invoice. The English importer states that, as it takes 3 to 4 weeks to get the goods, if the terms are 30 days the invoice is frequently paid before the goods are received. The importer does not get his money back under 60 days—in most instances 90 days—and he must necessarily have a large capital to carry accounts. Undoubtedly for the banker and for the business community it is a safe way of doing business. From the leather merchant's point of view, since he trusts the customer, it is felt hard that banks should not consider his commodity money and trust the credited accounts. Many houses are hindered in increasing their business by the fact that they must keep within their capital. Again, the leather merchant usually has to bear the cost of ocean freight from the United States, and frequently land transportation on this side as well; the consumer requires his goods to be carriage-paid to factory.

Some American firms, on principle, insist on draft attached to bill of lading. Considerable more business might be done if prospective customers were looked up, and when found good given extended terms. The credit system on the Continent being an elastic one, the English importer meets with no objection there as regards time asked. In spite of frequent and varied complaint regarding our credit system, it is admitted that an American leather house with an output selling

well on terms of 10, 30, or 60 days has reason to object to terms of 3 or 4 months and perhaps can not afford to send on such terms goods which take practically months to put on the market.

#### PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

The outlook for the American leather trade with England is, on the whole, good. The quantity of exports from the United States to the United Kingdom may decrease, however, because American leather manufacturers are doing more business direct with the Continent. This trade was formerly done through the English importer, and considerable quantities of leather destined for the Continental trade were thus accredited to England. I am told that in glazed kid business can be increased still more; in this line American goods are given preference, the statement being made that, on the whole, most American kids are superior in tannage and finish to many European products. Goods of domestic manufacture are making inroads in many instances into the American glazed-kid trade. British tanners are gradually improving their product, for which a ready sale is found, and the output will no doubt be largely increased.

American glazed kid can be sold, as previously stated, in all grades and all substances from 8 to 35 cents per foot. The demand for grades from 24 to 35 cents per foot, however, is somewhat limited. Up to 20 cents per foot, 3-foot, 4-foot, 5-foot, and 6-foot skins can be sold; from 20 to 24 cents up per foot, 3-foot, 4-foot, and 5-foot skins are salable. Large skins have no market except in full-medium and heavy substance at 14 cents per foot and under. The most salable glazed lines are those from 14 to 22 cents per foot, 4-foot and 5-foot skins, medium to medium heavy, including 25 per cent of light medium. Medium, medium-heavy, and heavy substances are always salable in good tannages in black. The demand for colors has somewhat diminished since last season, and the present outlook is that this class of stock will be used principally in low-priced shoes. There is always a certain demand in England for medium-priced colored glazed kid for children's footwear.

If manufacturers were to furnish the finish desired, business in calf leather undoubtedly could be increased in spite of the fact that sharp competition with Germany must be met. Whatever the cause may be, more German calf leather is sold in England to-day than any other. My investigations lead me to state, however, that while reputation and price count for considerable the fact that German calf is finished to suit the British buyer also counts for much.

It is characteristic of the British trade, if satisfied, to stick more closely to a certain make or selection than is the general rule in the United States, and American exporters would find it greatly to their advantage to cater more carefully to this trade. To tell the buyer here, "This is what we make and this is the way the goods come, we can not make different arrangements," does not tend to increased orders. While the demand for leather is practically the same in England as in the United States, certain requirements differ, and if the American leather exporter is genuinely desirous of increasing his trade with this country these requirements should be met as far as possible.

## AMERICAN STATISTICS OF EXPORTS.

The following table shows the exports of leather from the United States to the United Kingdom during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Articles.	1908	1909	1910
Sole leather.....	\$5,159,280	\$5,680,451	\$6,891,646
Glazed kid.....	1,686,615	2,177,519	4,938,708
Patent or enameled .....	5,909	31,104	63,951
Splits, buff, grain, and all other uppers.....	9,429,241	10,454,501	8,695,484
All other leather.....	689,084	592,459	582,813
Total.....	16,970,129	18,936,034	21,172,602

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Boots and shoes are imported into the United Kingdom to an annual average value of nearly \$3,500,000. The total exports (including reexports) during 1908, 1909, and 1910 were valued at \$10,336,873, \$11,335,437, and \$14,949,854, respectively.

In the following table are shown the quantity and value of (1) the total imports into the United Kingdom, (2) imports retained for consumption, and (3) exports of domestic manufactures:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
	<i>Doz. pairs.</i>	<i>Doz. pairs.</i>	<i>Doz. pairs.</i>			
France.....	19,308	24,333	20,129	\$453,095	\$569,100	\$479,797
Austria-Hungary.....	36,043	28,843	24,814	569,010	466,560	395,894
Switzerland.....	28,774	31,760	26,993	418,758	462,398	361,403
Germany.....	16,545	17,811	20,806	217,596	195,429	228,681
Netherlands.....	2,166	2,233	3,178	22,843	28,391	38,707
Belgium.....	1,658	691	1,813	18,803	11,173	28,474
United States.....	69,743	77,964	70,210	1,758,587	1,853,182	1,741,417
Other countries.....	1,216	292	293	13,432	3,731	3,906
Total.....	175,453	183,927	168,236	3,472,124	3,589,964	3,278,279
<b>IMPORTS RETAINED.</b>						
France.....	17,937	23,535	18,002	427,023	552,690	452,458
Austria-Hungary.....	28,248	21,997	16,031	490,859	399,096	324,687
Switzerland.....	27,542	30,523	25,594	401,403	445,412	343,795
Germany.....	15,192	16,877	19,088	202,850	178,308	209,386
Netherlands.....	2,157	2,215	3,164	22,613	28,166	38,483
Belgium.....	1,657	673	1,806	18,774	10,924	28,254
United States.....	67,519	75,474	66,776	1,708,797	1,799,731	1,673,209
Other countries.....	337	201	213	3,521	9,956	3,122
Total.....	160,589	171,495	150,674	3,275,840	3,424,283	3,073,394
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
France.....	31,920	43,240	51,297	964,486	1,269,246	1,528,674
Belgium.....	11,982	21,248	30,734	240,132	419,696	633,710
Egypt.....	19,010	24,508	29,578	331,320	405,613	496,674
Argentina.....	16,567	22,769	31,577	243,826	282,251	429,470
Netherlands.....	24,037	33,836	39,830	197,199	250,882	294,919
Germany.....	10,379	12,948	16,280	185,661	221,263	275,317
Turkey.....	1,714	3,599	16,890	28,331	73,702	320,857
Italy.....	1,694	3,208	7,736	44,795	83,017	201,541
Chile.....	4,029	6,345	8,353	60,741	71,941	104,785
Peru.....	3,320	6,303	6,883	53,423	113,743	142,285
Other foreign countries.....	24,077	28,112	53,646	383,638	431,439	804,667
Total.....	148,729	206,116	292,804	2,733,552	3,622,793	5,232,899
Australia and New Zealand.....	148,894	157,562	196,971	1,427,338	1,368,872	1,739,530
British India.....	64,915	66,911	83,646	942,893	949,156	1,173,304
Cape of Good Hope.....	162,352	151,032	181,195	1,971,491	1,868,488	2,310,784
Transvaal.....	81,514	92,693	127,021	1,165,993	1,341,079	1,838,665
British West India.....	33,809	35,924	39,022	303,206	320,263	344,351
Natal.....	44,773	41,746	51,474	639,004	610,477	727,025
Canada.....	7,106	11,553	25,290	67,945	123,934	203,594
Orange River Colony.....	10,219	11,487	15,014	139,647	153,888	213,730
Channel Islands.....	17,407	18,059	17,807	169,842	177,863	167,839
Straits Settlements.....	5,936	7,649	10,590	101,101	138,886	183,247
Rhodesia.....	6,176	6,214	9,459	100,052	111,884	162,058
Other British possessions.....	32,367	33,034	36,345	381,525	382,173	447,943
Total.....	615,468	633,864	793,834	7,407,037	7,546,963	9,512,070
Total exports.....	764,197	839,980	1,086,638	10,140,589	11,169,756	14,744,969

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

It will be noted that Great Britain's boot and shoe exports consist very largely of domestic products, comparatively small quantities of imported footwear being reexported. The import trade during the three years for which detailed returns are given scarcely held its own, while the export trade constantly increased.

Attention is called particularly to the steady increase in British exports to various South American countries—Argentina, Peru, and Chile—and American shoe manufacturers are again reminded of the importance of the South American market.

The United Kingdom, as is well known, is the strongest rival the United States has in the manufacture of footwear and also the strongest competitor in the export boot and shoe trade. More boots and shoes have been exported from the United Kingdom than from any other country in the world, although as regards value per pair American exports lead the British, and as regards total value of exports the United States has made rapid strides toward first place during the past few years.

The following table gives the quantity and value of the boots and shoes of domestic manufacture exported from the United States during the calendar years 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Countries.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>	<i>Pairs.</i>			
United Kingdom.....	828,449	842,055	752,176	\$1,885,340	\$1,834,413	\$1,717,373
France.....	77,905	132,751	123,417	254,246	425,742	370,058
Germany.....	178,443	189,628	251,059	400,444	535,795	658,972
Other Europe.....	129,875	146,759	191,160	345,771	420,056	586,475
Canada.....	623,880	654,569	796,977	1,128,049	1,173,560	1,492,455
Central America.....	401,958	460,658	525,781	649,220	827,655	987,423
Mexico.....	660,714	642,787	789,627	1,309,945	1,350,537	1,650,740
Cuba.....	1,903,768	2,500,327	2,848,304	2,201,252	2,907,473	3,138,109
Other West Indies and Ber- muda.....	533,697	575,577	646,705	555,887	602,848	683,228
South America.....	238,422	237,698	335,164	460,604	539,234	800,037
British Oceania.....	104,372	87,740	86,259	225,400	193,627	198,735
Philippine Islands.....	181,766	191,398	300,683	317,254	375,861	552,089
Other countries.....	104,544	111,987	163,591	237,815	256,424	350,543
Total.....	5,967,793	6,773,934	7,810,903	10,031,227	11,443,225	13,216,237

## EFFORTS OF MANUFACTURERS TO SUPPLY HOME MARKETS.

Although imports of American-made boots and shoes are not increasing, there is a steady demand for high-class American-made footwear. The value of the imports has fluctuated somewhat during the past five or six years, yet, due importance being given to existing circumstances and conditions, we may consider our boot and shoe trade with Great Britain an excellent one.

Wages in the shoe industry of the United Kingdom are much lower than in the United States; at the same time the output per machine and per operator is much smaller. However, the productive cost, in fact, the entire cost of manufacturing the finished product, is, no doubt, considerably less in the United Kingdom than in the United States.

It is admitted that American competition has been a large factor in forcing the British manufacturer to adopt modern methods of manufacture, install American shoemaking machinery, build his

shoes on American-shaped lasts, manufacture half sizes and many different widths; in fact, to improve his product to the extent of his genius and ability. The British manufacturer has nobly risen to the occasion, and while, generally speaking, style and finish are lacking to a certain degree in most British boots and shoes, and while there is a certain undefined difference even in the best grades, as compared with American products, wonderful progress has been made toward overcoming what was five years ago a notable disparity.

Again, the home manufacturer always possesses certain advantages over foreign competitors. The latter must reckon with the cost of doing business at long distance, the disadvantage of delays attendant upon delivery of orders, the knowledge of trade customs and requirements possessed by the home manufacturer, etc.

The English buyer is more inclined, perhaps, than many others to be loyal to the industries of his own country. By many English buyers an imported article is apt to be considered inferior to one "made in England." Consequently the English consumer has often to overcome a certain amount of prejudice against the American shoe.

British manufacturers of high-grade footwear that competes most largely with the American are to-day producing a boot or shoe, made on the same lines as the American product, which they consider equally as good, and which, it must be admitted, value for value, discounts the American-made product of like grade. Certain of these manufacturers have well-appointed retail stores established throughout the Kingdom. These goods are sold to the retail trade at the same prices as the American high-class lines, usually at the uniform value of 16s. 6d. and 21s. (\$4 and \$5.10). Special and fancy lines are retailed at \$5.83, \$6.08, \$6.80, and \$7.30, both British and American made.

#### CLASS OF AMERICAN SHOES SOLD.

The market for American-made shoes is now found largely among the middle classes; I might say, among the upper-middle classes. Those in higher station prefer "bespoke," or custom-made footwear, while persons of the lower class buy the cheaper grades of domestic products.

Medium American styles are the best sellers; extreme, or freak, shapes are not desired. Both men's and women's goods of American make find a better sale than youths' or children's; the latter are not in good favor and sales are limited. Girls' and boys' American-made shoes usually retail on this market at \$2.55 and \$2.92.

Boots and shoes most in demand are those made from patent leather, chrome wax calf, and patent and glazed kid, with medium heels, wide width, all weights of sole according to kind of shoe, and in medium to large sizes.

Goods of French and Austrian manufacture are found in competition, principally in women's lines, also a few Swiss goods. A well-known French firm (Raoul) maintains its own retail establishment and sells high-grade French-made footwear generally in two uniformly-priced lines, corresponding to the American and English made goods at \$4 and \$5.10. Special and fancy lines are carried and sell at correspondingly higher prices. Large quantities of women's slippers of Austrian production are sold in the United

Kingdom. A well-made satin slipper, or court shoe as it is usually named here, is sold at 5s. 11½d. to 16s. (\$1.45 to \$3.90), according to elaborateness of detail.

The demands in Scotland and Ireland are much the same as in England. American styles in medium shapes are generally desired, and practically the same leathers, with a larger proportion of heavier lines for the two northern countries. It is stated that American boots and shoes give excellent satisfaction as regards comfort, but that the bottom leathers are too porous to meet the needs, especially in Scotland and Ireland. One American manufacturer now imports sole leather from England for use in footwear made for the British trade.

#### PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

As regards prospects for American shoe trade with the United Kingdom, the condition of the domestic industry admittedly never has been better than during 1911, the output having been a record one, with practically no accumulation of stocks. American shoe houses generally state that their business was very fair throughout the year, with no largely increased demands, but an even tenor of trade.

There has been a gradual decline both in the manufacture and in the demand for heavier goods, while sales of the more up-to-date and lighter-fashioned footwear, it is stated, were never so large as during the summer of 1911. That the season was a record one for warmth and sunshine throughout the United Kingdom was undoubtedly a factor in bringing about this result, yet the tendency toward the adoption of lighter-weight goods is, I find, fairly general and especially true of the London trade.

The feeling regarding the coming year among British manufacturers at present seems one of optimism, tempered by fear in some quarters as regards the hardening of leather prices. Among manufacturers of high-class lines I find a strong sentiment that every effort must be made to produce smart footwear in greater variety and with more attention to the changes of fashion. British manufacturers are fully aware of the trade value of the quality of their present products and are more than ever alive to the importance of style and appearance in limiting imports and in increasing their own foreign sales.

These facts are mentioned that the American manufacturer may understand the situation as regards the present British competition. To the American manufacturer not already established on this market I venture to suggest that, generally speaking, no very satisfactory measure of success can be expected from placing small lots with various agents or dealers. The trade in American-made footwear throughout the United Kingdom is too well established to admit of profitable competition along these lines. However, I believe the American manufacturer who possesses good first-hand knowledge of present conditions, who is determined to enter the British market, and once entered to hold his position on the merits and quality of his production, and who has sufficient output and capital to warrant the establishment of retail stores of his own, will receive satisfactory returns from his outlay, despite the keen competition he is bound to meet.

## APPENDIX.

### BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

#### ENGLAND—LEICESTER AND DISTRICT.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
LEICESTER.		
Allen, A. F. & Co.....	Willow St.....	300 dozen boys' and girls' nurseries machine-sewn medium.
Allen, C. G. & Son.....	70 Oxford St.....	200 dozen 4 to 6 up to men's machine-sewn medium.
Andrews & Co.....	14 Bartholomew St.....	100 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Archer & Gamble.....	Slate St.....	450 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Bagshaw, J. A.....	Empire Rd., Tudor Rd.	150 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Bates, W., & Co.....	58 Queen St.....	350 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Bayes, W. J., & Co.....	Beatrice Rd.....	150 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Beal, Samuel.....	Humberstone Rd.....	170 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Beal, T. W., & Co.....	Crafton Street Works.....	100 dozen women's and football machine-sewn medium.
Billings Bros.....	108 Willow St.....	100 dozen children's machine-sewn.
Branstons Bros.....	Wanlip St.....	80 dozen girls' machine-sewn medium.
Brown, Thos., & Co.....	Humberstone Rd.....	700 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Brunswick Boot & Shoe Mfg. Co.....	Brunswick St.....	250 dozen girls' and boys' machine-sewn common.
Chapman Bros.....	40-42 Sanvey Gate.....	150 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Clarke, J. G., & Co.....	Sanvey Gate.....	2,400 dozen all classes machine-sewn canvas.
Coleman & Lewitt.....	Havelock St.....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn medium, 20 dozen welted.
Collin, W., & Son.....	Castle St.....	100 dozen boys' machine-sewn medium.
Cooper, J. & Sons (Ltd.).	Tudor Rd.....	500 dozen women's machine-sewn and welted.
Cooperative Wholesale Society (Ltd.).	Wheatsheaf Works.....	1,200 dozen women's and men's machine-sewn and welted.
Crick, T., & Co.....	Bedford St.....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Daykin & Russell.....	Braunstone Gate.....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Draycott, F. G. T.....	Victoria Shoe Works, Willow St.	120 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Dunkley & Wright.....	Western Rd.....	130 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Durrad, Swift & Co.....	Mill Lane.....	150 dozen girls' machine-sewn common.
Durston & Harby.....	1½ Green Lane Rd.....	80 dozen nurseries machine-sewn common and 150 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Elliott, J., & Sons.....	Oxendon St.....	80 dozen machine-sewn, 20 dozen welted.
Ellis, B. & Co.....	Clyde St.....	240 dozen machine-sewn, welted and turn shoes, medium, practically all women's.
Ellis, W. & E.....	Deacon St.....	250 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Evans, G., & Sons.....	Belgrave Rd.....	400 dozen women's machine-sewn.
Evans, Wm.....	Asleigh Shoe Works.....	260 dozen machine-sewn, 100 dozen welted.
Fowler, W. S.....	11½ Lower Brown St.....	120 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Fox, W. E., & Co.....	Occupation Rd.....	250 dozen women's machine-sewn, and 30 dozen welted-schoen.
Freeman, G., & Sons.....	Royal East St.....	60 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Garner, D.....	26 Charles St.....	240 dozen women's, girls', and boys' machine-sewn.
Garner, F. W., & Part-ridge.	Willow St.....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Garner, J., & Sons.....	91 Crafton St.....	450 dozen women's and boys' machine-sewn common.
Glover, J. & E.....	Lichfield St.....	500 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Goddard, T. & Co.....	Harold St., Aylestone Park.	100 dozen nurseries machine-sewn.
Green, G., & Sons.....	Ash St.....	1,000 dozen machine-sewn and welted.
Griffin, J. T., & Co.....	Potter St.....	120 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Hincks & Saunders.....	Junior St.....	200 dozen children's machine-sewn medium.
Hartshorn & Jesson.....	Acorn St., Melton Rd.....	160 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Hanger, Chattaway & Smith.	Western Rd.....	800 dozen women's machine-sewn and welted.
Harvey, Richardson & Co.	Junior St.....	300 dozen girls' and boys' machine-sewn common.
Heiser Shoe Co.....	Nedham St.....	200 dozen women's welted.
Headley, Cox & Co.....	Forest Rd.....	300 dozen children's machine-sewn.
Holyoake & Brown.....	Mansfield St.....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Hassell, G., & Sons.....	Freehold Shoe Works, Cobden St.	180 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Harvey, H. C., & Sons.	East Bond St.....	150 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Hatton, T., & Co.....	Briton St.....	80 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Howard & Hallam.....	Elmdale Works, Belgrave.	220 dozen women's machine-sewn.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LEICESTER AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
LEICESTER—continued.		
Hunt, T. G. ....	Melton Rd. ....	400 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Henderson, D., & Sons.	St. Saviours Rd. ....	400 dozen machine-sewn and welted good.
Hill, W. L. ....	Belvoir Works, Bedford St.	80 dozen girls' and boys' machine-sewn medium.
Johnson, J., & Co. ....	Ash St. ....	280 dozen children's machine-sewn medium.
Jennings, W. A. ....	Moores Rd., Belgrave	220 dozen boys' machine-sewn medium.
Jennings, E., & Co. ....	Church Gate Works...	300 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Jones & Gamble.....	Highcross St. ....	120 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Kellett, E., & Co. ....	Baggrave St. ....	260 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Knight, Mobbs & Co. ....	Moores Rd. ....	150 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Knight Bros. & Co. ....	Crown Hill Works, Elizabeth Rd.	600 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Kennell, F., & Co. (Ltd.).	Beatrice Rd. ....	240 dozen football and canvas machine-sewn.
Leicester C. C. Boot Co.	Guthlaxton St. ....	120 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Leavesley & North....	46 Humberstone Rd.	200 dozen welted and 900 dozen machine-sewn good.
Letts, A. ....	Rendell Rd. ....	150 dozen women's machine-sewn common and 200 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Lennard Bros (Ltd.).	Asylum St. ....	400 dozen machine-sewn and 100 dozen welted.
Leicester Cooperative Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Society (Ltd.).	Western Rd. ....	300 dozen machine-sewn and welted.
Leicester Self-Help Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Society (Ltd.).	Dartford Rd., Aylestone Rd.	150 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Law, J. J. ....	30½ Painter St. ....	160 dozen football machine-sewn.
Moore, W. ....	Excelsior Works, Ashfordby St.	250 dozen women's and children's machine-sewn.
Matthews, W. M. ....	Brilton St. ....	300 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Moore & Sproston....	7a Spinney Hill F.A.	100 dozen children's machine-sewn medium.
Nichols, Son & Clow.	Northgates.....	400 dozen machine-sewn and welted.
Nixon, H., & Co. ....	155 Brunswick St.	80 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Peake, C. A. ....	Kenyon St. ....	100 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Page & Potter.....	Kings Newton St., St. Peters Rd.	180 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Parker, F. ....	Ash St. ....	300 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Pickard, T. G., & Co.	Framland St. ....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Percival, J., & Co.	Rolliston St. ....	550 dozen girls' and football machine-sewn.
Pendleton, J. W. ....	Albert Works, Humberstone Rd.	500 dozen women's machine-sewn. 200 dozen veldtschoen.
Parker, J. ....	9 Spinner St. ....	150 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Rawson, J., & Sons (Ltd.).	Ervington Valley Rd.	450 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn; 100 dozen welted.
Rowsell, S. ....	Langton St. Works, Belgrave Gate.	250 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Roberts, T., & Sons....	Portland Shoe Works, The Newark.	350 dozen women's machine-sewn and welted.
Simpson, A. W., & Co.	Millstone Lane.....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Stead & Simpson....	Belgrave Gate.....	500 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Smith, Faire & Co. ....	Park Vale Works, St. Saviours Rd.	500 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn, 60 dozen welted.
Sutcliffe, J. ....	Aylestone Boot Works, Dartford Rd.	400 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Scannell, W. T., & Co.	Willow St. ....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn and welted.
Sowerbutts, J. ....	Stanley St. ....	120 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Smith, W. J., & Co.	100 Baggrave St. ....	60 dozen boys' machine-sewn medium.
Sabin, J. A. ....	35 Welford Rd. ....	160 dozen welted; 400 dozen women's machine sewn.
Thompson, W. A., & Co.	Eastern Boulevard.	100 dozen welted; 400 dozen women's machine sewn.
Tomlinson, W. H., & Co.	Bridge Rd. ....	350 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Tomkins, Spence & Co.	Mansfield St. ....	500 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Tompkins, Rowley & Co.	Blue Boar Lane.....	50 dozen veldtschoen.
Tidd, W. ....	10 Flax Rd. ....	60 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Weston, H., & Co. ....	Halford St., Free Lane	200 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Ward Bros. & Co. ....	All Saints Rd. ....	120 dozen women's machine sewn.
Wheatley & Bagshaw.	Gladstone St. ....	300 dozen children's machine sewn.
Woollerton & Wilson.	Clyde St. ....	360 dozen women's machine-sewn medium, 50 dozen welted.
Ward, T. A. ....	50 Southgate St. ....	100 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Wilkinson, W. H. ....	92 Dorset St., Belgrave Rd.	120 dozen children's machine-sewn medium.
Wright, G. ....	Samuel St. ....	200 dozen machine-sewn nurseries.
Williamson, J. W., & Co.	Yeoman St. ....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Walker, Kempson & Stevens.	Rutland St. ....	300 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn best; 80 dozen welted.
		250 dozen machine-sewn canvas; 30 dozen turns.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LEICESTER AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
LEICESTER—continued.		
Wilkes Bros. & Co.....	Reliance Works, Bruin St.	80 dozen welted, and 400 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn.
Wilson, R., & Co.....	Woodboy St.	200 dozen women's machine sewn medium and welted.
Underwood, J., & Co.....	Higheross St.	80 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Yates, F. L.....	16 Fitzroy St.	120 dozen machine sewn nurseries.
Smith & Finney.....	28 Painter St. Belgrave Rd.	120 dozen children's machine sewn.
EARL SHILTON.		
Abbott, A.....	West End Works....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Abbott, W. H.....	6 New St.....	180 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Arthur & Co.....	.....	60 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Bannister, A., & Co.....	.....	150 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Bennett & Beeby.....	.....	100 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Bird, Bellamy & Co.....	.....	120 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Green, Colver & Cobley.....	Church St.....	100 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Grewcock, J.....	Church St. Works....	200 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Hammonds & Co.....	.....	80 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Hurst, Cotton & Hopcroft.....	.....	400 dozen women's machine-sewn common and medium.
Loxley & Co.....	.....	60 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Norton, H. B.....	Keates Lane.....	80 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Worthington, Bellamy & Co.....	.....	100 dozen women's and girls' machine sewn.
Whitmore, T., & Co....	Hill Top Shoe Works..	200 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
BARWELL.		
Argulle, Grewcock & Ward.....	.....	300 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Bennett & Co.....	.....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Bonsner, G. B., & Co.....	.....	400 dozen boys', girls', and women's machine-sewn common.
Garner, White & Breward.....	.....	400 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Geary Bros.....	.....	700 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Hodgkin & Powers.....	.....	150 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Harvey, Harvey & Co.....	.....	500 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Moore, A., & Co.....	King St. Shoe Works..	400 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Ney Bros.....	.....	200 dozen girls' machine-sewn common.
Smith, W.....	.....	260 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Sperope Boot Manufacturers (Ltd.).	.....	150 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
MELBOURNE.		
Coxons (Melbourne) (Ltd.).	Castle Square.....	300 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Dunnicliff Bros.....	.....	100 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Loake Bros.....	.....	500 dozen women's and girls' machine sewn.
Parker, R.....	Wellington Boot Factory.	60 dozen children's and women's machine-sewn common.
Tivey & Andrews.....	West End Boot Factory.	200 dozen girls' machine-sewn common; 250 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Wilson, J., & Co.....	.....	500 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
HINCKLEY.		
Callington, G. H., & Co.	John St.....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Harris, J., & Co.....	Factory Rd.....	150 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Johnson, W., & Co. (Ltd.).	.....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Payne, A.....	Wood St.....	160 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Phillpot, Hawkins & Co.....	Factory Rd.....	150 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Pick & Whitmore.....	.....	250 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Toone Bros.....	Druid St.....	300 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
NORTH EVINGTON.		
Cooperative Anchor.....	.....	300 dozen girls' and women's machine-sewn common.
Durston, Geo.....	Lancaster St.....	700 dozen girls' and boys' machine-sewn common.
Leeson, J., & Sons (Ltd.).	Albion Shoe Works..	350 dozen women's and football machine-sewn; 40 dozen welted.
Marlow, S., & Son....	Brighton Rd. Works..	100 dozen children's machine-sewn medium.
Neal, J.....	Star Works, Dorothy Rd.	300 dozen nurseries' machine-sewn medium.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LEICESTER AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
NORTH EVINGTON—CON.		
Palfreyman, F. J., & Co.	Dorothy Rd.....	260 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn; 100 dozen welted.
Sharpe, F., & Co.....	Wood Hill.....	200 dozen women's machine-sewn.
Stevenson, A.....	Market Hall Square...	180 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Thorpe, Wright & Co...	Baggrave St.....	120 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
SILEBY.		
Bray, H. C.....	.....	240 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn medium.
Excelsior Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society (Ltd.)	.....	100 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Moir, J. W., & Co. (Ltd.)	Ratcliffe Rd. ....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Swan & Preston.....	.....	250 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
ANSTEY.		
Palmer, G. H.....	Anstey Boot Works...	1,000 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Pollard, Boyes & Pollard.	.....	500 dozen women's common.
Pickett, T.....	Bridge Boot Works...	240 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Springthorpe, Hunt & Co.	.....	250 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
Smith, C., & Sons.....	.....	600 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
SOUTH WIGSTON.		
Black, J. W., & Co....	Eagle Works.....	800 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Gamble, J., (Ltd.)....	Stamford Shoe Works.	260 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
South Wigston Shoe Co.	.....	240 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Wright, O., & Sons....	Canal St.....	450 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn; 50 dozen women's welted.
BLABY.		
Beamish & Co.....	.....	300 dozen children's machine-sewn.
Turner, J., & Sons (Ltd.)	Havelock Boot Works.	250 dozen women's machine-sewn and welted.
OADBY.		
Clarke, M. M.....	.....	100 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Denman, G. & T.....	.....	450 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Ludlam & Co.....	Spencer St. Works...	60 dozen women's and boys' machine-sewn common.
SYSTON.		
Garner, H., & Sons....	.....	220 dozen children's machine-sewn.
Royce, D. C.....	.....	80 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
Rice, M. J., & Son....	Crown Sole Plate Boot Works.	500 dozen women's, boys' and football machine-sewn.
COSBY.		
Barsby, Tomlinson & Atkins.	.....	400 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Starmer, S.....	Croft Rd.....	150 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
Starmer, R.....	Central Shoe Works...	100 dozen children's machine-sewn common.
Starmer, A.....	3 Narborough Rd....	60 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
GLENFIELD.		
Glenfield Progress Co-operative Manufacturing System (Ltd.)	.....	120 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
SHEPshed.		
Green, G., & Sons....	.....	400 dozen women's machine-sewn medium.
Green, H. F., & Sons..	Garendon Works....	360 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn common.
ATHERSTONE.		
Atherstone Shoe Co....	.....	400 dozen canvas and ward shoes, machine-sewn.
The Measham Shoe Co.	Measham.....	300 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
DERBY.		
Clemson, J. (Ltd.)....	Burton Rd.....	400 dozen nurseries and girls', medium.
Hargreaves, Maßen & Ireland.	Bath St. Mills.....	300 dozen women's and girls' machine-sewn.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LEICESTER AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
ENDERBY.		
Cooperative Wholesale Society (Ltd.) Shoe Works.	.....	400 dozen women's machine-sewn.
Young, W. ....	King St. ....	120 dozen women's machine-sewn common.
MOUNTSERRIL.		
Granite Boot Co. ....	.....	300 dozen boys' and football machine-sewn.
Wholesale Schoolboot Co.	.....	750 dozen boys' and girls' machine-sewn common.
OTHER PLACES.		
Mansfield Shoe Co. ....	Mansfield. ....	350 dozen canvas and ward, machine-sewn.
Pick, J., & Co. ....	Victoria Rd., Whetstons.	500 dozen girls' and women's machine-sewn common.
Pym & Seymour (Ltd.)	28½ Houndsgate, Nottingham.	80 dozen girls' and women's machine-sewn medium.
Willett Bros. ....	Rothley. ....	200 dozen nurseries machine-sewn.

## ENGLAND—LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

LEEDS.		
Anglo-American School Boot Co.	99 Mabgate. ....	1,000 pairs boys' and youths' split and kip.
Appleson Morris. ....	Hope Sq., North St. .	1,500 pairs slippers and ankle strap.
Bradley & Colley. ....	Sheepscar Grove Shoe Factory.	500 pairs men's heavy.
Burn Bros. ....	40 Osmondthorpe Lane	1,000 pairs ankle straps and veldtscheon.
Burrell, Wm. ....	Mabgate Mills, Mabgate.	3,000 pairs ankle straps.
Daly & Sons. ....	Millgarth St. ....	400 pairs ankle straps.
Emerson, G. E. ....	Meanwood Rd. ....	1,000 pairs men's screwed and stitched.
Goldman, E., & Son. .	23-24 Lady Lane. .	2,000 pairs slippers.
Goodall, A. ....	Gibson St., Beckett St.	300 pairs men's heavy.
Gray, W. & J. ....	Elmwood Boot Factory, Camp Rd.	600 pairs men's, boys', and women's medium.
Green, H. & S. ....	Mill St., Marsh Lane..	800 pairs men's medium.
Green, J. ....	Ventnor Boot Factory, Ventnor St.	500 pairs men's heavy.
Green, R., & Son. ....	Burmantoft Boot Factory.	1,000 pairs women's good.
Landey, I. ....	1-3 Pollards Yard, Millgarth.	1,000 pairs slippers.
Mills, R., & Sons. ....	Dewsbury Rd. ....	1,200 pairs men's split, kip and box calf.
Melbourne Shoe Works.	Melbourne St. ....	1,000 pairs slippers.
Peel, T., & Co. ....	Jumbo Boot Factory, Kirkstall Rd.	1,000 pairs men's medium and good.
Public Benefit Boot Co. (Ltd.)	St. Paul's St. ....	1,500 pairs men's medium and good.
Phillips & Co. ....	Byron Mills. ....	1,000 pairs women's.
Percival, J., & Sons. .	38 Marsh Lane. ....	1,000 pairs ankle strap.
Rhodes, F., & Co. ....	Steam Mills, Armley..	300 pairs screwed and stitched.
Salinsky, J. ....	The Excelsior Works, Lr. Brunswick St.	1,000 pairs women's ankle strap and common.
Wood, S. B. ....	Meanwood Rd. ....	200 pairs men's mixed.
Warren Bros. ....	99 Mabgate. ....	500 pairs women's ankle straps and common.
Wardle, T., & Son (Ltd.)	Benson St. ....	700 pairs men's screwed heavy and medium.
Walker, G. W. ....	York Bridge, New Mill, Duke St.	500 pairs men's medium.
Walker, H., & Sons (Ltd.)	Cardigan Boot Factory, Kirkstall Rd.	4,000 pairs men's heavy.
Winterbottom, Geo. (Ltd.)	St. Peter's Mills, York Rd.	1,000 pairs women's bar medium.
WATERFOOT.		
Barnes & Cronkshaw. .	Atlas Slipper Works. .	1,000 pairs slippers.
Bolton Bros. ....	Mile End Slipper Works.	2,000 pairs slippers.
Brooks, J. R. ....	Gordon Works. ....	1,500 pairs slippers.
Hardman, W., & Co. .	Union Works. ....	3,000 pairs slippers.
Hardman Bros. ....	Orchard Works. ....	2,000 pairs slippers.
Haworth, J. H., & Co.	Warth Mill. ....	1,000 pairs slippers.
Howarth, L., & Sons. .	Rossendale Slipper Works.	2,000 pairs slippers.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LEEDS AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
WATERFOOT—contd.		
Hirst, J. H. ....	Whitewell Works. ....	10,000 pairs slippers.
Newchurch Boot Co. ....	Globe Works. ....	4,000 pairs slippers.
Ormerod & Co. ....	Vale Shoe Works. ....	1,500 pairs slippers.
Spencer & Johnson. ....	Spring Garden Works. ....	1,500 pairs slippers.
Trickett, J. ....	Green Bridge Works. ....	2,000 pairs slippers.
Trickett, H. W. (Ltd.).	.....	20,000 pairs slippers.
MANCHESTER.		
Feeney, F. ....	Victoria Works, Jubilee St., New Bridge St.	2,300 pairs slippers.
Gregg & Co. (Ltd.). ....	Imperial Works, Southall St.	3,000 pairs slippers and turns.
Jackson, H. ....	8 Duke St., Gravel Lane, Salford.	500 pairs slippers.
Kilby, W. ....	School St. Mill, Newton Heath.	2,000 pairs slippers.
Sutton, E. ....	32 Amber St. ....	300 pairs slippers.
STONEY MIDDLETON.		
Cocker, F. & A. ....	.....	400 pairs men's heavy.
Heginbotham Bros. ....	.....	Do.
Mason Bros. & Lennon. ....	.....	500 pairs men's heavy.
Nugent, J. & F. ....	.....	300 pairs men's heavy.
BACUP.		
Hargreaves, Maden & Ireland.	Waterside Mill. ....	1,500 pairs slippers.
McLerie, S., & Sons (Ltd.).	Grove Mill. ....	5,000 pairs slippers.
McLerie, J. J. ....	New Hey Mill. ....	6,000 pairs slippers.
GUISELEY.		
Claughton, H u g h (Ltd.)	.....	3,000 pairs split and kip, common.
Watkinson, E., & Sons.	Hallamfield Mills. ....	500 pairs men's heavy and medium.
PRESTON.		
Berry, J., & Sons. ....	Hanover Mills, Kent St.	3,000 pairs slippers and veldtschoen.
Berry, Paul, & Sons. ....	Sundowner Mill. ....	1,500 pairs slippers and veldtschoen.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.		
Elkan, B. ....	42 Bayley St. ....	500 pairs slippers.
Pearson, L., & Co. ....	Gt. Bigg Market. ....	800 pairs slippers and men's, common.
ROCHDALE.		
Empress Slipper Works.	Boundary St. ....	2,000 pairs slippers.
Rochdale Slipper Co. ....	Oldham Road Mills. ....	1,000 pairs slippers.
PUDSEY.		
Scales & Sons (Ltd.). ....	Grove Works. ....	2,500 pairs men's best heavy and medium stitched.
Salter & Salter (Ltd.).	Allan Brigg Mills. ....	1,500 pairs men's best heavy and medium stitched.
HALIFAX.		
Seed Bros. ....	Akroyd Place, North Parade.	500 pairs men's heavy screwed and stitched.
Simpson & Blackburn (Ltd.).	Leafland St. Mills. ....	1,500 pairs slippers.
OTHER PLACES.		
Blackburn Shoe Factory (Ltd.).	Harley St., Blackburn	600 pairs slippers and boots.
Bonner, B., & Sons. ....	Gladstone St., Staningley.	1,000 pairs men's stitched and welted medium.
Carruthers, C. ....	29 Ennerdale Rd., Cleator Moor.	500 pairs men's heavy.
Clegg, B. ....	Carr Mill, Stansfield Rd., Todmorton.	1,500 pairs slippers.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LEEDS AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
OTHER PLACES—CON.		
Cooperative Wholesale Society (Ltd.), Boot and Shoe Works.	Heckmondwike.....	5,000 pairs men's screwed, stitched, etc.
Dobson, Paul.....	Well Croft Mills, Shipley (Yorks.).	300 pairs men's and boys' medium.
Halliday, J., & Son....	Bramley.....	3,000 pairs men's heavy.
Murgatroyd, W. J.....	Cardigan St., Newtown.	1,500 pairs ward shoes.
Ridgeway, Fox & Slater	Town End, Eyam....	800 pairs ankle strap and bar.
West, E., & Sons.....	Eyam.....	1,500 pairs ankle strap and bar.
Ridgeway Bros.....	do.....	2,000 pairs ankle strap and bar.
Riley, J., & Sons.....	21-23 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford.	300 pairs men's screwed and stitched.
Rosen, C.....	38 Myton St., Hull....	500 pairs slippers.
Somervell Bros.....	Kendal.....	5,000 pairs men's best.
Stancliffe & Co. (Ltd.).	Victoria Shoe Works, Woodman St., Hunslet.	3,000 pairs men's heavy and medium.
Webster Bros.....	Sudney St., Old Rd., Farsley.	200 pairs men's screwed and stitched medium.
Stacksteads Boot and Shoe Co. (Ltd.).	Blackwood Mills, Stacksteads.	2,000 pairs slippers.
Yong, A., & Sons.....	Moorfield Works, Armley.	800 pairs men's screwed heavy and medium.

## ENGLAND—LONDON AND DISTRICT.

LONDON.		
Adler, R.....	51 Hanbury St., Spitalfields, E.	3,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn, 1,000 pairs turns.
Barfield, A. E.....	4 The Grove, Mare St., N. E.	1,000 pairs girl's McKay-sewn, 2,500 pairs nurseries.
Barnes, H., & Co.....	67-69 Driffield Rd., Old Ford, E.	700 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Barratt, A. T., & Son..	59 Kenilworth Rd., Old Ford, E.	500 pairs McKay-sewn.
Bateman, R., & Son...	35-37 Mare St., Hackney, N. E.	100 pairs McKay-sewn, 180 pairs welted, 800 pairs turns.
Branch, J., & Son.....	236 Mile End Rd., E..	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Branch, J., & Sons (Ltd.).	19-23 Bethnal Green Rd., E.	800 pairs turns.
Britten & Bannister..	385 Hackney Rd., N.E.	500 pairs McKay-sewn, 1,000 pairs turns.
Chissick & Kirchenstein.	Mile End Rd., E.....	3,300 pairs McKay-sewn, 1,200 pairs turns.
Colwell, W.....	6-12 Ash Grove, Mare St., Hackney, N. E.	3,500 pairs McKay-sewn.
Cooper, H., jr.....	Town Hall Shoe Works, Hackney, N. E.	500 pairs McKay-sewn, 1,000 pairs turns.
Cunnington, A.....	64 Well St., Hackney, N. E.	500 pairs women's McKay-sewn, 600 pairs women's turns.
Durston, F. J.....	9 and 11 London Lane, Mare St., Hackney, N. E.	1,200 pairs McKay-sewn.
Ellis Bros.....	East St., Walworth, S. E.	1,100 pairs McKay-sewn.
Platau, A. & W., & Co.	The Hale, Tottenham.	2,500 pairs welted, 7,000 pairs McKay-sewn. <sup>1</sup>
Frank & Co.....	1 Silesia Buildings, Mare St., Hackney, N. E.	700 pairs children's McKay-sewn.
Franks, H.....	High St., Shadwell....	3,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Franklin, J., & Sons...	58-62 White Lion St., E.	100 pairs welted, 700 pairs turns, 9,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Furse, J.....	51-53 Bishops Rd., Cambridge Heath.	150 pairs turns, 100 pairs welted, 400 pairs McKay-sewn.
Garnham, A. & J.....	Andrews Rd., Higham Hill, Walthamstow.	3,500 pairs McKay-sewn, 600 pairs turns.
Goodman, H., & Sons..	20 Columbia Rd., Hackney Rd., N. E.	600 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Gould, D.....	31 Mare St., Hackney, N. E.	2,500 pairs slippers, 1,000 pairs turns.

<sup>1</sup> This firm also has 1,500 turns made outside the factory.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LONDON AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
LONDON—continued.		
Greenwood, A.....	Standard Boot Factory, 12 Upton Rd., N.E.	1,200 pairs McKay-sewn, 300 pairs turns.
Herring, F.....	14 Cambridge Circus, Hackney Rd., N.E.	400 women's McKay-sewn.
Hartley & Barnes.....	2 Ash Grove, Mare St., Hackney, N.E.	700 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Jacobs & Bresslof.....	Whitechapel Rd., E.	400 pairs McKay-sewn.
Knight, A., & Co.....	122 Lansdown Rd., N.E.	3,500 pairs children's turned veldtschoen.
Kenner, M.....	53 Hanbury St., Spitalfields, E.	3,000 pairs turns.
Knowles, W. (Ltd.)....	2 Exchange Place, Mare St.	700 pairs women's McKay-sewn, 1,000 pairs turns.
Kaufman, H.....	88 High St., St. George's, E.	2,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Levin, H.....	3 Silesia Buildings, Mare St., Hackney, N.E.	2,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn; 600 pairs turns.
Leon, A. & H., Bros. & Co.	15-19 Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, E.	2,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn, 1,200 pairs turns.
Lewy, M. T.....	Belsham Shoe Works, Morning Lane, Hackney, N.E.	3,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 400 pairs turns.
Minta, N.....	41 Crispin St., Spitalfields, E.	900 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Mindel & Co.....	14 Casson St., Whitechapel, E.	3,700 pairs women's McKay-sewn, 500 pairs turns.
Morris, E., & Son.....	30 Mile End Rd., E.	1,200 pairs McKay-sewn.
Pocock Bros.....	235 Southwark Bridge Rd., S. E.	2,300 pairs McKay-sewn and riveted, 72 pairs welted.
Lazarus, M., & Co.....	140-146 Cambridge Rd., Bethnal Green, N.E.	3,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Pohl, H. C.....	210 Mare St., Hackney, N. E.	1,500 pairs nurseries.
Pearl & Co.....	Jeddo Rd., Shepherds Bush, W.	400 pairs, all sorts.
Pickard, W.....	98 Amherst Rd., Dals-ton, N. E.	700 pairs McKay-sewn.
Piper & Delange.....	16 Shore Rd., Well St., Hackney, N. E.	1,500 pairs McKay-sewn, 350 pairs turns.
Petch & Co. (Ltd.)....	22-24 Cowper St., City Rd., E. C.	2,500 pairs turns.
Read, B. A.....	54 Well St., N. E.....	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 500 pairs turns.
Shea & Co.....	Havelock Works, Well St., Hackney, N. E.	Do.
Solomons, R.....	48 Brushfield St., E. C.	5,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Smith, R.....	60 Whitechapel Rd....	5,500 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Smith, S.....	22 Tuilerie St., Hackney Rd., N. E.	230 pairs women's and boys' McKay-sewn.
Sutorial (Ltd.).....	70-74 London Rd., S.E.	170 pairs, all sorts.
Steinhart, J., & Sons...	Essex St., Cambridge Rd., N. E.	2,500 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Weber, I., & Sons.....	23 Leman St., Aldersgate.	4,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Weber, E., & Sons.....	103, 105 West St., Cambridge Rd., Mile End, E.	3,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn, 1,500 pairs turns.
Whyll, P., & Sons.....	346-348 Bethnal Green Rd., N. E.	2,500 pairs McKay-sewn.
Warden & Thacker....	24 Forston St., Hox-ton, N.	1,800 pairs women's McKay-sewn and turns.
Weber Bros. & Phillips.	West Rd., Totten-ham, N.	9,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn, 7,000 pairs turns.
Young, G., & Co.....	230 Globe Rd., E.....	1,300 pairs girls' and women's McKay-sewn and riveted, 1,000 pairs nurseries.
Bolton, H.....	4 Westgate St., Mare St., N. E.	1,200 pairs men's canvas shoes, and 300 pairs girls' canvas shoes.
Davidge, C.....	Lansdowne Rd., N. E.	900 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
Cohen, A. & W.....	55 Handbury St., N.	700 pairs McKay-sewn.
Hyams, L.....	Bethnal Green Rd., N. E.	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 1,200 pairs turns.
Lehany, P.....	Mare St., N. E.....	450 pairs McKay-sewn, 400 pairs turns.
Katz, V.....	Hanbury St., E.....	3,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Pickard & Jones.....	Mentmon Terrace, N. E.	1,200 pairs children's McKay-sewn.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LONDON AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
CHESHAM (BUCKS.).		
Barnes, J., & Sons.....	71-79 Waterside.....	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Hayes, J., & Son.....	Bellingdon Rd.....	2,200 pairs men's McKay-sewn.
Jennings, Darwell.....	46-48 Church St.....	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Mitchell, T., & Sons.....	71 Church St.....	350 pairs McKay-sewn.
Newton, D.....	Townsend Rd.....	250 pairs McKay-sewn.
Newton, G. & R.....	.....	700 pairs McKay-sewn.
Quelch & Co.....	.....	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Tom & Co.....	.....	500 pairs McKay-sewn.
ST. ALBANS.		
Freshwater, J., & Co. (Ltd.).....	Grosvenor Rd.....	1,200 pairs McKay-sewn, 200 pairs welted, and 200 pairs turns.
Lee, E., & Son.....	.....	3,000 pairs women's McKay-sewn.
LEYTON.		
Green, H.....	Norlington Rd.....	5,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Martyn, A. G.....	Church Rd.....	Do.
Newall, W. H.....	Reliance Works, Beaumont Rd., High Rd.	4,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
MAIDSTONE.		
Randall, F. W., & Co..	"The Golden Boot" ..	300 pairs children's veldtschoen, 144 pairs children's McKay-sewn, and 700 pairs nurseries.

## ENGLAND—BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.

BRISTOL.		
Ashley, R. W., & Sons..	Portland Square.....	900 pairs women's light, 100 pairs heavy nailed.
Coe, Church & McPherson.	King Square.....	2,000 pairs women's and children's light.
Cridland & Rose.....	Dighton St.....	3,000 pairs women's light and army work.
Derham Bros. (Ltd.)...	Staple Hill.....	3,000 pairs women's and girls' light.
Flock & Sons.....	Portland Square.....	600 pairs women's light and heavy nailed.
Fussell, A., & Sons (Ltd.)	Kingswood Hill.....	1,000 pairs women's and men's light and nailed.
Headford, J., & Erwin..	Excelsior Boot Factory.	900 pairs women's and girls' best light.
Levi & Co.....	Pritchard St.....	1,000 pairs women's common light.
Mayo & Co.....	29 Portland Square.....	1,400 pairs women's light.
Nash, G., & Sons (Ltd.)	16 Portland Square.....	600 pairs women's light.
Orr & Pole.....	Brompton Place, Lower Ashley Rd.	500 pairs women's common.
Pratt, E. W., & Co.....	Kingswood Hill.....	5,000 pairs women's light and nailed.
Parsons & Co.....	Cliftonia Works, Gerish Aven, Whitehall.	2,000 pairs women's light.
Steadman, H., & Co....	Castle Green.....	3,000 pairs women's light.
KINGSWOOD.		
Bawn Bros.....	.....	600 pairs men's nailed.
Bees & Potter.....	Moravian Rd.....	4,000 pairs men's nailed.
Britton & Sons.....	.....	5,000 pairs heavy nailed.
Champion Boot Co.....	.....	2,000 pairs heavy nailed.
Furber, H.....	Downend Rd.....	1,500 pairs men's nailed.
Hoare & Douglas.....	.....	2,000 pairs men's heavy.
Johnson, A.....	Black Horse Rd.....	1,500 pairs men's nailed.
Jay Bros.....	.....	3,000 pairs men's nailed.
Lovell, A., & Co.....	Challenge Boot Works.	2,000 pairs heavy nailed.
Miles, T., & Co. (Ltd.)..	.....	800 pairs men's nailed.
Moon, A. F., & Co.....	.....	800 pairs men's nailed.
Pow, I., & Sons.....	.....	5,000 pairs men's nailed.
Rudge, W. S.....	Hopewell Hills.....	1,500 pairs men's nailed.
Saunders Bros.....	.....	5,000 pairs men's nailed.
Silverthorne & Child..	.....	1,000 pairs men's nailed.
Savery, H., & Co.....	.....	2,000 pairs men's nailed.
Wetton, J. W., & Co...	.....	1,000 pairs men's nailed.
OTHER PLACES.		
Ashman Bros.....	Paulton.....	1,500 pairs men's nailed.
Butler, W. G.....	do.....	2,000 pairs heavy nailed.
Bryant, Geo., & Son....	St. George.....	5,000 pairs heavy nailed.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—BRISTOL AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
OTHER PLACES—CON.		
Smith, R. C.....	Bryants Hill, St. George.	1,500 pairs men's nailed.
Clark, C. & J. (Ltd.)..	Street (Somerset).....	20,000 pairs women's and children's light.
Sadler & Lockhill Co. (Ltd.)	.....do.....	600 pairs women's light.
Cook, Geo.....	Anchor Works, Hanham.	1,500 pairs heavy nailed.
Empire Boot Manufacturing Co.	Waterloo Factory, Hanham.	2,000 pairs men's nailed.
Fry, S.....	High St., Oldlands.	4,000 pairs men's nailed.
Neads, E., & Co.....	North St., Oldlands.	1,500 pairs men's nailed.
Brain, T. W., & Co.....	North Common, Warmley.	4,000 pairs men's nailed.
Edwards, A., & Sons..	Midsomer Norton (near Bath).	4,000 pairs men's heavy.
Elston, J., & Sons.....	Crediton.....	1,200 pairs women's and men's medium.
Morgan Bros.....	Gwalia Works, Brynmawr.	1,600 pairs men's nailed.
Stevens, C. R.....	Avondale Boot Works, Chippenham.	800 pairs men's nailed.
Smith's Boot Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.).	Cathedral Works, Redruth.	3,000 pairs men's heavy.
Woodington, J. H.....	Clevedon.....	5,000 pairs men's nailed.

## ENGLAND—STAFFORD AND DISTRICT.

STAFFORD.		
Barton & Riley.....	St. Patrick's Place....	2,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 500 pairs welted.
Bostock, E., & Co. (Ltd.)	.....	6,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 3,000 pairs welted.
Dyche, James.....	Marsh St.....	400 pairs McKay-sewn, 100 pairs welted.
Hollin, D., & Co. (Ltd.)	Borough Works.....	2,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 500 pairs welted.
Johnson, S., & Son.....	North St.....	400 pairs McKay-sewn, 80 pairs welted.
Lloyd, Ebborn & Co.....	Royal Boot Factory....	500 pairs McKay-sewn, 200 pairs welted.
Mason & Marson (Ltd.)	.....	2,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 700 pairs welted.
Mottram & Sons.....	Marston Rd.....	600 pairs McKay-sewn, 80 pairs welted.
Peach, W. H., & Co. (Ltd.)	.....	500 pairs McKay-sewn, 400 pairs welted.
Riley, C. H., & Sons....	.....	600 pairs McKay-sewn, 400 pairs welted.
Scott, J., & Co.....	Marsh St.....	1,200 pairs McKay-sewn, 600 pairs welted.
Ward, R. J.....	36 Rowley St.....	700 pairs McKay-sewn, 300 pairs welted.
Ward, W., & Son.....	Stafford Works.....	1,500 pairs McKay sewn, 500 pairs welted.
BIRMINGHAM.		
Fitchett, G.....	Thorpe St.....	1,200 pairs all sorts.
Green, S.....	157½ Bromsgrove St....	800 pairs slippers.
Shillocock, W., & Co....	69 Newtown Row.....	1,000 pairs football boots, riveted and McKay-sewn.
Samuels, B.....	78 Hurst St.....	1,000 pairs slippers.
WOLVERHAMPTON.		
Baker, Jas., & Sons (Ltd.)	Cleveland Rd.....	4,600 pairs McKay-sewn, 400 pairs welted, and 2,000 pairs riveted.
Craddock Bros. (Ltd.)..	Powlett St.....	2,300 pairs McKay-sewn, 450 pairs welted.
Reed, G. & S.....	St. George's Parade....	900 pairs machine-sewn.
OTHER PLACES.		
Bostock, E., & Co. (Ltd.)	Stone (Staff.).....	2,500 pairs McKay-sewn, 2,500 pairs turns.
Stone Boot Manufacturers (Ltd.)	.....do.....	1,400 pairs McKay-sewn, 60 pairs welted, and 800 pairs veldtschoen.
Gilbert Bros.....	Nantwich.....	500 pairs McKay-sewn, 200 pairs welted.
Hobson, J.....	Barker St., Nantwich.	400 pairs McKay-sewn, 250 pairs welted.
Hampton Bros.....	Netherton (near Dudley).	700 pairs nailed work.
Macclesfield Shoe Co..	Sunderland St. Mills, Macclesfield.	6,500 pairs slippers.
Wynne, H.....	49 Tarvin St., Chester.	250 pairs turns.
Willis, J. F., (Ltd.)..	Worcester.....	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 1,200 pairs welted.
Drury, V.....	Bromsgrove.....	3,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 2,300 pairs nailed.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—NORWICH AND DISTRICT.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
NORWICH.		
Bowhill, Thos. ....	Bridewell Alley.....	2,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 1,000 pairs veldtschoen, 1,000 pairs machine turns, 2,000 pairs hand turns.
Breed, G. W. ....	13 Sussex St. ....	400 pairs machine-sewn, 300 pairs veldtschoen.
Chittock, A., & Co. ....	Eagle Shoe Works.....	1,000 pairs machine-sewn, 4,500 pairs machine turns, and 1,000 pairs veldtschoen.
Clarke, W. H. H. & Co. ....	Ten Bell Lane.....	3,000 pairs machine-sewn, 3,000 pairs veldtschoen.
Edwards, W., & Sons. ....	St. George's Plain.....	4,000 pairs machine-sewn, 4,000 pairs veldtschoen, 1,000 pairs machine turns, and 200 pairs hand turns.
Edwards & Holmes....	Esdelle Works.....	5,000 pairs machine-sewn, 3,000 pairs machine turns, and 4,000 pairs veldtschoen.
Gifford Bros. ....	Pipebruners Yard, St. Benedicts.....	700 pairs veldtschoen.
Howlett & White (Ltd.).	St. George's Plain.....	5,000 pairs machine-sewn, 4,000 pairs veldtschoen, 12,000 pairs machine turns, and 1,200 pairs welted.
Haldenstein, P., & Sons.	.....	3,500 pairs machine-sewn, 1,500 pairs machine turns, and 1,000 pairs veldtschoen.
Holmes Bros. ....	Starling Rd., Waterloo Rd.....	800 pairs machine-sewn, 1,200 pairs veldtschoen, and 2,000 pairs machine turns.
Harris, A., & Sons. ....	3 Calvert St. ....	1,000 pairs machine-sewn, 500 pairs veldtschoen, and 400 pairs machine turns.
Kirby, J. F. ....	65 Pitt St. ....	1,400 pairs machine-sewn.
Lee & Nickalls.....	119a Magdalen St. ....	700 pairs veldtschoen.
Morgan Bros. ....	Lower Westwick St. ....	2,500 pairs machine-sewn, 80 pairs veldtschoen, and 3,500 pairs machine turns.
Sexton, H., & Sons (Ltd.).	St. Edmunds Mills....	6,500 pairs machine-sewn, 400 pairs veldtschoen, 6,000 pairs machine turns, and 600 pairs welted.
Southall, J., & Co. ....	Chrome Rd. ....	5,500 pairs machine-sewn, 4,000 pairs machine turns, 500 pairs welted, 2,000 pairs veldtschoen, 1,200 pairs hand turns.
Webster, W. C. ....	Muspole St. ....	1,500 pairs machine-sewn, 500 pairs machine turns, and 1,200 pairs veldtschoen.
Hale Bros. ....	Lower Westwick St. ....	1,000 pairs machine-sewn, 3,000 pairs hand turns, and 1,500 pairs veldtschoen.
Ramsbottom Bros. ....	Calvert St. ....	400 pairs machine-sewn, 1,000 pairs machine turns, and 800 pairs veldtschoen.
Whiteman & Ramsbottom.	Fishergate.....	100 pairs machine-sewn, 700 pairs machine turns, and 1,000 pairs veldtschoen.
Seppings & Co. ....	Cowgate St. ....	200 pairs machine-sewn and 600 pairs veldtschoen.
IPSWICH.		
Britten & Son.....	Crown Works.....	400 pairs machine-sewn and 400 pairs machine turns.
Segger, F. R. ....	Woodbridge Rd.....	500 pairs machine-sewn, 300 pairs veldtschoen, and 200 pairs machine turns.
Underwood & Son.....	.....	100 pairs machine-sewn and 300 pairs riveted.
COLCHESTER.		
Potter & Fisher.....	Priory St. Works.....	450 pairs machine-sewn and few pairs welted.

## ENGLAND—KETTERING AND DISTRICT.

KETTERING.		
Allen & Caswell.....	Stamford Rd. ....	1,200 pairs all grades.
Bird, T., & Sons.....	.....	4,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Bryan & Son.....	Nelson Works.....	1,500 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Cattell, Geo. ....	Avenue Works.....	2,500 pairs screwed and stitched.
Chapman, H. J. ....	Progressive Works, Lower St.....	1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Chater & Son.....	King St. Works.....	1,200 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Coe Bros. ....	Old Netting Lane.....	1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
East, Chas. ....	Britannia Works.....	4,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Foster Bros. (Ltd.).	Gladstone St.....	2,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Gamble, S. E., & Sons.	Rothwell.....	4,000 pairs welted.
Gravestock & Wright.	Tresham Works.....	4,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Humphrey, F. ....	.....	1,400 pairs machine-sewn.
Hales, T. ....	Avondale Rd.....	1,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Hulett, A. C. ....	William St.....	1,200 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
James & Curtis.....	Bell Works, Victoria St.....	1,500 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Kettering Cooperative Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Society.	Havelock Works.....	2,000 pairs machine-sewn, common.
Kettering Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.).	Albert St.....	8,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Loasby & Miller.....	Newland St.....	2,500 pairs machine-sewn.
Loake Bros. (Ltd.).	Unique Boot Factory.	4,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—KETTERING AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
KETTERING—contd.		
Mumford & Co.	Nelson St.	1,500 pairs machine-sewn.
Mobbs Bros.	Northall St.	1,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Nichols, W., & Son.	Regent St.	2,000 pairs army shoes.
Poulton, G. W.	Stamford Rd.	1,400 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Rice & Co.	Gordon Works.	2,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Spence, E., & Co.	Cobden Works.	800 pairs machine-sewn.
Smith, Sheffield & Foster.	Premier Works.	6,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted, good grade.
Thompson, M.	Carrington St.	1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Timpson, W.	5 Market St.	3,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Timpson, Bird & Smith	York Rd.	4,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Wright Bros.	Havelock St.	2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Wright, H., & Son.	Regent St.	3,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Wilson & Watson.	Avondale Works, Connaught St.	Do.
Wright, F., & Co.	Carey St.	4,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Union Cooperative Society.	Regent St.	600 pairs machine-sewn.
RUSHDEN.		
Allebone, A.	Wellingborough Rd.	1,500 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Bull, C. & Co.		1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Cave, J., & Sons (Ltd.).		6,500 pairs machine-sewn, 1,000 pairs welted.
Childs, C.	2 Crabb St.	600 pairs machine-sewn.
Claridge, W.		2,400 pairs youths' machine-sewn.
Claridge, E., & Sons (Ltd.).		2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Cooperative Wholesale Society (Ltd.).		5,000-6,000 pairs machine-sewn and screwed.
Crick & Patenall.		2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Cunnington Bros.		2,200 pairs machine-sewn, 144 pairs welted.
Darlow & West.		1,200 pairs machine-sewn, 200 pairs welted.
Denton, B., & Sons.		1,500-1,800 pairs machine-sewn.
Groome, A., & Sons.		2,000 pairs machine-sewn and screwed.
Horrell, C. W.	Moore Rd.	4,000 pairs machine-sewn, 400 pairs welted.
Hyde, J. (Ltd.).		5,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Jagues & Clark.		6,000 pairs machine-sewn, 200 pairs welted.
Knight, F.	Park Rd.	2,000 pairs machine-sewn, 400 pairs welted.
Knight, J.	25-27 Victoria Rd.	2,600 pairs machine-sewn, 100 pairs welted.
Knight & Lawrence.	Manton Rd.	2,500 pairs machine-sewn.
Ladds, B.	Moor Rd.	1,200-1,500 pairs machine-sewn, 100 pairs welted.
Nurriah, Pallett & Co.	Shirley Park.	3,000 pairs machine-sewn, 400-500 pairs welted.
Robinson Bros.		2,000-2,500 pairs machine-sewn, 500 pairs welted.
Selwood, S., & Co.	Harborough Rd.	3,000-4,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Sargent, W., & Co.		1,200-1,250 pairs machine-sewn, 200 pairs welted.
Sanders & Sanders.		1,500 pairs machine-sewn, 160 pairs welted.
Sargent, A., & Sons.	John St.	750 pairs machine-sewn.
Skeeles & Co.		1,200-1,400 pairs machine-sewn.
DESBOROUGH.		
Bosworth Bros. & Co.	Station Rd.	1,200 pairs men's and youths' common and medium.
Cheaney, J., & Son.		2,500 pairs men's and youths' common and medium.
Desborough Cooperative Society (Ltd.), I. & U. Works.		1,200 pairs men's and youths' machine-sewn, and 200 pairs welted.
Desborough Shoe Co. (Ltd.).	Queen St.	2,000 pairs men's and youths' machine-sewn.
Riley, B.		3,500 pairs men's and youths' common and medium, and 500 pairs welted.
Toone, B., & Co.		6,000 pairs women's machine-sewn, screwed, and pegged
WELLINGBOROUGH.		
Austin, L.	Wollaston.	5,000-6,000 pairs machine-sewn and screwed.
Poster, C. F., & Sons.	George St. Factory.	1,500 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Gilbert, W. S.	Providence Buildings.	1,400 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Glover Bros.	Grant Rd.	2,000 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Hawkins, W., & Co.	Arthur St.	1,200 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Midland Boot Manufacturers (Ltd.).	Blandford Works.	800 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Northamptonshire Prod. Society.	Wollaston.	About 1,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Phillips Bros.	do.	1,500-2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Pitts, E. J.	High St., Wollaston.	1,500 pairs machine-sewn.
Page, F. W., & Co.	Guvnor Works, Palk Rd.	3,000 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Partridge, A. W.	Wollaston.	800-1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Rudlen, R., & Co. (Ltd.).	Mill Rd.	2,200 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—KETTERING AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
	WELLINGBOROUGH—continued.	
Shelton, W., & Sons...	Wollaston.....	500 pairs machine-sewn.
Sharman & Ekins.....	.....	1,000 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Stanley Boot Co. ....	.....	Do.
Sudborough Bros.....	National Works, Oxford St. ....	2,000 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Tomlin, J., & Sons (Ltd.) ..	.....	1,500 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Walker Bros.....	Mill Rd. ....	4,000 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Wellingboro Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society (Ltd.) ..	Herriott's Lane.....	1,500 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
Forscutt, Z., & Sons...	Arthur St., Northampton Rd. ....	1,000 pairs mixed men's and youths' medium.
	ROTHWELL.	
Avalon Boot Manufacturers (Ltd.) ..	Littlewood St. ....	3,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted medium.
Butlin, J. T., & Son....	.....	2,000 pairs machine-sewn; few welted, heavy grades.
Chamberlain, C. W. ....	.....	2,000 pairs machine-sewn, screwed, and a few welted.
Rothwell Boot and Shoe Co. ....	Stanley Works.....	2,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Sarjeant & Co. (Ltd.) ..	Crispin Works.....	1,500 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
	BURTON LATIMER.	
Buckby Bros.....	Alexandra Works.....	1,500 pairs men's and youths' common to medium.
Whitney & Westley...	Latimer Works.....	6,000 pairs men's and youths' common to medium.
	FINEDON.	
Bailey, A., & Son.....	.....	2,000 pairs common army bluchers (welted and machine-sewn).
Cooperative Boot and Shoe Society.	Obelisk Hill.....	1,000 pairs common army and navy (welted and machine-sewn).
Fox, J. H.....	Rock Works.....	800 pairs common army bluchers.
Minney, A. W.....	Tower Works.....	1,500 pairs common army bluchers.
Nutt, A., & Co. (Ltd.) ..	.....	1,800 pairs common army bluchers.
	RAUNDS.	
Adams Bros.....	.....	About 5,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Coggins, R., & Sons (Ltd.) ..	Nene Works.....	1,200–1,500 pairs machine-sewn and screwed.
Horrell, J., & Sons.....	.....	1,200–1,500 pairs machine-sewn.
Lawrence, W.....	.....	500 pairs machine-sewn.
Neal & Gates.....	.....	About 2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Nicholls, C. E.....	Midland Works.....	About 1,200 pairs machine-sewn.
St. Crispins Prod. Society.	.....	1,500–2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Smiths, O.....	.....	1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Tebbutt & Hall Bros...	Coleman St.....	Do.
	IRTHLINGBOROUGH.	
Horn, J. P., & Sons....	.....	2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Lilley, T.....	.....	2,000 pairs machine-sewn, 160 pairs welted.
Perkins & Bird.....	.....	1,100 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Shortland, J.....	Express Boot Works.....	6,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Spencer, J., & Co. (Ltd.) ..	.....	2,500 pairs machine-sewn, 200 pairs welted.
	BOZEAT.	
Drage, John, & Son....	.....	1,200 pairs machine-sewn and screwed, common.
Taylor, J. H.....	.....	700 pairs machine-sewn and screwed, common.
	HIGHAM FERRERS.	
Parker, C.....	.....	6,000 pairs machine-sewn, 1,000 pairs welted.
Patenall, T.....	.....	500 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Wright, A. E.....	.....	1,400–1,500 pairs machine-sewn, 144 pairs welted.
	OTHER PLACES.	
Coles Boot Co.....	Burton Latimer.....	1,000 pairs men's and youths' machine-sewn, medium.
Denton & Cheaney.....	.....do.....	800 pairs men's and youths' machine-sewn, mixed.
Hodges, H.....	High St., Finedon.....	700 pairs common army bluchers.
Hawthorne, J. T.....	Finedon.....	1,200 pairs common army bluchers.
Knight, G.....	.....do.....	500 pairs common army bluchers.
Sudborough & Eady...	Burton Latimer.....	3,000 pairs men's and youths' machine-sewn, common to medium.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—NORTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
NORTHAMPTON.		
Allinson & Co.	Earl St.	500 pairs welted, 600 pairs machine-sewn.
Arnold, A. & W.	St. Giles Terrace	4,000 pairs welted.
Arnold Bros. & Co.	Henry St.	4,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Beale & Co.	St. Michaels Rd.	500-600 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Bostock, F.	Victoria St.	3,000 pairs machine-sewn and 4,000 welted.
Branch, John (Ltd.).	Henry St.	900 pairs machine-sewn and 1,500 pairs welted.
Branch, J., & Sons (Ltd.).	Kingsthorpe	3,000 pairs welted and 2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Bridgewater & Co.	Defiance Boot Factory, Victoria Rd.	300-400 pairs welted and machine-sewn.
Broad Street Co. (Ltd.).	St. Michaels Rd.	300 pairs welted and machine-sewn.
Chapman Bros.	Duke St.	600 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Church & Co.	Harlestone Rd.	3,500 pairs welted, 450 turns, 1,000 pairs machine sewn.
Collier, S. (Ltd.).	St. Giles St.	2,500-3,000 pairs welted and machine-sewn.
Crick & Co.	Perry St.	800 pairs machine-sewn, 1,200 pairs welted.
Crockett & Jones.		8,000 welted, 4,000 pairs machine-sewn, and 180 pairs hand-sewn.
Dawson, J., & Sons.	Overstone Rd.	1,800 pairs welted, 700 turns, 1,500 pairs machine-sewn.
Eales & Son.	Carey St.	500-600 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Gainsford, J. H., & Co.	Hood St.	700-800 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Gibbs, G., & Co.	Cyril St.	700 pairs welted and machine-sewn.
Holmes, J.	Ramblert Works, Clarke Rd.	Do.
Hornby & West.	Overstone Rd.	500 pairs welted and 1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Hawkins, G. T.	Waukerz Boot Factory.	6,000 pairs welted, 250 pairs machine-sewn.
Lewis, C. & E.	St. James End	16,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Lee, A.	Kingsthorpe	2,400 pairs welted, 1,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Marks, W. J.	Regent St.	300 pairs machine-sewn.
Morris Bros.	Wycliffe Rd.	1,600 pairs welted, 500 pairs machine-sewn.
Manfield & Sons.		6,000 pairs welted, 3,000 pairs machine-sewn, 1,500 turns and hand-sewn.
Mounts Factory Co.		700 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Morton, G. & W.	Perfecta Factory, Adnitt Rd.	1,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Marlow, A. E.	St. James Works.	4,000 pairs welted, 3,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Marlow, J., & Sons (Ltd.).	St. Georges St.	6,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Oakeshott & Finmore.	Talbot Rd.	2,000 pairs welted, 1,000-1,500 pairs machine-sewn.
Panther, F. W.	Barry Rd.	200 pairs welted and 880 pairs machine-sewn.
Pollard & Son.	St. Michaels Rd.	700 pairs welted and machine-sewn.
Padmore & Barnes (Ltd.).	Moccasin Works.	4,000 pairs welted, 2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Robinson, J.	Spencer Factory.	3,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Randall, H. E. (Ltd.).	Ladys Lane.	2,000 pairs welted, 190 pairs hand-sewn.
Roe, J., & G. H.	Free School St.	1,400 pairs welted and 600 pairs machine-sewn.
Read, J., & W.	Billington St.	900-1,000 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Sears, J., & Co.	Trueform Boot Factory.	9,500 pairs welted, 2,000 pairs machine-sewn.
Swan, G.	Brockton St.	2,500 pairs welted, 1,800 pairs machine-sewn.
Sharman, H., & Son.	Shakespeare St.	800 pairs machine-sewn and 2,400 pairs welted.
Singlehurst & Gulliver.	Kingsley Park.	900 pairs welted, 200 pairs machine-sewn.
Stead & Simpson.	Ash St.	
Stevens, W. B., & Co.	St. Andrews St.	600 pairs welted, 400 pairs machine-sewn.
Tebbutt, G. M., & Sons.	Clare St.	1,000 pairs welted, 400 pairs machine-sewn, 600 turns and hand-sewn.
Tysoe, Green & Co.	7 and 9 Burns St.	500 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Tompkins & Son.	Pytchley St.	300 pairs nurseries, and 100 pairs men's machine-sewn.
Tebbutt, F. T., & Co.	Nobility Boot Factory	800 pairs machine-sewn and welted.
Taylor, R., & Son.	Victoria Shoe Factory, Kettering Rd.	1,300 pairs welted and machine-sewn.
White, C. W., & Co.	Bath St.	300 pairs machine-sewn.
EARLS BARTON.		
Allebone, A.		600 pairs hand-welted and machine-sewn.
Barker, A., & Sons.		1,500 pairs machine-sewn and 700-800 pairs welted.
Brookes, W. J.	Cambria Boot Factory	500-600 pairs machine-sewn and fair-stitched.
Dunkley, A. W.	London End.	250 pairs machine-sewn.
Dunkley, C., & Son (Ltd.).	Earls Barton.	100 pairs welted and 1,900 pairs machine-sewn.
Knight, E.	do.	1,200 pairs machine-sewn.
White & Co.	Progress Works.	3,000 pairs machine-sewn, 120 pairs welted.
Ward & Sheffield.		600 pairs machine-sewn, screwed, and fair-stitched.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—NORTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
OLNEY.		
Cowley, S., & Co.....	.....	1,500 pairs machine-sewn and riveted.
Hinde & Mann.....	Cowper Factory.....	5,400 pairs machine-sewn and fair-stitched, and 600 pairs welted.
Johnson, T.....	.....	400 pairs machine-sewn and screwed.
DAVENTRY.		
Mountain, F. W., & Daniels.....	1 Waterloo.....	1,900 pairs machine-stitched.
Rodhouse, C., & Son.....	38 Oxford St.....	3,000 pairs machine-stitched.
Stead & Simpson (Ltd.).	.....	4,000 pairs machine-sewn, 900 pairs welted.
LONG BUCKBY.		
Cook, F.....	South Place Shoe Works.	2,500 pairs welted, 250 pairs hand-sewn, 70-80 pairs machine-sewn.

## SCOTLAND.

G. B. Croall.....	James St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.	400 pairs welted and McKay-sewn.
R. & J. Dick (Ltd.)...	Greenhead Works, Glasgow.	1,800 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
Fletcher & Glass.....	146 London St., Glasgow.	900 pairs McKay-sewn slippers.
S. Gallery & Sons.....	28 Landressey St., Glasgow.	6,000 pairs McKay-sewn.
Scottish Cooperative Society (Ltd.)	Shieldhall, Govan, Glasgow.	3,000 pairs welted, 9,000 pairs McKay-sewn, 3,000 riveted and screwed.
A. L. Scott & Son.....	96 David St., Glasgow.	1,500 pairs welted, 200 McKay-sewn.
A. Strachan & Co.....	177 Reid St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.	400 pairs McKay-sewn slippers.
J. & H. Dick.....	Ladyland Shoe Factory, Maybole.	150 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
R. Crawford.....	Maybole.....	3,500 pairs, riveted and Standard-screwed.
J. Lees & Co.....	Townend Shoe Factory, Maybole.	100 pairs welted, 2,000 pairs McKay-sewn, and 2,000 pairs riveted and screwed.
Saxone Shoe Co.....	Titchfield Factory, Kilmarnock.	5,000 pairs men's high-class welted.
A. Cuthbert & Son....	Newton Leather Works, Ayr.	1,000 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
A. Lees.....	St. Crispin's Works, Ayr.	200 pairs McKay-sewn and 1,400 pairs riveted and screwed.
Allan Bros.....	Watson Crescent, Edinburgh.	900 pairs principally welted.
W. G. Craig.....	193 George St., Aberdeen.	250 pairs riveted and Standard-screwed.
L. Morrison.....	Spey Boot Works, Aberdeen.	150 pairs welted, 300 pairs McKay-sewn.
J. Angus.....	Aberdeen.....	100 pairs Standard-screwed.
R. Eadie & Son.....	Blackford.....	200 pairs Standard-screwed.
J. M. Taylor.....	do.....	1,000 pairs Standard-screwed and McKay-sewn.
S. Fairweather & Sons..	Abbey Works, Arbroath.	1,500 pairs welted, 1,500 pairs McKay-sewn, 600 pairs riveted and screwed.
C. Grant.....	Arbroath.....	400 pairs welted and 1,000 pairs riveted and screwed.
Forres Boot Manufacturing Co.	Forres.....	350 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
A. M. Meek & Sons....	162 High St., Linlithgow.	400 pairs Standard-screwed.
A. Morrison & Sons....	Linlithgow.....	700 pairs Standard-screwed and riveted.
J. Muil & Sons.....	Primrose Shoe Works, Leith.	700 pairs Standard-screwed and McKay-sewn.
Scroggle Bros.....	Dalhousie Leather Works, Carnoustie.	300 pairs welted, 600 pairs McKay-sewn, 400 riveted and screwed.
J. Winter & Sons.....	Carnoustie.....	700 pairs welted, 100 pairs McKay-sewn, 200 riveted and screwed.
Maclaren Bros.....	Ellon Bank Works, Ellon.	300 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
J. Watson.....	Strathelyde Boot Factory, Carlisle.	1,800 pairs McKay sewn and Standard-screwed.
W. & J. Young.....	Laurieston, Falkirk....	800 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
A. T. Hogg.....	Strathmiglo, Fife.....	120 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
Arnott & Son.....	Huntly.....	600 pairs McKay-sewn and Standard-screwed.
Russell & Sons.....	Portsoy.....	300 pairs Standard-screwed.
P. Irvine.....	Keith.....	150 pairs Standard-screwed.
Kellie & Co.....	Kilmaurs.....	700 pairs welted, 1,500 pairs riveted and screwed.

*Boot and shoe manufacturers—Continued.*

## IRELAND.

Names of firms.	Address.	Weekly production and class of work.
R. Beverland.....	70 Bridge End, Belfast.	300 pairs screwed, nailed, and pegged.
Williamson Bros. (Ltd.)	46 Royal Ave., Belfast.	700 pairs screwed, nailed, and pegged, and 100 pairs welted.
J. Winstanley.....	Irish Boot Factory, Dublin.	2,250 pairs screwed, nailed, and pegged, and 250 pairs welted.
Herne & Cahill.....	15 Broad St., Waterford.	100 pairs welted and 900 pairs nailed and McKay-sewn.
Lee Boot Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.).	Cork.....	300 pairs welted, 3,200 pairs nailed, screwed, McKay-sewn, and pegged.
J. E. Marlyn.....	Carrigan North, Sligo.	100 pairs nailed, and pegged.
William Clark.....	High St., Ballymena..	600 pairs nailed, pegged, and screwed.
M. Governey.....	Catherlogh Castle Boot Factory, Carlow.	1,100 pairs nailed, pegged, and screwed.
J. Harper.....	Fountain Hill Tannery, Londonderry.	500 pairs nailed, pegged, and screwed.

## HEAVY-LEATHER TANNERS.

## ENGLAND—LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, AND DISTRICT.

Names of firms.	Address.	Description of trade.
City Tannery (Ltd.).....	31 Blackstock St., Liverpool....	Sole-leather tanners.
Pitts, George, & Sons (Ltd.).....	Kirkdale, Liverpool....	Do.
J. Shakerly & Co.....	Bevington Bush, Liverpool....	Do.
Vauxhall Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool....	Do.
British Leather Co. (Ltd.).....	Trammere, Birkenhead.....	Dressing and split-hide tanners and curriers.
Robert Mellor (Ltd.).....	Failsworth, Manchester.....	Sole-leather tanner.
S. Yarwood & Son (Ltd.).....	Miles Platting, Manchester.....	Tanners and curriers.
John H. Fleming & Co. (Ltd.).....	Fennel St., Warrington.....	Sole-leather and butts tanner.
Grappenhall Tannery Co. (Ltd.).....	Grappenhall, Warrington.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Guest Bros. (Ltd.).....	Winwick St., Warrington.....	Do.
J. Hutchings.....	Howley Tannery, Warrington.....	Do.
William Mortimer & Co. (Ltd.).....	Orford Tannery, Warrington.....	Sole-leather and rough-strap butt tanners.
Penketh Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Penketh, Warrington.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Randall Bros. (Ltd.).....	Tanners Lane, Warrington.....	Do.
Wm. Reynolds & Co. (Ltd.).....	Mersey, Warrington.....	Do.
Union Tanneries (Ltd.).....	Holmesfield Tannery, Warrington.	Do.
Vernon Street Tanning Co.....	Vernon St., Warrington.....	Do.
A. Waring & Co. (Ltd.).....	Winwick St., Warrington.....	Tanners and tanners' waste merchants.
Warrington Tanning Co.....	Mersey St., Warrington.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Astmoor Tanning Co.....	Astmoor Tannery, Runcorn.....	Do.
Highfield Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Runcorn.....	Do.
John Ockleston & Son.....	do.....	Tanners and curriers.
Bootle Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Litherland Rd., Bootles.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Northern Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Hawthorne Rd., Bootles.....	Do.
Liverpool Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Litherland.....	Do.
Walker (Ltd.).....	do.....	Do.
Parkinsons, Latchford (Ltd.).....	Latchford.....	Do.
Silvanus Reynolds & Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	Do.
T. S. & D. Evans.....	Oswestry.....	Do.
Harvey & Sons (Ltd.).....	Peel Tannery, Bury.....	Tanners and curriers.
Hill Bros.....	Toss Island Works, York.....	Do.
Randall & Porter (Ltd.).....	Low Mill Tannery, Ulverston.....	Sole-leather tanners.
William Walker & Sons (Ltd.).....	Rosehill Tannery, Bolton.....	Sole-leather and strap-butt tanners.
William Walker.....	Whitehaven.....	Sole-leather tanner.
William Long & Son.....	Grappenhall.....	Do.
W. Story.....	Wigton, Cumberland.....	Sole-leather and strap-butt tanner.
J. Williamson & Son.....	The Tannery, Maryport.....	Strap butts, bends, and harness backs.

*Heavy-leather tanners—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Names of firms.	Address.	Description of trade.
Wm. Beckworth & Sons (Ltd.).....	Viaduct Tannery, Leeds.....	Tanners and curriers.
Joseph Conyers & Sons (Ltd.).....	Kirkstall, Leeds.....	Do.
Dixon Bros.....	Kirkstall Road, Leeds.....	Do.
William Paul (Ltd.).....	do.....	Do.
W. L. Jackson & Sons (Ltd.).....	Buslingthorpe, Leeds.....	Do.
J. J. Flitch & Son.....	do.....	Calf and sole-leather tanners.
J. S. Stocks & Co.....	do.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Harold Nicholls.....	Leeds.....	Do.
W. L. Ingle (Ltd.).....	Milshaw Works, Churwell, Leeds.	Tanners and curriers.
W. & H. Miers (Ltd.).....	Beeston, Leeds.....	Chrome calf and hide.
John White & Sons (Ltd.).....	Park Road Tannery, Bingley...	Tanners and curriers.
Thackray & Sons.....	Newlay.....	Do.
Thos. Holmes & Sons (Ltd.).....	Anlaby Road, Hull.....	Do.
Hodgson & Sons (Ltd.).....	Beverly.....	Do.
R. & F. Harrison.....	Stepney, Newcastle-on-Tyne...	Hide and sealskin tanners.

## ENGLAND—LONDON AND DISTRICT.

John Dixon Sons & Taylor.....	Market St., Bermondsey, London.	Dressing leather.
Edwin Ellis & Co. (Ltd.).....	Herney Lane, Bermondsey, London.	Sole-leather tanners.
Palmer, Oastler & Co. (Ltd.).....	Market St., Bermondsey, London.	Do.
M. Cozens & Sons.....	Walsall.....	Tanners and curriers.
E. T. Holden & Son.....	do.....	Do.
Oak Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Handford, Greateorex & Co. (Ltd.)...	do.....	Tanners and curriers.
Stokes & Co.....	Hatherton St., Walsall.....	Sole leather and dressing leather.
William Beacall.....	Severn Tannery, Bewdley.....	Sole-leather tannery.
J. J. Williamson & Sons.....	St. Mildred's Tannery, Canterbury.	Sole and calf leather tanners.
T. & H. Wilks.....	The Tannery, Kingston.....	Sole-leather tanners.
A. M. Dorman & Co.....	Maidstone.....	Do.
G. Muscott & Son.....	South Yardley.....	Do.
Hepburn & Co. (Ltd.).....	Priory Works, Dartford.....	Do.
Thomas Rea & Sons.....	Godalming, Surrey.....	Do.
Samuel Scott & Co.....	Strafford.....	Do.
E. & A. Sharland.....	Fareham, Hants.....	Do.
W. & H. J. Turner (Ltd.).....	Bramford Rd., Ipswich.....	Sole leather, harness, and dressing leather.
J. Whitmore & Son.....	Waveney Tannery, Beccles, Suffolk.	Sole-leather tanners.
Whitmores (Ltd.).....	Eden Bridge, Kent.....	Do.
T. Day & Co.....	Kenilworth, Warwickshire.....	Do.

## ENGLAND—BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND.

J. Cox & Co.....	Bedminster, Bristol.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Densham & Sons (Ltd.).....	Redcross St., Bristol.....	Do.
P. & S. Evans & Co. (Ltd.).....	Avondale, Bristol.....	Do.
Hassell & Cogan.....	Pennywell Rd., Bristol.....	Dressing-hide tanners.
Hamlyn Bros.....	Buckfastleigh, Bristol.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Parker Bros. (Ltd.).....	Whitehouse St., Bristol.....	Do.
T. Ware & Sons (Ltd.).....	Clift House Tannery, Bristol.....	Do.
Western Tanning Co.....	Bedminster, Bristol.....	Do.
Sellwood Bros.....	East View, Cullompton.....	Do.
Jas. Cock & Sons.....	Shrewsbury.....	Do.
J. Siderfin & Co.....	Minehead.....	Do.
Tremlett Bros.....	Exeter.....	Do.
J. Vicary & Sons.....	Newton Abbot.....	Do.

## SCOTLAND.

The Millar Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Lady Well Tannery, Maybole...	Sole and harness leather tanners.
James Ramsay & Co. (Ltd.).....	St. Cuthbert's Tannery, Maybole.	Do.
The Dumfries Tanning Co. (Ltd.)...	Shakespeare St., Dumfries.....	Sole-leather tanners.
The Eglinton Chrome Tanning Co. (Ltd.)...	8 Fairhill Rd., Glasgow.....	Sole-leather and belting tanners.
Alex. Hardie & Sons.....	232 High St., Linlithgow.....	Sole-leather and dressing-leather tanners.
J. B. Thomas & Co.....	Rivalds Green, Linlithgow.....	Sole-leather and harness-leather tanners.
John Muir & Sons.....	Bath Lane, Beith.....	Pigskin and dressing-leather tanners.
E. T. Holden & Son.....	Bathwell Tannery, Beith.....	Do.

*Heavy-leather tanners—Continued.*

## SCOTLAND—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Description of trade.
W. J. & H. Lang.....	Whitehead Tannery, Paisley...	Sole-leather and dressing-leather tanners.
R. & H. Baird.....	Falkirk.....	Do.
D. Callender & Sons.....	Bonnington Tannery, Leith.....	Sole-leather tanners.
The Gryffe Tannery Co.....	Bridge of Weir.....	Pigskin and dressing-leather tanners.
George Honeyman & Sons.....	Strathmore Tannery, Coupar Angus.	Sole and harness leather tanners.
The Beaver Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Beaverbank, Edinburgh.....	Sole-leather tanners.
Thomas Lyon & Son.....	Millgate Tanworks, Arbroath...	Do.

## IRELAND.

John Atkins.....	Dunmanway, County Cork.....	Harness-leather tanner.
Peter Cullen.....	Ballytore.....	Harness and sole leather tanner.
R. Crean.....	Clonmel.....	Do.
Dunn Bros.....	Watercourse Road, Cork.....	Sole-leather tanners.
E. O'Callaghan & Son.....	City Tannery, Limerick.....	Sole and harness leather tanners.
Thomas Jones & Co.....	New Ross.....	Do.
James Harper.....	Fountain Hill Tannery, Londonderry.	Harness-leather tanner.
M. Hardy & Son.....	Richill, County Armagh.....	Do.
John Ryan, sr.....	Church St., Thomastown.....	Do.
Ryan & Son.....	Thomastown.....	Do.
Williamson Bros. (Ltd.).....	46 Royal Ave., Belfast.....	Do.

## LIGHT LEATHER TANNERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

## ENGLAND.

Names of firms.	Address.	Description of trade.
J. Beach & Sons (Ltd.).....	53 Bermondsey St., London....	Chamois-leather dressers.
Beyningtons & Sons.....	St. Thomas St., London.....	Tanners and manufacturers.
F. Braybrooks & Co. (Ltd.).....	Tyers Gateway, London.....	Leather manufacturers.
J. S. Deed & Sons (Ltd.).....	91 New Oxford St., London....	Do.
Dunn Bros.....	Tanner St., London.....	Do.
East, Kinsey & East.....	Bermondsey St., London.....	Do.
Richard Fawsitt.....	Tower Bridge Rd., London....	Chrome leather and glazed calf manufacturer.
J. Garner & Sons.....	The Grange, Bermondsey, London.	Skiver and fancy leather manufacturers.
G. Gibbs & Sons.....	29 St. Brides St., London.....	Fancy leather dressers.
Nickerson Bros.....	99 Worship St., London.....	Morocco, roan, skivers, and fancy leathers.
R. & J. Pullman (Ltd.).....	17 Greek St., Soho, London....	Leather dressers.
Tebbutt Bros.....	40 St. Thomas St., London.....	Leather manufacturers.
G. Whichelow.....	82 Tanner St., London.....	Tanner and glazed kid manufacturer.
British Chrome Tanning Co. (Ltd.)..	St. Andrews Tannery, Northampton.	Skiver-leather tanners.
J. Collier & Co.....	Dunster St., Northampton.....	Leather manufacturers.
W. E. & J. Pebody (Ltd.).....	Lower Mounts, Northampton...	Chrome tanners and manufacturers.
Pettit & Sons.....	Monks Pond St., Northampton...	Chrome tanners and fancy leather manufacturers.
Horsefield, Son & Mackrell Bros. (Ltd.)..	Meanwood Rd., Leeds.....	Fancy leather manufacturers.
J. J. Flitch & Son.....	Buslingthorpe, Leeds.....	Calf tanner and fancy leather manufacturer.
J. S. Stocks & Co.....	do.....	Fancy leather manufacturers.
W. & H. Miers (Ltd.).....	Beeston, Leeds.....	Chrome calf tanners and fancy leather dressers.
Wm. Lawson & Sons.....	Otley, Leeds.....	Leather manufacturers.
T. Bayley & Co. (Ltd.).....	Lenton, Nottingham.....	Leather dressers.
Turney Bros. (Ltd.).....	Trent Bridge Leather Works, Nottingham.	Sheep and fancy leather manufacturers.
Wade & Co.....	Whitmoor, Nottingham.....	Chrome, chamois, crust, and finished skivers.
W. H. Staynes & Smith.....	Frog Island Tannery, Leicester..	Real and mock buck and doe, chamois, and lamb.
A. G. Jones & Co. (Ltd.).....	Slack Lane, Derby.....	Splits, fleshes, roans, and chamois.
W. & J. Richardson.....	Eagle Leather Works, Derby.....	Tanners and curriers.
Amos Davies.....	Audenshaw, near Manchester...	Hat-leather dresser.
Robert Noblett.....	do.....	Tanner and leather dresser.

*Light leather tanners and manufacturers—Continued.*

## ENGLAND—Continued.

Names of firms.	Address.	Description of trade.
J. Ormerod & Sons (Ltd.).....	Castleton, near Manchester.....	Belting, roller skins, buffalo, and leather pickers.
W. & J. Sager.....	Ball Grove, Colne, Lancashire...	Splits, skivers, sheepskin, grains, fleashes, etc.
Saml. Smith & Sons.....	.....do.....	Grains, fleashes, roans, roller skins, and skivers.
J. & T. Beaven.....	Holt, Wilts.....	Fellmongers and leather dressers.
H. Beebee & Co.....	Park St., Walsall.....	Tanners, curriers, and leather manufacturers.
B. Cannon & Co. (Ltd.).....	Lincoln.....	Light leather manufacturers.
Charles Case & Son.....	Frome, Somerset.....	Chrome glazed kid manufacturers.
N. G. & M. Chapple.....	Torrington, Devon.....	Chamois and skiver dressers.
F. Cocker, jr. (Ltd.).....	Brinksway Leather Works, Stockport.	Hat leather manufacturers.
T. Ensor & Sons.....	Milbourne Port, Somerset.....	Leather dressers.
Percy E. Fisher.....	Godalming, Surrey.....	Light leather manufacturer.
J. Meredith, Jones & Sons (Ltd.).....	Cambrian Leather Works, Wrexham.	Light and roller leather manufacturers.
G. B. Moores.....	Gee Cross, Hyde.....	Chamois leather dresser.
E. & J. Richardson.....	Elswick Leather Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Fancy leather manufacturers.
G. W. Russell & Son.....	Hitchin, Herts.....	Fellmongers and leather manufacturers.
W. Ruttenau & Co.....	Good Hope Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Leather dressers.
A. & J. Shaw (Ltd.).....	Grantham.....	Splits, chamois, and fancy leather.
Wyvern Kid Co. (Ltd.).....	Banbury, Oxon.....	Chrome leather.
Ward & Co.....	Barbourne Leather Works, Worcester.	Chrome calf, glazed kid, and glove.

## SCOTLAND.

W. & J. Martin.....	63 Brunswick St., Glasgow.....	Chrome leather tanners and curriers.
Gryffe Tanning Co.....	Bridge of Weir, near Glasgow...	Leather dressers and curriers.
John Lees & Co.....	Lorne Tannery, Maybole.....	Pig, sheep, and calf tanners.
Harry Beebee & Co.....	Ayr.....	Pig and dressed leather.
J. Hewit & Sons.....	City Tanworks, Edinburgh.....	Goat, sheep, and calf tanners.
White, Burns & Co.....	Bonnington, Edinburgh.....	Sheepskin tanners.
Wm. Stephen, Sons & Co.....	Aretic Tannery, Dundee.....	Seal, porpoise, and whale tanners.
E. T. Holden & Son.....	Bathwell Tannery, Beith.....	Pigskin tanners and dressers.

## IRELAND.

Williamson Bros. (Ltd.).....	46 Royal Ave., Belfast.....	Upper leather tanners.
Jas. Harper.....	Fountain Hill Tannery, Londonderry.	Do.
Thomas Jones & Co.....	New Ross.....	Do.
John Ryan, sr.....	Church St., Thomastown.....	Do.
Ryan & Son.....	Thomastown.....	Do.
John Atkins.....	Dunmanway, County Cork.....	Do.
Jeremiah Morrissey.....	26 Watercourse Rd., Cork.....	Calf leather tanners.
Dennis Neenan.....	42 Great Britain St., Cork.....	Do.

## GLAZED KID MANUFACTURERS.

Name.	Address.
Ward & Co. (Ltd.).....	Worcester.
Charles Case & Sons.....	Frome.
British Chrome Tanning Co. (Ltd.).....	Northampton.
Charles F. Stead & Co. (Ltd.).....	Leeds.
East, Kinsey & East.....	Bermondsey, London.
J. Salomon & Co.....	Do.
London Chrome Tannery (Ltd.).....	Do.
Tebbutt Bros.....	Do.
George Whichelow.....	Do.
Wyvern Kid Co. (Ltd.).....	Warrington.