

Q. Is that in Boston?—A. Near Boston. The head office is in Boston, but there is some machinery built in Montreal. The principal parts are made in the States in large quantities and assembled here in much the same way as automobiles are.

Q. Are those machines bought or are they rented?—A. Some are bought outright, but most of them are on a royalty basis.

Q. You are paying a royalty to the American manufacturers?—A. Indirectly we are. We pay to Montreal, we do not pay to Boston. It goes indirectly to Boston, however. We are in the hands of this company.

Q. Then, how do you account for the styles being a year ahead?—A. I did not say a year. I said six months.

Q. How do you account for that?—A. I account for that because we are more American than we are Canadian. They make such enormous quantities of shoes. They have got what they call style men, and they are working all the time on styles, especially for women. Women want novelties all the time.

Q. And it takes about six months to get them here.—A. About six months.

Mr. LETELLIER: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid we are getting away from the subject.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am afraid we are, but I assume there is some connection.

*By Mr. Letellier:*

Q. Could you give us any suggestion as to the basis on which the government might establish family allowances?—A. Such a scheme could be devised, in my opinion, to work to the advantage of those with large families. To my mind, however, it has got to be general and not local, and it should be made to apply to all classes of industry, not particularly to shoes or cottons. It should also apply to farmers. As you know, the sales tax at first was not very popular. Everybody has got to buy some commodity or another, and the sales tax is one that touches every consumer. It has been gradually reduced from six per cent to two per cent.

*By Mr. Woodsworth:*

Q. Does not that very tax bear the heaviest on the poor families?—A. Exactly. That is what I am coming to. As I say, the man with a large family should be rewarded for that. The farmer and the labourer, it makes no difference what class of industry it is to which a man belongs, should be rewarded for having a large family. It is for the good of a country as a whole. The Compensation Act of the province of Quebec, which is in force now, tends to act against the man with a large family. If an accident happens in a factory the compensation is applied on the number of children that the man has got to support. If a man is married, and has a family, his indemnity is larger than if he were single, so it means that the manufacturer would be more prone to employ those who have no families in order to reduce his premiums.

*By Mr. St-Père:*

Q. He takes less chance?—A. Yes, he takes less chance. Probably you have an Act in Ontario that is similar.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: They have a Compensation Act but it does not work in that way.

The WITNESS: Of course, the Quebec government never thought of that aspect of it, but, as I say, if a manufacturer knows that he would have more risk with a man having a family of five, six or seven if an accident should happen, if he knows that his indemnity will be increased considerably over