

29.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Value of Products, with Totals and Average Values of Products in each Class, for Canada, 1929, 1939, 1943 and 1944.

Group of Gross Values	1929 ¹			1939 ²		
	Estab- lishments	Total Production	Average per Estab- lishment	Estab- lishments	Total Production	Average per Estab- lishment
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	14,024	106,735,470	7,611	15,623	120,903,054	7,738
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000....	2,802	99,529,725	35,521	2,803	99,558,383	35,519
50,000 " 100,000....	2,209	156,308,744	70,760	2,215	156,410,769	70,614
100,000 " 200,000....	1,688	237,532,492	140,718	1,584	225,582,130	142,413
200,000 " 500,000....	1,519	504,218,217	331,941	1,285	390,626,844	303,990
500,000 " 1,000,000....	636	443,597,677	697,481	689	466,441,130	676,983
1,000,000 " 5,000,000....	601	1,217,866,089	2,026,400	520	1,091,293,939	2,098,642
5,000,000 and over.....	118	1,298,198,865	11,001,685	81	923,724,311	11,404,004
Totals and Averages.....	23,597	4,063,987,279	172,225	24,800	3,474,540,560	140,102
	1943			1944		
Under \$25,000.....	13,954	124,794,223	8,943	13,942	128,782,147	9,237
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000....	3,781	135,438,061	35,821	4,011	143,023,914	35,658
50,000 " 100,000....	3,216	228,807,450	71,147	3,442	245,273,500	71,259
100,000 " 200,000....	2,390	341,815,362	143,019	2,513	355,235,489	141,359
200,000 " 500,000....	2,108	664,348,960	315,156	2,256	714,546,348	316,731
500,000 " 1,000,000....	916	647,958,228	707,378	943	661,670,696	701,666
1,000,000 " 5,000,000....	1,006	2,115,862,125	2,103,243	1,089	2,294,546,053	2,107,021
5,000,000 and over.....	281	4,473,836,590	15,921,127	287	4,530,614,372	15,786,113
Totals and Averages.....	27,652	8,732,860,999	315,813	28,483	9,073,692,519	318,565

¹ Includes central electric stations and dyeing, cleaning and laundry establishments.
of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

² Exclusive

Size as Measured by Number of Employees.—In 1923, establishments employing 501 hands or over accounted for 21·4 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1929 the proportion had increased to 27·3 p.c. of the total, thereby showing the increasing concentration of production into larger units. This tendency, however, was checked by the depression, the percentage having dropped in 1933 to 20·5 p.c. (central electric stations included). With the recovery in production since 1933, the percentage has risen again and in 1939 stood at 25·6. The same also holds true for establishments employing 101 hands or over. In 1923, they employed 58·6 p.c. of the total, in 1929, 61·9 p.c., in 1933, 55·7 p.c., in 1939, 61·5 p.c.

The impact of the War on the concentration of war industries into large units is illustrated by the increase in the number of establishments employing 500 hands or over. In 1939 such establishments numbered 172 and employed 25·6 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1944, the number had increased to 383 and the percentage of total employees to 47·0. In a further subdivision of this group in 1944 it was found that 226 establishments employed between 500 and 999 persons, 56 between 1,000 and 1,499, and 101 employed over 1,500. All told, there were 12 plants employing over 7,000 persons. The largest one had an employment of approximately 13,000 with the next three largest employing between 9,000 and 10,000. Three other plants employed between 8,000 and 9,000 persons while the remaining five plants in this group employed between 7,000 and 8,000 workers.