1,376 with an output of about 75 p.c. of the total value of manufactures. In 1946, after the end of the War and the decline in production of the huge war plants, manufactures of establishments with a production of \$1,000,000 or over declined to 67 p.c. of the total although the number increased to 1,442. In 1947 the number rose to 1,716 and their contribution to the total to 72 p.c.

	19291			19392		
Group of Gross Values	Estab- lishments	Total Production	Average per Estab- lishment	Estab- lishments	Total Production	Average per Estab- lishment
	No.	\$	\$	No.	S	s
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		99,558,383	
50,000 " 100,000	2,209	156,308,744	70,760		156,410,769	
100,000 200,000	1,688	237, 532, 492			225.582,130	
200,000	$1,519 \\ 636$	504,218,217	$331,941 \\ 697,481$		390,626,844	
500,000 " $1,000,0001,000,000$ " $5,000,000$	601	443,597,677 1.217,866,089			466,441,130 1,091,293,939	
5,000,000 or over	118	1,298,198,865			923,724,311	
Totals and Averages	23,597	4,063,987,279	172,225	24,800	3,474,540,560	140,102
	1944			1947		
Under \$25,000	13,942	128,782,147	9,237	14,622	141, 554, 451	9,681
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000	4.011	143,023,914			168,399,811	35,776
50,000 " 100,000	3,442	245,273,500	71,259		308.444.347	71,416
109,000 " 200,000	2,513	355,235,489	141,359		458,350,494	141,729
200,000 " 500,000	2,256	714,546,348	316,731		891,861,644	
500,000 " 1,000,000	943	661,670,696	701,666		894,954,711	691,085
1,000,000 0,000	1,089	2,294,546,053	2,107,021		2,808,548,244	
5,000,000 or over	287	4,530,614,372	15, 786, 113	346	4,408,912,878	12, 742, 523
Totals and Averages	28,483	9,073,692,519	318,565	32,734	10,081,026,580	304,913

27. — Manufacturing Establishments and Total and Average Production, classified by Value of Products Groups, 1929, 1939, 1944 and 1947

¹ Includes central electric stations and dyeing, cleaning and laundry establishments. ² Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Size as Measured by Number of Employees.—In 1929, establishments employing 501 hands or over accounted for 27 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. The tendency then in evidence of increasing concentration of production into larger units was checked by the depression, the percentage dropping in 1933 to 21 p.c. (central electric stations included) but rising again to 26 p.c. in 1939. The same also holds true for establishments employing 101 hands or over. In 1929 they employed 62 p.c. of the total, in 1933, 56 p.c., and in 1939, 62 p.c.

The effect of the War on the concentration of 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 26 p.c. of the employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1944 the number had increased to 383 and the percentage of total employees to 47. 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. Altogether there were 12 plants employing over 7,000 persons, the largest having an employment of a little over 13,000.

In 1947 the size of establishment declined. Those employing 1,500 or over numbered only 58 as compared with 100 in 1944 and 80 in 1945. The largest manufacturing plant in Canada, which employed over 13,000 persons in 1944, employed about 12,000 in 1947.

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