

THEN



"The iron and its products group was hit hardest by the depression. In gross value of products, the output of these industries was reduced by 71.3 p.c. in 1933 compared with 1929. In salaries and wages paid the reduction was 62.8 p.c. and in employees 46.4 p.c." (1937)

"With the increase in urban population, as well as the improvement in transportation, which increasingly enables rural communities to purchase factory-made bread, the bread industry made rapid strides during the past decade. During this period there was an increase of 37 p.c. in the capital invested and 56 p.c. in the number of employees." (1937)

"The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal." (1886)



FIRST PRIZE
DIPLOMA,
AWARDED



BY THE
Centennial Commission
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

B. LEDOUX,
GARRIAGE MAKER,

FACTORY AND OFFICE, 125, AND SHOW ROOMS, 131 & 133
ST. ANTOINE STREET, - - - MONTREAL.

NOW

In 1984, the strong growth in overall activity for the manufacturing sector was mainly driven by the recovery in the auto industry. The transportation equipment group's shipments (of which road motor vehicles and their parts accounted for 87.7%) posted a remarkable 33.2% increase to \$37.9 billion.

By province, the best performance in overall manufactured shipments in 1984, was in Nova

Scotia with an increase of 18.1% over 1983. It was closely followed by Ontario with 17.2% and New Brunswick with 16.8%.

By March 31, 1986, the patent office had issued nearly 1.2 million patents. Patents remain in force for 17 years from the date of issue.