

The industrialization and diversification taking place over this period of time is shown by the relative importance of agriculture, manufacturing and all other industries:

| Net Value of Production (percentages) | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1919 | 1929 | 1939 | 1943 |
| Agriculture | 44 | 28 | 23 | 20 |
| Manufacturing | 33 | 39 | 41 | 54 |
| Other industries | <u>23</u> | <u>33</u> | <u>36</u> | <u>26</u> |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The share of total net value of production resulting from manufacturing since the end of the war is less than the 54 per cent shown for 1943, but is higher than the 1939 level, since the manufacturing industries have been very successful in consolidating wartime gains. An indication of this is the fact that manufacturing employment for the first time exceeded that of agriculture in 1947.

With about one-half of one per cent of the world's population, Canada was surpassed as a trading nation by only the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and France before the war. During the war, she moved up to second place behind the United States and now ranks next to the United States and the United Kingdom. However, on a per capita basis, Canadian trade exceeds that of any of the leading world traders. Thus in 1937, Canadian per capita exports amounted to \$91, compared with \$62 for the United Kingdom and \$25 for the United States, while imports amounted to \$73 compared with \$97 for the United Kingdom and \$23 for the United States. During World War II Canada's per capita exports reached \$287 in 1944.

An idea of Canada's trading picture from the end of World War I to the present time emerges from the following table:

Canada's External Trade (excluding gold)
(in millions of dollars)

| Year | Exports | Imports | Visible Balance of Trade |
|------|----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1919 | \$ 1,290 | \$ 941 | + \$ 349 |
| 1929 | 1,178 | 1,299 | - 121 |
| 1934 | 656 | 513 | + 143 |
| 1939 | 936 | 751 | + 185 |
| 1944 | 3,483 | 1,759 | + 1,724 |
| 1947 | 2,812 | 2,574 | + 238 |

Canada's total commodity trade in 1947 was of about the same magnitude as that of the United States in the years immediately preceding World War II.

Transportation

Transportation has played a very important role in the development of Canadian industry and trade. Canada is nearly 4,000 miles wide. The moving of goods from one region of Canada to another and of foreign commerce to and from tide-water involves a network of railways totalling about 42,000 miles of track.