

An improved catch for 1939 was reported for the Atlantic deep-sea fisheries. The total was 5,449,300 cwt. against 5,201,000 in 1938, a gain of 4.8 p.c. The recorded value at \$8,896,000 was 2.6 p.c. greater. However conditions on the Pacific Coast were not so favourable, resulting in minor declines in the Dominion totals; the net value of the output was computed at \$34,400,000 against \$35,600,000 in 1938. The domestic consumption of fish is relatively small, the industry depending largely on other markets. Between 60 p.c. and 70 p.c. of the annual catch is normally exported, of which the United States takes about one-half and Great Britain one-fourth. The export of fish and fish products was \$28,900,000, a gain of nearly 9 p.c. over the preceding year.

Measured by the net output, the fur industry recorded expansion in 1939. The outward shipment of furs was valued at \$14,600,000, against \$14,100,000 during the preceding year. World conditions influenced the fur industry chiefly in two ways. The export trade to Great Britain and Europe was adversely affected and prices, particularly of luxury furs, declined due to the curtailment of normal markets.

The net value of the product of central electric stations was about \$150,000,000, against \$142,000,000 in 1938. The use of hydro-electric power has grown rapidly in Canada, playing a prominent part in the development of Canadian industries. The year 1937 recorded a peak of electric power production in the Dominion up to that time and 1939 showed a gain of 3 p.c. over that year. During the past decade the capacity of hydro-electric installations in Canada has more than doubled and the Dominion still possesses known reserves of hydro-electric power nearly five times as great as present developments.

Secondary Production

Net production in the secondary industries showed a gain of 6.3 p.c. in 1939 over 1938. Manufactures showed an increase of 7.2 p.c., and construction of 4.0 p.c., but the custom and repair group declined 2.5 p.c.

Manufactures, the main factor in secondary production, showed considerable betterment over the preceding year. The gain in manufactures as determined by the annual census was \$103,800,000, the rise having been from \$1,428,000,000 to \$1,531,000,000. These statistics embrace the manufacturing industries as defined in the Manufactures Chapter and in the reports of the annual census of manufactures published by the Bureau. For the purposes of this review, it was necessary to segregate the industries normally operating in close connection with the primary group, the remainder constituting the category of manufactures, *n.e.s.*

The construction industry completed contracts to the value of \$184,000,000 against \$177,000,000 in the preceding year. The amount of new business obtained was practically maintained at the level of 1938. The total was \$187,178,500 of which \$82,600,000 was placed in Ontario. The construction of residential living quarters including apartments was more of a dominant factor in Canadian building in 1939 than in any other recorded year; the value of such construction accounted for 36 p.c. of the total.