

serves entirely without remuneration and during the whole period of its existence has incurred no expenditure.

In all provinces and territories of the Dominion, regulations governing the taking of fur-bearing animals are in force, and most kinds are protected during certain seasons of the year. In cases where special protection is necessary to avoid extermination of the species, the killing of the animals is prohibited over a period of years. Licences are required for trapping and trading, and direct revenue is derived by the provinces and territories from raw furs. The activities of the Dominion as a whole, with respect to wild life, are co-ordinated through biennial conferences of provincial and Dominion game protection officials. These conferences are called by the Department of the Interior and have assisted in evolving efficient plans for the preservation of Canada's wild-life resources.

Fur Trade Statistics.—Statistics of the number and value of raw furs and skins taken were collected at the decennial census of 1881 and thereafter till 1911, the figures showing a value of \$987,555 taken in 1880, \$768,983 in 1890, \$899,645 in 1900 and \$1,927,550 in 1910. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, but arrangements were subsequently made with the provinces whereby the provincial game departments undertook to supply annually to the Bureau statements of the number and value of pelts taken in the respective provinces, the information being based on royalties, export taxes, etc. The figures of pelts taken and their values are given for the available years in Table 1. The high value shown for 1920 is due to the inflated prices of that time.

1.—Summary of the Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1920-32.

Year ended June 30.	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.	Year ended June 30.	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.
	No.	\$		No.	\$
1920.....	3,600,004	21,387,005	1927.....	4,289,233	18,864,126
1921.....	2,936,407	10,151,594	1928.....	3,601,153	18,758,177
1922.....	4,366,790	17,438,867	1929.....	5,150,328	18,745,473
1923.....	4,963,996	16,761,567	1930.....	3,798,444	12,158,376
1924.....	4,207,593	15,643,817	1931.....	4,060,356	11,681,221
1925.....	3,820,326	15,441,564	1932.....	4,418,715	10,156,225
1926.....	3,686,148	15,072,244			

¹ Fur prices in this year were abnormally high. Any comparison of this figure with those of later years should take this into account.

Details by provinces of the numbers of pelts taken in the two latest years are given in Table 2.

2.—Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1931 and 1932.

Province.	Numbers of Pelts.		Values of Pelts.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Prince Edward Island.....	16,331	20,696	\$ 760,764	\$ 893,314
Nova Scotia.....	75,628	62,546	427,351	403,882
New Brunswick.....	58,013	74,779	504,160	549,329
Quebec.....	383,108	410,900	2,106,108	2,334,262
Ontario.....	944,711	952,850	2,188,686	1,857,397
Manitoba.....	407,297	577,607	898,261	689,396
Saskatchewan.....	614,238	593,486	1,132,718	1,043,739
Alberta.....	941,399	1,121,728	1,121,533	877,333
British Columbia.....	186,518	201,522	650,779	576,102
Northwest Territories.....	371,281	341,922	1,945,737	999,203
Yukon.....	61,832	57,679	145,224	132,268
Totals.....	4,060,356	4,418,715	11,681,221	10,156,225