

Subsection 4.—Dairying Statistics.

As the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was engaged in a revision of the dairying statistics of Canada at the time that this chapter of the Year Book was going to press, it was decided to transfer this subsection to Appendix II. (For page reference see Index.)

Subsection 5.—Fur Farming.*

Origin of Fur-Farming Industry.—A short account of the origin of the fur-farming industry in Canada was given on p. 249 of the 1929 edition of the Year Book. A fuller description of the rise of the industry in Prince Edward Island, its original home, was given in the Census and Statistics Monthly for May, 1914, at p. 110, while a still more detailed account of the earlier history of the industry was given in a publication of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, entitled "Fur Farming in Canada", by J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A., the second edition of which was published in 1914.

Fur Farms of Canada.—The term "fur farm" includes farms devoted entirely to the raising of fur-bearing animals (principally silver foxes), together with parts of farms where the raising of fur-bearing animals is carried on as a distinct branch of the operations. Such farms increased in numbers from 429 in 1919 to 6,392 in 1933, or, if muskrat and beaver farms are included, to 6,473, and the industry is still growing in number of farms and varieties of fur-bearing animals on these farms, although its revenue has suffered from the effects of the low price levels of the past three years for live animals and pelts of all kinds. Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher and fitch. Mink farms are now the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming second. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

Capital Investment.—The earliest Dominion-wide statistics of fur farms were collected for the year 1919, and since then annual statistics have been obtained. Statistics showing the numbers and values of fur-bearing animals on fur farms are given in Tables 19 and 20. The capital investment in lands and buildings in 1933 was \$6,265,201, making a grand total investment of \$13,774,768 in the industry in that year.

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief, Fur Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX. For further particulars regarding fur farming the reader is referred to the Report on Fur Farms, 1933, which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.