

for such animals perpetually. Altogether the annual production of furs in Canada under modern conditions has increased rather than diminished, although some of the chief furs of the early days have not only declined in relative importance, but the average annual production is smaller.

Conservation.*—The conservation of the fur bearers of Canada is a matter coming under the jurisdiction of the respective provincial and territorial governments. Nevertheless, the Dominion as a whole is concerned in the conservation of fur and of all wild-life resources. It was to co-ordinate the wild-life conservation efforts of the various Dominion Departments that the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection was organized in 1916. The Board is specially authorized to advise with respect to the administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Northwest Game Act, but has dealt with many other problems of wild-life conservation. Through conferences of Provincial and Dominion officials which have been called for many years by the Department of the Interior, uniform and concerted action has been taken and the conservation of Canada's wild-life resources has been advanced. The general policy followed with regard to the fur-bearing animals has been mainly along two lines: first, to so regulate the taking of animals by limitation of catch or close season as to prevent their extinction in districts where natural conditions provide a suitable habitat; and second, to provide sanctuaries in strategic places which serve as reservoirs from which large areas of surrounding wild country may be naturally restocked.

Information on the wild-life conservation activities of the provinces and territories may be secured from the chief game officials listed below: G. A. Jeckell, Comptroller, Comptroller's Office, Dawson, Yukon; J. Lorne Turner, Director, Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, (administers Northwest Game Act); F. R. Butler, Inspector, Office of the Game Commission, 411 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, British Columbia; S. H. Clark, Game Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta; J. R. Hill, Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Saskatchewan; A. G. Cunningham, Director, Game and Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba; D. J. Taylor, Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, 2, Ontario; L. A. Richard, Deputy Minister of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, Quebec, Quebec; Lt.-Col. H. H. Ritchie, Chief Game Warden, Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, New Brunswick; F. A. Harrison, Chief Clerk, Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax, Nova Scotia; W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister and Live Stock Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Section 2.—Fur Farming.†

Fur farming is playing an increasingly important part in the production of furs in Canada, the value of pelts of ranch-bred animals increasing from 3 p.c. of the total value of the fur production in 1921 to 30 p.c. in 1934.

*Prepared under the direction of J. B. Harkin, Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, by Hoyes Lloyd, Supervisor of Wild Life Protection.

†Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fur Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes detailed Annual Reports on Fur Farms and on the Production of Raw Furs.