

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 were called together for many years by the Department of the Interior, but are now convoked by the Department of Mines and Resources, 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 re-stocked.

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, Controller, Controller's Office, Dawson, Yukon; Roy A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Northwest Territories, Ottawa, (administers Northwest Game Act); F. R. Butler, Inspector, Office of the Game Commission, 411 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, British Columbia; J. A. Hutchison, Game Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta; Edward S. Forsyth, 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 Mines, 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 advancing from 3 p.c. of the total value of the fur production in 1921 to 31 p.c. in 1935.

Origin of the 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, while a 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. Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised successfully in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher, and fitch. The mink in particular thrives in captivity if it receives proper care, and the number of mink farms is accordingly

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the [Animals and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes detailed annual reports on fur farms and on the production of raw furs.