

5.—Values of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1928-36.

Kind of Animal.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox.....	2,278,611	2,195,253	2,921,885	2,835,470	2,821,593	3,441,020	3,690,431	4,437,301	4,950,290
Patch or cross fox	54,307	43,122	75,676	84,993	93,018	95,522	84,503	75,273	65,182
Red fox.....	21,774	18,585	21,549	20,445	21,924	23,652	17,788	14,301	12,734
Blue fox.....	13,516	19,144	25,318	12,758	9,032	9,325	12,250	9,179	11,071
White fox.....	Nil	Nil	25	792	135	65	50	75	80
Mink.....	8,916	12,471	34,538	99,033	87,604	127,241	145,680	323,263	652,424
Raccoon.....	1,502	3,027	2,618	4,445	5,096	4,738	5,248	4,410	3,519
Skunk.....	23	48	11	4	10	Nil	Nil	6	Nil
Marten.....	30	Nil	100	79	313	262	175	194	830
Fisher.....	112	320	405	145	1,120	1,576	963	626	1,512
Coyote.....	Nil	340	691	718	395	610	530	322	1,187
Badger.....	28	1,646	3,925	3,101	1,398	629	408	296	108
Lynx.....	45	Nil	100	Nil	Nil	66	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fitch.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	341	568	2,616	3,184	2,010	1,738
Weasel.....	Nil	Nil	7	Nil	34	30	23	25	20
Nutria.....	Nil	50	3						
Chinchilla rabbit	526	806	45	65	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rabbit, <i>n.e.s.</i>	246	263	22	Nil	Nil	29	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karakul sheep...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	246	139	638	338	538
Muskrat.....	9,365	9,335	9,205	8,945	3,723	4,710	4,034	3,213	6,438
Beaver.....	25	550	150	126	410	213	105	113	248
Totals.....	2,389,026	2,304,916	3,096,270	3,071,460	3,046,627	3,712,443	3,966,010	4,870,995	5,707,922

Section 3.—Statistics of Total Production and Trade in Furs.

Fur Production Statistics.*—Early records of raw fur production are confined to the decennial censuses, when account was taken of the number and value of pelts obtained by trappers. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced an annual survey of raw fur production, basing its statistics on information supplied by the licensed fur traders. This survey was continued for some years. More recently, annual statements, based on royalties, export tax, etc., have been made available by the provincial game departments, and these statements are now used in the preparation of the statistics issued annually by the Bureau. In the case of Prince Edward Island, which, until the present, has been unable to furnish such annual data, the Bureau has heretofore used the returns of fur farms to supply information concerning the pelts sold. This method has been unsatisfactory, as the returns of fur farms are made for the calendar year, whereas the fur production statistics cover the 12 months ending June 30. Again in Prince Edward Island, the Bureau's list of fur farms, although inclusive of all the larger fur farms, is probably incomplete with regard to properties where not more than one or two pairs of foxes are kept. A licence is not necessary to operate a fur farm in that province and consequently no list of licensees is available. For the latest year the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture has furnished a statement giving the value of silver fox pelts, the product of Prince Edward Island fur farms, exported from the province during the season 1935-36, and based on data collected from the various selling agencies. The number of skins has been estimated at 62,169, this estimate being obtained by taking an average value of \$34 per pelt. The increase in fur production (almost entirely silver fox pelts) for Prince Edward Island is due to the change in the source used for the information.

The chief markets for Canadian furs are London and New York; the trade tables for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, show that of the total of \$16,159,275 worth of raw furs exported, the United Kingdom received \$9,321,147 and the United

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