

report may be credited to the farms. The number of mink pelts recorded for the season 1936-37 was 139,673, a decrease from the preceding season of 14,606. The value, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$566,258, the increase being due to the higher average price—\$16.24 per pelt compared with \$11.03 in the season 1935-36. Among other important furs were muskrat (\$2,250,971); ermine (\$318,290); red fox (\$716,747); beaver (\$699,011); marten (\$642,204); lynx (\$605,526); and cross fox (\$518,066). Each of these kinds recorded an increase over the preceding season in the average price per pelt.

The total number of pelts of all kinds produced during the season 1936-37 was 6,237,640, compared with 4,596,713 in the season 1935-36. The large increase in total number is attributed chiefly to the greater number of squirrel pelts—2,147,114 compared with 629,580 in the preceding season.

The following table gives details of raw fur production by kinds for 1936 and 1937.

8.—Numbers, Total Values, and Average Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1936 and 1937.

Kind.	Numbers of Pelts.		Total Values of Pelts.		Average Values per Pelt.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	157	141	2,001	1,688	12.75	11.97
Bear, black and brown.....	1,025	1,585	1,716	3,820	1.67	2.03
Bear, grizzly.....	9	2	63	64	7.00	7.00
Bear, white.....	59	49	843	141	14.29	13.08
Beaver.....	44,600	55,759	451,070	699,011	10.11	12.54
Coyote or prairie wolf <sup>1</sup> .....	50,639	48,704	365,560	458,489	7.22	9.41
Ermine (weasel).....	661,573	926,611	408,300	818,290	0.81	0.88
Fisher or pekan.....	4,624	5,237	236,287	276,028	51.10	52.71
Fitch.....	2,417	1,437	3,232	2,381	1.34	1.62
Fox, cross.....	28,077	20,934	674,919	518,086	24.04	24.75
Fox, red.....	106,012	87,846	791,448	716,747	7.47	8.16
Fox, silver.....	185,259	230,030	6,108,194	6,777,644	32.97	29.46
Fox, blue.....	1,046	992	24,124	18,203	23.06	18.35
Fox, white.....	45,743	22,191	697,597	304,139	15.25	13.71
Fox, unspecified.....	960	669	7,825	5,982	8.15	8.94
Lynx.....	22,456	17,539	636,205	605,526	28.33	34.52
Marten or sable.....	24,586	24,483	587,199	642,204	21.85	26.28
Mink.....	134,279	139,673	1,701,577	2,267,835	11.03	16.24
Muskrat.....	1,630,231	1,607,897	2,148,605	2,250,971	1.32	1.40
Nutria.....	6	Nil	50	Nil	8.33	-
Otter.....	9,749	11,136	173,858	227,792	17.83	20.46
Rabbit.....	853,277	649,107	102,363	95,254	0.12	0.15
Raccoon.....	20,370	23,932	78,322	119,540	3.84	4.99
Skunk.....	105,547	202,836	84,054	200,663	0.80	0.99
Squirrel.....	629,680	2,147,114	89,744	386,743	0.14	0.18
Wild cat.....	1,884	1,565	11,278	7,264	5.98	4.64
Wolf.....	11,654	8,826	129,782	117,559	11.14	13.32
Wolverine or carcajou.....	650	714	3,600	3,836	5.84	5.37
Domestic cat.....	244	381	39	85	0.16	0.22
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>4,596,713</b>	<b>6,237,640</b>	<b>15,464,883</b>	<b>17,526,365</b>	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.

At the close of the Great War, Montreal took a position as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sale in 1920. At the sales held in Montreal during the year 1937, the pelts sold numbered 922,615 while the value amounted to \$5,666,991. Fur auction sales are held also at Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver. An important industry in Canada is the manufacture of fur goods, such as coats, capes, scarves, muffs, etc. In 1936 the number of plants so engaged was 331, and the total value of output \$14,474,935. Then there is the fur-dressing and -dyeing industry whose 14 plants in 1936 treated fur skins to the number of 6,221,363. The chief kinds of furs, with regard to number treated, were rabbit (3,256,879) and muskrat (955,181).