The annual revenue of the fur farmer arises from two sources, the sale of animals and the sale of pelts. During late years the sale of pelts has exceeded in value the sale of live animals; in former years the reverse was the case.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals and of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada 1935-38

Kind of Animal	1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger	320	296	Nil	108	Nil	75	Nil	70
Beaver	Nil	113	ee	248	92	1,358	15	895
Coyote	"	322	"	1,187	Nil	752	Nil	433
Fisher	3,255	626	5,930	1,512	2,100	245	1,978	397
Fitch	2,377	2,010	1,160	1,738	590	1,470	500	2,024
For, blue	335	9,179	1,110	11,071	2,145	10,586	15,790	14,909
Fox, cross	3,280	75,273	3,321	65, 182	3,437	48,899	2,246	55,788
For, red	2,110	14,301	1,293	12,734	1,449	8,382	729	7,307
Fox, silver	562,480	4,437,301	542,888	4,950,290	517,782	5,019,487	258, 205	4,508,767
Fox, white	Nil	75	25	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karakul sheep	160	338	Nil	538	75	442	500	"
Marten	800	194	292	830	2,337	398	1,300	119
Mink	73,402	323,263	272,560	652,940	497,965	681,475	443,802	1,156,062
Muskrat	15	3,213	446	6,438	222	3,739	10	4,593
Nutria	115	50	880	3]	2,200	Nil	4,525	Nil
Rabbit, chinchilla	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabbit, n.e.s	4	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
Raccoon	779	4,410	867	3,519	494	2,175	474	1,365
Skunk	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	13
Weasel		25	"	20		Nil	**	Nil
Totals	649,432	4,870,995	830,772	5,7 0 8,4 3 8	1,030,888	5,77 9 ,498	730,074	5,752,742

¹ The publication of information concerning rabbits on farms has been discontinued.

Preliminary Statistics for 1939.—According to figures published at the time of going to press, fur farms numbered 9,906, lands and buildings were valued at \$14,349,887, and fur-bearing animals at \$6,921,594. Animals sold alive numbered 21,780, valued at \$595,609, while the 438,407 pelts sold were valued at \$5,205,909.

Section 3.—Fur Production Statistics*

Early records of raw-fur production are confined to the decennial censuses, when account was taken of the numbers and values 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 (except Prince Edward Island), and these statements are now used in the preparation of the statistics issued annually by the Bureau. In the case of Prince Edward Island, the statistics are based on returns supplied directly to the Bureau by the fur traders who deal in furs produced in the Province.

Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fisheries and Animal Products Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.