

The annual revenue of the fur farmer arises from two sources, the sale of animals and the sale of pelts. In the early years of the industry the value of animals sold from fur farms exceeded the value of pelts sold; now the latter figure is about ten times the former.

3.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals and of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1936-39

Kind of Animal	1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts	Animals	Pelts
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	Nil	108	Nil	75	Nil	70	Nil	15
Beaver.....	"	248	92	1,358	15	895	340	1,386
Coyote.....	"	1,187	Nil	752	Nil	433	15	220
Fisher.....	5,930	1,512	2,100	245	1,978	397	660	175
Fitch.....	1,160	1,738	590	1,470	500	2,024	268	832
Fox, blue.....	1,110	11,071	2,145	10,586	15,790	14,909	13,725	19,402
Fox, cross.....	3,321	65,182	3,437	48,899	2,246	55,788	1,012	38,169
Fox, platinum and white-face.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	59,080	1,080
Fox, red.....	1,293	12,734	1,449	8,382	729	7,307	319	5,609
Fox, silver.....	542,888	4,950,290	517,782	5,019,487	258,205	4,508,767	163,592	3,739,889
Fox, white.....	25	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karakul sheep.....	Nil	538	75	442	500	"	890	585
Lynx.....	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	52
Marten.....	292	830	2,337	398	1,300	119	2,405	201
Mink.....	272,560	652,940	497,965	681,475	443,802	1,156,062	342,142	1,390,724
Muskrat.....	446	6,438	222	3,739	10	4,593	10	5,360
Nutria.....	880	3	2,200	Nil	4,525	Nil	10,755	Nil
Raccoon.....	867	3,519	494	2,175	474	1,365	396	977
Skunk.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	13	Nil	7
Weasel.....	"	20	"	Nil	"	Nil	"	Nil
Totals.....	830,772	5,708,438	1,030,888	5,779,498	730,074	5,752,742	595,609	5,204,683

Preliminary Statistics for 1940.—According to figures published at the time of going to press, fur farms numbered 9,164, lands and buildings were valued at \$7,251,029, and fur-bearing animals at \$7,094,357. Animals sold alive numbered 17,313, valued at \$544,694, while the 420,725 pelts sold were valued at \$5,608,380.

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.