1943 to \$33,100,000 in 1944 as a result of a further advance in prices per pelt for most kinds. Pelts of silver fox increased from \$24.84 to \$33.99 while those of mink increased from \$11.08 to \$19.55.

6.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Kinds, Years Ended June 30, 1943 and 1944

Kind of Pelt	Pelts		Total Values		Average Values	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger	7,575	11,212	52,331	46,470	6.91	4.14
Bear, grizzly	1	9	1	180	1	20.00
Bear, white	65	95	385	2,375	5.92	25.00
Bear, unspecified	1,032	1,448	3,293	4,769	3.19	3.29
Beaver	102,241	130,779	3,026,652	4,841,221	29.96	37 - 02
Cat, domestic	366	62	184	31	0.50	0.50
Chinchilla	Nil	5	=	78	-	15.60
Coyote or prairie wolf 2	43,477	59,176	673,211	950,341	15.48	16.06
Ermine (weasel)	707,726	801,544	1,116,097	1,742,714	1.58	2.17
Fisher	2,165	3,319	109,611	252,937	<b>5</b> 0 · 63	76 - 21
Fitch	543	374	1,415	1,020	2.61	2.78
Tox, blue	3,141	2,805	82,854	89,166	26.38	31.79
Fox, cross	34,796	41,702	611,895	784,779	17.59	18.82
Fox, red	139,304	192,523	1,741,709	2,676,897	12.50	13.90
Fox, silver	187,753	129, 184	4,663,079	4,390,912	24 · 84	33.99
Fox, new type	3,414	13,086	141,321	775,574	41.39	$59 \cdot 27$
Fox, white	74,190	30,332	2,104,645	995,829	28.37	32 · 83
Fox, other	148	298	1,564	5,039	10 57	16.91
Lynx	7,606	10,197	336,783	530,874	44.28	$52 \cdot 06$
Marten	15,087	19,565	595,057	905,975	39-44	46.31
Mink	527,663	365,759	5,848,242	7, 151, 809	11.08	19.58
Muskrat	2,068,468	2,038,868	5,671,910	4,654,641	2.74	2 · 28
Nutria,	83 )	90	286	504	3 · 45	5.60
Otter	9,200	12,089	177,845	290,064	19.33	23 - 99
Rabbit	1,080,285	593, 156	214, 256	175,044	0.20	0.30
Raccoon	23,189	33,467	115,784	178,962	4.99	5.35
Skunk	143,277	219, 106	320,230	682,715	2.24	3 · 12
Squirrel	2,227,161	1,601,182	766,319	817,813	0.34	0.51
Wild cat	2,117	2,214	27,958	36,454	13.21	16.47
Wolf 2	6,599	10, 181	97,596	157,550	14.79	15.47
Wolverine	300	413	2,521	4,655	8 · 40	11.27
Totals	7,418,971	6,324,240	28,505,033	33,147,392		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Included with "Bear, unspecified" with wolf pelts.

Fur Trade.—Since the War of 1914-18, Montreal has been recognized as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sale in 1920. Through the medium of the Canadian fur auctions, grading and marketing of furs have been placed on a scientific footing, resulting in more stabilized prices to the benefit equally of trapper, breeder, manufacturer, distributor and consumer. Furauction sales are held also at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Toronto and Regina.

During the past twenty years or so, immense improvements have been made in the dressing, dyeing and finishing of furs. In 1944, the 18 fur-dressing and -dyeing plants in Canada treated 8,606,642 fur skins, the chief kinds being rabbit (3,593,393), muskrat (1,641,374) and squirrel (994,306). In 1943 the number of plants engaged in the manufacture of fur goods—coats, capes, scarves, muffs, etc.—numbered 495 with a total output valued at \$39,131,614.

The fur-farming industry was adversely affected by the impact of war. The London market, which in normal times took about 80 p.c. of the total production of Canadian fox furs, was lost and other outlets had to be explored. The United States, fearing their market would become flooded with pelts from Canada and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included