

association, the National Chinchilla Breeders of Canada, has been formed. Chinchillas are now registrable under Live Stock Registrations of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The first recorded account of fox farming in Newfoundland appeared in the minutes of the Game and Inland Fisheries Board which stated that between July, 1913, and November, 1915, there were over 1,000 applications for export of live foxes and 750 permits were granted. At that time the law prohibited the export of live foxes except where they were raised in captivity. In October, 1915, there were 315 ranches with 2,600 foxes, most of which were wild animals taken from burrows in the spring. In 1947 there were six fox farms with 180 females and 80 mink farms with 2,000 females. Mink ranching began with importations from Canada in 1936. Fur farmers and exporters are licensed and it is necessary to obtain a licence to export live fur-bearing animals. Since 1936 the Newfoundland Government has conducted a fur-farm training school at St. John's where experimental work on feeding has been carried on.

### Section 3.—Statistics of Fur Production\*

**Total 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 Prince Edward Island, the statistics are based on returns supplied directly to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by fur traders who deal in furs produced in the Province.

#### 1.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced, with Percentages Sold from Fur Farms, Years Ended June 30, 1929-48

Year	Pelts		Percentage of Value Sold from Fur Farms <sup>1</sup>	Year	Pelts		Percentage of Value Sold from Fur Farms <sup>1</sup>
	Number	Value			Number	Value	
		\$				\$	
1929.....	5,150,328	18,745,473	13	1939.....	6,492,222	14,286,937	40
1930.....	3,798,444	12,158,376	19	1940.....	9,620,695	16,668,348	31
1931.....	4,060,356	11,803,217	26	1941.....	7,257,337	21,123,161	26
1932.....	4,449,289	10,189,481	30	1942.....	19,561,024	24,859,869	19
1933.....	4,503,558	10,305,154	30	1943.....	7,418,971	28,505,033	24
1934.....	6,076,197	12,349,328	30	1944.....	6,324,240	33,147,392	28
1935.....	4,926,413	12,843,341	31	1945.....	6,994,686	31,001,456	31
1936.....	4,596,713	15,464,883	40	1946.....	7,593,416	43,870,541	30
1937.....	6,237,640	17,526,365	40	1947.....	7,486,914	26,349,997	37
1938.....	4,745,927	13,196,354	43	1948.....	7,952,146	32,232,992	37

<sup>1</sup> Approximate.

Ontario leads the provinces in value of fur production, accounting for 25 p.c. of the total in the 1947-48 season. The numbers of pelts taken in both Alberta and Manitoba were higher than in Ontario, but in these provinces muskrat and squirrel, which are lower-priced furs, made up the major portion of the total while in Ontario the more valuable mink, beaver and fox pelts brought the total value to a much higher level.

\* Revised in the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.