

market in Europe, fur displays at fairs on that Continent have had some effect on sales to the United States. Several leading department stores in the southern States have been in communication with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Orleans with a view to presenting Canadian furs and fashions. Exports of raw and dressed furs in 1958 were approximately \$2,000,000 higher than those of 1957, and exports in 1959 were about \$1,200,000 above those of 1958. It seems reasonable to assume that part of this increase can be attributed to promotional effort.

## Section 2.—Provincial and Territorial Fur Resources and Management

As stated in Section 1, most of the fur resources of the provinces of Canada are under the administration of the respective provincial governments. Exceptions include those resources within the boundaries of the National Parks and the Indian reserves, and the fur resources of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, all of which are under the administration of the Federal Government. The Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (see pp. 39-41) is responsible for all Federal Government interests in wildlife resources except for those activities closely related to Indian affairs. The service co-operates with provincial governments and other agencies concerned and handles federal interests in relevant national and international problems.

Detailed descriptions of provincial and territorial fur resources and management activities are given in the 1957-58 Year Book, pp. 616-622.

## Section 3.—Fur Statistics

### Subsection 1.—Production of Furs\*

**Total Fur Production.**—Early records of raw fur production were confined to the decennial censuses when account was taken of the number and value of pelts obtained by trappers. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced an annual survey of raw fur production. For a number of years the statistics were based on information supplied by the licensed fur trappers. 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 used in the preparation of the statistics issued annually by the Bureau. Figures for Prince Edward Island are based on returns supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by fur dealers in that province.

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

### 1.—Pelts of Fur Bearing Animals Produced and Percentage Sold from Fur Farms, Years Ended June 30, 1941-60

Year Ended June 30—	Pelts		Percentage of Value Sold from Fur Farms <sup>1</sup>	Year Ended June 30—	Pelts		Percentage of Value Sold from Fur Farms <sup>1</sup>
	Number	Value			Number	Value	
		\$				\$	
1941.....	7,257,337	21,123,161	26	1951.....	7,479,272	31,134,400	36
1942.....	19,561,024	24,859,869	19	1952 <sup>2</sup> .....	7,931,742	24,215,061	42
1943.....	7,418,971	28,505,033	24	1953.....	7,568,865	23,349,680	43
1944.....	6,324,240	33,147,392	28	1954.....	6,274,727	19,287,522	49
1945.....	6,994,686	31,001,456	31	1955.....	9,670,796	30,509,515	43
1946.....	7,593,416	43,870,541	30	1956.....	7,727,264	28,051,746	56
1947.....	7,486,914	26,349,997	37	1957.....	6,919,724	25,592,130	57
1948.....	7,952,146	32,232,992	37	1958.....	6,440,319	26,335,109	60
1949.....	9,902,790	22,899,822	33	1959.....	5,370,531	25,800,555	62
1950.....	7,377,491	23,184,033	34	1960 <sup>2</sup> .....	6,000,298	31,203,451	60

<sup>1</sup>Approximate.

<sup>2</sup>Wildlife pelts for Newfoundland included from 1952.