

comparatively new industry and additional research is required on many aspects of the business. The following figures show the production of chinchilla pelts in Canada since 1954:—

Year	Pelt Production		Year	Pelt Production	
	No.	Average Realization		No.	Average Realization
1954.....	1,460	23.45	1959.....	8,558	13.17
1955.....	1,742	27.50	1960.....	9,067	13.06
1956.....	2,705	9.65	1961.....	10,559	14.07
1957.....	4,701	13.84	1962.....	11,193	13.56
1958.....	8,336	13.43	1963.....	12,308	14.04

Fur Marketing.—Canadian furs are traditionally marketed in the raw state, being sold through competitive bidding in eight fur auction houses located in various parts of the country. Some Canadian ranched mink are also marketed in New York and substantial quantities of wild furs are sold in London, England. The fact that the pelts are sold raw, or unprocessed, facilitates their entry into the many countries that maintain tariffs on imports of dressed furs. Buyers from many countries attend the Canadian auctions, purchasing for their own accounts or acting as representatives of firms anywhere in the world. Recently there has been increasing participation in Canadian auctions by buyers from all the major European countries and their purchases of fine quality furs have contributed materially to the success of the fur auctions. However, the United States and Britain are the best customers for Canadian furs, although much of the merchandise taken by these countries is re-exported to unknown destinations (see p. 640).

Section 2.—Provincial and Territorial Fur Resource Management

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 and 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 is responsible for all Federal Government interests in wildlife resources except for those related to Indian affairs, which are administered by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. The Canadian Wildlife Service co-operates with provincial governments and other agencies concerned and handles federal interests in relevant national and international problems (see pp. 33-34). Provincial fur resource management practices are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Newfoundland.—One of the most important steps taken recently by the Wildlife Division of the Newfoundland Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources in fur resource management was the setting up of experimental beaver traplines on the Avalon and Burin Peninsulas. This system will be extended in 1965 to cover all fur bearers in other areas of the Island of Newfoundland. In the 1930's and 1940's beaver were transplanted from areas of high density to areas where there were few or no beaver and these transplants have resulted in fairly good beaver populations throughout most of the Island. The trapper is required to locate a minimum of five active beaver lodges before applying for permission to trap in trapline areas. His finds must be confirmed by a wildlife officer and he must trap according to regulations and agree to provide required information and certain organs for research purposes. This system has been quite successful in the seasons it has been in operation and it should eventually produce a relatively small number of trappers who will in effect be fur bearer managers, since the maintenance of a trapline will depend on the individual's care and attention to good management practices.

Generally, Newfoundland trapping regulations provide limited open seasons for most species. On the Island these include muskrat, otter, beaver and mink and in Labrador they