

European, being about five feet from the nose to the tip of its tail; a smaller variety abounds in the West Indies, the fur of which is very short.

Fox.—Of fox skins brought to this country there are many varieties, the black and silver foxes *Vulpes fulvus*, var. *argentatus* from the Arctic regions are the most valuable. Many of the skins in the exhibition are worth from ten to forty guineas. They are purchased for the Russian market, being highly prized in that country. The cross and red foxes (*Vulpes fulvus*) are used in this and other countries for ladies' dresses.

Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*)—This animal, which is only met with in North America, Norway, and Sweden, is now generally considered by zoologists as identical with the *glutton* of old writers. It is extremely mischievous to the fur trader, and will follow the marten hunter's path round a line of traps, extending forty or fifty miles, merely to come at the baits. The fur is generally dark nut brown passing in the depth of winter almost into black, and is chiefly used in Germany and other northern countries for cloak linings.

Bear (*Ursus*).—There are several descriptions of bear skins used by the furrier. The skin of the black bear of North America (*Ursus Americanus*) is used in this country for military purposes, for rugs, and carriage hammer-cloths. In Russia it is frequently manufactured for sleigh coverings, and the skin of the cub bear is highly valued for trimmings and coat linings. That of the grey bear (*Ursus ferax*) is applied to similar uses. That of the white Polar bear, of which the supply is very limited, is frequently made into rugs, bordered with the black and grey bear skins. The fur of the brown or Isabella bear (*Ursus Isabellinus*) has frequently been very fashionable in this country, where its value has been tenfold the present price. It is still considerably used in America for various articles of ladies' dress.

The Hudson's Bay rabbit is beautiful in the length and texture of its fur, but the skin is so fragile, and the fur so liable to fall off with slight wear, that it has little value as an article of dress. The white Polish rabbit is a breed peculiar to that country, its skin is often made into linings for ladies cloaks, and being the cheapest and most useful fur for that purpose, the animal is imported in great numbers.

Racoon (*Procyon lotor*).—The racoon is an inhabitant of North America, the skins are imported into this country in immense numbers, but meeting with no demand for our home trade, are re-exported by merchants, who purchase them at the periodical sales. They are used throughout Germany, and Russia for lining shabes and coats, and being of a durable nature, and moderate in price, are esteemed as one of the most useful furs.

Common Badger (*Meles vulgaris*), American badger (*Meles Labradorica*).—The skin of the European badger, from the wiry nature of its hair, is generally used for the manufacture of superior kinds of shaving brushes, but the skins exported from North America have a soft fine fur, which renders them suitable for many purposes for which the larger furs are used.

Canada Lynx (*Felis Canadensis*), Lynx cat (*Felis rufa*).—The fur of the lynx is long, soft, and of a greyish colour, sometimes, as in the Norway lynx, covered with brown spots; the belly is white, silky, and not unfrequently spotted with black. The change of fashion has for some time discarded it from this country, but it is dyed, prepared, and exported in considerable quantities for the American market, where it is much valued and admired. It is generally used for cloaks, linings, and facings, for which purposes it is very appropriate, being exceedingly soft and light.

No. 3.

TABLE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (ENGLAND) OF SKINS ADAPTED FOR FURS.

	Total Importations into England.	Exported.	Consumed in England.		Total Importations into England.	Exported.	Consumed in England.
Racoon	525,000	525,000	None.	Otter	17,000	17,500	None.
Beaver	60,000	12,000	48,000	Fur Seal	15,000	12,500	2,500
Chinchilla	85,000	30,000	55,000	Wolf	16,000	15,000	None.
Bear	9,500	8,000	1,500	Marten, Stone and	120,000	5,000	115,000
Fisher	11,000	11,000	None.	Brown			
Fox—Red	53,000	50,000	"	Squirrel	4,000,000	100,000	2,900,000
" Cross	4,500	4,500	"	Fitch	65,091	28,276	36,815
" Silver	1,000	1,000	"	Kolinski	53,410	200	53,210
" White	1,500	500	1,000	Ermine	187,104	None.	187,104
" Grey	20,000	18,000	2,000	Habit	120,000	"	120,000
Lynx	55,000	30,000	5,000	Wolverine	1,200	1,200	None.
Marten	120,000	15,000	105,000	Skunk	1,300	1,300	"
Mink	245,000	75,000	170,000	Sea Otter	100	100	"
Musquash	1,000,000	150,000	850,000				

No. 4.

CATALOGUE OF THE QUADRUPEDS OF RUPERT'S LAND.*

1. <i>Sorex pachyryus</i>	- Baird	- Thick-tailed Shrew.	6. <i>Sorex parvus</i>	- Say.	- Least Shrew.
2. <i>Sorex fasteri</i>	- Rich.	- Forster's Shrew.	7. <i>Sorex palustris</i>	- Rich.	- Marsh Shrew.
3. <i>Sorex Richardsonii</i>	- Bachm.	- Richardson's Shrew.	8. <i>Sorex parus</i>	- Say.	- Least Shrew.
4. <i>Sorex Cooperi</i>	- Bach.	- Cooper's Shrew.	2.— <i>Moles.</i>		
5. <i>Sorex palustris</i>	- Rich.	- Marsh Shrew.	9. <i>Scalops argentatus</i>	- And. S. Bach.	- Silvery Mole.
			10. <i>Condylura cristata</i>	- M.	- Star-nosed Mole.

* See a Catalogue of North American Animals by S. F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.