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C A N A D A  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
FUR BRANCH

FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA

Season

1921--22

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## THE FUR TRADE

**HISTORICAL SKETCH.**— The place which the fur trade held during the French régime in Canada, when for a century and a half it was at once the mainspring of discovery and development and the curse of settled industry, is familiar history. Later the Hudson's Bay Company may be said with truth to have held the West until the Dominion had grown to absorb it, bequeathing to the civilization which came after a native race accustomed to the white man and an example of organization and discipline that was of lasting influence. The salient facts in the story are as follows:

From the earliest times the Basque and Breton fishermen upon the "banks" had traded for furs. As the French Court demanded more and more furs, adventurers came for the latter trade exclusively. Pont-Grave and Chauvin built Tadoussac in 1599 as a centre for this trade with the Indians of the Saguenay, and when trade routes were discovered further inland, the founding of Quebec and Montreal followed. The French Government from the first granted monopolies of the fur trade, always on the condition that the Company should bring to Canada a stated number of settlers. But settlement and the fur trade could never go together — settlement by driving fur-bearing animals farther afield made trading increasingly expensive, and the great profits of the fur trade, together with its freedom and romance, took all the adventurous from the rational pursuits of a settler. Trade spread west and south by the river routes, convoys bringing the furs yearly to Montreal and Quebec. The de Caen Company in the seventeenth century sent yearly to France from 15,000 to 20,000 pelts. "Beaver" was made the Canadian currency.

In the meantime, English navigators had been seeking a Northwest passage to the Orient. By 1632 their efforts came to an end with little practical result. Hudson Bay, however, had been accurately charted, so that when the first English fur-trading ships came some thirty years later, they sailed by charted routes to a safe harbour. The first expedition came at the instigation of Radisson and Groseilliers, two French coureurs de bois who had travelled in the rich fur country north of lake Superior. They had sought aid in France, but being repulsed turned to England. The charter of the "Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" was obtained in 1670 by Prince Rupert, who became first Governor of the Company (whence the name Rupert's Land). In 1676, merchandise costing \$650 was sent to the Bay and the furs got by barter were sent to England and sold for £19,500. The dividend on the stock of £10,500 was sometimes as high as 100 per cent. During the struggle with the French, beginning about 1685, no return was made, but with the English victory, the Company resumed payments, usually amounting to 20 per cent per annum. Forts were built on Hudson Bay and James Bay at the mouths of rivers; the Company, as monopolist, waited for the furs to be brought to its posts.

With the Seven Years' War the fur trade from the south passed out of the hands of the French, and until 1771 the English were busy rediscovering the old French routes to the West. A period of open competition followed. The discoverer of a new fur district was soon followed by competitors who undersold him and were undersold by him until some or all were ruined and left for new fields. "The goods were bartered away for a consideration below their values.... the Indians were corrupted and the English character was brought into contempt". At length, the competitors would join their interest. Such a concern was the Northwest Company, founded in 1783-4, with a stock divided into 16 shares. No capital was



deposited, but each party supplied a proportion of the articles needed for trade. The Northwest Company pursued a vigorous policy, founding posts to control all the best fur districts. The Hudson's Bay Company felt the keenness of the competition and was forced to abandon its ancient policy of waiting for furs to be brought to the Bay. By 1816 the rivals had absorbed or ruined eleven other partnerships and were themselves on the verge of ruin. Finally in 1821, the two were joined under the name of the older company. The Northwest Company brought with it the control of the Pacific and Arctic watersheds, to be added to the lands draining into Hudson Bay, and over the whole region the Hudson's Bay Company secured legal recognition of its monopoly of the fur trade. ~~There followed forty years of great prosperity. Over 150,000 Indians spent their laborious lives in gaining the wealth of the forests and streams, and over 3,000 employees took charge of the commodities from the sale of which over 60 per cent dividend was annually distributed in profits.~~ The Company's rights of exclusive trading in Indian territory expired in 1859 and ten years later it surrendered its other privileges. In return, Canada granted \$300,000 to the Company, as well as lands about its trading posts, and one-twentieth of the land in the fertile belt between the North Saskatchewan River and the United States boundary. The Hudson's Bay Company thereupon became a trading company, with no extraordinary privileges.

**THE MODERN INDUSTRY.**- Great changes have come over the trade in recent years. The railway has revolutionized conditions wherever its influence reaches. Steamboats now ply the larger lakes and rivers. Rising values have led to new processes of treatment and to the utilization of product once rejected. The muskrat has ousted the beaver from the premiere place (muskrat \$4,707,043 in 1921-22; beaver \$4,266,767). Competition has been encouraged, and new territory eagerly sought as in the days prior to 1821. The modern opposition, though it ranges throughout Canada, has centered at Edmonton, on the edge of the great preserve. Winnipeg is now the chief collecting and distributing point of the Hudson's Bay Company, though Moose Factory is visited once a year as formerly by a vessel from London. Montreal collects the furs of the Ottawa valley and the Quebec hinterland, and receives the bulk of the supplies.

During the Great War the important market changed from London to the United States, as is shown in the figures for the war years. Of the \$5,100,000 worth of undressed furs exported to England and the United States in 1914, England received \$3,000,000; in 1919 out of \$13,300,000 worth only \$3,700,000 went to England. At the close of the war Montreal took a position as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sales in 1920, when 949,565 pelts, valued at \$5,057,114, were disposed of. Auction sales have also been held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Canadian fur market is now firmly established and sales are held two and three times a year.

Improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield. Close seasons have been declared for Russian sable and Bolivian chinchilla and Canadian beaver, but even this has been insufficient, as is shown by a continued decrease of the numbers of the animals. The fur trade has taken other methods to supply the demand by renaming common and despised furs and by encouraging the use of the furs of domestic animals. About forty years ago, Persian lamb, astrachan and broadtail, the product of the Karakul sheep, came into general use. Several Karakul sheep farms are established in Canada, the largest of which is situated in Alberta. Of fur-bearing wild animals in Canada, the fox has proved the most suited for domestication. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came in the period of rising prices after 1890 with the introduction of woven wire fencing. Other animals have been domesticated, though

less successfully than the fox - raccoon, mink, marten, skunk, muskrat and beaver.

CONSERVATION.- The conservation of the wild life of Canada has been made a special object of government policy through the organization in 1916 of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, to co-ordinate the efforts of various departments and branches of the Dominion Government in matters relating to the conservation of the wild life resources of Canada. The Northwest Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act are the most important subjects to which the attention of the Board is specially directed and upon which it makes advisory recommendations. In addition, the Board investigates and studies all problems relating to the protection and better utilization of all fur-bearing animals, "big game" mammals and to bird life whether game birds, insectivorous birds or other. The Board serves entirely without remuneration and in the seven years of its existence it has incurred no expenditure. In all provinces and territories of the Dominion, regulations governing the taking of fur-bearing animals are in force, and most kinds are protected during certain seasons of the year. In cases where special protection is necessary to avoid extermination of the species, the killing of the animals is prohibited for a period of years. Licenses are required to trade or traffic in furs and monthly and annual returns are made by the traders to the Provincial authorities. Some of the provinces also impose a royalty on furs and require that all pelts must be stamped by a game guardian or other provincial officer.

PRESENT PRODUCTION.- Commencing with 1881, records of the value of production of raw furs in Canada were obtained in the decennial censuses. In 1880 the value of pelts is shown to have been \$987,555, and in 1910 to have been \$1,927,550. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, and for the season 1919-20 the value of pelts purchased from trappers and fur farmers is shown to have been \$21,387,005. This figure should not be taken as representative of the value of an average year's production, as abnormally high prices were paid for pelts during the early part of the season. For 1920-21 the total fur production of Canada was valued at \$10,151,594, and for 1921-22 at \$17,438,867. For the same years the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$388,335 and \$626,900; in both years the large item in the production was silver fox, which, being more valuable as well as more tractable, is most successfully bred.

EXPORTS.- Though the bison is gone forever, and the beaver and the marten are slowly following, the fur trade of Canada is in no immediate danger of extinction. A century ago the value of the export trade in furs exceeded that of any other product. This has been greatly changed, yet the total output is not declining and Canada may still be described as the last great fur preserve of the world. In 1667 exports of furs to France and the West Indies were valued at 550,000 francs. In 1850 the first year for which trade tables of the Customs Department are available, the value of raw furs exported was £19,395; in 1920 the value was \$20,617,291, and in 1921, \$11,711,981. Furs, dressed and undressed, to the value of \$14,836,350, were exported in the fiscal year 1922, the British market absorbing \$4,266,688 worth and the United States most of the rest. Canadian manufactures of furs and the home consumption are annually increasing with the growth of wealth and population. The area which will continue to furnish the historic peltries when settlement has planted its furthest outpost will still have to be reckoned by the hundreds of thousands of square miles. It is the function of the fur trade to turn this vast domain to perpetual economic use.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANADA

FUR BRANCH

OTTAWA

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Dominion Statistician, R. H. Coats, B.A. F.S.S.

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FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1921-22.

The total value of the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken in Canada during the season 1921-22 was \$17,438,867, an increase over 1920-21 of \$7,287,273, or 72 per cent. The number of pelts of allkinds was 4,366,790, an increase over the previous season of 48 per cent. These figures comprise pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch bred animals. Muskrat was the largest item in production for the season 1921-22, both in number of pelts and in total value. The number of muskrat pelts shown for the Dominion was 3,060,536, and the total value was \$4,707,043. The beaver was second in order of value with 232,134 pelts valued at \$4,266,767, followed by mink, white fox, marten and silver fox. The pelt of the silver fox is the most costly of the Canadian furs, the average value for the season 1921-22 being \$147 per pelt. Fisher and blue fox were next with a value of \$74 and \$70 per pelt respectively. Ontario led the provinces in 1921-22 in the value of furs with a total production valued at \$4,959,492. Quebec was second with \$3,326,626. The Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had each a production valued at about a million and a half dollars, and Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory were each under \$500,000. Statistics of raw fur production are given in the following tables. Detailed statistics by provinces for the season 1921-22 are given in Table I.; the number and value of pelts for the whole of Canada for the seasons 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22, in Tables II and III, and the total values by provinces for the three seasons in Table IV.

1 Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of  
Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces,  
Season 1921-22.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average value per Pelt \$
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger	1,777	1,844	1.04
Bear, black	8,432	90,171	10.81
Bear, brown	738	6,769	9.17
Bear, grizzly	115	1,882	16.36
Bear, white	378	6,918	18.30
Bear, unspecified	341	4,092	12.00
Beaver	232,134	4,266,757	18.38
Coyote	30,551	277,330	9.07
Ermine (weasel)	450,372	248,459	.52
Fisher or pekan	5,689	424,688	74.45
Fox, cross	5,722	289,551	50.30
Fox, red	38,024	473,978	12.46
Fox, silver	4,979	734,002	147.42
Fox, blue	155	10,978	70.82
Fox, white	40,927	1,625,017	39.70
Fox, other	214	1,311	6.12
Lynx	11,673	237,925	20.38
Marten or Sable	58,989	1,216,229	20.62
Mink	205,324	1,848,856	9.00
Muskrat	3,060,526	4,707,043	1.54
Otter	13,689	373,153	27.26
Rabbit	1,334	200	.15
Raccoon	35,229	129,742	3.71
Skunk	133,342	312,130	2.35
Squirrel, black	15	19	1.27
Squirrel, grey	64	11	.17
Squirrel, red	72	6	.07
Wild cat	3,583	14,922	4.16
Wolf	9,451	96,146	10.17
Wolverine or carcajou	1,143	20,059	17.54
Caribou	4	8	2.00
Deer	9,363	12,947	1.38
Elk	8	20	2.50
Moose	1,838	5,249	2.85
Panther	40	195	4.87
House cat	400	100	.25
Civet cat	111	32	.28
Total	4,366,790	17,438,867	



1 Kind , Number , Total Value and Average Value of  
Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada,  
by Provinces, Season 1921-22--con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average value per Pelt ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Beaver	34	340	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	905	407	.44
Fox, cross	80	4,466	55.82
Fox, red	38	15	13.18
Fox, silver	2,982	436,940	146.52
Marten	1	10	10.00
Mink	161	1,254	7.78
Muskrat	2,746	4,160	1.51
Otter	6	85	14.16
Raccoon	80	298	3.72
Skunk	125	207	1.65
Wild cat	1	2	2.00
House cat	8	2	.25
Total	7,167	448,786	
<u>Nova Scotia</u>			
-Badger - Bear, black	58	505	8.71
Bear, brown	4	40	10.00
Beaver	37	593	16.02
Ermine (weasel)	17,873	7,863	.44
Fox, cross	202	7,924	39.23
Fox, red	1,185	11,513	9.70
Fox, silver	517	70,607	136.57
Lynx	40	317	7.93
Mink	4,179	34,310	8.21
Muskrat	22,410	37,649	1.68
Otter	130	3,214	24.72
Rabbit	20	3	.15
Raccoon	1,324	5,653	4.27
Skunk	2,316	3,520	1.52
Wild cat	212	672	3.17
Deer	255	311	1.22
Moose	1,480	4,129	2.79
House cat	225	56	.25
Total	52,472	183,887	

1. Kind , Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts  
of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces,  
Season 1921-22.....con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average value per pelt \$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black	191	1,664	8.71
Bear, brown	16	150	9.93
Beaver	369	5,920	16.04
Ermine (weasel)	17,848	7,985	.44
Fisher or pekan	123	6,937	56.39
Fox, cross	71	2,786	39.23
Fox, red	1,902	18,404	9.72
Fox, silver	166	22,672	136.57
Lynx	16	127	7.93
Sable	827	11,919	14.41
Mink	3,643	29,920	8.21
Muskrat	18,094	30,564	1.68
Otter	161	3,980	24.72
Raccoon	1,828	7,822	4.27
Skunk	4,913	7,481	1.52
Squirrel, black	4	3	.75
Wild cat	587	1,864	3.17
Wolf	1	6	6
Deer	1,129	1,379	1.22
Moose	258	722	2.79
House cat	67	17	.25
Total	52,214	162,421	
<u>Quebec</u>			
Badger	23	23	1.00
Bear, black	1,250	10,000	8.00
Bear, white	11	220	20.00
Beaver	64,231	1,413,082	22.00
Ermine (weasel)	66,108	39,665	.60
Fisher or pekan	958	95,800	100.00
Fox, cross	1,141	91,280	80.00
Fox, red	6,932	114,378	16.50
Fox, silver	348	69,475	199.64
Fox, white	7,858	314,320	40.00
Fox, other	143	1,144	8.00
Lynx	689	20,670	30.00
Marten	11,926	238,520	20.00
Mink	23,930	358,950	15.00
Muskrat	190,258	380,516	2.00
Otter	3,394	118,700	35.00
Rabbit	400	60	.15
Skunk	17,120	42,800	2.50
Squirrel, red	35	2	.06
Wild cat	2,689	12,100	4.50
Wolf	91	1,092	12.00
Wolverine or carcajou	15	450	30.00
Baribou	2	4	2.00
Deer	3,228	3,228	1.00
Moose	19	57	3.00
Total	402,799	3,326,626	



1 Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of  
Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces.  
Season 1921-22-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average value per Pelt
<u>Ontario</u>			
Badger	127	89	10.70
Bear, black	1,897	19,325	10.18
Bear, brown	123	1,065	8.82
Bear, white	4	104	26.00
Beaver	111,165	1,861,479	16.74
Ermine (weasel)	120,664	62,742	51
Fisher or pekan	3,231	225,605	69.82
Fox, cross	517	21,564	41.70
Fox, red	16,828	173,654	10.32
Fox, silver	148	19,640	134.05
Fox, blue	5	365	73.00
Fox, white	1,777	62,011	34.89
Fox, other	9	40	4.44
Lynx	805	16,899	21.00
Marten	8,692	163,093	18.76
Mink	89,679	762,639	8.50
Muskrat	613,820	1,083,529	1.75
Otter	6,079	159,434	26.22
Rabbit	681	104	.15
Raccoon	25,335	91,736	3.62
Skunk	90,863	213,504	2.34
Squirrel, black	6	6	1.00
Squirrel, grey	25	8	.32
Wild cat	26	87	3.34
Wolf	1,151	12,319	10.70
Wolverine or carcajou	11	151	14.00
Deer	4,713	7,969	1.69
Moose	29	90	3.10
House cat	76	18	.23
Total	1,101,556	4,959,492	

<u>Manitoba</u>			
Badger	250	237	.94
Bear, black	397	4,959	12.49
Bear, brown	35	772	9.08
Bear, grizzly	1	10	10.00
Bear, white	10	172	17.20
Beaver	2,876	177,556	17.97
Coyote	1,969	19,200	9.75
Ermine (weasel)	67,318	32,029	.57
Fisher or pekan	529	36,169	68.37
Fox, cross	532	27,437	47.18
Fox, red	2,234	28,400	12.71
Fox, silver	127	18,579	146.29
Fox, blue	15	1,080	72.60
Fox, white	2,658	91,214	35.44
Lynx	1,847	37,779	20.45
Marten	3,660	77,719	21.23
Mink	29,233	252,546	8.63
Muskrat	511,529	784,979	1.53
Otter	1,958	47,151	24.08
Rabbit	4	1	.25
Raccoon	11	43	3.90
Skunk	6,261	15,457	2.46
Squirrel, grey	29	2	.06
Wolf	2,505	23,520	9.38
Wolverine or carcajou	136	3,126	22.98

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of  
Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces.  
Season 1921-22-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average value per Pelt
<u>Manitoba-concluded</u>			
Caribou	2	4	2.00
Deer	32	36	1.12
Elk	8	20	2.50
Moose	26	67	2.57
House cat	7	2	.28
Total	643,299	1,690,278	

Saskatchewan

Badger	839	852	1.01
Bear, black	626	7,252	11.58
Bear, brown	102	1,017	9.97
Beaver	9,017	152,090	16.86
Coyote	10,461	92,017	8.79
Ermine (weasel)	58,052	32,032	.55
Fisher or pekan	98	6,942	70.83
Fox, cross	823	36,190	43.97
Fox, red	3,191	46,954	14.71
Fox, silver	173	24,514	141.70
Fox, blue	4	294	73.50
Fox, white	283	9,482	33.53
Lynx	1,451	28,641	19.73
Marten	3,234	70,406	21.77
Mink	13,716	100,987	7.36
Muskrat	685,163	1,005,645	1.46
Otter	557	13,661	24.52
Raccoon	44	173	3.93
Skunk	6,731	16,771	2.49
Squirrel, red	30	2	.06
Wolf	3,354	32,092	9.56
Wolverine or carcajou	106	1,782	16.81
House cat	11	2	.18
Total	798,066	1,679,812	

Alberta

Badger	496	567	1.14
Bear, black	1,349	14,707	10.90
Bear, brown	114	992	8.70
Bear, grizzly	19	349	18.36
Bear, white	1	40	40.00
Beaver	2,648	45,477	17.17
Coyote	13,483	120,850	8.96
Ermine (weasel)	6,125	36,533	.56
Fisher or pekan	65	4,472	67.75
Fox, cross	1,105	44,367	40.15
Fox, red	2,449	32,208	13.15
Fox, silver	199	27,549	138.43
Fox, blue	3	300	100.00
Fox, white	8	259	32.37
Fox, other	58	107	1.84
Lynx	3,620	71,125	19.64
Marten	3,128	66,091	21.12



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of  
Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces,  
Season 1921-22-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average Value per Pelt
<u>Alberta-concluded</u>			
Mink	10,527	91,447	8.68
Muskrat	573,431	790,073	1.37
Otter	224	4,975	22.20
Rabbit	10	3	.30
Raccoon	12	32	2.66
Skunk	3,477	8,314	2.39
Squirrel, black	5	10	2.00
Squirrel, red	14	2	.14
Wild cat	3	13	4.33
Wolf	1,590	15,170	9.54
Wolverine or carcajou	62	881	14.20
Deer	6	24	4.00
Moose	26	184	7.07
Panther	2	15	7.50
House cat	6	3	.50
Total	682,266	1,377,139	

<u>British Columbia</u>			
Badger	42	76	1.80
Bear, black	2,318	28,037	12.09
Bear, brown	270	2,557	9.47
Bear, grizzly	89	1,439	16.16
Bear, white	11	240	21.81
Beaver	30,914	545,066	17.63
Coyote	4,547	44,342	9.75
Ermine (weasel)	27,068	15,550	.57
Fisher or pekan	653	46,645	71.43
Fox cross,	408	16,170	39.63
Fox, red	903	12,267	13.58
Fox, silver	123	17,038	138.52
Fox, blue	5	366	73.20
Fox, white	2,613	100,100	38.30
Fox, other	4	20	5.00
Lynx	2,103	41,682	19.82
Marten	14,311	290,504	20.29
Mink	20,300	126,742	6.24
Muskrat	167,028	223,697	1.33
Otter	1,002 1012	18,208	17.97
Rabbit	212	29	.13
Raccoon	6,595	23,285	3.63
Skunk	1,423	3,969	2.65
Squirrel, grey	10	1	.10
Wild cat	65	184	2.83
Wolf	306	3,723	12.16
Wolverine or carcajou	308	5,160	16.75
Panther	38	180	4.73
Civet cat	111	32	.28
Total	283,867	1,568,009	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts, of  
Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces,  
Season 1921-22-concluded

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average Value per Pelt
<u>Northwest Territories</u>			
Bear, black	370 346	3,722	10.75
Bear, brown	24	147	6.12
Bear, grizzly	6	84	14.00
Bear, white	341	6,142	18.01
Beaver	3,843	65,164	16.95
Coyote	5	90	18.00
Ermine (weasel)	6,509	4,132	.68
Fisher or pekan	31	2,118	68.32
Fox, cross	443	22,080	49.84
Fox, red	1,154	19,061	16.51
Fox, silver	59	7,840	132.88
Fox, blue	123	8,564	69.62
Fox, white	25,692	1,043,169	40.60
Lynx	476	8,265	17.36
Marten	11,424	261,711	22.90
Mink	8,667	82,018	9.46
Muskrat	213,486	287,108	1.34
Otter	105	2,519	23.99
Skunk	43	107	2.48
Wolf	335	6,692	19.97
Wolverine or carcajou	176	2,982	16.94
Total	273,288	1,834,015	

Yukon Territory

Bear, unspecified	341	4,092	12.00
Coyote	86	839	9.75
Ermine (weasel)	3,827	2,221	.57
Fox, cross	387	15,387	39.76
Fox, red	1,208	16,429	13.60
Fox, silver	137	18,948	138.31
Fox, white	38	1,455	38.29
Lynx	626	12,420	19.84
Marten	1,786	36,256	20.30
Mink	1,289	8,043	6.24
Muskrat	59,491	79,123	.33
Otter	63	1,133	17.98
Wolf	118	1,532	12.98
Wolverine or carcajou	329	5,524	16.79

Total 69,796 203,402



II Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, Seasons, 1920-21 and 1921-22.

Kind		1919-20	Season	Season	Season
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Badger	no.	5,570		1,216	1,777
	\$	8,008		1,176	1,844
Bear, black	no.	7,588		6,991	8,432
	\$	109,044		88,293	90,171
Bear, brown	no.	993		795	738
	\$	14,242		7,789	6,769
Bear, grizzly	no.	219		137	115
	\$	4,556		3,036	1,882
Bear, white	no.	213		282	378
	\$	6,768		6,943	6,918
Bear, unspecified	no.	190		-	341
	\$	2,855		-	4,092
Beaver	no.	210,888		164,656	232,134
	\$	5,336,067		2,686,472	4,266,767
Coyote	no.	41,868		14,754	30,551
	\$	726,364		94,498	277,338
Ermine (weasel)	no.	479,991		386,034	450,372
	\$	601,115		189,936	248,469
Fisher or pekan	no.	10,176		4,866	5,689
	\$	859,178		286,461	424,688
Fox, cross	no.	3,659		3,100	5,759
	\$	233,469		158,380	289,651
Fox, red	no.	30,317		18,137	38,024
	\$	675,739		210,626	473,978
Fox, silver	no.	3,931		2,843	4,972
	\$	964,817		432,130	734,002
Fox, blue	no.	93		121	155
	\$	6,494		9,287	10,978
Fox, white	no.	17,868		21,416	40,927
	\$	713,210		741,551	1,625,017
Fox, other	no.	386		61	214
	\$	5,549		258	1,311
Lynx	no.	9,492 #		6,509	11,673
	\$	235,166		150,300	237,925
Marten or sable	no.	57,077		47,292	58,989
	\$	1,867,967		1,081,871	1,216,229
Mink	no.	126,254		117,561	205,324
	\$	1,702,232		968,532	1,848,856
Muskrat	no.	2,377,424		2,015,481	3,060,526
	\$	6,030,303		2,505,375	4,707,043
Otter	no.	14,591		10,931	13,689
	\$	381,626		262,670	373,153
Rabbit	no.	15,555		6,577	1,334
	\$	6,010		1,449	200
Raccoon	no.	30,343		18,116	35,229
	\$	199,156		55,266	122,742
Skunk	no.	120,132		74,072	133,342
	\$	435,641		130,130	312,130
Squirrel, black	no.	238		72	15
	\$	377		72	19
Squirrel, grey	no.	615		-	64
	\$	290		-	11
Squirrel, red	no.	1,651		116	79
	\$	368		8	6
Wild cat	no.	#		859	3,583
	\$	-		3,284	14,922
Wolf	no.	10,608		5,316	9,451
	\$	166,473		50,522	96,146
Wolverine or carcajou	no.	1,694		960	1,143
	\$	35,592		13,344	20,059

# In 1919-20 wild cat was included with lynx.

II. Kind, Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, Seasons 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22-  
concluded.

Kind	Season 1919-20	Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22.
Caribou	no. 86 \$ 938	64 455	4 8
Deer	no. 14,552 \$ 33,746	4,884 7,419	9,363 12,947
Elk	no. 61 \$ 189	16 41	8 20
Moose	no. 4,453 \$ 22,368	980 3,812	1,838 5,249
Panther	no. 17 \$ 112	17 89	40 195
House cat	no. 801 \$ 379	198 52	400 100
Civet cat	no. 128 \$ 64	77 17	111 32
Mole	no. 275 \$ 33	-	-
Total number of pelts	3,600,004	2,936,407	4,366,790
Total value of pelts	\$ 21,387,005	10,151,594	17,438,867

III. Average Values of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in  
Canada, Seasons 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22.

Kind	Season 1919-20	Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22.
Badger	1.44	.96	1.04
Bear, black	14.37	12.62	10.81
Bear, brown	14.34	9.72	9.17
Bear, grizzly	20.80	22.16	16.36
Bear, white	31.77	24.62	18.30
Beaver	25.30	16.31	18.38
Coyote	17.35	6.40	9.07
Ermine (weasel)	1.25	.42	.52
Fisher or pekan	84.43	58.86	74.45
Fox, cross	63.81	51.09	50.30
Fox, red	22.29	11.61	12.46
Fox, silver	246.46	151.99	147.42
Fox, blue	69.82	76.75	70.82
Fox, white	39.92	34.62	39.70
Lynx	24.75 #	23.09	20.38
Marten or sable	32.73	22.87	20.62
Mink	13.48	8.23	9.00
Muskrat	2.54	1.24	1.54
Otter	26.15	24.02	27.26
Rabbit	.39	.22	.15
Raccoon	6.56	3.05	3.71
Skunk	3.63	1.73	2.35
Squirrel, black	1.59	1.00	1.27
Squirrel, grey	.47	-	.17
Squirrel, red	.22	.06	.07
Wild cat	#	3.82	4.16
Wolf	15.69	9.50	10.17
Wolverine or carcajou	21.01	13.30	17.54
Caribou	10.91	7.10	2.00
Deer	2.32	1.51	1.38
Elk	3.10	2.56	2.50
Moose	5.14	3.88	2.85
Panther	6.59	5.23	4.87
House cat	.47	.26	.25
Civet cat	.50	.22	.28

# Wild cat included with lynx in 1919-20.



IV. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by  
Provinces, Seasons 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22.

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Prince Edward Island	660,704	256,137	448,786
Nova Scotia	288,166	112,948	188,837
New Brunswick	225,871	72,500	162,421
Quebec	4,587,110	2,061,853	3,326,626
Ontario	6,418,330	3,048,815	4,959,492
Manitoba	3,130,627	1,055,865	1,690,278
Saskatchewan	2,338,779	717,149	1,679,812
Alberta	1,550,509	1,087,164	1,377,139
British Columbia	742,416	507,134	1,568,009
Northwest Territories	1,121,026	1,153,840	1,834,015
Yukon Territory	323,467	78,189	203,402
Total for Canada	21,387,005	10,151,594	17,438,867

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