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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FUR BRANCH

FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA

Season

1922--23

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O. TAWA

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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 *soueurs 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 value....the Indians were corrupted and the English character was brought into contempt". At length, the competitors would join their interests. 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. 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 premier place. 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 for trapping and trading and a direct revenue is derived by the provinces and territories from raw furs.

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, for 1921-22 at \$17,438,867, and for 1922-23 at \$16,761,567. For the same years the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$388,335, \$626,900 and \$598,607; 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; for the fiscal year 1920 the value was \$20,628,109, for 1921, \$11,731,061, and for 1922, \$14,795,337. Raw furs to the value of \$16,206,225 were exported in the fiscal year 1923, the British market absorbing \$4,743,986 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 and thousands of square miles. It is the function of the fur trade to turn this vast domain to perpetual economic use.

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANADA

FUR BRANCH

OTTAWA

DOMINION STATISTICIAN, R. H. COATS, B. A., F. S. S., F.R.S.C.

FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1922-23

The total value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1922-23 was \$16,761,567. This amount represents the value of the 4,963,996 pelts of fur-bearing animals taken in Canada during the season, comprising pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch bred animals, the value of the latter constituting approximately three and a half per cent of the total value. Compared with the previous season, an increase of 597,206 is shown in the number of pelts and a decrease of \$677,300 in the total value. As in the previous season, muskrat is first on the list in order of value. The total number of muskrat pelts shown for the whole of Canada for the season 1922-23 is 3,846,161, and the total value is \$5,077,886. White fox has displaced beaver and is second on the list with a total value of \$3,015,348, followed by beaver with \$2,461,667, mink with \$1,371,411, marten with \$1,045,810 and silver fox with \$774,348. The combined values for the pelts of these six kinds of fur-bearing animals amounted to \$13,746,470 or 82% of the total value of the fur production of Canada. Viewing the records for the past three seasons, the following is noted: Muskrat shows a fair annual increase in the number of pelts; silver, cross, red and blue fox and lynx show large annual increases, while the number of white fox pelts has nearly doubled each season; beaver, mink and skunk show decreases in number of pelts compared with the previous season, but increases compared with the season 1920-21; marten, fisher, ermine and otter show smaller numbers of pelts than for either of the two preceeding seasons. Average prices for the principal kinds of pelts for the season 1922-23 were generally lower than for the previous season, the exceptions being marten, red fox and ermine, prices for which were higher.

Of the provinces, Ontario ranks first in value of raw fur production with a total of \$3,616,692, followed by Quebec with \$3,049,656, Saskatchewan with \$2,242,937, and the Northwest Territories with \$2,171,424. Alberta, Manitoba, and British Columbia had each a production valued at over a million dollars, and the Yukon Territory a production valued at \$199,522. The combined values for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to \$738,816, the principal item for each of these provinces being the pelt of the ranch bred silver fox. Until a few years ago Prince Edward Island was the only province in which fox farming had been developed to any extent, but within the last few years fox farms have been established in every province of the Dominion, and the latest statistics available show that in 1922 there were 977 fox farms, of which less than half were situated in Prince Edward Island. #

Statistics of raw fur production in the present report are arranged as follows- (1) number and value of pelts of fur-bearing animals, by provinces, season 1922-23; (2) number and value of fur-bearing animals, Canada, seasons 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23; (3) average prices of pelts, Canada, seasons 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23; (4) total value of pelts, by provinces, seasons 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23; (5) imports and exports of raw furs for the twelve months ending March 31, 1923.

An annual report on the fur farming industry of Canada, with list of operators of fur farms, is issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1922-23.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger	2,900	3,553	1.23
Bear, black	6,423	63,820	9.94
Bear, brown	702	5,768	8.22
Bear, grey	18	129	7.17
Bear, grizzly	93	1,712	18.41
Bear, white	313	6,856	21.90
Bear, unspecified	225	3,375	
Beaver	175,275	2,461,667	14.04
Coyote	32,998	353,807	10.72
Ermine (weasel)	362,236	219,306	.61
Fisher or pekan	3,976	277,667	69.84
Fox, patch or cross	9,121	397,829	43.62
Fox, red	42,739	564,998	13.22
Fox, silver	6,865	774,348	112.80
Fox, blue	513	31,534	61.47
Fox, white	77,135	3,015,348	39.09
Fox, kit	569	2,306	4.05
Lynx	17,317	332,061	19.18
Marten or sable	45,579	1,045,810	22.95
Mink	159,626	1,371,411	8.59
Muskrat	3,846,161	5,077,886	1.32
Otter	10,676	259,568	24.32
Rabbit	1,013	177	.17
Raccoon	24,520	95,136	3.88
Skunk	117,840	236,081	2.00
Wild cat	1,129	3,781	3.35
Wolf	7,839	124,344	15.86
Wolverine or carcajou	1,027	16,057	15.63
Caribou	8	42	5.25
Deer	7,268	9,331	1.28
Elk	8	16	2.00
Moose	1,576	5,678	3.60
Panther	12	80	6.67
Civet cat	61	12	.20
Domestic cat	235	73	.31
Total	4,963,996	16,761,567	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1922-23.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Beaver	10	145	14.50
Ermine (weasel)	226	108	.48
Fox, patch or cross	91	3,899	42.85
Fox, red	38	433	11.39
Fox, silver	3,273	376,602	115.06
Mink	125	664	5.31
Muskrat	1,052	1,202	1.14
Rabbit	5	1	.20
Raccoon	28	95	3.39
Skunk	33	103	3.12
Total	4,881	393,252	

Nova Scotia

Beaver, black	42	362	8.61	
Ermine (weasel)	8,751	4,113	.47	
Fox, patch or cross	202	8,236	40.77	
Fox, red	2,061	19,044	9.24	
Fox, silver	626	70,869	113.21	
Lynx	60	786	13.10	
Mink	4,343	30,444	7.01	
Muskrat	25,269	45,990	1.82	
Otter	108	2,820	26.11	
Raccoon	936	3,650	3.90	
Skunk	3,768	5,878	1.56	
Wildcat	406	1,393	3.43	
Deer	232	413	1.78	
Moose	1,156	3,884	3.36	
Domestic cat	143	46	.32	
Total	48,103	197,928		

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1922-23.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Badger	1	1	1.00
Bear, black	147	1,267	8.61
Bear, brown	6	38	6.33
Beaver	83	1,134	13.66
Ermine (weasel)	11,950	3,674	.47
Fisher or pekan	36	2,044	56.77
Fox, patch or cross	75	3,058	40.77
Fox, red	2,433	22,490	9.24
Fox, silver	503	56,947	113.21
Fox, kit	3	22	7.33
Lynx	55	721	13.10
Sable	253	3,030	11.97
Mink	2,300	16,126	7.01
Muskrat	12,333	22,543	1.83
Otter	144	3,760	26.11
Rabbit	100	25	.25
Raccoon	914	3,566	3.90
Skunk	6,457	10,129	1.56
Wild cat	618	2,121	3.43
Deer	1,131	2,016	1.78
Moose	270	908	3.36
House cat	49	16	.32
Total	39,861	157,656	

Quebec

Bear, Black	758	9,576	12.00
Bear, white	33	1,155	35.00
Beaver	45,967	551,604	12.00
Ermine (weasel)	65,019	48,784	.75
Fisher or pekan	403	24,300	60.00
Fox, patch or cross	840	37,800	45.00
Fox, red	6,051	72,612	12.00
Fox, silver	345	51,750	150.00
Fox, blue	255	15,300	60.00
Fox, white	36,362	1,454,480	40.00
Fox, kit	182	1,183	6.50
Lynx	897	19,734	22.00
Marten or sable	10,245	307,350	30.00
Mink	16,572	149,148	9.00
Muskrat	192,047	192,047	1.00
Otter	2,943	88,290	30.00
Raccoon	1,189	3,567	3.00
Skunk	15,115	17,004	1.13
Wolf	84	1,008	12.00
Wolverine or carcajou	24	72	3.00
Caribou	6	18	3.00
Deer	3,387	2,540	.75
Moose	59	354	6.00
Total	398,825	3,049,656	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1922-23.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average Value per Pelt
<u>Ontario</u>			
Badger	125	150	1.20
Bear, black	1,146	10,945	9.55
Bear, brown	170	1,460	8.59
Bear, grizzly	13	85	6.54
Bear, white	7	100	14.29
Beaver	77,478	1,133,990	14.64
Ermine (weasel)	68,862	39,248	.57
Fisher or pekan	2,284	167,131	73.17
Fox, patch or cross	1,230	54,044	43.94
Fox, red	14,024	176,047	12.55
Fox, silver	569	40,662	71.46
Fox, blue	8	431	53.88
Fox, white	1,477	55,003	37.24
Fox, kit	30	258	8.60
Lynx	1,136	22,096	19.45
Marten or sable	5,865	110,902	18.91
Mink	60,623	506,343	8.35
Muskrat	515,386	980,531	1.90
Otter	4,440	101,703	22.91
Rabbit	267	39	.15
Raccoon	16,147	61,963	3.84
Skunk	62,968	131,084	2.08
Wild cat	14	41	2.93
Wolf	1,427	17,771	12.45
Wolverine or carcajou	16	266	16.63
Deer	2,512	4,355	1.73
Moose	1	3	3.00
House cat	21	6	.28
Total	838,249	3,616,692	

Manitoba

Badger	404	562	1.39
Bear, black	330	3,339	10.12
Bear, brown	84	659	7.85
Bear, white	13	242	18.62
Beaver	8,407	130,452	15.52
Coyote	2,498	31,137	12.46
Ermine (weasel)	38,210	23,613	.62
Fisher or pekan	474	32,074	67.67
Fox, patch or cross	1,261	54,986	43.61
Fox, red	4,159	62,844	15.11
Fox, silver	372	38,826	104.37
Fox, blue	16	756	47.25
Fox, white	3,186	121,549	38.18
Lynx	2,314	42,253	18.26
Marten or sable	3,004	69,531	23.15
Mink	19,531	178,731	9.15
Muskrat	602,100	777,194	1.29
Otter	1,467	34,304	23.38
Rabbit	36	4	.11
Raccoon	624	3,114	4.99
Skunk	9,618	23,599	2.45
Wolf	2,785	41,241	14.79
Wolverine or carcajou	151	2,508	16.61

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1922-23.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Manitoba - concluded</u>			
Deer	2	2	1.00
Elk	4	8	2.00
Moose	12	34	2.83
House cat	22	5	.23
Total	701,091	1,673,667	

Saskatchewan

Badger	1,074	806	.75
Bear, black	800	8,000	10.00
Beaver	6,204	99,264	16.00
Coyote	12,490	124,900	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	56,659	28,330	.50
Fisher or pekan	122	6,100	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,066	53,300	50.00
Fox, red	4,206	63,090	15.00
Fox, silver	295	44,250	150.00
Fox, white	574	17,220	30.00
Lynx	2,092	41,840	20.00
Marten or sable	914	18,280	20.00
Mink	11,430	80,010	7.00
Muskrat	1,352,870	1,623,444	1.20
Otter	157	3,140	20.00
Skunk	11,037	27,593	2.50
Wolf	220	2,200	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	78	1,170	15.00
Total	1,462,288	2,242,937	

Alberta

Badger	1,102	1,669	1.51
Bear, Black	1,283	12,365	9.64
Bear, brown	192	1,548	8.06
Bear, grey	1	7	7.00
Bear, grizzly	26	566	21.77
Bear, white	1	50	50.00
Beaver	2,903	44,686	15.39
Coyote	14,122	157,223	11.13
Ermine (weasel)	72,260	45,978	.64
Fisher or pekan	77	5,540	71.95
Fox, patch or cross	2,782	110,247	39.63
Fox, red	6,083	83,611	14.07
Fox, silver	476	50,475	106.04
Fox, blue	2	125	62.50
Fox, white	352	13,066	37.12
Fox, kit	259	603	2.33
Lynx	5,788	106,576	18.41
Marten or sable	4,603	94,065	20.44

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1922-23.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Alberta - concluded</u>			
Mink	14,953	138,336	9.25
Muskrat	735,655	888,640	1.21
Otter	264	5,853	22.17
Rabbit	104	24	.23
Raccoon	3	13	4.33
Skunk	7,439	17,373	2.34
Wild cat	1	3	3.00
Wolf	2,129	39,606	18.60
Wolverine or carcajou	123	1,853	15.07
Caribou	2	24	12.00
Deer	4	5	1.25
Elk	4	8	2.00
Moose	78	495	6.35
Total	873,079	1,822,634	

British Columbia

Badger	193	359	1.86
Bear, black	1,453	13,474	9.27
Bear, brown	231	1,906	8.25
Bear, grey	16	115	7.19
Bear, grizzly	54	1,061	19.65
Bear, white	1	10	10.00
Beaver	30,096	435,171	14.46
Coyote	3,776	39,300	10.41
Ermine (weasel)	32,990	18,513	.56
Fisher or pekan	562	39,083	69.54
Fox, patch or cross	540	24,378	38.09
Fox, red	910	14,187	15.59
Fox, silver	167	17,274	103.44
Fox, blue	2	100	50.00
Fox, white	241	8,433	34.99
Fox, kit	95	240	2.53
Lynx	2,967	56,347	18.92
Marten or sable	10,423	210,012	20.15
Mink	17,737	122,663	6.92
Muskrat	152,691	190,949	1.25
Otter	959	15,088	15.73
Rabbit	501	84	.17
Raccoon	4,679	19,168	4.10
Skunk	1,343	3,167	2.36
Wild cat	90	223	2.48
Wolf	642	12,105	18.86
Wolverine or carcajou	191	2,717	14.23
Panther	12	80	6.67
Civet cat	61	12	.20
Total	263,723	1,246,219	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1922-23.-concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Northwest Territories</u>			
Bear, black	422	4,492	10.64
Bear, brown	19	157	8.26
Bear, grey	1	7	7.00
Bear, white	258	5,269	20.42
Beaver	4,127	65,221	15.80
Ermine (weasel)	4,801	3,260	.68
Fisher or pekan	16	1,395	87.18
Fox, patch or cross	574	29,427	51.26
Fox, red	1,638	28,726	17.53
Fox, silver	77	8,600	111.68
Fox, blue	230	14,822	64.44
Fox, white	34,865	1,342,595	38.50
Lynx	575	11,945	20.77
Marten or sable	9,308	210,825	22.64
Mink	10,248	127,179	12.41
Muskrat	219,800	304,341	1.38
Otter	113	2,685	23.76
Skunk	65	151	2.32
Wolf	388	7,455	19.21
Wolverine or carcajou	173	2,872	16.60
Total	287,698	2,171,424	
<u>Yukon Territory</u>			
Bear, unspecified	225	3,375	15.00
Coyote	112	1,247	11.13
Ermine (weasel)	2,508	1,705	.68
Fox, patch or cross	360	18,454	51.26
Fox, red	1,136	19,914	17.53
Fox, silver	162	18,092	111.68
Fox, white	78	3,003	38.50
Lynx	1,433	29,763	20.77
Marten or sable	964	21,815	22.64
Mink	1,754	21,767	12.41
Muskrat	36,960	51,005	1.38
Otter	81	1,925	23.76
Wolf	154	2,958	19.21
Wolverine or carcajou	271	4,499	16.60
Total	46,198	199,522	

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Kind		Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23
Badger	No.	1,216	1,777	2,900
	\$	1,176	1,844	3,553
Bear, black	No.	6,991	8,432	6,423
	\$	88,293	90,171	63,820
Bear, brown	No.	795	738	702
	\$	7,789	6,769	5,768
Bear, grey	No.	-	-	18
	\$	-	-	129
Bear, grizzly	No.	137	115	93
	\$	3,036	1,882	1,712
Bear, white	No.	282	378	313
	\$	6,943	6,918	6,856
Bear, unspecified	No.	-	341	225
	\$	-	4,092	3,375
Beaver	No.	164,656	232,134	175,275
	\$	2,686,472	4,266,767	2,461,667
Coyote	No.	14,754	30,551	32,998
	\$	94,498	277,338	353,807
Ermine (weasel)	No.	386,034	450,372	362,236
	\$	189,936	248,469	219,306
Fisher or pekan	No.	4,866	5,689	3,976
	\$	286,461	424,688	277,667
Fox, patch or cross	No.	3,100	5,759	9,121
	\$	158,380	289,651	397,829
Fox, red	No.	18,137	38,024	42,739
	\$	210,626	473,978	564,998
Fox, silver	No.	2,843	4,979	6,865
	\$	432,130	734,002	774,348
Fox, blue	No.	121	155	513
	\$	9,287	10,978	31,534
Fox, white	No.	21,416	40,927	77,135
	\$	741,551	1,625,017	3,015,348
Fox, kit	No.	61	214	569
	\$	258	1,311	2,306
Lynx	No.	6,509	11,673	17,317
	\$	150,300	237,925	332,061
Marten or sable	No.	47,292	58,989	45,579
	\$	1,081,871	1,216,229	1,045,810
Mink	No.	117,561	205,324	159,626
	\$	968,582	1,848,856	1,371,411
Muskrat	No.	2,015,481	3,060,526	3,846,161
	\$	2,505,375	4,707,043	5,077,885

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23. - concluded

Kind		Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23
Otter	No.	10,931	13,689	10,676
	\$	262,670	373,153	259,566
Rabbit	No.	6,577	1,334	1,013
	\$	1,449	200	177
Raccoon	No.	18,116	35,229	24,520
	\$	55,266	129,742	95,136
Skunk	No.	74,972	133,342	117,840
	\$	130,130	312,130	236,081
Squirrel, black	No.	72	15	-
	\$	72	19	-
Squirrel, grey	No.	-	64	-
	\$	-	11	-
Squirrel, red	No.	116	79	-
	\$	8	6	-
Wild cat	No.	859	3,583	1,129
	\$	3,284	14,922	3,781
Wolf	No.	5,316	9,451	7,839
	\$	50,522	96,146	124,344
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	960	1,143	1,027
	\$	13,344	20,059	16,057
Caribou	No.	64	4	8
	\$	435	8	42
Deer	No.	4,884	9,363	7,268
	\$	7,419	12,947	9,331
Elk	No.	16	8	8
	\$	41	20	16
Moose	No.	980	1,838	1,576
	\$	3,812	5,249	5,678
Panther	No.	17	40	12
	\$	89	195	80
Civet cat	No.	77	111	61
	\$	17	32	12
Domestic cat	No.	198	400	235
	\$	52	100	75
Total number of pelts		2,936,407	4,366,790	4,963,996
Total value of pelts \$		10,151,594	17,438,857	16,761,567

III. Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada,
Season 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Kind	Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23
	\$	\$	\$
Badger	.96	1.04	1.23
Bear, black	12.62	10.81	9.94
Bear, brown	9.97	9.17	8.22
Bear, grey	-	-	7.22
Bear, grizzly	22.16	16.36	13.41
Bear, white	24.62	18.30	21.90
Beaver	16.31	18.38	14.04
Coyote	6.40	9.07	10.72
Ermine (weasel)	.49	.52	.61
Fisher or pekan	58.86	74.45	69.84
Fox, patch or cross	51.09	50.30	43.62
Fox, red	11.61	12.46	13.22
Fox, silver	151.99	147.42	112.80
Fox, blue	76.75	70.82	61.47
Fox, white	34.62	39.70	39.09
Lynx	23.09	20.38	19.16
Marten or sable	22.87	20.62	22.95
Mink	8.23	9.00	8.59
Muskrat	1.24	1.54	1.32
Otter	24.02	27.26	24.32
Rabbit	.22	.15	.17
Raccoon	3.05	3.71	3.88
Skunk	1.73	2.35	2.00
Squirrel, black	1.00	1.27	-
Squirrel, grey	-	.17	-
Squirrel, red	.06	.07	-
Wild cat	3.82	4.16	3.35
Wolf	9.50	10.17	15.36
Wolverine or carcajou	13.90	17.54	15.63
Caribou	7.10	2.00	5.25
Deer	1.51	1.38	1.26
Elk	2.56	2.50	2.00
Moose	3.86	2.83	3.50
Panther	3.23	4.87	6.67
Civet cat	.22	.23	.20
Domestic cat	.26	.25	.31

IV. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces,
Seasons, 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Province	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	256,137	448,786	383,252
Nova Scotia	112,948	188,887	197,920
New Brunswick	72,500	162,421	157,636
Quebec	2,061,859	3,326,626	3,049,656
Ontario	3,048,815	4,959,492	3,616,692
Manitoba	1,055,865	1,690,278	1,673,667
Saskatchewan	717,149	1,679,812	2,242,937
Alberta	1,087,164	1,377,139	1,822,634
British Columbia	507,134	1,568,009	1,246,219
Northwest Territories	1,153,840	1,834,015	2,171,424
Yukon Territory	76,189	203,402	199,522
Total for Canada	10,151,594	17,438,867	16,761,567

5. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending March 31, 1921, 1922 and 1923-concluded.

Articles and Countries		1921	1922	1923
Mink skins, undressed-				
To United Kingdom	No.	25,406	43,133	47,362
	\$	281,976	506,478	455,374
United States	No.	71,673	127,561	137,980
	\$	759,814	1,270,564	1,094,782
Other Countries	No.	46	646	2,013
	\$	551	8,722	24,376
Total	No.	97,125	171,340	187,355
	\$	1,042,341	1,785,764	1,574,532
Muskrat skins, undressed-				
To United Kingdom	No.	390,748	629,420	934,226
	\$	737,715	943,702	1,600,387
United States	No.	860,442	1,705,787	2,362,006
	\$	1,630,874	2,403,952	3,527,784
Other Countries	No.	2,363	12,182	52,165
	\$	11,266	17,632	70,511
Total	No.	1,253,553	2,347,389	3,348,397
	\$	2,379,855	3,365,286	5,198,682
Seal skins, undressed-				
To United Kingdom	No.	875	2,458	723
	\$	20,962	52,098	10,571
United States	No.	2,351	1,798	2,741
	\$	10,914	4,400	13,883
Other Countries	No.	387	-	-
	\$	1,860	-	-
Total	No.	3,613	4,256	3,464
	\$	33,736	56,498	24,454
Fur skins, n.o.p. undressed-				
To United Kingdom	\$	535,664	548,081	618,780
United States	\$	1,472,232	1,882,044	1,824,359
Other Countries	\$	51,795	30,443	29,175
Total	\$	2,059,691	2,460,568	2,472,314
Total Value Raw Furs Exported-				
To United Kingdom	\$	3,509,714	4,253,569	4,743,986
United States	\$	7,932,855	10,460,991	11,290,514
Other Countries	\$	289,094	80,777	171,725
Total	\$	11,731,661	14,795,337	16,206,225

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