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CANADA D.B.S.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FUR BRANCH

# FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA

Season

1923--24



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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 interests. Such a concern was the Northwest Company, founded in 1783-4, with a stock divided into 16 shares. No capital was

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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 sale in 1920, when 949,565 pelts, valued at \$5,057,114, were sold. Auction sales have also been held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Canadian fur market is now firmly established and sales are held three and four 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, fisher, 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. For 1880 the value of pelts is given as \$987,555, and for 1910 as \$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 raw fur production based on the number and value of pelts purchased from trappers and fur farmers, is shown to have been \$21,387,005. This figure should not be regarded 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 the season 1920-21 the total fur production of Canada was valued at \$10,151,594, for 1921-22 at \$17,438,867, for 1922-23 at \$16,761,567 and for 1923-24 at \$15,643,817. For the same years the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$388,335, \$626,900, \$598,607 and \$860,468. In each of these years the large item in the production of fur farms 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 (\$93,872); for the twelve months ending June 30, 1920, the value was \$20,417,329; for 1921, \$12,117,535; for 1922, \$16,065,845; and for 1923, \$14,787,455. Raw furs to the value of \$18,206,694, were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1924, the British market absorbing \$6,556,235 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.



# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANADA

## FUR BRANCH

### OTTAWA

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

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#### FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1923-24

The total value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1923-24 was \$15,643,817. This amount represents the market value of the 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 five and a half per cent of the total value. Compared with the preceding season there is a decrease of \$1,117,750 in total value. This decrease is due in large part to the greatly reduced number of muskrat and white fox pelts shown for the season. Muskrat pelts in 1923-24 numbered 2,985,395, valued at \$3,440,363, while in the preceding season the number was 3,846,161 and the value \$5,077,886; white fox pelts numbered 34,717, valued at \$1,293,605, compared with 77,135, valued at \$5,015,348 in the season 1922-23. Muskrat retained its place as the principal fur producer, and beaver, which had dropped to third place in 1922-23, regained its position as second in order of value. The principal kinds of pelts for the season 1923-24 (those having a total value of \$500,000 or over) in order of value were as follows: muskrat, \$3,440,363; beaver, \$2,542,992; mink, \$2,113,569; white fox, \$1,293,605; marten or sable, \$1,076,550; silver fox, \$962,282; red fox, \$915,984; patch or cross fox, \$642,991; coyote or prairie wolf, \$625,145; and lynx, \$515,849. Large increases over the numbers of the preceding season are shown for silver, patch or cross and red fox, mink, otter, raccoon, lynx and coyote pelts. A decrease in number, but an increase in total value is shown for beaver pelts. There has been a steady increase during the past four seasons in the number of silver fox pelts, due to the growth of the fox farming industry throughout the Dominion. # Compared with the preceding season little change is shown in average market values for the different kinds of pelts. The principal increases were: ermine, which advanced 33 per cent in average price per pelt; otter, 25 per cent; mink, 12 per cent; and beaver, 2 per cent. Skunk which declined 37 per cent.

Of the provinces, Ontario ranks first in value of raw fur production with a total of \$3,781,989, followed by Quebec with \$2,075,801, Alberta with \$1,970,013, Saskatchewan with \$1,927,914, Manitoba with \$1,908,354, and the Northwest Territories with \$1,529,376. The raw fur production of the Yukon Territory had a total value of \$349,079. The combined values for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to \$987,254, an increase over the preceding season of \$248,438. The principal item for the three provinces is the pelt of the ranch bred silver fox.

The issuing of annual statistics of the raw fur production of Canada, based on the returns of fur traders, was commenced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1921, the first report containing statistics for the season 1919-20. Arrangements for co-operation were made with the provinces, and lists of licensed fur traders are furnished the Bureau annually by the Provincial Game Departments. In the case of New Brunswick, the returns are collected by the Provincial Department and, after revision, are forwarded to the Bureau for compilation. Further arrangements have since been made with the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory, whereby these provinces furnish statements of the numbers of the different kinds of pelts, based on royalty and export returns. The cordial thanks of the Bureau are extended to the Provincial Departments for their co-operation.

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 1923-24; (2) number and value of fur-bearing animals, Canada, seasons 1920-21 to 1923-24; (3) average prices of pelts, Canada, seasons 1920-21 to 1923-24; (4) total value of pelts, by provinces, seasons 1920-21 to 1923-24; (5) imports and exports of raw furs for the twelve months ending June 30, 1924.

# 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 1923-24.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger	5,185	9,113	1.76
Bear, black	6,653	62,802	9.44
Bear, grey	16	244	15.25
Bear, grizzly	21	363	17.29
Bear, white	412	13,567	32.93
Bear, unspecified	330	3,185	-
Beaver	169,172	2,542,992	15.03
Coyote or prairie wolf	62,140	625,145	10.06
Ermine (weasel)	359,334	290,812	.81
Fisher or pekan	4,158	291,355	70.07
Fox, patch or cross	16,049	642,991	40.06
Fox, red	65,986	915,984	13.88
Fox, silver	9,090	962,282	105.86
Fox, blue	268	15,617	58.27
Fox, white	34,717	1,293,605	37.26
Fox, kit	716	2,368	3.31
Lynx	26,437	515,849	19.51
Marten or sable	46,407	1,076,550	23.20
Mink	219,641	2,113,569	9.62
Muskrat	2,985,395	3,440,363	1.15
Otter	12,962	397,930	30.70
Rabbit	496	100	.20
Raccoon	35,456	140,118	3.95
Skunk	126,932	184,970	1.46
Wildcat	3,279	13,646	4.16
Wolf	3,798	56,066	14.76
Wolverine or carcajou	908	14,522	15.99
Caribou	5	10	2.00
Deer	10,271	14,003	1.36
Moose	1,100	3,569	3.24
Panther	4	61	15.25
Civet cat	109	26	.24
Domestic cat	146	40	.27
Total	4,207,593	15,643,817	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1923-24.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Ermine (weasel)	173	121	.70
Fox, patch or cross	131 <sup>1</sup>	6,646	50.73
Fox, red	35	567	16.02
Fox, silver	4,433	461,948	104.21
Mink	90	707	7.86
Muskrat	1,277	1,589	1.24
Raccoon	40	173	4.33
Skunk	14	21	1.50
Total	6,193	471,772	

Nova Scotia

Bear, black	46	460	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	10,345	8,276	.80
Fox, patch or cross	223	10,035	45.00
Fox, red	2,893	45,883	15.86
Fox, silver	579	65,618	113.33
Lynx	40	750	18.75
Mink	5,234	70,083	13.39
Muskrat	28,525	39,650	1.39
Otter	101	3,319	32.86
Raccoon	1,284	7,062	5.50
Skunk	3,497	4,301	1.23
Wild cat	1,732	8,781	5.07
Deer	170	170	1.00
Moose	843	2,529	3.00
Domestic cat	70	18	.25
Total	55,582	266,935	



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1923-24.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black	82	640	7.80
Beaver	12	163	13.58
Ermine (weasel)	18,008	11,505	.64
Fisher or pekan	56	3,498	62.46
Fox, patch or cross	145	5,470	37.72
Fox, red	4,074	46,185	11.34
Fox, silver	1,016	101,201	99.61
Fox, kit	10	40	4.00
Lynx	16	288	18.00
Sable	197	2,404	12.20
Mink	3,270	29,828	9.12
Muskrat	16,503	28,306	1.72
Otter	103	2,704	26.25
Rabbit	55	32	.58
Raccoon	1,163	4,235	3.64
Skunk	4,931	4,991	1.01
Wild cat	1,488	4,732	3.18
Deer	1,003	1,673	1.67
Moose	147	639	4.35
Domestic cat	51	13	.25
Total	52,330	248,547	

Quebec

Badger	10	70	7.00	
Bear, black	964	8,676	9.00	
Bear, white	25	1,875	75.00	
Beaver	44,785	582,205	13.00	
Ermine (weasel)	42,867	32,150	.75	
Fisher or pekan	675	54,000	80.00	
Fox, patch or cross	1,046	57,530	55.00	
Fox, red	7,896	78,960	10.00	
Fox, silver	333	41,625	125.00	
Fox, blue	133	5,320	40.00	
Fox, white	14,361	502,635	35.00	
Fox, kit	81	243	3.00	
Lynx	1,593	25,488	16.00	
Marten or sable	10,449	240,327	23.00	
Mink	22,306	223,060	10.00	
Muskrat	178,262	106,957	.60	
Otter	3,045	85,260	28.00	
Raccoon	2,543	10,172	4.00	
Skunk	15,810	15,810	1.00	
Wolf	82	820	10.00	
Wolverine or carcajou	21	189	9.00	
Caribou	2	4	2.00	
Deer	4,555	2,277	.50	
Moose	37	148	4.00	
Total	351,881	2,075,801		



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1923-24.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Ontario</u>			
Badger	28	48	1.71
Bear, black	1,079	9,590	8.89
Bear, grizzly	4	30	7.50
Bear, white	14	444	31.71
Beaver	54,346	844,691	15.54
Ermine (weasel)	54,904	42,230	.77
Fisher or pekan	1,949	131,939	67.70
Fox, patch or cross	1,085	43,239	39.85
Fox, red	18,643	234,076	12.56
Fox, silver	409	41,139	100.58
Fox, blue	2	161	80.50
Fox, white	355	13,649	38.45
Fox, kit	18	95	5.28
Lynx	2,154	47,209	21.92
Marten or sable	4,491	95,650	21.30
Mink	89,143	832,407	9.34
Muskrat	638,899	1,062,986	1.66
Otter	5,148	177,677	34.51
Rabbit	388	65	.17
Raccoon	25,413	95,989	3.78
Skunk	65,464	88,152	1.35
Wild cat	12	48	4.00
Wolf	609	10,433	17.13
Wolverine or carcajou	2	33	16.50
Deer	4,533	9,868	2.18
Moose	45	141	3.13
Total	969,137	3,781,989	

Manitoba

Badger	1,312	3,239	2.47
Bear, black	965	8,416	8.72
Bear, white	29	917	31.62
Beaver	14,806	231,058	15.61
Coyote or prairie wolf	4,585	50,671	11.05
Ermine (weasel)	63,054	51,379	.81
Fisher or pekan	648	43,583	67.26
Fox, patch or cross	3,326	123,535	37.14
Fox, red	9,310	132,430	14.22
Fox, silver	698	68,798	98.56
Fox, blue	8	633	79.13
Fox, white	1,075	43,108	40.10
Fox, kit	161	628	3.90
Lynx	4,939	91,695	18.57
Marten or sable	4,143	98,736	23.83
Mink	28,120	249,598	8.88
Muskrat	554,716	578,445	1.04
Otter	2,606	81,349	31.22
Rabbit	9	1	.11
Raccoon	253	1,106	4.37
Skunk	14,955	23,555	1.58

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1923-24.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
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<u>Manitoba - concluded</u>			
Wild cat	2	5	2.50
Wolf	1,932	23,796	12.32
Wolverine or carcajou	101	1,664	16.48
Domestic cat	25	9	.36
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Total	711,778	1,908,354	

Saskatchewan

Badger	2,043	3,065	1.50	
Bear, black	847	10,164	12.00	
Beaver	6,083	91,245	15.00	
Coyote	21,536	215,360	10.00	
Ermine (weasel)	82,437	61,828	.75	
Fisher or pekan	90	5,400	60.00	
Fox, patch or cross	2,199	109,950	50.00	
Fox, red	6,921	121,118	17.50	
Fox, silver	342	51,300	150.00	
Fox, white	56	1,440	30.00	
Lynx	1,614	24,210	15.00	
Marten or sable	2,241	56,025	25.00	
Mink	13,953	125,577	9.00	
Muskrat	1,006,863	1,006,863	1.00	
Otter	592	14,800	25.00	
Skunk	13,787	27,574	2.00	
Wild cat	2	5	2.50	
Wolf	136	1,360	10.00	
Wolverine or carcajou	63	630	10.00	
Total	1,161,805	1,927,914		

Alberta

Badger	1,778	2,667	1.50	
Bear, black	1,368	13,680	10.00	
Beaver	20,057	320,912	16.00	
Coyote or prairie wolf	32,315	323,150	10.00	
Ermine (weasel)	57,962	57,962	1.00	
Fisher or pekan	83	5,810	70.00	
Fox, patch or cross	5,767	201,845	35.00	
Fox, red	11,511	172,665	15.00	
Fox, silver	768	76,800	100.00	
Fox, white	48	1,920	40.00	
Fox, kit	444	1,332	3.00	
Lynx	7,374	132,732	18.00	
Marten or sable	3,568	89,200	25.00	



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1923-24.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Alberta - concluded</u>			
Mink	20,294	202,940	10.00
Muskrat	331,144	331,144	1.00
Otter	367	9,175	25.00
Rabbit	44	2	.05
Skunk	7,733	19,332	2.50
Wolf	184	3,312	18.00
Wolverine or carcajou	220	3,300	15.00
Caribou	3	6	2.00
Deer	10	15	1.50
Moose	28	112	4.00
Total	503,070	1,970,013	

British Columbia

Badger	14	24	1.71
Bear, black	1,017	8,069	7.93
Bear, grey	12	186	15.50
Bear, grizzly	17	333	19.59
Beaver	21,509	339,316	15.78
Coyote	3,333	32,369	9.71
Ermine (weasel)	25,128	20,602	.82
Fisher or pekan	633	45,235	71.46
Fox, patch or cross	944	31,765	33.65
Fox, red	1,209	18,484	15.29
Fox, silver	302	30,205	100.00
Fox, white	23	918	39.91
Lynx	4,881	100,630	20.62
Marten or sable	10,366	213,764	20.62
Mink	18,950	139,945	7.38
Muskrat	85,670	86,963	1.02
Otter	767	15,738	20.52
Raccoon	4,760	21,381	4.49
Skunk	605	878	1.45
Wild cat	43	75	1.74
Wolf	364	6,299	17.30
Wolverine or carcajou	184	2,771	15.06
Panther	4	61	15.25
Civet cat	109	26	.24
Total	180,844	1,116,037	

Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1923-24.-concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Northwest Territories</u>			
Bear, black	285	3,107	10.90
Bear, grey	4	58	14.50
Bear, white	344	10,331	30.03
Beaver	4,993	86,686	17.36
Ermine (weasel)	2,767	2,885	1.04
Fisher or pekan	24	1,890	78.75
Fox, patch or cross	655	30,304	46.27
Fox, red	1,745	32,141	18.42
Fox, silver	99	11,287	114.00
Fox, blue	125	9,503	76.02
Fox, white	17,719	686,735	38.76
Fox, kit	2	30	15.00
Lynx	1,300	30,127	23.17
Marten or sable	9,782	249,743	25.53
Mink	15,703	207,921	13.24
Muskrat	108,632	151,736	1.40
Otter	155	5,455	35.19
Skunk	136	356	2.62
Wolf	323	7,046	21.81
Wolverine or carcajou	110	2,035	18.50
Total	164,903	1,529,376	

Yukon Territory

Bear, unspecified	330	3,185	9.65
Beaver	2,581	46,716	18.10
Coyote	371	3,595	9.69
Ermine (weasel)	1,689	1,874	1.11
Fox, patch or cross	528	22,672	42.94
Fox, red	1,749	33,475	19.14
Fox, silver	111	12,361	111.36
Fox, white	1,080	43,200	40.00
Lynx	2,526	62,720	24.83
Marten or sable	1,170	30,701	26.24
Mink	2,578	31,505	12.22
Muskrat	34,904	45,724	1.31
Otter	78	2,453	31.45
Wolf	168	3,000	17.86
Wolverine or carcajou	207	3,900	18.84
Total	50,070	347,079	



2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Kind		Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24
Badger	No.	1,216	1,777	2,900	5,135
	\$	1,176	1,844	3,553	9,113
Bear, black	No.	7,786	9,170	7,125	6,653
	\$	96,082	96,940	69,588	62,802
Bear, grey	No.	-	-	18	16
	\$	-	-	129	244
Bear, grizzly	No.	137	115	93	21
	\$	3,036	1,882	1,712	363
Bear, white	No.	282	378	313	412
	\$	6,943	6,918	6,856	13,567
Bear, unspecified #	No.	-	341	225	330
	\$	-	4,092	3,375	3,185
Beaver	No.	164,656	232,134	175,275	169,172
	\$	2,686,472	4,266,767	2,461,667	2,542,992
Coyote or prairie wolf	No.	14,754	30,551	32,998	62,140
	\$	94,498	277,338	353,807	625,145
Ermine (weasel)	No.	386,034	450,372	362,236	359,334
	\$	189,936	248,469	219,306	290,812
Fisher or pekan	No.	4,866	5,689	3,976	4,158
	\$	286,461	424,688	277,667	291,355
Fox, patch or cross	No.	3,100	5,759	9,121	16,049
	\$	158,380	289,651	397,829	642,991
Fox, red	No.	18,137	38,024	42,739	65,986
	\$	210,626	473,978	564,998	915,984
Fox, silver	No.	2,843	4,979	6,865	9,090
	\$	432,130	734,002	774,348	962,282
Fox, blue	No.	121	155	513	268
	\$	9,287	10,978	31,534	15,617
Fox, white	No.	21,416	40,927	77,135	34,717
	\$	741,551	1,625,017	3,015,348	1,293,605
Fox, kit	No.	61	214	569	716
	\$	258	1,311	2,306	2,368
Lynx	No.	6,509	11,673	17,317	26,437
	\$	150,300	237,925	332,061	515,849
Marten or sable	No.	47,292	58,989	45,579	46,407
	\$	1,081,871	1,216,229	1,045,810	1,076,550
Mink	No.	117,561	205,324	159,626	219,641
	\$	968,582	1,848,356	1,371,411	2,113,569
Muskrat	No.	2,015,481	3,080,526	3,846,161	2,985,398
	\$	2,505,375	4,707,043	5,077,886	3,440,365

# From the Yukon Territory

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24.-concluded.

Kind		Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24
Otter	No.	10,931	13,689	10,676	12,962
	\$	262,670	373,153	259,568	397,930
Rabbit	No.	6,577	1,334	1,013	496
	\$	1,449	200	177	100
Raccoon	No.	18,116	35,229	24,520	35,456
	\$	55,266	129,742	95,136	140,118
Skunk	No.	74,972	133,342	117,840	126,932
	\$	130,130	312,130	236,081	184,970
Squirrel, black	No.	72	15	-	-
	\$	72	19	-	-
Squirrel, grey	No.	-	64	-	-
	\$	-	11	-	-
Squirrel, red	No.	116	79	-	-
	\$	8	6	-	-
Wild cat	No.	859	3,585	1,129	3,279
	\$	3,284	14,922	3,781	13,646
Wolf	No.	5,316	9,451	7,839	3,798
	\$	50,522	96,146	124,344	56,066
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	960	1,143	1,027	908
	\$	13,344	20,059	16,057	14,522
Caribou	No.	64	4	8	5
	\$	455	8	42	10
Deer	No.	4,884	9,363	7,268	10,271
	\$	7,419	12,947	9,331	14,003
Elk	No.	16	8	8	-
	\$	41	20	16	-
Moose	No.	980	1,838	1,576	1,100
	\$	3,812	5,249	5,678	3,569
Panther	No.	17	40	12	4
	\$	89	195	80	61
Civet cat	No.	77	111	61	109
	\$	17	32	12	26
Domestic cat	No.	198	400	235	146
	\$	52	100	73	40
Total number of pelts		2,936,407	4,366,790	4,963,996	4,207,593
Total value of pelts \$		10,151,594	17,438,867	16,761,567	15,643,817

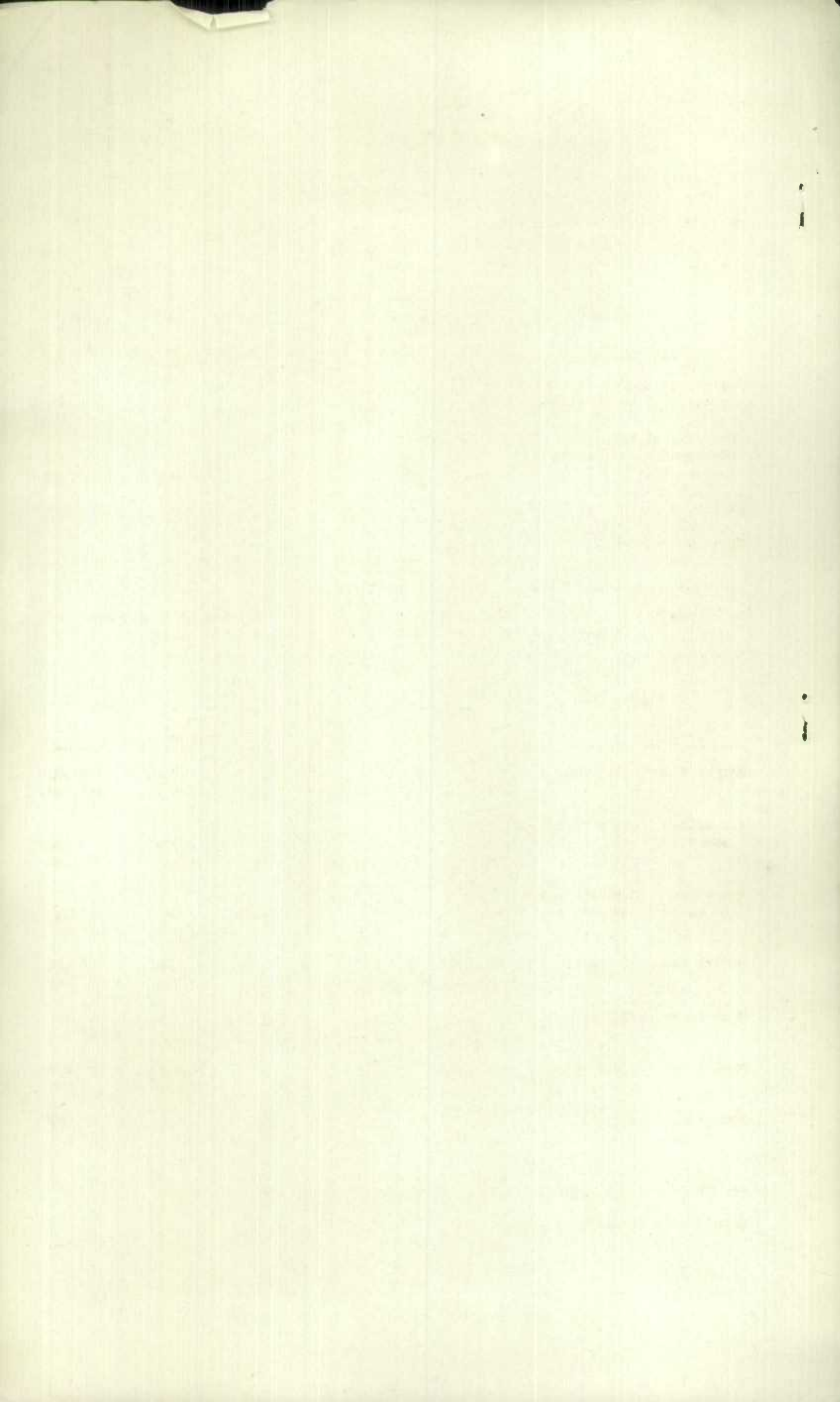


3. Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, Season 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24

Kind	Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24
	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Badger	.96	1.04	1.23	1.76
Bear, black	12.34	10.57	9.77	9.44
Bear, grey	-	-	7.17	15.25
Bear, grizzly	22.16	16.36	18.41	17.29
Bear, white	24.62	18.30	21.90	32.93
Beaver	16.31	18.36	14.04	15.03
Coyote or prairie wolf	6.40	9.07	10.72	10.06
Ermine (weasel)	.49	.52	.61	.81
Fisher or pekan	58.86	74.45	69.84	70.07
Fox, patch or cross	51.09	50.30	43.62	40.06
Fox, red	11.61	12.46	13.22	13.88
Fox, silver	151.99	147.42	112.80	105.86
Fox, blue	76.75	70.82	61.47	58.27
Fox, white	34.62	39.70	39.09	37.26
Lynx	23.09	20.38	19.18	19.51
Marten or sable	22.87	20.62	22.95	23.20
Mink	8.23	9.00	8.59	9.62
Muskrat	1.24	1.54	1.32	1.15
Otter	24.02	27.26	24.32	30.70
Rabbit	.22	.15	.17	.20
Raccoon	3.05	3.71	3.88	3.95
Skunk	1.73	2.35	2.00	1.46
Squirrel, black	1.00	1.27	-	-
Squirrel, grey	-	.17	-	-
Squirrel, red	.06	.07	-	-
Wild cat	3.82	4.16	3.35	4.16
Wolf	9.50	10.17	15.86	14.76
Wolverine or carcajou	13.90	17.54	15.63	15.99
Caribou	7.10	2.00	5.25	2.00
Deer	1.51	1.38	1.28	1.36
Elk	2.56	2.50	2.00	-
Moose	3.88	2.85	3.60	3.24
Panther	5.23	4.87	6.67	15.25
Civet cat	.22	.28	.20	.24
Domestic cat	.26	.25	.31	.27

4. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Province	Season 1920-21	Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	256,137	448,786	383,252	471,772
Nova Scotia	112,948	188,887	197,928	266,935
New Brunswick	72,500	162,421	157,636	248,547
Quebec	2,061,853	3,326,626	3,049,656	2,075,801
Ontario	3,048,815	4,959,492	3,616,692	3,781,989
Manitoba	1,055,865	1,690,278	1,673,667	1,908,354
Saskatchewan	717,149	1,679,812	2,242,937	1,927,914
Alberta	1,087,164	1,377,139	1,822,634	1,970,013
British Columbia	507,134	1,568,009	1,246,219	1,116,037
Northwest Territories	1,153,840	1,834,015	2,171,424	1,529,376
Yukon Territory	78,189	203,402	199,522	347,079
Total for Canada	10,151,594	17,438,867	16,761,567	15,643,817





# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

## 5. Statement showing the Values of Raw Furs Imported into Canada for consumption during the twelve months ending June 30, 1924.

Articles	Imported from			Total
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals	\$ 195	9,437	3,368	13,000
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p.	\$ 686,141	5,923,562	881,260	7,490,963
Fur tails in the raw state	\$ -	63	1,302	1,365
Total Value of Raw Furs Imported	\$ 686,336	5,933,062	885,930	7,505,328

## 6. Statement showing the numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1924.

Articles	Exported to			Total
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
Beaver skins, undressed,	no. 54,287	151,568	538	206,393
	\$ 872,931	2,581,413	7,504	3,461,848
Fox skins, black and silver, undressed	no. 3,909	2,201	1,179	7,289
	\$ 435,649	214,564	150,117	800,330
Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed	no. 52,991	84,967	2,087	140,045
	\$ 1,673,042	1,534,765	38,694	3,246,501
Marten skins, undressed	no. 18,782	30,011	39	48,832
	\$ 432,990	691,321	753	1,125,064
Mink skins, undressed	no. 71,978	153,373	7,109	232,460
	\$ 740,113	1,509,961	75,977	2,326,051
Muskrat skins, undressed	no. 1,018,151	1,951,206	86,642	3,055,999
	\$ 1,321,354	2,510,904	118,274	3,950,532
Seal skins, undressed	no. 4,042	1,196	-	5,238
	\$ 55,458	3,333	-	58,791
Fur skins, n.o.p., undressed	\$ 1,024,698	2,182,209	30,670	3,237,577
Total Value of Raw Furs Exported	\$ 6,556,235	11,228,470	421,989	18,206,694

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