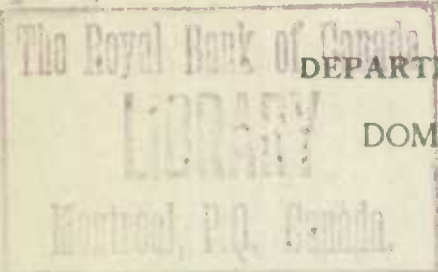


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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FUR BRANCH

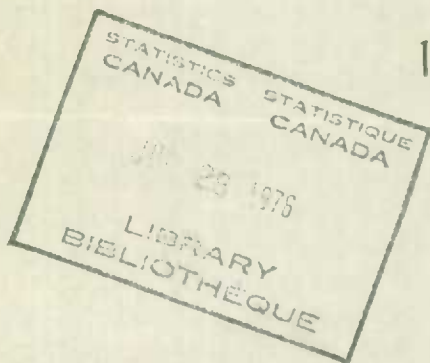
FUR PRODUCTION

of

CANADA

Season

1924-25



Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1926

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. The English market is again, however, taking a large proportion of Canada's exports of raw furs, the latest figures, namely those for the 12 months ending June 30, 1925, showing that of the undressed furs exported to England and the United States, \$5,924,691 worth went to England and \$11,035,546 worth to the United States. 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 are also 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 - mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher, muskrat and beaver.

* The returns for the season 1924-25 show beaver again in first place in order of value.

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 others. The Board serves entirely without remuneration and in the nine 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, for 1923-24 at \$15,643,817 and for 1924-25 at \$15,441,564. For the same years the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$388,335, \$626,900, \$598,607, \$859,872 and \$664,620. 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; for 1923, \$14,787,455 and for 1924, \$18,206,694. Raw furs to the value of \$17,131,172 were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1925, the British market absorbing \$5,924,691 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.

* Since that date arrangements have been made with several of the provinces whereby the provincial authorities furnish the Bureau with statements of raw fur production, based on royalties, export returns, etc., thus avoiding duplication in the matter of the collection of data.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CANADA

FUR BRANCH

OTTAWA

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

FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1924-25

The value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1924-25 was \$15,441,564, compared with \$15,643,817 for the season 1923-24 and \$16,761,567, for the season 1922-23. These amounts represent 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 4 per cent of the total value in 1924-25; 5½ per cent in 1923-24; and 3½ per cent in 1922-23. The total number of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken during the season 1924-25 was 3,820,326, a decrease of 387,267 from the preceding season. Of the principal kinds, the number of beaver pelts declined by 17,259 or 10 per cent; muskrat pelts by 470,253 or 16 per cent; mink by 53,310 or 24 per cent; marten by 4,903 or 11 per cent, and silver fox, 1,232 or 14 per cent. White fox, red fox and coyote or prairie wolf show increases respectively of 28, 25 and 38 per cent. Compared with the preceding season, average prices were higher for beaver, mink, red fox, lynx and ermine, and lower for muskrat, coyote or prairie wolf, fox of all kinds excepting red, marten, otter and fisher. Beaver occupies first place among the different kinds of pelts, in order of value, for the season 1924-25, while muskrat, which had led for the preceding three years, drops to second place. Next in value, in the order named, are mink, white fox, red fox, coyote or prairie wolf, marten and silver fox. The number of silver fox pelts comprises chiefly the pelts of ranch bred animals, and the decrease in number is due to the fact that a great many more live foxes were disposed of by the ranchers in 1924 than in the preceding year, and consequently fewer foxes were killed and pelted.*

Among the provinces, Ontario takes first place in order of value, with a raw fur production in 1924-25 valued at \$3,406,868. Quebec comes next with \$2,272,095, followed by Alberta with \$2,030,974, Saskatchewan with \$1,804,052, the Northwest Territories with \$1,780,666, Manitoba with \$1,589,078, and British Columbia with \$1,403,769. The fur production of the Maritime provinces had a total value of \$844,513, and that of the Yukon Territory a value of \$309,549. Increases in total value are shown for Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and decreases for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory.

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, whereby lists of licensed fur traders should be 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, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta and with the Yukon Territory, whereby these provinces and the Territory 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 are given in the following tables.

* 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. Copies may be had upon application to the Bureau.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1924-25.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value	Average Value
		of Pelts \$	per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger	9,298	22,033	2.37
Bear, black	8,209	65,290	6.00
Bear, grey	21	203	9.67
Bear, grizzly	41	589	14.37
Bear, white	456	12,834	28.14
Bear, unspecified	199	1,990	-
Beaver	151,913	3,081,975	20.22
Coyote or prairie wolf	85,858	858,895	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	308,125	318,453	1.03
Fisher or pekan	4,230	204,994	48.46
Fox, patch or cross	21,133	686,655	32.45
Fox, red	82,610	1,231,351	14.91
Fox, silver	7,858	755,564	96.15
Fox, blue	219	11,886	54.27
Fox, white	44,316	1,502,694	33.91
Fox, kit	747	2,241	3.00
Fox unspecified	180	3,421	-
Lynx	29,608	620,583	20.96
Marten or sable	41,504	798,688	19.24
Mink	166,331	1,663,620	10.00
Muskrat	2,515,142	2,780,211	1.11
Otter	11,277	288,270	25.56
Rabbit	154,673	7,834	.05
Raccoon	34,846	181,376	5.21
Skunk	119,016	192,136	1.61
Squirrel	114	11	.10
Wildcat	3,941	21,432	5.44
Wolf	8,397	99,261	11.82
Wolverine or carcajou	941	11,783	12.52
Caribou*	8	39	4.88
Deer*	7,139	9,890	1.39
Moose*	1,539	5,037	3.27
Cougar	19	146	7.68
Civet cat	118	39	.33
Domestic cat	300	138	.46
Total	3,820,326	15,441,564	

* Statistics of the number and value of hides and skins of big game animals for the season 1924-25 cover the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1924-25.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average Value per Pelt	
		\$	\$	¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
Beaver	13	232	17.85	
Ermine (weasel)	342	328	.96	
Fox, patch or cross	135	5,225	38.70	
Fox, red	20	320	16.00	
Fox, silver	2,957	317,775	107.47	
Mink	181	1,453	8.03	
Muskrat	884	913	1.03	
Raccoon	66	326	4.94	
Skunk	64	96	1.50	
Domestic cat	2	1	.50	
Total	4,664	326,669		

Nova Scotia

Bear, black	88	810	9.20	
Ermine (weasel)	8,195	8,195	1.00	
Fox, patch or cross	193	5,983	31.00	
Fox, red	3,816	69,070	18.10	
Fox, silver	470	41,830	89.00	
Lynx	79	1,548	19.60	
Mink	4,852	71,082	14.65	
Muskrat	31,535	40,680	1.29	
Otter	177	5,239	29.60	
Raccoon	1,523	8,833	5.80	
Skunk	4,077	5,055	1.24	
Wild cat	1,663	10,810	6.50	
Deer	174	191	1.10	
Moose	890	2,314	2.60	
Domestic cat	225	113	.50	
Total	57,957	271,753		

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1924-25.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value	Average Value
		of Pelts \$	per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black	192	1,609	8.38
Beaver	20	405	20.25
Ermine (weasel)	9,470	12,311	1.30
Fisher or pekan	67	4,348	64.89
Fox, patch or cross	125	4,642	37.14
Fox, red	4,003	53,379	13.33
Fox, silver	729	78,569	107.78
Marten or Sable	177	2,342	13.23
Mink	2,823	30,630	10.85
Muskrat	18,314	26,372	1.44
Otter	105	3,063	29.17
Raccoon	1,567	6,472	4.13
Skunk	6,017	7,100	1.18
Wild cat	2,154	10,275	4.77
Deer	1,461	2,809	1.92
Moose	395	1,747	4.42
Domestic cat	61	18	.30
Total	47,680	246,091	
<u>Quebec</u>			
Badger	1	1	1.00
Bear, black	1,199	8,393	7.00
Bear, white	51	3,060	60.00
Beaver	41,869	962,987	23.00
Ermine (weasel)	22,136	19,922	.90
Fisher or pekan	802	40,100	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,043	41,720	40.00
Fox, red	11,162	150,687	13.50
Fox, silver	245	29,400	120.00
Fox, blue	38	1,900	50.00
Fox, white	4,606	170,422	37.00
Fox, not specified	110	1,650	15.00
Lynx	3,239	71,258	22.00
Marten or sable	8,977	152,609	17.00
Mink	21,609	280,917	13.00
Muskrat	164,645	189,342	1.15
Otter	3,460	103,800	30.00
Raccoon	3,201	16,005	5.00
Skunk	15,186	18,982	1.25
Wolf	101	1,212	12.00
Wolverine or carcajou	15	165	11.00
Caribou	5	25	5.00
Deer	5,464	6,830	1.25
Moose	177	708	4.00
Total	309,341	2,272,095	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1924-25.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt	
			\$	¢
<u>Ontario</u>				
Bear, black	2,014	13,514	6.71	
Beaver	48,364	934,876	19.33	
Ermine (weasel)	34,365	34,365	1.00	
Fisher or pekan	1,936	89,559	46.26	
Fox, patch or cross	2,601	69,629	26.77	
Fox, red	22,198	311,660	14.04	
Fox, silver	433	24,776	57.22	
Fox, white	974	35,181	36.12	
Fox, not specified	61	1,632	-	
Lynx	2,200	47,366	21.53	
Marten or sable	3,125	58,625	18.76	
Mink	68,138	675,248	9.91	
Muskrat	534,739	759,329	1.42	
Otter	4,522	103,328	22.85	
Raccoon	22,157	117,211	5.29	
Skunk	67,100	106,689	1.59	
Wolf	1,984	23,808	12.00	
Wolverine or carcajou	8	72	9.00	
Deer	*	*		
Moose	*	*		
Total	816,919	3,406,868		

Manitoba

Badger	1,266	3,457	2.75	
Bear, black	648	4,987	7.70	
Bear, white	14	339	24.21	
Beaver	6,370	123,636	19.41	
Coyote or prairie wolf	4,412	47,658	10.80	
Ermine (weasel)	50,321	57,186	1.14	
Fisher or pekan	599	27,643	46.15	
Fox, patch or cross	3,390	107,664	31.76	
Fox, red	10,027	156,416	15.60	
Fox, silver	733	61,221	83.52	
Fox, blue	26	1,533	58.96	
Fox, white	7,101	256,015	35.91	
Lynx	2,163	48,206	22.29	
Marten or sable	1,629	34,196	20.99	
Mink	13,006	111,508	8.57	
Muskrat	444,386	447,306	1.01	
Otter	1,104	28,289	25.62	
Raccoon	1	5	5.00	
Skunk	9,762	17,881	1.83	

* Information not available.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1924-25.--con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ d
<u>Manitoba - concluded</u>			
Wild cat	5	28	5.60
Wolf	4,825	53,002	10.98
Wolverine or carcajou	58	770	13.28
Caribou	2	12	6.00
Moose	40	120	3.00
Total	561,888	1,589,078	

Saskatchewan

Badger	5,008	12,520	2.50
Bear, black	847	10,164	12.00
Beaver	5,001	75,015	15.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	31,009	310,090	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	87,816	87,816	1.00
Fisher or pekan	48	2,880	60.00
Fox, patch or cross	2,379	118,950	50.00
Fox, red	7,810	117,150	15.00
Fox, silver	368	55,200	150.00
Fox, white	179	5,370	30.00
Lynx	1,022	15,330	15.00
Marten or sable	1,767	44,175	25.00
Mink	6,635	59,715	9.00
Muskrat	856,829	856,829	1.00
Otter	516	12,900	25.00
Raccoon	4	16	4.00
Skunk	9,117	18,234	2.00
Wild cat	3	8	2.50
Wolf	115	1,150	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	54	540	10.00
Total	1,016,527	1,804,052	

Alberta

Badger	3,008	6,016	2.00
Bear, black	1,363	10,904	8.00
Beaver	18,747	374,940	20.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	42,665	426,650	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	60,150	60,150	1.00
Fisher or pekan	78	5,460	70.00
Fox, patch or cross	7,416	222,480	30.00
Fox, red	14,184	212,760	15.00
Fox, silver	1,179	88,425	75.00
Fox, blue	1	75	75.00
Fox, white	47	1,410	30.00
Fox, kit	747	2,241	3.00

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1924-25.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Alberta - concluded</u>			
Lynx	7,066	141,320	20.00
Marten or sable	3,046	76,150	25.00
Mink	11,928	89,460	7.50
Muskrat	271,633	271,633	1.00
Otter	352	8,800	25.00
Rabbit	152,673	7,634	.05
Skunk	6,470	16,175	2.50
Squirrel	114	11	.10
Wolf	283	4,245	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou	255	3,825	15.00
Caribou	1	2	2.00
Deer	40	60	1.50
Moose	37	148	4.00
Total	603,483	2,030,974	

British Columbia

Badger	15	41	2.73
Bear, black	1,529	11,754	7.69
Bear, grizzly	41	589	14.37
Bear, grey	19	184	9.68
Beaver	24,039	465,867	19.38
Coyote or prairie wolf	7,236	68,445	9.46
Ermine (weasel)	31,323	33,142	1.06
Fisher or pekan	654	32,540	49.92
Fox, patch or cross	1,654	43,228	26.14
Fox, red	2,238	35,474	15.85
Fox, silver	358	25,250	70.53
Fox, blue	3	240	80.00
Fox, white	2	73	36.50
Fox, unspecified	2	25	-
Lynx	7,638	166,318	21.78
Marten or sable	11,567	189,232	16.36
Mink	24,536	182,402	7.43
Muskrat	92,214	87,683	.96
Otter	795	16,885	21.24
Rabbit	2,000	200	.10
Raccoon	6,327	32,508	5.14
Skunk	1,188	1,869	15.73
Wild cat	116	311	2.68
Wolf	486	6,606	13.59
Wolverine or carcajou	237	2,712	11.44
Cougar	19	146	7.68
Civet cat	118	39	.33
Domestic cat	12	6	.50
Total	216,366	1,403,769	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1924-25.-concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value	Average Value
		of Pelts \$	per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Northwest Territories</u>			
Bear, black	329	3,155	9.59
Bear, grey	2	19	9.50
Bear, white	391	9,435	24.13
Beaver	4,698	90,327	19.23
Coyote or prairie wolf	17	192	11.29
Ermine (weasel)	2,759	3,466	1.26
Fisher or pekan	46	2,464	53.57
Fox, patch or cross	1,653	50,509	30.56
Fox, red	4,664	81,144	17.40
Fox, silver	230	14,961	65.05
Fox, blue	151	8,138	53.89
Fox, white	30,624	1,008,439	32.93
Fox, unspecified	7	114	-
Lynx	2,444	50,941	20.84
Marten or sable	11,069	238,196	21.52
Mink	10,045	128,284	12.77
Muskrat	79,034	79,195	1.00
Otter	164	3,977	24.25
Skunk	35	55	1.57
Wolf	422	6,465	15.32
Wolverine or carcajou	101	1,190	11.78
Total	148,885	1,780,666	
<u>Yukon Territory</u>			
Bear, unspecified	199	1,990	-
Beaver	2,792	53,690	19.23
Coyote or prairie wolf	519	5,860	11.29
Ermine (weasel)	1,248	1,572	1.26
Fox, patch or cross	544	16,625	30.56
Fox, red	2,488	43,291	17.40
Fox, silver	156	18,157	116.39
Fox, white	783	25,784	32.93
Lynx	3,757	78,296	20.84
Marten or sable	147	3,163	21.52
Mink	2,578	32,921	12.77
Muskrat	20,929	20,929	1.00
Otter	82	1,989	24.25
Wolf	181	2,773	15.32
Wolverine or carcajou	213	2,509	11.78
Total	36,616	309,549	

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Kind		Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25
Badger	No.	1,777	2,900	5,185	9,298
	\$	1,844	3,553	9,113	22,035
Bear, black	No.	9,170	7,125	6,653	8,209
	\$	96,940	69,588	62,802	65,290
Bear, grey	No.	-	18	16	21
	\$	-	129	244	203
Bear, grizzly	No.	115	93	21	41
	\$	1,882	1,712	363	559
Bear, white	No.	378	313	412	438
	\$	6,918	6,856	13,567	12,834
Bear, unspecified #	No.	341	225	330	199
	\$	4,092	3,375	3,185	1,990
Beaver	No.	232,134	175,275	169,172	151,913
	\$	4,266,767	2,461,667	2,542,992	3,081,975
Coyote or prairie wolf	No.	30,551	32,998	62,140	85,858
	\$	277,338	353,807	625,145	858,895
Ermine (weasel)	No.	450,372	362,236	359,334	308,125
	\$	248,469	219,306	290,812	318,453
Fisher or pekan	No.	5,689	3,976	4,158	4,230
	\$	424,688	277,667	291,355	204,994
Fox, patch or cross	No.	5,759	9,121	16,049	21,133
	\$	289,651	397,829	642,991	686,655
Fox, red	No.	38,024	42,739	65,986	82,610
	\$	473,978	564,998	915,984	1,231,351
Fox, silver	No.	4,979	6,865	9,090	7,858
	\$	734,002	774,348	962,282	755,564
Fox, blue	No.	155	513	268	219
	\$	10,978	31,534	15,617	11,886
Fox, white	No.	40,927	77,135	34,717	44,316
	\$	1,625,017	3,015,348	1,293,605	1,502,694
Fox, kit	No.	214	569	716	747
	\$	1,311	2,306	2,368	2,241
Fox, unspecified	No.	-	-	-	180
	\$	-	-	-	3,421
Lynx	No.	11,673	17,317	26,437	29,608
	\$	237,925	332,061	515,849	620,583
Marten or sable	No.	58,989	45,579	46,407	41,504
	\$	1,216,229	1,045,810	1,076,550	798,688

From the Yukon Territory.

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25. -concluded.

Kind		Season 1921-22	Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25
Mink	No.	205,324	159,626	219,641	166,331
	\$	1,848,856	1,371,411	2,113,569	1,663,620
Muskrat	No.	3,060,526	3,846,161	2,985,395	2,515,142
	\$	4,707,043	5,077,886	3,440,363	2,780,211
Otter	No.	13,689	10,676	12,962	11,277
	\$	373,153	259,568	397,930	288,270
Rabbit	No.	1,334	1,013	496	154,673
	\$	200	177	100	7,834
Raccoon	No.	35,229	24,520	35,455	34,846
	\$	129,742	95,136	140,118	181,376
Skunk	No.	133,342	117,840	126,932	119,016
	\$	312,130	236,081	184,970	192,136
Squirrel	No.	158	-	-	114
	\$	35	-	-	11
Wild cat	No.	3,583	1,129	3,279	3,941
	\$	14,922	3,781	13,646	21,432
Wolf	No.	9,451	7,839	3,798	8,397
	\$	96,146	124,344	56,066	99,261
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	1,143	1,027	908	941
	\$	20,059	16,057	14,522	11,783
Caribou *	No.	4	8	5	8
	\$	8	42	10	39
Deer *	No.	9,363	7,268	10,271	7,139
	\$	12,947	9,331	14,003	9,890
Elk	No.	8	8	-	-
	\$	20	16	-	-
Moose *	No.	1,838	1,576	1,100	1,539
	\$	5,249	5,678	3,569	5,037
Cougar	No.	40	12	4	19
	\$	195	80	61	146
Civet cat	No.	111	61	109	118
	\$	32	12	26	39
Domestic cat	No.	400	235	146	300
	\$	100	73	40	138
Total number of pelts		4,365,790	4,963,996	4,207,593	3,820,326
Total value of pelts \$		17,438,867	16,761,567	15,643,817	15,441,564

* Statistics of the number and value of hides and skins of big game animals for the season 1924-25 cover the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta.

3. Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, Seasons 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Kind	Season	Season	Season	Season
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Badger	1.04	1.23	1.76	2.37
Bear, black	10.57	9.77	9.44	6.00
Bear, grey	-	7.17	15.25	9.67
Bear, grizzly	16.36	18.41	17.29	14.37
Bear, white	18.30	21.90	32.93	28.14
Beaver	18.38	14.04	15.03	20.22
Coyote or prairie wolf	9.07	10.72	10.06	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	.52	.61	.81	1.03
Fisher or pekan	74.45	69.84	70.07	48.46
Fox, patch or cross	50.30	43.62	40.06	32.45
Fox, red	12.46	13.22	13.88	14.91
Fox, silver	147.42	112.80	105.86	96.15
Fox, blue	70.82	61.47	58.27	54.27
Fox, white	39.70	39.09	37.26	33.91
Lynx	20.38	19.16	19.51	20.96
Marten or sable	20.62	22.95	23.20	19.24
Mink	9.00	8.59	9.62	10.00
Muskrat	1.54	1.32	1.15	1.11
Otter	27.26	24.32	30.70	25.56
Rabbit	.15	.17	.20	.05
Raccoon	3.71	3.88	3.95	5.21
Skunk	2.35	2.00	1.46	1.61
Squirrel	.23	-	-	.10
Wild cat	4.16	3.35	4.16	5.44
Wolf	10.17	15.86	14.76	11.82
Wolverine or carcajou	17.54	15.63	15.99	12.52
Caribou	2.00	5.25	2.00	4.88
Deer	1.38	1.28	1.36	1.39
Elk	2.50	2.00	-	-
Moose	2.85	3.60	3.24	3.27
Cougar	4.87	6.67	15.25	7.66
Civet cat	.28	.20	.24	.33
Domestic cat	.25	.31	.27	.46

4. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Province	Season	Season	Season	Season
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	448,786	383,252	471,772	326,669
Nova Scotia	188,887	197,928	266,935	271,753
New Brunswick	162,421	157,636	248,547	246,091
Quebec	3,326,626	3,049,656	2,075,801	2,272,095
Ontario	4,959,492	3,616,692	3,781,989	3,406,868
Manitoba	1,690,278	1,673,667	1,908,354	1,589,078
Saskatchewan	1,679,812	2,242,937	1,927,914	1,804,052
Alberta	1,377,139	1,822,634	1,970,013	2,030,974
British Columbia	1,568,009	1,246,219	1,116,037	1,403,769
Northwest Territories	1,834,015	2,171,424	1,529,376	1,780,666
Yukon Territory	203,402	199,522	347,079	309,549
Total for Canada	17,438,867	16,761,567	15,643,817	15,441,564

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	Imports 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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

(Compiled by the External Trade Branch)

7. Statement showing the Values of Raw Furs Imported into Canada for Consumption during the twelve months ending June 30, 1925.

Articles	Imports from			Total
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals	\$ 1,519	12,942	97	14,558
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p.	\$ 461,875	5,713,783	245,538	6,421,196
Fur tails in the raw state	\$ -	-	-	-
Total Value of Raw Furs Imported	\$ 463,394	5,726,725	245,635	6,435,754

8. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1925.

Articles	Exported to			Total
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	
Beaver skins, undressed,	no. 58,897	132,439	789	192,125
	\$ 1,096,032	2,945,650	17,113	4,058,795
Fox skins, black and silver, undressed	no. 3,552	556	701	4,809
	\$ 329,433	54,071	74,171	457,675
Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed	no. 39,052	76,163	525	115,740
	\$ 955,544	1,447,821	12,966	2,416,331
Marten skins, undressed	no. 29,906	22,577	99	52,582
	\$ 750,890	504,043	4,890	1,259,823
Mink skins, undressed	no. 66,672	125,528	2,403	194,703
	\$ 770,867	1,387,361	27,986	2,186,214
Muskrat skins, undressed	no. 762,460	1,632,920	4,634	2,400,014
	\$ 1,034,693	1,788,432	6,719	2,829,844
Seal skins, undressed	no. 2,561	4,573	794	7,928
	\$ 26,164	15,850	2,683	44,677
Fur skins, n.o.p., undressed	\$ 961,068	2,822,338	24,407	3,877,813
Total Value of Raw Furs Exported	\$ 5,924,691	11,035,546	170,935	17,131,172

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