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CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
FUR BRANCH

FUR PRODUCTION  
of  
CANADA  
Season  
1925--26

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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 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, 1926, showing that of the undressed furs exported to England and the United States, \$6,435,715 worth went to England and \$10,319,264 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. The most recent figures show that at the auction sales held in Montreal in 1926 there were 1,451,151 pelts disposed of, with a total value of \$6,241,164. Sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. A growing industry in Canada in connection with the fur trade is that of the dressing and dyeing of furs. In 1925 the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 4,190,351, compared with 3,473,903 in 1924. The plants in operation numbered 10 in 1925 and 8 in 1924.

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.

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 twelve 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, for 1924-25 at \$15,441,564 and for 1925-26 at \$15,072,244. For the same years the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$388,335, \$626,900, \$598,607, \$859,872, \$664,620 and \$781,383. 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 has not declined 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; for 1924, \$18,206,694 and for 1925, \$17,131,172. Raw furs to the value of \$17,017,501 were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1926, the British market absorbing \$6,435,715 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 1925-26

The raw fur production of Canada for the season 1925-26 had a total value of \$15,072,244, compared with \$15,441,564 in 1924-25 and \$15,643,817 in 1923-24. These amounts represent the market value of the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and from fur farms, the value of the latter constituting approximately 5 per cent of the total value in 1925-26; 4 per cent in 1924-25, and 5½ per cent in 1923-24.\* Muskrat, which had occupied first place in order of value for several years, but which was displaced by beaver in 1924-25, regained its position in 1925-26 with a total value of \$3,014,175, while beaver was second with \$2,208,855. Mink is not far behind with a total value of \$2,024,866, followed by red fox with \$1,274,816, white fox with \$1,091,144, and silver fox with \$987,246. Muskrat has shown a steady decrease in the number of pelts for the past three seasons, the decrease from 1924-25 being 561,597 or 22 per cent. Beaver also has shown annual decreases in number since 1921-22, the decrease for the past season being 40,206 or 26 per cent. The average price for muskrat pelts in 1925-26 was \$1.54, compared with \$1.11 in the preceding season and \$1.15 in the season 1923-24; the average price for beaver pelts was \$19.77 in 1925, compared with \$20.22 in 1924-25 and \$15.03 in 1923-24. Of the other principal kinds mink and white fox show decreases in number of pelts compared with the preceding year, while red fox and silver fox show increases. The number of silver fox pelts is the largest shown for any of the past 5 seasons, while the total value exceeds that of any previous season. The average price per pelt, however, is the lowest recorded, being \$79.21 in comparison with \$96.15 in the preceding season, \$105.86 in 1923-24, and \$112.80 in 1922-23. The number of red fox pelts has steadily climbed since the season 1921-22, reaching a total of 90,745 for the season 1925-26. The value also has risen in the same period from \$473,978 to \$1,274,816, while the average price has remained about the same. Ermine (weasel) has increased in number during the past 2 seasons and in value during the past 3, while the average price has risen steadily since 1920-21. Rabbit is of importance with regard to number of skins, having a total of 427,567 in 1925-26, and occupying third place in the list in order of number. The total value, however, was only \$25,745 with an average value per skin of 6 cents. The total number of pelts of all kinds was 3,686,148, a decrease from the preceding season of 134,178 or 3½ per cent, and a decrease from the season 1923-24 of 521,445 or 12 per cent. Average prices for most kinds of furs were lower in 1925-26 than in the preceding season, the exceptions being badger, ermine, mink muskrat and raccoon, for which the average prices were higher.

Ontario ranks first among the provinces in order of value with a production valued at \$3,491,512. Quebec is next with \$2,250,809, followed by Alberta with \$2,122,778, Manitoba with \$1,869,904, the Northwest Territories with \$1,625,875, Saskatchewan with \$1,370,554, and British Columbia with \$1,121,620. The total for the Maritime Provinces was \$898,389, over half of which is credited to the pelts of ranch bred animals. The production of the Yukon Territory was valued at \$320,803. The relative position of each province with respect to the total value of raw fur production in 1925-26 is shown as follows- Ontario, 23 per cent; Quebec, 15; Alberta, 14; Manitoba, 12; Northwest Territories, 11; Saskatchewan, 9; British Columbia, 8; and Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory each 2 per cent.

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

\*An annual report on the fur farming industry of Canada, with list of fur farms, is issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Copies may be had upon application to the Bureau.

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, Manitoba, 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 detail in the following tables.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1925-26.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value	Average Value
		of Pelts	per Pelt
		\$	\$ ¢
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger	13,373	46,603	3.48
Bear, black and brown	6,096	41,470	6.80
Bear, grizzly	37	277	7.49
Bear, white	330	3,512	10.64
Bear, unspecified	77	658	8.68
Beaver	111,707	2,208,855	19.77
Coyote or prairie wolf*	94,698	789,315	8.34
Ermine (weasel)	482,211	640,833	1.33
Fisher or pekan	5,899	219,806	37.27
Fox, blue	372	18,609	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	21,730	533,113	24.53
Fox, red	90,745	1,274,816	14.05
Fox, silver	12,464	987,246	79.21
Fox, white	35,026	1,091,144	31.15
Fox, kit	633	4,487	7.09
Fox unspecified	165	3,391	-
Lynx	33,054	607,459	18.38
Marten or sable	36,940	676,405	18.31
Mink	156,658	2,024,866	12.93
Muskrat	1,953,545	3,014,175	1.54
Otter	10,644	249,285	23.42
Rabbit	427,567	25,745	.06
Raccoon	32,545	207,517	6.38
Skunk	130,172	204,234	1.57
Squirrel	2,640	261	.10
Wild cat	3,324	17,578	5.29
Wolf*	13,611	153,623	11.29
Wolverine or carcajou	1,113	13,758	12.36
Caribou	4	15	3.75
Deer	6,789	9,779	1.44
Moose	876	2,997	3.42
Mountain goat	3	6	2.00
Mountain sheep	3	5	1.67
Cougar	9	38	4.22
Civet cat	229	103	.45
Domestic cat	859	250	.29
Total	3,686,148	15,072,244	

\* Coyote pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1925-26.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value	Average Value
		of Pelts	per Pelt
		\$	\$ ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Ermine (weasel)	592	727	1.23
Fox, patch or cross	91	3,350	36.81
Fox, red	64	1,100	17.19
Fox, silver	3,791	302,283	79.74
Mink	64	644	10.06
Muskrat	265	354	1.34
Raccoon	30	148	4.93
Skunk	44	66	1.50
Wild cat	3	15	5.00
Total	4,944	308,687	

Nova Scotia

Bear, black and brown	43	215	5.00
Ermine (weasel)	20,084	25,105	1.25
Fox, patch or cross	164	6,560	40.00
Fox, red	2,859	47,173	16.50
Fox, silver	1,088	76,160	70.00
Fox, white	1	25	25.00
Lynx	14	252	18.00
Mink	3,489	78,503	22.50
Muskrat	25,245	37,868	1.50
Otter	149	4,098	27.50
Raccoon	1,483	11,864	8.00
Skunk	4,449	4,449	1.00
Wild cat	1,156	8,092	7.00
Deer	34	50	1.47
Moose	388	970	2.50
Domestic cat	266	66	.25
Total	60,912	301,450	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1925-26.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts	Average Value per Pelt
		\$	\$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black and brown	140	811	5.79
Beaver	76	1,520	20.00
Ermine (weasel)	30,099	33,310	1.11
Fisher or pekan	88	4,399	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	62	1,879	30.31
Fox, red	4,535	56,526	12.46
Fox, silver	1,351	107,160	79.32
Fox, kit	28	185	6.61
Lynx	13	217	16.69
Marten or sable	189	2,191	11.59
Mink	2,589	32,136	12.41
Muskrat	11,330	19,530	1.72
Otter	67	1,885	28.13
Rabbit	1,575	158	.10
Raccoon	1,267	6,407	5.06
Skunk	5,496	5,898	1.07
Wild cat	2,055	9,042	4.40
Deer	1,693	3,393	2.00
Moose	406	1,579	3.89
Domestic cat	65	26	.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,124</b>	<b>288,252</b>	

Quebec

Bear, black and brown	826	4,956	6.00
Bear, white	5	250	50.00
Beaver	31,410	628,200	20.00
Ermine (weasel)	43,106	49,572	1.15
Fisher or pekan	986	39,440	40.00
Fox, blue	195	7,800	40.00
Fox, patch or cross	2,090	65,574	32.31
Fox, red	17,101	231,096	13.52
Fox, silver	1,230	116,105	94.39
Fox, white	8,439	253,180	30.00
Fox, kit	190	2,850	15.00
Lynx	4,978	84,626	17.00
Marten or sable	9,544	171,792	18.00
Mink	15,442	277,941	18.00
Muskrat	109,735	192,036	1.75
Otter	2,915	81,620	28.00
Raccoon	3,228	22,590	7.00
Skunk	13,244	13,244	1.00
Wolf	141	1,410	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	8	96	12.00
Caribou	2	5	2.50
Deer	5,029	6,286	1.25
Moose	31	140	4.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,875</b>	<b>2,250,809</b>	



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1925-26.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value	Average Value	
		of Pelts	per Pelt	
		\$	\$	¢
<u>Ontario</u>				
Bear, black and brown	1,635	9,777	5.98	
Beaver	27,597	539,797	19.56	
Ermine (weasel)	63,599	81,407	1.28	
Fisher or pekan	2,618	87,808	33.54	
Fox, patch or cross	4,354	100,327	23.04	
Fox, red	30,874	432,618	14.00	
Fox, silver	1,264	104,397	82.59	
Fox, white	226	8,086	35.78	
Fox, not specified	165	3,391	20.55	
Lynx	3,884	82,263	21.18	
Marten or sable	3,177	55,470	17.46	
Mink	65,307	841,132	12.88	
Muskrat	387,022	754,693	1.95	
Otter	4,304	93,311	21.68	
Raccoon	21,044	131,055	6.23	
Skunk	75,513	127,635	1.69	
Wolf	3,819	38,190	10.00	
Wolverine or carcajou	11	155	14.09	
Deer	*	*		
Moose	*	*		
<b>Total</b>	<b>696,413</b>	<b>3,491,512</b>		

Manitoba

Badger	861	5,597	6.50	
Bear, black and brown	472	2,360	5.00	
Beaver	6,172	123,440	20.00	
Coyote or prairie wolf	Included with wolf pelts			
Ermine (weasel)	84,732	148,281	1.75	
Fisher or pekan	954	28,620	30.00	
Fox, blue	15	525	35.00	
Fox, patch or cross	3,579	78,804	22.00	
Fox, red	11,222	168,345	15.00	
Fox, silver	1,341	108,634	81.00	
Fox, white	870	28,710	33.00	
Lynx	2,399	47,980	20.00	
Marten or sable	2,368	42,624	18.00	
Mink	16,617	216,021	13.00	
Muskrat	446,663	736,993	1.65	
Otter	1,367	27,340	20.00	
Skunk	12,776	15,970	1.25	
Wolf**	8,035	88,715	11.00	
Wolverine or carcajou	63	945	15.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,536</b>	<b>1,869,904</b>		

\*Information not available.

\*\*Includes coyote or prairie wolf pelts.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1925-26.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value	Average Value
		of Pelts	per Pelt
		\$	\$ ¢
<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Badger	6,912	24,192	3.50
Bear, black and brown	666	7,992	12.00
Beaver	3,619	54,285	15.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	30,475	274,275	9.00
Ermine (weasel)	93,883	93,883	1.00
Fisher or pekan	86	4,300	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,649	49,515	30.00
Fox, red	5,496	82,442	15.00
Fox, silver	294	32,240	110.00
Fox, white	120	3,600	30.00
Lynx	1,382	20,730	15.00
Marten or sable	1,659	33,180	20.00
Mink	7,855	70,695	9.00
Muskrat	483,858	580,630	1.20
Otter	495	12,375	25.00
Raccoon	1	4	4.00
Skunk	12,164	24,328	2.00
Wild cat	11	28	2.50
Wolf	145	1,450	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	41	410	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>650,811</b>	<b>1,370,554</b>	

Alberta

Badger	5,588	16,764	3.00
Bear, black and brown	1,143	8,001	7.00
Beaver	15,089	301,780	20.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	56,639	453,112	8.00
Ermine (weasel)	113,647	170,470	1.50
Fisher or pekan	191	11,460	60.00
Fox, patch or cross	6,057	133,254	22.00
Fox, red	11,835	165,690	14.00
Fox, silver	1,152	74,880	65.00
Fox, white	53	1,855	35.00
Fox, kit	415	1,452	3.50
Lynx	7,662	137,916	18.00
Marten or sable	3,348	60,264	18.00
Mink	7,104	71,040	10.00
Muskrat	310,714	466,071	1.50



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1925-26.-con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt	
			\$	¢
<u>Alberta - concluded</u>				
Otter	270	6,750	25.00	
Rabbit	425,716	25,543	.06	
Skunk	5,795	11,590	2.00	
Squirrel	2,459	246	.10	
Wolf	157	1,884	12.00	
Wolverine or carcajou	203	2,233	11.00	
Caribou	2	10	5.00	
Deer	33	50	1.50	
Moose	49	294	6.00	
Mountain goat	3	6	2.00	
Mountain sheep	3	5	1.50	
Domestic cat	528	158	.30	
<b>Total</b>	<b>975,855</b>	<b>2,122,778</b>		

British Columbia

Badger	12	50	4.17	
Bear, black and brown	940	5,766	6.13	
Bear, grizzly	27	216	8.00	
Beaver	17,463	353,722	20.26	
Coyote or prairie wolf	6,881	54,392	7.90	
Ermine (weasel)	25,657	28,458	1.11	
Fisher or pekan	888	39,125	44.06	
Fox, blue	2	60	30.00	
Fox, patch or cross	1,749	38,338	21.92	
Fox, red	2,017	29,334	14.54	
Fox, silver	496	35,028	70.62	
Fox, white	8	260	32.50	
Lynx	4,667	87,823	18.82	
Marten or sable	6,607	98,769	14.95	
Mink	23,749	228,385	9.62	
Muskrat	54,314	64,628	1.19	
Otter	794	15,896	20.02	
Rabbit	276	44	.16	
Raccoon	5,492	35,449	6.45	
Skunk	642	967.	1.51	
Squirrel	181	15	.08	
Wild cat	99	401	4.05	
Wolf	215	2,037	9.47	
Wolverine or carcajou	158	2,302	14.57	
Moose	2	14	7.00	
Cougar	9	38	4.22	
Civet cat	229	103	.45	
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,574</b>	<b>1,121,620</b>		

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1925-26.-concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Northwest Territories</u>			
✓ Bear, black and brown	231 <sup>200</sup>	1,592	6.89 <sup>2.73</sup>
✓ Bear, grizzly	10 <sup>1</sup>	61	6.10 <sup>1.1</sup>
✓ Bear, white	325 <sup>267</sup>	3,262	10.04 <sup>11.27</sup>
✓ Beaver	6,711 <sup>6586</sup>	134,532	20.05 <sup>21.96</sup>
✓ Coyote or prairie wolf	119 <sup>90</sup>	1,276	10.72 <sup>15.26</sup>
✓ Ermine (weasel)	5,391 <sup>6338</sup>	7,616	1.41 <sup>1.87</sup>
✓ Fisher or pekan	88 <sup>248</sup>	4,654	52.89 <sup>60.95</sup>
✓ Fox, blue	160 <sup>228</sup>	10,224	63.90 <sup>66.71</sup>
✓ Fox, patch or cross	1,417 <sup>1863</sup>	40,651	28.69 <sup>46.72</sup>
✓ Fox, red	3,461 <sup>4588</sup>	44,146	12.76 <sup>24.18</sup>
✓ Fox, silver	258 <sup>311</sup>	17,139	66.43 <sup>82.70</sup>
✓ Fox, white	24,469 <sup>27260</sup>	769,027	31.43 <sup>44.70</sup>
✓ Lynx	4,552 <sup>3905</sup>	82,318	18.08 <sup>35.53</sup>
✓ Marten or sable	10,030 <sup>11204</sup>	211,735	21.11 <sup>28.43</sup>
✓ Mink	9,416 <sup>9402</sup>	135,844	14.43 <sup>14.30</sup>
✓ Muskrat	106,332 <sup>108015</sup>	137,885	1.30 <sup>1.70</sup>
✓ Otter	204 <sup>220</sup>	4,332	21.24 <sup>25.70</sup>
✓ Skunk	49 <sup>78</sup>	87	1.78 <sup>2.32</sup>
✓ Wolf	918 <sup>243</sup>	17,121	18.65 <sup>23.84</sup>
✓ Wolverine or carcajou	196 <sup>141</sup>	2,375	12.11 <sup>20.10</sup>
<sup>75.73</sup> Total	174,337	1,625,875	

<u>Yukon Territory</u>			
Bear, unspecified	77	668	8.68
Beaver	3,570	71,579	20.05
Coyote or prairie wolf	584	6,260	10.72
Ermine (weasel)	1,421	2,004	1.41
Fox, patch or cross	518	14,861	28.69
Fox, red	1,281	16,346	12.76
Fox, silver	199	13,220	66.43
Fox, white	840	26,401	31.43
Lynx	3,503	63,334	18.08
Marten or sable	18	380	21.11
Mink	5,026	72,525	14.43
Muskrat	18,067	23,487	1.30
Otter	79	1,678	21.24
Wolf	151	2,816	18.65
Wolverine or carcajou	433	5,244	12.11
Total	35,767	320,803	



JUN 18 1927

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken  
1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Fur - products

B.S.

Kind		Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26
Badger	No.	2,900	5,185	9,298	13,373
	\$	3,553	9,113	22,035	46,603
Bear, black and brown	No.	7,125	6,653	8,209	6,096
	\$	69,588	62,802	65,290	41,470
Bear, grizzly	No.	93	21	41	37
	\$	1,712	363	589	277
Bear, white	No.	313	412	456	330
	\$	6,856	13,567	12,834	3,512
Bear, unspecified	No.	225	330	199	77
	\$	3,375	3,185	1,990	668
Beaver	No.	175,275	169,172	151,913	111,707
	\$	2,461,667	2,542,992	3,081,975	2,208,855
Coyote or prairie wolf*	No.	32,998	62,140	85,858	94,698
	\$	353,807	625,145	858,895	789,315
Ermine (weasel)	No.	362,236	359,334	308,125	482,211
	\$	219,306	290,812	318,453	640,833
Fisher or pekan	No.	3,976	4,158	4,230	5,899
	\$	277,667	291,355	204,994	219,806
Fox, blue	No.	513	268	219	372
	\$	31,534	15,617	11,886	18,609
Fox, patch or cross	No.	9,121	16,049	21,133	21,730
	\$	397,829	642,991	686,655	533,113
Fox, red	No.	42,739	65,986	82,610	90,745
	\$	564,998	915,984	1,231,351	1,274,816
Fox, silver	No.	6,865	9,090	7,858	12,464
	\$	774,348	962,282	755,564	987,246
Fox, white	No.	77,135	34,717	44,316	35,026
	\$	3,015,348	1,293,605	1,502,694	1,091,144
Fox, kit	No.	569	716	747	633
	\$	2,306	2,368	2,241	4,487
Fox, unspecified	No.	-	-	180	165
	\$	-	-	3,421	3,391
Lynx	No.	17,317	26,437	29,608	33,054
	\$	332,061	515,849	620,583	607,459
Marten or sable	No.	45,579	46,407	41,504	36,940
	\$	1,045,810	1,076,550	798,688	676,405

\* Coyote or prairie wolf pelts from Manitoba are included for the season 1925-26 with wolf pelts.

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada. Seasons 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26.-concluded.

Kind		Season 1922-23	Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26
Mink	No.	159,626	219,641	168,331	156,658
	\$	1,371,411	2,113,569	1,663,620	2,024,866
Muskrat	No.	3,846,161	2,985,395	2,515,142	1,953,545
	\$	5,077,886	3,440,363	2,780,211	3,014,175
Otter	No.	10,676	12,982	11,277	10,644
	\$	259,568	397,950	288,270	249,285
Rabbit	No.	1,013	496	154,673	427,567
	\$	177	100	7,834	25,745
Raccoon	No.	24,520	35,456	34,846	32,545
	\$	95,136	140,118	181,376	207,517
Skunk	No.	117,840	126,932	119,016	130,172
	\$	236,081	184,970	192,136	204,234
Squirrel	No.	-	-	114	2,640
	\$	-	-	11	261
Wild cat	No.	1,129	3,279	3,941	3,324
	\$	3,781	13,646	21,432	17,578
Wolf*	No.	7,839	3,798	8,397	13,611
	\$	124,344	56,066	99,261	153,623
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	1,027	908	941	1,113
	\$	16,057	14,522	11,783	13,758
Caribou	No.	8	5	8	4
	\$	42	10	39	15
Deer	No.	7,268	10,271	7,139	6,789
	\$	9,331	14,003	9,890	9,779
Elk	No.	8	-	-	-
	\$	16	-	-	-
Moose	No.	1,576	1,100	1,539	876
	\$	5,678	3,569	5,037	2,997
Mountain goat	No.	-	-	-	3
	\$	-	-	-	6
Mountain sheep	No.	-	-	-	3
	\$	-	-	-	5
Cougar	No.	12	4	19	9
	\$	80	61	146	38
Civet cat	No.	61	109	118	229
	\$	12	26	39	103
Domestic cat	No.	235	146	300	859
	\$	73	40	138	250
Total number of pelts		4,963,996	4,207,593	3,820,326	3,686,148
Total value of pelts \$		16,761,567	15,643,817	15,441,564	15,072,244

\* Includes for the season 1925-26, coyote or prairie wolf pelts from Manitoba



3. Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, Seasons, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Kind	Season	Season	Season	Season
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Badger	1.23	1.75	2.37	3.48
Bear, black and brown	9.77	9.44	6.00	6.80
Bear, grizzly	18.41	17.29	14.37	7.49
Bear, white	21.90	32.93	28.14	10.64
Beaver	14.04	15.03	20.22	19.77
Coyote or prairie wolf	10.72	10.06	10.00	8.34
Ermine (weasel)	.61	.81	1.03	1.33
Fisher or pekan	69.84	70.07	48.46	37.27
Fox, blue	61.47	58.27	54.27	50.00
Fox, patch or croese	43.62	40.06	32.45	24.53
Fox, red	13.22	13.88	14.91	14.05
Fox, silver	112.80	105.86	96.15	79.21
Fox, white	39.09	37.26	33.91	31.15
Lynx	19.18	19.51	20.96	18.38
Marten or sable	22.95	23.20	19.24	18.31
Mink	8.59	9.62	10.00	12.93
Muskrat	1.32	1.15	1.11	1.54
Otter	24.32	30.70	25.56	23.42
Rabbit	.17	.20	.05	.06
Raccoon	3.88	3.95	5.21	6.38
Skunk	2.00	1.46	1.61	1.57
Squirrel	-	-	.10	.10
Wild cat	3.35	4.16	5.44	5.29
Wolf	15.86	14.76	11.82	11.29
Wolverine or carcajou	15.63	15.99	12.52	12.36
Caribou	5.25	2.00	4.88	3.75
Deer	1.28	1.36	1.39	1.44
Elk	2.00	-	-	-
Moose	3.60	3.24	3.27	3.42
Mountain goat	-	-	-	2.00
Mountain sheep	-	-	-	1.67
Cougar	6.67	15.25	7.68	4.22
Civet cat	.20	.24	.33	.45
Domestic cat	.31	.27	.46	.29

4. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Province	Season	Season	Season	Season
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	383,252	471,772	326,669	308,687
Nova Scotia	197,928	266,935	271,753	301,450
New Brunswick	157,636	248,547	246,091	288,252
Quebec	3,049,656	2,075,801	2,272,095	2,250,809
Ontario	3,616,692	3,781,989	3,406,868	3,491,512
Manitoba	1,673,667	1,908,354	1,589,078	1,869,904
Saskatchewan	2,242,937	1,927,914	1,804,052	1,370,554
Alberta	1,822,634	1,970,013	2,030,974	2,122,778
British Columbia	1,246,219	1,116,037	1,403,769	1,121,620
Northwest Territories	2,171,424	1,529,376	1,780,666	1,625,875
Yukon Territory	199,522	347,079	309,549	320,803
Total for Canada	16,761,567	15,643,817	15,441,564	15,072,244

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, 1925 and 1926.

Articles and Countries from which imported	1924	1925	1926
<b>Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals -</b>			
United Kingdom	\$ 195	1,519	2,584
United States	\$ 9,437	12,942	9,087
Other Countries	\$ 3,368	97	15,344
Total	\$ 13,000	14,558	27,015
<b>Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p.</b>			
United Kingdom	\$ 686,141	461,875	1,098,089
United States	\$ 5,923,562	5,713,783	7,263,134
Other Countries	\$ 881,260	245,538	458,403
Total	\$ 7,490,963	6,421,196	8,819,626
<b>Fur tails in the raw state -</b>			
United Kingdom	\$ -	-	-
United States	\$ 53	-	145
Other Countries	\$ 1,362	-	-
Total	\$ 1,365	-	145
<b>Total value of raw furs imported -</b>			
United Kingdom	\$ 686,336	463,394	1,100,673
United States	\$ 5,933,062	5,726,725	7,272,366
Other Countries	\$ 885,930	245,635	473,747
Total	\$ 7,505,328	6,435,754	8,846,786

6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Articles and Countries to which exported	1924	1925	1926
<b>Beaver skins, undressed -</b>			
United Kingdom	No. 54,287	58,897	46,480
	\$ 872,931	1,096,032	1,009,944
United States	No. 151,568	132,439	94,318
	\$ 2,581,413	2,945,650	2,218,956
Other Countries	No. 538	789	189
	\$ 7,504	17,113	4,885
Total	No. 206,393	192,125	140,987
	\$ 3,461,848	4,058,795	3,233,785
<b>Fox skins, black and silver undressed -</b>			
United Kingdom	No. 3,909	3,552	4,506
	\$ 435,649	329,433	313,895
United States	No. 2,201	556	4,323
	\$ 214,564	54,071	249,137
Other Countries	No. 1,179	701	2,208
	\$ 150,117	74,171	156,819
Total	No. 7,289	4,809	11,037
	\$ 800,330	457,675	719,851



5. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1924, 1925 and 1926.-concluded.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1924	1925	1926
<b>Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	52,991	39,052	70,261
	\$	1,673,042	955,544	1,726,445
United States	No.	84,967	76,163	76,341
	\$	1,534,765	1,447,821	1,316,648
Other Countries	No.	2,087	525	1,691
	\$	38,694	12,966	36,468
Total	No.	140,045	115,740	148,293
	\$	3,246,501	2,416,331	3,079,561
<b>Marten skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	18,782	29,906	35,836
	\$	432,990	750,890	729,750
United States	No.	30,011	22,577	17,416
	\$	691,321	504,043	344,638
Other Countries	No.	39	99	51
	\$	753	4,890	1,085
Total	No.	48,832	52,582	53,303
	\$	1,125,064	1,259,823	1,075,473
<b>Mink skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	71,978	66,672	72,466
	\$	740,113	770,867	846,429
United States	No.	153,373	125,628	138,904
	\$	1,509,961	1,387,361	1,765,548
Other Countries	No.	7,109	2,403	573
	\$	75,977	27,986	11,238
Total	No.	232,460	194,703	211,943
	\$	2,326,051	2,186,214	2,623,215
<b>Muskrat skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	1,018,151	762,460	484,135
	\$	1,321,354	1,034,693	552,022
United States	No.	1,951,206	1,632,920	1,251,153
	\$	2,510,904	1,788,432	1,762,644
Other Countries	No.	86,642	4,634	21,396
	\$	118,274	6,719	24,497
Total	No.	3,055,999	2,400,014	1,756,684
	\$	3,950,532	2,829,844	2,339,163
<b>Seal skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	4,042	2,561	7,941
	\$	55,458	26,164	77,472
United States	No.	1,196	4,573	3,033
	\$	3,333	15,830	19,638
Other Countries	No.	-	794	118
	\$	-	2,683	358
Total	No.	5,238	7,928	11,092
	\$	58,791	44,677	97,468
<b>Fur skins, n.o.p. undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	\$	1,024,698	961,068	1,179,758
United States	\$	2,182,209	2,892,338	2,642,055
Other countries	\$	30,670	24,407	27,172
Total	\$	3,237,577	3,877,813	3,848,985
<b>Total value of raw furs exported -</b>				
United Kingdom	\$	6,556,235	5,924,691	6,435,715
United States	\$	11,228,470	11,035,546	10,319,264
Other countries	\$	421,989	170,935	262,522
Total	\$	18,206,694	17,131,172	17,017,501

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