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

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FUR PRODUCTION  
of  
CANADA  
Season  
1926--27

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## THE FUR TRADE

HISTORICAL SKETCH.- The place which the fur trade held during the French regime 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 Charlton Island in James Bay is visited once a year 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, 1927, showing that of the undressed furs exported to England and the United States, \$7,641,935 worth went to England and \$14,559,059 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 1927 there were 1,344,212 pelts disposed of, with a total value of \$6,273,755. 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 1926 the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 5,444,739, compared with 4,190,351 in 1925. The plants in operation numbered 11 in 1926 and 10 in 1925.

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. The activities of the Dominion as a whole, with respect to wild life, are co-ordinated through biennial conferences of Provincial and Dominion Game Protection officials. These conferences are called by the Department of the Interior, and have done much good in evolving efficient plans for the preservation of Canada's wild life resources.

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; for 1925-26 at \$15,072,244 and for 1926-27 at \$18,864,126. For the same years the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$388,335, \$626,900, \$598,607, \$859,872, \$664,620, \$781,383 and \$1,224,941. 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; for 1925, \$17,131,172 and for 1926, \$17,017,501. Raw furs to the value of \$22,570,465 were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1927, the British market absorbing \$7,641,935 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 six 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, OTTAWA, CANADA.

FUR BRANCH

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

FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1926-27

The total value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1926-27 was \$18,864,126 compared with \$15,072,244 in 1925-26. These totals comprise the values of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and of those raised on fur farms.\* The value of the latter constituted approximately 6 p.c. of the total in 1926-27, compared with 5 p.c. in 1925-26. The increase in total value of raw fur production is due to a general advance in the prices of furs. Muskrat advanced from \$1.54 per pelt in 1925-26 to \$1.88 in 1926-27; beaver from \$19.77 to \$22.85; white fox from \$31.15 to \$43.64; silver fox from \$79.21 to \$91.01; red fox from \$14.05 to \$20.32; and mink from \$12.93 to \$15.33. Muskrat occupies first place in order of value with a total of \$3,341,446 followed by beaver with \$2,292,871; white fox with \$2,237,076; silver fox with \$1,674,342; red fox with 1,511,891; mink with \$1,426,817; coyote or prairie wolf with \$1,113,453; and marten with \$1,046,816. The total value of these eight kinds in 1926-27 amounted to \$14,644,712 or 78 p.c. of the total value of the raw fur production for the season. If the pelts of all of the different kinds of fox - silver, patch, white, blue and red - are taken together, then the fox leads all other kinds of fur-bearing animals in value of raw fur production, having a total value in 1926-27 of \$6,252,503. Decreases in number of pelts are shown for many of the principal kinds of furs. The number of muskrat pelts in 1926-27 was 1,774,954, a decrease of 178,591 or 9 p.c. from the preceding season; the number of beaver pelts 100,364, a decrease of 11,343 or 10 p.c.; red fox 74,391, a decrease of 16,354 or 18 p.c.; mink 93,056, a decrease of 63,602 or 41 p.c.; coyote 93,627, a decrease of 1,071 or 1 p.c.; lynx 28,706, a decrease of 4,348 or 13 p.c.; cross fox 17,408, a decrease of 4,322 or 20 p.c.; otter 9,385, a decrease of 1,259 or 12 p.c.; raccoon 27,677, a decrease of 4,868 or 15 p.c.; and skunk 94,521, a decrease of 35,651 or 27 p.c. Increases in number are shown for the following: white fox pelts 51,262, an increase of 16,236 or 46 p.c.; silver fox 18,398, an increase of 5,934 or 48 p.c.; marten 42,048, an increase of 5,108 or 14 p.c.; ermine 493,146, an increase of 10,935 or 2 p.c.; and fisher 7,893, an increase of 1,994 or 34 p.c. The highest average value per pelt is held by silver fox with \$91.01 followed by blue fox with \$64.53, fisher with \$51.32, cross fox with \$45.58, white fox with \$43.64, lynx with \$31.58, otter with \$26.93 and marten with \$24.90. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where fox farming is one of the important industries, the silver fox stands first in order of value of raw fur production; in Quebec and British Columbia the beaver is first; in Ontario and the Prairie provinces the muskrat leads all other kinds of fur bearing animals; in the Northwest Territories the white fox is the principal fur bearer and in the Yukon Territory, the lynx.

The total number of pelts of all kinds was 4,289,233 compared with 3,686,148 in 1925-26. The increase in total number is due to an increase of 807,283 in the number of rabbit pelts and of 60,654 in the number of squirrel pelts.

Ontario is the premier province with respect to value of raw fur production, having a total in 1926-27 of \$3,919,491, followed by Quebec with \$3,065,323, the Northwest Territories with \$2,981,829 and Alberta with \$2,256,353. British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were next in the order named, each with a production valued at over a million dollars. The total for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was \$1,221,039, while the production of the Yukon Territory was valued at \$382,261. All of the provinces show increases in total value over the preceding season excepting Manitoba, which shows a decrease. The relative position of each province with respect to total value was as follows: Ontario, 21 p.c.; Quebec and the Northwest Territories, each 16 p.c.; Alberta 12 p.c.; British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, each 9 p.c.; and Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, the Yukon Territory and Nova Scotia, each 2 p.c.

Statistics of raw fur production are given in detail in the following tables.

\*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.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1926-27.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
CANADA			
Badger	22,089	156,441	7.08
Bear, black and brown	6,150	39,804	6.47
Bear, grizzly	44	786	17.86
Bear, white	203	3,711	18.28
Bear, not specified	224	2,706	12.08
Beaver	100,364	2,292,871	22.85
Coyote or prairie wolf*	93,627	1,113,453	11.89
Ermine (weasel)	493,146	727,698	1.48
Fisher or pekan	7,893	405,045	51.32
Fox, blue	291	18,777	64.53
Fox, patch or cross	17,408	793,470	45.58
Fox, red	74,391	1,511,891	20.32
Fox, silver	18,398	1,674,342	91.01
Fox, white	51,262	2,237,076	43.64
Fox, not specified	949	16,947	17.86
Lynx	28,706	906,477	31.58
Marten or sable	42,048	1,046,819	24.90
Mink	93,056	1,426,817	15.33
Muskrat	1,774,954	3,341,446	1.88
Otter	9,385	252,756	26.93
Rabbit	1,234,850	123,753	.10
Raccoon	27,677	210,810	7.62
Skunk	94,521	154,720	1.64
Squirrel	63,294	6,586	.10
Wild cat	3,403	27,213	8.00
Wolf*	18,539	328,836	17.74
Wolverine or carcajou	1,595	29,994	18.80
Caribou	170	682	4.01
Deer	7,355	5,616	.76
Moose	1,309	3,657	2.79
Mountain goat	2	4	2.00
Mountain sheep	3	5	1.67
Cougar	372	2,232	6.00
Civet cat	275	184	.67
Domestic cat	1,280	501	.39
Total	4,289,233	18,864,126	

\* 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 1926-27.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Ermine (weasel)	423	594	1.40
Fox, patch or cross	90	2,648	29.42
Fox, red	29	412	14.21
Fox, silver	5,585	472,828	84.66
Mink	119	1,682	14.13
Muskrat	1,007	1,697	1.69
Rabbit	25	2	.08
Raccoon	45	300	6.67
Skunk	126	179	1.42
Total	7,449	480,342	

Nova Scotia

Bear, black and brown	34	170	5.00
Ermine (weasel)	16,127	17,740	1.10
Fox, patch or cross	195	9,750	50.00
Fox, red	1,838	45,950	25.00
Fox, silver	1,706	136,480	80.00
Fox, white	3	120	40.00
Lynx	35	875	25.00
Mink	2,270	45,400	20.00
Muskrat	17,461	26,192	1.50
Otter	95	3,325	35.00
Raccoon	1,345	8,070	6.00
Skunk	2,060	1,648	.80
Wild cat	1,142	13,704	12.00
Deer	2	3	1.50
Moose	1,041	2,603	2.50
Total	45,354	312,030	



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1926-27. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts.	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black and brown	94	568	6.04
Beaver	92	1,998	21.72
Ermine (weasel)	31,775	36,841	1.16
Fisher or pekan	68	3,245	47.72
Fox, patch or cross	105	3,539	33.70
Fox, red	4,517	59,687	13.21
Fox, silver	2,600	206,678	79.49
Fox, not specified	82	2,235	27.26
Lynx	52	1,007	19.37
Marten	188	2,473	13.15
Mink	2,604	43,313	16.63
Muskrat	13,835	29,234	2.11
Otter	101	2,939	29.10
Rabbit	493	68	.14
Raccoon	2,377	15,772	6.64
Skunk	2,816	3,040	1.08
Wild cat	2,083	12,852	6.17
Deer	1,410	2,627	1.86
Moose	151	511	3.38
Domestic cat	118	40	.34
Total	65,561	428,667	
<u>Quebec</u>			
Badger	16	240	15.00
Bear, black and brown	1,151	3,453	3.00
Beaver	32,413	648,260	20.00
Ermine (weasel)	55,834	61,417	1.10
Fisher or pekan	1,689	101,340	60.00
Fox, patch or cross	3,849	239,842	62.31
Fox, red	20,203	500,926	24.79
Fox, silver	2,099	227,303	108.29
Fox, white	3,569	142,760	40.00
Fox, not specified	455	7,605	16.71
Lynx	5,519	193,165	35.00
Marten	12,460	373,800	30.00
Mink	10,899	217,970	20.00
Muskrat	128,713	238,118	1.85
Otter	2,783	83,490	30.00
Raccoon	1,558	12,460	8.00
Skunk	7,770	7,774	1.00
Wolf	195	2,340	12.00
Deer	5,929	2,965	.50
Moose	19	95	5.00
Total	297,123	3,065,323	



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1926-27. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Ontario</u>			
Bear, black and brown	1,472	9,759	6.63
Beaver	20,738	462,665	22.31
Ermine (weasel)	72,645	103,882	1.43
Fisher or pekan	3,904	184,893	47.36
Fox, patch or cross	3,612	143,252	39.66
Fox, red	26,263	458,026	17.44
Fox, silver	2,570	320,120	124.56
Fox, white	977	45,235	46.30
Fox, not specified	140	5,794	41.39
Lynx	4,568	165,042	36.13
Marten	3,261	71,514	21.93
Mink	37,628	539,209	14.33
Muskrat	469,947	1,015,086	2.16
Otter	3,168	88,419	27.91
Raccoon	15,958	124,313	7.79
Skunk	59,488	99,345	1.67
Wolf	5,514	82,710	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou	15	227	15.13
Deer	*	*	
Moose	*	*	
Total	731,868	3,919,491	

Manitoba

Badger	1,364	20,460	15.00
Bear, black and brown	392	1,764	4.50
Beaver	570	16,530	29.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	included with wolf pelts		
Ermine (weasel)	87,892	165,237	1.88
Fisher or pekan	665	31,588	47.50
Fox, patch or cross	1,396	52,340	37.50
Fox, red	4,943	93,917	19.00
Fox, silver	884	88,922	100.59
Fox, white	4,572	178,308	39.00
Lynx	1,421	31,973	22.50
Marten	1,969	41,349	21.00
Mink	10,748	166,594	15.50
Muskrat	226,841	483,171	2.13
Otter	1,106	24,885	22.50
Skunk	9,080	14,800	1.63
Wolf**	10,819	205,561	19.00
Wolverine or carcajou	51	969	19.00
Total	364,713	1,618,368	

\*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 1926-27. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Badger	9,933	49,665	5.00
Bear, black and brown	833	9,996	12.00
Beaver	5,877	117,540	20.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	29,926	359,112	12.00
Ermine (weasel)	97,593	121,991	1.25
Fisher or pekan	65	3,250	50.00
Fox, blue	1	60	60.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,321	46,235	35.00
Fox, red	3,873	58,100	15.00
Fox, silver	412	31,304	76.00
Fox, white	891	26,730	30.00
Lynx	1,427	21,405	15.00
Marten	3,970	99,250	25.00
Mink	5,485	54,850	10.00
Muskrat	389,436	584,154	1.50
Otter	786	19,650	25.00
Raccoon	5	25	5.00
Skunk	7,927	15,854	2.00
Wild cat	1	5	5.00
Wolf	99	990	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	127	1,270	10.00
Total	559,988	1,621,436	

Alberta

Badger	10,582	84,656	8.00
Bear, black and brown	1,021	7,147	7.00
Beaver	9,153	228,825	25.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	42,015	504,180	12.00
Ermine (weasel)	94,103	164,680	1.75
Fisher or pekan	90	5,400	60.00
Fox, blue	4	160	40.00
Fox, patch or cross	2,791	139,550	50.00
Fox, red	5,085	127,125	25.00
Fox, silver	1,412	98,840	70.00
Fox, white	30	1,350	45.00
Fox, kit	201	603	3.00
Lynx	3,400	85,000	25.00
Marten	2,069	41,380	20.00
Mink	2,234	33,510	15.00
Muskrat	306,499	582,348	1.90



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1926-27. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Alberta - concluded</u>			
Otter	206	5,150	25.00
Rabbit	1,231,452	123,145	.10
Raccoon	16	64	4.00
Skunk	3,875	9,698	2.50
Squirrel	57,411	5,741	.10
Wolf	115	1,725	15.00
Wolverine or carajou	354	5,310	15.00
Caribou	2	10	5.00
Deer	14	21	1.50
Moose	57	285	5.00
Mountain goat	2	4	2.00
Mountain sheep	3	5	1.50
Domestic cat	1,129	451	.40
Total	1,775,325	2,256,353	

British Columbia

Badger	194	1,420	7.32
Bear, black and brown	900	5,184	5.76
Bear, grizzly	37	660	17.84
Bear, white	1	20	20.00
Beaver	21,851	546,679	25.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	20,192	227,363	11.26
Ermine (weasel)	32,149	46,244	1.44
Fisher or pekan	1,233	66,209	53.70
Fox, blue	17	585	34.41
Fox, patch or cross	2,130	66,368	31.16
Fox, red	2,907	53,296	18.33
Fox, silver	655	52,562	80.25
Fox, white	9	350	38.89
Lynx	5,240	157,727	30.10
Marten	8,159	153,486	18.81
Mink	13,831	191,822	13.87
Muskrat	83,954	142,612	1.69
Otter	850	17,430	20.50
Rabbit	2,880	538	.19
Raccoon	6,373	49,806	7.82
Skunk	894	1,315	1.47
Squirrel	5,883	845	.14
Wild cat	177	652	3.68
Wolf	537	5,472	10.19
Wolverine or carcajou	360	6,944	19.29
Moose	3	11	3.67
Cougar	372	2,232	6.00
Civet cat	275	184	.67
Domestic cat	33	10	.30
Total	212,096	1,798,026	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1926-27. - concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Northwest Territories</u>			
Bear, black and brown	253	1,763	6.97
Bear, grizzly	7	126	18.00
Bear, white	202	3,691	18.27
Beaver	7,485	209,281	27.96
Coyote or prairie wolf	287	4,379	15.26
Ermine (weasel)	3,813	7,512	1.97
Fisher or pekan	179	9,120	50.95
Fox, blue	269	17,972	66.81
Fox, patch or cross	1,475	69,136	46.87
Fox, red	3,569	86,306	24.18
Fox, silver	228	18,866	82.75
Fox, white	40,777	1,822,823	44.70
Fox, unspecified	71	710	10.00
Lynx	3,687	131,009	35.53
Marten	9,916	262,087	26.43
Mink	4,459	81,611	18.30
Muskrat	124,879	217,289	1.74
Otter	196	5,047	25.75
Skunk	485	1,077	2.22
Wolf	1,129	26,915	23.84
Wolverine or carcajou	193	4,285	22.20
Caribou	168	672	4.00
Moose	38	152	4.00
Total	203,765	2,981,829	

Yukon Territory

Bear, unspecified	224	2,706	12.08
Beaver	2,185	61,093	27.96
Coyote or prairie wolf	1,207	18,419	15.26
Ermine (weasel)	792	1,560	1.97
Fox, patch or cross	444	20,810	46.87
Fox, red	1,164	28,146	24.18
Fox, silver	247	20,439	82.75
Fox, white	434	19,400	44.70
Lynx	3,357	119,274	35.53
Marten	56	1,480	26.43
Mink	2,779	50,856	18.30
Muskrat	12,382	21,545	1.74
Otter	94	2,421	25.75
Wolf	131	3,123	23.84
Wolverine or carcajou	495	10,989	22.20
Total	25,991	382,261	



2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Kind		Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26	Season 1926-27
Badger	No.	5,185	9,298	13,373	22,089
	\$	9,113	22,035	46,603	156,441
Bear, black and brown	No.	6,653	8,209	6,096	6,150
	\$	62,802	65,290	41,470	39,804
Bear, grizzly	No.	21	41	37	44
	\$	363	589	277	786
Bear, white	No.	412	456	330	203
	\$	13,567	12,834	3,512	3,711
Bear, unspecified	No.	330	199	77	224
	\$	3,185	1,990	668	2,706
Beaver	No.	169,172	151,913	111,707	100,364
	\$	2,542,992	3,081,975	2,208,855	2,292,871
Coyote or prairie wolf*	No.	62,140	85,858	94,698	93,627
	\$	625,145	858,895	789,315	1,113,453
Ermine (weasel)	No.	359,334	308,125	482,211	493,146
	\$	290,812	318,453	640,833	727,698
Fisher or pekan	No.	4,158	4,230	5,899	7,893
	\$	291,355	204,994	219,806	405,045
Fox, blue	No.	268	219	372	291
	\$	15,617	11,886	18,609	18,777
Fox, patch or cross	No.	16,049	21,133	21,730	17,408
	\$	642,991	686,655	533,113	793,470
Fox, red	No.	65,986	82,610	90,745	74,391
	\$	915,984	1,231,351	1,274,816	1,511,891
Fox, silver	No.	9,090	7,858	12,464	18,398
	\$	962,282	755,564	987,246	1,674,342
Fox, white	No.	34,717	44,316	35,026	51,262
	\$	1,293,605	1,502,694	1,091,144	2,237,076
Fox, kit	No.	716	747	633	-
	\$	2,368	2,241	4,487	-
Fox, unspecified	No.	-	180	165	949
	\$	-	3,421	3,391	16,947
Lynx	No.	26,437	29,608	33,054	28,706
	\$	515,849	620,583	607,459	906,477
Marten or sable	No.	46,407	41,504	36,940	42,048
	\$	1,076,550	798,688	676,405	1,046,819

\* Coyote or prairie wolf pelts from Manitoba are included for the seasons 1925-26 and 1926-27 with wolf pelts.

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27.-concluded.

Kind		Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26	Season 1926-27
Mink	No.	219,641	166,331	156,658	93,056
	\$	2,113,569	1,663,620	2,024,866	1,426,817
Muskrat	No.	2,985,395	2,515,142	1,953,545	1,774,954
	\$	3,440,363	2,780,211	3,014,175	3,341,446
Otter	No.	12,962	11,277	10,644	9,385
	\$	397,930	288,270	249,285	252,756
Rabbit	No.	496	154,673	427,567	1,234,850
	\$	100	7,834	25,745	123,753
Raccoon	No.	35,456	34,846	32,545	27,677
	\$	140,118	181,376	207,517	210,810
Skunk	No.	126,932	119,016	130,172	94,521
	\$	184,970	192,136	204,234	154,720
Squirrel	No.	-	114	2,640	63,294
	\$	-	11	261	6,586
Wild cat	No.	3,279	3,941	3,324	3,403
	\$	13,646	21,432	17,578	27,213
Wolf*	No.	3,798	8,397	13,611	18,539
	\$	56,066	99,261	153,623	328,836
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	908	941	1,113	1,595
	\$	14,522	11,783	13,758	29,994
Caribou	No.	5	8	4	170
	\$	10	39	15	682
Deer	No.	10,271	7,139	6,789	7,355
	\$	14,003	9,890	9,779	5,616
Moose	No.	1,100	1,539	876	1,309
	\$	3,569	5,037	2,997	3,657
Mountain goat	No.	-	-	3	2
	\$	-	-	6	4
Mountain sheep	No.	-	-	3	3
	\$	-	-	5	5
Cougar	No.	4	19	9	372
	\$	61	146	38	2,232
Civet cat	No.	109	118	229	275
	\$	26	39	103	184
Domestic cat	No.	146	300	859	1,280
	\$	40	138	250	501
Total number of pelts		4,207,593	3,820,326	3,686,148	4,289,233
Total value of pelts \$		15,643,817	15,441,564	15,072,244	18,864,126

\* Includes for the seasons 1925-26 and 1926-27 coyote or prairie wolf pelts from Manitoba.



3. Average Values of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, Seasons, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Kind	Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26	Season 1926-27
	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Badger	1.76	2.37	3.48	7.08
Bear, black and brown	9.44	6.00	6.80	6.47
Bear, grizzly	17.29	14.37	7.49	17.86
Bear, white	32.93	28.14	10.64	18.28
Beaver	15.03	20.22	19.77	22.85
Coyote or prairie wolf	10.06	10.00	8.34	11.89
Ermine (weasel)	.81	1.03	1.33	1.48
Fisher or pekan	70.07	48.46	37.27	51.32
Fox, blue	58.27	54.27	50.00	64.53
Fox, patch or cross	40.06	32.45	24.53	45.58
Fox, red	13.88	14.91	14.05	20.32
Fox, silver	105.86	96.15	79.21	91.01
Fox, white	37.26	33.91	31.15	43.64
Lynx	19.51	20.96	18.38	31.58
Marten or sable	23.20	19.24	18.31	24.90
Mink	9.62	10.00	12.93	15.33
Muskrat	1.15	1.11	1.54	1.88
Otter	30.70	25.56	23.42	26.93
Rabbit	.20	.05	.06	.10
Raccoon	3.95	5.21	6.38	7.62
Skunk	1.46	1.61	1.57	1.64
Squirrel	-	.10	.10	.10
Wild cat	4.16	5.44	5.29	8.00
Wolf	14.76	11.82	11.29	17.74
Wolverine or carcajou	15.99	12.52	12.36	18.80
Caribou	2.00	4.88	3.75	4.01
Deer	1.36	1.39	1.44	.76
Moose	3.24	3.27	3.42	2.79
Mountain goat	-	-	2.00	2.00
Mountain sheep	-	-	1.67	1.67
Cougar	15.25	7.68	4.22	6.00
Civet cat	.24	.33	.45	.67
Domestic cat	.27	.46	.29	.39

4. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Province	Season 1923-24	Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26	Season 1926-27
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	471,772	326,669	308,687	480,342
Nova Scotia	266,935	271,753	301,450	312,030
New Brunswick	248,547	246,091	288,252	428,667
Quebec	2,075,801	2,272,095	2,250,809	3,065,323
Ontario	3,781,989	3,406,868	3,491,512	3,919,491
Manitoba	1,908,354	1,589,078	1,869,904	1,618,368
Saskatchewan	1,927,914	1,804,052	1,370,554	1,621,436
Alberta	1,970,013	2,030,974	2,122,778	2,256,353
British Columbia	1,116,037	1,403,769	1,121,620	1,798,026
Northwest Territories	1,529,376	1,780,666	1,625,875	2,981,829
Yukon Territory	347,079	309,549	320,803	382,261
Total for Canada	15,643,817	15,441,564	15,072,244	18,864,126

# 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, 1925, 1926 and 1927

Articles and Countries from which imported	1925	1926	1927
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals -			
United Kingdom	\$ 1,519	2,584	-
United States	\$ 12,942	9,087	16,398
Other Countries	\$ 97	15,344	171
Total	\$ 14,558	27,015	16,569
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p.			
United Kingdom	\$ 461,875	1,098,089	836,753
United States	\$ 5,713,783	7,263,134	8,638,278
Other Countries	\$ 245,538	458,403	800,002
Total	\$ 6,421,196	8,819,626	10,275,033
Fur tails in the raw state -			
United Kingdom	\$ -	-	564
United States	\$ -	145	1,243
Other Countries	\$ -	-	486
Total	\$ -	145	2,293
Total value of raw furs imported -			
United Kingdom	\$ 463,394	1,100,673	837,317
United States	\$ 5,726,725	7,272,366	8,655,919
Other Countries	\$ 245,635	473,747	800,659
Total	\$ 6,435,754	8,846,786	10,293,895

6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Articles and Countries to which exported	1925	1926	1927
Beaver skins, undressed -			
United Kingdom	No. 58,897	46,480	52,961
	\$ 1,096,032	1,009,944	1,240,005
United States	No. 132,439	94,318	118,294
	\$ 2,945,650	2,218,956	3,003,450
Other Countries	No. 789	189	225
	\$ 17,113	4,885	4,917
Total	No. 192,125	140,987	171,480
	\$ 4,058,795	3,233,785	4,248,372
Fox skins, black and silver undressed -			
United Kingdom	No. 3,552	4,506	10,118
	\$ 329,433	313,895	810,870
United States	No. 556	4,323	5,427
	\$ 54,071	249,137	411,950
Other Countries	No. 701	2,208	2,908
	\$ 74,171	156,819	245,015
Total	No. 4,809	11,037	18,453
	\$ 457,675	719,851	1,467,835



6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1925, 1926 and 1927.-concluded.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1925	1926	1927
<b>Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	39,052	70,261	75,728
	\$	955,544	1,726,445	1,834,316
United States	No.	76,163	76,341	76,913
	\$	1,447,821	1,316,648	1,683,243
Other Countries	No.	525	1,691	1,600
	\$	12,966	36,468	33,521
Total	No.	115,740	148,293	154,241
	\$	2,416,331	3,079,561	3,551,080
<b>Marten skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	29,906	35,836	41,507
	\$	750,890	729,750	828,553
United States	No.	22,577	17,416	25,481
	\$	504,043	344,638	510,776
Other Countries	No.	99	51	172
	\$	4,890	1,085	5,353
Total	No.	52,582	53,303	67,160
	\$	1,259,823	1,075,473	1,344,682
<b>Mink skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	66,672	72,466	53,818
	\$	770,867	846,429	793,219
United States	No.	125,628	138,904	95,082
	\$	1,387,361	1,765,548	1,503,073
Other Countries	No.	2,403	573	714
	\$	27,986	11,238	9,364
Total	No.	194,703	211,943	149,614
	\$	2,186,214	2,623,215	2,305,656
<b>Muskrat skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	762,460	484,135	450,508
	\$	1,034,693	552,022	688,719
United States	No.	1,632,920	1,251,153	1,259,821
	\$	1,788,432	1,762,644	2,344,761
Other Countries	No.	4,634	21,396	3,225
	\$	6,719	24,497	5,540
Total	No.	2,400,014	1,756,684	1,713,554
	\$	2,829,844	2,339,163	3,039,020
<b>Seal skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	2,561	7,941	1,386
	\$	26,164	77,472	16,188
United States	No.	4,573	3,033	5,328
	\$	15,830	19,638	28,386
Other Countries	No.	794	118	25,322
	\$	2,683	358	31,288
Total	No.	7,928	11,092	32,036
	\$	44,677	97,468	75,862
<b>Fur skins, n.o.p. undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	\$	961,068	1,179,758	1,430,065
United States	\$	2,892,338	2,642,055	5,073,420
Other countries	\$	24,407	27,172	34,473
Total	\$	3,877,813	3,848,985	6,537,958
<b>Total value of raw furs exported -</b>				
United Kingdom	\$	5,924,691	6,435,715	7,641,935
United States	\$	11,035,546	10,319,264	14,559,059
Other countries	\$	170,935	262,522	369,471
Total	\$	17,131,172	17,017,501	22,570,465



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