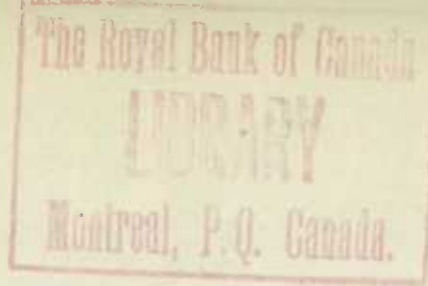


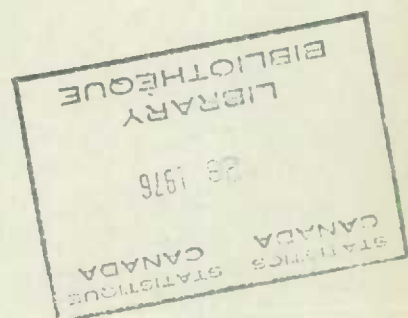
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
FUR STATISTICS BRANCH

FUR PRODUCTION  
of  
CANADA  
Season  
1927--28



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• • •  
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1929

## 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 fur trade in recent years. The railway has revolutionized conditions wherever its influence reaches. Vessels now ply the larger lakes and rivers. Auction sales have been established. Competition has increased and new territory is eagerly sought as in the days prior to 1821. Rising prices have led to new processes of treatment and to the utilization of product once rejected. Other furs have ousted the beaver from premier place. Increase in trapping, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield, and in order to arrest the decline close seasons have been declared for several of the more important kinds of fur-bearers. The fur trade has assisted in meeting the demand for furs by popularizing common and previously despised furs and by encouraging the use of the furs of domestic animals. Of fur-bearing wild animals in Canada, the fox has proved the most suited for domestication, although other kinds of fur-bearers are being raised with increasing success - mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher, muskrat and beaver. 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. About fifty 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. Experiments in the breeding of rabbits for their fur have resulted in the production of several valuable kinds, chief among these being a rabbit whose fur resembles that of the Bolivian chinchilla, and which, under the name of "chinchilla rabbit" is becoming of importance to the fur trade.

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, 1928, showing that of the undressed furs exported to England and the United States, \$10,053,674 worth went to England and \$12,834,815 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 1928 there were 1,859,123 pelts disposed of, with a total value of \$8,833,818. 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 1927 the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 6,844,309, compared with 5,444,739 in 1926 and 4,190,351 in 1925. The plants in operation numbered 11 in 1927 and 1926 and 10 in 1925.

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 an annual survey of raw fur production and for the season 1919-20 the total value, 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; for 1926-27 at \$18,864,126 and for 1927-28 at \$18,758,177. For the same years the value of the pelts sold from fur farms and included in the foregoing figures, was \$388,335, \$626,900, \$598,607, \$859,872, \$664,620, \$781,383, \$1,224,941 and \$2,154,350. 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; for 1926, \$17,017,501; and for 1927, \$22,570,465. Raw furs to the value of \$23,598,259 were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1928, the British market absorbing \$10,053,674 worth and the United States most of the rest. Canadian manufactures of furs and the home consumption are annually increasing with the growth of wealth and population. The area which will continue to furnish the historic peltries when settlement has planted its furthest outpost will still have to be reckoned by the hundreds and thousands of square miles. It is the function of the fur trade to turn this vast domain to perpetual economic use.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

FUR STATISTICS BRANCH

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FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1927-28.

The raw fur production of Canada for the season 1927-28 had a total estimated market value of \$18,758,177, compared with \$18,864,126 in the preceding season and \$15,072,244 in the season 1925-26. These totals represent the values of pelts of animals taken by trappers and those of ranch-bred animals\*, the value of the latter constituting approximately 11 per cent of the total in 1927-28, compared with 6 per cent in 1926-27 and 5 per cent in 1925-26. The total number of pelts of all kinds for the season 1927-28 was 3,601,153, a decrease from the preceding season of 688,080, or 16 per cent. The large decrease in total number is attributable chiefly to rabbit pelts, which dropped from 1,234,850 in 1926-27 to 226,501 in 1927-28.

The muskrat was Canada's chief fur producer in 1927-28, the value of the pelts amounting to \$2,981,366. Silver fox was second with a value of \$2,514,554, and beaver third with \$1,990,709. White fox, red fox, mink and marten follow in the order named, and each had a product valued at over a million dollars. Of these seven principal kinds, muskrat and silver fox alone showed increases over the preceding season in the number of pelts. The increase in silver fox pelts is due to the expansion of the fox farming industry, as practically all silver fox pelts are now the product of ranch-bred animals. A comparison of the numbers of these seven principal kinds of furs in 1927-28 with 1919-20 (the first season for which complete returns are available) shows that during the nine-year period the number of muskrat pelts decreased by 17 per cent; the number of beaver pelts by 65 per cent; the number of mink pelts by 38 per cent and the number of marten pelts by 33 per cent; while the number of silver fox pelts increased by 532 per cent, the number of white fox pelts by 89 per cent, and the number of red fox pelts by 77 per cent.

The highest priced fur in 1927-28 was silver fox with an average of \$101 per pelt. Cross or patch fox was second with \$70, fisher third with \$57, white fox fourth with \$45, and lynx fifth with \$41. Higher prices were recorded in 1927-28 than in the preceding season for nearly all kinds, the exceptions being blue fox, muskrat, raccoon and wolverine, which showed slightly lower prices. 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 producer; and in the Yukon Territory, the lynx.

Ontario is the premier province with respect to value of raw fur production, having a total in 1927-28 of \$4,401,889, followed by Quebec with \$3,500,194, the Northwest Territories with \$2,000,968, and Saskatchewan with \$1,869,551. Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba were next in the order named, each with a production valued at over a million dollars. The total value for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was \$1,671,857, while the production of the Yukon Territory was valued at \$610,348. The relative position of each province with respect to total value was as follows: Ontario, 23 per cent; Quebec, 19 per cent; the Northwest Territories, 11 per cent; Saskatchewan, 10 per cent; Alberta, 9 per cent; Manitoba and British Columbia, each 8 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 5 per cent; the Yukon Territory, 3 per cent; and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each 2 per cent.

The tables of the present report give statistics of raw fur production for Canada and for each of the provinces for the season 1927-28, and comparative statistics for preceding seasons for Canada as a whole. Statistics of imports and exports of raw furs are also included in the report.

\*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 1927-28.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger	33,516	620,676	18.52
Bear, black and brown	6,679	53,133	7.96
Bear, grizzly	26	578	22.23
Bear, white	383	7,925	20.43
Bear, not specified	178	1,533	8.61
Beaver	74,338	1,990,709	26.78
Coyote or prairie wolf*	53,327	839,022	15.73
Ermine (weasel)	498,118	773,786	1.55
Fisher or pekan	8,641	495,548	57.35
Fox, blue	452	29,033	64.23
Fox, patch or cross	13,349	935,263	70.06
Fox, red	53,671	1,443,875	26.90
Fox, silver	24,833	2,514,554	101.26
Fox, white	33,822	1,527,352	45.16
Fox, not specified	506	11,592	22.91
Lynx	21,369	865,909	40.52
Marten	38,058	1,133,678	29.79
Mink	77,872	1,274,965	16.37
Muskrat	1,963,118	2,981,366	1.52
Otter	10,453	318,037	30.43
Rabbit	226,501	25,129	.11
Raccoon	25,781	187,763	7.28
Skunk	112,417	209,075	1.86
Squirrel	268,449	52,680	.20
Wild cat	1,493	12,014	8.05
Wolf*	21,373	397,006	18.58
Wolverine or carcajou	1,399	24,111	17.23
Caribou	537	2,167	4.04
Deer	10,826	21,810	2.01
Moose	1,138	3,607	3.17
Mountain sheep	55	83	1.51
Cougar	444	2,220	5.00
Civet cat	221	170	.77
Gopher	17,625	1,763	.10
Domestic cat	180	45	.25
Total	3,601,153	18,758,177	

\* Coyote or prairie wolf 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 1927-28.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Beaver	1	22	22.00
Ermine (weasel)	799	889	1.11
Fox, patch or cross	57	3,121	54.75
Fox, red	29	570	19.66
Fox, silver	8,700	828,362	95.21
Mink	227	2,881	12.69
Muskrat	1,338	1,860	1.39
Rabbit	264	112	.42
Raccoon	96	540	5.63
Skunk	108	163	1.51
Squirrel	16	2	.13
Domestic cat	11	3	.27
Total	11,646	838,525	

Nova Scotia

Bear, black and brown	23	184	8.00	
Ermine (weasel)	10,477	11,525	1.10	
Fox, patch or cross	201	18,090	90.00	
Fox, red	1,079	34,528	32.00	
Fox, silver	2,312	265,880	115.00	
Lynx	6	210	35.00	
Mink	1,407	28,140	20.00	
Muskrat	16,414	24,621	1.50	
Otter	54	1,620	30.00	
Rabbit	1,008	302	.30	
Raccoon	876	7,008	8.00	
Skunk	1,511	2,267	1.50	
Squirrel	55	7	.13	
Wild cat	336	2,688	8.00	
Wolf	1	22	22.00	
Deer	83	125	1.50	
Moose	435	1,088	2.50	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,278</b>	<b>398,305</b>		

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1927-28. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black and brown	169	927	5.49
Ermine (weasel)	23,779	33,596	1.41
Fisher or pekan	23	1,110	48.26
Fox, patch or cross	80	4,088	51.10
Fox, red	2,381	46,799	19.66
Fox, silver	2,484	240,329	96.75
Fox, not specified	69	1,630	23.62
Marten	72	1,080	15.00
Mink	2,196	39,225	17.86
Muskrat	13,061	22,751	1.74
Otter	75	2,377	31.69
Rabbit	1,203	363	.30
Raccoon	1,885	13,499	7.16
Skunk	2,633	3,349	1.27
Squirrel	414	54	.13
Wild cat	931	8,139	8.74
Deer	5,290	13,505	2.55
Moose	641	2,167	3.38
Domestic cat	160	39	.24

Total	57,546	435,027
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Quebec

Bear, black and brown	1,172	9,376	8.00
Bear, white	16	800	50.00
Beaver	21,523	688,736	32.00
Ermine (weasel)	32,551	32,551	1.00
Fisher or pekan	1,642	139,515	84.96
Fox, blue	72	6,800	94.44
Fox, patch or cross	2,941	284,138	96.61
Fox, red	11,770	404,349	34.35
Fox, silver	2,505	280,438	112.00
Fox, white	13,304	665,200	50.00
Fox, not specified	184	9,200	50.00
Lynx	2,889	130,005	45.00
Marten	8,799	351,960	40.00
Mink	5,579	194,850	34.93
Muskrat	92,055	161,096	1.75
Otter	2,287	102,915	45.00
Rabbit	333	385	1.15
Raccoon	1,497	11,916	7.96
Skunk	9,842	14,763	1.50
Wolf	177	2,655	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou	12	144	12.00
Caribou	1	5	5.00
Deer	5,430	8,145	1.50
Moose	42	252	6.00

Total	216,623	3,500,194
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1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1927-28. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Ontario</u>			
Bear, black and brown	1,575	13,545	8.60
Beaver	22,040	521,246	23.65
Ermine (weasel)	79,425	93,721	1.18
Fisher or pekan	5,401	260,354	48.20
Fox, blue	3	125	41.67
Fox, patch or cross	4,212	277,107	65.79
Fox, red	26,039	623,894	23.96
Fox, silver	4,047	457,719	113.10
Fox, white	590	26,497	44.91
Lynx	3,845	167,411	43.54
Marten	3,493	95,189	27.25
Mink	32,100	491,459	15.31
Muskrat	514,376	910,500	1.77
Otter	4,510	126,505	28.05
Raccoon	13,631	95,561	7.00
Skunk	79,453	150,964	1.90
Wolf	5,988	89,820	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou	19	262	13.79
Deer	*	*	
Moose	*	*	
Total	800,747	4,401,889	
<u>Manitoba</u>			
Badger	1,476	29,520	20.00
Bear, black and brown	443	3,544	8.00
Beaver	264	6,072	23.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	Included with wolf pelts		
Ermine (weasel)	88,852	155,491	1.75
Fisher or pekan	460	27,600	60.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,222	85,228	69.74
Fox, red	3,605	108,000	29.96
Fox, silver	1,400	159,807	114.15
Fox, white	655	26,200	40.00
Lynx	744	26,040	35.00
Marten	1,735	47,712	27.50
Mink	9,867	157,872	16.00
Muskrat	214,249	321,565	1.50
Otter	1,218	30,450	25.00
Rabbit	29	21	.72
Skunk	6,325	14,321	2.26
Wolf**	13,061	261,180	20.00
Wolverine or carcajou	29	493	17.00
Total	345,634	1,461,116	

\*Information not available

\*\*Includes coyote or prairie wolf pelts.

Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1927-28. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Badger	15,835	269,195	17.00
Bear, black and brown	670	6,700	10.00
Beaver	277	5,540	20.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	23,700	396,975	16.75
Ermine (weasel)	94,071	169,327	1.80
Fisher or pekan	40	2,000	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	619	21,770	35.17
Fox, red	2,074	37,348	18.00
Fox, silver	620	57,013	92.00
Fox, white	25	875	35.00
Lynx	589	11,760	20.00
Marten	514	12,850	25.00
Mink	5,617	73,025	13.00
Muskrat	533,524	773,609	1.45
Otter	637	15,925	25.00
Rabbit	102	129	1.26
Raccoon	4	20	5.00
Skunk	7,923	14,260	1.80
Wild cat	1	5	5.00
Wolf	103	1,030	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	13	195	15.00
Total	686,957	1,869,551	
<u>Alberta</u>			
Badger	15,919	318,380	20.00
Bear, black and brown	814	6,512	8.00
Beaver	733	18,400	25.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	20,150	302,250	15.00
Ermine (weasel)	109,687	191,952	1.75
Fisher or pekan	52	3,120	60.00
Fox, blue	25	1,000	40.00
Fox, patch or cross	759	37,950	50.00
Fox, red	1,330	39,900	30.00
Fox, silver	1,630	114,100	70.00
Fox, white	14	560	40.00
Fox, unspecified	250	750	3.00
Lynx	2,851	85,530	30.00
Marten	1,288	38,640	30.00
Mink	1,708	25,620	15.00
Muskrat	300,015	390,019	1.30



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1927-28. - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Alberta - concluded</u>			
Otter	149	4,470	30.00
Rabbit	218,246	21,825	.10
Raccoon	31	155	5.00
Skunk	3,567	7,134	2.00
Squirrel	235,933	47,186	.20
Wolf	190	2,850	15.00
Wolverine or carajou	66	1,320	20.00
Caribou	18	90	5.00
Deer	22	33	1.50
Moose	20	100	5.00
Mountain sheep	55	83	1.50
Gopher	17,625	1,763	.10
Total	933,150	1,661,692	

British Columbia

Badger	286	3,581	12.52 <sup>1</sup>
Bear, black and brown	1,552	10,118	6.52
Bear, grizzly	25	560	22.40 <sup>h</sup>
Beaver	18,906	472,496	24.99
Coyote or prairie wolf	7,257	101,222	13.95
Ermine (weasel)	46,352	62,541	1.35
Fisher or pekan	926	55,911	60.38
Fox, blue	143	5,924	41.43
Fox, patch or cross	1,002	52,201	52.10
Fox, red	1,284	34,202	26.64
Fox, silver	616	56,245	91.31
Fox, white	14	662	47.29
Fox, unspecified	3	12	4.00
Lynx	3,559	149,549	42.02
Marten	10,355	209,387	20.22
Mink	13,900	162,883	11.72
Muskrat	65,859	93,737	1.42
Otter	1,160	25,451	21.94
Rabbit	5,316	1,992	.37
Raccoon	7,761	59,064	7.61
Skunk	1,020	1,783	1.75
Squirrel	32,031	5,431	.17
Wild cat	225	1,182	5.25
Wolf	454	5,916	13.03
Wolverine or carcajou	380	6,117	16.10
Deer	1	2	2.00
Cougar	444	2,220	5.00
Civet cat	221	170	.77
Domestic cat	9	3	.33
Total	221,061	1,580,562	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1927-28. - concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Northwest Territories</u>			
Bear, black and brown	261	2,227	8.53
Bear, grizzly	1	18	18.00
Bear, white	372	7,125	19.15
Beaver	7,636	200,569	26.27
Coyote or prairie wolf	444	7,706	17.36
Ermine (weasel)	10,633	19,463	1.83
Fisher or pekan	97	5,928	61.11
Fox, blue	209	15,184	72.65
Fox, patch or cross	1,284	86,320	67.23
Fox, red	2,635	73,998	28.08
Fox, silver	159	16,735	105.25
Fox, white	19,000	798,120	42.00
Lynx	3,101	133,098	42.92
Marten	9,580	306,423	31.99
Mink	3,574	67,106	18.78
Muskrat	165,912	220,472	1.33
Otter	266	6,100	22.93
Skunk	35	71	2.03
Wolf	1,149	27,535	23.96
Wolverine or carcajou	270	4,698	17.40
Caribou	518	2,072	4.00
Total	227,136	2,000,968	
<u>Yukon Territory</u>			
Bear, unspecified	178	1,533	8.61
Beaver	2,955	77,628	26.27
Coyote or prairie wolf	1,776	30,869	17.38
Ermine (weasel)	1,492	2,730	1.83
Fox, patch or cross	972	65,250	67.13
Fox, red	1,445	40,287	27.88
Fox, silver	360	37,926	105.35
Fox, white	220	9,233	41.99
Lynx	3,786	162,306	42.87
Marten	2,222	70,437	31.70
Mink	1,697	31,904	18.80
Muskrat	46,315	61,136	1.32
Otter	97	2,224	22.93
Wolf	250	5,998	23.99
Wolverine or carcajou	610	10,882	17.84
Total	64,375	610,348	



2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28.

Kind		Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26	Season 1926-27	Season 1927-28
Badger	No.	9,298	13,373	22,089	33,516
	\$	22,035	46,603	156,441	620,676
Bear, black and brown	No.	8,209	6,096	6,150	6,679
	\$	65,290	41,470	39,804	53,133
Bear, grizzly	No.	41	37	44	26
	\$	589	277	786	578
Bear, white	No.	456	330	203	388
	\$	12,834	3,512	3,711	7,925
Bear, unspecified	No.	199	77	224	178
	\$	1,990	668	2,706	1,533
Beaver	No.	151,913	111,707	100,364	74,338
	\$	3,081,975	2,208,855	2,292,811	1,990,709
Coyote or prairie wolf*	No.	85,858	94,698	93,627	53,327
	\$	858,895	789,315	1,113,453	839,022
Ermine (weasel)	No.	308,125	482,211	493,146	498,118
	\$	318,453	640,833	727,698	773,786
Fisher or pekan	No.	4,230	5,899	7,893	8,641
	\$	204,994	219,806	405,045	495,548
Fox, blue	No.	219	372	291	452
	\$	11,886	18,609	18,777	29,033
Fox, patch or cross	No.	21,133	21,730	17,408	13,349
	\$	686,655	533,113	793,470	935,263
Fox, red	No.	82,610	90,745	74,391	53,671
	\$	1,231,351	1,274,816	1,511,891	1,443,875
Fox, silver	No.	7,858	12,464	18,398	24,833
	\$	755,564	987,246	1,674,342	2,514,554
Fox, white	No.	44,316	35,026	51,262	33,822
	\$	1,502,694	1,091,144	2,237,076	1,527,352
Fox, kit	No.	747	633	-	-
	\$	2,241	4,487	-	-
Fox, unspecified	No.	180	165	949	506
	\$	3,421	3,391	16,947	11,592
Lynx	No.	29,608	33,054	28,706	21,369
	\$	620,583	607,459	906,477	865,909
Marten or sable	No.	41,504	36,940	42,048	38,058
	\$	798,688	676,405	1,046,819	1,133,678

\* Coyote or prairie wolf pelts from Manitoba are included with wolf pelts.

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28 concluded.

Kind	Season 1924-25	Season 1925-26	Season 1926-27	Season 1927-28
Mink	No. 166,331 \$ 1,663,620	156,658 2,024,866	93,056 1,426,817	77,872 1,274,965
Muskrat	No. 2,515,142 \$ 2,780,211	1,953,545 3,014,175	1,774,954 341,446	1,963,118 2,981,366
Otter	No. 11,277 \$ 288,270	10,644 249,285	9,385 252,756	10,453 318,037
Rabbit	No. 154,673 \$ 7,834	427,567 25,745	1,234,850 123,753	226,501 25,129
Raccoon	No. 34,846 \$ 181,376	32,545 207,517	27,677 210,810	25,781 187,763
Skunk	No. 119,016 \$ 192,136	130,172 204,234	94,521 154,720	112,417 209,075
Squirrel	No. 114 \$ 11	2,640 261	63,294 6,586	268,449 52,680
Wild cat	No. 3,941 \$ 21,432	3,324 17,578	3,403 27,213	1,493 12,014
Wolf*	No. 8,397 \$ 99,261	13,611 153,643	18,539 328,836	21,373 397,006
Wolverine or carcajou	No. 941 \$ 11,783	1,113 13,758	1,595 29,994	1,399 24,111
Caribou	No. 8 \$ 39	4 15	170 682	537 2,167
Deer	No. 7,139 \$ 9,890	6,783 9,779	7,355 5,616	10,826 21,810
Moose	No. 1,539 \$ 5,037	876 2,997	1,309 3,657	1,138 3,607
Mountain goat	No. - \$ -	3 6	2 4	- -
Mountain sheep	No. - \$ -	3 5	3 5	55 83
Cougar	No. 19 \$ 146	9 33	372 2,232	444 2,220
Civet cat	No. 118 \$ 39	229 103	275 184	221 170
Gopher	No. - \$ -	- -	- -	17,625 1,763
Domestic cat	No. 300 \$ 138	859 250	1,280 501	180 45
Total number of pelts	3,820,326	3,686,148	4,289,233	3,601,153
Total value of pelts \$	15,441,564	15,072,244	18,864,126	18,758,177

\* Includes coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba.



3. Average Values of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, Seasons, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28.

Kind	Season	Season	Season	Season
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger	2.37	3.48	7.08	15.52
Bear, black and brown	6.00	6.80	6.47	7.96
Bear, grizzly	14.37	7.49	17.86	22.23
Bear, white	28.14	10.64	18.28	20.43
Beaver	20.22	19.77	22.85	26.78
Coyote or prairie wolf	10.00	8.34	11.89	15.73
Ermine (weasel)	1.03	1.33	1.48	1.55
Fisher or pekan	48.46	37.27	51.32	57.35
Fox, blue	54.27	50.00	64.53	64.23
Fox, patch or cross	32.45	24.53	45.58	70.06
Fox, red	14.91	14.05	20.32	26.90
Fox, silver	96.15	79.21	91.01	101.26
Fox, white	33.91	31.15	43.64	45.16
Lynx	20.96	18.33	31.58	40.52
Marten	19.24	18.31	24.90	29.79
Mink	10.00	12.93	15.33	16.37
Muskrat	1.11	1.54	1.89	1.52
Otter	25.56	23.42	26.93	30.43
Rabbit	.05	.06	.10	.11
Raccoon	5.21	6.38	7.62	7.28
Skunk	1.61	1.57	1.64	1.86
Squirrel	.10	.10	.10	.20
Wild cat	5.44	5.29	8.00	8.05
Wolf	11.82	11.29	17.74	18.58
Wolverine or carcajou	12.52	12.36	18.80	17.23
Caribou	4.88	3.75	4.01	4.04
Deer	1.39	1.44	.76	2.01
Moose	3.27	3.42	2.73	3.17
Mountain goat	-	2.00	2.00	-
Mountain sheep	-	1.67	1.67	1.51
Cougar	7.68	4.22	6.00	5.00
Civet cat	.33	.45	.67	.77
Gopher	-	-	-	.10
Domestic cat	.45	.29	.39	.25

4. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28.

Province	Season	Season	Season	Season
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	326,669	308,687	480,342	838,525
Nova Scotia	271,753	301,450	312,030	398,305
New Brunswick	246,091	283,252	428,667	435,027
Quebec	2,272,095	2,250,809	3,065,323	3,500,194
Ontario	3,406,868	3,491,512	3,919,491	4,401,889
Manitoba	1,589,078	1,869,904	1,618,368	1,461,116
Saskatchewan	1,804,052	1,370,554	1,621,436	1,859,551
Alberta	2,030,974	2,122,778	2,256,353	1,661,692
British Columbia	1,403,769	1,121,620	1,798,026	1,580,562
Northwest Territories	1,780,666	1,625,875	2,981,829	2,000,968
Yukon Territory	309,549	320,803	382,261	610,348
Total for Canada	15,441,564	15,072,244	18,864,126	18,758,177

5. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Seven Principal Kinds of Furs for the Seasons 1919-20 to 1927-28.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
			\$	\$
Muskrat				
Season	1919-20	2,377,424	6,030,303	2.54
	1920-21	2,015,481	2,505,375	1.24
	1921-22	3,060,526	4,707,043	1.54
	1922-23	3,846,161	5,077,886	1.32
	1923-24	2,985,395	3,440,363	1.15
	1924-25	2,515,142	2,780,211	1.11
	1925-26	1,953,545	3,014,175	1.54
	1926-27	1,774,954	3,341,446	1.88
	1927-28	1,963,118	2,981,366	1.52
Silver Fox				
Season	1919-20	3,931	964,817	246.46
	1920-21	2,843	432,130	151.99
	1921-22	4,979	734,002	147.42
	1922-23	6,865	774,348	112.80
	1923-24	9,090	962,282	105.86
	1924-25	7,858	755,564	96.15
	1925-26	12,464	987,246	79.21
	1926-27	18,393	1,674,342	91.01
	1927-28	24,833	2,514,554	101.26
Beaver				
Season	1919-20	210,898	5,336,067	25.30
	1920-21	164,656	2,686,472	16.31
	1921-22	232,134	4,266,767	18.39
	1922-23	175,275	2,461,667	14.04
	1923-24	169,172	2,542,992	15.03
	1924-25	151,913	3,081,975	20.22
	1925-26	111,707	2,208,855	19.77
	1926-27	100,364	2,292,871	22.85
	1927-28	74,338	1,990,709	26.78
White Fox				
Season	1919-20	17,868	713,210	39.92
	1920-21	21,416	741,551	34.62
	1921-22	40,927	1,625,017	39.70
	1922-23	77,135	3,015,348	39.09
	1923-24	34,717	1,293,605	37.26
	1924-25	44,316	1,502,694	33.91
	1925-26	35,026	1,091,144	31.15
	1926-27	51,262	2,237,076	43.64
	1927-28	33,822	1,527,352	45.16



6. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Seven Principal Kinds of Furs for the Seasons 1919-20 to 1927-28 - concluded.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
			\$	\$
Red Fox				
Season	1919-20	30,317	675,739	22.29
	1920-21	18,137	210,626	11.61
	1921-22	38,024	473,978	12.46
	1922-23	42,739	564,998	13.22
	1923-24	65,986	915,984	13.88
	1924-25	82,610	1,231,351	14.91
	1925-26	90,745	1,274,816	14.05
	1926-27	74,391	1,511,891	20.32
	1927-28	53,671	1,443,875	26.90
Mink				
Season	1919-20	126,254	1,702,232	13.48
	1920-21	117,561	968,582	8.23
	1921-22	205,324	1,848,856	9.00
	1922-23	159,626	1,371,411	8.59
	1923-24	219,641	2,113,569	9.62
	1924-25	166,331	1,663,620	10.00
	1925-26	156,658	2,024,866	12.93
	1926-27	93,056	1,426,817	15.33
	1927-28	77,872	1,274,965	16.37
Marten				
Season	1919-20	57,077	1,867,967	32.73
	1920-21	47,292	1,081,871	22.87
	1921-22	58,989	1,216,229	20.62
	1922-23	45,579	1,045,810	22.95
	1923-24	46,407	1,076,550	23.20
	1924-25	41,504	798,683	19.24
	1925-26	36,940	676,405	18.31
	1926-27	42,048	1,046,819	24.90
	1927-28	38,058	1,133,678	29.79

# 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, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Articles and Countries from which imported		1926	1927	1928
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals -				
United Kingdom	\$	2,584	-	338
United States	\$	9,087	16,398	16,632
Other Countries	\$	15,344	171	8,248
Total	\$	27,015	16,569	25,218
Fur skins, undressed, fox -				
United Kingdom	\$	-	-	128,853
United States	\$	-	-	1,551,065
Other Countries	\$	-	-	191,420
Total	\$	-	-	1,871,338
Fur skins, undressed, mink -				
United Kingdom	\$	-	-	4,658
United States	\$	-	-	872,581
Other Countries	\$	-	-	50,003
Total	\$	-	-	927,242
Fur skins, undressed, Persian lamb -				
United Kingdom	\$	-	-	256,496
United States	\$	-	-	1,008,219
Other Countries	\$	-	-	389,007
Total	\$	-	-	1,653,722
Fur skins, undressed, rabbit -				
United Kingdom	\$	-	-	676
United States	\$	-	-	523,632
Other Countries	\$	-	-	192,609
Total	\$	-	-	716,917
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p.				
United Kingdom	\$	1,098,089	836,753	493,525
United States	\$	7,263,134	8,638,278	7,485,741
Other Countries	\$	458,403	800,002	641,385
Total	\$	8,819,626	10,275,033	8,620,651
Fur tails in the raw state -				
United Kingdom	\$	-	564	-
United States	\$	145	1,243	729
Other Countries	\$	-	486	-
Total	\$	145	2,293	728

# 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, 1926, 1927 and 1928.-concluded.

Articles and Countries from which imported		1926	1927	1928
Total value of raw furs imported -				
United Kingdom	\$	1,100,673	837,317	894,546
United States	\$	7,272,366	8,655,919	11,458,598
Other Countries	\$	473,747	800,659	1,472,672
Total	\$	8,845,786	10,293,895	13,815,815

6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1926	1927	1928
Beaver skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	46,480	52,961	53,463
	\$	1,009,944	1,240,005	1,490,825
United States	No.	94,318	118,294	78,913
	\$	2,218,956	3,003,450	2,193,308
Other Countries	No.	189	225	1,634
	\$	4,885	4,917	28,174
Total	No.	140,987	171,480	134,010
	\$	3,233,785	4,248,372	3,712,307
Fox skins, black and silver undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	4,505	10,118	12,621
	\$	313,895	810,870	1,238,723
United States	No.	4,323	5,427	3,699
	\$	249,137	411,950	368,218
Other Countries	No.	2,208	2,908	4,282
	\$	156,89	245,015	475,517
Total	No.	11,037	18,453	20,602
	\$	719,851	1,467,835	2,082,458
Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	70,261	75,728	52,062
	\$	1,726,445	1,834,316	1,832,765
United States	No.	76,341	76,913	62,594
	\$	1,316,648	1,683,243	2,192,326
Other Countries	No.	1,691	1,600	640
	\$	36,468	33,521	23,565
Total	No.	148,293	154,241	115,296
	\$	3,079,561	3,551,080	4,048,656
Marten skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	35,835	41,507	28,684
	\$	729,750	828,553	719,286
United States	No.	17,416	25,481	23,731
	\$	344,638	510,776	684,243
Other Countries	No.	51	172	406
	\$	1,085	5,353	8,901
Total	No.	53,303	67,160	52,821
	\$	1,075,473	1,344,682	1,412,430



6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1926, 1927 and 1928.-concluded.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1926	1927	1928
<b>Mink skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	72,466	53,818	53,205
	\$	846,429	793,219	912,561
United States	No.	138,904	95,082	72,506
	\$	1,765,548	1,503,073	1,229,097
Other Countries	No.	573	714	1,570
	\$	11,238	9,364	20,160
Total	No.	211,943	149,614	127,281
	\$	2,623,215	2,305,656	2,161,818
<b>Muskrat skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	484,135	450,508	897,845
	\$	552,022	688,719	1,649,884
United States	No.	1,251,153	1,259,821	642,521
	\$	1,762,644	2,344,761	1,243,862
Other Countries	No.	21,396	3,225	32,013
	\$	24,497	5,540	63,991
Total	No.	1,756,684	1,713,554	1,572,379
	\$	2,329,163	3,039,020	2,957,737
<b>Seal skins, undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	No.	7,941	1,386	4,051
	\$	77,472	16,188	41,977
United States	No.	3,033	5,328	11,506
	\$	19,638	28,386	55,485
Other Countries	No.	118	25,322	367
	\$	358	31,288	2,202
Total	No.	11,092	32,036	15,924
	\$	97,468	75,862	99,664
<b>Fur skins, n.o.p. undressed -</b>				
United Kingdom	\$	1,179,758	1,430,065	2,167,653
United States	\$	2,642,055	5,073,420	4,868,276
Other Countries	\$	27,172	34,473	87,260
Total	\$	3,848,985	6,537,958	7,123,189
<b>Total value of raw furs exported -</b>				
United Kingdom	\$	6,435,715	7,641,935	10,053,674
United States	\$	10,319,264	14,559,059	12,834,815
Other Countries	\$	262,522	369,471	709,770
Total	\$	17,017,501	22,570,465	23,598,259

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