

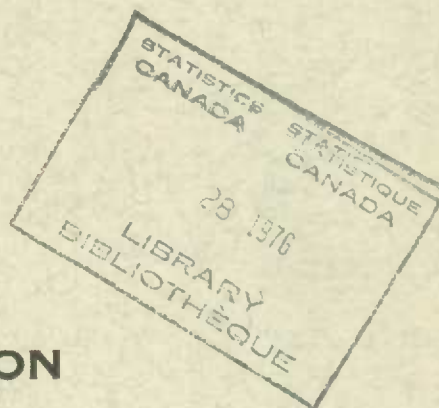
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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FUR STATISTICS BRANCH



**FUR PRODUCTION**

**OF**

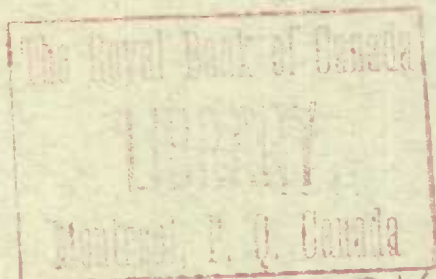
**CANADA**

**SEASON**

**1930-31**

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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 years later, they sailed by charted routes to a safe harbour. The first expedition (1668) 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. In 1670 the charter of the "Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" was obtained by Prince Rupert, who became the first Governor of the Company (whence the name Rupert's Land). On the granting of the Charter a second expedition set forth, the ships well laden with merchandise to be used in barter with the Indians and with supplies for the trading posts to be established.

Forts were built on Hudson Bay and James Bay, at the mouths of rivers, and the Company waited for furs to be brought to its posts. From the first the relations with the Indians were friendly, and the Company soon won their confidence by fairness in barter and by help in time of want. As a result the Indians carried to the Company's posts their harvests of pelts and the ships which came each year returned to England well laden with furs, the proceeds from which gave to the "Gentlemen Adventurers" generous rewards for their vision and for the investment which had made possible the utilization of this rich domain. During the struggle between the English and the French, which commenced about 1685, the Company sustained heavy losses, and no dividends were paid. With the English victory came a new era of prosperity; additional posts were built; more and more Indians came to trade; great cargoes of furs were sent to England; and the shareholders again received substantial dividends on their stock.

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. At length, in an endeavor to retrieve their fortunes, 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 pounds 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, and aeroplanes are often used for the transportation of furs from the more inaccessible districts. Competition has increased and new territory is eagerly sought as in the days prior to 1821. Increase in trapping and improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield, and to conserve the fur resources of the country the provinces have found it necessary to enact laws to regulate the capture of the animals and to provide for close season during certain periods of each year. 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. Fur farming is playing an increasingly important part in the fur trade of Canada, the value of pelts of ranch-bred animals now representing about 26 per cent of the total annual value of the raw fur production of the Dominion. The fox has proved the most suited for domestication, although other kinds of fur-bearers are being successfully raised in captivity - 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 the middle of the last century, Persian lamb, astrachan and broadtail, the product of the Karakul sheep, a native of Bokhara, came into general use. A few of these sheep were imported into Canada some years ago, but the industry as a source of supply for pelts has not shown progress in this country. Experiments in the breeding of rabbits for their fur have resulted in the production of several valuable kinds, chief among which are the Chinchilla rabbit, whose fur resembles that of the Bolivian Chinchilla, and the castorrex / named on account of the likeness of its fur to that of the beaver.

The important markets for Canadian furs are London and New York: the trade tables for the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, show that of the total of \$15,544,088 worth of raw furs exported, the United Kingdom received \$7,456,594 and the United States, \$4,706,663. At the close of the Great 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 during 1931, there were 1,381,130 pelts disposed of, with a total value of \$4,731,648. Sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. An important industry in Canada in connection with the fur trade is that of the dressing and dyeing of furs. In 1930, the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 7,142,035, compared with 7,633,909 in 1929 and 7,974,020 in 1928. The plants in operation numbered 10 in each of the years 1929 and 1930, and 12 in 1928.

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 during the whole period of its existence it has incurred no expenditure. In all provinces and territories of the Dominion, regulations governing the capture 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 capture 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

/ Castor is the French translation of beaver.

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.- Early records of raw fur production are confined to the decennial censuses, when account was taken of the number and value of pelts obtained by trappers. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced an annual survey of raw fur production, basing its statistics on information supplied by the licensed fur traders. More recently, annual statements, based on royalties, export tax, etc., have been made available by the provincial game departments, and these statements are now used in the preparation of the statistics issued annually by the Bureau. The value of raw fur production in each of the seasons 1920-21 to 1930-31 is given in the following table.

1920-21	\$10,151,594	1924-25	\$15,441,564	1928-29	\$18,745,473
1921-22	17,438,867	1925-26	15,072,244	1929-30	12,158,376
1922-23	16,761,567	1926-27	18,864,126	1930-31	11,681,221
1923-24	15,643,817	1927-28	18,758,177		

The percentage of the above, credited in each of these years to the pelts of ranch bred animals, is shown in the following statement.

1920-21	3 per cent	1924-25	4 per cent	1928-29	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
1921-22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1925-26	5 " "	1929-30	19 " "
1922-23	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	1926-27	6 " "	1930-31	26 " "
1923-24	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1927-28	11 " "		

The large item in the production of fur farms is 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 pounds (\$93,872); for the twelve months ending June 30, 1920, the value was \$20,417,329; for 1925, \$17,131,172; for 1929, \$24,181,208; and for 1930, \$17,187,399. Raw furs to the value of \$13,544,088 were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1931, the British market absorbing \$7,456,594 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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Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
 Chief of the Fur Statistics Branch: Florence A. Brown

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FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1930-31

Canada's raw fur production in the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, had a total value of \$11,681,221, compared with \$12,158,376 in the season 1929-30, and \$18,745,473 in the season 1928-29. These totals comprise the value of pelts of animals taken by trappers and of those sold from fur farms, the value of the latter accounting for approximately 26 per cent of the total in 1930-31, of 19 per cent in 1929-30, and of 12½ per cent in 1928-29. The silver fox in 1930-31, for the second year in succession, occupies first place among the fur producers of Canada, with a total pelt value of \$3,216,217, the pelts being almost entirely the product of the ranch bred fox. Muskrat is next in importance with a value of \$2,143,148; white fox, third, with \$1,669,701; and mink, fourth, with \$904,348. Beaver, which, in the early days of the fur trade, was of paramount importance, now ranks only fifth, the total value of the pelts in 1930-31 amounting to \$757,943, a decrease from the value recorded in 1920-21 of \$1,928,529, or 72 per cent.

The total number of pelts of all kinds for the season 1930-31 was 4,060,356, compared with 3,798,444 in 1929-30 and 5,150,328 in 1928-29. Silver fox shows a large increase over 1929-30 in the number of pelts, while increases are also recorded for muskrat, white fox, mink and beaver. For most of the other kinds, decreases are shown. A glance over the records of the past ten years shows a decline in almost every year in the number of beaver pelts, of mink pelts and of marten pelts. On the other hand, silver fox has increased from 2,843 in 1920-21 to 71,816 in 1930-31, while the supplies of muskrat, white fox and ermine have been maintained.

Average prices in 1930-31 were lower than they had been for several years, silver fox recording an average of \$44.78 in comparison with \$80.95 in the preceding season; muskrat, 81 cents in comparison with 84 cents; white fox, \$23.23 compared with \$32.94; mink, \$9.32 compared with \$12.42; beaver, \$14.77 compared with \$21.46; red fox, \$15.52 compared with \$21.74; ermine, 76 cents compared with 87 cents; and marten, \$15.80 compared with \$18.86. Other kinds showed equal decreases.

Among the provinces, Ontario is first in order of value of raw fur production with a total in 1930-31 of \$2,188,586. Quebec follows closely with \$2,106,108, and the Northwest Territories is third with \$1,945,737. The relation which each province bears to the total value of the raw fur production of Canada in the season 1930-31 is shown by the following percentages: Ontario, 19 p.c., Quebec, 18 p.c., the Northwest Territories, 17 p.c., Saskatchewan and Alberta, each 10 p.c., Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, each 6 p.c., British Columbia 5 p.c., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each 4 p.c., and the Yukon Territory, 1 p.c. While the silver fox is of first importance in Canada as a whole, some

of the provinces record higher values for other kinds of fur bearers. In the Maritime provinces, owing to the importance of the fur farming industry, the silver fox leads in order of total value, and it is also first in the province of Quebec. In Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory, the muskrat is the principal fur producer; in British Columbia, the beaver, and in the Northwest Territories, the white fox.

The statistics of the present report have been prepared from statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Provincial Game Departments, excepting in the case of the Northwest Territories and of Prince Edward Island. For the Northwest Territories, the Bureau collects returns directly from the fur traders, while for Prince Edward Island the returns of fur farms have supplied information regarding the pelts of ranch bred animals, and the returns of fur traders the particulars concerning the small numbers of pelts of animals taken by trappers in that province.

The tables which follow give statistics of raw fur production for the season 1930-31, by provinces, and comparative statistics for preceding seasons for Canada as a whole. Statistics of imports and exports are also included in the report.



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1929-30.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
CANADA			
Badger	8,039	139,923	17.41
Bear, black and brown	4,634	22,923	4.95
Bear, grizzly	1	12	12.00
Bear, white	261	2,130	8.16
Beaver	51,313	757,943	14.77 -
Coyote or prairie wolf /	21,190	253,048	11.94
Ermine (weasel)	545,763	415,964	.76
Fisher or pekan	3,282	150,416	45.83
Fox, blue	1,127	47,882	42.49
Fox, patch or cross	8,955	384,483	42.94
Fox, red	28,671	445,095	15.52
Fox, silver	71,816	3,216,217	44.78
Fox, white	71,877	1,669,701	23.23
Fox, unspecified	278	4,071	14.64
Lynx	7,976	206,015	25.83
Marmot	41	21	.50
Marten	25,879	408,901	15.80
Mink	97,083	904,348	9.32
Muskrat	2,639,086	2,143,148	.81
Otter	8,685	171,053	19.70
Rabbit, chinchilla	79	43	.54
Rabbit, other	99,145	7,210	.07
Raccoon	17,265	86,201	4.99
Skunk	89,186	106,198	1.19
Squirrel	248,564	24,815	.10
Wild cat	464	1,974	4.25
Wolf /	7,063	103,174	14.60
Wolverine or carcajou	864	6,063	7.02
Deer	272	408	1.50
Moose	263	789	3.00
Cougar	491	982	2.00
Gopher	610	31	.05
Domestic cat	133	39	.29
Total	4,060,356	11,681,221	-

/ 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 1930-31.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Ermine (weasel)	421	211	.50
Fox, patch or cross	76	2,957	38.91
Fox, red	65	914	14.06
Fox, silver	13,852	754,386	54.46
Mink	112	962	8.59
Muskrat	1,356	875	.65
Rabbit	48	10	.21
Raccoon	51	287	5.63
Skunk	224	156	.70
Squirrel	126	6	.05
Total	16,331	760,764	-

Nova Scotia

Bear, black and brown	14	28	2.00
Ermine (weasel)	16,466	12,350	.75
Fox, patch or cross	425	21,250	50.00
Fox, red	881	17,620	20.00
Fox, silver	5,744	292,944	51.00
Fox, white	13	286	22.00
Lynx	19	475	25.00
Mink	2,149	30,086	14.00
Muskrat	46,629	41,966	.90
Otter	93	1,488	16.00
Rabbit, chinchilla	38	2	.05
Rabbit, other	655	7	.01
Raccoon	929	6,503	7.00
Skunk	501	501	1.00
Squirrel	303	6	.02
Wild cat	212	636	3.00
Deer	272	408	1.50
Moose	263	789	3.00
Domestic cat	22	6	.25
Total	75,628	427,351	-



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1930-31. con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ c
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black and brown	34	113	3.32
Ermine (weasel)	16,113	7,895	.49
Fisher or pekan	33	1,851	56.09
Fox, patch or cross	727	34,940	48.06
Fox, red	1,004	11,897	11.85
Fox, silver	10,821	385,877	35.66
Marten	52	531	10.21
Mink	2,931	29,838	10.18
Muskrat	24,430	24,674	1.01
Otter	91	2,355	25.88
Raccoon	432	2,311	5.35
Skunk	1,103	574	.52
Wild cat	242	1,304	5.39
Total	58,013	504,160	-
<u>Quebec</u>			
Bear, black and brown	755	3,020	4.00
Bear, white	12	300	25.00
Beaver	11,113	244,486	22.00 -
Ermine (weasel)	78,112	58,584	.75
Fisher or pekan	589	32,330	54.89
Fox, blue	256	13,749	53.71
Fox, patch or cross	1,702	81,173	47.69
Fox, red	5,451	81,033	14.87
Fox, silver	15,202	642,923	42.29
Fox, white	9,526	285,775	30.00
Fox, not specified	155	3,100	20.00
Lynx	436	15,260	35.00
Marten	5,351	117,712	22.00
Mink	18,107	270,950	14.96
Muskrat	223,246	167,515	.75
Otter	2,919	72,975	25.00
Rabbit, chinchilla	1	1	1.00
Rabbit, other	18	20	1.11
Raccoon	1,140	5,805	5.09
Skunk	8,825	8,825	1.00
Squirrel	144	4	.03
Wolf	46	552	12.00
Wolverine or carcajou	2	16	8.00
Total	383,108	2,106,108	-

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1930-31. con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Ontario</u>			
Bear, black and brown	883	3,241	3.67
Beaver	15,304	193,136	12.62
Ermine (weasel)	74,295	39,376	.53
Fisher or pekan	1,544	62,393	40.41
Fox, blue	28	735	26.25
Fox, patch or cross	799	26,351	32.98
Fox, red	8,441	99,604	11.80
Fox, silver	10,697	401,458	37.53
Fox, white	620	15,153	24.44
Fox, n.e.s.	107	931	8.70
Lynx	799	24,553	30.73
Marten	1,191	16,376	13.75
Mink	34,271	262,859	7.67
Muskrat	723,325	846,290	1.17
Otter	2,998	48,568	16.20
Rabbit, chinchilla	40	40	1.00
Rabbit, n.e.s.	10	2	.20
Raccoon	10,871	52,072	4.79
Skunk	55,734	62,422	1.12
Wolf	2,751	33,012	12.00
Wolverine or carcajou	3	14	4.60
Deer	/		
Moose	/		
Total	944,711	2,188,586	-
<u>Manitoba</u>			
Badger	465	6,888	14.81
Bear, black and brown	284	753	2.65
Beaver	54	730	13.52
Coyote or prairie wolf		Included with wolf pelts	
Ermine (weasel)	71,833	50,283	.70
Fisher or pekan	160	7,296	45.60
Fox, blue	22	601	27.32
Fox, patch or cross	1,017	35,056	34.47
Fox, red	3,468	46,372	13.37
Fox, silver	3,239	167,518	51.72
Fox, white	2,507	53,524	21.35
Lynx	685	19,283	28.15
Marten	541	7,249	13.40
Mink	12,423	83,698	6.74

/ Information not available.



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1930-31. con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Manitoba -- concluded</u>			
Muskrat	302,232	181,927	.60
Otter	718	9,514	13.25
Raccoon	2	15	7.50
Skunk	5,489	8,234	1.50
Wolf, /	2,133	19,132	8.97
Wolverine or carcajou	25	188	7.52
Total	407,297	698,261	-
<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Badger	3,885	77,700	20.00
Bear, black and brown	473	4,730	10.00
Beaver	15	300	20.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	9,061	135,915	15.00
Ermine (weasel)	98,655	98,655	1.00
Fisher or pekan	28	1,400	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,013	50,650	50.00
Fox, red	3,478	86,950	25.00
Fox, silver	3,520	211,200	60.00
Fox, white	66	2,640	40.00
Lynx	762	19,050	25.00
Marten	420	12,600	30.00
Mink	6,190	92,850	15.00
Muskrat	401,335	301,001	.75
Otter	477	14,310	30.00
Rabbit	75,000	6,000	.08
Raccoon	46	230	5.00
Skunk	9,678	14,517	1.50
Wild cat	2	10	5.00
Wolf	115	1,725	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou	19	285	15.00
Total	614,238	1,132,718	-

/ 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 1930-31. con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Alberta</u>			
Badger	3,689	55,335	15.00
Bear, black and brown	873	4,365	5.00
Beaver	206	2,884	14.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	10,486	104,360	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	119,827	107,844	.90
Fisher or pekan	17	850	50.00
Fox, blue	70	2,450	35.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,333	66,650	50.00
Fox, red	2,411	48,220	20.00
Fox, silver	7,466	298,640	40.00
Fox, white	38	1,330	35.00
Fox, unspecified	16	40	2.50
Lynx	1,537	38,425	25.00
Marten	898	14,368	16.00
Mink	3,235	25,880	8.00
Muskrat	510,036	306,022	.60
Otter	193	3,860	20.00
Rabbit	23,414	1,171	.05
Raccoon	4	28	7.00
Skunk	6,673	10,010	1.50
Squirrel	247,991	24,799	.10
Wolf	205	3,075	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou	19	342	18.00
Marmot	41	21	.50
Gopher	610	31	.05
Domestic cat	111	33	.30
Total	941,399	1,121,533	

British Columbia

Bear, black and brown	1,105	5,525	5.00
Beaver	17,137	205,644	12.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	1,544	10,808	7.00
Ermine (weasel)	52,630	26,315	.50



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1930-31. con.

Kind	Number of Felts	Total Value of Felts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ c
<u>British Columbia - concluded</u>			
Fisher or pekan	681	30,645	45.00
Fox, blue	292	12,111	41.48
Fox, patch or cross	601	18,030	30.00
Fox, red	579	8,685	15.00
Fox, silver	1,017	50,850	50.00
Lynx	1,584	39,600	25.00
Marten	9,172	110,064	12.00
Mink	8,995	44,975	5.00
Muskrat	84,500	50,700	.60
Otter	838	11,732	14.00
Raccoon	3,790	18,950	5.00
Skunk	837	837	1.00
Wild cat	8	24	3.00
Wolf	363	2,178	6.00
Wolverine or carcajou	354	2,124	6.00
Cougar	491	982	2.00
Total	186,518	650,779	-

Northwest Territories

Bear, black and brown	141	760	5.39
Bear, grizzly	1	12	12.00
Bear, white	248	1,823	7.35
Beaver	7,473	110,600	14.80
Coyote or prairie wolf	63	932	14.80
Ermine (weasel)	15,072	12,510	.83
Fisher or pekan	230	13,651	59.35
Fox, blue	459	18,236	39.73
Fox, patch or cross	1,014	38,106	37.58
Fox, red	2,181	33,020	15.14
Fox, silver	107	4,322	40.39
Fox, white	58,768	1,303,474	22.18
Lynx	1,369	31,377	22.92
Marten	6,217	97,918	15.75
Mink	6,197	44,494	7.18
Muskrat	269,839	186,189	.69
Otter	287	5,011	17.46

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals  
Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1930-31. concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Northwest Territories</u> concluded			
Skunk	122	122	1.00
Wolf	1,423	42,690	30.00
Wolverine or carcajou	70	490	7.00
Total	371,281	1,945,737	-
<u>Yukon Territory</u>			
Bear, black or brown	72	388	5.39
Bear, white	1	7	7.00
Beaver	11	163	14.80
Coyote or prairie wolf	36	533	14.80
Ermine (weasel)	2,839	1,941	.83
Fox, patch or cross	248	9,320	37.58
Fox, red	712	10,780	15.14
Fox, silver	151	6,099	40.39
Fox, white	339	7,519	22.18
Lynx	785	17,992	22.92
Marten	2,037	32,083	15.75
Mink	2,473	17,756	7.18
Muskrat	52,158	35,989	.69
Otter	71	1,240	17.46
Wolf	27	810	30.00
Wolverine or carcajou	372	2,604	7.00
Total	61,832	145,224	-



2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons  
1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31.

Kind		Season 1927-28	Season 1928-29	Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31
Badger	No.	33,516	34,761	14,793	8,039
	\$	620,676	740,285	269,653	139,923
Bear, black and brown	No.	6,679	6,694	6,424	4,634
	\$	53,133	45,473	38,431	22,923
Bear, grizzly	No.	26	56	26	1
	\$	578	684	316	12
Bear, white	No.	388	304	331	261
	\$	7,925	6,472	4,598	2,130
Bear, unspecified	No.	178	134	164	-
	\$	1,533	1,262	1,181	-
Beaver	No.	74,338	57,043	47,775	51,313
	\$	1,990,709	1,517,706	1,025,033	757,943
Coyote or prairie wolf /	No.	53,327	51,736	32,411	21,190
	\$	839,022	847,679	468,475	253,048
Ermine (weasel)	No.	498,118	888,964	719,909	545,763
	\$	773,786	1,198,858	625,328	415,964
Fisher or pekan	No.	8,641	6,606	4,274	3,282
	\$	495,548	397,185	240,700	150,416
Fox, blue	No.	452	316	827	1,127
	\$	29,033	23,090	44,666	47,882
Fox, patch or cross	No.	13,349	8,472	6,662	8,955
	\$	935,263	638,241	397,501	384,483
Fox, red	No.	53,671	37,964	28,719	28,671
	\$	1,443,875	1,132,186	624,410	445,095
Fox, silver	No.	24,833	26,259	33,555	71,816
	\$	2,514,554	2,738,373	2,716,264	3,216,217
Fox, white	No.	33,822	18,572	37,617	71,877
	\$	1,527,352	993,259	1,238,917	1,669,701

/ 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  
1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31. - con.

Kind		Season 1927-28	Season 1928-29	Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31
Fox, unspecified	No.	506	164	318	278
	\$	11,592	4,760	5,789	4,071
Lynx	No.	21,369	11,604	7,621	7,976
	\$	865,909	545,703	298,180	206,015
Marmot	No.	-	-	138	41
	\$	-	-	69	21
Marten	No.	38,058	34,497	27,396	25,879
	\$	1,133,678	1,081,350	516,817	408,901
Mink	No.	77,872	79,548	81,328	97,083
	\$	1,274,965	1,663,114	1,010,198	904,348
Muskrat	No.	1,963,118	2,785,994	2,109,232	2,639,086
	\$	2,981,366	3,924,949	1,781,651	2,143,148
Otter	No.	10,453	10,691	12,518	8,685
	\$	318,037	361,753	344,212	171,053
Rabbit, chinchilla	No.	-	-	121	79
	\$	-	-	109	43
Rabbit, other	No.	226,501	236,163	232,501	99,145
	\$	25,129	31,059	23,225	7,210
Raccoon	No.	25,781	25,576	22,776	17,265
	\$	187,763	203,044	148,540	86,201
Skunk	No.	112,417	118,196	103,681	89,186
	\$	209,075	222,240	137,544	106,198
Squirrel	No.	268,449	686,612	252,476	248,564
	\$	52,680	135,351	33,154	24,815
Wild cat	No.	1,493	1,728	827	464
	\$	12,014	11,742	5,469	1,974



2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31. -- concluded.

Kind		Season 1927-28	Season 1928-29	Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31
Wolf /	No.	21,373	13,162	7,798	7,063
	\$	397,006	243,747	137,219	103,174
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	1,399	1,397	1,015	864
	\$	24,111	25,003	9,871	6,063
Caribou	No.	537	446	428	-
	\$	2,167	1,069	1,290	-
Deer	No.	10,826	2,439	2,183	272
	\$	21,810	5,116	4,659	408
Moose	No.	1,138	456	541	263
	\$	3,607	1,498	2,863	789
Mountain sheep	No.	55	-	-	-
	\$	83	-	-	-
Cougar	No.	444	530	492	491
	\$	2,220	2,539	1,657	982
Civet cat	No.	221	229	408	-
	\$	170	151	130	-
Gopher	No.	17,625	1,502	358	610
	\$	1,763	75	18	31
Domestic cat	No.	180	1,513	801	133
	\$	45	457	239	39
Total number of pelts	No.	3,601,153	5,150,328	3,798,444	4,060,356
Total value of pelts	\$	18,758,177	18,745,473	12,158,376	11,681,221

/ Includes coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba.

3. Average Value of Pelts for Fur bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons  
1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31.

Kind	Season 1927-28	Season 1928-29	Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31
	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Badger	18.52	21.30	18.23	17.41
Bear, black and brown	7.96	6.79	5.98	4.95
Bear, grizzly	22.23	12.21	12.15	12.00
Bear, white	20.43	21.29	13.89	8.16
Beaver	26.78	26.61	21.46	14.77
Coyote or prairie wolf	15.73	16.38	14.45	11.94
Ermine (weasel)	1.55	1.35	.87	.76
Fisher or pekan	57.35	60.12	56.32	45.83
Fox, blue	64.23	73.07	54.01	42.49
Fox, patch or cross	70.06	75.34	59.67	42.94
Fox, red	26.90	29.82	21.74	15.52
Fox, silver	101.26	104.28	80.95	44.78
Fox, white	45.16	53.48	32.94	23.23
Lynx	40.52	47.03	39.13	25.83
Marmot			.50	.50
Marten	29.79	31.35	18.86	15.80
Mink	16.37	20.91	12.42	9.32
Muskrat	1.52	1.41	.84	.81
Otter	30.43	33.84	27.50	19.70
Rabbit, chinchilla			.90	.54
Rabbit, other	.11	.13	.10	.07
Raccoon	7.28	7.94	6.52	4.99
Skunk	1.86	1.88	1.33	1.19
Squirrel	.20	.20	.13	.10
Wild cat	8.05	7.80	6.61	4.25
Wolf	18.58	18.52	17.59	14.60
Wolverine or carcajou	17.23	17.90	9.73	7.02
Caribou	4.04	2.40	3.01	
Deer	2.01	2.10	2.13	1.50
Moose	3.17	3.29	5.29	3.00
Mountain sheep	1.51			
Cougar	5.00	4.79	3.37	2.00
Civet cat	.77	.66	.32	
Gopher	.10	.05	.05	.05
Domestic cat	.25	.30	.30	.29



4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs,  
for the Seasons 1920-21 to 1930-31.

Kind	Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
		\$	\$
Silver Fox			
Season 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	18,398	1,674,342	91.01
1927-28	24,833	2,514,554	101.26
1928-29	26,259	2,738,373	104.28
1929-30	33,555	2,716,264	80.95
1930-31	71,816	3,216,217	44.78
Muskrat			
Season 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
1928-29	2,785,994	3,924,949	1.41
1929-30	2,109,232	1,781,651	.84
1930-31	2,639,086	2,143,148	.81
White Fox			
Season 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
1928-29	18,572	993,259	53.48
1929-30	37,617	1,238,917	32.94
1930-31	71,877	1,669,701	23.23

4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs,  
for the Seasons 1920-21 to 1930-31 - con.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
			\$	\$
Mink	Season 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
	1928-29	79,548	1,663,114	20.91
	1929-30	81,328	1,010,198	12.42
	1930-31	97,083	904,348	9.32
Beaver	Season 1920-21	164,656	2,686,472	16.31
	1921-22	232,134	4,266,767	18.38
	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
	1928-29	57,043	1,517,706	26.61
	1929-30	47,775	1,025,033	21.46
	1930-31	51,313	757,943	14.77
Red Fox	Season 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
	1928-29	37,964	1,132,186	29.82
	1929-30	28,719	624,410	21.74
	1930-31	28,671	445,095	15.52



4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs,  
for the Seasons 1920-21 to 1930-31 - concluded.

Kind	Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
		\$	\$
Ermine (weasel)			
Season 1920-21	386,034	189,936	.49
1921-22	450,372	248,469	.52
1922-23	362,236	219,306	.61
1923-24	359,334	290,812	.81
1924-25	308,125	318,453	1.03
1925-26	482,211	640,833	1.33
1926-27	493,146	727,698	1.48
1927-28	498,118	773,786	1.55
1928-29	888,964	1,198,858	1.35
1929-30	719,909	625,328	.87
1930-31	545,763	415,964	.76
Marten			
Season 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	798,688	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
1928-29	34,497	1,081,350	31.35
1929-30	27,396	516,817	18.86
1930-31	25,879	408,901	15.80

5. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons, 1927-28,  
1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31.

Province	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	838,525	794,611	646,685	760,764
Nova Scotia	398,305	442,096	531,990	427,351
New Brunswick	435,027	551,663	351,709	504,160
Quebec	3,500,194	2,589,955	1,658,353	2,106,108
Ontario	4,401,889	4,346,894	2,880,039	2,188,586
Manitoba	1,461,116	1,292,275	809,673	698,261
Saskatchewan	1,869,551	2,208,546	1,328,545	1,132,718
Alberta	1,661,692	2,473,185	1,174,163	1,121,533
British Columbia	1,580,562	1,449,786	849,276	650,779
Northwest Territories	2,000,968	2,111,543	1,632,446	1,945,737
Yukon Territory	610,348	484,919	295,492	145,224
Total for Canada	18,758,177	18,745,473	12,158,376	11,681,221

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

5. Statement showing the Values of Raw Furs Imported for Consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

Articles and Countries from which imported	1929	1930	1931
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals -			
United Kingdom	\$ 7,604	\$ 9,113	\$ 2,032
United States	\$ 4,396	\$ 228	\$ 1,330
Other Countries	\$ 12,000	\$ 9,341	\$ 266
Total	\$ 12,000	\$ 9,341	\$ 3,628
Fur skins, undressed, Fox, -			
United Kingdom	\$ 213,306	\$ 143,580	\$ 47,127
United States	\$ 1,473,534	\$ 975,901	\$ 314,267
Newfoundland	\$ 93,075	\$ 42,636	\$ 83,213
Other Countries	\$ 62,337	\$ 138,449	\$ 5,580
Total	\$ 1,842,252	\$ 1,300,566	\$ 450,187
Fur skins, undressed, Kolinsky -			
United Kingdom	\$ 131,830	\$ 43,779	\$ 21,467
United States	\$ 492,426	\$ 233,052	\$ 164,644
China	\$ 95,593	\$ 17,013	\$ 21,123
Germany	\$ 78,757	\$ 11,638	-
Other Countries	\$ 1,274	\$ 22,041	\$ 1,235
Total	\$ 799,880	\$ 327,523	\$ 208,469
Fur skins, undressed, Mink -			
United Kingdom	\$ 4,533	\$ 1,112	\$ 12,205
United States	\$ 898,898	\$ 464,528	\$ 298,667
Other Countries	\$ 29,828	\$ 17,921	\$ 31,350
Total	\$ 933,259	\$ 483,561	\$ 342,222
Fur skins, undressed, Muskrat -			
United Kingdom	\$ 2,639	\$ 1,120	\$ 6,251
United States	\$ 2,322,286	\$ 993,114	\$ 1,037,077
Other Countries	\$ 24,560	\$ 15,319	\$ 22,893
Total	\$ 2,349,485	\$ 1,009,553	\$ 1,066,221

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

5. Statement showing the Values of Raw Furs Imported for Consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, 1930 and 1931. - concluded.

Articles and Countries from which imported	1929	1930	1931
Fur skins, undressed, Persian Lamb -			
United Kingdom	\$ 102,161	42,164	129,923
United States	\$ 912,494	288,673	322,333
China	\$ 53,086	64,242	-
Persia	\$ 135,862	-	-
Other Countries	\$ 100,209	72,620	1,720
Total	\$ 1,303,812	467,699	453,976
Fur skins, undressed, rabbit -			
United Kingdom	\$ 905	21,178	2,381
United States	\$ 185,986	386,144	170,210
Other Countries	\$ 36,209	8,896	33,615
Total	\$ 223,098	416,218	206,206
Fur skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p.			
United Kingdom	\$ 397,260	277,960	157,822
United States	\$ 5,185,719	3,018,882	2,344,311
Germany	\$ 118,181	73,256	111,686
Other Countries	\$ 118,881	134,038	110,656
Total	\$ 5,820,041	3,504,136	2,724,475
Fur tails in the raw state -			
United Kingdom	\$ -	-	-
United States	\$ 5,096	288	75
Other Countries	\$ 120	-	24
Total	\$ 5,216	288	99
Total value of raw furs imported			
United Kingdom	\$ 852,632	530,893	379,208
United States	\$ 11,484,043	6,369,695	4,652,914
Other Countries	\$ 952,368	618,297	423,361
Total	\$ 13,289,043	7,518,885	5,455,483



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1929	1930	1931
<hr/>				
Beaver skins, undressed,				
United Kingdom	No.	36,798	38,801	30,013
	\$	966,563	1,094,308	600,916
United States	No.	67,136	51,353	42,579
	\$	1,851,679	1,405,997	743,351
Other Countries	No.	2,205	2,172	2,616
	\$	54,457	46,906	44,115
<hr/>				
Total	No.	106,139	92,326	75,208
	\$	2,872,699	2,547,211	1,388,382
<hr/>				
Fisher skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	3,947	3,184	2,100
	\$	240,512	214,773	120,204
United States	No.	4,109	1,835	1,317
	\$	321,692	136,455	87,012
Other Countries	No.	194	248	251
	\$	8,590	15,934	15,739
<hr/>				
Total	No.	8,250	5,267	3,668
	\$	570,794	367,162	222,955
<hr/>				
Fox skins, black and silver, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	20,730	29,833	70,446
	\$	2,023,794	2,036,414	3,133,278
United States	No.	3,002	2,237	5,826
	\$	330,171	165,847	281,346
France	No.	3,926	4,293	13,503
	\$	391,334	293,041	696,569
Germany	No.	3,056	1,502	10,773
	\$	341,924	125,701	479,226
Other Countries	No.	506	307	716
	\$	60,300	28,110	50,087
<hr/>				
Total	No.	31,220	38,227	101,263
	\$	3,147,523	2,649,113	4,640,506
<hr/>				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, 1930 and 1931--con.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1929	1930	1931
<hr/>				
Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	30,962	32,603	37,210
	\$	1,352,332	1,588,241	1,306,487
United States	No.	44,722	31,408	24,177
	\$	1,726,352	1,019,861	614,084
Other Countries	No.	771	2,226	560
	\$	34,516	40,623	17,980
<hr/>				
Total	No.	76,455	66,235	61,947
	\$	3,113,200	2,648,725	1,938,551
<hr/>				
Lynx -				
United Kingdom	No.	7,138	4,177	4,187
	\$	346,113	205,720	151,901
United States	No.	14,318	5,263	4,833
	\$	646,963	258,621	160,941
Other Countries	No.	317	59	81
	\$	14,059	3,526	3,041
<hr/>				
Total	No.	21,773	9,499	9,101
	\$	1,007,135	467,867	315,890
<hr/>				
Marten skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	25,100	22,359	17,330
	\$	751,386	707,709	313,018
United States	No.	19,325	8,940	8,477
	\$	623,896	245,761	156,266
Other Countries	No.	873	327	235
	\$	25,222	9,869	5,522
<hr/>				
Total	No.	45,298	31,626	26,042
	\$	1,400,504	963,339	474,806
<hr/>				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, 1930 and 1931. con.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1929	1930	1931
<hr/>				
Mink skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	35,596	57,801	51,423
	\$	635,931	1,008,685	490,892
United States	No.	71,116	48,684	65,264
	\$	1,669,521	809,950	781,205
Other Countries	No.	1,501	1,979	1,461
	\$	17,945	48,238	20,005
<hr/>				
Total	No.	108,213	108,464	118,153
	\$	2,323,397	1,866,873	1,292,102
<hr/>				
Muskrat skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	1,603,588	1,032,274	1,199,878
	\$	2,211,250	1,082,816	804,428
United States	No.	765,942	447,097	668,789
	\$	1,130,228	473,165	523,605
Germany	No.	36,472	8,662	13,667
	\$	65,800	6,127	7,551
Other Countries	No.	65,048	67,490	22,568
	\$	92,919	82,721	17,435
<hr/>				
Total	No.	2,471,050	1,555,521	1,904,902
	\$	3,500,197	1,644,829	1,353,019
<hr/>				
Seal skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	6,539	6,489	4,836
	\$	60,845	44,313	23,743
United States	No.	2,025	15,641	8,016
	\$	10,711	43,246	8,023
Other Countries	No.	134	506	479
	\$	336	1,049	504
<hr/>				
Total	No.	8,748	22,636	13,331
	\$	71,892	88,608	32,270
<hr/>				



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

6. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1929, 1930 and 1931. - concluded.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1929	1930	1931
<hr/>				
Wolf skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	21,444	12,037	5,714
	\$	358,094	194,788	57,793
United States	No.	77,344	52,866	28,048
	\$	1,365,285	870,413	337,724
Other Countries	No.	170	-	50
	\$	3,403	-	756
<hr/>				
Total	No.	98,958	64,903	33,812
	\$	1,726,782	1,065,201	396,273
<hr/>				
Fur skins, n.o.p. undressed -				
United Kingdom	\$	1,413,910	1,275,555	453,934
United States	\$	2,985,810	1,543,140	1,013,106
Other Countries	\$	47,365	59,776	22,294
<hr/>				
Total	\$	4,447,085	2,878,471	1,489,334
<hr/>				
Total value of raw furs exported -				
United Kingdom	\$	10,360,730	9,453,322	7,456,594
United States	\$	12,662,308	6,972,456	4,706,663
Other Countries	\$	1,158,170	761,621	1,380,831
<hr/>				
Total	\$	24,181,208	17,187,399	13,544,088
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