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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FUR STATISTICS BRANCH

FUR PRODUCTION

OF

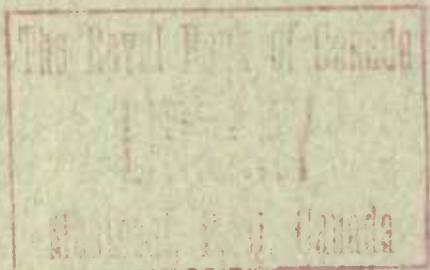
CANADA

SEASON

1932-1933

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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), and a second expedition set forth, the ships well laden with merchandise to be used in barter with the Indians and with supplies for the new trading posts.

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 returned to England each year 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 the aeroplane is 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. This increase in trapping and the improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield, and if government authority had not intervened there would inevitably have followed a general depletion of Canada's fur resources, and for some species, extinction. To meet the situation, the provinces, all of which have jurisdiction in matters affecting the fur-bearing animals and game in their respective provinces, have enacted laws to regulate the capture of the animals and to provide for close seasons during certain periods of each year, and are working in co-operation to obtain a more complete understanding of wild life conditions in the Dominion. Conservation has been made a special object of policy of the Dominion Government, also, through the organization in 1916 of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, to co-ordinate the efforts of various departments 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. 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 plans for the preservation of Canada's wild life resources.

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 30 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, so named on account of the likeness of its fur to that of the beaver (*castor canadensis kuhl*).

The important markets for Canadian furs are London and New York; the trade tables for the twelve months ended June 30, 1933, show that of the total of \$11,180,052 worth of raw furs exported, the United Kingdom received \$7,122,874 and the United States \$2,684,231. 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 1933, there were 2,394,764 pelts disposed of, with a total value of \$3,461,530. 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 1932, the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 7,684,642, compared with 7,034,498 in 1931 and 7,142,035 in 1930. The plants in operation numbered 13 in 1932, 11 in 1931 and 10 in 1930.

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 1932-33 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	11,803,217
• 1923-24	15,643,817	1927-28	18,758,177	1931-32	10,189,481
				1932-33	10,305,154

The percentage of total value, 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	13 per cent
1921-22	4 " "	1925-26	5 " "	1929-30	19 " "
1922-23	4 " "	1926-27	6 " "	1930-31	26 " "
1923-24	6 " "	1927-28	11 " "	1931-32	30 " "
				1932-33	30 " "

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 1930, \$17,187,399; and for 1932 \$11,495,086. Raw furs to the value of \$11,180,052 were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1933, the British market absorbing \$7,122,874 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.

Issued June, 1934.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

FUR STATISTICS BRANCH

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FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1932-33.

The value of Canada's raw fur production in the season 1932-33 (12 months ended June 30, 1933) was \$10,305,154, compared with \$10,189,481 in the preceding season. These totals comprise the values of pelts of fur bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts from fur farms, the value of the latter representing approximately 30 per cent of the whole in each year. In order of value, silver fox is far ahead of any one of the other kinds, with a total in the season 1932-33 of \$3,135,885. Next in importance is the muskrat, with a total value of \$1,581,606, and following closely is mink, with \$1,438,375. None of the other kinds come to the million dollar mark. Beaver, which in the early years of the fur trade was of such importance that it was made the Canadian currency, occupied, in the season under review, only fourth place, the value of output amounting to \$698,660. Otter, also mentioned prominently in the records of the early trade, had in the season 1932-33 a take of 8,885 skins, valued at \$138,348. The value of the different kinds of fox, combined, for the season 1932-33 was \$4,891,563, or 47 per cent of the entire output of Canadian furs in the season. Practically all of the silver fox pelts are from fur farms, and large proportions of the blue, patch or cross, and red fox pelts are likewise from the farms. White fox, on the other hand, is a product of the wilds, most of the pelts being taken in the Northwest Territories, and the northern parts of Quebec and Manitoba.

Average prices of the principal kinds of furs were higher than in the season 1931-32 for silver and white fox, mink, muskrat, marten, fisher, wolf and skunk, and lower for blue, patch or cross and red fox, beaver, ermine, otter and raccoon.

The statistics of the present report have been prepared from statements furnished the Bureau by the Provincial Game Departments (excepting Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories) of the numbers of pelts on which royalties, export tax, etc. have been collected. The values, which are also furnished by the provinces, are based on prices which are regarded as average. 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 1932-33, by provinces, and comparative statistics for preceding seasons for Canada as a whole. Statistics of imports and exports are included in the report.

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1932-33.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger	3,159	37,333	11.82
Bear, black and brown	2,241	5,257	2.35
Bear, grizzly	8	96	12.00
Bear, white	73	914	12.52
Beaver	71,699	698,660	9.74
Coyote or prairie wolf	22,426	173,915	7.76
Ermine (weasel)	743,159	402,517	.54
Fisher or pekan	2,530	133,871	52.91
Fitch	668	943	1.41
Fox, blue	923	19,787	21.44
Fox, patch or cross	19,658	502,385	25.55
Fox, red	52,765	547,321	10.37
Fox, silver	102,706	3,135,885	30.53
Fox, white	33,385	682,959	20.46
Fox, unspecified	387	3,226	8.33
Lynx	11,932	208,681	17.49
Marten	23,725	319,278	13.46
Mink	168,592	1,438,375	8.53
Muskrat	2,731,490	1,581,606	.58
Otter	8,885	138,348	15.57
Rabbit	49,832	3,178	.06
Raccoon	19,515	77,268	3.96
Skunk	108,461	95,962	.88
Squirrel	316,635	22,160	.07
Wild cat	1,654	5,369	3.25
Wolf	6,249	66,987	10.72
Wolverine or carcajou	607	2,833	4.67
Domestic cat	194	40	.21
Total	4,503,558	10,305,154	-

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken
in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1932-33 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Ermine (weasel)	585	149	.25
Fox, patch or cross	525	19,880	37.87
Fox, red	78	697	8.94
Fox, silver	13,285	442,587	33.31
Mink	513	1,462	2.85
Muskrat	2,235	861	.38
Rabbit	9	2	.22
Raccoon	156	457	2.93
Skunk	466	149	.32
Total	17,852	466,244	-
<u>Nova Scotia</u>			
Bear, black and brown	10	40	4.00
Ermine (weasel)	8,205	3,282	.40
Fitch	131	131	1.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,035	39,330	38.00
Fox, red	1,926	19,260	10.00
Fox, silver	10,791	377,685	35.00
Fox, white	20	500	25.00
Lynx	16	288	18.00
Mink	2,386	21,474	9.00
Muskrat	13,161	7,897	.60
Otter	53	795	15.00
Rabbit	56	4	.07
Raccoon	996	3,984	4.00
Skunk	793	278	.35
Squirrel	107	11	.10
Wild cat	794	2,779	3.50
Domestic cat	12	4	.33
Total	40,492	477,742	-

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken
in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1932-33 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Ermine (weasel)	15,318	3,830	.25
Fisher or pekan	27	810	30.00
Fitch	62	62	1.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,327	33,175	25.00
Fox, red	1,235	6,175	5.00
Fox, silver	16,529	497,152	30.08
Marten	100	700	7.00
Mink	5,132	25,660	5.00
Muskrat	25,354	17,748	.70
Otter	102	1,530	15.00
Raccoon	997	2,991	3.00
Skunk	2,730	1,365	.50
Wild cat	850	2,550	3.00
Total	69,763	593,748	-
<u>Quebec</u>			
Bear, black and brown	427	854	2.00
Bear, white	6	150	25.00
Beaver	8,610	111,930	13.00
Ermine (weasel)	51,251	17,938	.35
Fisher or pekan	411	22,605	55.00
Fitch	41	96	2.34
Fox, blue	41	1,007	24.56
Fox, patch or cross	1,883	52,391	27.82
Fox, red	5,702	61,262	10.74
Fox, silver	21,526	572,023	26.57
Fox, white	5,665	141,523	25.00
Fox, unspecified	158	2,370	15.00
Lynx	658	13,160	20.00
Marten	2,863	57,235	20.00
Mink	24,418	337,389	13.82
Muskrat	172,343	103,427	.60
Otter	2,333	46,660	20.00
Raccoon	2,159	8,933	4.14
Skunk	11,332	6,799	.60
Squirrel	195	6	.03
Wolf	52	676	13.00
Wolverine or carcajou	3	24	8.00
Total	312,077	1,558,458	-

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1932-33 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Ontario</u>			
Bear, black and brown	556	1,112	2.00
Beaver	10,799	118,789	11.00
Ermine (weasel)	92,036	46,018	.50
Fisher or pekan	1,203	60,150	50.00
Fox, patch or cross	1,495	32,890	22.00
Fox, red	9,198	91,980	10.00
Fox, silver	16,428	574,980	35.00
Fox, white	82	2,132	26.00
Fox, unspecified	111	222	2.00
Lynx	1,400	36,400	26.00
Marten	1,376	24,768	18.00
Mink	52,795	475,155	9.00
Muskrat	637,348	509,878	.80
Otter	3,264	45,696	14.00
Raccoon	12,109	48,436	4.00
Skunk	67,797	67,797	1.00
Wolf	2,384	30,992	13.00
Wolverine or carcajou	3	12	4.00
Total	910,384	2,167,407	-

Manitoba

Badger	22	223	10.15
Bear, black and brown	108	173	1.60
Beaver	7,507	68,314	9.10
Coyote or prairie wolf		Included with wolf pelts	
Ermine (weasel)	72,529	33,363	.46
Fisher or pekan	289	12,037	41.65
Fitch	91	171	1.88
Fox, blue	13	284	21.85
Fox, patch or cross	3,504	75,862	21.65
Fox, red	10,570	81,918	7.75
Fox, silver	4,747	134,340	28.30
Fox, white	1,177	22,952	19.50
Fox, unspecified	108	621	5.75
Lynx	1,230	19,065	15.50
Marten	150	2,003	13.35
Mink	22,443	135,780	6.05

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1932-33 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Manitoba - concluded</u>			
Muskrat	421,799	236,207	.56
Otter	1,238	15,599	12.60
Raccoon	8	24	3.00
Skunk	5,757	4,606	.80
Wolf (a)	2,108	12,648	6.00
Wolverine or carcajou	26	99	3.80
Total	555,424	856,289	-
<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Badger	2,069	24,828	12.00
Bear, black and brown	139	973	7.00
Beaver	6,508	65,080	10.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	10,523	105,230	10.00
Ermine (weasel)	186,682	149,345	.80
Fisher or pekan	13	390	30.00
Fitch	20	80	4.00
Fox, blue	33	660	20.00
Fox, patch or cross	2,784	83,520	30.00
Fox, red	8,910	133,650	15.00
Fox, silver	5,260	184,100	35.00
Fox, white	23	460	20.00
Lynx	1,112	16,680	15.00
Marten	377	7,540	20.00
Mink	13,810	110,480	8.00
Muskrat	590,453	295,227	.50
Otter	509	10,180	20.00
Rabbit	40,000	2,000	.05
Raccoon	49	245	5.00
Skunk	10,151	9,136	.90
Wild cat	4	16	4.00
Wolf	117	1,170	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	6	48	8.00
Total	879,552	1,201,038	-

(a) 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 1932-33 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Alberta</u>			
Badger	1,068	12,282	11.50
Bear, black and brown	298	820	2.75
Beaver	9,279	74,232	8.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	11,644	66,953	5.75
Ermine (weasel)	267,461	128,381	.48
Fisher or pekan	4	200	50.00
Fitch	320	400	1.25
Fox, blue	387	6,366	16.45
Fox, patch or cross	3,641	91,025	25.00
Fox, red	7,310	82,969	11.35
Fox, silver	11,833	275,117	23.25
Fox, white	41	777	18.96
Fox, unspecified	10	13	1.25
Lynx	1,987	32,090	16.15
Marten	362	5,068	14.00
Mink	8,559	33,380	3.90
Muskrat	555,391	233,264	.42
Otter	156	1,942	12.45
Rabbit	9,767	1,172	.12
Raccoon	34	170	5.00
Skunk	8,865	5,319	.60
Squirrel	316,333	22,143	.07
Wild cat	6	24	4.00
Wolf	100	700	7.00
Wolverine or carcajou	14	74	5.25
Domestic cat	182	36	.20
Total	1,215,052	1,074,917	-
<u>British Columbia</u>			
Bear, black and brown	515	773	1.50
Beaver	13,948	139,480	10.00
Coyote or prairie wolf	170	1,020	6.00
Ermine (weasel)	34,745	13,898	.40

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1932-33 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>British Columbia - concluded</u>			
Fisher or pekan	562	36,530	65.00
Fitch	3	3	1.00
Fox, blue	342	8,550	25.00
Fox, patch or cross	613	15,325	25.00
Fox, red	783	8,613	11.00
Fox, silver	1,852	64,820	35.00
Lynx	1,797	39,534	22.00
Marten	10,733	128,796	12.00
Mink	16,259	130,072	8.00
Muskrat	94,477	56,686	.60
Otter	693	9,702	14.00
Raccoon	3,007	12,028	4.00
Skunk	567	510	.90
Wolf	85	850	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou	210	840	4.00
Total	181,361	668,030	-

Northwest Territories

Bear, black and brown	147	400	2.72
Bear, grizzly	8	96	12.00
Bear, white	63	718	11.39
Beaver	11,874	95,348	8.03
Coyote or prairie wolf	77	616	8.00
Ermine (weasel)	9,165	4,033	.44
Fisher or pekan	18	985	54.70
Fox, blue	107	2,920	27.29
Fox, patch or cross	2,586	53,504	20.69
Fox, red	6,256	53,927	8.62
Fox, silver	322	9,258	28.75
Fox, white	25,687	501,153	19.51
Lynx	2,817	38,846	13.79
Marten	5,501	66,012	12.00
Mink	18,715	140,737	7.52
Muskrat	184,027	101,215	.55
Otter	430	5,000	11.63

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1932-33 - concluded.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Northwest Territories -</u> concluded			
Skunk	3	3	1.00
Wolf	1,396	19,851	14.22
Wolverine or carcajou	120	604	5.03
Total	269,319	1,095,226	-
<u>Yukon Territory</u>			
Bear, black or brown	41	112	2.72
Bear, white	4	46	11.39
Beaver	3,174	25,487	8.03
Coyote or prairie wolf	12	96	8.00
Ermine (weasel)	5,182	2,280	.44
Fisher	3	164	54.70
Fox, patch or cross	265	5,483	20.69
Fox, red	797	6,870	8.62
Fox, silver	133	3,823	28.75
Fox, white	690	13,462	19.51
Lynx	915	12,618	13.79
Marten	2,263	27,156	12.00
Mink	3,562	26,786	7.52
Muskrat	34,902	19,196	.55
Otter	107	1,244	11.63
Wolf	7	100	14.22
Wolverine or carcajou	225	1,132	5.03
Total	52,282	146,055	-

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

Kind		Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33
Badger	No.	14,793	8,039	4,968	3,159
	\$	269,653	139,923	63,130	37,333
Bear, black and brown	No.	6,424	4,634	2,754	2,241
	\$	38,431	22,923	9,012	5,257
Bear, grizzly	No.	26	1	4	8
	\$	316	12	48	96
Bear, white	No.	331	261	130	73
	\$	4,598	2,130	850	914
Bear, unspecified	No.	164	-	-	-
	\$	1,181	-	-	-
Beaver	No.	47,775	51,313	65,276	71,699
	\$	1,025,033	757,943	754,837	698,660
Coyote or prairie wolf / .	No.	32,411	21,190	23,566	22,426
	\$	468,475	253,048	211,819	173,915
Ermine (weasel)	No.	719,909	545,763	827,646	743,159
	\$	625,328	415,964	516,067	402,517
Fisher or pekan	No.	4,274	3,282	2,739	2,530
	\$	240,700	150,416	128,202	133,871
Fitch	No.	-	-	180	668
	\$	-	-	574	943
Fox, blue	No.	827	1,127	1,232	923
	\$	44,666	47,882	27,386	19,787
Fox, patch or cross	No.	6,662	8,955	11,369	19,658
	\$	397,501	384,483	321,433	502,385
Fox, red	No.	28,719	28,671	36,643	52,765
	\$	624,410	445,095	409,090	547,321
Fox, silver	No.	33,555	71,816	107,496	102,706
	\$	2,716,264	3,338,213	3,089,818	3,135,885
Fox, white	No.	37,617	71,877	67,416	33,385
	\$	1,238,917	1,669,701	1,373,809	682,959

/ 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 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 - con.

Kind		Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33
Fox, unspecified	No.	318	278	312	387
	\$	5,789	4,071	4,116	3,226
Lynx	No.	7,621	7,976	8,454	11,932
	\$	298,180	206,015	167,684	208,681
Marmot	No.	138	41	-	-
	\$	69	21	-	-
Marten	No.	27,396	25,879	21,925	23,725
	\$	516,817	408,901	291,170	319,278
Mink	No.	81,328	97,083	132,773	168,592
	\$	1,010,198	904,348	991,234	1,438,375
Muskrat	No.	2,109,232	2,639,086	2,632,984	2,731,490
	\$	1,781,651	2,143,148	1,403,993	1,581,606
Otter	No.	12,518	8,685	8,276	8,885
	\$	344,212	171,053	136,765	138,348
Rabbit	No.	232,622	99,224	60,675	49,832
	\$	23,334	7,253	3,663	3,178
Raccoon	No.	22,776	17,265	19,840	19,515
	\$	148,540	86,201	81,290	77,268
Skunk	No.	103,681	89,186	113,901	108,461
	\$	137,544	106,198	94,282	95,962
Squirrel	No.	252,476	248,564	288,793	316,635
	\$	33,154	24,815	28,853	22,160
Wild cat	No.	827	464	800	1,654
	\$	5,469	1,974	4,290	5,369

2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33 - concluded.

Kind		Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33
Wolf (a)	No.	7,798	7,063	6,876	6,249
	\$	137,219	103,174	69,662	66,987
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	1,015	864	554	607
	\$	9,871	6,063	3,152	2,833
Caribou (b)	No.	428	-	-	-
	\$	1,290	-	-	-
Deer (b)	No.	2,183	272	487	-
	\$	4,659	408	1,948	-
Moose (b)	No.	541	263	115	-
	\$	2,866	789	687	-
Cougar	No.	492	491	701	-
	\$	1,657	982	526	-
Civet cat	No.	408	-	-	-
	\$	130	-	-	-
Gopher	No.	358	610	-	-
	\$	18	31	-	-
Domestic cat	No.	801	133	404	194
	\$	239	39	91	40
Total number of pelts	No.	3,798,444	4,060,356	4,449,289	4,503,558
Total value of pelts	\$	12,158,376	11,803,217	10,189,481	10,305,154

- (a) Includes coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba
 (b) Information omitted for season 1932-33.

3. Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

Kind	Season 1929-30	Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33
	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Badger	18.23	17.41	12.71	11.82
Bear, black and brown	5.98	4.95	3.27	2.35
Bear, grizzly	12.15	12.00	12.00	12.00
Bear, white	13.89	8.16	6.54	12.52
Beaver	21.46	14.77	11.56	9.74
Coyote or prairie wolf	14.45	11.94	8.99	7.76
Ermine (weasel) .....	.87	.76	.62	.54
Fisher or pekan	56.32	45.83	46.81	52.91
Fitch	-	-	3.19	1.41
Fox, blue	54.01	42.49	22.23	21.44
Fox, patch or cross	59.67	42.94	28.27	25.55
Fox, red	21.74	15.52	11.16	10.37
Fox, silver	80.95	46.48	28.74	30.53
Fox, white	32.94	23.23	20.38	20.46
Lynx	39.13	25.83	19.83	17.49
Marmot .....	.50	.50	-	-
Marten	18.86	15.80	13.28	13.46
Mink	12.42	9.32	7.47	8.53
Muskrat .....	.84	.81	.53	.58
Otter	27.50	19.70	16.53	15.57
Rabbit .....	.10	.07	.06	.06
Raccoon	6.52	4.99	4.10	3.96
Skunk	1.33	1.19	.83	.88
Squirrel .....	.13	.10	.10	.07
Wild cat	6.61	4.25	5.36	3.25
Wolf	17.59	14.60	10.13	10.72
Wolverine or carcajou	9.73	7.02	5.69	4.67
Cougar	3.37	2.00	.75	-
Civet cat .....	.32	-	-	-
Gopher .....	.05	.05	-	-
Domestic cat .....	.30	.29	.23	.21

4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs, for the Seasons 1922-23 to 1932-33.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt	
				\$	c
Silver Fox					
	Season 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	3,338,213	46.48	
	1931-32	107,496	3,089,818	28.74	
	1932-33	102,706	3,135,885	30.53	
Muskrat					
	Season 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	
	1931-32	2,632,984	1,403,993	.53	
	1932-33	2,731,490	1,581,606	.58	
Mink					
	Season 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	
	1931-32	132,773	991,234	7.47	
	1932-33	168,592	1,438,375	8.53	

4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs, for the Seasons 1922-23 to 1932-33 - con.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
			\$	\$ c
Beaver	Season 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
	1931-32	65,276	754,837	11.56
	1932-33	71,699	698,660	9.74
White Fox	Season 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
	1931-32	67,416	1,373,809	20.38
	1932-33	33,385	682,959	20.46
Red Fox	Season 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
	1931-32	36,643	409,090	11.16
	1932-33	52,765	547,321	10.37

4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs, for the Seasons 1922-23 to 1932-33 - concluded.

Kind	Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
		\$	\$ c
Patch or cross fox			
Season 1922-23	9,121	397,829	43.62
1923-24	16,049	642,991	40.06
1924-25	21,133	686,655	32.45
1925-26	21,730	533,113	24.53
1926-27	17,408	793,470	45.58
1927-28	13,349	935,263	70.06
1928-29	8,472	638,241	75.34
1929-30	6,662	397,501	59.67
1930-31	8,955	384,483	42.94
1931-32	11,369	321,433	28.27
1932-33	19,658	502,385	25.55
Ermine (weasel)			
Season 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
1931-32	827,646	516,067	.62
1932-33	743,159	402,517	.54

5. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

Province	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	646,685	760,764	693,314	466,244
Nova Scotia	531,990	427,351	403,882	477,742
New Brunswick	351,709	626,156	549,329	593,748
Quebec	1,658,358	2,106,108	2,334,262	1,558,458
Ontario	2,880,039	2,188,586	1,857,452	2,167,407
Manitoba	809,673	698,261	689,396	856,289
Saskatchewan	1,328,545	1,132,718	1,043,739	1,201,038
Alberta	1,174,163	1,121,533	877,343	1,074,917
British Columbia	849,276	650,779	576,102	668,030
Northwest Territories	1,632,446	1,945,737	1,032,394	1,095,226
Yukon Territory	295,492	145,224	132,268	146,055
Total for Canada	12,158,376	11,803,217	10,189,481	10,305,154

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

6. Statement showing the Values of Raw Furs Imported for Consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Articles and Countries from which imported		1931	1932	1933
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals -				
United Kingdom	\$	2,032	-	301
United States	\$	1,330	1,505	1,354
Other Countries	\$	266	1,018	507
Total	\$	3,628	2,523	2,162
Fur skins, undressed, Fox, -				
United Kingdom	\$	47,127	14,617	6,552
United States	\$	314,267	150,941	190,839
Newfoundland	\$	83,213	12,428	15,423
Other Countries	\$	5,580	6,518	5,261
Total	\$	450,187	184,504	218,075
Fur skins, undressed, Kolinsky -				
United Kingdom	\$	21,467	5,510	17,058
United States	\$	164,644	75,692	86,030
China	\$	21,123	1,213	6,067
Germany	\$	-	-	1,125
Other Countries	\$	1,235	1,733	-
Total	\$	208,469	84,148	110,280
Fur skins, undressed, Mink -				
United Kingdom	\$	12,205	6,783	3,763
United States	\$	298,667	80,992	78,824
Other Countries	\$	31,350	21,802	13,280
Total	\$	342,222	109,577	95,867
Fur skins, undressed, Muskrat -				
United Kingdom	\$	6,251	1,205	-
United States	\$	1,037,077	580,733	512,208
Other Countries	\$	22,893	12,604	6,043
Total	\$	1,066,221	594,542	518,251

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

6. Statement showing the Values of Raw Furs Imported for Consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933 - concluded.

Articles and Countries from which imported		1931	1932	1933
Fur skins, undressed, Persian Lamb -				
United Kingdom	\$	129,923	143,032	48,901
United States	\$	322,333	132,842	91,348
China	\$	-	-	1,551
Other Countries	\$	1,720	7,193	13,368
Total	\$	453,976	283,067	155,168
Fur skins, undressed, rabbit -				
United Kingdom	\$	2,381	2,339	1,323
United States	\$	170,210	163,773	171,283
Other Countries	\$	33,615	49,509	68,085
Total	\$	206,206	215,621	240,691
Fur skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p.				
United Kingdom	\$	157,822	116,867	124,864
United States	\$	2,344,311	1,003,713	946,192
Germany	\$	111,686	46,620	19,482
Other Countries	\$	110,656	67,985	51,138
Total	\$	2,724,475	1,235,185	1,141,676
Fur tails in the raw state -				
United Kingdom	\$	-	-	-
United States	\$	75	-	-
Other Countries	\$	24	118	-
Total	\$	99	118	-
Total value of raw furs imported				
United Kingdom	\$	379,208	290,353	202,762
United States	\$	4,652,914	2,190,309	2,078,078
Other Countries	\$	423,361	228,623	201,330
Total	\$	5,455,483	2,709,285	2,482,170

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

7. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1931	1932	1933
<hr/>				
Beaver skins, undressed, -				
United Kingdom	No.	30,013	29,223	43,216
	\$	600,916	397,394	456,193
United States	No.	42,579	54,977	39,345
	\$	743,351	691,751	406,835
Other Countries	No.	2,616	278	1,176
	\$	44,115	5,268	8,682
<hr/>				
Total	No.	75,208	84,478	83,737
	\$	1,388,382	1,094,413	871,710
<hr/>				
Fisher skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	2,100	2,443	2,522
	\$	120,204	123,051	137,503
United States	No.	1,317	744	477
	\$	87,012	40,743	25,974
Other Countries	No.	251	156	222
	\$	15,739	7,710	11,702
<hr/>				
Total	No.	3,668	3,343	3,221
	\$	222,955	171,504	175,179
<hr/>				
Fox skins, black and silver, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	70,445	90,341	97,635
	\$	3,133,278	2,388,867	3,199,499
United States	No.	5,826	8,895	2,371
	\$	281,346	259,500	81,967
France	No.	13,503	22,400	26,115
	\$	696,569	693,361	880,381
Germany	No.	10,773	12,436	7,843
	\$	479,226	361,743	260,067
Other Countries	No.	716	3,722	3,578
	\$	50,087	114,992	128,992
<hr/>				
Total	No.	101,263	137,794	137,542
	\$	4,640,506	3,818,463	4,550,906
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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

7. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933 - con.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1931	1932	1933
<hr/>				
Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	37,210	75,053	91,493
	\$	1,306,487	1,365,190	1,226,567
United States	No.	24,177	32,271	27,117
	\$	614,084	617,215	418,931
Other Countries	No.	560	2,516	2,171
	\$	17,980	38,898	31,259
<hr/>				
Total	No.	61,947	109,840	120,781
	\$	1,938,551	2,021,303	1,676,757
<hr/>				
Lynx skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	4,187	4,414	6,212
	\$	151,901	89,842	107,979
United States	No.	4,833	3,566	3,466
	\$	160,941	84,204	68,109
Other Countries	No.	81	6	66
	\$	3,041	230	971
<hr/>				
Total	No.	9,101	7,986	9,744
	\$	315,890	174,276	177,059
<hr/>				
Marten skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	17,330	16,280	14,887
	\$	313,018	211,919	192,337
United States	No.	8,477	11,347	6,999
	\$	156,266	158,146	88,652
Other Countries	No.	235	31	177
	\$	5,522	657	1,879
<hr/>				
Total	No.	26,042	27,658	22,063
	\$	474,806	370,722	282,868
<hr/>				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

7. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933 - con.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1931	1932	1933
<hr/>				
Mink skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	51,428	71,237	74,335
	\$	490,892	431,287	445,886
United States	No.	65,264	86,254	106,185
	\$	781,205	705,872	860,446
Other Countries	No.	1,461	1,037	1,533
	\$	20,005	7,669	7,715
<hr/>				
Total	No.	118,153	158,528	182,053
	\$	1,292,102	1,144,828	1,314,047
<hr/>				
Muskrat skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	1,199,878	1,243,768	1,562,432
	\$	804,428	723,912	772,158
United States	No.	668,789	530,386	294,223
	\$	523,605	393,556	201,489
Germany	No.	13,667	8,823	3,157
	\$	7,551	4,625	1,612
Other Countries	No.	22,568	18,333	23,805
	\$	17,435	14,062	11,930
<hr/>				
Total	No.	1,904,902	1,801,310	1,883,617
	\$	1,353,019	1,136,155	987,189
<hr/>				
Seal skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	4,836	2,460	5,171
	\$	23,743	8,956	8,835
United States	No.	8,016	2,624	6,478
	\$	8,023	2,636	6,580
Other Countries	No.	479	92	129
	\$	504	106	78
<hr/>				
Total	No.	13,331	5,186	11,778
	\$	32,270	11,698	15,493
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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

7. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs of Canadian Origin Exported from Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933 - concluded.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1931	1932	1933
<hr/>				
Wolf skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	5,714	9,991	13,670
	\$	57,793	73,589	93,824
United States	No.	28,048	28,428	12,684
	\$	337,724	235,755	89,023
Other Countries	No.	50	-	13
	\$	756	-	90
<hr/>				
Total	No.	33,812	38,419	26,367
	\$	396,273	309,344	182,937
<hr/>				
Fur skins, n.o.p. undressed -				
United Kingdom	\$	453,934	502,522	482,093
United States	\$	1,013,106	719,395	436,225
Other Countries	\$	22,294	20,463	27,589
<hr/>				
Total	\$	1,489,334	1,242,380	945,907
<hr/>				
Total value of raw furs exported -				
United Kingdom	\$	7,456,594	6,316,529	7,122,874
United States	\$	4,706,663	3,908,773	2,684,231
Other Countries	\$	1,380,831	1,269,784	1,372,947
<hr/>				
Total	\$	13,544,088	11,495,086	11,180,052
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