

23-207

1.3

Summary

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

---

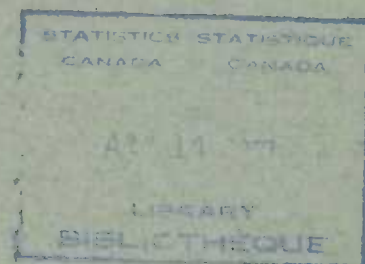
**FUR PRODUCTION**

**OF**

**CANADA**

**SEASON**

**1933-1934**



---

Published by Authority of the HON. R. B. HANSON, K.C.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA  
1935

# 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 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, for a while, 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 (1868) 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 bearing supplies for the trading posts to be established, and merchandise to be used in the purchase of furs from the Indians.

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, the Company winning their confidence by fair methods of barter and aid 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.- Changes in the fur trade have been inevitable. The railway first revolutionized conditions throughout the country, then more recently the advent of the motor vehicle has influenced the extension of highways to the borders of settlement, and beyond. Boats now ply the larger lakes and rivers, and the aeroplane is requisitioned 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, attention being centred on the silver fox with its high pelt value.

The important markets for Canadian furs are London and New York; the trade tables for the twelve months ended June 30, 1934, show that of the total of \$13,944,821 worth of raw furs exported, the United Kingdom received \$8,723,485 and the United States \$4,156,005. 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 1934, there were 1,775,646 pelts disposed of, with a total value of \$5,062,912. 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 1933, the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 7,320,741, compared with 7,684,642 in 1932 and 7,034,498 in 1931. The plants in operation numbered 13 in 1933 and 1932 and 11 in 1931.

**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 1933-34 is given in the following table:

1920-21	\$10,151,594	1925-26	\$15,072,244	1930-31	\$11,803,217
1921-22	17,438,867	1926-27	18,864,126	1931-32	10,189,481
1922-23	16,761,567	1927-28	18,758,177	1932-33	10,305,154
1923-24	15,643,817	1928-29	18,745,473	1933-34	12,349,328
1924-25	15,441,564	1929-30	12,158,376		

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	1925-26	5 per cent	1930-31	26 per cent
1921-22	4 " "	1926-27	6 " "	1931-32	30 " "
1922-23	4 " "	1927-28	11 " "	1932-33	30 " "
1923-24	6 " "	1928-29	13 " "	1933-34	30 " "
1924-25	4 " "	1929-30	19 " "		

The large item in the production of fur farms is silver fox, which, being more valuable as well as more tractable, is most extensively bred.

**EXPORTS.**— Though the bison roams the plains no more and the beaver and the marten are likewise disappearing, 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 1933 \$11,180,052. Raw furs to the value of \$13,944,821 were exported during the twelve months ending June 30, 1934, the British market absorbing \$8,723,485 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 September, 1935.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA  
(FUR STATISTICS BRANCH)

---

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, Fur Statistics Branch:	Florence A. Brown.

---

THE FUR PRODUCTION OF CANADA, SEASON 1933-34.

The raw fur production of Canada in the season 1933-34 (12 months ended June 30, 1934) had a total market value of \$12,349,328, an increase over the preceding season of \$2,044,174, or 20 per cent, and an increase over the season 1931-32 of \$2,159,847, or 21 per cent. The total production comprises the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms, the value of the latter constituting approximately 30 per cent of the whole in each of the three seasons. (a)

First among the various kinds of furs is silver fox, with a total market value in the season 1933-34 of \$3,711,390, the fur-farming industry being the main source of supply for these pelts. The muskrat is second in importance with a total value of \$1,863,322, and mink is third with \$1,822,774. Fourth on the list is white fox, while patch or cross fox is fifth and red fox sixth. Combining the various kinds of fox (silver, patch or cross, white, red and blue) the total value for the season is shown as \$6,168,457, or 50 per cent of the total for all furs. Beaver, which dominated the fur trade in the early years, now stands seventh on the list, having in the season under review a total value of \$476,391. Increases in value over the preceding season are shown for all of the principal kinds of furs, excepting beaver.

The total number of pelts of all kinds in the season was 6,076,197 compared with 4,503,558 in the preceding season and 4,449,289 in the season 1931-32. The large increase in total is due mainly to the increase of over a million in the number of squirrel skins. The province of Alberta supplies most of these squirrel skins, the average price of which is around 12 cents. Among the principal kinds of furs, increases in number are recorded for silver fox, mink, white fox, patch or cross fox, red fox and ermine, while decreases are shown for muskrat and beaver. The reduction in the number of beaver skins is due in part to the scarcity of the animals and in part to the restrictions placed by the provincial governments upon trapping, with a view to the conservation of this historic fur-bearer.

Average prices in 1933-34 show little change from the preceding season. Silver fox, fisher, ermine and muskrat were higher, but mink, cross or patch fox, red fox, white fox and marten were lower. The highest average price per pelt is recorded by fisher - \$53.39 - and silver fox is second with \$35.83.

The statistics of the present report have been prepared from statements furnished the Bureau by the Provincial Game Departments (excepting Prince Edward Island) of the numbers of pelts upon 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 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 in this province by trappers.

- (a) An annual statistical report on the fur farming industry of Canada is issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (price 25 cents).



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1933-34.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>CANADA</u>			
Badger .....	3,051	32,971	10.81
Bear, black and brown .....	1,416	1,830	1.29
Bear, grizzly .....	1	12	12.00
Bear, white .....	27	405	15.00
Beaver .....	59,199	476,391	8.05
Coyote or prairie wolf .....	28,914	227,501	7.87
Ermine (weasel) .....	753,916	445,754	.59
Fisher or pekan .....	3,171	169,295	53.39
Fitch .....	2,754	3,564	1.29
Fox, blue .....	1,151	21,219	18.44
Fox, patch or cross .....	28,833	687,344	23.84
Fox, red .....	81,513	648,084	7.95
Fox, silver .....	103,589	3,711,390	35.83
Fox, white .....	61,400	1,098,421	17.89
Fox, unspecified .....	273	1,999	7.32
Lynx .....	16,799	285,048	16.97
Marten .....	17,660	201,771	11.43
Mink .....	227,053	1,822,774	8.02
Muskrat .....	2,538,565	1,863,322	.73
Otter .....	8,868	155,509	17.54
Rabbit .....	466,492	35,977	.08
Raccoon .....	26,072	99,678	3.82
Skunk .....	162,620	112,253	.69
Squirrel .....	1,472,920	171,338	.12
Wild cat .....	1,917	6,428	3.35
Wolf .....	7,097	67,173	9.46
Wolverine or carcajou .....	456	1,783	3.91
Domestic cat .....	470	94	.20
Total .....	6,076,197	12,349,328	-

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken  
in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1933-34 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>			
Beaver .....	1	5	5.00
Ermine (weasel) .....	158	56	.35
Fox, patch or cross .....	142	4,954	34.89
Fox, red .....	33	392	11.88
Fox, silver .....	13,088	532,960	40.72
Mink .....	212	1,329	6.27
Muskrat .....	659	451	.68
Raccoon .....	48	165	3.44
Skunk .....	77	40	.52
Squirrel .....	34	3	.09
Total .....	14,452	540,355	-

Nova Scotia

Bear, black and brown .....	7	14	2.00
Ermine (weasel) .....	6,135	2,454	.40
Fitch .....	226	452	2.00
Fox, patch or cross .....	908	27,240	30.00
Fox, red .....	1,815	21,780	12.00
Fox, silver .....	11,007	456,791	41.50
Fox, white .....	5	175	35.00
Lynx .....	18	360	20.00
Mink .....	2,769	24,921	9.00
Muskrat .....	17,341	8,671	.50
Otter .....	78	2,340	30.00
Rabbit .....	99	10	.10
Raccoon .....	1,423	2,846	2.00
Skunk .....	262	262	1.00
Squirrel .....	548	55	.10
Wild cat .....	775	2,325	3.00
Domestic cat .....	13	3	.25
Total .....	43,429	550,699	-



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1933-34 -- con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>New Brunswick</u>			
Bear, black and brown .....	7	7	1.00
Ermine (weasel) .....	13,879	5,552	.40
Fisher or pekan .....	44	2,200	50.00
Fitch .....	424	318	.75
Fox, patch or cross .....	1,844	49,788	27.00
Fox, red .....	563	5,067	9.00
Fox, silver .....	13,962	514,213	36.83
Marten .....	57	428	7.50
Mink .....	5,735	51,615	9.00
Muskrat .....	18,589	21,377	1.15
Otter .....	86	1,548	18.00
Raccoon .....	1,303	3,909	3.00
Skunk .....	1,950	975	.50
Wild cat .....	1,138	4,097	3.60
Total .....	59,581	661,094	-

Quebec

Bear, black and brown .....	341	341	1.00
Bear, white .....	7	105	15.00
Beaver .....	6,457	45,199	7.00
Ermine (weasel) .....	49,145	14,744	.30
Fisher or pekan .....	503	22,635	45.00
Fitch .....	507	931	1.84
Fox, blue .....	38	872	23.00
Fox, patch or cross .....	2,092	50,619	24.20
Fox, red .....	7,748	54,797	7.07
Fox, silver .....	22,690	762,212	33.59
Fox, white .....	5,365	85,857	16.00
Fox, unspecified .....	182	1,820	10.00
Lynx .....	1,078	16,170	15.00
Marten .....	2,497	27,474	11.00
Mink .....	25,017	200,136	8.00
Muskrat .....	165,773	124,266	.75
Otter .....	2,384	47,680	20.00
Raccoon .....	5,545	17,204	4.85
Skunk .....	12,364	6,182	.50
Wolf .....	76	532	7.00
Wolverine or carcajou .....	10	35	3.50
Total .....	307,819	1,479,811	-

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1933-34 -- con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$
<u>Ontario</u>			
Badger .....	4	50	12.50
Bear, black and brown .....	341	563	1.65
Beaver .....	10,336	84,548	8.18
Ermine (weasel) .....	68,164	29,311	.43
Fisher or pekan .....	1,309	72,910	55.70
Fitch .....	302	228	.75
Fox, blue .....	61	857	14.05
Fox, patch or cross .....	2,718	63,613	23.40
Fox, red .....	13,995	100,492	7.18
Fox, silver .....	15,918	565,885	35.55
Fox, white .....	89	1,754	19.71
Fox, unspecified .....	85	170	2.00
Lynx .....	2,138	37,586	17.58
Marten .....	1,102	12,509	11.35
Mink .....	68,293	535,036	7.83
Muskrat .....	522,493	522,493	1.00
Otter .....	3,330	55,711	16.73
Raccoon .....	19,338	73,830	3.82
Skunk .....	73,721	47,919	.65
Wolf .....	1,888	24,544	13.00
Wolverine or carcajou .....	5	21	4.20
Total .....	805,630	2,230,030	-

Manitoba

Badger .....	31	320	10.32
Bear, black and brown .....	122	122	1.00
Beaver .....	7,906	63,248	8.00
Coyote or prairie wolf .....		Included with wolf pelts	
Ermine (weasel) .....	116,994	76,047	.65
Fisher or pekan .....	521	18,235	35.00
Fitch .....	607	874	1.44
Fox, blue .....	34	761	22.38
Fox, patch or cross .....	5,956	119,708	20.10
Fox, red .....	19,621	140,645	7.17
Fox, silver .....	6,617	251,094	37.95
Fox, white .....	3,337	66,740	20.00
Lynx .....	1,992	33,864	17.00
Marten .....	32	386	12.06
Mink .....	32,208	226,516	7.03



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1933-34 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ /¢
<u>Manitoba</u> - concluded			
Muskrat .....	385,066	269,546	.70
Otter .....	1,388	20,820	15.00
Raccoon .....	79	250	3.16
Skunk .....	13,322	11,990	.90
Wolf (a) .....	3,694	22,172	6.00
Wolverine or carcajou .....	23	184	8.00
Total .....	599,550	1,323,522	-
<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Badger .....	1,686	20,232	12.00
Bear, black and brown .....	74	259	3.50
Beaver .....	4,855	43,695	9.00
Coyote or prairie wolf .....	12,530	119,035	9.50
Ermine (weasel) .....	269,056	161,434	.60
Fisher or pekan .....	31	930	30.00
Fitch .....	145	218	1.50
Fox, blue .....	8	120	15.00
Fox, patch or cross .....	3,891	97,275	25.00
Fox, red .....	13,232	132,320	10.00
Fox, silver .....	5,593	195,755	35.00
Fox, white .....	76	1,520	20.00
Fox, unspecified .....	3	3	1.00
Lynx .....	1,757	26,355	15.00
Marten .....	361	5,415	15.00
Mink .....	17,457	139,656	8.00
Muskrat .....	686,062	411,637	.60
Otter .....	747	14,940	20.00
Rabbit .....	400,000	28,000	.07
Raccoon .....	63	252	4.00
Skunk .....	33,590	25,193	.75
Squirrel (red) .....	90,000	5,400	.06
Wolf .....	116	1,160	10.00
Wolverine or carcajou .....	6	30	5.00
Total .....	1,541,339	1,430,834	-

(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 1933-34 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Alberta</u>			
Badger .....	1,320	12,289	9.31
Bear, black and brown .....	104	104	1.00
Beaver .....	4,401	27,462	6.24
Coyote or prairie wolf .....	15,556	102,670	6.60
Ermine (weasel) .....	198,942	141,249	.71
Fisher or pekan .....	21	1,050	50.00
Fitch .....	520	520	1.00
Fox, blue .....	443	8,860	20.00
Fox, patch or cross .....	6,222	167,372	26.90
Fox, red .....	13,395	105,821	7.90
Fox, silver .....	11,993	337,003	28.10
Fox, white .....	22	417	18.95
Fox, unspecified .....	3	6	2.00
Lynx .....	2,112	41,353	19.58
Marten .....	533	9,141	17.15
Mink .....	9,377	57,200	6.10
Muskrat .....	544,808	326,885	.60
Otter .....	100	1,200	12.00
Rabbit .....	66,393	7,967	.12
Raccoon .....	130	650	5.00
Skunk .....	27,163	19,557	.72
Squirrel .....	1,366,326	163,959	.12
Wild cat .....	4	6	1.42
Wolf .....	135	945	7.00
Wolverine or carcajou .....	11	22	2.00
Domestic cat .....	457	91	.20
Total .....	2,270,491	1,533,799	-

British Columbia

Badger .....	10	80	8.00
Bear, black and brown .....	321	321	1.00
Beaver .....	12,523	125,230	10.00
Coyote or prairie wolf .....	413	2,891	7.00
Ermine (weasel) .....	21,251	10,626	.50



1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1933-34 - con.

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>British Columbia</u> - concluded			
Fisher or pekan .....	721	50,470	70.00
Fitch .....	23	23	1.00
Fox, blue .....	285	4,275	15.00
Fox, patch or cross .....	1,123	28,075	25.00
Fox, red .....	1,425	15,675	11.00
Fox, silver .....	2,323	81,305	35.00
Lynx .....	2,285	57,125	25.00
Marten .....	5,344	64,128	12.00
Mink .....	46,284	462,840	10.00
Muskrat .....	48,851	43,966	.90
Otter .....	341	4,092	12.00
Raccoon .....	143	572	4.00
Skunk .....	165	132	.80
Squirrel .....	16,012	1,921	.12
Wolf .....	446	6,690	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou .....	149	671	4.50
Total .....	160,438	961,108	-

Northwest Territories

Bear, black and brown .....	70	70	1.00	
Bear, grizzly .....	1	12	12.00	
Bear, white .....	18	270	15.00	
Beaver .....	10,504	71,847	6.84	
Coyote or prairie wolf .....	44	308	7.00	
Ermine (weasel) .....	7,367	3,094	.42	
Fisher or pekan .....	21	865	41.19	
Fox, blue .....	280	5,435	19.41	
Fox, patch or cross .....	3,668	73,323	19.99	
Fox, red .....	8,763	64,320	7.34	
Fox, silver .....	312	11,110	35.61	
Fox, white .....	52,467	941,258	17.94	
Lynx .....	4,395	58,585	13.33	
Marten .....	5,580	59,371	10.64	
Mink .....	10,671	104,527	6.27	
Muskrat .....	118,537	106,683	.90	
Otter .....	313	5,427	17.34	

1. Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals Taken in Canada, by Provinces, Season 1933-34 - concluded

Kind	Number of Pelts	Total Value of Pelts \$	Average Value per Pelt \$ ¢
<u>Northwest Territories -</u> concluded			
Skunk .....	6	3	.50
Wolf .....	550	8,250	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou ....	98	319	3.25
Total .....	229,665	1,515,077	-
<u>Yukon Territory</u>			
Bear, black and brown .....	29	29	1.00
Bear, white .....	2	30	15.00
Beaver .....	2,216	15,157	6.84
Coyote or prairie wolf ...	371	2,597	7.00
Ermine (weasel) .....	2,825	1,187	.42
Fox, blue .....	2	39	19.41
Fox, patch or cross .....	269	5,377	19.99
Fox, red .....	923	6,775	7.34
Fox, silver .....	86	3,062	35.61
Fox, white .....	39	700	17.94
Lynx .....	1,024	13,650	13.33
Marten .....	2,154	22,919	10.64
Mink .....	3,030	18,998	6.27
Muskrat .....	30,386	27,347	.90
Otter .....	101	1,751	17.34
Wolf .....	192	2,880	15.00
Wolverine or carcajou ....	154	501	3.25
Total .....	43,803	122,999	-



2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons 1930-31  
1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Kind		Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33	Season 1933-34
Badger .....	No.	8,039	4,968	3,159	3,051
	\$	139,923	63,130	37,333	32,971
Bear, black and brown .....	No.	4,634	2,754	2,241	1,416
	\$	22,923	9,012	5,257	1,830
Bear, grizzly .....	No.	1	4	8	1
	\$	12	48	96	12
Bear, white .....	No.	261	130	73	27
	\$	2,130	850	914	405
Beaver .....	No.	51,313	65,276	71,699	59,199
	\$	757,943	754,837	698,660	476,391
Coyote or prairie wolf / .....	No.	21,190	23,566	22,426	28,914
	\$	253,048	211,819	173,915	227,501
Ermine (weasel) .....	No.	545,763	827,646	743,159	753,916
	\$	415,964	516,067	402,517	445,754
Fisher or pekan .....	No.	3,282	2,739	2,530	3,171
	\$	150,416	128,202	133,871	169,295
Fitch .....	No.	-	180	668	2,754
	\$	-	574	943	3,564
Fox, blue .....	No.	1,127	1,232	923	1,151
	\$	47,882	27,386	19,787	21,219
Fox, patch or cross .....	No.	8,955	11,369	19,658	28,833
	\$	384,483	321,433	502,385	687,344
Fox, red .....	No.	28,671	36,643	52,765	81,513
	\$	445,095	409,090	547,321	648,084
Fox, silver .....	No.	71,816	107,496	102,706	103,589
	\$	3,338,213	3,089,818	3,135,885	3,711,390
Fox, white .....	No.	71,877	67,416	33,385	61,400
	\$	1,669,701	1,373,809	682,959	1,098,421

/ 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 1930-31  
1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 - con.

Kind		Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33	Season 1933-34
Fox, unspecified .....	No.	278	312	387	273
	\$	4,071	4,116	3,226	1,999
Lynx .....	No.	7,976	8,454	11,932	16,799
	\$	206,015	167,684	208,681	285,048
Marmot .....	No.	41	-	-	-
	\$	21	-	-	-
Marten .....	No.	25,879	21,925	23,725	17,660
	\$	408,901	291,170	319,278	201,771
Mink .....	No.	97,083	132,773	168,592	227,053
	\$	904,348	991,234	1,438,375	1,822,774
Muskrat .....	No.	2,639,086	2,632,984	2,731,490	2,538,565
	\$	2,143,148	1,403,993	1,581,606	1,863,322
Otter .....	No.	8,685	8,276	8,885	8,868
	\$	171,053	136,765	138,348	155,509
Rabbit .....	No.	99,224	60,675	49,832	466,492
	\$	7,253	3,663	3,178	35,977
Raccoon .....	No.	17,265	19,840	19,515	26,072
	\$	86,201	81,290	77,268	99,678
Skunk .....	No.	89,186	113,901	108,461	162,620
	\$	106,198	94,282	95,962	112,253
Squirrel .....	No.	248,564	288,793	316,635	1,472,920
	\$	24,815	28,853	22,160	171,338
Wild cat .....	No.	464	800	1,654	1,917
	\$	1,974	4,290	5,369	6,428



2. Number and Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 - concluded

Kind		Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33	Season 1933-34
Wolf (a)	No.	7,063	6,876	6,249	7,097
	\$	103,174	69,662	66,987	67,173
Wolverine or carcajou	No.	864	554	607	456
	\$	6,063	3,152	2,833	1,783
Deer (b)	No.	272	487	—	—
	\$	408	1,948	—	—
Moose (b)	No.	263	115	—	—
	\$	789	687	—	—
Cougar	No.	491	701	—	—
	\$	982	526	—	—
Gopher	No.	610	—	—	—
	\$	31	—	—	—
Domestic cat	No.	133	404	194	470
	\$	39	91	40	94
<hr/>					
Total number of pelts	No.	4,060,356	4,449,289	4,503,558	6,076,197
Total value of pelts	\$	11,803,217	10,189,481	10,305,154	12,349,328

(a) Includes coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba.

(b) Information not shown after the season 1931-32.

3. Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, Seasons 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Kind	Season 1930-31	Season 1931-32	Season 1932-33	Season 1933-34
	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢	\$ ¢
Badger .....	17.41	12.71	11.82	10.81
Bear, black and brown .....	4.95	3.27	2.35	1.29
Bear, grizzly .....	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Bear, white .....	8.16	6.54	12.52	15.00
Beaver .....	14.77	11.56	9.74	8.05
Coyote or prairie wolf .....	11.94	8.99	7.76	7.87
Ermine (weasel) .....	.76	.62	.54	.59
Fisher or pekan .....	45.83	46.81	52.91	53.39
Fitch .....	...	3.19	1.41	1.29
Fox, blue .....	42.49	22.23	21.44	18.44
Fox, patch or cross .....	42.94	28.27	25.55	23.84
Fox, red .....	15.52	11.16	10.37	7.95
Fox, silver .....	46.48	28.74	30.53	35.83
Fox, white .....	23.23	20.38	20.46	17.89
Lynx .....	25.83	19.83	17.49	16.97
Marmot .....	.50	-	-	-
Marten .....	15.80	13.28	13.46	11.43
Mink .....	9.32	7.47	8.53	8.02
Muskrat .....	.81	.53	.58	.73
Otter .....	19.70	16.53	15.57	17.54
Rabbit .....	.07	.06	.06	.08
Raccoon .....	4.99	4.10	3.96	3.82
Skunk .....	1.19	.83	.88	.69
Squirrel .....	.10	.10	.07	.12
Wild cat .....	4.25	5.36	3.25	3.35
Wolf .....	14.60	10.13	10.72	9.46
Wolverine or carcajou .....	7.02	5.69	4.67	3.91
Cougar .....	2.00	.75	-	-
Gopher .....	.05	-	-	-
Domestic cat .....	.29	.23	.21	.20



4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs,  
for the Seasons 1923-24 to 1933-34.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt	
				\$	c
Silver Fox					
Season	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	
	1933-34	103,589	3,711,390	35.83	
Muskrat					
Season	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	
	1933-34	2,538,565	1,863,322	.73	
Mink					
Season	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	
	1933-34	227,053	1,822,774	8.02	

4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs,  
for the Seasons 1923-24 to 1933-34 - con.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt
			\$	\$ c
White Fox				
Season	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
	1933-34	61,400	1,098,421	17.89
Patch or cross fox				
Season	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
	1933-34	28,833	687,344	23.84
Red Fox				
Season	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
	1933-34	81,513	648,084	7.95

4. Number, Value and Average Value per Pelt of the Eight Principal Kinds of Furs,  
for the Seasons 1923-24 to 1933-34 - Concluded.

Kind		Number	Value	Average Value per Pelt	
				\$	¢
Beaver	Season 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	
	1933-34	59,199	476,391	8.05	
Ermine	Season 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	
	1933-34	753,916	445,754	.59	

5. Total Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals, by Provinces, Seasons, 1930-31,  
1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Province	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island .....	760,764	693,314	466,244	540,355
Nova Scotia .....	427,351	403,882	477,742	550,699
New Brunswick .....	626,156	549,329	593,748	661,094
Quebec .....	2,106,108	2,334,262	1,558,458	1,479,811
Ontario .....	2,188,586	1,857,452	2,167,407	2,230,030
Manitoba .....	698,261	689,396	856,289	1,323,522
Saskatchewan .....	1,132,718	1,043,739	1,201,038	1,430,834
Alberta .....	1,121,533	877,343	1,074,917	1,533,799
British Columbia .....	650,779	576,102	668,030	961,108
Northwest Territories .....	1,945,737	1,032,394	1,095,226	1,515,077
Yukon Territory .....	145,224	132,268	146,055	122,999
Total for Canada .....	11,803,217	10,189,481	10,305,154	12,349,328



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, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1932	1933	1934
<hr/>				
Beaver skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	29,223	43,216	36,158
	\$	397,394	456,193	360,980
United States .....	No.	54,977	39,345	30,824
	\$	691,751	406,835	334,053
Other Countries .....	No.	278	1,176	1,261
	\$	5,268	8,682	14,927
Total .....	No.	84,478	83,737	68,243
	\$	1,094,413	871,710	709,960
<hr/>				
Fisher skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	2,443	2,522	2,583
	\$	123,051	137,503	180,844
United States .....	No.	744	477	496
	\$	40,743	25,974	38,314
Other Countries .....	No.	156	222	43
	\$	7,710	11,702	2,828
Total .....	No.	3,343	3,221	3,122
	\$	171,504	175,179	221,986
<hr/>				
Fox skins, black and silver, undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	90,341	97,635	102,999
	\$	2,388,867	3,199,499	4,247,606
United States .....	No.	8,895	2,371	2,688
	\$	259,500	81,967	92,840
France .....	No.	22,400	26,115	16,796
	\$	693,361	880,381	756,467
Germany .....	No.	12,436	7,843	1,684
	\$	361,743	260,067	72,044
Other Countries .....	No.	3,722	3,578	2,264
	\$	114,992	128,992	95,069
Total .....	No.	137,794	137,542	126,431
	\$	3,818,463	4,550,906	5,264,026
<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, 1932, 1933 and 1934 - con.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1932	1933	1934
<hr/>				
Fox skins, other than black or silver, undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	75,053	91,493	85,783
	\$	1,365,190	1,226,567	1,293,176
United States .....	No.	32,271	27,117	43,424
	\$	617,215	418,931	737,065
Other Countries .....	No.	2,516	2,171	3,592
	\$	38,898	31,259	46,680
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	109,840	120,781	132,799
	\$	2,021,303	1,676,757	2,076,921
<hr/>				
Lynx skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	4,414	6,212	9,374
	\$	89,842	107,979	152,432
United States .....	No.	3,566	3,466	4,589
	\$	84,204	68,109	97,532
Other Countries .....	No.	6	66	271
	\$	230	971	5,038
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	7,986	9,744	14,234
	\$	174,276	177,059	255,002
<hr/>				
Marten skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	16,280	14,887	13,685
	\$	211,919	192,337	171,534
United States .....	No.	11,347	6,999	8,002
	\$	158,146	88,652	119,639
Other Countries .....	No.	31	177	265
	\$	657	1,879	3,829
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	27,658	22,063	21,952
	\$	370,722	282,868	295,002
<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, 1932, 1933 and 1934 - con.

Articles and Countries to which exported		1932	1933	1934
<hr/>				
Mink skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	71,237	74,335	89,995
	\$	431,287	445,886	705,753
United States	No.	86,254	106,185	120,339
	\$	705,872	860,446	1,409,944
Other Countries	No.	1,037	1,533	2,759
	\$	7,669	7,715	28,424
<hr/>				
Total	No.	158,528	182,053	213,093
	\$	1,144,828	1,314,047	2,144,121
<hr/>				
Muskrat skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	1,243,768	1,562,432	1,333,868
	\$	723,912	772,158	822,063
United States	No.	530,386	294,223	438,025
	\$	393,556	201,489	393,068
Other Countries	No.	27,156	26,962	25,790
	\$	18,687	13,542	20,202
<hr/>				
Total	No.	1,801,310	1,883,617	1,797,683
	\$	1,136,155	987,189	1,235,333
<hr/>				
Seal skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom	No.	2,460	5,171	3,617
	\$	8,956	8,835	9,368
United States	No.	2,624	6,478	5,635
	\$	2,636	6,580	4,455
Other Countries	No.	92	129	2,085
	\$	106	78	1,798
<hr/>				
Total	No.	5,186	11,778	11,337
	\$	11,698	15,493	15,621
<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, 1932, 1933 and 1934 - concluded

Articles and Countries to which exported		1932	1933	1934
<hr/>				
Wolf skins, undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	9,991	13,670	12,539
	\$	73,589	93,824	99,740
United States .....	No.	28,428	12,684	10,688
	\$	235,755	89,023	90,165
Other Countries .....	No.	-	13	110
	\$	-	90	1,009
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	38,419	26,367	23,337
	\$	309,344	182,937	190,914
<hr/>				
Fur skins, n.o.p. undressed -				
United Kingdom .....	\$	502,522	482,093	679,989
United States .....	\$	719,395	436,225	838,930
Other Countries .....	\$	20,463	27,589	17,016
<hr/>				
Total .....	\$	1,242,380	945,907	1,535,935
<hr/>				
Total value of raw furs exported -				
United Kingdom .....	\$	6,316,529	7,122,874	8,723,485
United States .....	\$	3,908,773	2,684,231	4,156,005
Other Countries .....	\$	1,269,784	1,372,947	1,065,331
<hr/>				
Total .....	\$	11,495,086	11,180,052	13,944,821
<hr/>				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

7. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs Imported for Consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Articles and Countries from which imported		1932	1933	1934
<hr/>				
Fur skins, undressed, the produce of marine animals -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	1	-
	\$	-	301	-
United States .....	No.	-	102	41
	\$	1,505	1,354	497
Other Countries .....	No.	-	158	137
	\$	1,018	507	428
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	261	178
	\$	2,523	2,162	925
<hr/>				
Fur skins, undressed, Fox -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	851	1,562
	\$	14,617	6,552	60,002
United States .....	No.	-	31,534	30,839
	\$	150,941	190,839	190,756
Newfoundland .....	No.	-	995	1,266
	\$	12,428	15,422	18,915
Other Countries .....	No.	-	2,571	1,139
	\$	6,518	5,262	6,150
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	35,951	34,806
	\$	184,504	218,075	275,823
<hr/>				
Fur skins, undressed, Kolinsky -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	8,362	3,050
	\$	5,510	17,058	5,414
United States .....	No.	-	59,320	21,323
	\$	75,692	86,030	39,234
China .....	No.	-	4,288	5,567
	\$	1,213	6,067	11,220
Other Countries .....	No.	-	600	1,500
	\$	1,733	1,125	3,278
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	72,570	31,440
	\$	84,148	110,280	59,146
<hr/>				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

7. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs Imported for Consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1932, 1933 and 1934 - con.

Articles and Countries from which imported		1932	1933	1934
<hr/>				
Fur skins, undressed, Mink -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	7,125	384
	\$	6,783	3,763	2,103
United States .....	No.	-	30,729	40,441
	\$	80,992	78,824	217,884
Other Countries .....	No.	-	2,014	4,852
	\$	21,802	13,280	18,811
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	39,868	45,677
	\$	109,577	95,867	238,798
<hr/>				
Fur skins, undressed, Muskrat -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	-	2,765
	\$	1,205	-	2,394
United States .....	No.	-	1,073,882	1,115,044
	\$	580,733	512,208	1,002,624
Other Countries .....	No.	-	16,458	17,207
	\$	12,604	6,043	7,632
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	1,090,340	1,135,016
	\$	594,542	518,251	1,012,650
<hr/>				
Fur skins, undressed, Persian Lamb -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	16,770	45,371
	\$	143,032	48,901	173,545
United States .....	No.	-	79,059	58,052
	\$	132,842	91,348	127,816
China .....	No.	-	516	400
	\$	-	1,551	1,400
Germany .....	No.	-	2,908	1,545
	\$	7,193	13,368	10,977
Other Countries .....	No.	-	-	1,522
	\$	-	-	5,855
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	99,253	106,890
	\$	283,067	155,168	319,593
<hr/>				



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW FURS

7. Statement showing the Numbers and Values of Raw Furs Imported for Consumption into Canada during the twelve months ending June 30, 1932, 1933 and 1934 -concluded.

Articles and Countries from which imported		1932	1933	1934
<hr/>				
Fur skins, undressed, rabbit -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	10,000	20,050
	\$	2,339	1,323	3,442
United States .....	No.	-	746,652	488,572
	\$	163,773	171,283	125,438
Belgium .....	No.	-	70,212	106,569
	\$	1,176	16,078	37,900
France .....	No.	-	331,965	560,027
	\$	36,853	51,116	99,213
Other Countries .....	No.	-	11,700	64,764
	\$	11,480	891	14,833
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	1,170,529	1,239,982
	\$	215,621	240,691	280,826
<hr/>				
Fur skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner, n.o.p. -				
United Kingdom .....	No.	-	160,923	422,254
	\$	116,867	124,864	293,827
United States .....	No.	-	1,723,622	1,114,661
	\$	1,003,713	946,192	1,138,621
Germany .....	No.	-	29,798	24,088
	\$	46,620	19,482	24,240
Other Countries .....	No.	-	119,394	249,235
	\$	67,985	51,138	150,643
<hr/>				
Total .....	No.	-	2,033,737	1,810,238
	\$	1,235,185	1,141,676	1,607,331
<hr/>				
Fur Tails in the raw state -				
United Kingdom .....	\$	-	-	-
United States .....	\$	118	-	-
Other Countries .....	\$	-	-	-
<hr/>				
Total .....	\$	118	-	-
<hr/>				
Total value of raw furs imported -				
United Kingdom .....	\$	290,353	202,762	540,727
United States .....	\$	2,190,309	2,078,078	2,842,870
Other Countries .....	\$	228,623	201,330	411,495
<hr/>				
Total .....	\$	2,709,285	2,482,170	3,795,092
<hr/>				

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010780095