

5.—Values of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1926-34.

Kind of Animal.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox.....	1,174,700	2,067,170	2,278,611	2,195,253	2,921,885	2,835,470	2,821,593	3,441,020	3,690,431
Patch or cross fox	34,177	49,125	54,307	43,122	75,676	84,993	93,018	95,522	84,503
Red fox.....	13,055	21,257	21,774	18,585	21,549	20,445	21,924	23,652	17,788
Blue fox.....	60	8,053	13,516	19,144	25,318	12,758	9,032	9,325	12,250
White fox.....	-	-	-	-	25	792	135	65	50
Mink.....	2,044	4,546	8,916	12,471	34,538	99,033	87,604	127,241 ¹	145,680
Raccoon.....	295	1,193	1,502	3,027	2,618	4,445	5,096	4,738 ¹	5,248
Skunk.....	252	30	23	48	11	4	10	-	-
Marten.....	-	173	30	-	100	79	313	262	175
Fisher.....	85	60	112	320	405	145	1,120	1,576	963
Coyote.....	60	60	-	340	691	718	395	610	530
Badger.....	-	-	28	1,646	3,925	3,101	1,398	629	408
Lynx.....	-	-	45	-	100	-	-	66	-
Fitch.....	-	-	-	-	-	341	568	2,616	3,184
Weasel.....	-	-	-	-	7	-	34	30	23
Siberian hare....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinchilla rabbit	178	1,701	526	806	45	65	8	-	-
Rabbit, n.e.s....	28	182	246	263	22	-	-	29	-
Karakul sheep...	-	800	-	-	-	-	246	139	638
Muskrat.....	896	8,564	9,365	9,335	9,205	8,945	3,723	4,710	4,034
Beaver.....	215	100	25	550	150	126	410	213	105
Totals.....	1,226,852	2,163,014	2,389,026	2,304,910	3,096,270	3,071,460	3,046,627	3,712,443	3,966,010

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1934-35 Year Book.

Section 3.—Statistics of Total Production and Trade in Furs.

Fur Production Statistics.*—Statistics of the number and value of raw furs and skins taken were collected at the Decennial Census of 1881 and thereafter till 1911, the figures showing a value of \$987,555 taken in 1880, \$768,983 in 1890, \$899,645 in 1900 and \$1,927,550 in 1910. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, but arrangements were subsequently made with the provinces whereby the provincial game departments undertook to supply annually to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics statements of the numbers and values of pelts taken in the respective provinces, the information being based on royalties, export taxes, etc. These returns include furs produced on fur farms as well as those taken by trappers from the wild-life resources of the Dominion. The figures of pelts produced and their values are given in Table 6 for the years since annual statistics were instituted. The high value shown for 1920 is due to the inflated prices at that time. The value for the latest year ended June 30, 1934, represents a good recovery and is higher than for any year since 1929. The great increase in the number of pelts is chiefly due to an increase of over a million in squirrel, coming principally from Alberta.

Canadian consumption of furs is increasing with the growth of population and wealth. An important industry has developed in the dressing and dyeing of furs. Imported furs, chiefly of types not produced in Canada, as well as domestic furs, are treated in these plants. In 1933 the number of fur skins treated 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.

As a result of increased Canadian consumption and the disorganization of older European markets at the close of the Great War, fur auctions were instituted in Canada. The first Canadian fur auction was held in Montreal in 1920, when

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