

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 \$5,062,212. Sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. These sales are attended by foreign as well as Canadian fur buyers.

**6.—Summary of the Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1920-34.**

Year ended June 30—	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.	Year ended June 30—	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.
	No.	\$		No.	\$
1920.....	3,600,004	21,387,005 <sup>1</sup>	1928.....	3,601,153	18,758,177
1921.....	2,936,407	10,151,594	1929.....	5,150,328	18,745,473
1922.....	4,366,790	17,438,867	1930.....	3,798,444	12,158,376
1923.....	4,963,996	16,761,567	1931.....	4,060,356	11,803,217
1924.....	4,207,593	15,643,817	1932.....	4,449,289	10,189,481
1925.....	3,820,326	15,441,564	1933.....	4,503,558	10,305,154
1926.....	3,686,148	15,072,244	1934.....	6,076,197	12,349,328
1927.....	4,289,233	18,864,126			

<sup>1</sup> Fur prices in this year were abnormally high. Any comparison of this figure with those of later years should take this into account.

Among the provinces, Ontario occupies first place in value of raw fur production, its output in 1933-34 being valued at \$2,230,030. The relation of the value of raw fur production in each province to the total for Canada in 1933-34 is shown by the following percentages: Ontario, 18.1; Alberta, 12.4; Northwest Territories, 12.3; Quebec, 12.0; Saskatchewan, 11.6; Manitoba, 10.7; British Columbia, 7.8; New Brunswick, 5.3; Nova Scotia, 4.4; Prince Edward Island, 4.4; and Yukon, 1.0. Details by provinces of the numbers of pelts produced in the two latest years are given in Table 7.

**7.—Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1933 and 1934.**

Province or Territory.	Numbers of Pelts.		Values of Pelts.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
			\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	17,852	14,452	466,244	540,355
Nova Scotia.....	40,492	43,429	477,742	550,699
New Brunswick.....	69,763	59,581	593,748	661,094
Quebec.....	312,077	307,819	1,558,458	1,479,811
Ontario.....	910,384	805,630	2,167,407	2,230,030
Manitoba.....	555,424	599,550	856,289	1,323,522
Saskatchewan.....	879,552	1,541,339	1,201,038	1,430,834
Alberta.....	1,215,052	2,270,491	1,074,917	1,533,799
British Columbia.....	181,361	160,438	668,030	961,108
Northwest Territories.....	269,319	229,665	1,095,226	1,515,077
Yukon.....	52,282	43,803	146,055	122,999
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>4,503,558</b>	<b>6,076,197</b>	<b>10,305,154</b>	<b>12,349,328</b>

In order of value, silver fox is far ahead of any one of the other kinds, with a total in the season 1933-34 of \$3,711,390. Next in importance is the muskrat, with a total value of \$1,863,322, and following closely is mink, with \$1,822,774. White fox valued at \$1,098,421 is the only other kind which came to the million-dollar mark. Beaver occupied in the season under review only seventh place, the value of output amounting to \$476,391. Otter, mentioned prominently along with beaver