

States, \$6,015,782. 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. At the sales held in Montreal during the year 1936 the pelts sold numbered 868,164, while the value amounted to \$5,397,042. Fur auction sales are held also at Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver. An important industry in Canada is the manufacture of fur goods, such as coats, capes, scarves, muffs, etc. In 1935 the number of plants so engaged was 309, and the total value of output \$12,518,670. Then there is the fur-dressing and -dyeing industry whose 13 plants in 1935 treated fur skins to the number of 5,738,920. The chief kinds of furs, with regard to number treated, were rabbit (2,736,041) and muskrat (1,131,496).

**6.—Summary of the Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, years ended June 30, 1920-36.**

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>	1929.....	5,150,328	18,745,473
1921.....	2,936,407	10,151,594	1930.....	3,798,444	12,158,376
1922.....	4,366,790	17,438,867	1931.....	4,060,356	11,803,217
1923.....	4,963,996	16,761,567	1932.....	4,449,289	10,189,481
1924.....	4,207,593	15,643,817	1933.....	4,503,558	10,305,154
1925.....	3,820,326	15,441,564	1934.....	6,076,197	12,349,328
1926.....	3,686,148	15,072,244	1935.....	4,926,413	12,843,341
1927.....	4,289,233	18,864,126	1936.....	4,596,713	15,464,883
1928.....	3,601,153	18,758,177			

<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 1935-36 being valued at \$2,649,647. The relation of the value of raw fur production in each province to the total for Canada in 1935-36 is shown by the following percentages: Ontario 17.1; Quebec 16.0; Prince Edward Island, 13.7; Alberta, 11.0; Manitoba, 8.3; British Columbia, 7.8; Northwest Territories, 7.7; Saskatchewan, 7.4; New Brunswick, 4.8; Nova Scotia, 4.4; and Yukon, 1.8. 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, by Provinces, years ended June 30, 1935 and 1936.**

Province or Territory.	Numbers of Pelts.		Values of Pelts.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
			\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	19,828 <sup>1</sup>	64,581 <sup>1</sup>	653,238 <sup>1</sup>	2,119,706 <sup>1</sup>
Nova Scotia.....	66,828	78,200	650,836	676,379
New Brunswick.....	55,184	53,802	765,169	740,789
Quebec.....	299,279	295,606	1,915,009	2,470,998
Ontario.....	686,342	599,710	2,218,514	2,649,647
Manitoba.....	490,295	379,191	1,185,205	1,291,854
Saskatchewan.....	1,004,122	1,401,809	1,263,056	1,152,373
Alberta.....	1,850,461	1,274,919	1,474,528	1,696,383
British Columbia.....	200,351	194,596	809,168	1,201,523
Northwest Territories.....	212,414	211,551	1,678,544	1,188,285
Yukon.....	41,309	42,768	230,074	276,946
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>4,926,413</b>	<b>4,596,713</b>	<b>12,843,341</b>	<b>15,464,883</b>

<sup>1</sup> The large increase in Prince Edward Island in both the number and value of pelts produced from the year 1934-35 to 1935-36 is mainly due to a change of method explained on p. 315.