

4.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada with Percentages Sold from Fur Farms, Years Ended June 30, 1921-39

Year	Pelts		P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms	Year	Pelts		P.C. of Value Sold from Fur Farms
	Number	Value			Number	Value	
		\$				\$	
1921.....	2,936,407	10,151,594	3	1931.....	4,060,356	11,803,217	26
1922.....	4,366,790	17,438,867	4	1932.....	4,449,289	10,189,481	30
1923.....	4,963,996	16,761,567	4	1933.....	4,503,558	10,305,154	30
1924.....	4,207,593	15,643,817	6	1934.....	6,076,197	12,349,328	30
1925.....	3,820,326	15,441,564	4	1935.....	4,926,413	12,843,341	31
1926.....	3,686,148	15,072,244	5	1936.....	4,596,713	15,464,883	40
1927.....	4,289,233	18,864,126	6	1937.....	6,237,640	17,526,365	40
1928.....	3,601,153	18,758,177	11	1938.....	4,745,927	13,196,354	43
1929.....	5,150,328	18,745,473	13	1939.....	6,492,222	14,286,937	40
1930.....	3,798,444	12,158,376	19				

The leading provinces with respect to value of raw-fur production are Ontario and Quebec. The relation that the value for each province bore to the total for Canada in the year ended June 30, 1939, was: Ontario 17.8 p.c.; Quebec 15.6 p.c.; New Brunswick 9.5 p.c.; Alberta 9.4 p.c.; Prince Edward Island 9.1 p.c.; Northwest Territories 8.9 p.c.; Manitoba 8.9 p.c.; British Columbia 7.8 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 6.9 p.c.; Nova Scotia 4.2 p.c.; and Yukon Territory 1.9 p.c.

5.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended June 30, 1938 and 1939

Province or Territory	Pelts		Values	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	76,039	74,748	1,704,046	1,299,331
Nova Scotia.....	107,871	150,865	733,816	601,752
New Brunswick.....	87,312	94,790	1,252,465	1,361,168
Quebec.....	293,385	417,632	2,107,765	2,230,280
Ontario.....	737,379	1,038,446	1,978,113	2,538,658
Manitoba.....	470,450	475,406	989,975	1,267,664
Saskatchewan.....	738,230	1,122,882	852,147	983,447
Alberta.....	1,476,696	2,273,826	1,156,011	1,345,131
British Columbia.....	167,531	251,258	814,532	1,116,968
Northwest Territories.....	523,379	514,894	1,311,627	1,274,817
Yukon.....	67,655	77,475	295,857	267,721
Canada.....	4,745,927	6,492,222	13,196,354	14,286,937

By kinds of pelts, silver fox, almost entirely a product of the fur farms, claims first place in order of value, and is followed by mink and muskrat, respectively. The number of silver-fox pelts produced was greater than in any previous season, but the average price was the lowest in the history of the industry, and the total value dropped to a figure below that of the preceding season. In 1939, mink (production has mounted rapidly during the past few years as a result of progress in mink farming) showed an increase in number compared with the preceding year of 80,619 and an increase in value of \$703,187. It is estimated that 40 p.c. of the number and 50 p.c. of the value of mink pelts represent sales from fur farms. Among the other principal furs, muskrat, beaver and ermine increased in both number and value, while white fox increased in number only, and marten decreased in both number and value. Muskrat and squirrel accounted for the greater part of the increase in the number of pelts taken in 1939 over 1938.