

4.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada with Percentages Sold from Fur Farms, Years Ended June 30, 1921-40

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	15,464,833	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	1940.....	9,620,695	16,668,348	31

The leading provinces with respect to value of raw-fur production are Ontario and Alberta, the latter province having, for the first time, replaced Quebec in second place, owing to increased production of muskrat, mink and squirrel pelts. The relation that the value for each province bore to the total for Canada in the year ended June 30, 1940, was: Ontario, 19.4; Alberta, 15.1; Quebec, 14.0; Manitoba, 11.3; Saskatchewan, 9.5; British Columbia, 7.4; the Northwest Territories, 7.4; New Brunswick, 6.6; Prince Edward Island, 4.9; Nova Scotia, 2.7; and Yukon Territory, 1.7.

5.—Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Produced in Canada, by Provinces, Years Ended June 30, 1939 and 1940

Province or Territory	Pelts		Values	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	74,748	54,797	1,299,331	811,009
Nova Scotia.....	150,865	103,298	601,752	457,281
New Brunswick.....	94,790	103,404	1,361,168	1,099,889
Quebec.....	417,632	475,425	2,230,280	2,334,392
Ontario.....	1,038,446	1,106,272	2,538,658	3,229,446
Manitoba.....	475,406	780,108	1,267,664	1,876,649
Saskatchewan.....	1,122,882	1,667,716	983,447	1,579,599
Alberta.....	2,273,826	3,977,118	1,345,131	2,514,877
British Columbia.....	251,258	741,531	1,116,968	1,242,385
Northwest Territories.....	514,894	530,409	1,274,817	1,234,529
Yukon.....	77,475	80,617	267,721	288,292
Canada.....	6,492,222	9,620,695	14,286,937	16,668,348

The number of silver-fox pelts taken in 1940 was less than in the 1939 season, and the average price was the lowest ever recorded for this fur, but the total value was still greater than that of any other kind. Muskrat, which occupies second place, showed an increased production of nearly a million pelts and the average price advanced from 88 cents in 1938-39 to \$1.18 in 1939-40. Mink pelts increased in number and total value, but the average price declined from \$9.95 to \$8.89. In each of the past three seasons beaver (fourth in 1939-40) has increased in number, in total value, and in average price per pelt. The pelt of the Canadian squirrel (chiefly from Alberta and Saskatchewan) seems to be growing in popularity, as evidenced by the steady increase in number and in average price. In 1939-40 a total of over four million squirrel pelts was recorded and the average price per pelt was 19 cents. Marten