

FOX.

Eastern Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador.....	9 00
Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ontario, Canada.....	8 00
Northern New York, Northern Michigan, Connecticut.....	7 00
Northern Pennsylvania, Central New York, Central Michigan.....	6 00
Central Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, West Virginia, New York.....	5 00
Central Ohio, Northern Indiana, Illinois.....	4 75
Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Southern Ohio, Northern Kentucky.....	4 50
Southern and Southwestern States.....	4 25

With respect to the mink you will notice that for the same grade Canada gets nearly three times as much as they do in the Southern states. We have the right kind of climate, and in order to get the proper temperature the Southerners have to go to the mountain-tops. Even there the percentage of humidity is too low for excellent fur production. The prices for Canadian fox skins was just twice the price paid for skins produced in the Southern and Southwestern States. These figures, I maintain, show that Canada has a natural monopoly for the fur raising industry.

I would like to show you a map prepared by the United States Biological Survey, which shows the territory suitable for farming the fox. Here we have the Canadian zone lying this way (indicating the map). You will see that the Canadian zone is very favourable for fox farming. That zone runs down on the Appalachian chain into New York, and even into the Southern States, and across the country westward through Northern Michigan, leaving out part of Ontario and part of Quebec. That is a large area. Then the line runs up to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and we find down in New Mexico and Colorado favourable territory for fox farming by simply going up the mountains.

By the Chairman:

Q. The breeder must have a time catching the foxes?

A. It is an easy matter to catch foxes.

Q. In the woods?

A. In the woods they must be trapped or shot. This, (throwing view on screen) is a fox ranch near Charlottetown, P.E.I. The owner of the ranch is seen in the picture, and Mr. Generosoff, the Russian investigator, is standing beside him. The fence is constructed of two inch meshed wire of English manufacture.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. How high is the fence?

A. Ten feet high, with two feet overhanging to prevent foxes from climbing out. This fence is sufficiently high to prevent snowbanks from forming and permitting foxes to go out over it. To prevent burrowing under the fence, it is set down into the ground about three feet.

Q. What do you feed them on?

A. On most anything, but as a rule they get horse meat and the cheaper grades of meat and heads for the fleshy part of their food. The animals are fed meat, bread, milk, cornmeal, vegetables, grass, &c.

By Mr. Thornton:

Q. What is the pelt of a black fox worth?

A. That pelt, (indicating picture on screen), is worth from \$1,300 to \$3,000, as values are at present.

By Mr. McLean (Queens, P.E.I.):

Q. What kind of a pen is used for mink?

A. In this picture the pen is four feet by ten feet. There are several methods of breeding mink. Usually only one mink is kept in a pen. Every pair of mink produced will realize from \$50 to \$80 for breeding stock.