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Q. I think it would be well if this committee would suggest to the Provincial authorities that the Ontario Law be so amended as to permit breeders, under license, to have certain wild animals in their possession for breeding purposes during the close season. I have suggested that myself to some members of the Legislature.

A. I understand that any man who wishes to keep fur bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes can get permission to do so upon writing to the department.

Q. I do not think that rule prevails in Ontario.

A. Perhaps not. If that rule does not prevail, the Ontario Government will perhaps look into the matter before long. Their attention has been drawn to the necessity of such a regulation by the Commission of Conservation.

By Mr. Wright:

Q. There are several fox farms in Ontario?

A. There are fourteen fox farms in that province.

By Mr. Thornton:

Q. Are they breeding to any great extent in Ontario?

A. Mr. Burrowman, of Wyoming, is the largest fox farmer in Ontario. Mr. Beetz, of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and Mr. Burrowman, of Ontario, both started this enterprise without knowing that outsiders were at it to any extent, and each has made a great success of fur farming. Mr. Beetz started his farm about 1900, and Mr. Burrowman had foxes in captivity for over twenty years, but did not succeed in making them breed until the year 1904. He has been successful ever since.

I realize that you want to ask questions on this topic, and I have specially provided for that by bringing with me a set of slides. I do not want to enter into explanations at great length concerning these slides because they explain themselves. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will display the slides and answer any questions that may be put with respect to them.

There is one point that I did not perhaps, emphasize sufficiently, and that is that Canada, together with Russia, has got a natural monopoly of fur farming. Other countries are a little more active than Canada in developing this valuable natural resource. The United States to-day has an Experimental Farm for marten in Idaho, and it has begun experiments in keeping mink at Washington. The Russian Government had Mr. Valdimir Generosoff, of the Department of Agriculture of that country, investigating the fox industry in Canada this year. He has returned to St. Petersburg, and will report to his government the result of his investigations, in a short time. It seems to me that unless Canada quickly moves in the development of this industry other countries will get ahead of her. Some other countries have enough territory to develop fur farming, although they have not so universally the climate of Canada, which produces the best quality of fur in the world. In order to prove that Canada produces more valuable fur than any other part of this continent, I submit the following prices, taken from the *Fur Trade Review*, published in New York city. The prices are for two staple furs—mink and fox—and the quotations are for January, 1913:

MINK.

Eastern Canada, Maine, Labrador, Nova Scotia.....	\$8 50
Northern New York, New England, Ontario, Michigan.....	7 50
Central New York, Northern Pennsylvania, Central Michigan.....	6 50
Central Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Orleans, Southern Michigan....	6 00
Northern Indiana, Central Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia.....	5 50
Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Northern Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland	5 00
South Carolina, North Georgia, North Louisiana, South Virginia, South Kentucky, Tennessee.....	4 50
Central Louisiana, Arkansas, Central Georgia.....	3 50
Alabama, Florida, Texas.....	3 25