

which could well form the basis of action to secure uniformity of laws in the different provinces. It is that reciprocity or co-operation among the different provinces that this resolution wishes to bring about.

MR. HOSE: How many provinces have provision for fur traders' licenses or the payment of royalties?

DR. HEWITT: I could not tell you.

MR. HOSE: The Game Conservation Board of British Columbia has recommended a fur-trader's license.

DR. HEWITT: The Northwest Game Act requires a license, too.

MR. ARSENAULT: It may be difficult at times to distinguish between the furs of wild and of domesticated animals. How is that managed in Quebec in connection with the skins of domesticated foxes, or foxes kept in captivity?

MR. BELLISLE: We do not impose a royalty, unless it is proved that the fox is bought and put in a ranch for ultimate sale. As a matter of fact, it is only on foxes raised in the ranch that we do not impose royalties.

MR. ARSENAULT: You must have some difficulty at times.

MR. BELLISLE: It does not work out too badly. As a general rule we stamp the furs, but we do not exact any royalty.

DR. BAKER: What is your royalty and how do you collect it?

MR. BELLISLE: On black fox we exact \$15 on each skin; on silver fox, \$10; on cross fox, \$1.50; on beaver, 35 cents; on otter, 75 cents; on red fox, 60 cents; on muskrat, 2 cents; on ermine, 2 cents. It varies, according to the value.

DR. BAKER: You do not pay a bounty on muskrats in this part of the country?

MR. BELLISLE: Oh, no; quite the contrary.

DR. BAKER: We pay a bounty on them.

MR. BELLISLE: We have collected quite an amount of money on skins during the last year.

The resolution was agreed to.