



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

Press Service



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PROSPECTIVE FUR FARMERS URGED TO
LEARN BUSINESS BEFORE INVESTING

Fur farming is not the "get-rich-quick" kind of business that many persons have come to believe it to be, according to the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many who inquire about fur farming have the notion that they can fence in a rugged piece of land, turn loose some fur bearers, and collect large profits with little effort, but The Survey advises prospective fur farmers with little experience to obtain employment on a fur farm where they may familiarize themselves with the principles involved before engaging in the business themselves.

In a new publication, Leaflet No. 27-L, "Recommendations to Beginners in Fur Farming," just issued by the department, recommendations to beginners in fur farming are outlined, and particular attention is called to the popular misconceptions regarding the enormous profits to be realized. The leaflet also contains general information on how to make a start in the business, on areas suitable for fur farming, where to obtain breeding stock, what it takes to make a good fur farmer, and species suitable for propagation. Foxes, fishers, martens, minks, otters, skunks, raccoons, opossums, beavers, muskrats, and rabbits are the kinds of fur-bearing animals treated.

A copy of the leaflet may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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