

The following notes detail results of these experiments with martens:

Martens, says the report, are active, hardy animals which tame readily and make engaging pets.

Wild martens feed largely on rabbits, squirrels, mice, birds, and insects, but in captivity they relish milk, bread, boiled rice, cornmeal and graham mush, table refuse, chicken heads, butchers' scraps, cooked primes, and other fruits. Large bones with fragments of meat attached are excellent for their teeth. The livers and entrails of small animals designed for martens should be removed, as these organs frequently contain parasites. Fresh water should be supplied daily. Care should be taken to give the animals only as much as will be eaten immediately, for overfeeding is as injurious as underfeeding. Females with young should always be fed once or twice a day as may be convenient.

Pens are best located where partially shaded by trees, and where the animals can occasionally enjoy a sunbath. Each individual must have a pen and a nest box to itself, though after becoming accustomed to captivity and to their quarters it is usually feasible, except while the young are with their mothers, to allow the occupants of several adjoining pens to run together at times by leaving open the connecting doors. This will permit the keeper to judge the preferences of the animals for one another, and thus aid him in mating them satisfactorily. There is always a danger, however, that some one of them will suddenly become savage and kill a comrade. In any case, each animal should be fed in its own pen. Convenience and economy require that pens be built in a series, which may be either single or double. They should each be at least