

The selection of ground may depend upon circumstances, but effort should be made to include a few trees or small shrubs. These afford shade and a feeling of seclusion and security to the animals, but should not be high enough or near enough to the fence to enable the foxes to jump from them out of the enclosure. Perfectly open ground has been used with fair success, and in other cases yards have been situated in thick woods. Neither extreme is to be desired, but many trees are better than none at all. For the sake of cleanliness, sandy soil should be selected wherever possible.

#### ENCLOSURE AND EQUIPMENT.

Enclosures for foxes are generally made with some of the many varieties of woven-wire fencing. No. 16 galvanized wire is strong enough, but not so durable as No. 14. The mesh should be not greater than 2 inches, for young foxes are able to wriggle through an opening 3 inches square. The fencing should be about 10 feet high and sunk into the ground 2 feet, while at the top, 2 feet should be allowed for an inward overhang to prevent the animals from climbing out. The sunken part may be turned in 1 foot or more, and flat stones may be laid at the edge to prevent escape by digging. Experience shows that this precaution is rather more than is necessary, for since the foxes try to escape only by digging at the edge of the wire, sufficient security is obtained by merely sinking the wire directly into the ground. The use of stones, however, is usually but little additional expense. The over-