

from his own table and to obtain much other material from his neighbors.

Summarizing all that has been said on the subject it will be found that the points most necessary of consideration to insure success are proper feeding, particular attention to the animals during breeding season, special care to prevent them from being frightened and the winning of their confidence by their keeper. A careful study of their nature is necessary, and it should always be kept in mind that foxes are wild animals and therefore require more attention than is necessary with domestic ones.

Fatal diseases are almost unknown among foxes in captivity, but undoubtedly unless well fed and constantly supplied with clean fresh water, they would become liable to such ills as neglect would encourage. Foxes as well as dogs are bothered with their common enemy, the flea, and sometimes with mange. The *pulex irritans* (the flea), is a small species of pest that annoy them and make them scratch and bite, in this way destroying their coat, which assumes an unhealthy, ragged and unkempt appearance. These propagate in the bedding, sand, in the foxes' coats, or they may get them by coming in contact with other freshly killed animals. Any mange remedy will kill the fleas. Salt is also good to scatter around the pens.

The kennels should be kept sprayed and disinfected inside and out, the pens clear of all decaying animal matter, and this will greatly overcome the difficulty. Old bones, putrified meat,