

diet, including, besides meat, such food as bread, milk, table scraps, or manufactured dog biscuits, all of which are relished. Indeed, foxes, like dogs, are almost omnivorous, and there is less danger in any particular kind of food than in too large quantities at irregular intervals. Overfeeding is a very common trouble and produces fat, sluggish animals that do not breed well. The normal weight of a healthy fox is from 6 to 9 pounds; so animals weighing more than 10 pounds are too fat. When excessively fat they may weigh as much as 16 pounds. Over fat animals are sometimes produced by keeping a number in one inclosure, making it possible for the boldest or tamest to get more than his share of food.

It is always to be remembered that foxes in confinement require as much care as other animals. But it is a strange fact that the experienced stock raiser, who knows full well what disastrous results follow when his horses or cattle get free access to the grain bin, will unhesitatingly throw a whole carcass to his foxes and let them gorge. Since this does not kill them at once, or make them visibly sick, and since they are supposed to feed in this way in the wild state, he sees nothing wrong in it, especially as it saves the trouble of daily attendance. If for no other reason, a regular daily ration is preferable to irregular feeding, because it necessitates a more constant and intimate relation between the keeper and his charge. It is a good plan, however, to give them bones with little meat on them now and then, upon which they may gnaw indefinite-