

also, as proved in a number of instances, to allow male and female to remain together throughout the year without bad results, but it is much better to keep them separate, except during the mating season. They may be paired in December or January and separated in March or April. The females should be kept in the small inclosures continuously and the young removed when weaned. The males, if regularly fed, are not quarrelsome, except in the rutting season, and therefore during the greater part of the year may be allowed to run together in the larger inclosures. The separation of the sexes is not, as many suppose, to prevent the male from viciously killing the young; for, unless suffering from hunger, he usually is a model parent, and has even been known to climb a high fence in the effort to carry food to his offspring. But the presence of the male often results in injury to the female during pregnancy, resulting in abortion; or it excites her unduly after the young are born, leading to rougher treatment than they are able to stand.

Mr. Frank F. Tuplin, of Prince Edward Island, adopts the following methods of dealing with his breeding animals:—"The male and female or females are put together as soon as possible in October, so as to get properly mated before breeding time, as it takes weeks of mating before two strange foxes will breed. It might happen otherwise, but the rule is as above stated. They romp together all winter and must be properly fed with a variety of food, such as meat, fish, etc., no potatoes, no rats, but an occasional