

fed at all. Nevertheless the fox exhibits an appetite for a certain amount of vegetable material, and is often observed to nibble grass or the leaves of trees. This indicates in all probability a real physiological need, and the deliberate provision of some leafy materials from time to time might therefore be beneficial. Possibly some kinds of desiccated vegetable could be successfully utilized. **Eggs** are capable of supplying every requirement of a growing animal, except possibly calcium, and will of course supply this also if the shell is eaten. **Milk**, in sufficient quantity, will make good any dietary deficiency whatsoever, and the more extensive use of milk, when necessary suitably modified, would perhaps solve not a few of the nutritional problems at present confronting the fox raiser. It is true that milk already occupies a place in the diet list of practically every ranch I have visited. But it may be questioned whether the amount fed is universally sufficient to make good the defects of the meat and cereals which supply the bulk of the nutriment. There exists among breeders some difference of opinion as to the best form in which to administer milk to foxes. The proper practice would probably be to use only raw whole milk. To remove the fat is to remove an important nutrient, in which the diet as a whole is already deficient, and with it the associated fat-soluble accessory; while to heat the milk is to destroy or diminish its vitamin content in general, and therefore seriously to affect its growth-promoting and protective properties.

When cow's milk is used for the feeding of very young foxes, it ought, we may assume, to be so modified as to approximate in composition the milk supplied by the vixen. Unfortunately the exact composition of the vixen's milk is not known. There is on record but one analysis, and that a very imperfect one, of a sample which may or may not have represented a fair average. So far as it goes it indicates a much higher fat and a much lower sugar content than cow's milk. This is quite in accord with what is known of the milk of small animals in general. It would therefore seem reasonable to use for the growing pup cow's milk of the highest obtainable fat content, and even to enrich this by the addition of a suitable amount of cream. But before the fox breeder can be furnished with authoritative guidance in the adaptation of cow's milk to the successive stages of the young animal's growth, it will be necessary to secure more comprehensive and