

hibitor you must give your young fowls your personal attention from the day they leave the shell until they are placed in the exhibition coops. You must always have the American *Standard of Excellence* and the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW in your pocket every day, (Sundays excepted,) and under your pillow every night, (Sunday nights excepted,) and even then you will not always win.

You should always be willing to see faults in your own birds when they have them, so that when you are fairly beaten at an exhibition you can see it, and not be ready to rush off post haste to the secretary with a protest. Let some of the old breeders stick a pin here. Some that are hit may say, Thomas had better stick a pin or two himself. Thomas is willing to do so, but not there, for I never, in fifteen years of exhibiting poultry, made but one protest. Not but that I could have done so many times and had the decisions of the judges reversed, but I always thought it best to do as I am now advising others to do, "grin and bear it," and try again at the next show.

If you wish to be a successful exhibitor you should never sell your best birds, even if you are tempted with fancy prices; but if you intend to make money as a breeder only and not as an exhibitor, then never refuse a fair price for any bird you do not need for breeding purposes, as like everything else they, in spite of the best care, often "kick the bucket."

In selling fancy poultry and eggs for hatching always do unto others as you would like them to do unto you, and, my word for it, you will make friends as well as money by doing so.

There is one thing more which all new beginners should bear in mind, that after they have raised a nice flock of pure bred chickens they must, in order to sell them to the *to the best advantage, advertise them well.* You should not let one number of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW pass without letting its readers know what you have for sale. You may think it will not pay to do so, but I *know* it will pay, and all the old breeders understand this, and ought not to need any one to put them in mind of it. Now is the time; it is far better to spend five or ten dollars in advertising in September and October than to wait until winter and feed out that amount in corn, and then have to advertise after all. There is nothing like advertising, and that early in the season. Try it.

THOMAS.

Dover, Delaware, Aug. 25th.

WE are prepared to do Letter-heads, Note-heads, Circulars, Envelopes, Cards, etc., in the very best style and at very low rates. A large stock of splendid material on hand. For prices see advertisement.

## Ferrets and Ferreting.

(CONCLUDED.)

Large unmuzzled ferrets are better than small for rabbit-hunting. They are able to kill in a very short time any rabbit that refuses to bolt; if a rabbit is determined not to bolt, nothing will move it, and the sooner it is killed and the ferret at liberty to go in search of a fresh one the better. A small ferret will go on scratching and worrying a rabbit for half an hour, and the result is the same in the end—namely, the death of the rabbit, with the difference, however, that the strong ferret took two minutes to do what was done in thirty minutes by the weaker one.

Some ferrets, especially large strong bucks, or hobs, have a habit of dragging any rabbit they catch towards the mouth of the hole. This habit should be encouraged by the ferret being given a small piece of the rabbit's inside. The ferret, next time he kills, will remember the reward, and if he has not killed too far in, endeavor again to obtain it by similar means. I have seen ferrets, rewarded in this way, not only drag the rabbit out of the hole, but endeavor to take it towards their master. This is, of course, very exceptional, but could be made more general by systematically rewarding the ferrets. Ferrets will follow like a dog if trained to do so, but of course can only be allowed to do this where strange dogs and rabbit holes are absent, the attractions of the latter being greater than those of the master. Ferrets and dogs, if properly trained, make capital companions to each other, and I have often found a dog and ferret curled up comfortably. I do not think that cats and ferrets would ever agree, the latter seeming to have the strongest aversion to the former.

Rabbits very seldom show fight to a ferret, but in ratting ferrets should on no account be muzzled, as no ferret, however good, could stand the punishment it would get if sent into a rat hole without the power of defending itself.

If ferrets are laid up they can sometimes be moved, *i. e.*, induced to come out, by putting a large unmuzzled ferret with a line attached down the hole where the lost ferret was last seen. The stronger will drive the weaker from its prey, and thus afford a better chance of picking the lost ferret up. Digging has often to be resorted to, but it is useless labor in a large burrow, unless the exact whereabouts of the missing ferret is known. By firing two charges of powder at the mouth of the hole, and then fanning the smoke down it with a hat, a current of smoke is driven far in, and the ferret, unable to bear the foul air, and attracted by the report, often puts in an appearance at the entrance of the hole. In firing powder down a hole do not place the muzzle of the gun too near the