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This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

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Rabbit in Demand in Flesh and Fur

A movement is observable in the United States to give the rabbit in an effort to compete with the high price of foodstuffs. Twenty years ago there was a tremendous boom in many parts of the continent, including Canada, to put the Belgian hare on the market. As most people are aware, the Belgian hare is a rabbit of a brownish red color, weighing ten pounds or more, bred primarily for grace of outline and richness of coloring, and, secondly, as a substitute for beef and other meats. In California the Belgian hare boom must have reminded old-timers of the boom in 1849. Everybody took to breeding Belgian hares. The climate was eminently suitable, for the hares could remain outdoors the year round. Tremendous prices were paid for breeding stock. Several hundred dollars were freely handed over for a prize buck. There were innumerable shows. Then the boom collapsed. It was found that to breed successfully required much skill and attention. This discouraged those who had rushed into the business without any particular aptitude or training for it. In those days, too, meats were cheap, and there was practically no demand for rabbit skins on the part of the Buntings.

Rabbit-skin Coats

The new rabbit boom is caused as much by the insatiable demand for cheap fur as for cheaper food. At the recent New York sales tremendous numbers of rabbit skins were sold. A few years ago, when wild animal furs were more abundant, or when the demand for them was smaller, there was no market for the rabbit skins. It is not a strong skin; it tears easily. Two years of not too careful use would make a rabbit skin coat not worth the moths that preserved it from one season to another. In those days when one bought a fur coat he, or rather she, expected it to last for the best part of a lifetime. Now, since styles have seized upon furs as they formerly seized upon silks, ladies get tired of a particular fur coat in a season or two. Durability has no greater attraction for them than piety. They want change, and if a rabbit skin coat will only look smart for a year, it will be held to have given service. Its cheapness is another advantage, for a rabbit skin coat can be bought for from \$65 to \$150.

Seal and Near Seal

Ermine and seal are no longer available except for those of great wealth, and every year finds mink and otter and beaver and other furs that once were as common as the old-fashioned buffalo robes, becoming more scarce. This has led to the advance in price and fashion of such furs as muskrat, skunk, cat and rabbit. The muskrat, when dyed and clipped, looks very much like seal and under the name of Hudson sea seals for several hundred dollars a suit.

There is also another difference visible to the naked eye. A genuine sealskin coat would last almost a lifetime or even longer if it happened to be a short and merry one; a muskrat coat will last about half as long. As observed, a rabbit skin coat may last almost as long as a rabbit that lives next door to a terrier. It is to be noted, too, as Frederic J. Haskin points out in the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, that the skin of the American rabbit is too tender for use as coats and it is only the European rabbit skin that can be thus employed.

Fortune in Tanning Skins

The tanning of rabbit skins is a brand-new American industry, and a result of the war. With the great fur-producing countries, Russia and Canada, engaged in the war, they were practically sealed as sources of supply. This suggested to a Belgian in the United States that use might be made of tanned rabbit skins as trimmings. In Belgium he had been long familiar with the process, and so he hired a barn in New Jersey, advertised for rabbit skins and set to work. In 1915 he is said to have made \$250,000. This year he is advertising for 10,000,000 hides. As pointed out, the rabbit, unlike several other domestic animals, is useful both for its pelt and as food. The flesh is delicate and nourishing, and with the prices of pork and beef at their present altitudes, there is a greater demand for rabbit flesh than can be supplied. The rabbits are extremely prolific.

As everybody knows, except Mr. Ellis Parker Butler, who wrote an American classic called "Pigs is Pigs," under the delusion obviously that it was not a rabbit but a guinea pig that held the record in this respect.

Domestic Varieties

These domestic rabbits, whether Dutch, Belgian, Siberian, Lop Ear, English or Flemish, are not to be confounded with the true English hare, even though some of them are called hares. Nor is it to be supposed that their names are derived from the countries of their origin. If the Belgian hare ever saw Belgium, there is not much chance at least that the Siberian ever saw Siberia. All these varieties and a dozen more have been bred, some of them for centuries, some for only short times, as domestic pets for show purposes. The smallest and prettiest, perhaps, is the Dutch rabbit, with its black, blue, fawn or grey body and ears, its white collar, breast and feet and the white blaze down the face. The largest is the Flemish giant, weighing twenty pounds. Then there is the French rabbit, with its snowy white, fleecy coat and the English lop ear, which cannot jump high enough to get its ears off the ground. Mosty boys, we suppose, have kept one or another when they kept pigeons. But it is not to be expected that the boys will aid in the effort to popularize rabbit flesh and rabbit skins, the boy's idea being that all rabbits ought to die, if at all, through hardening of the arteries, and be buried with pomp and affection in a flower bed.

The great majority of the national flags are tricolors, but a few, like Japan and Switzerland, are content with two colors.

A Lesson in Economics

There is a lesson for all Canadian investors in the New York Exchange situation. As a result of the high premium on American currency, American exports have been falling off at an alarming rate. The remedy that has been suggested, and the only one, is the establishment of a system of credits to European countries which will enable the customers of the United States abroad to purchase the commodities for which at present they cannot pay cash.

In other words American business men want measures renewed similar to those whereby Canada secured and hopes to maintain her markets abroad. The situation in the United States is the clearest possible proof of the necessity of extending credits to Trans-Atlantic countries if export trade is to be maintained. Canada has been enabled to extend such credits in the past two years by the success of her Victory Loans, which provided the cash to pay for wheat, bacon and other products, that the Government charged up against Canada's customers. If the process is to be continued it must be by the assistance of the 1919 Loan. It is a business proposition. Every bond the Canadian farmer buys helps his own business.

Table with columns for years (1909, 1910, 1914, 1915) and horse types (Trotters, Pacers) with corresponding counts.

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The above figures show a rapid reduction in the number of available trotters and pacers during the past three years. What 1919 will show is still a matter of conjecture, as while there has been considerable racing this year there was a constant complaint of a shortage of horses at the smaller meetings.

The winrace list shows that by cancelling the marks made prior to 1917, over eleven thousand horses would be released for the slow classes. If but one half of them were trained and raced in 1920 under the new classification they will relieve the shortage until the breeders can catch up with the demand as the present prices cannot fail to give an impetus to breeding. These horses would prove a cash to strengthen the sweeps which a few horses have been making annually in the early closing events.

At present it is just a question of paying the price for a highly tried one and ake the balance of the owners trail along in the dust while the associations at the tall end of the circuit and their patrons get a series of processors for their money. With the come back rule in force it would require a superhorse to duplicate the showing of Peter Scott, Baden, R. T. C. The Harvester, or that splendid pair Mignola and McGregor the Great with which Cox rode in front so cheerfully this year.

As it will require five or six years for the foals that will be bred next year to appear on the turf in events other than the colt stakes, the horses which made winraces prior to 1917 are available. If this is not done, the field will become smaller and smaller until the fair associations which give seventy-five per cent of the light harness meetings will be forced to substitute some other kind of entertainment for their patrons, while the racing associations located outside of the beltless belt will be compelled to invent some other method to determine the value of the tickets which are now being distributed so profitably by the iron men on race day to say nothing of the fields and favorite player and fading bookmaker.

WHERE SERVANTS ARE PLENTIFUL

A boy, writing to his father from an aviation camp, quotes the following statistics. He happens to be the mess serkante of the unit: Kitchen range, 500 x 3,000 feet fed by twenty-seven firemen. Four hundred cooks on duty at all times. One thousand mechanical stokers attended by 1,000 K. P.'s. Two hundred washing machines to wash "spuds." Twenty-seven pile drivers to mash them. Fourteen steam shovels to shovel eggshells from kitchen door. Twenty-two Liberty motors to run coffee mills. Eleven furnaces to burn paper dishes after each meal. Nineteen concrete mixers to mix hot cakes. Forty-six men, with bacon rinds attached to their feet, skate over grids to keep them greased. Soup is made in an artificial lake, and thirty-four dump trains haul ingredients. Cooks have steel boats, wear asbestos suits, and every few minutes row to centre of lake and drop depth bombs to stir the soup. Sixty-seven fire engines pump soup to tables. Eleven high-power hand saws cut bread. An endless perforated conveyer belt is used to pepper and salt the food. Twenty street sprinklers place syrup on hot cakes. Coffe is made in a six-hundred-gallon tank, and it is pumped to the tables through pipes. There are six-inch pipes from twent of the largest dairies in America to supply milk. Radio telephones are used to send orders to cooks. Mess sergeants uses motor cycle in kitchen and mess hall. All cooks wear gas masks and motor trucks are used to carry silverware. The writer of the above epistle concludes his letter to his dad by saying "Can you wonder, dear father, why I do not wish to get out of the army?" —Youth's Companion.

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TO HIM WHO WAITS A wise old hen to her chick one day Said: "Now it's time to scratch; You never know, my child, if you work. "What big, fat worms you'll catch." "Not me," said chick, as he stretched His neck And held his head up high; "I'll just wait here and I'll catch a worm. As he comes crawling by." But o: he did not stop; Because you see that the worm was in (That other cockrel's drop,



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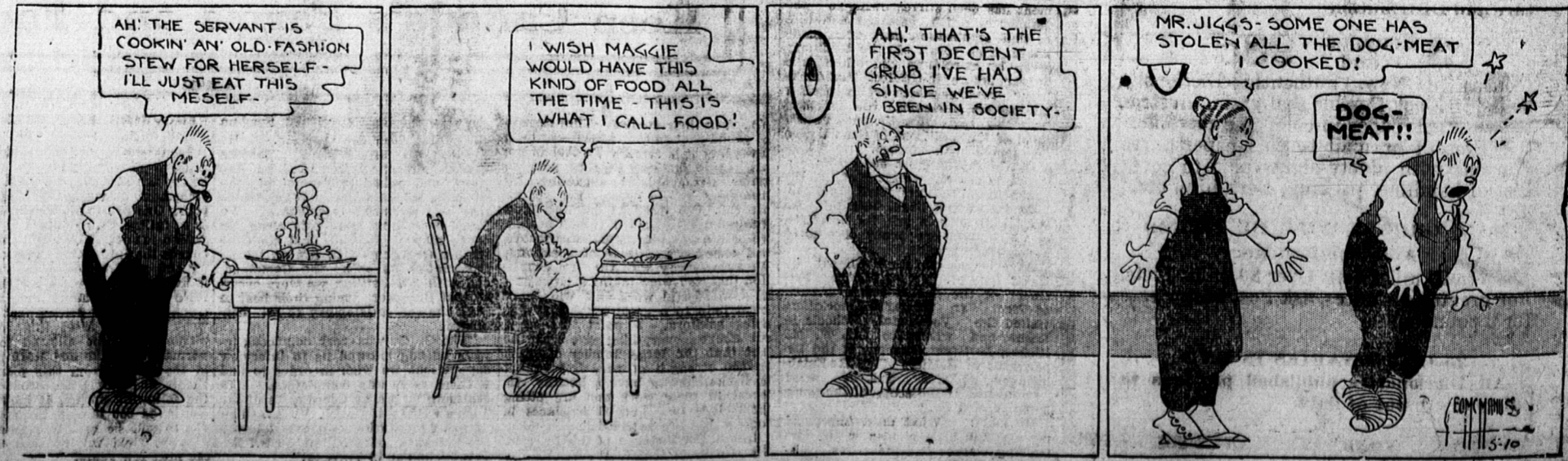
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BRINGING UP FATHER



AH! THE SERVANT IS COOKIN' AN' OLD-FASHION STEW FOR HERSELF - I'LL JUST EAT THIS MESELF.

I WISH MAGGIE WOULD HAVE THIS KIND OF FOOD ALL THE TIME - THIS IS WHAT I CALL FOOD!

AH! THAT'S THE FIRST DECENT GRUB I'VE HAD SINCE WE'VE BEEN IN SOCIETY.

MR. JIGGS - SOME ONE HAS STOLEN ALL THE DOG-MEAT I COOKED!

DOG-MEAT!!