

Gentle, prolific, developing quickly, furnishing excellent meat, and catering to a variety of industries, the rabbit is moreover the flesh producer that can be most economically fed in cities and especially in country places. Then again, the initial outlay of rabbit raising is a mere trifle. A pair of breeders costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 and their installation is not expensive.

We refer our readers to the chapters headed "Food" and "Housing."

DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL RAISING

Rabbit raising procures a threefold source of income :

A) Its flesh, which is much appreciated in large centres, is the industrious breeder's best investment. Canadians seem to take to it and several butchers find that it sells well.

B). Its skin is especially used in making fur garments, such as ladies mantles and muffs, automobile robes, glove lining, etc. It produces very fine boot and glove leather, and also a good imitation of seal skins and other furs which have become too rare.

C). Its hair enters into the manufacture of light felt hats, also of cloth goods, hosiery and other articles of a delicate, soft and warm texture.

CHOICE OF BREEDS

This is a stumbling-block for most beginners. To begin without a definite object in view, purchasing rabbits for flesh, fur or hair production indiscriminately in order to start breeding, is to lose both time and money. Hence, we shall set down the principal breeds according to the nature of their produce.

For the market.—The Flanders Giant. Average weight, 10 to 15 lbs; colour, hare colour or grey; flesh, middling; fur, lacking in density.

The French Norman. Average weight, 6 to 7 lbs; colour, grey; flesh, delicate; hair, close and silky.

The Belgian Hare and the Ram are better suited for amateurs.

For the fur.—The Canadian: Average weight, 5 to 6 lbs; colour, white, black or silvery; flesh, of good quality fur, very close, much appreciated by