

But I am off the subject I started to write about. No breeder can secure too good a ram for his flock, if the flock is worth having and whether he be a large or small breeder. "If two or three small breeders would join together and buy a real good ram it would be better than using a common one. (1) Having then secured a good a ram as can be procured, the breeder's particular attention should be turned towards his ewes and the pasture for them.

I will give our plan and if any person has a better one, please send it to "The Farming World" that we may all be benefited. I choose after haying the best timothy sod we have and keep it for our ewes at mating time. Then one week or ten days before we turn the ram with the ewes we turn the ewes into the pasture and begin to feed a few oats morning and evening. We generally have two fields and every three or four days change them from one to the other, giving salt and water at will. This year the pasture being good we feed 30 lbs. oats to 70 ewes morning and evening. Put the rams in over night, giving them what oats and a little bran they will eat up clean. If the pasture should be poor I would feed more oats: After the season is over we give the ewes as large a run as possible, feeding a few oats once a day.

Perhaps I have written enough for this time. If this finds a place in the columns of "The Farming World" instead of a place in the waste paper basket, I may give our methods of caring for ewes and lambs at and after lambing time at a future date.

J. H. JULL.

Mt. Vernon, Ont., Oct. 30, 1900.

#### **QUEER USES OF INDIAN CORN.**

At the Paris Exposition there is a little showcase wherein are displayed the more important Indian corn products of this country. This made an amazing display, including the following articles: Cornmeal, hominy, hulled corn, cream of maize,

granulated cornmeal, canned green corn, canned hulled corn, maizena, samp, degerminated samp, cream meal, self-raising pancake flour, quick malt, brewers' grits, husks for mattresses, cellulose for packing the coffer-dams of battleships, paper stock prepared from cornstalk, degerminated brewers' meal, Bourbon whisky, alcohol, bolted cornmeal, hulled cornmeal, feed of ground blades, stalks and cobs, varnish, cob pipes, corn lager beer, table sirup, popcorn, table grits, British gum, salves, laundry starch, table starch, frumentum, flaked hominy, gum paste, corn oil, vulcanized corn oil, oil cake, grape sugar, gluten feed, glucose, confectioners' crystal glucose and confectioners' paste.

Corn oil, vulcanized, forms the basis of a substitute for rubber. This substitute, compounded with 60 per cent commercial rubber, is used in rubber boots, linoleum, wheel tires, blankets and other articles. Crude corn oil has been used in the manufacture of toilet soap. Rectified, it is as clear as alcohol, and is the base of a substitute for olive oil. Cornstalk pith is of value in making paper, varnish, films, imitation silks and gun cotton and other explosives.

"New York World."

"What means this talk about giving up farms in consequence of the scarcity of labour?" writes a Correspondent. "Such a statement certainly does not apply to South Lincolnshire. I could take you to half-a-dozen large farmers who are requiring farms for their sons or sons-in-law, but who find the greatest difficulty in procuring them. If a farm is to let anywhere within a dozen miles of Spalding, there are usually a dozen, and frequently a score, competitors for the same. Equally anxious are some local agriculturists to purchase farms, and a desirable holding, anywhere between an acre and three hundred acres, is speedily 'snapped up'! This is a very different picture from that drawn by Mr. Sambrook." Yes, and fully confirms the sentiments we expressed in our last issue.