

are full of sublimity and beauty. Winter with us hath none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds and chilling frosts, and whirling snow storms; but it has also its long intervals of cloudless sunshine, when the snow clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day, when at night the stars beam with intensest lustre, or the moon floods the whole landscape with her most limpid radiance. And the joyous outbreak of our Spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life and the splendor of summer—its morning volumptuousness and evening glory—its airy palaces of sunlight clouds piled up in a deep azure sky; and its gusts of tempests of almost tropical grandeur, when the forked lightning and bellowing thunder-volley from the battlements of heaven shake the sultry atmosphere; and the sublime melancholy of our Autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky. Truly we may say that in our climate, 'The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.'

WATERING SHEEP IN WINTER.—That Sheep can do with less water than other domestic animals, is well known. That they should be *forced* to do with a less quantity than they desire, or compelled to do without any, except what is accidentally supplied by melting snow or rain, no reasonable or merciful man can believe for one moment. In some experiments on South Down Sheep, at Rothamstead, we found that in the summer months each sheep eat 3 lbs. of clover hay, and drank about 6 lbs. of water daily. Thinking that they drank more than was favorable for the deposition of fat, we confined them to a less quantity of water for one week. The result was that during that time they eat less food and *lost weight*. This result satisfied us that sheep knew better than man, though he were scientific, how much water they required. But we need not quote experiments. The common sense of every man tells him that sheep, as well as all other animals, should be abundantly supplied with fresh water. Cows and sheep, if possible, should have free access to it *at all times*. For, unlike the horse, they will not always drink at stated times, however regularly observed. A well, pump, and troughs would seem, therefore, to be necessary appendages to every well managed barnyard or sheep fold. Kind reader, *act* on this matter, and your sheep and cows will bless you, if not in words, at least in wool, milk and profit.—*Genesee Farmer*.

THE WASTE OF WOOLLEN MILLS.—The *Dumfries Courier* describes a process now in operation at the Kingholm Woollen Mills, near Dumfries, by which the hitherto refuse water of the washing-houses is converted into valuable commercial material. By means of mechanical appliances and chemical action, the refuse, formerly turned into the River Nith, to the injury of the salmon, is made to produce stearine, which forms the basis of composite candles, as well as a cake manure that sells at 40s per ton.

COMMON PLANTS.—A recent writer well observes: "There is nothing too common, or betokening stinginess or poverty, in having the oldest or simplest plant well-grown and bloomed in a pot; everybody loves to see them. Look at the hanging plants in the Crystal Palace, and say if you ever saw so many of the very commonest plants put together before. Not one of them but the poorest man in the next village might have in his window, and yet everybody admires them. It is only that fashion requires the rich to have more costly plants, but surely there is no reason why you and I should be so foolish as to hanker after guinea plants, which are not a bit better for being dearer."