

lodges being yellow, and the carbon of a dark blue, they form together, the green colour of the leaves and young bark.

### INTERESTING FACTS.

*Why is cream churned into butter?*

Because of the heat produced by churning, which thus changes the cream from a fluid to a solid.

*Why is a glass tube, called a cream gauge, used in dairies.*

Because when filled up to a certain height (ten inches) with new milk of a proper temperature, and then set by for twelve hours, the cream will have risen to the top of the tube, if the cow be a proper one from which to make butter.

*Why is lime important in the shells of bird's eggs?*

Because the body of the egg contains neither phosphoric acid nor lime, both of which are requisite for the bones of the bird; it was necessary, therefore, that nature should provide means of furnishing both these substances, which it does at the expense of the shell; this becoming thinner and thinner during the whole time of incubation, till the living embryo has appropriated a sufficient quantity for the formation of its bones. Part of the albumen combines with the shell for this purpose, and another portion forms feathers.

*Why do fowls, if kept confined, lay their eggs without shells?*

Because they cannot then get at any earth which contains the material requisite for the shell. Dr. Paris, (in the *Linnean Transactions*), shows that if the legs of hens be broken, they will lay their eggs without shells until the fracture is repaired; nature employing all the lime in circulation for the purpose of reuniting the bones.

*Why are eggs preserved by rubbing them with butter?*

Because the butter closes the pores in the shell, by which the communication of the embryo with the external air takes place. The embryo is not, however, thus killed. Varnish has a similar effect. Reaumur covered eggs with spirit varnish, and found them capable of producing chickens after two years, when the varnish was carefully removed.

### CLOTHING.

*Why have white veils a tendency to promote sun-burn and freckles?*

Because they increase the power of the sun's light.

*Why does a flannel covering keep a man warm in winter, and ice from melting in summer?*

Because it both prevents the passage of heat from the man, and to the ice.

*Why does a person with a cold in the head, or catarrh from the eyes and nose, experience so much more relief on applying to the face a linen or cambric handkerchief than one made of cotton?*

Because the linen, by conducting, readily absorbs the heat and diminishes the inflammation, while the latter, by refusing to give passage to the heat, increases the temperature and the pain. Popular prejudice has held that there was a poison in cotton.—*Arnott*.

*Why is loose clothing warmer than such as fit close?*

Because the quantity of imperfectly conducting air thus confined around the body, resists the escape of animal heat.

*Why is cotton warmer than any other fibrous threads?*

Because the fibres of cotton, when examined by the microscope, will be seen to be finely toothed: this explains the cause of their adhering together with greater facility than the fibres of other species which are destitute of teeth, and which cannot be spun into thread without an admixture of cotton.

*Why does oiled silk, or other air-tight covering, laid on the bed, preserve greater warmth than an additional blanket or more?*

Because the oiled silk prevents the ventilation of the person by the slow passage of air, as through the texture of the blanket.

THE TURNIP FLEA is one of the greatest scourges to British husbandry. The Farmer's Magazine contains a learned article upon this insect (*Haltia Rumorum*) giving us its natural history, and containing an examination of the various remedies which have been recommended to prevent its destructive ravages, embracing the application of lime, sulphur, soot, urine, fumigation, &c. Although these remedies, or some of them, are admitted to have had partial success, yet none of them, in the opinion of the writer, Matthew M. Milburn, can be depended upon with any degree of certainty. He thinks Mr. Poppy's plan of protecting the Swede valuable, which is to drill between the rows the common turnip, which the flea seems to prefer to the Swede, and when the latter has acquired the rough leaf, to plough up the common turnip—yet he concludes by saying, that if attention is paid to the following particulars, he thinks the crop may be generally saved.

"1. Hasten the germination of the seed by all natural means, as applying some portion of stimulating manure, sowing when a proper degree of moisture exists, and in close connexion with the manure, to secure at once the benefit of it to the roots, if possible, making most of the season when favourable.

"2. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, never less than three pounds, and sow it in drills, which will hasten the vegetation after it has come up.

"3. Clear the land perfectly, that no weeds may spring up to impede the growth of the plants, and give the soil a liberal supply of manure suited to its character.

"4. As a preventive, rid the soil by hand weeding, horse hoeing, &c., as much as possible of weeds.

"5. Select good seed, and test it before sowing, to see how many germinate, and in how little time."

¶ The above remarks are from an No. of the *Albany Cultivator*, and may be serviceable to some of our readers in this Province. As far as we are aware, turnips have not been used to any great extent by our farmers, as food for cattle. The length of the winter and difficulty of preserving them, together with the difficulty of raising them, on account of the ravages of the fly, &c., having prevented much attention being paid to the subject. The insect of whose ravages our farmers complain, appears exceedingly capricious in its attacks, and we are not aware of any infallible specific yet discovered for its destruction. Some of our farmers recommend sowing early, others as strenuously contend for sowing very late, and in adopting these different modes, both have sometimes succeeded, and both have sometimes failed. Were it not for the uncertainty connected with the crop from this cause, we are inclined to believe that turnips might be profitably raised for the feeding of stock in this country, as it is in Britain.