

Buckwheat for Coloring.—The fresh blossoms and succulent stems of buck wheat have been applied in Europe to the purposes of dyeing wool, &c. The infusion, by the addition of preparations of bismuth and tin, produces a beautiful brown color. From the dried flower bundles, different shades of green are obtained. The Siberian species of wheat, in particular, yields a fine yellow, which, upon boiling the wool still longer in the dye, changes into a golden tint, and at length becomes a beautiful yellow.—*Fur. Ency.*

For the Ladies.—A new way to make Calicoes wash well.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot and leave until cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

To remove Worms from Trees.—Mr. Editor:—I was lately in conversation with a respectable farmer, who related the following instance of successful treatment of trees infested with worms. He bored, with a nail gimblet near the root of the tree, a hole about an inch deep, into which he introduced about as much calomel as could be lifted in a quarter of an inch of the point of a penknife, and plugged it up tight with a plug made of a green branch of a tree. In 48 hours the worms were all killed. The trees were from 2½ to 4 inches in diameter.

This mode of getting rid of insects, by treating them with salivation, may strike some as parading of the marvellous; but the source from which I had it, leaves me no doubt of the fact.
N. H.

Nich. Far.

To Remove Dust or Motes from the Eye.—Farmers, as well as many other persons, are often exposed in their labors to get dust or motes in their eyes, and frequently suffer considerably before they can find means of relief. The following simple remedy is almost always near at hand, and in most cases will prove effectual:—Fill a cup or goblet with clear cold water, quite to the brim, and place the eye in distress in such position as to be completely within the water in the cup; then rapidly open and shut the eye a few times, and the dust or mote will be immediately washed away. If a cup or other vessel be not at hand, the eye may be placed in a spring or bucket of water.

Baldwin and Rhode-Island Greening.—No two varieties of apples—fruits of the highest excellence, too—are so hardy, uniformly productive, and profitable in all soils and situations, as these. We have noticed both of them this season, in orchards in various parts of the country, where other sorts, often productive, have almost entirely failed, and yet these are giving abundant crops of large, fair, fruit. We doubt if any better market sorts all points considered, can be found for soils of medium quality.—*Horticulturist.*

Subsoiling and Manuring.—C. E. Crozman, of Rochester, says, in the *Ohio Cultivator*, "I raised 410 bushels of carrots on one-quarter of an acre; 550 bushels of potatoes on two acres; about 600 bushels of onions on one acre; and over 1000 bushels of beets, (several kinds) on three-quarters of an acre. I plow with a double team as deep as possible, and subsoil each furrow—adding plenty of compost manure."

Profitable Crops.—The following is the produce of 10 acres of land, for three years, belonging to Charles Tenney, of Riga, Monroe county, New York:—

40 bushes of corn per acre, at 50 cts.	- \$200 00
30 " " wheat, " at 87½ cts.	- 262 50
2 tons hay per acre, at \$10 per ton,	- 200 00
35 bushels of clover seed, at \$7,	- 245 00
3 colts wintered on clover straw,	- 25 00

\$932 00

The expense was estimated as follows:—Interest on land, \$50 per acre, \$105; manure, \$3; ploughing both crops, \$20; seed, hoeing, &c., \$35; harvesting, \$60; cleaning clover seed, \$23. Total, \$264; leaving a nett gain of \$668.50c, or \$68.65c, per acre.—*Atl. Cult.*

Cream that has been suffered to stand until rancid, or slightly mouldy, which is often the case, should never be churned; it may make very palatable cream cheese, but abominably bad butter. Cream never rises from the milk after thirty-six hours' standing. This may be proved by the lactometer. It becomes more solid, and thus appears thicker, but nothing is gained in quantity, and much lost in quality, by suffering it to stand too long before skinning.—*Am. Ag.*

To prevent the smoking of a Lamp.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn sweet and pleasant.