Oxalic acid, the acid found in sorrel.
Oxide, any substance combined with oxygen, in a proportion not sufficient to produce acidity; rust of metals.
Oxidize, to combine oxygen with a body without producing acidity.
Oxygen, a simple substance, being one of the component parts of water and atmospheric air; vital air.
Oxygen gas, oxygen converted into gas by combining with calorie.
Pellicle, a thin skin which forms on the surface of saline and other liquids, when boiled down to a certain strength.
Pyrolignic acid, an acid obtained from wood by burning.
Sal, a salt.
Saturation, the act of impregnating a fluid with another substance, till no more of it can be received or imbibed.
Silicious earths, natural substances which are composed chiefly of silica; as quartz, flint, sand, &c.
Simple substances, synonymous with elements; not divisible.
Smelting, the operation of fusing ores, to separate the metal from the sulphur, arsenic, and other matters with which it is combined.
Solution, the perfect union of a solid substance with a fluid.
Sulphates, Sulphats, Sulphites, salts formed by the combination of any base with sulphuric acid.
Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol; blue stone.
Sulphate of iron, copperas; green vitriol.
Sulphate of lime, gypsum.
Sulphate of soda, Glauber's salts.
Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol.
Sulphate of potash, a chemical salt, composed of sulphuric acid and potash. *Sulphuret of potash*, sulphur and potash fused together.
Sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts.
Sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol, vitriolic acid.
Tartrate of potash, cream of tartar.
Verdigris of copper, verdigris.
Sulphurets, combinations of alkaline earths or metals with sulphur.
Tartaric acid, the acid found in the grape.
Tartrates, Tartrites, salts formed by the combination of any base with the acid of tartar.
Thermometer, an instrument to show the relative heat of bodies and of the atmosphere.
Trituration, the pulverizing, or uniting of bodies by friction.
Torrefaction, roasting of ores.
Vacuum, a space unoccupied by matter.—*From Judge Buel's Farmer's Companion.*

Varnish for Gilded Articles.—Gum lac, gamboge, dragon's blood, annotto, each four parts; saffron 1 part. Dissolve each resin separately in eight parts of alcohol, and make separate tincture with the dragon's blood and annotto, also in eight parts of alcohol each, then mix the former together and add a sufficient quantity of the tinctures to give the required shade and color to the varnish.

Remedy for Wounds and Canker in Trees.—A subscriber inquires for a good mode of "doctoring" wounded trees, or for decayed places occasioned by canker. We have found in the case of wounds, after trimming off the bruised and mangled parts, that a plaster made of clay and fresh cow-dung, put on and bound on by a strip of cloth, to be a good application.

In an old number of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, we find the following:—The damaged parts of the tree must be cut or peeled off in the spring, and the places must be rubbed in a fine sunny day with turpentine, which becomes a sort of varnish, so that wounds will be hermetically sealed, and the tree will speedily recover.

By this simple and cheap remedy many trees have been already saved, which in spring time showed symptoms of decay. Even all the upper part of the bark has been cut away, and in the space of a year an entire cure has been effected.

In addition to this, we may add that the common grafting cement makes a very good plaster for wounded trees—made by melting together ¾ lb. of beeswax, ½ lb. of tallow, and 4 lbs. of rosin.—*Maine Farmer.*

Ringbone in Horses.—Mr. Editor:—Having read a late article in your paper, on the cure of ringbone in horses, I drop you a few lines relative to my experience in this matter in the State of New York, and also in this country. I was brought up to the taking care of those animals, and have practiced it for almost three score and ten years. Having always found that the most simple remedy is the best, I would recommend the following as a safe and sure cure, in the first stages of ringbone.

Let the part affected be dry and clean; take good common house soap, rub well into the hair on the part affected, then dry it in well with a hot iron—but not too hot. Continue this for three mornings, when a cure will probably be effected—but if not repeat the treatment. I tried the experiment lately with good effect, and think that three applications will be found sufficient. If any of your numerous readers have need, they can try it with perfect safety.

M. Bennett.

Mendon, Mich., Nov. 17, 1845.
—*Michigan Farmer.*

Composition for Grafting.—Take ¾ lb. of beeswax, ½ lb. of tallow, and 4 lbs. rosin, melt the whole well together, and when it gets cold, work it up with the hand till it becomes of a proper consistency. When used it will be necessary to warm it a little.

To Cure Butter.—1. Lump-sugar, 5 parts; saltpetre, 8 parts; common salt, 32 parts. Powder fine and sift, then use one ounce of this mixture to every pound of butter; pack in wood or vitrified jars, not glazed pans. This will keep butter for two or three years.