

is included. If the present exemption of personal property does not conflict with the rights of the creditor, the exemption of the same value, in either personal or real estate, surely could not; while, at the same time, it would be far more useful to the debtor. He is now allowed the products of a farm, tools, horses, and oxen to cultivate it, but no farm; thus encouraged to obtain the implements of husbandry, but forced to use them upon the farm of another; induced to assume the relation of a tenant, while the true interests, alike of the debtor, creditor, and the state, would invite him to become a freeholder.

BUCKWHEAT OR POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM.—Buckwheat is said to be a native of Persia, and is usually sown on poor land, although, like other cultivated plants, it does best on a good soil with good culture. Its blossoms yield considerable food for bees, although the honey thus obtained is inferior to that made from clover. Buckwheat meal or flour is much used in some sections of the United States for making griddle cakes. The seeds of this plant contain fifty per cent. of starch, and one and one half per cent. of earthy matter. It is often sown and the crop ploughed in, to fertilize poor land. From one to two bushels of seed are put on.

BUCKWHEAT WITHOUT GRIT.—Did any person, who eats buckwheat cakes, ever have the good fortune to get any containing not a particle of grit? A method not generally known was lately stated to us by a practical farmer, who says that buckwheat raised in this way is entirely free from the difficulty.

The buckwheat is sown at the usual time; but before harrowing, a bushel of rye is sown with it to the acre: they both come up together, and the buckwheat, being much the most rapid in growth, soon obtains the ascendancy, the rye only forming a smooth, green carpet beneath, which completely prevents the dashing of the grit of the soil by rain upon the buckwheat, when it is cut, and otherwise keeps it clean. After the crop of buckwheat is removed, the rye obtains sufficient growth before winter, and the next season affords a good crop of itself. Thus the buckwheat is protected, and two crops obtained from a single seeding.—*Penn. Cultivator.*

BLOODY MILK.—Messrs. Editors: When I was quite small, my mother had a cow that gave bloody milk. I had an uncle who was in the habit of doctoring his own cows, and occasionally his neighbors', if requested, with pretty good success. He was sent for. He inquired on which side the cow gave bloody milk. I went to the stable with him to see the operation. He bled the cow under the belly, on the side from which she gave the bloody milk. He directed that bittersweet ointment should be freely used about the udder for a few days, and said the cow would give "no more bloody milk." I state this to show that he had confidence in the remedy. Last spring, I had a heifer that gave bloody milk. She had a fine calf by a Durham bull, and bore the marks of a good cow, so much so that I refused the highest price of good cows for her before she had her calf. I recalled to mind, as near as I could, the process by which I had seen a cow cured of the same disease, when a lad. I tied a cord around her body, raised the vein by the help of a twist, and drew probably three quarts of blood from the vein leading to the diseased side of the udder. I procured some roots of bittersweet, the bark of which was boiled in water until the strength was extracted, then strained, and the liquor simmered with lard until the water was nearly evaporated: this ointment was used freely by rubbing it well over and about the udder with the hand three times a

day, after milking, for several days. I do not say that she gave "no more bloody milk." By letting the stripings remain in a vessel by itself for twelve or twenty-four hours, and carefully pouring off the milk, it was found that a slight sediment had been precipitated containing bloody matter, which continued for four or five days after the bleeding operation was performed; since which time not the slightest trace of blood has been discovered in the milk, and she has fully answered my expectations. Every body knows, or ought to know, bittersweet. It is found in the thickets, and consists of a woody vine, which runs spirally up the bushes or small trees, and branches with the top of the tree: it has a long narrow leaf, and bears clusters of berries: it blossoms in the spring: in summer, the berries are green: in autumn, a beautiful yellow; and in the winter, red. The root is of a golden yellow color, and its taste, as its name indicates, bittersweet.

Lee Co., Iowa, 1849.

TORPEDO.

P. S. Would not this disease have been likely to have terminated in what is called the garget in the udder had it not been attended to in season? T.

—*Prairie Farmer.*

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—Every body does not know the "bittersweet," though he ought to know it, as the writer of the foregoing article observes. We knew a case of a physician choosing in the fields a poisonous plant for the bittersweet; and he and his friend, who chewed it by way of trial, found it bitter, but not sweet. Bittersweet, or woody nightshade, (*Solanum nigra*), a poisonous plant.

Bittersweet has lower leaves heart-shaped; flowers purple; berries oval, bright red at maturity; common in low grounds, and beside brooks; flowers in July.

Black nightshade has an erect stem; leaves ovate; flowers white; berries round, black. It grows among rubbish; is supposed to be imported from Europe. If this be correct it is probably found only in some sections of the country that have been long settled.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES.

—Nothing can better serve to convey to the reader's mind an adequate idea of the exuberance of the Mississippi valley, than the ease with which, the little expense at which, and the abundance in which, wheat can be produced in its upper and grain-growing section. Throughout its entire length and breadth, Indian corn seems to be almost a spontaneous production; the difficulty seemingly being, not to produce it, but to prevent it from growing in too great abundance. The Farmer in the valley is remunerated if he gets 10c. or about 6d. sterling a-bushel for it on his farm. For want of a greater domestic and foreign demand, a great portion of the enormous quantity annually raised of it rots upon the ground. Wheat, of course, requires more attention to be bestowed upon it, and more outlay to produce it. But it is astonishing how little labour and cost it requires to draw exuberant crops from the rich prairie lands. The following estimate of the cost of raising wheat, for the first time, from prairie land, I procured from a gentleman in Washington, himself a practical Farmer in the west, and, at the time, a member of Congress for a western constituency:—

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|------------------------------|-------|
| For ploughing an acre of sod | \$2 0 |
| Seed, - - - - - | 1 0 |
| Sowing seed, - - - - - | 1 0 |
| Harvesting, - - - - - | 1 25 |
| Threshing, - - - - - | 1 75 |

Total expense, - - - - - \$7 0

Here then we have seven dollars, or about 29s. 2d. sterling covering the whole expense of producing an acre of wheat in portions of the valley. And this is