

If a limb or other part of the body be severely cut, and the blood comes out by spurts or jerks be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in five minutes; there is no time to talk or send for a physician; say nothing but out with your handkerchief, put it round the limb, tie the two ends together, put a stick through them, twist it round, tighter and tighter, until the blood ceases to flow. But stop, it does no good. Why? Because only a severed artery throws out blood in jets, and the arteries get their blood from the heart, hence to stop the flow the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot, in a few words above the wound. If a vein had been severed, the blood would have flowed in a regular stream, and, on the other hand, the tie should be applied below the wound from the heart; because the blood in the vein flows towards the heart, and there is no need of such great hurry.

The Rochester *Union* says:—One of our prominent millers informs us that a party has been purchasing flour for the Montreal market, and has taken about fifteen hundred barrels, to remain in store till the St. Lawrence opens, when it will be shipped to its destination. The same party, we are told, has gone to Ohio to make purchases on the same account.

MANURING IN THE HILL FOR CORN.—The question of applying the usual domestic or barn manures to corn, in the hill at planting, or over the whole surface before that time, is one which we have not seen particularly discussed in our agricultural journals, though often mentioned as practiced, or *vice versa* in accounts of the culture of this grain. From observation on this point, we conclude it is more common in New Hampshire than elsewhere, where indeed it was learned from the aboriginal corn-growers. We have heretofore, from results in our own experience, recommended manuring in the hill, in addition to a good dressing over the whole field, as productive of an essential improvement in the crop—giving an earlier and stronger start, which advance it keeps through the whole period of growth.

Some experiments in corn growing, comparing hill manuring with its application over the whole surface, are given by Mr. Baker of Oak Hill, in a recent *N. E. Farmer*—and thinking it will interest, we condense the same for our readers. Five plots of an acre each, were planted the last of May. On the first, twenty loads of long manure were spread and plowed under eight inches deep. On the second, ten loads of fine barn-yard manure was spread on the surface after plowing, and thoroughly harrowed before marking. The third acre was manured in the hill—two quart of very fine stable manure to each. The fourth received in the hill one quart of compost—two parts muck, two parts hog manure, and one part each of lime and ashes. The fifth acre, for the purpose of comparison, received no manure. The kind of corn planted was the yellow smut or red blaze, the kernel of which is large and flat, and the ear good size. Making no account of the soft corn, it produced as follows: No. 1, 84 bushels of ears; No. 2, 90 bushels; No. 3, 99 bushels; No. 4, 95 bushels; No. 5, 68 bushels. From these results, he concludes that for present profit, manuring in the hill is the best, and decomposed barn manure harrowed in, produce more effect than green dung plowed under—at least on the first crop.

Most commercial manures, as guano, superphosphates, poudrette, etc., have been applied in the hill exclusively, so we have no means of comparison of the effect of the same broadcast. Of fertilizers of domestic production, hen manure has more generally been applied in the hill for corn than any other material. It is plentiful of a concentrated character, and readily prepared and applied, while there can be no question as to the profit arising from its judicious use. As hinted before, this manure and others of like character, give the young shoots an early and vigorous start, and enable it the sooner to strengthen itself, by extending its roots to more distant stores of food.

The effect of manuring the hill exclusively, would seem to be less calculated to benefit the next crop than if applied over the whole ground, though the active or thoroughly decomposed character of the fertilizer thus used would leave little benefit to be expected the second year. But we leave the question with our readers, simply remarking that while we would commend plentiful broadcast manuring in all cases, we would also advise the application of some concentrated fertilizer in the hill, believing it will in all cases prove profitable by forwarding and increasing the crop. Indian corn cannot well be surfeited by high feeding—and above most grains, uses and repays a plentiful supply.—*Country Gentleman.*