

but freshly made, it acted immediately, vide Journal of Pharmacy, 1841-2.

The best and most convenient method of having it always ready for immediate use, is as follows:— In a boiling solution (saturated) of crystallized sulphate of Iron, (green vitriol) and nitric acid (aqua fortis) so long as orange fumes are given off; dilute and filter the liquor into bottles, which are to be closed with ground stoppers.

When the antidote is required, pour out some of the Liquid from the bottle into a tumbler or other convenient vessel, add some strong spirits of hartshorn, (aq. ammon) until a reddish brown powder is thrown down; put the powder (not more properly the pot's mass) in a sieve or on a cloth; pour over it some warm water two or three times; when washed, place it in a tumbler of water, stir it well, and give the patient as much as he or she can swallow, and repeat it until the vomiting and pain ceases, it is perfectly inert in itself, and an excess will act as a cathartic. If any hartshorn should remain after the washings it will and by stimulating the stomach. In the case mentioned by "M. LUCAS," and reported in the 3d vol of the Medical Examiner, p. 220, by the writer, the quantity taken was half an ounce of pulverized Arsenic, the patient entirely recovered, although some hours elapsed before he received the antidote. When taken it checked the vomiting immediately.

The communication of "Medicus," it is hoped will attract attention to this highly important subject, as it contains in a short space an able and well digested account, down to the present time. As he admits that the antidote unless freshly prepared, does not act with promptness, we have taken the liberty of giving a mode by which it can be kept always ready for use, at the shortest notice.

The antidote, hydrated protoxide of Iron, acts by directly combining with the Arsenic, and forming an insoluble Arsenic of Iron, and if the Oxide of Iron be boiled with a solution of Arsenic, it removes all traces of the Arsenic from the solution.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

TO GROW THORN PLANTS FOR HEDGES.

The berries should be gathered when ripe and spread on a soft where they may remain till the winter breaks; they must then be soaked till the pulp becomes soft, which will only require a few days in a cellar; then they must be carefully washed, so as not to break the seeds, and the pulp washed off by running the seed in a vessel of water, and pouring off the pulp till the seeds are perfectly clean; in this moist state the seed must be kept in a tight vessel, in a cool and damp place covered with a wet cloth, and often turned upside down or out of one vessel into another, till the spring is so far advanced that the ground can be worked, when a bed should be prepared for them, which I would advise to be new land, inclining to be a little moist: it would be the better for burning some brush upon it. About this time you will find the seeds begin to burst, as soon as they generally begin to open, and some to sprout, sow them broad cast, pretty thick and cover them about one inch deep, by taking the surface earth with a spade, or shovel, out of trenches wide enough for a man to stand in, at the distance of four feet apart, through your bed; which trenches serve to stand in to pick the weeds from the young plants, which must be particularly attended to, as the plants at first are very tender, and would be lux. by letting the weeds overrun them at first. If the weather is favorable they will grow from twelve to eighteen inches high the first season—the largest will do to plant in hedge the next spring, and the remainder the spring following.

The next thing to be considered is the planting. The ground should have been cultivated the previous season, and as early in spring as the land will admit, stir it with the plough and harrow, and draw a deep straight furrow with two horses, in which to set the thorns, which should be prepared for planting by cutting off the tops three or four inches above the roots, and also the ends of the long roots. The hedges should be kept clean and protected from cattle for several years. After six or eight years the hedge may be plashed. Prepare stakes four and a half feet long with one end pointed, which are to be driven in a line about one foot from the line of the hedge, from thirteen to twenty four inches apart, as the work progresses, and on the north side of the hedge, if it runs east and west. Begin at that end of the hedge which is on the highest ground, and cut the thorns about two thirds off, near the ground; bend them down, and lay them one over another between the stakes, which are to be driven firm as the work goes on, this will leave the stumps clear of brush, on the sunny side. It will be necessary to wait two small points along the top of the stakes to keep

all in place, these stakes and wattling will last until the hedge has grown strong enough to require no further support. The young growth which will put up from the stumps and stems must be cut every year at the height you wish your fence. Plashing should be done as early as you can drive stakes, and must cease whenever the bark becomes loose.—Cultivator

SOMETHING NEW!

A Meeting of the Mahone Bay Agricultural Society, held on the 2d day of May, it was Resolved, That a Fair be held on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Will be held on Wednesday, 19th October next, in the field of Mr. Benjamin Zuckert, at Mahone Bay, for the exhibition and sale of HORSE CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE and SHEEP, FARMING UTENSILS, SEEDS, and every description of Agricultural Produce.

This being the first Fair held in the County of Lunenburg, the President of the Society, desirous of promoting agricultural interests in the County, offers his services as Auctioneer, gratis, on that day.

Farmers desirous of selling or buying any descriptions of Cattle or Seeds, will do well to attend.

By order of the President,

JOHN A. JOST, Secretary.

Mahone Bay, September 7th, 1842.

CARDING & SPINNING, WEAVING, Fulling, Milling, Dyeing, Dressing, &c. &c.

At Fort Sackville Woolen Mill,—Near Halifax

RATE LIST

NOVA SCOTIA WOOL manufactured into Broad and Narrow Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, &c. and warranted to wear twice as long as any imported Goods of the same quality!

GEORGE EASTWOOD begs to inform the Farmers of Nova Scotia and of the Provinces generally, that his new Wool Mill will be ready to go into operation early in July, and that will there receive Wool, and manufacture it into

Broad Cloths, any colour,	at 6s. 3d. per yard, or
Narrow,	at 3s. 1d. ...
Pilot Cloths, common colours,	at 5s. 6d. ...
" dark Indigo Blue,	at 6s. 6d. ...
Tweeds, any colour,	at 2s. 0d. ...

Blankets, from four to ten quarters wide, and from 4 to 12 quarters long, } at 1s. 6d. per lb.

Flannel,	at 0s. 0d. per yard,
Do., coloured,	at 1s. 0d. ...

1 pound of clean Lamb's Wool will make 2½ yards of good Flannel. Wool may be sent in the fleeces. It will be sorted, pressed, and greased, without charge.

Payment may be made in Money or Wool, at the option of the owner.

For the accommodation of the Shore Farmers, Wool may be left in care of Mr. Joseph Crouch, at his Auction Mart, Low Water Street, Halifax, who will forward it to be worked up, and deliver the Goods when finished.

Fort Sackville, June 1. 1842.

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"THE COLONIAL FARMER,"

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