

Ah! now he's gone; once more I'm free:

He—the bossing knave and har—

He said that he would take me off

Down to—but there! my bed's on fire!

"Fire! water! help! come, haste—I'll die;

Come, take me from this burning bed:

The smoke—I'm choking—cannot cry;

There now—it's catching at my head!

But see! again that demon's come;

Look! there he peeps through yonder crack;

Mark how his burning eye-balls flash!

How fierce he grins! what brought him back?

"There stands his burning coach of fire,

He smiles, and beckons me to come.

What are those words he's written there?

"In hell, we never want for rum!"

One loud, one piercing shriek was heard;

One yell rang out upon the air;

One sound, and one alone, came forth—

The victim's cry of wild despair.

"Why longer wait; I'm ripe for hell;

A spirit's sent to bear me down.

There, in the regions of the lost,

I sure will wear a fiery crown,

Damned, I know, without a hope!

(One moment more, and then I'll come!)

And there I'll quench my awful thirst

With boiling, burning, fiery rum."

AGRICULTURAL.

CANADA THISTLES.

From the *New Genesee Farmer*.

MR. HENRY COLMAN—An allusion appears to be made in the May number of the *New Genesee Farmer*, to a conversation with you when you was in this place, some little time since, relative to the destruction of that pest, the Canada Thistle.

The way of doing it which is both sure and certain and attended with but little expense, would be profitably expended in any land infested with any foul weeds or worn down by shallow ploughings. All the foul seeds in the ground would sprout and be destroyed and the ground be left in first rate order for wheat, or almost any other crop; and if the ploughings could be made twelve inches deep, the wheat would not be much liable to get winter killed. And if the same amount of green vegetation could be ploughed under, that would be in the Thistle Datches, the good effects thereof would be lasting, as much so, or more, than a heavy coat of manure. In a visit to my brother Aaron, then living in South Le Roy, in 1841, but now Pavilion, I noticed that the wheat on a part of his field was twice as large as on other parts. I inquired of him how it happened that there was such a difference in his wheat. O! says he, that is where my old Thistle Bed was six years ago, that the wheat is so stout. I can feel the difference where the Thistles were the moment the plough strikes it; the land is more mellow, and the plough inclined to go deeper than in any other parts of the field. The way I took to destroy them, says he, I commenced ploughing them about the first of June, in the most careful and thorough manner, taking special care that not a single thistle root should escape the plough. A month from that time, I ploughed again in the same careful manner, and in another month I ploughed again, the fourth month I ploughed it again, making four ploughings, not harrowing it at all, that it should be left in the same order at each time as the plough left it, excepting the last time, when it was in high order for the sowing of wheat. Not a particle of any foul weed appeared upon it, and I got as fine a crop of wheat as I ever had on any lands, and not a single particle of a Thistle could be found among the wheat when I harvested it.

I have not the least doubt if any person troubled with Thistles or any other foul weeds, will follow the method here laid down, in as thorough a manner as my brother did, they would be utterly and completely destroyed.

Thus it may be seen that the entire destruction of the pest costs nothing; it is merely a superior method of preparing the land for a crop of wheat, and that the extra expense will be found to be

more than compensated by an extra crop of wheat and the finer tilth in which the land will be left, when the wheat is taken from it, over that managed in the common way.

Le Roy, June 9, 1842.

THOMAS TUFTS.

SUMMER DRINKS.

There are few things worse for laboring men than small beer; for we have never known a case, where it was furnished liberally, that men did not, as Cobbett says in his emphatical way, "make swill tubs of their bellies." It is very much so with molasses and water, modified as it often is by a profusion of ginger. Men, when they get their mouths to the mug, never know when to take them away, and it goes down their throats like water in a shower down the spout. Coffee, chocolate, milk and water, or nature's pure moonshine from the crystal spring, is never swallowed with the same inordinate greediness. We believe, likewise, that few things sooner disorder the stomach and impair its tone than this habit of excessive drinking of small beer, molasses and water &c., especially in hot weather. We know that success in attempting to persuade men to govern their appetites, is well nigh hopeless; but long observation and experience under hard labor has satisfied us, that if possible, it is best never to drink anything excepting at the regular meal times; but that especially it is best never to drink anything in the forenoon; that water, pure water, is the most safe, nutritious and invigorating of all liquids which can be taken into the stomach, and when drank in moderation, may be used with perfect confidence; and that more than three meals a day is hurtful instead of beneficial. If one is dry, a little piece of cracker chewed will produce a secretion of the saliva and the thirst will be quenched; or if any thing more is needed, let it be a draft of clear water. We advise for laboring people, and we do not speak without some experience on the subject, breakfast from six to seven, dinner at twelve, and tea between five and six. If something more is needed, let it be a bowl of milk in the evening when all work is done. But all ten o'clock's and four o'clock's are pernicious.

We have known an excellent drink prepared on a farm where a hundred acres were annually under the scythe, and other things in proportion. It was thus: from a pint to a quart of fine oat-meal was put in a two gallon jug, filled with water, and well shaken and kept in a cool place. It would very soon be fit for use, and very soon become agreeable, and always prove a good quencher of thirst as well as safe and nutritious. It is quite unnecessary to say before trying it, that we should not like it. All of us are the creatures of habit and we have few tastes, even among the strongest, which are not acquired, and oftentimes in spite of original aversions and disgusts.—*Id.*

BRIEF HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Seed wheat should always be selected from the largest and finest part of the field; for as the product always partakes more or less of the nature of the seed, no pains should be spared to procure the best. In this way the variety may be constantly improved. Spare no pains to clean it effectually, so that not a grain of chaff or other weed can be found by close searching. There will be weeds enough in all cases, without sowing the seed upon the land.

One of the best modes of preventing the ravages of the Hessian fly, and perhaps the only one of much value, is to sow wheat so late that it may come up after the first autumnal frost, where there is reason to apprehend its attacks.

All wheat fields, in the least degree liable to surface flooding, should be well supplied with well cleaned furrow drains.

In harvesting corn, always cut it up at the surface of the ground in preference to topping it, as the latter method has been found to diminish materially the crop, in some cases several bushels to the acre, as was proved by measuring. At the same time cutting it up gives us a much greater amount of fodder.

Where corn is nipped by a premature frost, the best method of securing the crop, is to set all hands at it with scythes before sunrise, so that it may be all prostrated before the heat of the day has melted the frost. The heat gradually emitted from the earth, then slowly thaws it, and as soon as convenient on the same day, it is gathered and properly secured. If the glazing process has commenced on the ear, the nourishment obtained from the slowly drying stalks, will ripen it sufficiently, and the fodder will be well preserved.

Seed corn should always be carefully selected; if the crop stands