

article of clothing is cheaper now than in 1790; and every young man, who is resolved, may live well and yet expend nothing but for clothing.—Is it not clear, therefore, that he who labors for wages has now greater inducements, and may lay up more money, than a man could do at that period?

By his diligence and industry with the aid of less than \$200 inherited from his father, Mr. Cloyes has become independent in his circumstances. He has reared and educated a numerous family who now look up to him with affection and gratitude, and who will contribute to render his declining years as happy as the lot of mortals permits.

It may be argued that every one has not so strong a constitution as Mr. C.—and is not capable of performing so much labor. True, but regular labor contributes most essentially to strengthen the constitution. Solomon says, "Labor and be strong." Labor in the open air will add strength to any one able to labor. We find more old people among farmers than in any class, yet they have been more exposed to hardship and hard weather than mechanics have been. Within a year we have found a great number of farmers upwards of 70 who were still able to perform much labor. Three we now have in our mind who are 85 years of age and are yet bright and capable of labor; they are Captain Gage of Methuen, S. Alden, Esq. of Bridgewater, and Major Kilmore of Rayham. Mr. Cloyes, however, is the only man we know of who at his age (78) still continues to swing his scythe, and to hoe his row with the boys of forty.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

**THE HOOF-AIL.**—From reading an article in your paper on the cure of the Hoof-ail, or Foul in Cattle, I am induced to give you my experience in curing that painful disease. In the month of March, 1841, one of my cows became diseased with the Hoof-ail which I did not discover till it had been so long standing that others had taken the infection. I then attempted a cure with the Oil of Spike which I had hitherto used with success, but to no purpose in this case. By this time nearly the whole stock, consisting of four oxen and about twenty cows, had become infected and such a limping and crippling I never witnessed.

A friend advised me to use tar and brimstone. I then took two quarts of tar and half a pound of brimstone, melted and mixed them well together and carried them into the barn boiling hot in the kettle and with a spoon commenced operations by dipping up the boiling tar and pouring it into the diseased part of the foot and rubbing it into the sore, after taking up the foot and clearing out the dirt and prying away the dead skin or parts of the hoof so as to expose the diseased flesh that the tar might be poured directly on to it.

When the tar became cooled it was again heated, and thus I went through the stock, and in one week's time the whole were cured. In some of the worst cases the tarring was repeated. In 1842 it broke out again when the tar kettle was resorted to with complete success. The boiling tar does not appear to give any pain to the animal unless it is applied to the sound flesh or parts not infected.

MANSIE W. MANSIE.

West Cambridge, July 11, 1842.

**CHEAP BEDS.**—In Spain and Portugal beds are made of the husks of corn, which are very durable, convenient and healthy. These beds are made in the following manner.—The husks are gathered as soon as they are ripe, and in a clean dry day. The outer husks are rejected, and the softer inner ones are collected and dried in the shade, and when dry, the hard ends that were attached to the cob are cut off. They are then drawn through a hatchel or comb, so as to cut them into narrow slips. These enclosed in a sack or formed into a mattress, like prepared hair, will be found almost equal to the best moss or hair mattresses, and are so durable, that with any ordinary care they will last from five to ten years. These beds could be easily made in this country, and would be found far more pleasant, comfortable and healthy, than beds made with moss, hair or feathers. We have seen husk beds in this country; but they were so uncomfortable that we should suppose the makers had stuffed into them not only the hardest outer husks, but cobs and stalks likewise; of course they were unfit for use; but if they had been prepared according to the above directions, they would have been found pleasant and comfortable.—*Houston Telegraph.*

A REMEDY FOR LAUDANUM.—A physician in Baltimore tried

an experiment in restoring by cold water, a girl to consciousness who had taken laudanum. A small stream of cold water was poured upon her face from a picher, as she lay upon her back, and after a few minutes time a twitching of the muscles of the face ensued, which gradually increased; then a spasmodic catching for breath, and in a short time a struggle with those who held her, of some violence took place. The great object was accomplished, and the torpor was so far gone that the patient spoke. She was then placed on her feet, and being held by a couple of stout negroes, the stomach pump was applied, with the aid of which an emetic was administered, and the stomach completely relieved of its contents, and the girl was finally restored.—*Courier.*

**HOW TO SAVE THEM FROM FIRE.**—A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger says that in case of stables catching fire, when horses are therein, if any part of their harness is put on they suffer themselves to be led without the least resistance. The publishing of this may be useful. The editor of that paper, however, says that success will depend much upon the manner of the person attempting the experiment. If he be frightful, and exhibit evidence of the fact, it will be hurried and confused or otherwise very unusual mode of proceeding, it will be noticed by the horse, and instead of allaying his fears, but increase them, and add to the difficulty of removing him.

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Fort Sackville, June 13, 1842.

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