

at the same time the animal must be properly doled.

In cases when a *gradual* curvature has taken place, and the animal is very much debilitated, nothing short of a surgical operation can be of any benefit, and even this cannot be relied on in the case of an aged animal. The operation consists in a division of the flexor tendons, and the application of a shoe, having a long toe-piece welded to it, which prevents the animal from bending its knees; in this way the tendons cannot unite directly, but they finally do so indirectly, by granulations, which are thrown out from the divided surfaces, so that the tendons acquire an inch or two of length.—*American Stock Journal*.

LAMBS DYING FROM WOOL IN THE STOMACH.

Lambs very frequently swallow particles of wool, which, in playfulness, they suck and eat from their dams; to prevent which, the dams, when this occurs, should be smeared with a mixture of aloes and water, or assafoetida and water. When they swallow the wool and it gets mixed with curd in the stomach, it forms hard balls that are indigestible; but the administration of a teaspoonful of soda mixed in water twice or thrice a day dissolves and digests the curd, if not so far gone. Calves frequently die of the same disease, and the only remedy yet found is the soda.—*Irish Farmer's Gaz.*

Miscellaneous.

The Manufacture of Leather Cloth.

The manufacture of leather cloth as a substitute for Morocco leather, was commenced in the year 1749, in the city of Newark, U. S. The first specimen of it seen in this country, was exhibited in 1851. The Americans have acquired the merit of producing many labor-saving machines and articles of domestic convenience, and many of them are becoming increasingly known and extensively adopted in this country. It is certain that this article of leather cloth has superseded the use of leather for many purposes to which the old material has hitherto been applied, besides being put to uses for which leather is wholly unsuitable. Messrs. Crockett, the inventors and patentees commenced the manufacture of leather cloth in England in 1855, and their factory was a large workhouse, situate in one of those dreary, unattractive marshes at West Ham, in Essex, a locality somewhat famous for its insalubrious manufactures. The firm was known as the Crockett International Leather Cloth Company. In 1857 Messrs. Crockett surrendered their business to a company formed under the

title of "The Leather Cloth Company Limited," which purchased the entire European business.

The new company, with a paid up capital of £90,000, and having Mr. A. Lonsont as their managing director, began the enterprise with great energy. They erected substantial and extensive premises which cover ten acres of ground, employing upwards of 200 men. They produce daily 1000 pieces of 12 yards long and 1½ yards wide, or 15,000 square yards; sufficient if laid end to end to reach from their factory to the warehouse in Cannon Street West—a distance of seven miles.

It will be evident that an article intended to resemble leather should be pliant, supple, and not liable to peel off or crack. These excellencies are to be obtained by the peculiar ingredients of the composition with which the cloth is covered, and the method of applying it. On entering the factory our attention was first directed to the boiling room, in which there are 12 furnaces, with a large cauldron over each for boiling linseed oil. This process is attended with considerable danger from the liability of the boiling oil to generate gas and explode; hence, a man is stationed at each cauldron stirring gently the boiling mass and watching a thermometer inserted in it, and which at the time of our visit stood at 580°. The oil is supplied to the boiling house by pipes from an adjoining building, where there is a huge tank with nine compartments containing 3,200 gallons each, or 28,800 altogether, amounting to 122 tons of oil. The boiled oil being allowed to cool is conveyed on a tramway to the mixing house, where, in a puddling machine, it receives several other ingredients, the principal ones being lampblack and turpentine, which being mixed into a composition is ready for use.

The cloth to which this composition is applied is known by the name of "greys," or unbleached cotton. It is of a peculiar manufacture, and made expressly for the company. The store room is a spacious building, and will contain an immense stock; at present it has 25,000 pieces, or 300,000 yards. Here the cloth is calendered, and cut into lengths of twelve yards. The two ends of each length are sewn together to make it endless; two sewing machines are in constant operation at this work. The pieces are then removed to the "milling" rooms, so called because they contain the mills in which the cloth receives the composition. These mills are rough looking wooden structures, having a drum at one end and a roller at the other, over which the cloth is passed, and then tightened by a crank and wheel at one end. A large frame-knife or scraper, is then dropped down close to the cloth, a measured quantity of composition being laid on the cloth along the edge of the knife, the mill revolves, and the cloth receives as much of the composition as can pass under the edge of the knife. The piece is then