

which it contains, as they are a means of removing thirst. For the same reason, garlic is very efficacious in this disorder. Two or three cloves being given in each feed; or three ounces bruised, and boiled in a quart of milk and water, and given every morning for a fortnight, has been found very serviceable. So easy a remedy should never be neglected; for by warming and stimulating the solids, and at the same time dissolving the tenacious juices which choke up the vessels of the lungs, it greatly relieves this complaint.

Moderate exercise should never be omitted; and although broken-winded horses are not able to endure much labor the first summer, yet many have been found less oppressed the second, and scarcely perceptibly affected the third, being then able to perform a long journey, and to endure great fatigue. A horse kept constantly in the field, when not at work, will be able to do good service for many years.

It may not be improper to observe that those who hope to cure a broken-winded horse, or even one that is troubled with an obstinate cough, by putting him to grass, will find themselves wretchedly mistaken; for on his being taken into the stable and fed with dry meat, he will be much worse than before; and some that had only a dry cough when they were put to grass, have returned broken-winded. Therefore always remember that if you cannot keep a horse of this description constantly abroad, it is best not to put him to grass at all, as instead of curing, it will tend to augment the disorder.

In short the grand secret of managing horses of this kind, consists in having particular regard to their diet and exercise. A moderate quantity of hay or corn, and water, should be given at a time, and the former constantly moistened, to prevent their wanting too much of the latter. They should have moderate exercise, but never any that is violent. By this method, and giving the following ball once every fortnight or three weeks, the horse will be able to do good service for many years.

- 6 drams of Socotrine Aloes.
- 2 do. Myrrh.
- 2 do. Galbanum.
- 2 do. Ammoniacum.
- 2 oz. of Bayberries, in powder.

Make the whole into a ball with a little oil of amber, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of blackthorn. This ball operates so gently that there is no need for confinement, except a little the day following that on which it is given. The horse must have warm mashes and warm water, and the utmost care must be taken to prevent his catching cold.

THE FLAX-COTTON REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Although I have not yet found time for a careful and thorough examination of the machinery and processes recently invented or adopted in

Europe for the manufacture of cheap fabrics from Flax; I have seen enough to assure me of its value and importance. I have been disappointed only with regard to machinery for Flax-Dressing, which seems on a casual inspection, to be far less efficient than the best on our side of the Atlantic, especially that patented of late in Missouri and Kentucky. That in operation in the British Machinery department of the Exhibition does its work faultlessly except that it turns out the product too slowly. I roughly estimate that our Western machines are at least twice as efficient.

M. Claussen is here, and has kindly explained to me his processes, and shown me their products. He is no inventor of Flax-dressing machinery at all, and claims nothing at all in that line. In dressing, he adopts and uses the best machines he can find, and I think is destined to receive important aid from American inventions. What he claims is merely the discovery of a cheap chemical solvent of the Flax fibre, whereby its coarseness and harshness are removed, and the fineness and softness of Cotton induced in their stead. This he has accomplished. Some of his Flax-Cotton is scarcely distinguishable from the Sea-Island staple, while to other samples he has given the character of wool very nearly. I can imagine no reason why this cotton should not be spun and woven as easily as any other. The staple may be rendered of any desired length, though the usual length is about two inches. It is as white as any cotton, being made so by an easy and cheap bleaching process. M. Clausen's process in lieu of rotting requires but three hours for its completion. It takes the flax as it comes from the field, only somewhat dryer and with the seed beaten off, and renders it thoroughly fit for breaking. The plant is allowed to ripen before it is harvested, so that the seed is all saved, while the tediousness and injury to the fibre, not to speak of the unwholesomeness of the old fashioned rotting processes are entirely obviated. Where warmth is desirable in the fabrics contemplated, the staple is made to resemble wool quite closely.—Specimens died red, blue, yellow, &c., are exhibited to show how readily and satisfactorily the flax-cotton takes any color that may be desired. Beside these lie rolls of flannels, feltings and almost every variety of plain textures, fabricated wholly or in good part from flax as prepared for spinning under M. Clausen's patent, proving the adaptation of this fibre to almost every use now subserved by either cotton or wool. The mixtures of cotton and flax, flax-cotton and wool, are excellent and serviceable fabrics.

The main question still remains to be considered—will it pay? Flax may be grown almost everywhere—two or three crops a year in some climates—three times the present annual product of cotton, flax, and wool, all combined, could not easily be produced even next year. But unless cheaper fabrics, all things considered, can be produced from flax cotton than from the Mississippi staple, this fact is of little worth. On