

LINEN, a well known kind of cloth, made chiefly of **HEMP** and **FLAX**. Having already described the different processes which these substances undergo, before they are converted into cloth, we shall at present add only such facts as may tend to render our former statement more satisfactory. After the filaments have been properly dressed and combed, the flax is spun into the yarn by the hand, in the usual manner: instead, however, of moistening the threads with spittle, or common water, we would recommend the mucilage prepared from the **COMMON COMFREY** (which see) to be preferably employed. By such simple means, the saliva, so useful in the process of digestion, may not only be saved, but the yarn will be totally divested of its brittleness, and, in other respects, considerably improved. Next, the yarn is conveyed to the loom, where it is woven into cloth (a process similar to that practised with wool, and described under the article **CLOTH**); after which it is bleached, in the manner stated under that head in our first volume.