Lace.

The Manufacturer and Builder.
of gold and the extreme thinness to which it can be reduced. To form it a cylindrical ingot of silver is superfi
cially gilt; and is afterwards drawn into wire by passing it through a succession of holes in a steel plate each one smaller than the other. The fine wire so produced is then flattened by a flating mill. The
gold with which the ingot is covered is not above the 

\[ \frac{1}{12} \text{th or } \frac{1}{10} \text{th of an inch, and sometimes not the } \frac{1}{10} \text{th of an inch, being thin gold leaf flattened on the sil-

ver. When the ingot has passed through the several holes required to form it into fine wire, it has been calculated that the thickness of the gold is only the thirty-ninth part of an inch, but by

flating its surface is much increased and consequently the gold is still thin-\n
ner. Reaumur's calculation made its

thickness still less, only sixty-ninth part of an inch, and yet the gilding is en-
tire; the best microscope does not show

the least break. The flattened gold

wire so formed is twisted round a silk

thread by means of a curious complex

machine, which causes several of the

wires to go round the silk at once, so

that each wire shall just touch another,

the whole forming a complete co"