of the articles manufactured in the manner above described, our account speaks of a ballistick of remarkable beauty, stitching with a satiny, epaulette-like, by day, and very brilliant under the gaslight. Wonderfully pretty plumes in opal, ruby, pale green, and other hues, are also said to have been made.

From the above, it might be believed that glass might be successfully employed on a large scale as a substitute for cotton, linen, silk, etc.; but though some experimenters have permitted their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment, in predicting a great future for fabrics of glass, we do not expect much from the innovation. There will no doubt be a considerable field of utility open for these novel fabrics when their manufacture has been properly perfected, in the production of colored plumes for hats, and for similar ornamental objects, but the manufacture of glass fabrics for wearing apparel we regard as quite impracticable. The manufacturers may be able to produce a woven fabric which possesses a whole considerable flexibility and strength, but the individual fibers are still brittle, and the contact with the skin of the finer fibers of the fibers as they wear off or break off, would be simply unendurable. While, therefore, we regard the new process as highly interesting and useful, it will be as well at the outset not to credit such extravagant views of its extended utility as have been given out.

Spinning and Weaving Glass.

It is reported as an interesting method merely, that a firm of glass manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Pa., have succeeded in producing glass threads of sufficient fineness, elasticity and strength to permit of their being woven into fabrics. Garments woven from glass fiber by this novel process, are said to have been successfully made, and the announcement of the fact has given rise to quite an amount of speculation as to the future utility of the process.

The process of the manufacturers in question—Messrs. Atchley & Co.—which is quite interesting to follow, is thus described: The glass employed for the purpose is similar in quality to that used for tallowcandle. From this, rods averaging half an inch in diameter, and of various colors, are drawn out to any desired length. These rods are then so placed that the flame of two gas burners is blown against that end of the rod pointed towards the large "spinning" wheel. This wheel is 64 feet in diameter, and turns at the rate of 200 revolutions per minute. When the flame of the burners has heated the end of the glass rod almost to the melting point, a thread of glass is drawn from the

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