



THE LAKE OF TEGERNSEE, BAVARIA.

is of cast-iron, extends the whole breadth of the table, and is made to run along by a chain which is fastened to each end, and wound round a windlass by two men. By a dextrous movement, the cistern is made to scatter its vitreous contents over the surface of the casting-table, and instantly the weighty roller moves along in a slow, majestic manner, and reaching the extremity of the table falls suddenly off, and is received within the arms of a machine, which is so nicely balanced, that it occasions not the slightest shock in its descent. When the plate has stiffened a little, it is slid into the annealing-kiln, the bottom of which is rendered perfectly uniform, and covered with sand, in order that the plate may slide easily along. When the bottom is covered with plates the "arch" is made closely up, to exclude the ingress of cold air, and to prevent the glass from cooling too rapidly. At the end of a fortnight, the plates being tempered and cooled, they are withdrawn from the kiln, deprived of their rough edges by a diamond, and "sorted" according to their size and quality; if being necessary, when "blisters" occur, to cut the plate to the best advantage, by dividing the inferior from the superior part with the least possible waste. In the next place, the surface of the glass has to be ground. A plate is cemented upon a large horizontal stone table with plaster of Paris, and a second is fixed and suspended in a reverse position over the other, sand being introduced between them, while the suspended plate receives a rotatory movement by means of machinery. When one side is sufficiently smoothed, the reverse surfaces are turned towards each other, and ground similarly to the others.

This renders the plates perfectly even, and they are next submitted to the process of smoothing, which is accomplished by means of emery powder, beginning with a coarser powder, and finishing with a powder of extreme fineness. Finally, the glass is polished on both sides by wooden blocks, covered with layers of woollen cloth, which are made to move with great velocity across the surface of the plate, while this latter receives a slow movement backwards and forwards alternately, and "rubble" (red oxide) is inserted between the covered blocks and the plate. Thus, by the brisk rubbing, assisted with the "rubble," a perfectly smooth and transparent plate

is obtained. Plate-glass—so named by reason of its being manufactured in a flat (*plat*, French) form—has the advantage over other descriptions of window-glass, on account of much larger dimensions being obtainable from it than can be produced by the process of blowing—plates being "cast" that attain the almost incredible size of 240 by 160 inches in superficial measurement.

(To be continued.)

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In this summer weather, everybody who can manage it takes a few weeks' or a few days' holiday, and revels in the enjoyment of green fields or the green sea. Last season the difficulties of continental travelling for English tourists were increased tenfold by the Italian campaign. That difficulty no longer exists, and with our passports properly viséd, and our purses sufficiently lined, we may travel whithersoever our fancy may incline—France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, spread their rival claims, and allure us with their several charms. Still the tourist proper is well acquainted with all that can be presented to him in these lands of travel, and would give something for a novelty. But there are many places which remain to be visited—places which do possess the charm of novelty, to which most tourists are strangers; and one of these is the locality represented in our engraving—namely, Tegernsee, in the kingdom of Bavaria.

Bavaria was anciently a duchy, subsequently it became an electorate, and, last of all, was constituted a kingdom. It is divided into two distinct parts—namely, the "Territory of the Danube and the Maine," and the "Territory of the Rhine." Thus it is watered by the largest rivers of Germany, and to this fact, as well as to its salubrious climate, is attributable the fertility of the soil. Bavaria contains several noble lakes; a portion of the lake of Constance is situated within its territory, and, in addition to this, there are numerous others, most of which abound in fish, and are the seats of valuable fisheries.

Tegernsee is one of the prettiest lakes in Bavaria, lying between Munich and Innsbruck. The name

originally given to it was Die Grün See (the Green Lake), which has been corrupted into Te-Gern-See. Starting from Munich by coach at six o'clock in the morning, the visitor arrives at the lake about mid-day. About two hours and a half are taken up in traversing the full length of Tegernsee, but not more than half-an-hour in crossing it. It is surrounded by hills covered with trees, and is commanded on the south by the range of the Bavarian Alps. At its northern extremity is the small town of Gmund, with its paper-mills and Belle Vue Farm built on a height which commands a delightful prospect of the landscape. On the east is a small city or borough, bearing the name of the lake, and boasting what was, once upon a time, a regal castle, subsequently an abbey of Benedictines, and which now belongs to Prince Charles of Bavaria.

In 744 the Pope presented to the monks of Tegernsee the body of St. Quirin, martyred in the third century at the age of twenty-six; the body was placed on a car drawn by bullocks. According to the popular superstition, the oxen came voluntarily to the yoke, and followed their own inclination on the road—an idea which is probably derived from the account recorded in the book of Samuel of the milch kine bringing up the ark from the land of the Philistines. Following the legend, we learn that St. Quirin's bullocks rested in a prairie on the shores of the lake: the peasants, supposing that something extraordinary was to be found there, examined the ground very closely, and discovered a kind of oil which was traced to the adjacent rocks, and to which, for centuries afterwards, peculiar virtues were supposed to attach.

The Bavarian families which during the summer visit Tegernsee generally reside at the inns in the ancient town, and take their pleasure by making voyages up and down the lake, and by excursions to the neighbouring heights. The beauties of the locality are enhanced by the retirement from the noise and bustle of the world which it offers to the visitor; it is not thronged with tourists; all its Arcadian simplicity has not yet departed; Nature has not been "improved" by Art; and these are the best inducements that can be offered to the visitor who really values a few weeks' tranquillity, or who is a true admirer of the picturesque.