## 

A New Pin Factory.
A Now Pin Factory.
We learn by the Albany "Knickerbocker," that a factory for making pins is about to be established in that city, by Messrs. Root \& Co. It says: " they commenceoperations with twentyfour machines, which will be increased during the present year to one hundred. Each machine will turu out one hundred pins a minute This is equal to six thousand per hour, or sixty thousand per day. At this rate the twenty four machines will prodace daily, pins to the
amount of one million four hundred thousand! $\mid$ piece of wire. To place a proper estimate on The machines are very simple and are managed by girls and boys with as much success as could be derived from the employment of men." In further speaking of these machines, the "Knick." says: "Pin making has become a very lucrative employment. The improvements which have been made within the past fifteen years, have quite revolutionized the matter and given the pins manufactured in the United States preference over those made in any other part of the world. In this country pins are made with solid heads-that is, the pins are made with solid heads-that is, the
his pins with
whole pin is made at one stroke, and with one
this process, the reader should examine the manner with which pins are made in Great Britain."
Here our cotemporary gives a long and deailed description of the complicated old method of making pins, by making the heads separate from the shank, supposing that this is the method now pursued in England for making pins, while the fact is, that the American pin machines have been used in England for quite a number of years. "Uncle John" now makes

The truthis that new and good improvements in machinery made in America, are now almost as soon introduced into England as at home, and vice versa, and this is as it should be. The great strife between nations should be "good to man, the advancement of literature, science and art," and not struggles for pelf and power.

## Coal in Kentucky.

Eleven beds of coal have been discovered in Kentucky, in the recent geological examination of the State by D. D. Owen. The beds vary from two to five feet in width, and vary from two to five feet in width,
are in the southwestern part of the State.

THAYER'S 'NEW TRUSS BRIDGE---Figure 1.


The annexed engravings are views of an improvement in the truss for iron bridges, roofs, \&c., for which a patent was granted to G. W. Thayer, formerly of Springfield, but now of Hartford, Conn., on the 11 th of last April, (1854.)

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the truss as applied to a railroad bridge; fig. 2 is a view of one of the gothic-arch braces detached, and fig. 3 represents two of the vertical rods with their straining blocks, their nuts and screws, the longer one extending from the bottom of the lower chords to the top of the gothicarch braces, and the shorter one extends from the bottom of the lower chords to the top of the upper ones. The same letters refer to like parts. Each two of the gothic-arch braces are locked together at $L$, and secured by screw bolts. The lower chords of the bridge are applied to the tenons and shoulders, P P, at the bottom of the gothic arch braces-one on each side, and secured thereto by bolts. The upper chords of the bridge are applied to the daps chords of the bridge are applied to the daps
and shoulders at $D$, near the middle of the braces, and are secured by bolts. The longer rods, E, pass through straining blocks beneath the lower chords, or through straining cross beams beneath them, and extend upwards between the chords and through the top of the goth-ic-arch braces, where they are secured by nuts - and screws. The shorter rods, F, pass through straining blocks beneath the lower chords, extend upwards, and are secured at the top of the upper chords by straining blocks, nuts, and screws.

The advantages of this truss over others of a diff erent construction are stated to be, first, " that it is not so liable to be affected by expan. sion and contraction from heat and cold; second, not liable to be increased in length by cambering ; third, there is no thrust strain on the chords, but the greater the pressure on the truss, the nearer the parts are brought together, and the
supports a part of the whole structure, and there is no dead-weight of iron or useless maerial."
The claim for this improvement in trussing for bridges and roofs, will be found in this Vol. "Scientific American," in our list of patents on page 251.


More information upon the subject may be obtained by letter addressed to Mr. Thayer, Hartford, Conn.

Lamps in the Houses of the Arabs.
The houses of the Arabs are never without
of their food than neglect it. Therefore Jeremiah makes the taking away of the light of the candle, and the total destruction of a house the same thing. Job describes the destruction of a family among the Arabs and the rendering one of their habitations desolate after the same manner. "How oft is the candle of the wicked put out! and how oft cometh their destruction upon them." On the other hand, when God promises to give David a lamp always in Jerusalem, (1 Kings 11.86 ) in this point of view, it is considered an assurance that his house should never become desolate.

## Wolf Nurser in India.

An article in Littell's Living Age, cop iedfrom Fraser's Magazine, relates some queer stories of Fraser's Magazine, relates some queer stories of
boys being stolen by wolves, in the East Indies, and brought up by them, like Romulus and Remus of old. The information is principally taken from a pamphlet published in Plymouth, England, by an Englishman, who had resided for a number of years in the BritishIndian possessions. An account is given of two boys who were captured in caves inhabited by wolves. These boys walked on all fours, eat their food raw, and had many wolfish habits. They never could be tamed, although every effort was made tor this purpose. The parents of both these boys proved their off spring by certain marks, and asserted that they had been stolen when very young, by wolves.
The article, we perceive, has been extensively copied without a word of comment. We can give no credit to such stories; they lack the very first quality of positive testimony, namely: the personal evidence of the relater. He did not see the boys himself, he merely received his information from others.

## New Steam Mail Line.

The Senate passed a bill on the 5th inst., by lights. Not only all the night long, but in all a vote of nearly two to one, astablishing a line he inhabited apartments of the house. This of mail steamers between San Francisco and


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