Scientific American. 352 amount of one million four hundred thousand! piece of wire. To place a proper estimate on The truthis that new and good improvements Scientific Museum. The machines are very simple and are managed this process, the reader should examine the in machinery made in America, are now almost by girls and boys with as much success as manner with which pins are made in Great as soon introduced into England as at home, could be derived from the employment of men." Britain." and vice versa, and this is as it should be. The A New Pin Factory. In further speaking of these machines, the Here our cotemporary gives a long and degreat strife between nations should be "good 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 commence operations with twentyfour machines, which will be increased during the present year to one hundred. Each machine will turn out one hundred pins a minute. This is equal to six thousand per hour, or sixty thousand per day. At this rate the twentyfour machines will produce daily, pins to the

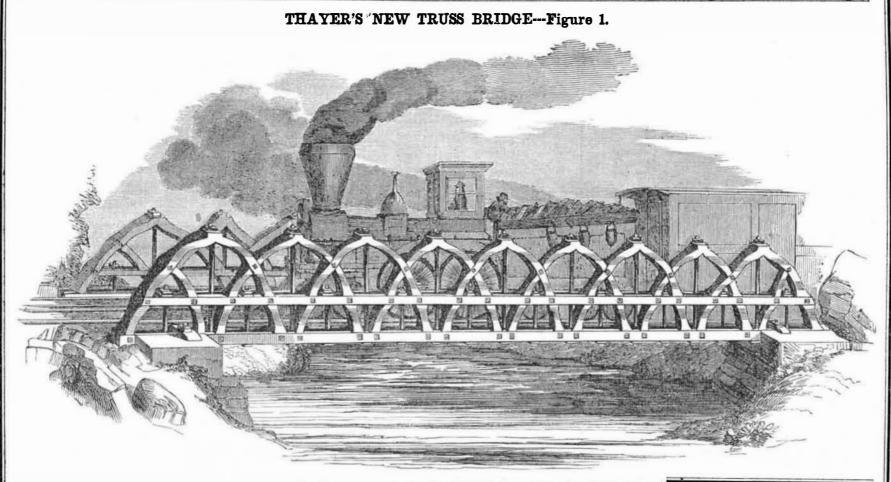
"Knick." says : "Pin making has become a very lucrative employment. The improvements which have been made within the past fifteen years, have quite revolutionized the matter and given the pins manufactured in the United States preference over those made in any other part of the world. In this country pins are made with solid heads-that is, the whole pin is made at one stroke, and with one Jonathan.

tailed 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 his pins with solid heads, as well as Brother

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 are in the southwestern part of the State.

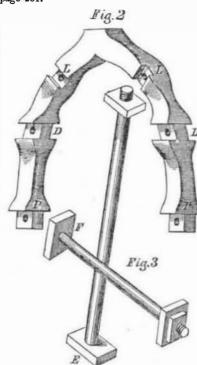


The annexed engravings are views of an improvement in the truss for iron bridges, roofs, &c., for which a patent was granted to G. W. Thayer, formerly of Springfield, but now of Hartford, Conn., on the 11th of last April, (1854.)

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 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 behe 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.

supports a part of the whole structure, and | of their food than neglect it. Therefore Jerethere is no dead-weight of iron or useless material."

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.



miah 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 x1. 86) in this point of view, it is considered an assurance that his house should never become desolate.

Wolf Nurses in India.

An article in Littell's Living Age, cop iedfrom 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 British-Indian 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 for this purpose. The paents of both these boys proved their offspring



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ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS

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It is printed with new type on beautiful paper, and be ing adapted to binding, the subscriber is possessed, at the end of the year, of a LARGE VOLUME of 416 PAGES illustrated with upwards of 500 MECHANICAL ENGRAby certain marks, and asserted that they had VINGS. been stolen when very young, by wolves. The Scientific American is the Repertory of Patent In-The article, we perceive, has been extenventions: a volume, each complete in itself, forms an Envclopedia of the useful and entertaining. The Patent sively copied without a word of comment.-Claims alone are worth ten times the subscription price We can give no credit to such stories; they to every inventor.

The advantages of this truss over others of obtained by letter addressed to Mr. Thayer, at a different construction are stated to be, first, Hartford, Conn.

" 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 camberbut the greater the pressure on the truss, the

More information upon the subject may be

Lamps in the Houses of the Arabs. New Steam Mail Line. The houses of the Arabs are never without The Senate passed a bill on the 5th inst., by ing ; third, there is no thrust strain on the chords, lights. Not only all the night long, but in all a vote of nearly two to one, establishing a line the inhabited apartments of the house. This of mail steamers between San Francisco and nearer the parts are brought together, and the custom is so well established in the East that Shanghai, in China. This line of steamers will closer becomes the joints; fourth, every piece the poorest people would rather retrench par- touch at Japan."

namely: the personal evidence of the relater. One Copy, for One Year \$\$\$ He did not see the boys himself, he merely received his information from others. Bix Months \$\$1 New Steam Mail Line. Five copies for Six Months \$\$2 The Senate passed a bill on the 5th inst., by a vote of nearly two to one, establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China. This line of steamers will One Copy, for One Year \$\$\$ One Copy, for One Year \$\$\$ \$\$\$ Pive copies for Six Months \$\$\$ \$\$\$ The Senate passed a bill on the 5th inst., by a vote of nearly two to one, establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China. This line of steamers will Bouthern and Western Money taken at par for Su seriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their par value to the should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO. Year MUNN & CO.	lack the very first quality of positive testimony,	TERMS! TERMS!! TERMS!!!	
New Steam Mail Line. The Senate passed a bill on the 5th inst., by a vote of nearly two to one, establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China. This line of steamers will Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months #38 Boathern and Western Money taken at par for Buschern and Western Money taken at their par value Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO		Bix Months Five copies, for Six Months Ten Copies, for Six Months	\$1 \$4 \$8
	The Senate passed a bill on the 5th inst., by a vote of nearly two to one, əstablishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China. This line of steamers will	Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months Twenty Copies for Twelve Months Bouthern and Western Money taken at pa scriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their Letters should be directed (post-paid) to MUNN 4	\$22 \$28 or for Sub- rpar value & CO,.