

spindle I, and fitting into cupped recesses made in the plate J, and a counter-balance weight L fixed to the upper end of the spindle I, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. One or more pins G, arranged on a bowling crease A, each pin having a light spindle I extending from its end and projecting through a plate J, supported above the pin end of the crease, a sphere or hemisphere K fixed to each spindle I and fitting into cupped recesses made in the plate J, a counter-balance weight L fixed to the upper end of the spindle I, in combination with a cord M fixed to each spindle I, and connected at its other end with a cross-head N, which is operated as described by the cord O, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 6th. One or more pins G, arranged on a bowling crease A, each pin having a light spindle I projecting from its end and through a plate J supported above the pin end of the crease, a plate P, with guiding tubes Q, supported above the plate J, a sphere or hemisphere K fixed to each spindle I, and fitting into cupped recesses made in the plate J, a counter-balance weight L fixed to the upper end of the spindle I, in combination with a cord M, fixed to each spindle I, and connected at its other end with a cross-head N, which is operated, as described, by the cord O, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 36,127. Attachment for Shoes.

(*Attache pour chaussures.*)

Thomas F. Byrnes, Emporia, Kansas, U.S.A., 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—A shoe, provided with a strip of suitable material applied vertically to the inner side of the counter, well down on the heel line, and having its ends firmly secured between the lining and the adjacent portion of the counter, and there by forming a loop for use in combination with a fastening band or string.

No. 36,128. Box for Fruit.

(*Boite à fruits.*)

Adelbert C. Rice and William H. Spillman, both of Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The blanks A and B, constructed as shown, and adapted to form the sides and bottom of a fruit box, substantially as described.

No. 36,129. Stove Pipe Fastener.

(*Attache de tuyau de poêle.*)

William John Washburn, Chesley, Ontario, Canada, 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The combination of the pipe section A, having a flat spring C secured thereto near one end, the free end of said spring provided with a perforation E near the opposite end, and the connecting pipe section B, having an exterior projecting stud F, said perforation and stud engaging to prevent separation at the joint, as set forth.

No. 36,130. Coupling for Pitmans.

(*Joint de bielle.*)

Chanoy C. Shults, Winterset, Iowa, U.S.A., 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A coupling device, comprising a metal strap or base-piece having a vertical projection, and a transverse perforation in said projection adapted to admit a bolt or pivot, a curved projection at some space from said vertical projection and in the same plane therewith, and concentric with the transverse opening, and a metal bar or plate having a bifurcated end and a fixed bolt or integral pivot, and a vertical mortise or opening adapted to admit the curved projection on the base piece, to operate in the manner set forth. 2nd. A coupling for a cutter bar, and a pitman composed of a flat bottomed metal strap having a flat sided vertical projection at one end rising from the center of its top surface, a perforation and also a concentric curved slot in said projection, and a pitman having a bifurcated end, and perforations in its parallel overlapping part that coincide with the perforation and slot in the vertical projection on the metal strap, and hinge section, and bolts extended through said coinciding perforations and slot, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. The metal strap and hinge section A, having a vertical projection B, and a perforation and curved slot in said projection, a pitman having a bifurcated end, and perforations therein coinciding with the said perforation and slot, combined with a cutter bar and a pitman-driver, substantially as shown and described for the purposes stated.

No. 36,131. Rack for Canals and Flumes.

(*Gril pour canaux d'écuse.*)

Frank L. Robinson, Caribou, Maine, U.S.A., 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with a flume, a grating extending across the same and inclining up stream, a waste outlet leading out of the lower end of the flume and closed by a gate, and a lateral conduit connected to this waste outlet and discharging to one side of the flume, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, with a canal, of a vertical partition or partitions arranged therein to form flumes, gates at the heads of these flumes, racks arranged in these flumes and inclining up stream, concentrating boards arranged at the lower ends of the flumes, waste outlets controlled by gates, and a lateral conduit communicating with the waste outlets and discharging to one side of the canal, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination of a canal, flumes therein, slotted racks in these flumes these racks inclining up stream, concentrating boards at the lower ends of the flumes, these boards leading to waste conduits, gates for

these waste conduits, and a lateral conduit located on the bottom of the canal and communicating with the said waste conduits, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, with a flume, of the upwardly inclined grating leading to a waste opening, and a gate or valve controlling this waste opening, substantially as described. 5th. The combination, with a flume, of the upwardly inclined rack or grating, a concentrating board in the bottom of the flume at the lower end of said rack, this board leading to a waste opening, and a valve or gate for closing said opening, substantially as described.

No. 36,132. Trap for Moths. (*Piège à insectes.*)

William C. Barnard, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A moth-trap, consisting of a glass jar of any desired capacity having a luminous paint covering a portion of its circumference, and figures, as flowers or the like, in bright colors on the other portion thereof to serve as an attractor for insects, a wire-supporting frame for said jar, and a cap-piece having openings therein for the entrance of moths, substantially as described. 2nd. A moth-trap, consisting of a glass jar having luminous paint and bright colors on the cylindrical portion thereof, a wire frame surrounding said jar, a bail secured to said frame, an annular flange depending from the mouth of said jar into the interior thereof, a cap with openings therein for the admission of moths, and an aromatic bait therein, substantially as described.

No. 36,133. Manufacture of Paints, Kalso-mine, etc. (*Fabrication de peinture, etc.*)

Nicholas A. Bibikov, Albuquerque, Territory of New Mexico, U.S.A., 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The herein described paint compound, the same comprising a vehicle consisting of a solution of silicate of soda, potash, pulverized mica, and lime suspended therein, substantially as specified.

No. 36,134. Neck Yoke. (*Volée d'avant.*)

Wilder B. Chapman, Omro, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A holdback for neck-yokes, consisting of a strap which is doubled or folded upon itself to form a loop to receive the cross-bar of a yoke, and an adjustable loop secured to the folded end of the strap and fitted loosely around the latter at a point adjoining the loop, whereby the adjustable loop is adapted to tighten the hold-back strap upon the cross-bar, substantially as described. 2nd. A holdback for neck-yokes, consisting of a strap doubled or folded upon itself to form a loop for receiving the cross-bar of a yoke, and having a pole-receiving opening in its lower free end, and an adjustable loop permanently secured in the doubled end of the strap and fitted around said strap at a point adjacent to the loop so as to ride freely thereon, substantially as described. 3rd. A holdback for neck-yokes, having a pole-receiving opening and an adjustable loop, the loop embracing the holdback when the latter is bent to form a clasp-loop which fits around the neck-yoke, substantially as described. 4th. A holdback for neck-yokes, having a pole-receiving opening at one end, and bent or doubled upon itself at the opposite end to form a clasp-loop, and an adjustable loop C, permanently connected to the doubled end of the holdback and fitting around the latter at a point above the pole-receiving opening, substantially as described. 5th. A holdback for neck-yokes having a pole-receiving opening at one end and an adjustable loop C, permanently connected to the other end of said holdback, and fitting around the latter at a point above the opening therein, said adjustable loop having a removable bolt, substantially as described. 6th. A holdback for neck-yokes doubled or bent upon itself at one end to form a loop for the reception of the neck-yoke, and having a pole-receiving opening at its opposite end, an adjustable loop permanently connected to the doubled end of the hold-back and fitting around the latter at a point above the opening therein, and a safety-strap connected to the adjustable loop, substantially as described.

No. 36,135. Electric Circuit Controlling Apparatus. (*Appareil à régler les circuits électriques.*)

Edwin Ruthven Gill, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A., 13th March, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. An escapement device, consisting of a wheel having a predetermined combination of electric contacts, all of which are for reversing it except one, in combination with pawl mounted upon an armature lever, and an electro-magnet, whereby the direct action of said electro-magnet causes said escapement device to be restored to normal position when a wrong combination of pulsations is caused to be made by the electro-magnet, substantially as described. 2nd. An escapement device, consisting of a wheel having predetermined electrical contacts at irregular intervals, and provided with detents at intervals, in combination with an armature lever having a long limit, and a short limit pawl alternately engaging the escapement device, an electro-magnet operating the lever, an electro-magnet, an S-shaped armature upon the shaft of the escapement device, restoring the escapement device to normal position, a circuit for the actuating electro-magnet and a circuit for the restoring electro-magnet in which is included the contacts on the escapement device, substantially as described. 3rd. An escapement device, having electrical contacts at irregular intervals, and provided with detents at intervals, long limit and short limit pawls having alternate engagement with the escapement device, a lever carrying said pawls, an electro-magnet operating the lever, a cord wound under tension upon the shaft of the escapement device, an electro-magnet restoring the