between their upper ends to aid in the sash fastening service, each by gravity inclining inwardly below the roller, in combination with intervening means to limit this tendency, so as to keep each in its required position for ready service, to fasten the sash when raised, and to lock the sash when down, substantially as set forth and for the purposes mentioned. 5th An oblong reversible locking brace, perforated at one end and attached by a stationary pin or rivet to the side stile of a sash in its casement, so as to hang pendently upon it, having a short pin projecting from its lower part toward the body of the sash, as a point of pressure by which to move it against a pendent oblong wedging key, between it and the casing, to effect wedging support of the raised sash, being adapted also to be turned upwardly aboveits pivot, so as to lean at the limit of its upward turning circuit against the nearest casing of the sash as formed to receive it, so as to brace against it or a metal attachment thereto to lock the sash securely when down, substantially as set forth and for the purposes indicated. for the purposes indicated.

No. 35,724. Pouch for Tobacco.

(Sac à tabac.)

William James Cussen, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., 9th January, 1891; 5 years.

1891; 5 years.

Clasm.—1st. The combination, with a tobacco bag, of a flap secured to the mouth at one side, and a fastening device secured to said flap, the flap serving as a seal to the original package, and in connection with the fastening device to secure the bag while in use, substantially as specified. 2nd. A bag for tobacco or other material, having a flap near the edge on one side, the said flap containing a concealed string, which may be drawn out and tied around the bag to secure it, substantially as described. 3rd. A tobacco bag, having a metallic hook attached to the upper edge of one of its sides, a series of eyelets along its opposite side, and an interior lining covering the said eyelets, as and for the purpose described. 4th. The combination, with a pouch, having formed in one of its sides a vertical tube or hem, of a string secured to the bag and passed through the said tube and around the bag, as and for the purpose described.

No. 35,725. Manufacture of Pepsin and of Peptonized Foods. (Manufacture (Manufacture de pepsine et d'aliments pepsinés.)

Vicente Marcano, Caracas, Republic of Venesuela, America, 9th January, 1891; 5 years.

Vicence Marcano, Caracas, Republic of Venesuela, America, 9th January, 1891: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The herein described ferment, consisting of the juice of the plant of the bromeliaceas family, partially freed from water and inert existances. 2nd. The herein described process of making peptones, consisting in digesting albumen or an albumenoid by the organic ferment of the juice of a plant of the bromeliaceas family. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, a food product, consisting of albumen or an albumenoid digested in the organic ferment of the juice of a plant of the bromeliaceas family. 4th. The process herein described of making pure peptones, which consist in subjecting meat to the action of organic vegetable ferments, contained in the juice of a plant of the bromeliaceas family, until peptonization takes place, then dissolving the peptonized meat thus obtained in water, and filtering it, so as to obtain pure peptones, substantially as set forth. 5th. The herein described peptonized meat, being free from foreign admixtures, such as salt, starch, and the like, containing all the digestible constituents and fibrinous parts of the meat, and obtained by treating meat with the juice of a plant of the family of bromeliaceas, and drying the same, substantially as set forth. 6th. The process herein described of making peptonized meat, which consists in subjecting meat to the action of the organic vegetable ferments, contained in the juice expressed from the plants belonging to the family of bromeliaceas, until peptonization takes place, then evaporating and drying the thus obtained liquid peptonized meat, and finally grinding it into powder, substantially as set forth.

No. 35,726. Cutter for Bands and Feeder. (Coupe-hart et alimentateur.)

William H. Alston, Adrian, Illinois, U.S.A., 9th January, 1891: 5 years.

William H. Alston, Adrian, Adrian, Adrian, C.S.A., win January, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with the inclined table 13, of the beater arranged above said table and provided with the projecting plates 16, of the reciprocating bar 32, brackets arranged below said table, and the knives 36, secured upon said bar and projecting through said table beneath said beater, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination, with the inclined table 13, of the brackets 28, arranged beneath said table, a reciprocating bar arranged upon said brackets and provided with knives 36, projecting through an opening in said table, the rotating beater arranged above said table and over said knives, and consisting of the shaft 14, provided with the frame 15, the projecting plates 16, and the curved plates 17, arranged between said plates 16, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination, with the oppositely inclined tables provided with the knives of the inclined table 35, located between said tables, the links 37, supporting the lower end of said table, a crank-shaft supporting the tops of said table, and the transverse bars 55, arranged upon the tops of said table and provided with the series of inclined teeth 56, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, with the inclined tables 13, of the rack 67, pivoted above said tables and arranged to cover said tables, and the cords 69, secured to said racks for the purpose specified. the purpose specified.

No. 35,727. Sleeping Car. (Char dortoir.)

James B. Davenport, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S. A., 9th January,

Claim.—1st. The combination, in a railway sleeping car, of an adjustable covering or curtain E, with the rod R, and the side of the

car L, over and across the space b, above the upper berth, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination, in a railway sleeping car, of two or more adjustable coverings or curtains E, to each upper berth with the rod R, and the side of the car L, over and across the space b, above the upper berth, substantially as set forth.

No. 35,728. Low Water Alarm.

(Indicateur d'eau à sifflet.)

William Hardwick, Erie, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 9th January, 1891;

Oyears. Claim.—In a low water alarm for steam boilers, the combination with the pipes C, and D, and cross arm E, which is firmly fixed to the pipe C, and loosely embraces the pipe D, of the lever G, mounted on said cross arm and having its long arm in contact with a stem of a whistle F, and its short arm in contact with the pipe D, and being provided with an adjusting screw g, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 35,729. Mechanical Movement.

(Transmission du mouvement.)

James Hayton, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A., 9th January, 1891; 5

years.

Claim—1st. A mechanical movement, comprising a frame fitted to slide and provided with two parallel racks having their teeth facing each other, a segmental gear wheel having its teeth extending to somewhat less than one-half of the circumference of the wheel, the teeth being adapted to mesh alternately into the said racks, and a shaft mounted to turn in suitable bearings and carrying the said segmental gear wheel, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a mechanical movement, the combination, with parallel guide ways, of a frame fitted to slide in the said guide ways and provided with two parallel racks having their teeth facing each other, a segmental gear wheel having its teeth extending to somewhat less than one half of the circumference of the wheel, the teeth being adapted to mesh alternately into the said racks, and a shaft mounted to turn in suitable bearings and carrying the said segmental gear wheel, substantially as shown and described.

No. 35,730. Process of Preparing Fish.

(Procédé pour preparer le poisson.)

James Ogle Morrison, Westport, Nova Scotia, Canada, 9th January, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The process of cleaning, boneing, and salting fish, as and by the ingredients in the preparations times, and intervals set forth, and described.

No. 35,731. Automatic Locking Device for Vehicle Wheels. (Arrêt de sûreté pour roues de voiture.)

William Higford Graham and George Rodney McDonald, both of 26 Lambs Conduit, Middlesex, England, 9th January, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In perambulators and other similar wheeled vehicles, a wheel locking device comprising a clutch box in which are two sliding pawls for engaging with lobes or teeth forming part of or connected to the wheel centre, and operated from the driving handle in such manner that when the said handle is depressed the clutch box is elevated and the sliding pawls disengaged from the lobe wheel, thus leaving the vehicle wheels free to rotate, but when the hands are removed from the driving handle the sliding pawls engage with one lobe of the said lobe wheel, and thereby effectually lock the said vehicle wheels, substantially as described. 2nd. An automatic wheel locking device appicable to perambulators and other similar wheeled vehicles, constructed, arranged, and operating, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. Claim -1st. In perambulators and other similar wheeled vehicles,

No. 35,732. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)

George A. Sanders and Samuel J. Willett, (assignees of Nelson Newman), all of Springfield, Illinois, U.S. A., 9th January, 1891; 5

Vears.

Claim.—1st. The combination of the spring-pressed pivoted drawhooks, the pivoted flattened arms or keys k², arranged against the neck of one drawhook, and adapted to lie between the same and the head of the companion drawhook, the thickness of the said flattened arms or keys being less than that of the shoulders of the drawhooks for the purpose set forth, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of the spring-pressed pivoted drawhooks, the pivoted flattened arms or keys k², arranged between the neck of one hook and the head of its engaging companion, and the crank arms attached to the said flattened arms or keys, whereby the latter may be turned, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination, in a car coupling, of the pivoted engaging drawhooks, the pivoted flattened arms or keys k², arranged between them and having the crank arm, and the slide bar mounted on the end of the car and connected to the said crank arm, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, in a car coupling, of the pivoted engaging drawhooks, the pivoted flattened arms or keys k², arranged between them and having the crank arm provided with the pin k, and the slide bar of the end of the car, and having the pin k, and the slide bar of the end of the car, and having the pin k, and the slide bar connected to the said further with the orank arm, the slide bar connected to the crank arm, and the lever connected to the slide bar, all in combination, substantially as described. 6th. In a car coupling, the combination of the sills, the cross elabes connecting them, the drawhooks arranged between the sills,