frame B, and back C, upon tilting the body of the chair on the supporting-frame, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination of a suitable supporting-frame, a seat-frame and back pivoted thereon, the seat D, the back-rest E, hinged to said seat and back, and the straps 4, connected by one end to said seat and by the other end to the supporting-frame, and passing over the front corners of said seat-frame, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination of a suitable supporting-frame, a seat frame pivoted thereon and provided with the rigid back C, and the friction rollers 5, the seat D, the back-rest E, hinged to said seat and back, the straps 4, secured to said seat and passing over said friction-rollers, and devices for adjustably securing the opposite end of said straps to said supporting-frame, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified. 4th. The combination in a reclining chair, of a suitable supporting-frame, a seat-frame pivoted thereon and having a back rigidly connected thereto, the movable seat D, and back-rest E, and means connecting the seat D, to the supporting-frame, whereby the position of seat D, and back-rest E, are varied in relation to the frame B, and back C, upon tilting the body of the chair on the supporting-frame, and means for locking the chair-body in any position, substantially as set forth.

No. 35,948. Pole for Vehicles.

(*Timon de voiture.*)

Henry Harrison Lockwood, Olean, New York, U.S.A., 4th February, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—The pole C, consisting of the three strips made in one piece, in combination with the circle-bar, B, and back-bar A, the top strip being above the bottom strip, being below the circle-bar, and against the back bar and the middle strip mortised into both bars, as set forth.

No. 35,949. Beater for Eggs. (*Verge de cuisine.*)

David Erskine Gellatly, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, 4th February, 1891: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination cylinder A, and the screw conical bottom B, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. The combination of the conical bottom B, with the perforated conical dasher C, and with the connection E, E, on shaft D, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

No. 35,950. Ink Stand. (*Encrier.*)

George James Fraser, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 4th February, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In an inkstand, a base provided with a recess, a central pivot pin, and a revolvable ink receiver containing ink cells pivoted to the base, and having an ink indicator attached thereto, and an outer cover having a central opening to admit the pillar of the ink receiver when the cover is placed over it, and an opening for the admission of a pen to the ink cells, substantially as specified. 2nd. In an inkstand, the base A, constructed with a recess B, and a pivot pin C, in combination with a revolvable ink receiver E, having ink cells *c*, more or less, and an indicator pillar *b*, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In an inkstand, the cover F, formed to fit the recess B, without turning, and having a central opening *e*, and an opening *f*, for dipping ink, in combination with the revolvable ink receiver E, and base A, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In an inkstand, the combination of the base A, recess B, pivot pin C, rack D, ink receiver E, with cells *c*, covered cell c^1, and indicator and cover F, all constructed, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In an inkstand, the combination of the base A, recess B, pivot pin C, rack D, ink receiver E, with cells *c*, covered cell c^1, indicator *b*, and cover F, all constructed, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 35,951. Amalgamating Process.

(*Procédé pour amalgamer.*)

Millard Johnson, William Eddington Field and Joseph Samuel Beeman, all of Saint Kilda, Victoria, Australia, 4th February, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The use of an amalgam, composed of mercury and another suitable metal (sodium and potassium excepted) by preference zinc, or cadmium, or magnesium, or a suitable alloy of any one or more metals when introduced into or brought in contact with, immersed in or subjected to the action of suitably acidulated water, or suitable alkaline water, or water containing a suitable salt in solution, which will produce or liberate hydrogen in or from the surface or neighbourhood of our amalgam, for the objects set forth, and substantially as described. 2nd. The use of or addition of particles of another suitable metal (sodium and potassium excepted) by preference zinc, or cadmium, or magnesium, or a suitable alloy of one or more metals to mercury, whilst the same is being used in any form or kind of amalgamating machine, or plates, or pans, or after the mercury, or gold, or silver, amalgam has been taken out of or from such machines, or pans, and any such acid or alkali or salt (or solution thereof) as is herein before described, or any other suitable acid, or alkali, or salt, capable of or having the purpose or effect of liberating or producing hydrogen gas from or on the surface or neighbourhood of the amalgam, on its being immersed in or subject to the action of water when used, for the objects set forth, and substantially as described. 3rd. The use (in the amalgamation of ores or materials by mercury) of any of the before mentioned or any other suitable acids, or alkalis, or salts, in or as a solution used, in combination with mercury and ore, or material flowing over, on, or under, or brought into contact or combination with any suitable plate riffle, or their equivalent, (or any suitable combination of them) the said plate riffle, or their equivalent, being covered or furnished with our before mentioned amalgam composed of mercury and another suitable metal (sodium and potassium excepted) by preference zinc, or cadmium, or magnesium, or suitable alloy of any one or more metals, for the purpose or effect of producing or liberating hydrogen gas and when used for the objects hereinbefore set forth, and substantially as described. 4th. The mode or manner of regulating the production or liberation of hydrogen gas on, or in, or from the surface or neighbourhood of our amalgam, by the use or means of adding more or less of the before-mentioned suitable acids, or suitable alkalis, or suitable salts, when used for the objects hereinbefore set forth, and substantially as described.

No. 35,952. Process of Treating Matte and Speiss. (*Procédé de traitement de matte et de speis.*)

Stephen Henry Emmens, London, England, 5th February, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The process of treating matte and speiss, consisting in subjecting such material in a finely powdered condition to a series of fractional roastings and lixiviations. 2nd. The process of treating matte and speiss, consisting in subjecting such material in a finely powdered condition to a series of fractional roastings, alternating with a series of lixiviations with water, and sulphuric acid. 3rd. In the process of treating matte and speiss by repeated roastings, and lixiviations, the improvement which consists in removing the last portions of sulphur and arsenic by adding nitric acid to the final solvent. 4th. In the treatment of matte and speiss, by roasting and lixiviation, the method of recovering the copper contents by electrolyzing with a non-cupreous anode, the solution of the crystals obtained from the lixiviation liquids, and then removing any remaining copper from such solution by precipitation with suitable reagents, substantially as hereinbefore specified.

No. 35,953. Shirt. (*Chemise.*)

Daniel R. Sillesky, Lockport, New York, U.S.A., 6th February, 1891; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a shirt, the combination, with a body, and reinforce, of a bosom connected at its edges to the body and reinforce by means of a flexible or hinge joint, whereby the edges are made yielding, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a shirt, the combination with a body and reinforce, of a bosom composed of two or more plies of material, the outer and inner plies being secured to the body and reinforce along lines at different distances from the centre of the bosom, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a shirt, the combination, with a body and reinforce, of a bosom, the inner ply or plies of which are narrower than the outer ones, and the outer edges of which are thinner than the centre to make the shirt yielding and flexible at this point, producing the effect of a narrow bosom and giving the appearance of a wide one, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a shirt, the combination, with the body, and a reinforce secured over the upper portion of the body, of a bosom made of two or more plies, the upper ply or plies being longer and wider than the under ply or plies and secured at their outer edges to the reinforce and body, and the under ply or plies being secured to the inner edges of the body and reinforce at a point within the line of attachment, between the upper ply or plies and the body and reinforce, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a shirt, the combination, with a body, of a bosom, and reinforce secured to the body and bosom and projecting out beyond the edges of the bosom, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a shirt, the combination, with a body, of a bosom and a reinforce made in two pieces stitched together at their lower ends, said reinforce secured to the body and bosom, and projecting beyond the latter on three of its edges, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination, with a body, of a reinforce secured thereto, and a bosom secured to the body and reinforce along two points on each edge, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination, with a body and a bosom secured thereto, of a tab having its ends secured over the edges of the bosom, and secured to the lower end of the bosom and to the body of the shirt by one or more rows of stitches, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination, with a body, a bosom and a reinforce secured to the body and bosom and extending below the lower end of the latter, of a tab made of two or more ply, said tab lapped at its ends over the edges of the bosom, and secured to the lower end of the bosom and to the reinforce and body by one or more rows of stitches, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination, with a sleeve, and wristband, of a reinforcing band having one edge stitched to the sleeve and the other secured between the plies of the wrist band, substantially as set forth. 11th. The combination, with a sleeve having a binding around the opening in the lower end, and a wristband secured on the lower end of the sleeve, of a reinforcing band having one edge stitched between the ply of the wristband and the other edge stitched to the sleeve, the ends of this band being widened and lapped over the binding adjacent to the wristband and stitched down along its edges to the sleeve and binding, substantially as set forth. 12th. The combination, with a shirt body and neck band, of a reinforcing piece or segment, having one edge secured between the ply of the band and stitched along its edges to the body, substantially as set forth. 13th. The combination, with a shirt body and a binding around the opening in the back of the body, of a neck band and a yoke, the latter extending over the binding at the opening in the back of the shirt, substantially as set forth. 14th. The combination, with a shirt body and neck band, of a loop or strap passed behind a button-hole in the neck band and stitched at the lower end to the body and at the upper end between the ply of the neck-band, substantially as set forth. 15th. The combination, with a shirt body, of a sleeve having its inner end stitched a short distance within the armhole, and a reinforcing band surrounding the sleeve and stitched at its inner edge to the outer edge of the armhole and at its other edge on the sleeve, substantially as set forth. 16th. The combination, with a body and a reinforce cut away beneath the lower end of the outer ply of the bosom, of a bosom composed of two