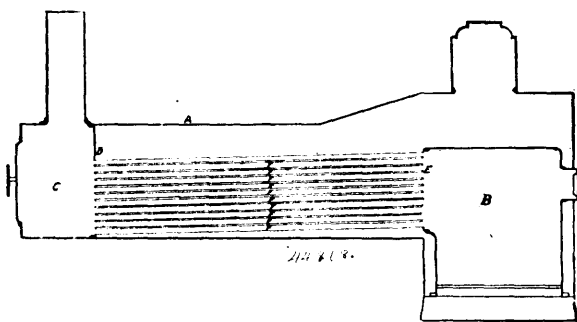


secured to the underside of the cover between the said opening and opposite side, an L-shaped plate, one branch of which is secured to the said opposite side, whilst the other branch extends vertically towards the said cover, the said vertical branch being located between the said flange and said opposite side with an opening between the said flange and vertical branch to admit of the entry of the trolley carrying arm to the compartment formed by the said flange and L-shaped plate, brackets within the compartment, a support connected to each bracket, insulators held by said supports, a trolley rail or wire set in said insulators, a conductor within said subway and connections between the conductor and the trolley rail or wire, substantially as set forth. 7th. In an underground conduit for trolley wires, the combination of a subway, a cover for the subway, said cover having an opening into the subway at or near one side thereof, a downwardly projecting flange secured to the under side of the cover between the said opening and opposite side, an L-shaped plate, one branch of which is secured to the said opposite side, whilst the other branch extends forward towards the cover, the said vertical branch being located between the said flange and said opposite side, with an opening between the said flange and vertical arm to admit of the entry of the trolley carrying arm to the compartment formed by the said flange and L-shaped plate, stays within the compartment, a support connected to each stay, an insulator of mica held by and forming part of each support, an insulator of sulphur held in said mica insulator, and a trolley rail or wire supported in said sulphur insulator, substantially as set forth.

No. 44,818. Locomotive Boiler.

(Chaudière de locomotive.)



Robert Rushton, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, 4th December, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—The combination in a locomotive boiler of the flue sheets with the flues in such a manner that the said flues shall be higher in the rear flue sheet than in the front flue sheet, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 44,819. Method of Making Yeast.

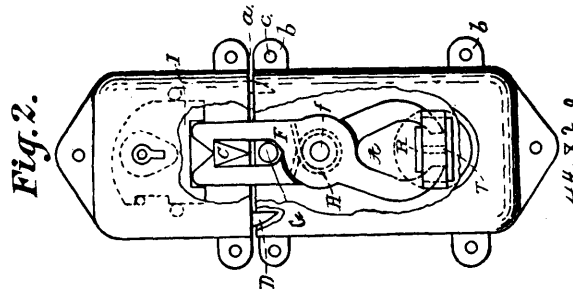
(Manière de faire le levain.)

Jacob Blumer, Brooklyn, and Charles Schlagenhauser, New York, both in the State of New York, U.S.A., 4th December, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The method of making yeast, which consists in extracting the soluble parts of unmalted starch bearing materials with a suitable liquid and at a temperature low enough to leave the starch intact, separating such extract from the solid material, fermenting the clear wort, thereby forming yeast, and separating the yeast, substantially as described. 2nd. The method of making yeast, which consists in extracting the soluble parts of unmalted starch bearing materials with a suitable liquid and at a temperature low enough to leave the starch intact, separating such extract from the solid material, sterilizing the extract, separating the coagulum, fermenting the clear wort, thereby forming yeast, and separating the yeast, substantially as described. 3rd. The method of making yeast, which consists in extracting the soluble parts of unmalted starch bearing materials with a suitable liquid and at a temperature low enough to leave the starch intact, separating such extract from the solid material, sterilizing the extract, adding an alkali to the extract to reduce its acidity, separating the coagulum, fermenting the clear wort, thereby forming yeast, and separating the yeast, substantially as described. 4th. The method of making yeast, which consists in extracting the soluble parts of unmalted starch bearing materials with a suitable liquid and at a temperature low enough to leave the starch in said materials intact, separating such extract from the solid material, sterilizing the extract and coagulating albuminous substances by raising its temperature above mashing temperature, preferably to 100° Centigrade, separating the coagulated albuminous substances before fermentation of the extract, fermenting such extract with the assistance of a small amount of malted grain at a temperature of about 30° Centigrade, thereby forming yeast, and separating the yeast, substantially as described. 5th. The method of making yeast, which consists in extracting the

soluble parts of unmalted starch bearing materials with a suitable liquid at a temperature low enough to leave the starch intact, separating such extract from the solid material, combining the extract with the more or less solid residues which are left after the starch bearing material has served the purpose of starch manufacturing, sterilizing the mixture, adding malted grain, fermenting it, thereby forming yeast, and separating the yeast, substantially as described. 6th. The method of making yeast, which consists in extracting the soluble parts of unmalted starch bearing materials with a suitable liquid, separating such extract from the solid material, combining the extract with the more or less solid residues which are left after the starch bearing material has served the purpose of starch manufacturing, sterilizing the mixture, adding malted grain, separating the clear wort, fermenting it, thereby forming yeast, and separating the yeast from the wort, substantially as described.

No. 44,820. Trunk Lock. (Serrure pour valises.)

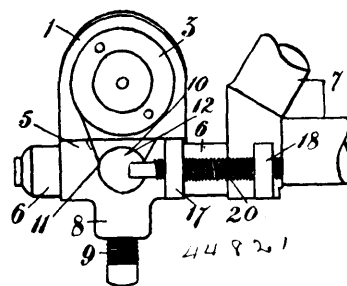


William John Henry, Portland, Maine, U.S.A., 4th December, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a trunk fastening, the herein described cross arms F, pivotally connected to the back plate and having suitable spring mechanism in the arbours about the pivot point for automatically drawing the extremities of the cross arms together when the same are forced apart, and the press bolt having guide standards provided with bevelled faces to engage the lower bevelled extremities of said cross arms, substantially as herein set forth. 2nd. In a trunk fastening, the combination of the cross arms F, pivotally connected to the back plate and having suitable spring mechanism in the arbours about the pivot point for automatically closing the extremities of said cross arms when forced apart by a press bolt, the press bolt essentially as described, and the cross-bar T for carrying said press bolt, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a trunk fastening, the pivotally operating cross arms F, the actuating spring f, the press bolt composed of the button K and standards L, L, the V-shaped stop C, the lock bolt I, with attendant locking mechanism, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a trunk fastening, the combination with the spring actuated arms F, of the herein described press bolt, provided with guide projections or standards L, L, having the bevelled face M, M, for spreading apart the cross arms F, and holding said cross arms apart, substantially as set forth.

No. 44,821. Axle Bearing for Wheels.

(Coussinet d'essieu pour roues.)



Charles F. Lavender and Thomas Fane, both of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 5th December, 1893; 6 years.

Claim.—The combination of a bearing case 1, having a threaded aperture formed therethrough, the adjusting cones within the threaded aperture, a collar 5 secured to the bearing case 1 and fitted to receive the shank of the frame, means for securing the collar to the shank, said collar having an opening formed in the side, a movable piece of metal 18 located between the threaded aperture and opening in the collar hinged to the bearing case, and adapted to bear against the adjusting cones and form a lock therefor, substantially as set forth.