

Claim.—A looking-glass or mirror pivoted on a bar or bars, which is or are pivoted on a bureau or other article of furniture, and provided with a counterbalance, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

No. 33,572. Reclining Revolving Car Chair.
(*Fauteuil brisé et tournant de char.*)

Atthol B. Macklin, Toronto, Ont., 4th February, 1890: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination, with a suitable standard, a revolving plate B and frames *f, f*, arising from the sides thereof, of the arm-rests *F, F*, pivotally connected to said frames *f* and to the vertical side edges of the back, said back G and a longitudinally reciprocal seat frame, the rear of which is permanently pivoted, as shown, to the lower edge of said back, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The combination, with a suitable standard boss O rotating thereon, and arms E, E projecting from said boss, of two chairs, one of which is supported on each arm, and which have reclining backs and a longitudinally reciprocating seat suitably pivoted together, as set forth. 3rd. The combination, with a suitable standard boss O rotating thereon, and arms E, E, projecting laterally in diametrical opposite directions therefrom, of plate B, frame *f*, longitudinally reciprocal seat back G pivotally connected to rear of said seat, and arm-rests pivoted to and connecting said back and frames *f, f*, as set forth. 4th. A standard plate B revolving upon said standard, frames *f* arising from the ends thereof, and a radially moving spring-actuated bolt for locking said plates and preventing it revolving independently, in combination with the sliding seat back G permanently and pivotally connected to the rear of said seat frame, and arm-rests pivoted to and connecting said back G and frames *f, f*, as set forth. 5th. In a revolving car seat, the combination, with standard A, plate B, frames *f, f* and arm-rests *F, F*, of back G, reciprocal seat frame *g*, to the rear of which the lower edge of said back is pivotally connected, and which moves longitudinally upon plate B, parallel bars H connecting the rear to the front of frame *g*, having grooves in their inner surfaces, frame I having tenons on the outer surfaces and foot-rest J, as set forth. 6th. In a car seat, a suitable standard plate B, frames *f, f*, vertically reciprocating bolt K, lever *m* and spring rod L, in combination with arm-rests *F, F*, back G, seat-frame *g* to the rear of which said back is permanently pivotally connected, and bars H, H, one of which is provided with a series of recesses in its under surface made with reference to bolt K, as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In a car seat, a suitable standard plate B, frames *f, f*, vertically reciprocating bolt K, lever *m* and spring-actuated rod L, in combination with arm-rests *F, F*, back G, seat frame *g* to the rear of which said back is permanently pivotally connected, and bars H, H, provided with longitudinal dove-tail tenons projecting from their under sides which move in corresponding grooves in plate B, and one of which is provided with a series of recesses made with reference to said bolt K, as set forth. 8th. The combination, with a suitable standard revolving plate B, frames *f, f*, arm-rests *F, F*, back G, seat frame *g* to the rear of which said back is pivoted, and longitudinal bars H, H, connecting the rear to the front of frame *g* and having longitudinal grooves in their inner contiguous sides of frame I having tenons on their outer surfaces, which move in said grooves, of bars H, foot-rest J fulcrumed at the free ends of said frame, and links *k, k*, having longitudinal slots therein through which lateral studs projecting from near the inner end of said foot-rest pass, as set forth.

No. 33,573. Conveyor Machine.
(*Machine à transporter.*)

John Campbell, West Lorne, Ont., 4th February, 1890: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of the oscillating table H, and the balance box G, and the lever J, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. The combination of my invention with the herein described conveyor machine or any other machine, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

No. 33,574. Grain Drill and Broad Cast Seeder. (*Semoir en lignes et à la volée.*)

Walter Bristow, Ottawa, Ont., 4th February, 1890: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In combination with grain drills and broad cast seeders when combined with grain drills of a mechanical construction, such as hereinbefore shown and described, and as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In grain drills or broad cast seeders or grain drills and seeders combined, the combination of idle wheel H operated as described, shafts E and their links *g*, connecting rods C and cams B, which cams move the cross heads or carriages 3, 4 forward or back, thereby changing the angle at which the drill holes or seeder teeth enter the ground irrespective of the zig-zag motion already used in grain drills and broad cast seeders, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

No. 33,575. Secondary Battery or Accumulator. (*Pile secondaire ou accumulateur.*)

Thomas Harris and Henry F. deB. Cameron, Detroit, Mich., U.S. 4th February, 1890: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In the manufacture of secondary batteries or accumulators, the method of fixing the active material in the apertures or interstices of the plates by screw threading, or otherwise corrugating said apertures, substantially as described. 2nd. In a secondary battery or accumulator, the washers and rods of vulcanite or other elements together, substantially as described. 3rd. In a secondary battery or accumulator, the washers extending below the bottom of the plates to form legs to support the battery, substantially as described. 4th. In a secondary battery or accumulator, the elastic cushion supporting the battery and formed of a sheet of elastic non-conducting material provided with the cups or bosses thereon, substantially as described.

No. 33,576. Compound of Chloride of Sulphur with Fatty Bodies.
(*Composition de sulfure de chlore avec des corps gras.*)

Adolph Sommer, Berkeley, Cal., U. S., 4th February, 1890: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The improvement in combining fatty bodies with chloride of sulphur, consisting in diluting the chloride of sulphur with twice its weight or more of a comparatively inert substance which is not volatilized at the temperature of the reaction. 2nd. The improvement in combining fatty bodies with chloride of sulphur, consisting in diluting the fatty body with half its weight or more of a comparatively inert substance which is not volatilized at the temperature of the reaction. 3rd. The improvement in combining fatty bodies with chloride of sulphur, consisting in cooling the fatty body previous to the admixture of the chloride of sulphur. 4th. The improvement in combining fatty bodies with chloride of sulphur, consisting in incorporating with the fatty body at the ordinary temperature a portion of the chloride of sulphur, allowing the combination to take place and the compound to cool off, and then adding the remainder of the chloride of sulphur. 5th. The process of combining fatty bodies with chloride of sulphur, consisting in adding the chloride of sulphur to the fatty body while warm or hot. 6th. The improvement in neutralizing sulphochlorinated fatty bodies, consisting in incorporating therewith one or several inorganic neutralizing agents in a concentrated form. 7th. The improvement in neutralizing sulphochlorinated fatty bodies, consisting in incorporating therewith one or several liquid unsaturated organic compounds. 8th. The improvement in neutralizing sulphochlorinated fatty bodies, consisting in passing a current of air through them. 9th. The improvement in neutralizing sulphochlorinated fatty bodies, consisting in passing a gas through them which is charged with a volatile unsaturated compound. 10th. The process of making neutral sulphochlorinated compounds, consisting in adding to the fatty body or to the chloride of sulphur, previous to their being combined, either an oxide, hydroxide, sulphide, borate or carbonate of manganese, magnesium or calcium, or an amide or an amido-acid. 11th. The compounds of chloride of sulphur with the solid vegetable and animal fats and waxes. 12th. The compounds of chloride of sulphur with the fatty acids. 13th. Sulphochlorinated fatty bodies holding in suspension or in solution a neutralizing agent or an unsaturated organic compound, or the chlorhydric acid-derivatives of either of these, or a mixture of the latter with the former.

No. 33,577. Process of Burning Liquid and Liquescent Fuels. (*Méthode de combustion des combustibles liquides et liquescibles.*)

Charles H. Land, Detroit, Mich., U. S., 4th February, 1890: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of disseminating the fuels upon a diffusing device in contact with a free circulation of air, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, substantially as described. 2nd. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of disseminating the fuel upon a diffusing device by its own gravity in contact with a free circulation of air, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of disseminating the fuel upon a series of diffusing surfaces located one below another, in contact with a free circulation of air, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, substantially as set forth. 4th. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of disseminating the fuel by its own gravity over a series of separated diffusing surfaces located one below another, in contact with a free circulation of air, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, substantially as set forth. 5th. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of disseminating the fuel by its own gravity over a succession of diffusing surfaces located on an incline one below another, to permit the thorough spreading of the fuel over the successive diffusing surfaces, in contact with a free circulation of air upon said surfaces, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, substantially as set forth. 6th. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of diffusing the fuel over a succession of diffusing plates separated from and located one beneath another, to permit a free circulation of air between the plates, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, substantially as set forth. 7th. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of diffusing the fuel over heated diffusing surfaces located on a gradual descent in contact with a free circulation of air, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, said fuel being discharged upon said diffusing surfaces in a heated condition, substantially as set forth. 8th. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of diffusing the fuel over a porous diffusing surface in contact with a free circulation of air, and consuming the fuel so diffused by combustion, substantially as set forth. 9th. The herein described process of burning liquid and liquescent fuels, consisting of diffusing the fuel by its own gravity upon an inclined plane or planes, in contact with a free circulation of air over said plane or planes, and consuming the fuel as diffused by combustion, substantially as set forth.

No. 33,578. Portable Drinking Fountain or Water Tank. (*Fontaine ou citerne à eau potable portable.*)

George Dickson, Toronto, and David A. Jones, Beeton, Ont., 4th February, 1890: 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The combination of a flask or flasks of liquid anhydrous carbon dioxide with a drinking tank or other tanks, whereby