

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of the centre piece B, single guide D cross-head E and pitman P, protected by the three covers, F, G and H; 2nd. The combination of the horizontal shaft L, pinions J and M, vertical shaft L.

No. 1722. WILLIAM W. BALLARD, Elmira, N. Y., U. S., 25th October, 1872, for 5 years. "A wooden pavement." (Un pavage en bois.)

*Claim.*—1st. The method of forming a wedge shaped lock-block from single timber; 2nd. The wedge shaped lock-block *a*, formed with projecting and depressed angles B and C, and with base obliquely cut; 3rd. The wedge shaped lock-block *a*, formed with curved interlocking sides and with base obliquely cut; 4th. The wedge shaped lock-block *a*, with projecting and recessed angles *d* and *e* and base obliquely cut; 5th. The wedge shaped lock-block *a*, either with curved or angular interlocking sides and oblique base, and with bevelled ends; 6th. The wedge shaped blocks *a*, interlocking at their bases cut from single timber, and 7th. A wood pavement composed of blocks F, whose bases *a*, cut obliquely to the sides and so cut otherwise that they shall rest upon and be supported each by the others, with intermediate key filling, and having no part of their bases cut away.

No. 1723. HUGH SMITH, West Gray, Me., U. S., 25th October 1872, for 10 years: "Improvements on Sleighs." (Perfectionnements aux traîneaux.)

*Claim.*—1st. The metallic stanchions or posts E, constructed of a bracket form and with foot pieces K; 2nd. The carpieces B, to posts E; 3rd. The brace rods, F, F, arranged between the body C, and the runners A, of the sleigh in combination with the stanchions E; 4th. The runner fronts B, made of metal with arm D, both grooved to receive dasher board and constructed at U and S for attachment respectively to the runner and sleigh-body; 5th. The bar R; 6th. The brackets W, of the runner fronts each constructed with the recess P, and notch r, in combination with the shaft extension T, formed with the disks *a*, and lugs *o*; 7th. The metallic extensions T, having side arms U; and 8th. The hinge for thills to sleighs constructed of circular disk *n*, and projection or lug *o*, in combination with the recess P, and notch r, of the brackets W.

No. 1724. WILLIAM BARNFORD, Ancaster, Ont., 25th October, 1872, for 5 years: "The manufacture of Stockings." (Fabrication des bas.)

*Claim.*—1st. The arrangement of the round heel for socks and stockings manufactured by machinery,—also in the arrangement of the chain stitch *e*, covering the joining of the heel, to the foot in fig. 6.

No. 1725. JOHN L. KENDALL, Foxborough, Mass., U. S., 25th October, 1872, for 15 years: "A carpet lining and mattress filling of paper pulp and sponge." (Composition de pulpe et d'éponge pour doubler les tapis et bourrer les matelas.)

*Claim.*—Mixing paper pulp and sponge, &c., and forming the mixture into sheets or otherwise.

No. 1726. THOS. A. JEBB, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S., 25th October, 1872, for 15 years: "Improvements in Fare tickets and Books." (Manière de contrôler les billets de passage sur les chemins de fer et steamers.)

*Claim.*—1st. A book of fare tickets A, B, provided with stubs D, D, numbered consecutively to correspond with the consecutive numbers of the tickets; 2nd. A book of fare tickets provided with stubs D, D, which have printed thereon a list of the various amounts of fares charged, while the tickets are printed with a duplicate list of fares and a list of stations; 3rd. A book of folded duplicate check tickets A, B, in which the duplicate leaves of each ticket are secured together at the upper ends of the binding, while one of the adjacent sides is secured by the fold of the ticket; 4th. A book of fare tickets A, provided with stubs D, D, and with the short stub cover F, and clamp *g*; 5th. A book of folded duplicate tickets bound at the upper end thereof, and having the line *e*, which separates the passenger portion from its stub D, perforated, while the corresponding line of the conductor's portion remains unperforated; 6th. A railroad check ticket consisting of two thicknesses or layers of paper or other suitable material lightly secured together so as to be readily separated and printed in duplicate on two sides thereof in such manner that in punching the tickets both of the duplicate printed side will be perforated at the same relative points, so that when the ticket is afterwards separated, the duplicate parts will be punched in a corresponding manner; 7th. A railroad ticket with the names of the stations printed in a column with words or letters representing the two directions the train travels, arranged over the initial letters and final letters of the first station, so that the punching of the names of stations under the initial of final letters will indicate the direction of the train and thereby enable a single form of ticket to be used when running in either direction.

No. 1727. JOHN R. HARRINGTON, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S., 25th October, 1872, for 5 years: "A Machine for making Carpet lining, Stair

pads, &c." (Machine à faire des doublures de Tapis et Coussinets d'escaliers.)

Consists in the combination of revolving screens, carding cylinders and feeding rollers forming cotton into a smooth lap of uniform thickness and conveying it to sheets of paper in a finished state, also in the combination of revolving brushes for applying mucilage to the paper, together with a drying chamber, presser, and crimping rolls for receiving and delivering the lining folds.

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of the lower B, feeding rollers D, D, revolving screens C, C, carding cylinder E, E, brush G, presser rollers I, I, heated cylinder L, L; 2nd. The crimping rollers M, M; 3rd. The drying chamber J; 4th. In combination with the revolving screens C, C, C, the spiral brushes F, F, F, and endless apron P; 5th. In combination with the crimping rollers M, M, the clamp N, for folding the lining.

No. 1728. BICKFORD N. HEMENWAY, Rockland, Me., U. S., 28th October, 1872, for 5 years: "Adjustable seats." (Des sieges mobiles.)

*Claim.*—The concave and convex peg or bolt D, in combination with the cavities in the shaft B, and the hollow standard C, so as to produce an adjustable seat, chair or stool.

No. 1729. CHARLES C. POST, Burlington, Vt., U. S., 28th October, 1872, for 10 years: "Improved sap-spout and pail." (Un seau et un siphon pour la sève.)

*Claim.*—1st. A sap-spout having one or more ribs A, or projections formed on its inner end. The slots or spaces between the bearings A, A, screw B, and flange E, to allow the flow of sap from the outer pores of timber. The holes C or their equivalent to allow the sap to descend and escape through the hole D, into the spout; 2nd. The bevel flange and water shield E; 3rd. Providing the spout with a series of notches F, or serrated plate H, or its equivalent, for suspending the pail; 4th. The construction with the spout, of rests, bearings and projections I, or their equivalent to secure the pail hanger in the desired position; 5th. The combination of the hinged cover K, with the hanger J, and spout; 6th. Constructing the stem end of the spout with a spiral thread B, to screw into the tree; and 7th. The pail hanger J, in combination with the spout.

No. 1730. BICKFORD H. HEMENWAY, Rockland, Me., U. S., 28th October, 1872, for 5 years: "School Desks." (Des pupitres d'Ecole.)

Mechanical contrivance for the raising or lowering of any desk or table and rendering it adjustable at any desired height.

*Claim.*—An adjustable desk, or table, the combination of the end F, supporter E, grooves or slots I, J, and screw bolts G, H.

No. 1731. JAMES K. GRIFFIN, Waterdown, Ont., 28th October, 1872, for 5 years: "The Manufacture of material for roofs, floors, pipes, &c." (Composition pour la fabrication des toits, planchers, tuyaux, etc.)

Improvement in the material and machinery for producing disintegrated fibre and for manufacturing roofing, flooring, pipes and other articles therefrom.

*Claim.*—1st. A centrifugal condenser L, provided with tapering ends or necks for the purpose of receiving and intermixing wood or other fibre; 2nd. A centrifugal condenser I, for receiving and intermixing wood or other fibre, in combination with holding, drawing and pressing rollers *c*, *c*; 3rd. A centrifugal condenser L, in combination with one or more band-saws D, and a conductor K; 4th. One or more band-saws arranged as described, in combination with the revolving table G, and centrifugal condenser L; 5th. Rope produced from wood fibre as an article of manufacture; 6th. The screw core N, made hollow for the passage of blasts or currents of cold air or water to regulate the heat produced in the manufacture of wood or other fibrous pipe; 7th. The loose thimble arranged upon the screw core N; 8th. A hollow conical shaped pressing and forming cylinder O, having internal spiral corrugations or ribs; 9th. The combination of the screw core N, and conical shaped pressing and forming cylinder O; 10th. A stationary or revolving I, *e*, *c*, saw R, for dividing pipe produced from wood or other fibrous material when operating in connection with a core N, and cylinder; 11th. In the funnel Y and plunger Z; 12th. The rubber packing or its equivalent arranged upon the sides of the saws; 13th. The gear C for operating the screw core in combination with the gear C for operating the pressing and forming cylinder; 14th. One or more band-saws mounted upon pulleys C, C, arranged for cutting fibre lengthwise from logs; and 15th. The combination of woody fibre with pulverized artificial or natural stone, mineral or cement with any adhesive compound.

No. 1732. ALFRED WEED, Boston, Mass., U. S., 28th October, 1872, for 5 years. "A File cutting Machine" (Machine à tailler les limes.)

*Claim.*—In the combination of a mechanism to automatically move the cutter over and behind the tooth just previously cut, and to then carry it forward to and against the spur of the said tooth, and the utilization of the spur of each successively-made tooth, as means of gauging the proper position of the cutter for the next fall of the hammer, and as an instrument in connection with the cutter for securing a proper succession of the cuts upon and along the surface of the blank substantially as described.