

stantially as set forth. 15th. In an apparatus for generating gas from a metallic carbide and water, the combination of a chamber adapted to contain the carbide and residue and having a water inlet at top, a movable follower by which the body of carbide is supported, means for holding said follower, with a yielding force in position to support the body of carbide, and a stem connected with the follower and projecting from the chamber for moving it at will, substantially as set forth. 16th. In an apparatus for generating gas from a metallic carbide and water, the combination of an inclosure adapted to be filled with carbide and to confine the residue where it forms in contact with the carbide, whereby when the apparatus is jarred or upset the carbide and residue are prevented from intermixing, said inclosure being extensible in order to allow for the increase in the bulk of the material which takes place during the reaction, and means for supplying the carbide with water, substantially as set forth. 17th. In apparatus for generating gas from a metallic carbide and water, the combination of a chamber adapted to contain the carbide and residue and having a water inlet at top, a follower located below the body of carbide, means for holding the follower with a yielding force in position to support the body of carbide, and means operatively connected with the follower for controlling the admission of water to the chamber, substantially as set forth. 18th. In an apparatus for generating gas from a metallic carbide and water, the combination of a chamber adapted to contain the carbide and residue and having a water inlet at top, a follower located below the body of carbide, means for holding the follower with a yielding force in position to support the body of carbide, a device for controlling the admission of water, and a stem connecting said device and follower and projecting from the chamber in position to be engaged, substantially as set forth. 19th. In an apparatus for generating gas from a metallic carbide and water, the combination of a chamber adapted to contain the carbide, and having a water inlet at top, a follower located below the body of carbide, means for holding the follower with a yielding force in position to support the body of carbide, a hollow stem connected to the follower and projecting from the chamber in position to be reached and moved, the interior of said stem being in communication with the chamber and with the atmosphere, and a safety valve for controlling the passage in the stem, substantially as set forth.

No. 58,241. Process of Extracting Fats and Meat Juices. (*Procédé pour extraire la graisse et jus de la viande.*)

Brainard Clark and Sydney F. H. Thoresby, both of Alexandria, and William B. Sharp, Newcastle, all in New South Wales, Australia, 1st December, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 25th January, 1897.)

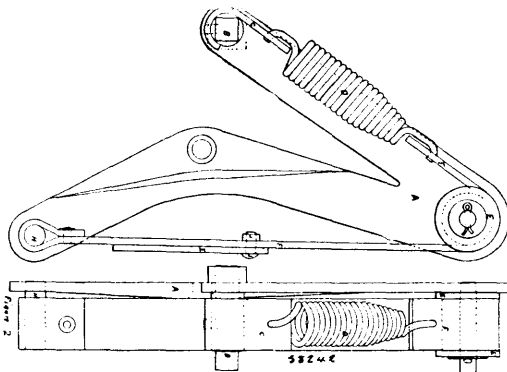
Claim.—1st. In a process for the extraction of fats and meat juices or essence from animal carcasses, disintegrating and mincing the carcass, scalding the disintegrated bony parts with water at a degree of heat sufficient to free or affect the gluten, and glutinous and alkaline constituents, expressing the juices from the fleshy parts in the presence of heat, mixing the expressed flesh juices with liquor from the scalding of the bony parts, and removing the fat, substantially as described. 2nd. In a process for the purposes set forth, mincing and disintegrating the fleshy parts and bony parts of the animal carcass, separately, expressing the juices from the fleshy parts, scalding the disintegrated bony parts at a degree of heat insufficient to free or affect the glutinous and alkaline constituents, mixing the expressed flesh juices with liquor from the scalding of the bony parts, removing the fat, and evaporating to convert the residual juices into meat extract, substantially as described. 3rd. In a process for the purpose set forth, disintegrating and mincing the animal carcass, separately treating the fleshy parts and bony parts to extract their juices and essences at a degree of heat insufficient to free or affect glutinous and alkaline constituents, and mixing the extracted essences from the bony parts with the juices from the fleshy parts, substantially as described. 4th. In a process for the purpose set forth, the treatment of disintegrated bony parts of the animal carcass by scalding them at a heat insufficient to free the glutinous and alkaline constituents, mixing the liquor from the scalded bones with juices from the fleshy parts of the carcass, removing the fats, and evaporating the residual meat juices or essence to the desired state, substantially as described. 5th. The complete process for the extraction of fats and meat juices or essence from animal carcasses as herein set forth in detail, substantially as described and explained.

No. 58,242. Shuttle Check for Power Looms. (*Arrêt de navette pour métiers.*)

David W. Shirreffs, Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada, 2nd December, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1897.)

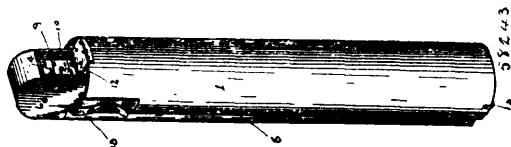
Claim.—1st. In a shuttle check, the frame of the contour shown and described, a spiral spring connected with a buffer strap and projecting strap for the purpose described. 2nd. In a shuttle check, the frame of the contour shown and described a buffer strap and a connecting strap, a frame of the contour shown and described. 3rd. In a shuttle check, a frame of the contour shown and described, an adjusting stud, a spool and an anchor stud, as shown and described. 4th. In a shuttle check frame of the contour shown and described, an adjusting stud, a buffer strap, a spool and an adjusting stud. 5th.

In a shuttle check, the combination of the buffer strap on a spool and the spiral spring. 6th. In a shuttle check, the spiral spring



connecting strap combined with the adjusting stud as shown and described for the purpose set forth. 7th. In a shuttle check, a spiral, a buffer and a spool as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

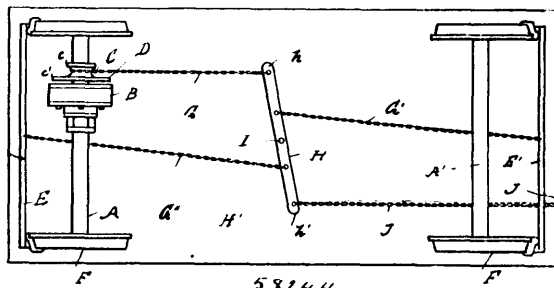
No. 48,243. Gauge. (*Jauge.*)



John P. Van Vleck, Cooksville, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 2nd December, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 29th October, 1897.)

Claim.—A portable gauge for measuring milk and other liquids, adapted to be readily transferred from one can to another, and comprising a tubular casing open at its lower end and provided with an exterior longitudinally-disposed well closed at its lower end and open at the upper end, a detachable pulley-casing mounted on top of the tubular casing, and provided at its front with an opening, a pulley mounted in the pulley-casing, a float arranged within the tubular casing, a weight arranged in the well, a strip or ribbon provided with graduations arranged on the pulley and connected with the weight and the float and adapted to withdraw the same from the well and the tubular casing when the pulley-casing is detached, to permit the parts to be washed, and a resilient catch adapted to engage the upper edge of a can, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 58,244. Electric Brake for Cars. (*Frein électrique de chars.*)



Oliver J. Menzies, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 2nd December, 1897; 6 years. (Filed 28th August, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. In an electric brake, an electric magnet connected to the car, an armature loosely mounted on the car axle, and the brake operating mechanism connected to and actuated by the armature when attracted by the energized electro magnet, substantially as specified. 2nd. In an electric brake, an electric magnet rigidly mounted on the car axle, an armature loosely mounted on the car axle contiguous to the electric magnet, and the brake operating mechanism connected to and actuated by the armature when attracted by the energized electro magnet, substantially as specified. 3rd. In an electric brake, an electro magnet rigidly mounted on the car axle, an armature loosely mounted on the same axle contiguous to the electro magnet, the brake beams with their brake shoes, a pivoted lever, connections between the lever and brake beams, and a connection between the armature and lever, adapted to actuate the lever when the armature has been attracted by the energized