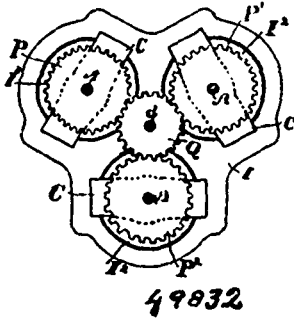


switch arranged to cut from circuit, or short circuit, said coils automatically when placed in the position of minimum reactive effect, as



set forth. 2nd. The combination of a regulable reactive coil or device in each branch of a multiphase circuit, with means for varying simultaneously, and to a like amount, the reactive effects of such different coils, and a switch for cutting from circuit or short-circuiting said coils when adjusted to give substantially the minimum reactive effect, as set forth. 3rd. An alternating current regulating device, consisting of two or more coils inductively related to a common magnetic core or mass, means for adjusting such coils angularly with reference to one another to vary the reactive effect, and a switch for automatically cutting from circuit or shunting said coils, when placed in the position of minimum reaction, as described.

No. 49,833. Method of Treating Garbage.
(*Méthode de traiter les tripailles.*)

Archibald Anderson Dickson, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 3rd September, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. The method of treating city garbage, which consists in mixing therewith peat moss in the form of moss-litter, for the purpose of taking up or absorbing the viscid liquids and noxious gasses, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The method of treating city garbage, which consists in mixing therewith peat moss, in the form of moss-litter, for absorbing the viscid liquids, and then drying the whole together before finally disposing of the mass, whereby the dissemination of noxious odours and gases is prevented, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The method of treating garbage composed of vegetable and animal matters, which consists in mixing the same with peat-moss in the form of dry moss-litter, crushing the mass so as to liberate the liquids in the garbage and cause them to be absorbed by the moss-litter, then drying out the desired amount of moisture, and grinding or pulverizing the resultant mixture, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. The improved product herein described, the same being a base for fertilizers and consisting of vegetable and animal matters derived from garbage and dry moss litter, mixed in substantially the proportions specified and dried together, and ground or pulverized, as set forth.

No. 49,834. Manufacture of Fertilizers.
(*Fabrication d'engrais.*)

Archibald Anderson Dickson, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 3rd September, 1895; 6 years.

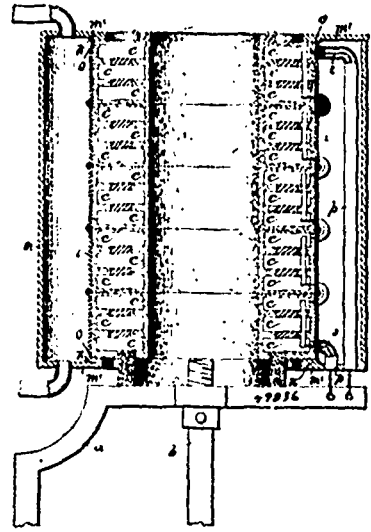
Claim.—1st. An improved fertilizer consisting of peat moss and slaughter-house tankage combined in substantially the proportions specified and dried together, as set forth. 2nd. The improved fertilizer herein described, the same consisting of peat moss in the form of moss litter, and slaughter-house tankage, combined in substantially the proportions specified, and dried and pulverized, as set forth. 3rd. The method of manufacturing slaughter-house tankage into a fertilizer, which consists in mixing the same with peat moss in the form of moss litter for the purpose of taking up or absorbing the liquids and gases, then drying the whole together so as to eliminate the surplus moisture, and finally pulverizing or grinding the resultant dried material, substantially as set forth.

No. 49,835. Reduction of Metallic Sands and Pulverized Ores.
(*Réduction de sable métallique et minerais pulvérisés.*)

Archibald Anderson Dickson, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 3rd September, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—The improved method or process of reducing metallic sands, or pulverized ores, which consists essentially in mixing the sand or ore with dry peat, then compressing the combined materials while cold into blocks in a forming tube or mould, in such manner that a yielding resistance in the direction of its discharge is offered to each block, whereby a uniform pressure is applied to each charge of peat and ore, and the blocks are condensed into hard compact and durable form while preserving the fibre and volatile elements intact, and then subjecting such blocks to the action of fire in a reducing furnace, substantially as set forth.

No. 49,836. Thermo-Electric Generator.
(*Générateur thermo-électrique.*)



Harry Barringer Cox, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. A thermo electric generator coated with refractory material to form a hard rigid mass, entirely covering and closing the thermo couples, and the internal connections between said couples, and entirely inclosed within said covering, and a sheet metal jacket surrounding the covering. 2nd. A thermo electric generator built up of removable interchangeable sections, the sections electrically connected, each section built up of series of thermo couples covered and held within a body of hard refractory material, having a sheet metal covering on its outer side and internal electrical connections between the series of couples entirely within said body of refractory material, substantially as described. 3rd. As an article of manufacture, a thermo electric pile having its series of couples covered and inclosed by a hard refractory body with the electrical connections within said body, and the take off connections extending through the same, and the metal covering, substantially as described. 4th. The thermo electric generator built up of interchangeable sections secured together by a surrounding metal jacket, each section being suitably coated and provided with its own metal jacket, the jackets of the various sections being united. 5th. The herein described method of making thermo electric generators which consists in forming a thermo electric pile, then inclosing the pile with refractory material, and hardening the same, and then wrapping the refractory material with sheet metal, and cementing or otherwise securing the same intimately thereto, substantially as described. 6th. The thermo electric pile having a metallic jacket cemented or otherwise intimately secured around the same, substantially as described. 7th. The thermo electric pile having the sheet metal jacket projecting beyond the ends of the pile, substantially as described. 8th. The thermo electric pile having the exterior sheet metal jacket projecting beyond the ends of the pile, the heads having the rings fitting in said projecting edges of the jacket, and a casing surrounding said heads to form the water jacket, substantially as described. 9th. A thermo electric pile built up of sections of thermo couples and provided with an exterior covering, the sections being electrically connected in circuit by internal electrical connections within said coating and the wall of the pile, substantially as described. 10th. The thermo electric pile having the exterior coating, the metallic jacket, the end heads surrounded by a casing to form a water space, the tubes extending through said water jacket, water space, and a head, and the insulated take-off wires extending from the poles of the pile and through said tubes, substantially as described. 11th. A thermo electric pile built up of a series of separate rings, each ring composed of thermo couples of large and small members, the large end member of each ring located one above the other, one end member having a conducting tail piece and the other end member of each ring having the elongated head piece electrically connected with the tail piece of the next adjoining ring, substantially as described.

No. 49,837. Storage Battery. (*Accumulateur électrique.*)

The Hess Storage Battery Company, Springfield, Ohio, assignee of Henry Kasper Hess, Syracuse, New York, U.S.A., 3rd September, 1895; 6 years.

Claim.—1st. In a storage battery, the combination of a body of active material, a perforated electric conductor inclosing the body