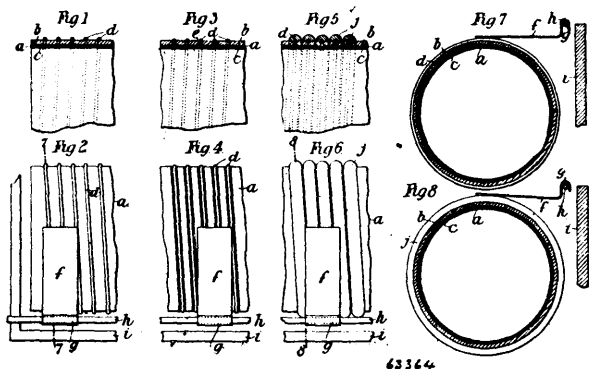


a securing thumb nut co-operating with the slot, and a staple near the upper end of said bar through which it passes, substantially as set forth.

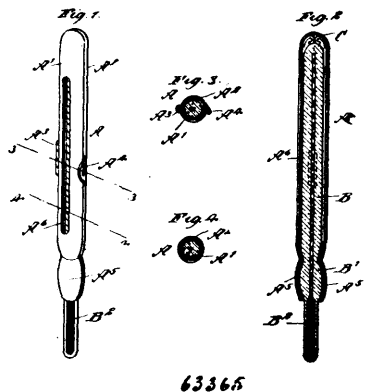
No. 63,364. Wire Manufacture. (*Fabrication de fil de fer.*)



Richard David Sanders, Eastbourne, England, 29th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 4th February, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In the manufacture of wire by electro deposition a cylinder having removably wound thereon, either on its surface or in a shallow groove in its surface, a round, oval or semicircular shaped wire in such a manner that the said wire always projects above the surface of the cylinder, substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. In the manufacture of wire by electro deposition the combination with the cylinder having a foundation wire wound thereon as described in claim 1, of contact makers adapted to always rest upon the said foundation wire or upon the metal deposited upon the foundation wire, substantially as described. 3rd. Wire manufactured by electrolysis on a foundation wire removably wound on a cylinder, as described in claim 1, such manufactured wire being approximately semicircular in cross section, substantially as described.

No. 63,365. Clinical Thermometer Shield.
(*Protecteur de thermomètre clinique.*)

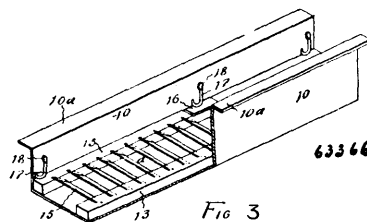
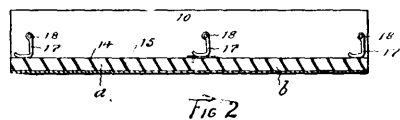
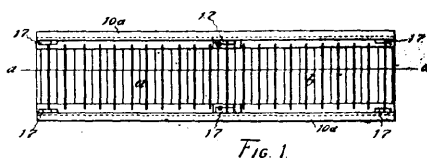


Jennie Cathryn Harrington, Elgin, Iowa, U.S.A., 29th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 6th February, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. A clinical thermometer shield, consisting of a casing made in two longitudinal sections hinged directly together and provided with a fastening device, the said sections being arranged to receive and hold a thermometer, the said casing being at one end to permit the mercury bulb of the thermometer to extend beyond this end, and springs arranged in the opposite closed end of the casing and adapted to engage the end of the thermometer, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A clinical thermometer shield, consisting of a casing made in two hinged sections adapted to be fastened together and arranged to receive and hold a thermometer, the sections being provided with offsets to engage the correspondingly shaped lower end of the thermometer, the bulb of which extends beyond the lower open end of the said offsets, and a spring in the other closed end of the said casing to engage the outer end of the thermometer, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. A clinical thermometer shield, consisting of a casing made in two longitudinal sections hinged together at or near their middle and provided with a spring catch to fasten the sections together, the said sections being shaped to increase the thermometer with the exception of the mercury bulb thereof, one of the sections being provided with a

longitudinal slot to expose the graduation of the thermometer to permit of reading the indicated degrees of temperature, substantially as shown and described.

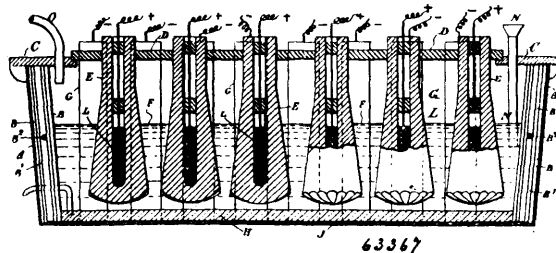
No. 63,366. Sluice Box for Gold Saving.
(*Boîte d'écluse pour ramasser l'or.*)



Eugene Woodburn Davies, Everett, Washington, U.S.A., 29th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 7th February, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. In a sluice box, the main body of which is preferably constructed of metal and having the flat bottom and vertical sides, having outwardly projecting flanges 10a on their upper edges, in combination with removable set of riffles a and b, consisting of side strips 13 on each side of the sluice, having the diagonal slots 14 and flat riffle bars 15 with their opposite ends arranged in said slots, and means for securing the said strips 13 in their proper position, as and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In a sluice box of the class described having a metal body, in combination with a set of riffles a and b, as specified, means for securing said riffles in the bottom of the box, consisting of clamps 17th pivoted to the inner walls of the main body, and arranged to have their loose ends pressed down on the opposite edges of the said riffles, as specified.

No. 63,367. Separation of Zinc. (*Séparation du zinc.*)



Farham Maxwell Lyte, 60 Finborough Road, South Kensington, London, England, 29th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 21st January, 1899.)

Claim.—1st. The separation of zinc and chlorine from zinc chloride by dehydrating it by heating in the presence of zinc or zinc alloyed with an electro negative metal aided or not by reversed electrolysis and then electrolyzing it. 2nd. Obtaining zinc chloride from minerals by grinding and calcining at a low temperature, extracting the zinc sulphate thus formed and converting it into zinc chloride by treatment with solid sodium or calcium chloride and a small quantity of water. 3rd. In the separation of zinc and chlorine; the conversion of zinc sulphate into zinc chloride by treatment with solid sodium or calcium chloride and a small quantity of water completely dehydrating the zinc chloride and then submitting it to electrolysis. 4th. Obtaining zinc and chlorine from minerals by grinding and calcining at a low temperature, extracting the zinc sulphate thus formed and converting it into zinc chloride by treatment with solid sodium or calcium chloride and a small quantity of water, completely dehydrating the said zinc chloride as herein described and then submitting it to electrolysis, carbon anodes and a cathode of fused zinc being employed. 5th. The improved electrolytic cell consisting of