No. 29,971. Crutch Attachment.

(Tampon pour béquille.)

William J. Donald, Tunnel, Wis., U.S., 10th October, 1888; 5 years.

William J. Donald, Tunnel, Wis., U.S., 10th October, 1883; 5 years. Claim.—1st. An attachment for crutches consisting of a picce to be attached to the lower end of a crutch, formed with a screw-threaded projection having a pointed end, an elastic buffer having a perforation through which the screw-threaded projection extends, and a screw-threaded zonnection by means of which the buffer is vertically adjustable on the screw-threaded projection, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. An attachment for crutches consisting of an attaching piece formed with a screw threaded projection having a pointed end, and a pelygonal elastic buffer screwing onto the screw-threaded projection extending through the buffer, and vertically adjustable over its point, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. An attachment for crutches consisting of the apertured polygonal elastic buffer 8, provided with plate 12 having threaded hole 10, substantially as shown and described. 4th. The combination, with the threaded end of a crutch having spur 7, of the apertured polygonal elastic buffer 8, provided with plate 12 having threaded hole 10, substantially as shown and described.

No. 29,972. Hinge. (Penture.)

Ernest Bourne, London, Ont., 10th October, 1888; 5 years.

('laim.—1st. As a new article of manufacture, a hinge formed with one or more braces B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd One or more braces B, in combination with the traps S, S, knuckle K, and pin P, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 29,973. Whiffletree. (Palonnier.)

Stephen Baltzly, Livingston, Cal., U.S., 10th October, 1888; 5 years. (Inim —1st. In a whiffletree, the combination, with a whiffletree-bar composed of tubular metal and having open ends, of a brace-rod having 11s ends bent inward! y toward each other, substantially as described, the said bent ends being secured within the opening of the said wiffletree-bar, and draft rings embraoing the ends of the brace-rod and bar and secured to said parts, substantially asset forth. 2nd. In a whiffletree, the combination, with a tubular whiffletree-bar having open ands, of a bow-shaped brace or bracing-truss having a portion of its ends bent inwardly to enter the open ends of the said bar, a brace-collar energing the whiffletree-bar, and bracing-truss and draft-rings secured on the outer ends of the brace and bar, substantially as set forth. 3rd A whiffletree composed entirely of metal and consisting of a bar and brace, the whiffletree-bar being of tubular metal open at both ends to permit of the introduction of the inwardly-boat portion of the bracing-strip, the ends of the bar and brace being secured together by welding, and draft-rings secured on the outer ends of the bar and brace being secured together by welding, substantially as set forth. Stephen Baltzly, Livingston, Cal., U.S., 10th October, 1888; 5 years.

No. 29,974. Movable Horse Shoe Calkin.

(Crampon mobile de fer à cheval.)

Maximilian Von Maistein, Breslau, Prussia, German Empire, 12th October, 1838; a years.

Claim.—The mode of securing movable calkins in horse-shoes, by cans of providing a groove in one of the side faces of the calkin, and a corresponding groove on or in the logs of the horse-shoe, a untifured into said grooves when in line serving to firmly nold the calkin within the shoe, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 29,975. Carriage Axle, (Essieu de voiture.)

Florian Lebel, Levis, Que., 12th October, 1888; 5 years

Claim.—1st. The combination in a carriage axio, of the rod J playing loosely in the opening ρ , with the spiril spring l holding said rod against the one of a chamber in the cap H substantially as shown and specified. 2nd. The combination of the axio C with the cap H secured to the box A, having the interior of its end will indented, or otherwise uneven, substantially as specified and for the purpose set torth. 3rd. The combination of the chambered cap H having an indented interior surface, and an opening fitted with a screw plug swith the rod J lying loosely in the opening ρ in the axic, and held against the uneven wall of the cap H by the spiral spring l, as shown and described. and described.

No. 29,976. Machine for Making Cigars.

(Muchine pour faire les cigares)

Conrad L. Driefer and Charles D. Shaw, London, Ont., 12th October, 1888; 5 years.

1838; 5 years.

Claim—1st. In a machine for making eigars, the intermittent gear whoels 65 having only part 6x of their circumference provided with eigs, and shaft Di, in combination with the frame H, and toothed rick- Hi, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a machine for making eigars, a toole K shaped on its tace approximately to the form of the eigar, a reciprocating frame or table H carrying a roiler M, and an auron L, in combination with the racks H, intermittent gear wheels G having only part G of their circumference provided with cogs, and shaft D, for the purpose set fight. 3rd In a machine for making eigars, the combination of the frame or table K, reciprocating table H, and the knives B2, B1, mounted respectively on said fixed frame and reciprocating table. The serving to shear off the surplus tobacco, substantially as explained. 4th. In a machine for making eigars, a table K shaped on its face approximately to the form of the eigar, in combination with a reciprocating frame or table H carrying a roller M, and an apron I ubstantially as and for the purposes set forth 5th. In a machine for making eigars, the table K, apron L and frame H, in combination with roller M, and shaft D2, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose specified. 6th. In a machine for making eigars, the frame H, table K, apron L and roller M, in combination with

shaft D2, ratchet R, and dog Q, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose specified. 7th. In a machine for making eigars, the lever T, treadle T1 connected thereto, the shaft D1 carrying toothed wheel E, the toothed wheel E1, the shaft D2 carrying the pulley U, belt T3 and pulley U, in combination with the rollers W, W1, W2, claste bands X1, and frame X1, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 8th. In a machine for making eigars, the formed with clongated concentric slots X2, levers X4 and tension bands X3, in combination with the concaved rollers W, W1, W2, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth. In a machine for making eigars, the concaved rollers W, W1, W2, in combination with the tension bands X3, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth. 10th. In a machine for making eigars, the concaved rollers W, W2, in combination with the frame X1 formed with clongated concentric slots X2, a retracting lever X4, anti-friction roller X7 and elastic bands X3, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 11th. In a machine for making eigars, the rollers W, W1, W2, in combination with the table X, and frame X1, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 12th. In a machine for making eigars, the thimble A formed with a concave A, in combination with an upright A2 and held in place by said upright, and a set screw or other suitable securing or supporting devices, substantially as shown and described for the purpose specified. 13th. In combination with the rollers W, W2, W2, the thimble A formed with a semicircular concavity A1 permitting the eigar point to enter i Interally, as explained 14th. The roversible concave rollers W, W1, W2, and the tip forming thinble A mounted in a suitable standard A2, and reversible in positions so as to adapt the machine for making eigars, the combination, of the frame X1, the the machine for the purpose set forth. 18th. In a machine for making cigars, the combination of the frame X1, provided with the con stantially as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 29,977. Steam Engine. (Machine à vapeur.)

Anselme H. Larochelle, Levis, Que., 12th October, 1888; 5 years.

Anseine ii. Laronelle, Levis, Que., 12th October, 1883; 5 years.

Résumé.— lo La combinaison de la roue allachonnée M, la commandante de la couroune alluchonnée N, la commandée de l'estaille K, de la clef d'arré. D. du couvert S et du moyen J, tel que ci-dessus decrit et pour les first indiquées. 20. La combinaison de la roue friction E, le commandée de la rainure T. du levier a la main R, de la clef longue O, tel que ci-dessus decrit et pour les fins indiquées. 30 L. combinaison de l'arbre porte excentriques H, de la roue à la main L, des excentriques a, b.c, de la roue diuchonnée à commandée et la roue friction F, tel que ci-dessus decrit et pour les fins indiquées.

No. 29,978. Brick Machine.

(Machine à Brique.)

Daniel Woodbury, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S., 12th October, 1888; 5 years.

Claim—1st. In a brick machine, in combination for tempering the clay and assisting in feeding the same to the presses, the clay recontacle D, the rack E consisting of the pair of central vertical side bars tacle D, the rick E consisting of the pair of central vertical side barse, tied together by suitable cruss-rods and proved within the clay receptuele on the shaft etil, said barse extending from above top of recopticle D to near the bottom of the same, the pairs of side barse and etil attached to the central bars at or near the protail point of connection with shafts etil, and diverging and extending upwardly to a level with tops of barse and connected by suitable cruss-rods, the three barse, et and etil being connected by longitudinal ties at the lop, and suitable moins, substintially as described, for imparting a rocking motion to said rack. 2nd, As a forced feed for brick michines, the combination of a rocking temporing rack pivoted within the clay reconstant, and a vertical cross plate secured to the