tion having a metallic surface applied in solution on the proximal surface of the said section, and fused thereto, said metallic surface constituting a means for attaching said section, substantially as and in the manner described. 2nd. As an article of manufacture, an artificial tooth section provided with a porous or "biscuit" surface, substantially as set forth. 3rd. As an article of manufacture, an artificial tooth section having a porous or "biscuit" surface provided with metal united with said surface, substantially as set forth. 4th. As an article of manufacture, an artificial tooth section provided with a surface of metal and having amalgam united with said metal surface, substantially as set forth. 5th. The process, herein described, of applying an artificial tooth section to a base consisting of coating the proximal surface of said section with metal and uniting the section to the base by means of amalgam, substantially as set forth. 6th. The process, herein described, of restoring defective teeth consisting of first, securing an impression of the surface of the tooth portion to be restored by means of a thin sheet of metal fitted upon said surface to form a matrix or mold, second causing the tooth section to conform to said mold and hardening said section, third, uniting said section to the tooth by means of amalgam, substantially as set forth.

No. 36,537. Electrical Fire Alarm System.

(*Système d'avertisseur d'incendu électrique.*)

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, assignees of Charles Warren Brown, all of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 4th May, 1891, 5 years.

Claim.—1st. An electrical fire alarm system comprising a series of magneto-calls from which the alarm is originally given, a central station containing indicators, connected with said magneto calls and adapted to be operated by currents sent from same, and repeating mechanism located in said central station under the control of the operator thereof and connected on an electric circuit with the tower striker and mechanical gongs of the system. 2nd. An electrical fire alarm system comprising a series of magneto-calls from which the alarm is originally given, a central station containing indicators connected with said magneto calls and adapted to be operated by currents sent from same, and repeating mechanism located in said central station, under the control of the operator thereof and consisting of a series of break-wheels, the peripheries of which contain breaks corresponding in number to the alarms required, insulated spring contacts bearing upon said break-wheels, clock-work or other mechanical means for rotating said break-wheels with means for controlling its action, and a switch key and contacts, the former connected with one terminal of an electric circuit (containing the tower striker and mechanical gongs of the system) and the latter connected with all but one of the said insulated spring contacts, the opposite terminal of the said circuit being connected to the remaining spring contact, as shown and described.

No. 36,538. Food Composition.

(*Composition alimentaire.*)

Julius Maggi, Kempthall, Switzerland, 4th May, 1891 ; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. Extracts of meat, extracts of vegetables or any other alimentary substances (including those for preparing beverages) in sufficiently condensed or solid form which in suitable mixture, and eventually in single layers, are put into tubes (for instance of gelatine) being dissolvable in water with the contents thereof. 2nd. The production of concentrated alimentary substances, according to claim 1. 3rd. The employment of tubes provided with fillings according to claim 1, for the production of alimentary substances which are to be consumed in liquid or pulpy form.

No. 36,539. Beater for Eggs. (*Vergette de cuisine.*)

George Smyth, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 4th May, 1891 ; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In an egg beating utensil, the combination of the spindle B, with the blades C, thereon set in the vessel A, at an angle between the point D, in the circular bottom F, and the top rim of said vessel, in connection with the annular corrugated tapering belt E, and the circular bottom F, said blade C, being equal in radius to the periphery of the corrugated belt E, as described. 2nd. In an egg beating utensil A, the combination of the spindle B, having a pinion K to gear with the cog-wheel I, working in bearings in the upright H, and operated by the crank V with the handle M, to revolve said spindle B, and blades C, as described. 3rd. In an egg beating utensil, A, the combination of the spindle B, with the cap O, of the upright H, and a studd formed thereon, and through which studd and cap the said spindle is journalled, in connection with the slots R, in said cap and studd and the ring W, with the slot P, to hold said spindle in its bearings and release the same as described. 4th. In an egg beating utensil A, the combination of the support H, and socket G in connection with the gear wheel I, making said parts detachable from the vessel A, as described all operating, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

No. 36,540. Roundabout. (*Tourniquet.*)

George Kay, Fred Wilkinson and Robert Fisher, all of Jamestown, New York, U.S.A., 5th May, 1891 ; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a merry-go-round, the combination, with a rotating frame work, brackets mounted thereon, yokes pivoted in said brackets, boats pivoted in said yokes at right angles to the pivots of the latter in the brackets, and means, substantially as described, for imparting a longitudinal rocking motion to said yokes, of a stationary toothed ring, a shaft journaled radially in said frame work and having a gear engaging said ring, a short shaft connected by gearing with said radial shaft and having a crank, and a pitman connecting said crank with the boats, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a merry-go-round, the combination, with the support F and upright U, rising from the same, a toothed ring T, surrounding said upright, a frame M, journaled on the upright, a bracket V, carried by said frame, and a yoke Y, pivoted in said bracket, of a seat mounted in pivots in the yoke at its front and rear ends, a shaft S, journaled in hangers *h* beneath the frame, a gear wheel O on its inner end engaging said toothed ring, a crank C on its outer end, a pitman *c*, connecting said crank with the end of said yoke, the shaft S^1, journaled in a bracket h^1, beneath the frame and driven from said shaft S, by intermeshing gears I, a crank C^1, on said shafts S^1, and a pitman *c*, connecting said crank with the seat, all as and for the purpose set forth.

No. 36,541. Ornament for Walls.

(*Ornement pour les murs.*)

Malachi E. Conegan, Rochester, State of New York, U. S. A., 5th May, 1891 ; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. An ornament for the wall, consisting of a back plate and shelf and a hanger therefor, in combination, with fans held by the device, two above and two below the shelf, and holders for the fans secured to the hanger and the back plate respectively, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. An ornamental device for the wall, consisting of a shelf, a back plate, and a hanger, and a brace for the shelf, the shelf and the brace being joined to the back plate by hinges so as to fold back against the adjacent parts, and fans secured to the parts, substantially as shown and described.

No. 36,542. Machine for Forming Type Bars. (*Machine à faire les barres de caractères.*)

Ottmar Mergenthaler, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 5th May, 1891 ; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The type matrix having the two ends of equal width, and opposing shoulders Y, Y^1, in one edge. 2nd. The type matrix having two ends of equal width, and two opposing shoulders in each of its edges, substantially as described and shown. 3rd. A type matrix provided near its opposite end with opposing shoulders, whereby it is adapted to receive a tensile strain by devices acting against said shoulders. 4th. A type matrix having its two ends of equal width, with shoulders in one edge to engage escapement devices. 5th. The combination of a series of matrices provided with sustaining shoulders, and a series of space bars having shouldered ends, of a width greater than the matrices, whereby the space bars are adapted to extend edgewise beyond the matrices when assembled in line therewith. 6th. The matrices having the shouldered ends, and the relatively narrow bodies with parallel edges, in combination with the space bars having their body portions of the same width as the matrix bodies, but their ends of greater width than the extreme width of the matrices. 7th. In combination, with the matrices and a grooved or channeled guide to sustain them, the space bars having their ends widened beyond the matrices and seated on distinct supporting surfaces on the guide. 8th. In a composing mechanism, a magazine having its channels or conductors curved longitudinally, whereby the two ends are brought nearer together. 9th. In a composing mechanism, a magazine having its channels or conductors with their upper ends, substantially over the lower ends, and with their intermediate portions bent in vertical planes, whereby the magazine is adapted to receive a large number of matrices without giving the machine an objectionable height. 10th. The magazine having its channels inclined upward from the receiving end, and then returned with a downward inclination, substantially as shown and described. 11th. In a magazine, the combination of the base plate and the series of ribs or bars seated thereon and provided with ears extended therethrough, and secured at the back. 12th. In a magazine, the combination of the base plate and the tapered ribs or bars secured thereto, whereby a series of converging non-communicating channels are produced. 13th. In a magazine having a series of channels or passages, the grooved bars forming the walls of the channels. 14th. The magazine consisting of the upper ribbed plate the underlying ribbed plate, and the curved channeled connection between them, substantially as described and shown. 15th. In combination, with the channeled magazine the channeled mouth piece hinged to admit of access to its interior. 16th. In combination, with the channeled magazine, the channeled mouth piece, and the wiper, substantially as described, to advance the matrices from the mouth piece to the magazine. 17th. The magazine, the channeled mouth piece with shoulders at the delivery end to retain the matrices, and the rotary wiper to advance the matrices past the shoulder, said members constructed and combined, substantially as described. 18th. In combination, with the magazine and mouth piece with the matrix-sustaining shoulders, the wiper or feeder, and the beveled bar to compel the engagement of the matrices behind the shoulders. 19th. In a composing mechanism, a magazine extending upward from its receiving end in combination with a shoulder or detent to prevent a retrograde movement of the inserted matrices. 20th. In a composing mechanism, a magazine extending upward from its receiving end and then downward to the delivery end, in combination with a feeder or wiper, substantially as shown, acting to lift the matrices into the receiving end, and an escapement at the opposite end to control their delivery. 21st. A distributing mechanism from which the matrices are dropped, in combination with a channeled mouth piece to receive them, a magazine rising from the mouth piece, and a wiper acting to lift the matrices from the mouth piece into the magazine. 22nd. In combination, with the magazine channel and the alternately rising pins or stops, the series of matrices each having a stop shoulder on its edge, whereby the matrix is twice engaged and its delivery effected by the two actions, as described. 23rd. In combination, with the magazine and matrices, the two alternately acting pins and their actuating lever, the spring tending to depress the upper pin, the finger key and a connection, substantially as shown, between the key and the lever, whereby the matrix is discharged when the finger key is released. 24th. In combination, with the magazine and the escapement, a weight connected to the escapement to actuate the same, and a finger key acting upon the weight