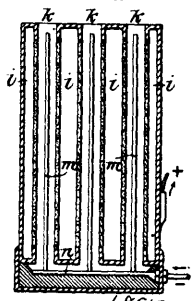
by first throwing out the zinc or other material which formed the anode of the battery, and then bringing all or part of the liquid back to its original condition for use as a depolarizing agent, substantially as described.

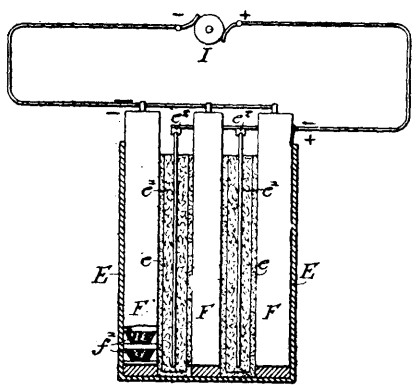
No. 68,562. Primary Batteries and Process of operating the same. (*Batterie électrique.*)

Fig. 1.



68562.

Fig. 2.



Henry Kasper Hess, Albert James Shinn and Carl Hering, all of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 30th August, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 30th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. The process herein described of using a liquid solution in a two liquid primary battery, said process consisting in mixing a depolarizing agent and an excitant agent as a compound, using said compound first as a depolarizer until the depolarizing agent is reduced, then using said compound as an excitant until the excitant is exhausted, substantially as described. 2nd. The process herein described of operating a two liquid primary battery, the same consisting in charging the cathode compartment of the battery with a mixture of a highly oxidized metallic compound as a depolarizing agent and an acid excitant capable of combining with the product of the reduction of the depolarizer, said acid excitant being in excess of that needed for this purpose and after exhaustion of the depolarizer transferring the liquid to the anode compartment of the battery to act as an excitant, substantially as described. 3rd. The process herein described of using a liquid solution in a two liquid primary battery, said process consisting in mixing sulphuric acid with a depolarizing agent, reducing the said depolarizing agent in the production of an electric current and then using said compound as an excitant until the excitant is exhausted, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. The process herein described of operating a two liquid primary battery, the same consisting of charging the cathode compartment with a mixture of chromic acid, or acidified salt thereof, and sulphuric acid, the former serving as a depolarizer and the latter serving in part to combine with the reduction product of the depolarizer and in part for subsequent exciting action, and after reduction of the depolarizer transferring the liquid to the anode compartment of the battery to act there as an excitant, substantially as described. 5th. The process herein described of using a liquid solution in a two liquid primary battery, said process consisting in making a compound of oxidized chromium and sulphuric acid, using this solution as a depolarizing agent until the chromium compound is reduced, then using the said liquid as an excitant until the sulphuric acid is exhausted, substantially as specified. 6th. The process herein described of utilizing and regenerating a battery liquid containing a depolarizing agent and an excitant agent, said process consisting in first using the liquid in a two liquid battery as a depolarizer, then using the liquid as an excitant, then transferring it to the cathode chamber of an electrolytic cell, passing a current through it, thereby throwing out the metal that formed the anode of the battery upon said cathode, then transferring all or part of the liquid to the anode chamber of the regenerator, and passing a current through it and thereby regenerating the liquid and bringing it back to its original oxidized state, substantially as described. 7th. The process herein described of using a liquid solution in a two liquid primary battery and regenerating the same, the said process consisting in mixing oxidized chromic acid and sulphuric acid, using the solution as the depolarizing agent until the chromic acid is reduced and then using the solution as an excitant until the free sulphuric acid is exhausted, then transferring it to the cathode chamber of an electrolytic cell, passing a current through it thereby throwing out the metal that formed the anode of the battery upon said cathode, then transferring all or part of the liquid to the anode chamber of the regenerator, passing a current through it and thereby regenerating the liquid and bringing it back to its original oxidized state, substantially as described.

No. 68,563. Horse Shoe. (*Fer à cheval.*)

Fig. 1.

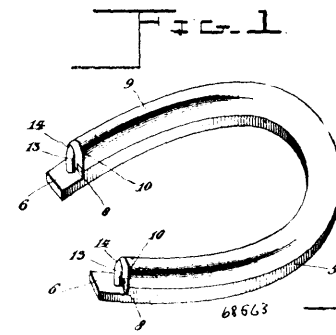


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Fig. 2.

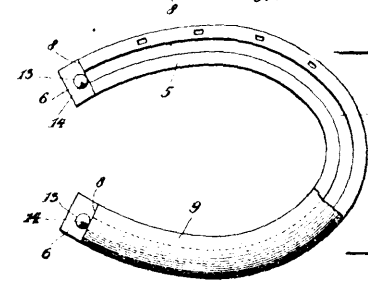
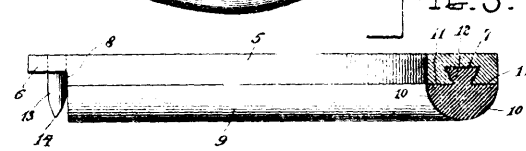


Fig. 3.



Hervé Dyas de Saint Cyr, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 30th August, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 18th August, 1900.)

Claim. 1st. As a new article of manufacture, a soft tread horse shoe comprising a channelled metallic shoe, a cushion having a tongue connection therewith, and calks attached to the shoe in juxtaposition to the terminal positions of the cushion, as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture, a soft tread horse shoe comprising a channelled metallic shoe, a shoe provided with a tongue and united thereby to said shoe, and the pointed calk pins attached to the shoe at the heel portions thereof and in juxtaposition to the terminal portions of the cushion, the pointed ends of said calk pins terminating within the active face of the cushion, as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, a soft tread horse shoe comprising a metallic shoe having the notched heel portions forming shoulders and also provided with the continuous dovetail channel which opens at its ends through said shoulders and the shoe, a cushion having the tongue and applied to the shoe for said tongue to fit the channel, and calks fast with the notched heel portions of the shoe and disposed adjacent to the terminal portions of the cushion, substantially as described.

No. 68,564. Corset Clasps. (*Attache corset.*)

Samuel Graham, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, 30th August, 1900; 6 years. (Filed 13th March, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a corset fastener comprising a stud secured to one side of a clasp in combination with a slotted eyelet secured to the other side of the clasp and adapted to engage the said stud, and a tongue formed on or secured to the eyelet and shaped to extend ove