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# The Canadian Patent Office

## RECORD





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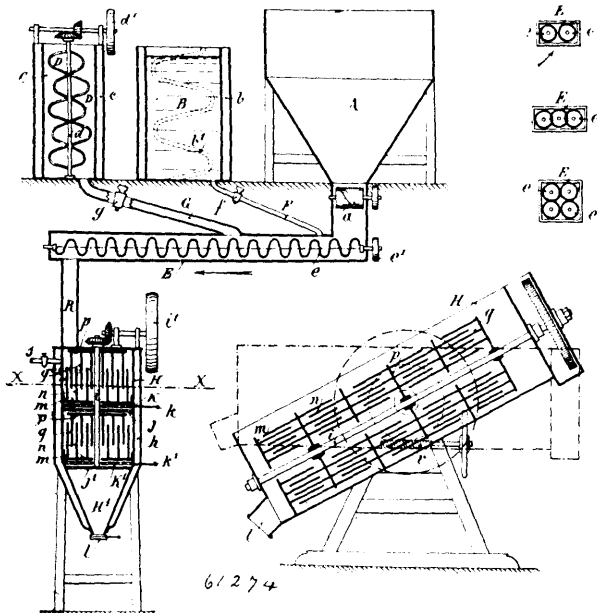
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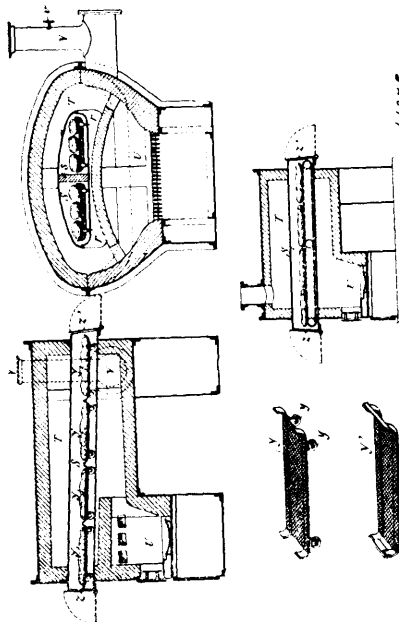
NOTE.—Patents are granted for 18 years. The term of years for which the fee has been paid, is given after the date of the patent.

#### No. 61,274. Bread Making Machinery. (Appareil à faire du pain.)



trough receiving at suitable points the ingredients and containing two or more helices revolving in a suitable direction for mixing the paste and causing it to travel along the trough, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In bread making apparatus the combination with mixing and feeding appliances, of a finishing receptacle in the form of a cylinder having fixed spits or spindles arranged parallel with its axis, a revolving shaft in line with the axis of the cylinder and provided with spits arranged in the same direction as the fixed spits and means for rotating said shaft, all substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth. 4th. In bread making apparatus, the finishing receptacle comprising the cylinder H having the fixed and movable spits *u u* *p q* hereinbefore described, the revolving shaft *i* and the means for rotating same, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth. 5th. In bread making apparatus having mixing, feeding and finishing appliances, the yeast receptacle *c* having the double helix *D* formed of a metallic wire spindle *d* and operating gear therefor, with outlet from the receptacle, as shown and described. 6th. In bread making apparatus, the combination with a mixing trough adapted to receive and feed the ingredients of the bread to be mixed, of a receiving hopper, a salt water receptacle having a heat appliance, and a yeast mixing receptacle having a heat appliance, each communicating with such trough, and a finishing receptacle also having a heat appliance, with which said trough communicates, substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth.

#### No. 61,275. Baking Oven. (Four à cuire.)



La Société Internationale de Meunerie et de Panification Système Schweitzer, Brussels, Belgium, assignee of Joseph Schweitzer, Paris, France, 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th March, 1898.)

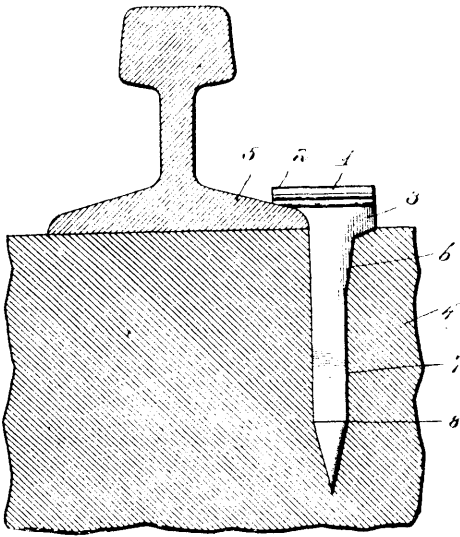
Claim.—1st. In a bread making apparatus, the combination with a mixing trough adapted to receive and feed the ingredients of the bread to be mixed, of a receiving hopper, a salt water receptacle and a great mixing receptacle each communicating with such trough and a finishing receptacle with which said trough communicates, all substantially as shown and described and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In bread making apparatus, the combination with receptacles containing the ingredients of the bread to be mixed, of a mixing

La Société Internationale de Meunerie et de Panification Système Schweitzer, Brussels, Belgium, assignee of Joseph Schweitzer, Paris, France, 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. An oven for baking bread, comprising a closed elongated chamber or retort of metal or fire resisting material, placed in an inclined position in the interior of a brickwork furnace serving to heat it in the manner and under the conditions shown, said chamber having doors at its ends receiving bread carrying carriages capable of travelling automatically, either by means of rollers, with which they are provided, running on rails fixed in the chamber, or by sliding over rollers arranged along the said chamber in such a way that when one of the carriages is withdrawn by means of the door at the lower end of the said chamber a free space ready to receive a fresh carriage loaded with dough is produced at the opposite or higher end of the chamber, substantially as hereinbefore described and shown in the accompanying drawings. 2nd. The application and use of bread carrying carriages the surface of which is composed of a grating, wire net, or perforated metal in order to allow the hot air free access to the lower face of the bread during the baking, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

secure l to the closely arranged parallel, intermediate portions at the ends thereof, the crank-shaped ends provided with loops at one end

**No. 61,276. Railway Spike.** (*Cherille de chemin de fer.*)



61276

James H. Malven, Arkansas Junction, Colorado, U.S.A., Alvan H. Moore and Horace R. Merry, both of Magog, Quebec, Canada, 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

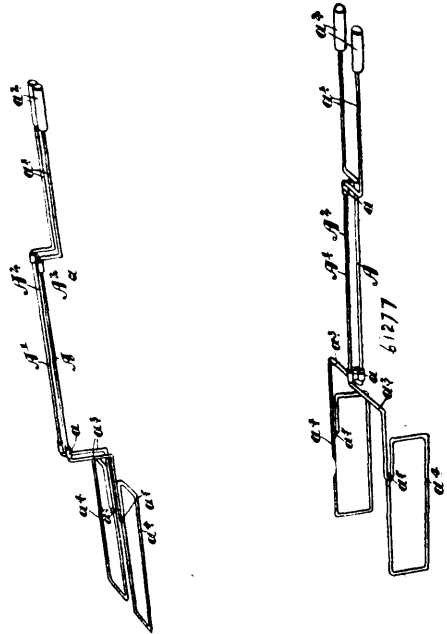
*Claim.*—A railroad spike having a head at its upper end, with a side flange thereon, a shoulder located just beneath said head on the edge opposite said flange having an angularly arranged flat surface, a shank which is rectangular in cross-section throughout its entire length, and with an angularly arranged reinforcing portion extending entirely across said shank having a flat surface and located just beneath said shoulder, and an arrow-shaped lower end formed by triangular converging faces which terminate in a point and separated from the shank of the spike by shoulders formed by angularly arranged notches extending entirely across said shank, the outer edges of said shoulders lying in the same plane with the sides of the shank.

**No. 61,277. Pie Lifter, Toaster and Broiler.**

(*Tournbroche et gril.*)

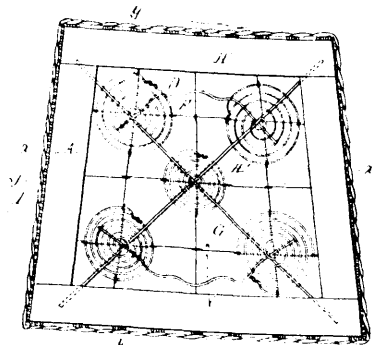
John William Hayward, George Hayward and Joseph Marshman, all of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A combined pie lifter, toaster and broiler comprising two rods parallelly arranged and hinged together and crank-shaped ends having open parallelly arranged loops formed thereon, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A combination pie lifter, toaster and broiler comprising two rods parallelly arranged, the hinging plates



thereof and the crank-shaped ends provided with handles at the opposite end, as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,278. Seat.** (*Siege.*)

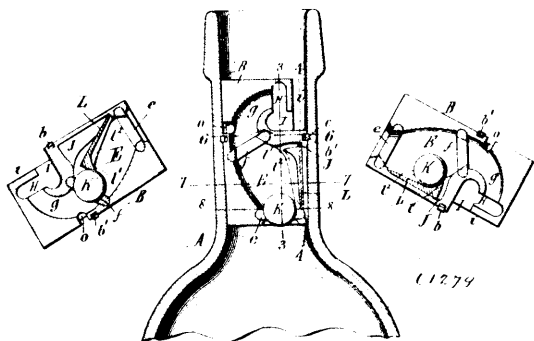


61278

Murphy, Wasey and Company, assignee of Alfred Evans, all of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a chair seat or cushion, the combination of the frame, the spring secured in the opening of the frame, the covering H, secured along the edges to the top of the frame and bearing on top of the springs and the woven reed fabric extending over said covering and frame and secured along its edges to the sides of the frame. 2nd. In a chair seat or cushion, the combination of the frame A, the strips B, secured around the top edge, the bowed of the frame, the canvas A', secured along its edges to the opening of the frame and bearing upon the top of the springs, the woven reed fabric I, covering said canvas and frame and the strip or braid J, around the sides of the frame and securing the fabric I in position.

**No. 61,279. Bottle Stopper.** (*Bouchon de bouteille.*)



Samuel Marcus Goldberg and Oscar Marcus Goldberg, both of Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th September, 1898.)

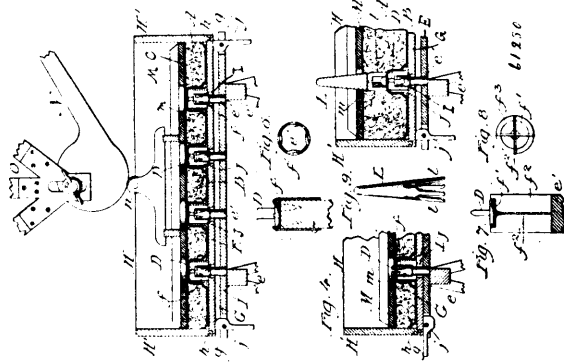
*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a stopper body having its liquid passage provided with a valve chamber which has a valve seat at its outer end, of a valve which is adapted to seat itself against said seat, and a locking pawl whereby the valve is locked on said seat, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with a stopper body having its liquid passage provided with a valve chamber which has at its upper or outer end a downwardly or inwardly opening valve seat, of a ball valve arranged in said chamber, and a locking pawl also arranged in said chamber and pivoted at its lower end, while its upper end is free to lock said valve on said seat, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a stopper body having in its lower portion a valve chamber provided at its lower end with an upwardly opening valve seat and at its upper end with a downwardly opening valve seat and with a recess on one side of said upper valve seat, and having its liquid passage extending from said upper valve seat upwardly, downwardly and laterally to an upwardly opening exit which is arranged on the same side as the recess of the valve chamber, of a ball valve, and a locking device for said valve arranged in said recess of the valve chamber, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with the stopper body having its liquid passage provided with a valve chamber which has at its upper end a downwardly or inwardly opening valve seat, of a ball valve arranged in said chamber, and a locking pawl also arranged in said chamber and provided on its front side and in rear of its head or free end with a depression or concavity adapted to receive the valve, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with a stopper body having its liquid passage provided with a valve chamber constructed with an inner and an outer valve seat, and a valve and a locking device arranged in said chamber, of a vent passage extending from the outer end of said stopper body into said liquid passage, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination with the stopper body composed of two separate parts or halves joined longitudinally and diametrically and each provided with a semi-circular recess or groove, of a continuous annular valve seat arranged in said grooves of the two parts of the body and breaking the joint between the two parts of the body, and a valve adapted to seat itself against said seat, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,280. Upholstering Apparatus.** (*Appareil de tapissier.*)

Novelty Tufting Machine Co., assignee of Alfred Freschl, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

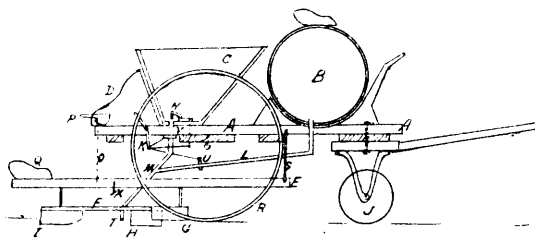
*Claim.*—1st. In an upholstering apparatus, the combination with a former adapted to receive the material for forming a cushion and provided with tucking tubes, of a pin board provided with pins which enter said tucking tubes, and support the clench nails within the same when said former is elevated and which have their upper ends provided with clamping jaws between which the heads of the clench nail are held, and means for forcing the cushion and former toward the pin board, whereby the downward movement of the tucking tubes with said former exposes the clench nails clamped to the supporting pins and the nails are driven into the cushion substantially as set forth. 2nd. In an upholstering apparatus, the combination with a former adapted to receive the material for forming a cushion and provided with tucking tubes, of a pin board provided with pins which enter said tucking tubes and support the clench nails within the same when said former is elevated and which have elastic nail holding jaws secured to their upper ends, and means for forcing the cushion and former toward the pin board, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In an upholstering apparatus, the combination with a former adapted to receive the upholstering material for forming a cushion and provided with tucking tubes, of a pin board provided with pins which enter said tucking tubes and support the clench buttons with the same when said former is elevated, rigid supporting devices whereby said former can be rigidly supported above said pin board to resist the pressure while the upholstering material is being compressed and which can be released, and means whereby the cushion and former can be forced toward the pin board when

said supporting devices have been released, substantially as set forth. 4th. In an upholstering apparatus, the combination with a former



adapted to receive the upholstering material for forming a cushion and provided with tucking tubes, of a pin board provided with pins which enter said tucking tubes and support the clench buttons within the same when said former is elevated, pivoted cams which are adapted to support said former rigidly above the pin board and which can be released to allow said former and the cushion resting thereon to move toward the pin board, and means whereby said cushion and former can be forced toward the pin board, substantially as set forth. 5th. In an upholstering apparatus, the combination with a former adapted to receive the material for forming a cushion and having tucking tubes, of upright side and end boards movably attached to the sides and ends of said former, a pin board provided with pins which enter said tucking tubes, and support the clench nails within the same when said former is elevated, and means whereby said former with its side and end boards and the cushion confined by the same can be forced toward said pin board, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,281. Planting Machine.** (*Plantoir.*)



61281

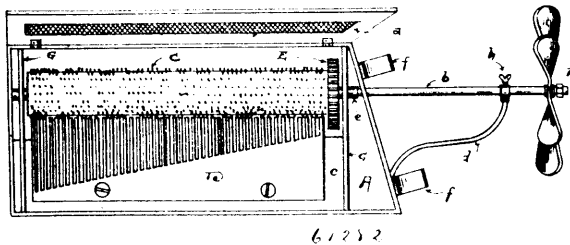
Daniel François Rhéaume, Montréal, Qué., sessionnaire de Daniel Riopel, L'Assomption, Qué., Canada, 1er octobre 1898; 6 ans. (Déposé le 2e août 1898.)

*Résumé.*—1° Une planteuse ayant un baril ou réservoir à eau B, une boîte à engrais C, un levier K activé par l'entremise des maîtresses roues qui met en mouvement l'agitateur N, en même temps qu'il ouvre la valve V et le robinet U pour déposer en points équidistants et circonscrits une quantité déterminée d'engrais mêlé d'eau dans un sillon ouvert par une charrue H, précédée d'un chasse-pierre G et suivi d'oreilles I, qui ramène autour du plant la terre qui avait été écartée par la charrue dans le but et de la manière ci-dessus décrite. 2° Dans une planteuse, un levier K activé par l'entremise des maîtresses roues et qui met en mouvement l'agitateur N, en même temps qu'il ouvre le robinet à l'eau U et la valve à engrais V pour déposer en points équidistants et circonscrits une quantité déterminée d'engrais mêlé d'eau dans un sillon ouvert par une charrue H, précédée d'un chasse-pierre G et suivi d'oreilles I qui ramène autour du plant la terre qui avait été écartée par la charrue, tel que ci-haut décrit. 3° Dans une planteuse un baril ou réservoir à eau B ayant un tuyau L communiquant à un conduit à engrais M et muni d'un robinet U nu par un levier K qui met en mouvement l'agitateur N en même temps qu'il ouvre la valve V du conduit à engrais pour déposer en points équidistants et circonscrits une quantité déterminée d'engrais mêlé d'eau dans un sillon ouvert par une charrue H, précédée d'un chasse-pierre G et suivi d'oreilles I qui ramènent autour du plant la terre qui avait été écartée par la charrue, tel que décrit. 4° Dans une planteuse une boîte à engrais C ayant un agitateur N et un conduit M communiquant avec un tuyau à l'eau L, muni d'une valve V mue par un levier K qui met en mouvement l'agitateur N en même temps qu'il ouvre le robinet U pour déposer en points équidistants et circonscrits une quantité déterminée d'engrais mêlé d'eau dans un sillon ouvert par une charrue H précédée d'un chasse-pierre G et suivi d'oreilles I qui

ramèment autour du plant la terre qui avait été écartée par la charrue, tel que mentionné. 5 Dans une planteuse une charrue H, précédée d'un chasse-pierre G, qui ouvre un sillon dans la terre et suivi des oreilles I qui ramèment autour du plant la terre qui avait été écartée par la charrue, tel que décrit et dans le but mentionné.

**No. 61,282. Music Box for Bicycles, &c.**

(Boîte à musique pour bicyclet, etc.)

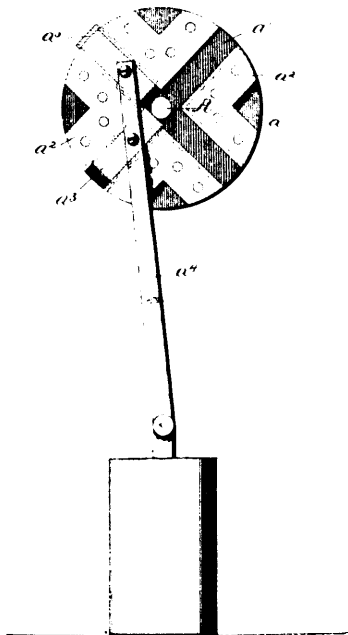


61282

Alva Armstrong, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 1st. October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a music box, a screw or windmill fan, substantially attached to my music box for the purposes heretofore described, all substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a music box attached to bicycles or vehicles, the combination of the fan B, main shaft *b*, and shaft *c*, drive pinion F, and cog wheel E, or a bevelled gear instead of F, and E, forming a mechanical motion, all substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a music box attached to bicycles to vehicles, the combination of the cylinder C, provided with needles, the toothed comb D, attached or used for the purposes heretofore mentioned, all substantially as set forth and described. 4th. In a music box attached to bicycles or vehicles, a locking device, the combination of the threaded set screw *h*, working in the threaded ferrule portion of the brace *d*, and stopping the shaft *b*, from revolving, all as described. 5th. In a music box attached to bicycles or vehicles, the combination of the leather bag or wooden box A, held on by spring slips or leather straps *f*, the fan B, with brace *d*, shafts *b* and *c*, drive pinion F, and cog wheel E, needled cylinder C, toothed comb D, sounding board *g*, both attached to block *e*, all held in place by frame G, outlets *a*, and locking device *h*, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth and described.

**No. 61,283. Pitman. (Bulle.)**



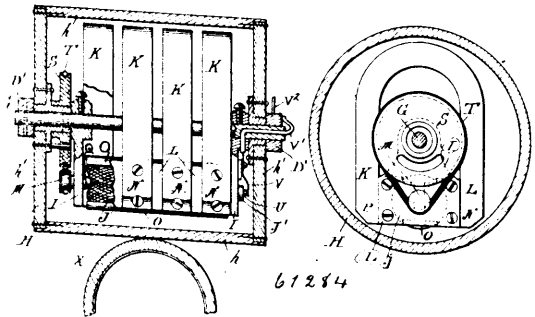
61283

Charles Woodford Ross, Santaluta, Assa., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A device for converting rotary motion to a reciprocating movement, comprising a shaft A connected to the source of power, a disc *a*, mounted at the end of said shaft, diagonal grooves *a*<sup>1</sup>, formed on the face of said disc, said grooves extending at right angles to each other, angular plates *a*<sup>2</sup>, secured to the face of said disc and extending over the sides of said grooves, said plates having

their outer edges extending over the angle formed by the intersection of said diagonal grooves, slide blocks *a*<sup>3</sup>, mounted to have a slidable movement in said grooves, beneath said plates, said slide blocks being square in cross section to prevent sidewise movement of said blocks, and a pitman *a*<sup>4</sup>, pivotally connected to said slide blocks at said points equi distant from the inner ends of said blocks, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

**No. 61,284. Dynamo. (Dynamo.)**



61284

Edward W. Farnham, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st January, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. In a dynamo, the combination of a non-rotatable shaft, a frame secured to the non-rotatable shaft, a casing consisting of a cylinder rotatably mounted on the non-rotatable shaft, permanently mounted on the non-rotatable shaft, permanent magnets within the casing, an armature rotatably mounted within the casing a connection between the pole pieces of the permanent magnets, and of the casing produces rotation of the casing and the armature so that rotation set forth. 2nd. In a dynamo, the combination of a non-rotatable shaft, a frame secured to the non-rotatable shaft, a casing consisting of a cylinder rotatably mounted on the non-rotatable shaft, permanent magnets within the casing, mounted to rotate by the rotation of the casing, an armature rotatably mounted within the casing in the field of the pole pieces of the permanent magnets, and a connection between the casing and the armature to rotate such permanent magnets, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination in a dynamo of a non-rotatable shaft, a frame secured to the non-rotatable shaft, permanent magnets within the casing and on the pole pieces of the permanent magnets, rotating in the field of the casing and the armature to rotate the casing and a connection between the casing. 4th. The combination in a dynamo of a standard, a non-rotatable shaft in the standard, a non-rotatable frame on the shaft, a cylindrical casing mounted to rotate on the shaft, an armature and field pieces inside the casing and a connection, also inside the casing, between the armature, the field pieces and the casing, whereby the rotation of the casing on the rotatable shaft produces rotary change in the relative position of the armature and the pole pieces of the field pieces.

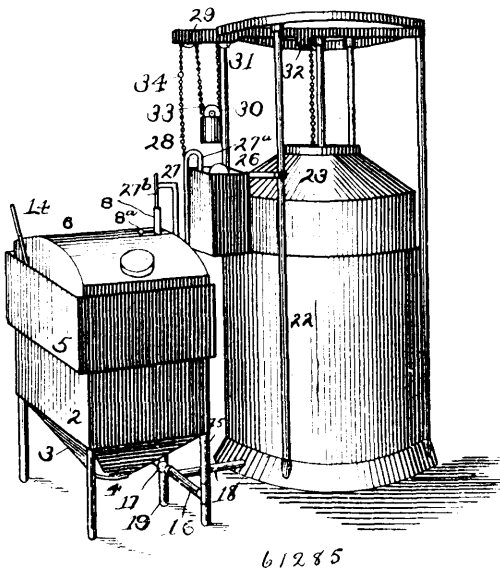
**No. 61,285. Acetylene Gas Generator.**

(Générateur de gaz acétylène.)

James Grant Kerr, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th September, 1897.)

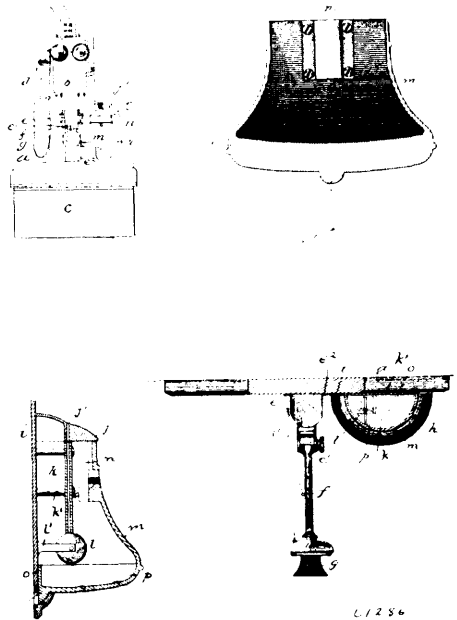
*Claim.*—1st. In a machine as described, a generator having a carbide receptacle, having means for adjusting same from outside of the generator whereby to bring the alternate faces of the carbide in position to receive the water spray, for the purposes described. 2nd. In a machine of the class described, a generator having a water drop and a carbide holder adapted to be turned to bring alternate surfaces of the carbide in position to receive the water drop, for the purposes specified. 3rd. In a machine as described, a generator having a water supply, in combination with means for holding carbide, faces can be brought in line with the water supply, whereby alternate surfaces of the carbide can be brought in line with the water supply without permitting the gas in the generator to escape, as set forth. 4th. In a machine as described, a generator having a jet water supply and a graded carbide holder, means for turning such holder to bring alternate surfaces of the carbide in line with the water supply, whereby the ash from one surface can be dumped, as a new surface is brought into water contact, as specified. 5th. In a machine as described, a generator having a water flow, a carbide holder and means for and simultaneously bring a fresh carbide surface to receive the water escape of gas in the generator, as described. 6th. In a machine as described, a generator having a water drop, a rocker carbide holder having graded portions, disposed under the water drop, and means for rocking the holder from the outside of the generator to bring

alternate surfaces of the carbide in line with the water drop, as specified. 7th. In a machine as described, a generator having a



carbide holder therein, and a water supply discharging against the said holder, in combination with a water chamber surrounding the holder, a handle extended through the water chamber and projected outside the generator casing, whereby the holder can be adjusted from the outside of the generator without stopping gas generation, as set forth. 8th. In a machine as described, a generator comprising a chamber having an open top provided with a surrounding water chamber, a carbide holder detachably held within said chamber, a removable cover, fitting into the said surrounding water chamber, said cover having a water supply discharging into the carbide holder, and means for adjusting the holder, as set forth. 9th. In an acetylene gas generator, means for spraying the carbide intermittently at different points of its water receiving surface, as specified. 10th. In an acetylene gas generator, the combination with the carbide holder, of a rocking spraying trough having independent compartments, having discharges, said trough being supported substantially as shown, whereby one compartment will be filling from the water feed as the other is discharging, substantially as shown and described. 11th. The combination with the carbide holder and the water feed, of a sprayer trough having two longitudinal compartments having discharge orifices at a point above the bottom, said trough being pivotally hung at the ends under the water feed and adapted to automatically rock in reverse directions by the water feed, whereby to deliver intermittently at different points of the carbide surface held to the water feed, as set forth. 12th. In a machine as described, in combination with the carbide holder, of a water supply held to discharge against the holder, said supply including a distributing trough having a feed at one end a shaped bottom, having discharges at the upper edges as specified. 13th. In a machine as described, a generator having a carbide holding and water spraying means, and supporting members, one or more of which being hollow, extending into the generator chamber, and having an outlet communicating with the gas off take pipe as specified. 14th. In a machine as described, a generator comprising a chamber and removable cover having a water supply and having a water seal connection with the said chamber, a carbide holder having a feed opening and and oppositely inclined grated sides and seams for rocking such holder to bring such sides alternately in line with the water supply, whereby one side will discharge ash as the fresh side receives the water as specified. 15th. In a machine as described, the combination with the gaseometer, the generator, and the valved feed pipe 11, of the pipe 18 connected with the pipe 11, said pipe 18 having a drip well 19, substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 16th. In a machine as described, a generator comprising an open top chamber having a surrounding water seal at the top, a cradle like carbide holder detachably held in such chamber, a detachable cover, fitting in the said water seal and having a water spray, a feed for such spray, and a handle connected to the carbide holder, extended above the upper edge of the generating chamber, down through the water seal under the cover and up to the outside of the cover, substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 17th. In a generating means substantially as described, a water sprayer, consisting of a trough extending lengthwise of the carbide holder, having a dished bottom and discharge orifices at a point above the bottom and a feed pipe, all being arranged, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,286. Coin Controlled Telephone Pay Stations.**  
(*Telephon actionné par une pièce de monnaie.*)



The Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, assignee of William Gray, all of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. Filed 21st May, 1898.)

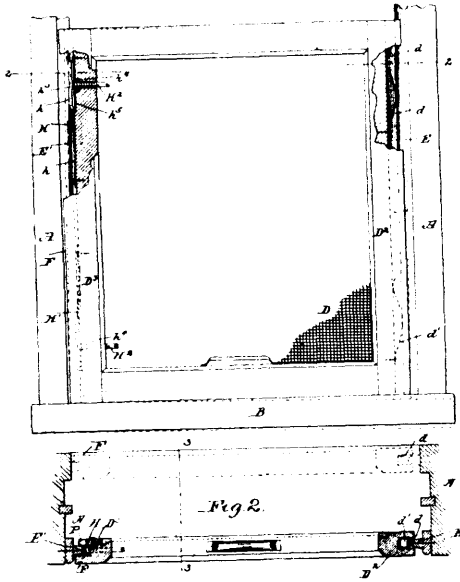
*Claim.* 1st. In a telephone toll apparatus, in combination with a transmitter base or support of metal, a transmitter pivoted to the support, a metallic signal-box having its wall secured in close contact with the transmitter-base, a signal-sounding device located within the box, and the coin-channel registering with the coin-slot through the wall of the box. 2nd. In combination with a transmitter and its supporting base-piece, a sectional toll-box with one part secured in contact with the transmitter-base, a signal device rigidly supported on the wall of the toll-box, and a cover containing a money-pocket and removably secured to the fixed part of the toll-box. 3rd. In a telephone toll apparatus, in combination, a coil-box having a metallic base, a transmitter mounted on the coil-box, a toll-box secured to the metallic base of the coil-box, a signal-sounding device located within the box and mounted on the wall thereof. 4th. In combination in a toll-box for telephone pay-stations, the fixed base-section, a signal device and coin-chute supported on the base-section and registering with a coin-slot, a projection on the base-section with a coin-slot in the projection, and a removable section underlying the projection and bearing a money-pocket, and means for locking the two sections of the toll-box. 5th. In combination with the base-piece of a telephone toll-box, a coin-chute and signal-sounding device supported on said base-piece, a projection from the base-piece forming the top of the toll-box, a coin-slot in the top registering with the coin-chute, a recess in the base-piece, a cover bearing a coin-socket and forming the sides and bottom of the box, a lug on the cover adapted to engage the recess, and a lock engaging the top of the toll-box.

**No. 61,287. Window Screens.** (*Store de fenêtre.*)

The A. T. Burrows Co., assignee of Edward T. Burrows, all of Portland, State of Maine, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th September, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. In a window screen, the combination with a screen frame of independent positively adjustable screen justifying devices at the edge of the frame, substantially as described. 2nd. In a window screen, the combination with a screen frame, of yielding abutments at one edge thereof, and means for justifying the screen on the opposite edge, substantially as described. 3rd. In a sliding screen, the combination with a screen frame, of yielding abutments secured at one edge of the same, and independent positively adjustable justifying devices at the opposite edge, substantially as described. 4th. In a screen, the combination with a frame, of separated justifying shoes located at the edges thereof, and means for independently moving the shoes toward and from the frame and maintaining the same in their adjusted positions, substantially as described. 5th. In a sliding screen, the combination with the frame having abutment springs secured at one edge thereof, of independently adjustable shoes at the opposite edge of the frame, and means for maintaining the shoes in their various positions of adjustment, substantially as described. 6th. In a window screen, the combination with the screen frame, of yielding abutments secured at one edge thereof, independent positively adjustable justifying devices at the opposite

edge of the frame, and a flange projecting from one edge of the frame beyond the plane of the justifying devices, substantially as



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described. 7th. In a screen, the combination with a frame having one of its side mouldings grooved, of spring abutments located within the groove, a fixed bead fitted within the groove against which the abutments rest whereby the frame can be moved edge-wise, a bead at the opposite edge of the frame, positively adjustable independent justifying devices opposite the spring abutments and a single flange on the edge of the frame opposite the grooved edge of a width greater than the extent of edge movement allowed the frame, substantially as described. 8th. In a screen, the combination with an edgewise movable frame, of positively adjustable independent adjusting devices on the edge of the frame and a flange on the frame projecting beyond the adjusting devices of a width greater than the edgewise movable distance of the frame, substantially as described. 9th. In a screen, the combination with an edgewise movable frame, of independent screen adjusting shoes at the edge of the frame, and screws resting against said shoes and engaging the frames for moving the shoes outward from the frame, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with an edgewise movable frame of a justifying shoe comprising an elongated transversely curved bead engaging portion, rounded and portions, and means on the frame for adjusting the shoe outwardly, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with an edgewise movable screen frame of a justifying shoe consisting of a concave bead engaging portion and an extended securing portion, and adjusting means on the frame connected with the bead engaging portion of the shoe, substantially as described. 12th. A justifying shoe having a concave bead engaging portion formed with round ends, and a depressed centre, and an adjusting screw having its end secured to the depressed portion, substantially as described. 13th. The combination with an edgewise movable screen frame having a single flange at one edge, of independent positively adjustable justifying shoes secured on the edge at the side of the flange, and a securing button on the flanged edge opposite the flange, substantially as described.

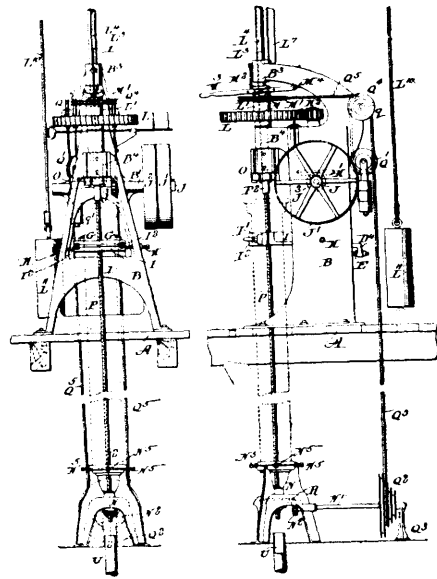
**No. 61,288. Pipe Boring Machines.**

(Machine à percer les tuyaux.)

Birney Clark Batcheller, Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th July, 1898).

*Claims.*—1st. In a machine for boring pipes, the combination with a boring tool, as O, and connected at its rear end for turning said tool, of a feed screw, as P, connected to the tool in position to extend through the pipe in advance thereof, said feed screw being so connected to the tool as to move longitudinally with it while being unaffected by its rotative movement, a pipe rest, a pedestal N, a feed nut, as T T, adapted to engage the feed screw P, and means secured in the pipe rest for actuating said nut and causing the tool O, to feed through the pipe. 2nd. In a machine for boring pipes, the combination with a boring tool, as O, and means for turning said tool connected at its rear end, of a feed screw, as P, connected to the tool in position to extend through the pipe in advance thereof, said feed screw being so connected to the tool as to move longitudinally with it while being unaffected by its rotative movement, a pipe rest, as pedestal N, a feed nut, as T T, adapted to engage the feed screw P, and means secured in the pipe rest and driven synchronously with the mechanism for turning the tool for actuating

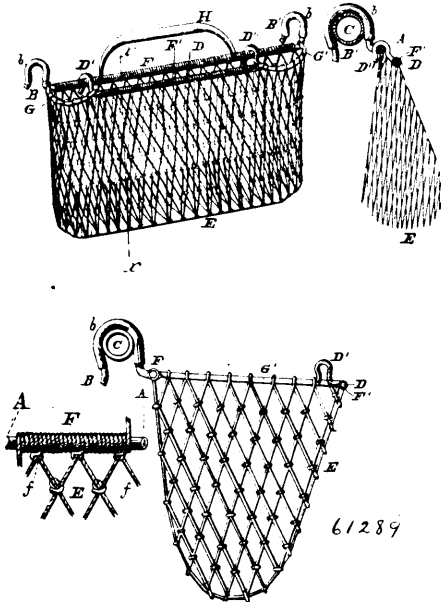
said nut and causing the tool O, to feed through the pipe. 3rd. In a machine for boring pipes, the combination with a vertically mov-



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able boring tool, as O, and means for turning said tool connected at its rear end, of a feed screw, as P, depending from said feed screw being so connected to the tool as to move longitudinally with it while being unaffected by its rotative movement, a pedestal, as N, adapted to serve as a rest for the lower end of the pipe and situated below the tool O, a feed nut, as T T, adapted to engage screw P, means secured in the pedestal for rotating said nut to cause the tool to feed through the pipe. 4th. In a machine for boring pipes, the combination with a vertically movable boring tool, as O, means for counterbalancing, and means for turning said tool, of a feed screw, as P, depending from said tool, a pedestal, as N, adapted to serve as a rest for the lower end of the pipe and situated below the tool O, a feed nut, as T T, adapted to engage screw P, means secured in the pedestal for rotating said nut to cause the tool to feed through the pipe. 5th. In a machine for boring pipes, substantially as described, a pedestal N, having a pipe rest platform N<sup>4</sup>, and means for centering the pipe thereon, in combination with a feed screw P, means for engaging said screw to prevent its turning in the pedestal but without interfering with its longitudinal movement, a feed nut adapted to engage screw P, supported on the pedestal and means for rotating said nut. 6th. In a machine for boring pipes, a pipe rest platform N<sup>4</sup>, and means for centering the pipe thereon, in combination with a feed screw P, means for engaging said screw to prevent its turning in the pedestal but without interfering with its longitudinal movement, a gear wheel R, having nut bearings, as R<sup>2</sup>, a split feed nut, as T T, secured in said bearings, means as bolts T<sup>1</sup>, for securing the parts of the feed nut together, and means for rotating gear wheel R. 7th. In a machine for boring pipes, a pipe rest platform N<sup>4</sup> and means for centering the pipe thereon, in combination with a feed screw P, means for engaging said screw to prevent its turning in the pedestal, but without interfering with its longitudinal movement, a gear wheel R having nut bearings, as R<sup>2</sup>, a split feed nut, as T T, having one or more longitudinal recesses, as T<sup>1</sup> T<sup>1</sup>, cut through its threads secured in said bearings, means as bolts T<sup>1</sup> for securing the parts of the feed nuts together and means for rotating gear wheel R. 8th. In a machine for boring pipes, a pipe rest platform, as N<sup>4</sup>, and means for centering a pipe end thereon in combination with a pipe clamp, as U I, clamp adjusting slides D and F arranged to give said clamp a universal motion, means for clamping said slides together and to the frame of the machine to secure the clamp and pipe in a determined position, a boring tool and means secured on the frame for rotating said tool, a feed screw secured to the tool so as to be unaffected by its rotation, and a feed nut connected with the pedestal aforesaid for engaging the feed screw and moving it and the boring tool longitudinally. 9th. In a machine for boring pipes substantially as described, the combination with a vertically movable boring tool, a frame and mechanism for guiding and rotating said tool, a pedestal for supporting the lower end of the pipe, mechanism situated in said pedestal for longitudinally feeding the boring tool, a pulley and rope belt system for transmitting motion from the mechanism for rotating the tool to the pedestal, mechanism for feeding said tool and a clutch for engaging and disengaging said mechanism.

No. 61,289. Luggage Carrier. (Porte-bagages.)



David M. J. Wall, Buffalo, State of New York, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years (Filed 16th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. An improved luggage carrier consisting, essentially of a bar having hook-shaped ends, a further, but somewhat shorter, bar having hooks at its ends adapted to engage the first-mentioned bar, and a bag secured to said bar, as and for the object specified. 2nd. An improved luggage carrier consisting essentially of a bar having its ends formed into hooks, a further, but slightly shorter, bar having its ends formed into hooks adapted to engage the said first-mentioned bar, as described, a bag having its sides secured to said bars, and ties connecting said bars, as and for the object set forth. 3rd. As an improved article of manufacture, a luggage carrier, consisting, essentially, of a bar having its end formed into hooks as described, a further bar having its ends formed into hooks adapted to engage the said first-mentioned bar, a bag constructed of a reticulated fabric the sides of which are secured to said bars, and ties secured to and near the ends of said bars and passed through the meshes of the ends of said reticulated fabric, as and for the object stated. 4th. The improved luggage carrier hereinbefore set forth consisting, essentially, of a bar, hooks formed at the ends of said bar, elastic tubing over these hook-shaped ends, a further, but slightly shorter, bar, hooks formed at the two extremities thereof and adapted to engage the said first-mentioned bar, a bag constructed of netting the strands of which are closely and tightly wound around and tied to said bars, ties to secure said bars and passed through the meshes of the ends of said reticulated fabric, and a suitable handle secured to said first-mentioned bar, as described. 5th. As an improved article of manufacture, a luggage carrier, composed of a frame consisting of a bar having hooks at its ends and eyes adjoining these hooks, a further bar having hooks at its ends adapted to engage the said first-mentioned bar, loops adjoining these hooks, links having eyes engaging each other and the eyes and loops of the said bars respectively, and a bag secured to said bars and links, as and for the use and purpose set forth. 6th. A frame for a luggage carrier consisting, essentially of a bar, hooks at the end thereof, eyes adjoining these hooks, a further bar slightly shorter than the said first-mentioned bar and having hooks at its ends adapted to engage the said first-mentioned bar, loops adjoining these hooks, and links having eyes at their ends and engaging each other and the eyes and loops of the bars respectively, as described.

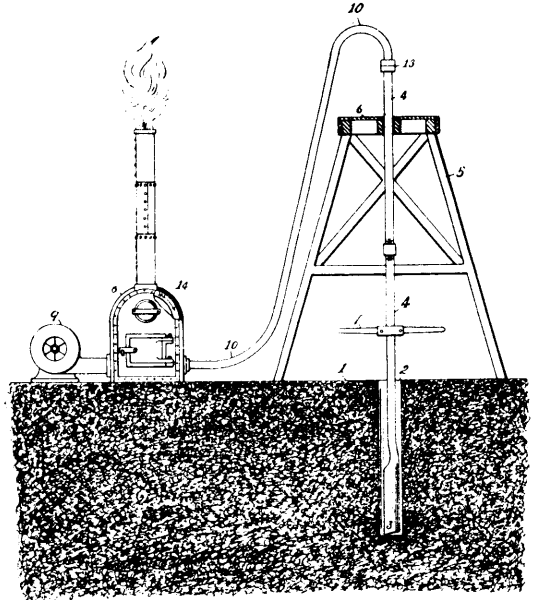
No. 61,290. Implements for Boring Frozen Earth.

(Instrument pour percer la terre gelée.)

Eben H. Dyer, Alvarado, State of California, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st February, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A revoluble earth-auger, of concave, semi-cylindrical form, having in its semi-cylindrical walls inlet passages 11 extending to the bottom, and outlet passages 16 extending to the top of the cylindrical wall, a transverse cutting edge 12, and a hollow stem communicating with passage 11, substantially as specified. 2nd. A revoluble earth-auger, of concave, semi-cylindrical form, having

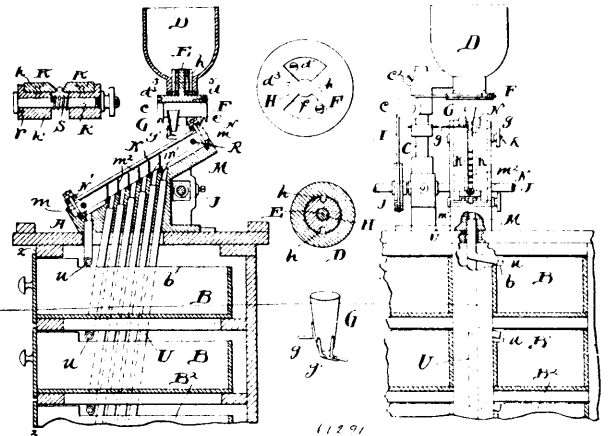
in its semi-cylindrical wall inlet passages 11 extending to the bottom, and outlet passages 16 extending to the top of the cylindrical



wall, a transverse cutting edge 12, and a hollow stem communicating with passage 11, substantially as specified.

No. 61,291. Machine for Sorting Balls.

(Machine pour assortir les boules.)



Rolland Henry White, Cleveland, State of Ohio, U.S.A., 1st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a ball sorting machine, a hopper having a contracted lower end, a cylindrical neck, and a plate across the lower end of said neck having a small hole in it, a rotatable cylinder in said neck having a surface groove whose lower end passes over the hole in the plate, and a disc which rotates with the cylinder and is placed below and close to the said plate and is provided with a hole which passes below the hole in the plate but not in line with the lower end of the groove in the cylinder. 2nd. In a ball sorting machine, a hopper and means for discharging balls singly therefrom into a funnel, a rearwardly inclined trough onto which the balls pass from said funnel, and forwardly inclined diverging sorting rails onto which the balls roll from said trough. 3rd. In a ball sorting machine, two inclined diverging distributing rails, means for delivering balls thereto, a plurality of conveyor tubes below the opening between said rails, partitions between the mouths of said tubes, and a case having sliding drawers into which the said tubes discharge.

No. 61,292. Tack and Method of Making Same.

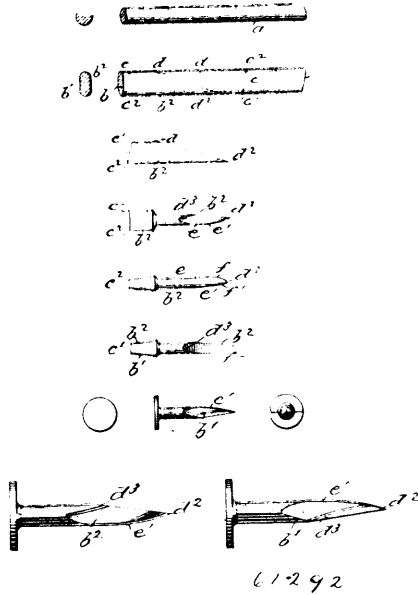
(Broquettes et méthode de fabrication.)

Charles Beach Russell and Rodolphus C. Waterman, both of Hanover, State of Massachusetts, U.S.A., 3rd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The herein described method of making a tack from wire, which consisting of severing the wire obliquely towards the



point to form the body of the shank, and obliquely away from the point to form the body for the head, the blank being thereby higher



at its head on the point side thereof than on its opposite side, compressing the body below said head to form the shank of the tack, thereby crowding up the metal on said lower side to approximately equal the metal on the opposite side, and while the grain of the tack is still substantially straight from end to end heading the tack by a downward swaging longitudinally of the tack. 2nd. The herein described method of forming the head of a tack, consisting of cutting the metal obliquely transverse to the length of the tack, crowding up the metal on the lower side thereof to equal the metal on the opposite higher side, setting over the point axially of the tack maintaining the blank otherwise undeflected, and swaging down the said metal to constitute the head. 3rd. In making a tack, the method of giving the tack increased gripping qualities, which consists in providing the blank with a flattened surface adjacent the point, and then setting over the point substantially in the direction of the plane of the surface, whereby a spiral deflection is given to said flattened surface. 4th. A tack formed from wire, tapered on all sides to a sharp point, and having its point offset centrally in axial line with the head and shank, said tack having the grain of the wire running lengthwise thereof from its head to its point. 5th. A tack having a centered out point, said point being sharp with all its sides long and tapering, and supporting convex portion  $c^1$ , extending at one side from the body of the shank to the point of the tack. 6th. A tack made of wire, and having its point provided on one side with a cut surface, and on another side with a rounded surface and on a third side with a flat straight side. 7th. A tack, having its point approached on one side by a straight edge and on its opposite side by a curved edge  $f$ , the opposite sides between said edges being flat and convex respectively. 8th. A tack, having a sharp point between converging edges, one side between said edges being flat and straight, and the opposite side being convex. 9th. A tack provided with a point having one flat surface leading thereto, and one spirally deflected surface. 10th. A tack, having opposite sides spirally deflected and an intermediate plane cut side.

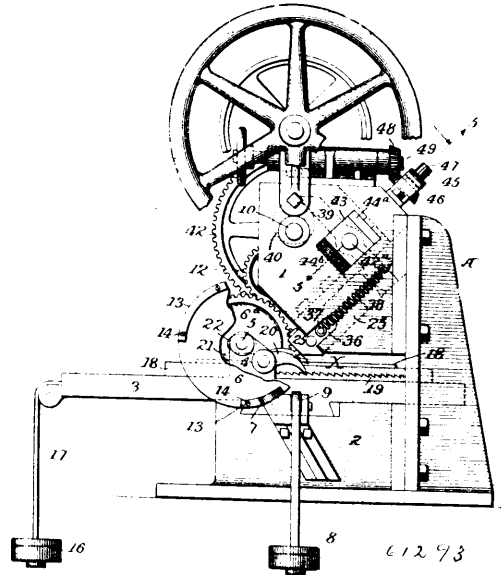
**No. 61,293. Rasp Punching Machine.**

(Machine à poinçonner les râpes.)

The Kearney & Foot Company of New York, assignee of James Turner, Paterson, New Jersey, all in the U.S.A., 3rd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a rasp cutting machine, the combination of a longitudinally movable slide, means for intermittently moving the same, a transversely reciprocating carriage upon which said slide is mounted, a rotary pattern surface mounted upon the carriage with its axis at right angles to the line of movement of the slide, a bearing for said surface upon the frame, means for maintaining said surface in contact with said bearing, and a reciprocating punch and its operating means, substantially as described. 2nd. In a rasp cutting machine, the combination of a longitudinally movable slide means for intermittently moving the same, a transversely reciprocating carriage upon which said slide is mounted, a pattern surface having detachable portions, a bearing for said surface, means for maintaining the pattern surface and bearing in contact and a reciprocating punch and its operating means, substantially as described. 3rd. In a rasp cutting machine, the combination with an intermittently movable slide, and its operating means, of a holder adapted to

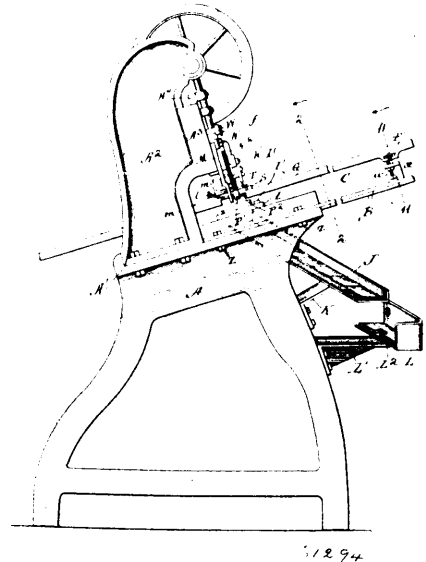
reciprocate at an angle to the face of the slide, a cutter pivotally supported upon the holder and provided upon one face with a solid



bearing and upon its opposite face with a yielding bearing, and a detachable pivot for the cutter adapted to permit the cutter to be removed from the holder, substantially as described. 4th. In a rasp or file cutting machine, the combination with a tool holder provided with a recess, of a cutter pivoted within said recess and having one of its faces bearing against one wall thereof and a yielding bearing comprising a spring pressed stud or block engaging the opposite face of the cutter, substantially as described. 5th. In a rasp or file cutting machine, the combination with a holder provided with a recess, of a cutter or punch within said recess having sockets formed in its opposite sides and pins engaging said sockets, one of the pins being retractable, substantially as described. 6th. In a rasp or file cutting machine, the combination with a holder provided with a recess of a cutter or punch within said recess having sockets formed in its opposite sides and pins engaging said sockets one of said pins being spring pressed and retractable, substantially as described. 7th. In a rasp or file cutting machine, the combination with blank feeding mechanism, of a reciprocating cutter holder, a pivoted lever for moving the cutter holder towards the blank feeding mechanism, means for reciprocating the lever, devices for shifting the pivotal point of the said lever, and springs for moving the cutter holder from the blank feeding mechanism, substantially as described.

**No. 61,294. Machine for Stamping Cards from Blanks.**

(Machine à imprimer des cartes.)

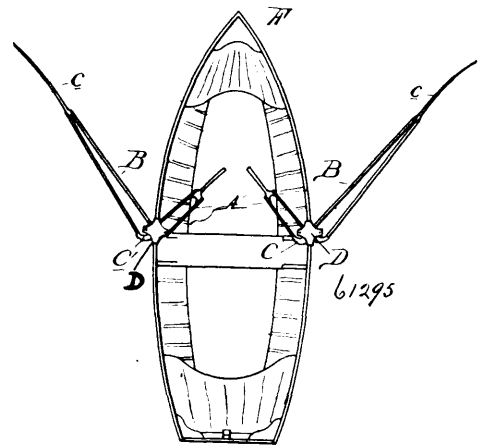


The Walker Otto Company, assignee of Louis Otto, all of Chicago, State of Illinois, U.S.A., 3rd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A machine for stamping out cards from a card blank strip, comprising, in combination, frame, die, stamping-tool, an inclined card-blank feed-chute leading to the die of sufficient inclination to cause the blank to be fed by the action of gravity alone, and an intermittently actuated stop for checking the downward movement of the blank preparatory to the stamping out of a card, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A machine for stamping out cards from a card-blank strip, comprising, in combination, frame, die, stamping-tool, an inclined card-blank feed-chute leading to the die of sufficient inclination to cause the blank to be fed by the action of gravity alone, and an automatically operated stop for checking the downward movement of the blank preparatory to the stamping out of a card, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a machine for stamping out plates from a blank, the combination with the frame, die and stamping tool, of a gravity operating chute for feeding the blank to the dies, a stop for checking the movement of the blank during the stamping operation, and means for causing the final portion of the remnant automatically to clear the stop, whereby the introduction of a new blank is permitted in time to prevent loss of a stroke, substantially as described. 4th. In a machine for stamping out plates from a blank, the combination with the frame, die and stamping-tool, of a gravity operating chute for feeding the blank to the dies, a stop in the discharge path for checking the movement of the blank during the stamping operation, mechanism for effecting the intermittent displacement of the stop to cause it to clear the adjacent portion of the remnant and re-engage the blank, and means for causing the final portion of the remnant automatically to clear the stop, whereby the introduction of a new blank is permitted in time to prevent loss of a stroke, substantially as described. 5th. In a machine for stamping out plates from a blank, the combination with the frame, die, and stamping-tool, of a gravity-delivery chute leading to the die, an intermittently actuated stop below the die-opening having its traverse extending into the path of the card blank, and an offset or depression adjacent to the stop in the surface over which the blank passes on its way to the discharge, said depression operating to permit the blank remnant to escape from the machine while said stop obstructs the passage of a new blank, substantially as and for the purpose described. 6th. In a machine for stamping out plates from a blank, the combination with the frame, die, and stamping-tool, of an inclined feed chute for the blanks leading to the die, an automatically operated stop whose traverse intersects the path of the blank, and a depression in the surface over which the blank passes on its way to the discharge operating to permit the escape of the remnant while the stop is in a position to check the passage of a new blank, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In a card-making machine, or the like, the combination with the frame, die-plate, and stamping-tool, of an inclined feed-chute leading to the die, a movable tongue for supporting the card-blank in its movement across the die, a movable stop for checking the downward movement of the card-blank preparatory to stamping a section therefrom, and means for actuating said movable tongue, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. In a card-making machine, or the like, the combination with the frame, die-plate, and stamping-tool, of an inclined feed-chute leading to the die down which the card-blank gravitates to feed new sections successively beneath the stamping-tool, a stripper over the die plate, an automatically operated supporting-plate movable beneath said stripper for supporting the blank in its movement across the die opening, and an automatically operated stop for checking the downward movement of the blank preparatory to stamping a card therefrom, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In a card-making machine, or the like, the combination of a frame, inclined die-plate, stamping-tool, inclined feed-chute leading to the die, stripper over the die, automatically operated tongue movable above the die opening and beneath the stripper, and an automatically operated stop for arresting the downward movement of the card-blank preparatory to stamping a card therefrom, comprising a lever provided at one end with a stop and pivoted toward the other end to the frame, a lateral projection at the fore-end of said lever, a bell-crank lever pivoted on the frame, one arm of which is adapted to engage said lateral projection, and a trip-rod carried by the stamping-tool cross-head for engaging said bell-crank lever on the down stroke to release the stop-carrying lever, and for engaging a projection on said last mentioned lever on the up stroke to raise the stop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10th. In a card-making machine, or the like, the combination of a frame, die-plate, stamping-tool, inclined feed-chute leading to the die, and a movable stop for checking the downward movement of the card-blank, comprising a lever pivoted toward one end to the frame and provided at the opposite end with a stop and having toward the centre of its length a guide, a spring-controlled slide in said guide, and a trip-rod carried by the cross-head of the stamping-tool and engaging said slide to raise the stop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 11th. In a card-cutting machine or the like, the combination of a frame, die-plate, stamping-tool, inclined feed-chute leading to the die, stripper, automatically operated stop, and an automatically operated supporting-plate movable beneath said stripper operating to guide the card-blank over the die-opening but terminating some distance above the path of the stop, whereby the strip above the last perforation of the card blank is allowed to drop through and pass beneath the stop to admit a new blank to the machine, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 12th. In a card-cutting machine,

or the like, the combination of a frame, inclined die-plate and stamping-tool, inclined feed-chute leading to the die, stripper above the die, automatically operated stop, and automatically operated supporting plate comprising a tongue carried by an actuating-rod slidable in the frame, a spring controlled bell-crank lever pivoted to the frame one arm of which engages said supporting rod, and a tip carried by the stamping-tool cross-head to engage the other arm of said bell-crank to move it against the resistance of the spring, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 13th. In a card-cutting machine, the combination of a frame, inclined die-plate and stamping-tool, inclined feed-chute leading to the die, stripper above the die automatically operated supporting-plate beneath the stripper, and an automatically operated stop, comprising a lever provided at one end with a stop and at the other with a lateral projection and between its ends with an upwardly extending bifurcated guide and between its ends with an upwardly extending bifurcated guide and pivotally connected near its front end with the frame, a spring-held slide in said guide projecting to the rear of the guide and provided with a sloping rear end, a spring-controlled bell-crank lever pivoted to the frame having its forward projecting arm provided with a set-screw, a tripping lever pivoted to the downward projecting arm of said bell-crank and adjustable by means of said set-screw, a set-screw in the lower arm of said bell-crank to engage said lateral projecting pin on said first-mentioned lever, and a trip-rod carried by the cross-head of the stamping-tool for operating the stop through the medium of said slide and tripping lever, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 14th. In a card-cutting machine, the combination of a frame having an inclined top, a die supported thereon, detachable housings resting upon said top and extending at right-angles thereto, a stamping-tool operatively mounted in the housings, feed-check supporting strips resting upon and attached to said top to incline therewith, and a feed chute upon said support, and substantially parallel with said top, substantially as and for the purpose described. 15th. In a card-cutting machine, the combination with the frame, die, and stamping-tool, of a discharge-chute for the cards inclined downwardly and toward one side of the machine, and a collecting-box into which the cards discharge having a shelf provided with a recess to facilitate the removal of the cards, substantially as described.

No. 61,295. Reverse Stroke Oar. (*Rame articulée.*)

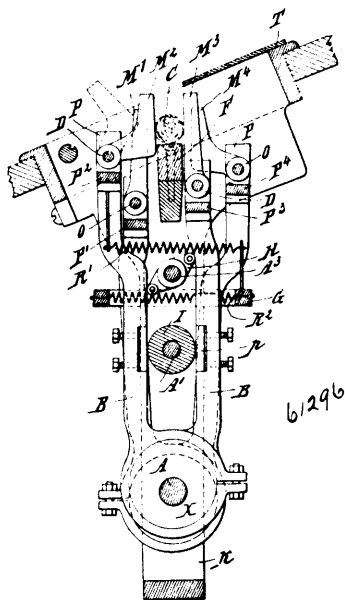


Theophilus Lucier, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a reverse stroke oar, an oar section comprising a gear segment and a loom secured thereto consisting of separated bars secured to said segment at one end, connected to a single section at their opposite ends, in combination with a second oar section provided with an intermeshing gear segment and means for securing the two sections together. 2nd. In a reverse stroke oar, an oar section comprising a gear segment having sockets formed thereon, and a loom consisting of separated bars engaging with said sockets at one end and connected to a single section at their opposite ends in combination with a second oar section provided with an intermeshing gear segment, and means for securing the two sections together. 3rd. A reverse stroke oar, comprising separate handle and blade sections bifurcated at their adjacent ends, intermeshing gear segments secured to the bifurcations of said handle and blade section respectively, and a connecting frame to which said segments are pivotally secured adapted to be pivotally secured to the gunwale of the boat. 4th. A reverse stroke oar comprising separate handle and blade sections bifurcated at their adjacent ends, intermeshing

gear segments secured to the bifurcations of said handle and blade sections respectively, and a connecting frame to which said segments are pivotally secured comprising plates on opposite sides of said segments and connecting lugs or cross-bars therefor extending between the bifurcation of said oar.

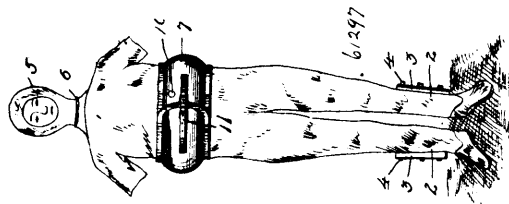
**No. 61,296. Machine for making Cigars.**  
(Machine à faire des cigares.)



Charles Joseph Lacoste, Brussels, Belgium, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th August, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. A cigar-making machine, characterized by a fixed base or support F on which the filler is placed, and by lateral jaws M having alternately ascending and descending and opening and closing movements adapted to work the cigar as if by hand, substantially as hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. In a cigar-making machine such as described, forming the wrapping mechanism for rotating the cigar, of two pairs of jaws M<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>2</sup>, M<sup>3</sup>, M<sup>4</sup>, constructed each in the form of a comb thus allowing of the jaws of one pair being fitted into the jaws of the other pair, in such a way that one jaw of each pair or both jaws of one pair are open and out of action when the other jaws are closed and in action, whereby the cigar is maintained in continuous rotation, substantially as hereinbefore described. 3rd. In a cigar-making machine such as described, the arrangement of two brackets t slightly apart to allow of a knife passing between them and recessed to receive and support the end of the cigar with the object of avoiding any crooked cutting of the end of the cigar, substantially as hereinbefore described. 4th. In a cigar making machine such as described, the arrangement on the machine table of a socket or cup with a conical interior adapted to be maintained in constant rotation, and having for its object the finishing of the point of the cigar by the simple insertion of the said point in the said socket or cup, substantially as hereinbefore described.

**No. 61,297. Swimming Suit.** (Costume de bain.)

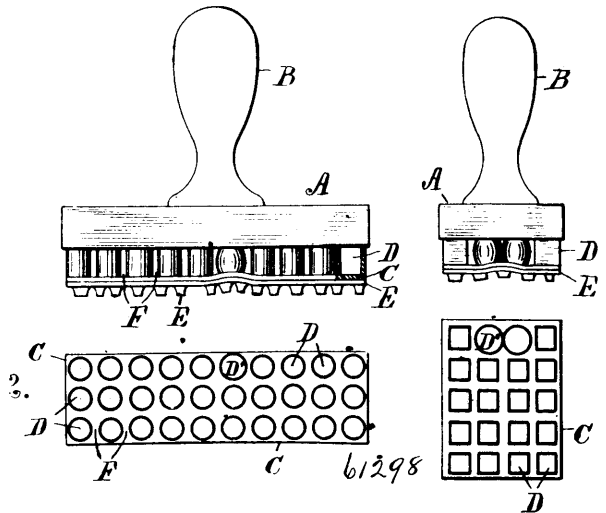


Moïse Vian, St. Henri, Quebec, Canada, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A swimming and life preserving suit, comprising a suit portion adapted to fit the body of the wearer, boots formed integrally with said suit, and a removable cap or hood portion adapted to be secured on the head of the wearer, and over the opening formed in the said portion, substantially as described. 2nd. A swimming and life preserving suit, comprising a suit portion, boots formed integrally therewith, a hood adapted to be secured on the head of the wearer and extending over the suit portion, and a pneumatic belt, secured about the body of the wearer, substantially as described. 3rd. A swimming and life preserving suit apparatus, comprising a

suit portion, boots formed integrally with said suit portion, and a swimming aid secured to each of said boots, substantially as described. 4th. A swimming and life preserving suit, comprising a suit portion, boots formed integrally therewith, and extensions formed on the side of said boots, said extensions having a limited movement, substantially as described.

**No. 61,298. Cushioned Printing Stamp.**  
(Etampe à imprimer.)

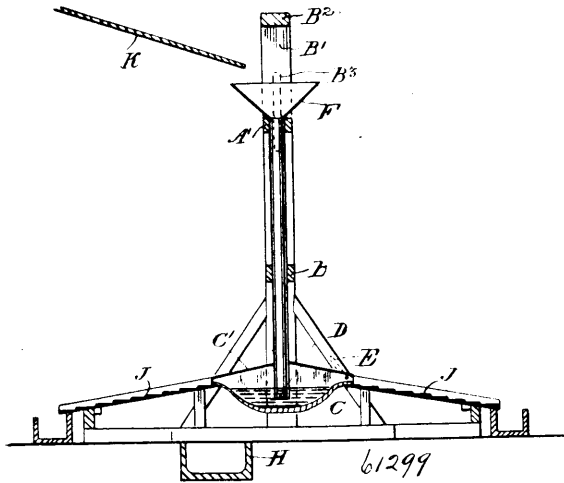


Lawrence Rendle Blackmore, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., 5th October 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A hand-stamp having the type-plate supported upon a series of independent yielding hollow columns with interspaces F adapting the columns to yield laterally, as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A hand-stamp having a stamp-block A and a yielding bed-plate C with a series of independent yielding hollow columns having interspaces F and cemented air-tight to the stamp-block, and forming independent pneumatic cushions beneath the bed-plate, substantially as herein set forth. 3rd. In a hand-stamp, the combination with a stamp block A, of an elastic rubber bed-plate C having a series of independent hollow rubber columns integral therewith, and cemented air-tight to the stamp-block, and a type-plate attached to the bed-plate, as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. A bed-plate for hand-stamps formed of elastic rubber having integral therewith parallel series of square hollow columns with interspaces F, substantially as herein set forth. 5th. A bed-plate for hand-stamps, formed of elastic rubber having integral therewith parallel series of independent square hollow columns with interspaces F and their longitudinal and transverse sides in alignment, as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a hand-stamp, the combination, with a stamp-block A, of an elastic rubber bed-plate C having integral therewith parallel series of independent square hollow columns having interspaces F with their longitudinal and transverse sides in alignment, the ends of the columns being cemented air-tight to the stamp block and a type-plate being cemented to the surface of the bed-plate, as and for the purpose set forth. 7th. In a hand-stamp, the combination, with a stamp-block A, of a rubber bed-plate having yielding cells formed upon the back, and attached to such stamp-block, with an opening from one of said cells through the said bed-plate, a type-plate secured to a portion of such bed-plate, and a removable dating attachment having an elastic hollow shank fitted through such opening to the interior of such cells, as and for the purpose set forth. 8th. In a hand-stamp, the combination with a stamp-block A, of a rubber bed-plate having yielding cells formed upon the back and attached to such stamp-block, with openings from certain of said cells through the said bed-plate, a type-plate secured to a portion of such bed-plate, and a removable dating attachment having a plurality of elastic hollow shanks fitted through said openings to the interior of such cells, as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In a hand-stamp, the combination, with a stamp-block A, of a rubber bed-plate having yielding square cells formed upon the back and attached to such stamp-block, with an opening from one of said cells through the said bed-plate, and a removable dating attachment having an elastic square shank adapted to fit within such cell and to be held from turning by the flat sides of the same, as and for the purpose set forth. 10th. In a hand-stamp, the combination, with a stamp-block A, of a rubber bed-plate having yielding cells formed upon the back and attached to such stamp-block, with square openings from certain of said cells through the said bed-plate, a type-plate secured to a portion of such bed-plate, and separate dating attachments having rubber type-plates with hollow square elastic shanks fitted detachably through such openings to the interior of the said cells, the attachment for the name of the month having a plurality

of said shanks, and the attachment for the day of the month having a single square shank adapted to hold it from turning when fitted through the square opening, substantially as herein set forth.

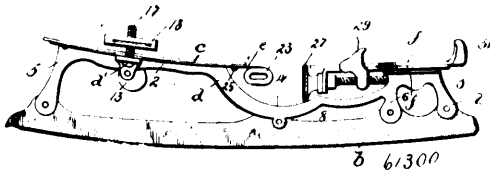
**No. 61,299. Amalgamating Apparatus.**  
(Appareil à amalgamer.)



Henry Spencer Cope, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In amalgamating apparatus, in combination pipes or passages as A, hopper as F, mercury containing receptacle as C, and means for adjusting the depth of piping in the mercury substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In amalgamating apparatus, in combination a number of pipes as A, carrying hopper as F, said pipes having flanged bottoms, and set upon a sliding frame, pivoted mercury containing dish as C, and means for raising and lowering the said pipes in the mercury, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In amalgamating apparatus, the alternate arrangement consisting of the combination of pipe as A, mercury containing receptacle as C, adjustable pipe as A', and means for securing a sealed joint between the said pipes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. In amalgamating apparatus, the combination of pipes with flanged bottom end A', secured in sliding plates A', with tongues arranged to move in slots B'', the guide plates B, secured to standards B', the hoppers F, into which auriferous material and water is fed, the screw rod G, the box G', on cross plate G'', the plate B', through which the rod passes, and the hand wheel G'', the dish C, with cover C', pivoted to standards B'', by pins D, and spring catch E, the ripple table J, and the gutter H, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,300. Skate. (Patin.)**

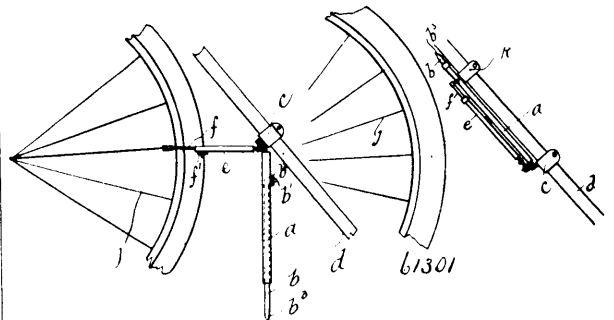


Flavie M. Rodier, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 5th October, 1898. 6 years. (Filed 4th May, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. A skate provided with clamping-jaws adapted to overlap the opposite edges of a shoe-sole, each of which jaws is supported between its ends upon a vertically-disposed pivot and is thereby rendered capable of a rocking movement in a horizontal plane, and having means for adjusting said jaws both vertically and horizontally, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a skate, the combination with a sole-plate, of a locking-lever pivotally connected to said plate, two clamping-jaws for engaging the sides of a shoe-sole, one of which is mounted upon said sole-plate and the other upon said lever, and means substantially as described for securing horizontal adjustment of said jaws upon their supports, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a skate, the combination with the sole-plate, of a locking lever pivoted at its front end to the under side of said plate and provided at its rear end with means for making a locking engagement with said plate, two clamping-jaws mounted upon said sole plate and lever respectively each of

which is adapted to overlap the edge of a shoe-sole and is capable of a rocking movement in a horizontal plane, and means for securing an independent adjustment of said jaws to vary the distance between them, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a skate, the combination with a sole plate having a depending lug formed by stamping out and bending downwardly and inwardly a portion of the body of said plate, a locking-lever pivotally connected at its front end to said plate and provided near its rear end with an opening to receive said lug, and two side clamps for a shoe-sole, one of which is mounted upon said sole-plate and the other upon said lever, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a skate, the combination with a sole-plate, of a latterly-swiveling locking-lever pivotally connected thereto, two clamping-jaws adapted to overlap the side edges of a shoe-sole, one of which is mounted upon said plate and the other upon said lever, means for independently adjusting said jaws both laterally and vertically upon their supports, and suitable heel-clamping devices for engaging a shoe-heel, substantially as set forth. 6th. In a skate, the combination with a sole-plate, of a locking lever pivotally connected thereto, two sliding plates mounted upon the undersides of said sole-plate and lever respectively, each of which carries at its outer end a vertically-disposed post, means, as adjusting-screws, for governing the lateral position of said plates, and two clamping-jaws mounted upon said posts respectively, in such manner as to be capable of a rocking movement in a horizontal plane, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination with the sole-plate and the locking-lever pivotally connected thereto, of the adjustable side clamps mounted upon said plate and lever respectively, heel-clamping means comprising a stationary claw and a movable plate carrying spurs adapted to co-operate with said claw to clamp a shoe-heel between them, and an intermediate connection between said movable plate and said locking-lever substantially as described, whereby the side clamps and heel-clamps will be operated simultaneously by the movement of said lever. 8th. The combination with a sole-plate, as c, locking-lever, as e, the side clamps, as d, d', carried by said plate and lever respectively, of an adjustable, heel-engaging claw, as 29, a spur-carrying plate, as f', adapted for movement toward and away from said sole-plate, and a rigid connection, as the tie-strip g, between said plate and said locking-lever, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. The combination with the heel-pedestal 3, of the plate f mounted upon said pedestal and having a forwardly-projecting stem, plate f' guided for longitudinal movement upon the plate f and having a projecting stem which overlies the stem of the latter, claw 29 movably mounted upon the stems of said plates, and adjusting-screw 27 revolvably supported upon the stem of said plate f and entering a tapped hole in said claw, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with the plates 14 carrying the threaded posts 17, and the adjusting-screws 13 operatively connected therewith, of the clamping-jaws 18 provided with a tapped hole to receive said posts, substantially as and for the purpose described. 11th. The combination with the threaded posts 17, of the clamping-jaws 18 having a tapped hole to receive said posts and provided with a slit extending longitudinally thereof upon opposite sides of said hole, substantially as and for the purpose described. 12th. The combination with the base-plate 10 having the flange 12 and provided with the opening 20, of the plate 14 guided for movement upon said base-plate and having the flange 16, screw 13 having the groove 19 in the shank thereof, whereby it is adapted to be inserted and revolvably held within said flange 12, said screw entering a tapped hole in the flange 16, and the clamping-jaw 18 carried by said plate 14, substantially as described.

**No. 61,301. Supporting and Locking Device for Cycles.**  
(Appareil pour supporter et fermer à clé les bicyclet.)

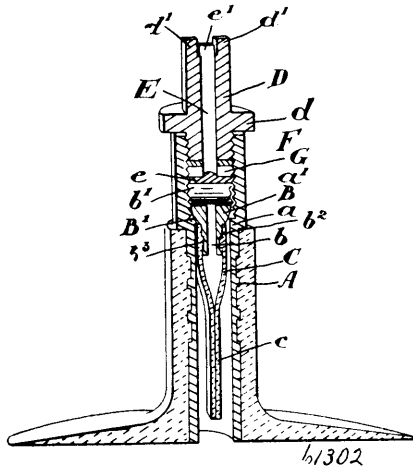


Arthur Malden, Uckfield, Sussex, England, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a device for supporting and locking a cycle, such device comprising joined tubes in which slide telescopically, rods, the struck up ends of said rods projecting through slots in the tubes and having screw threads on their peripheries on which work thumb nuts, in combination with a partially screw threaded pin on one of the clips, on which pin is loosely fitted one of said tubes, while a collar having an eye at an angle thereto is screwed upon the lower part of said pin, and held in place by a lock-nut, the shorter tubes being

hooked to said eye, and a clip at the end of the shorter telescopic rod, said clip having an opening in the upper plate coinciding with an eye in a short rod loosely mounted up in the short telescopic rod, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,302. Air Valve.** (*Soupape à air.*)



James Harry Keighly McCollum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd June, 1898.)

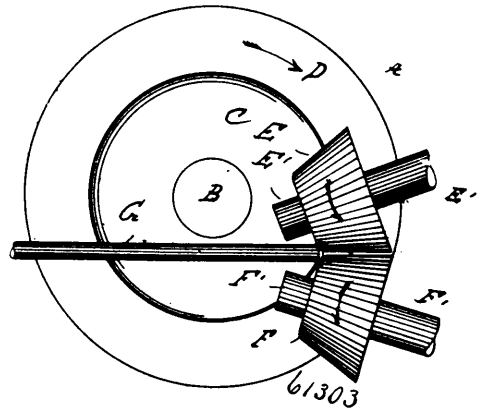
*Claim.*—1st. In an air valve for pneumatic tires or the like, the combination with the hollow valve stem internally threaded and provided with a shoulder intermediate of its length, a screw plug provided with a tapered intermediate portion designed to fit against the internal shoulder and a lower reduced portion having fitted thereon the flexible tubular stem provided with a flattened expandible lower end and an upper notch, all arranged as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In an air valve for pneumatic tires or the like, the combination with the hollow valve stem internally threaded and provided with a shoulder intermediate of its length, of a screw plug provided with a tapered intermediate portion designed to fit against the internal shoulder and lower reduced portion having fitted thereon the flexible tubular stem provided with a flattened expandible lower end and an upper notch, and the cap provided with a central hole and pin extending through the hole provided with a flattened lower head and a soft washer fitting between such head and the bottom of the cap, as and for the purposes specified. 3rd. In an air valve for pneumatic tires and the like, the combination with the hollow valve stem internally threaded, of the cap provided with a screw thread, a central hole, a pin provided with a flat head and a soft washer fitting between such head and the bottom of the cap and means within the stem for compressing the soft washer so as to expand it laterally when the cap is screwed down, as and for the purposes specified. 4th. In an air valve for pneumatic tires and the like, the combination with the hollow valve stem internally threaded, of the cap provided with a screw thread, a central hole, a pin provided with a flat head, a metal washer situated next the bottom of the cap and a soft washer fitting between the metal washer and the flat head and means within the stem for compressing the soft washer, so as to expand it laterally when the cap is screwed down, as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,303. Machine for Piercing and Rolling Metal Billets into Tubes.** (*Machine pour percer et laminier les métaux.*)

John C. Sturgeon, Erie, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

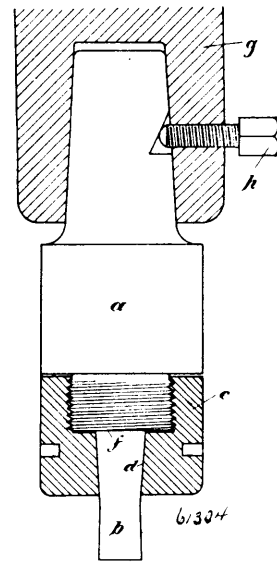
*Claim.*—1st. The combination in a machine for piercing and rolling metal billets into tubes, of a disc, a pair of rolls overlapping the face of said disc, and a mandrel in the axis of the passage between said disc and rolls, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. The combination in a machine for piercing and rolling metal billets into tubes, of a disc, a pair of rolls overlapping the edge of the face of said disc, and a mandrel located in the axis of the passage between said disc and rolls at or near its narrowest point, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 3rd. The combination in a machine for piercing and rolling metal billets into tubes, of a disc having the periphery of its face bevelled, a pair of rolls overlapping the bevelled surface of said disc, and a mandrel located in the axis of the passage between said disc and the rolls at or near the exit end of said passage, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 4th. The combination in a machine for piercing and rolling metal billets into tubes, of a disc, a pair of conical rolls overlapping the edge of the face of said disc, and a mandrel located in the axis of the passage between said disc and rolls at or near its

narrowest point, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. The combination in a machine for piercing and rolling metal



billets into tubes, of a disc, having the periphery of its face bevelled, a pair of conical rolls overlapping the bevelled surface of said disc, and a mandrel located in the axis of the passage between said disc and rolls at or near the exit end of said passage, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,304. Punch for Stamps.** (*Emporte-pièce.*)



Carl Pick, Gleimitz, Upper Silesia, Germany, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd September, 1898.)

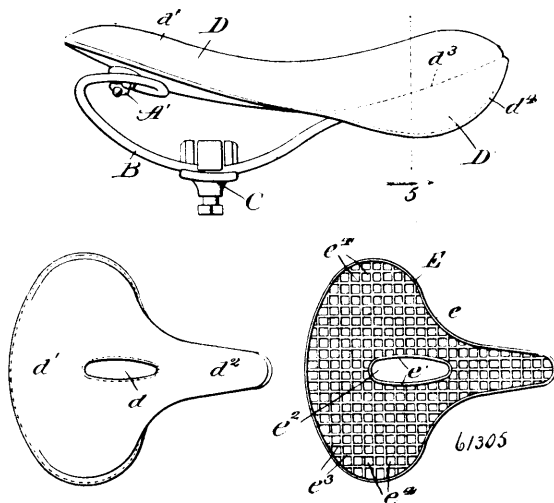
*Claim.*—In punches for punching machines, the combination of a stem *a* screwed at its lower end, and a nut *c* with a central hole *d* adapted to receive the tapered shank of the punch *b* in the described manner and for the purpose mentioned.

**No. 61,305. Velocipede Saddle.** (*Selle de vélocipèdes.*)

William Isaac Bunker, La Grange, Illinois, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th June, 1898.)

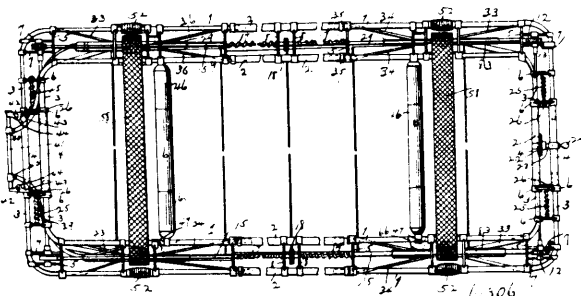
*Claim.*—1st. In a velocipede saddle, the combination of a supporting base, an inclosing cover and a cushion formed of rubber or similar yielding material inserted between the cover and base and provided with a series of vertical cells to permit yielding vertically and laterally, substantially as described. 2nd. In a velocipede saddle, the combination of a supporting base, an inclosing cover formed of leather or similar material, and a cushion formed of rubber or similar material interposed between the base and cover and provided with criss-cross ribs or partitions integral with each other and with a peripheral band so as to form vertical slots to permit the cushion to yield vertically and laterally, substantially as described. 3rd. In a velocipede saddle, the combination of a sup-

porting base plate, an inclosing cover formed of leather or similar material, and a cushion formed of rubber or similar material inserted



between the cover and base plate and provided with criss-cross ribs or partitions integral with each other and with peripheral bands so as to provide a central elongated opening and forming vertical cells to permit yielding vertically and laterally, substantially as described.

**No. 61,306. Cemetery Hearse and Burial Device.**  
(*Corbillard de cimetière et appareil d'inhumation.*)



Richard Hamilton Thorne, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a burial device, a frame composed of side members formed in sections and having a sliding connection with each other, end members formed in sections having a sliding connection with each other, and screws operatively connected with the sliding members for moving both the side and the end members and holding the same to their adjustment, and means for supporting a casket between the side and end members of the frame, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. In a burial device, a frame composed of centrally-located stationary members at both the sides and ends of the frame, adjustable members extended along a portion of the ends of the frame and adjustably connected at their ends to the stationary members at the sides and the ends of the frame, and mechanically-operated means for simultaneously shifting the movable members either longitudinally or laterally for the purpose of varying the dimensions of the frame, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. In a burial device, the frame composed of end and side members, the side members being formed in sections which have a sliding connection with each other, screw-shafts provided with gear-wheels and formed with right and left handed threads which engage with the movable sections of the side members so as to adjust the same longitudinally, rotatable shafts located adjacent to said screw-threaded shafts and provided with gear-wheels adapted to be thrown into and out of gear with the wheels on the screw-shafts, a shaft extending transversely at the end of the frame and provided with gear-wheels engaging with wheels on the rotatable shafts at the sides of the frame, and means for rotating said end shafts so as to transmit motion to the rotatable side shafts and the adjusting-screws, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. In a burial device, the frame composed of the side and end members, the end members having a sliding connection with each other to permit lateral adjustment of the frame to vary its width, screws provided with gear-wheels and having a connection with the movable members of the frame so as to adjust the same laterally, shafts located at opposite ends of the frame and each pro-

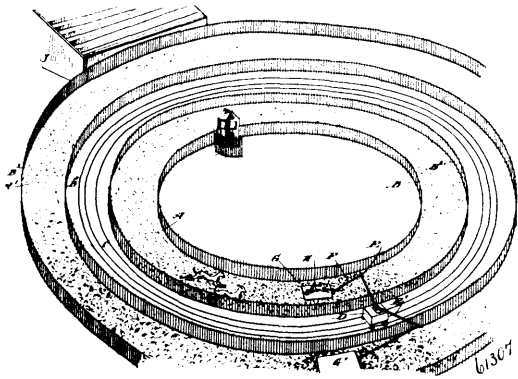
vided with shiftable gear-wheels adapted to be brought into and out of engagement with the gear-wheels on the adjusting-screws, means connecting the said end shafts with each other so that motion may be transmitted from one to the other, and mechanism for rotating the shafts, substantially as and for the purposes described. 5th. In a burial device, the frame composed of the adjustable side members and end members, screw-shafts for adjusting the side members and provided with gear-wheels, rotatable shafts located at opposite sides of the frame and provided with spools carrying straps adapted to be wound upon and unwound from the spools by the rotation of said shafts, a transverse rotatable shaft geared with said side shafts, movable gears on said side shafts adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with the gears on the screw-shafts, and means for rotating the transverse end shaft so as to transmit motion to the side shafts, substantially as and for the purposes described. 6th. In a burial device, the combination of the frame provided with rotatable shafts carrying spools, straps or bands secured to said spools so as to be wound upon and unwound therefrom, said straps being secured at one end to the spools and formed with a separable intermediate strap-section, the meeting ends of the straps being provided one with hooks and the other with eyes to permit the connection and separation of the parts of the straps, said eyes being formed of tips with cut-out portions and a rod passed transversely across the cut-out portions, substantially as and for the purposes described. 7th. In a burial device, the combination with the frame, of rollers suspended between the opposite sides of the frame, hangers secured to one side of the frame and having one end of the rollers secured thereto to permit rotation of the rollers and swinging of the same when released at one end, and journal-pins located at the opposite side of the frame and adapted to be inserted and withdrawn from the ends of the rollers so as to support the rotatable rollers and when retracted release the rollers, substantially as and for the purposes described. 8th. In a burial device, the combination with the frame, of rollers supported between the opposite sides of the frame, said rollers being formed in telescopic sections and provided with means for securing the sections at their adjustment, substantially as and for the purposes described. 9th. In a burial device, the combination with the frame, of the rollers supported between the opposite sides of the frame, said rollers being formed in telescopic sections, one section having a screw extending therefrom into the other section, a nut in said section to receive the screw, and means for locking the screw to its adjustment, substantially as and for the purposes described. 10th. In a burial device, the combination of the frame laterally adjustable to vary its width, supporting-wheels for the frame, pivoted tongues extending in front of one set of wheels and provided with brake-shoes to bear against the wheels to steady the frame, and a handle connecting the opposite tongues and permitting the adjustment of the tongues thereon to correspond with the width adjustment of the frame, substantially as and for the purposes described. 11th. In a burial device, the combination of the frame for supporting the casket, wheels supporting the frame, the tongues hinged at one end to a portion of the frame of the wheels, a handle having a hinged connection with the tongues so as to move the casket-supporting frame, and means for limiting the movements of the handle both vertically and horizontally, substantially as and for the purposes described. 12th. In a burial device, the combination with the frame, of the mantle formed with an outer and an inner curtain adapted to lie respectively to the outside and the inside of the frame and formed in sections so as to be adjustable to vary the dimensions thereof, substantially as and for the purposes described. 13th. In a burial device, the combination with the frame, of the mantle enveloping the frame and having an inside curtain, and swinging arms adapted to contact with the inside curtain and when raised to elevate the inside curtain and form a canopy over the space inside of the frame, substantially as and for the purposes described. 14th. In a burial device, the combination with the frame, of the curtain, the rotatable shafts, the arms attached thereto, means to rotate said shafts to elevate said arms, and means for holding the arms in their elevated position, substantially as and for the purposes described. 15th. In a burial device, the combination with the casket-supporting frame and its supporting-wheels, of the track-rails adapted to lie on opposite sides of a grave and receive said wheels to support the burial device over the grave, and means attached to the rails for suspending a curtain inside the grave, substantially as and for the purposes described.

**No. 61,307. Race Tracks for Dogs.**  
(*Champs de courses pour chiens.*)

Michael Walsh, New York, New York, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

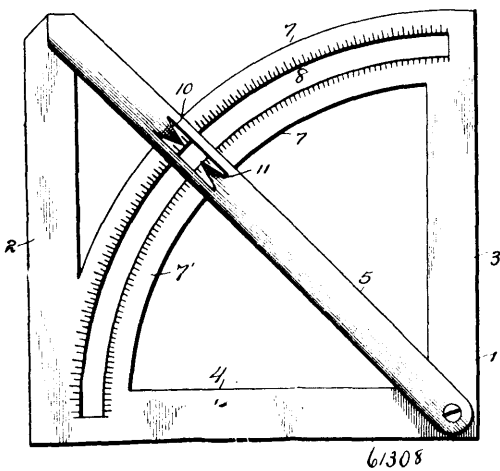
*Claim.*—1st. A race track for dogs, comprising a continuous track for the animals to run on, a support movable in the said track and adapted to support a dummy hare or other object in view of the animals following in the track, and mechanical means located outside of the track and connected with the said support to move the latter around in the track in advance of the following animals, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A race track for dogs, comprising a track for animals to run on, a support movable in the said track, and adapted to carry a dummy hare or other object, in view of the animals following on the track, and a motor mounted to travel and connected with the said support, to move the latter around

in the track in advance of the following animals, substantially as shown and described. 3rd a race track for dogs, comprising a track



for the animals to run on, a railroad track adjacent to but separated from the said race track, a motor mounted to travel on the said railroad track, and a support carried by the said motor, and arranged to be dragged along in the said race track, substantially as shown and described. 4th. A race track for dogs, comprising a track for the animals to run on, a railroad track adjacent to but separated from said race track, a motor mounted to travel on the said railroad track, and a support carried by said motor, and arranged to be dragged along in the said race track, the said support being of a flexible material, and adapted to carry a dummy hare or other object, substantially as shown and described. 5th. A race track for dogs, comprising a track for the animals to run on, a flexible support adapted to be dragged in the said track, a motor mounted to travel adjacent to the track, a pole carried by the said motor, and a connection between the said pole and the said support, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,308. Instrument for Measuring Distances at Sea.** (*Appareil pour mesurer les distances en mer.*)



Joseph Thomas Brown, Houstonia, Missouri, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th November, 1897.)

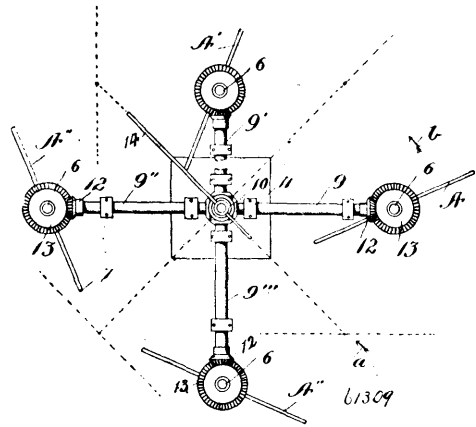
*Claim.*—1st. An instrument for measuring distances consisting of a frame comprising parallel bars connected at their ends by a cross bar, a stationary graduated arc secured at its opposite ends to said frame, a swinging arm pivotally connected to said frame, and an extension on said arm bent to extend around and beneath one edge of the stationary arc for maintaining the swinging arm in proper relation thereto, substantially as described. 2nd. An instrument for measuring distances, consisting of a suitable horizontal frame comprising parallel bars connected by a cross bar, a stationary arc secured at its opposite ends to said frame and provided with graduations as described, and a swinging arm pivotally connected to said frame and provided with a flange which embraces the stationary arc, substantially as and for the purpose described.

**No. 61,309. Wind-Mill.** (*Moulin à vent.*)

John O'Toole, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd June, 1898.)

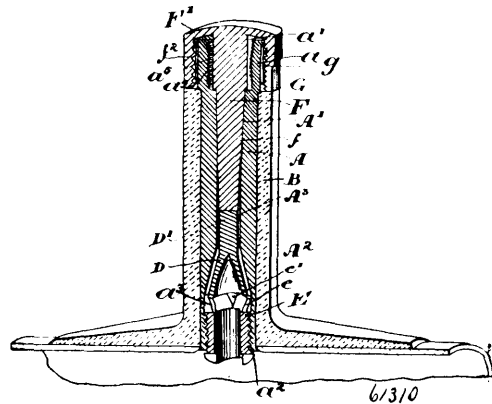
*Claim.* 1st. A wind-mill having a vertical shaft, rigidly secured arms radiating from said shaft, a series of independently revoluble

wind blades hung in said arms, said blades being so connected to said shaft that they will revolve on their axes as said shaft revolves,



substantially as described. 2nd. A wind-mill having a main vertical shaft provided with fixed bearings, a series of arms radiating from and secured to said shaft, wind blades carried by said arms, a weather vane loosely mounted on said shaft and connected to said blades by a multiple gearing, and adjustable means for locking said vane to said shaft, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A wind-mill having a main hollow shaft, a series of arms radiating from and rigidly secured to said shaft, a series of vertical wind blades revolubly mounted on said arms, a weather vein mounted to turn loosely about said shaft, said vein being connected to said blades in such manner that the revolution of said shaft independent of said vein produces a movement of said blades on their axes and means for locking said vein to said shaft, substantially as described.

**No. 61,310. Air Valve.** (*Soupape à air.*)

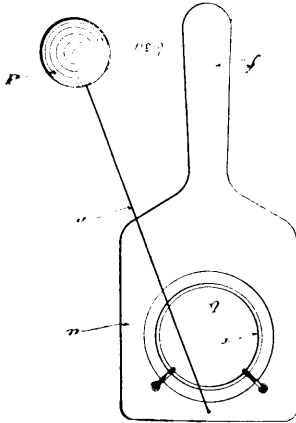


Henry Alfred Wood, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th July, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In combination with a shank having upper and lower valve seats within the same, a lower valve kept to its seat by the pressure of air, an upper valve carried by the head or cap and adapted to be seated by positive action, said valves being independent of each other and the upper valve being adapted to unseat the lower valve when seated, substantially as described. 2nd. In an air valve, a shank having upper and lower valve seats, a lower valve actuated solely by the air pressure to keep it upon its seat, an upper valve having a stem adapted to contact with the stem of the lower valve to unseat the same and an air passage from the upper end of the shank to the exterior whereby in a partial movement of the upper valve the lower valve will be unseated and a permanent air passage formed around the upper valve to the exterior air so as to permit of the deflation of the tire, substantially as described. 3rd. In an air valve, a shank having upper and lower seats, a lower valve having upwardly extending stem, an upper valve secured to the cap and adapted to contact with the stem of the lower valve, a chamber in the upper end of the shank and a passage extending along the outer face of the shank at the end so as to permit of the escape of air from the tire in the partial release of the cap, substantially as described. 4th. In an air valve, in combination the shank having a central opening therethrough, the said opening tapering outwardly from the intermediate position thereof towards each end to provide upper and lower valve seats, a valve adapted to rest on the lower seat, an enlarged cylindrical chamber in the upper end of

the shank formed above the upper seat, a cap provided with a conical portion fitted on said upper seat, a loose seat fitting upon the upper shank and provided with an external thread to receive the internal thread on the inner end of the cap, a groove extending through the major portion of the sleeve into and communicating with the upper portion of the cap, the said sleeve being held in position on the shank, as and for the purpose specified.

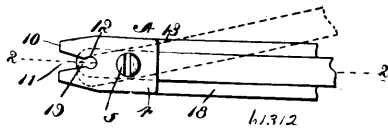
**No. 61,311. Toy or Game.** (*Jouet ou jeu.*)



Thomas Brighton, Carnforth, England, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A toy consisting of a plate having an aperture, a ring suspended in said aperture, a ball connected to said plate by means of an elastic cord, substantially as described and illustrated herein.

**No. 61,312. Seam Ripper.** (*Appareil à découper.*)



Lemuel Merrill, Melrose, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

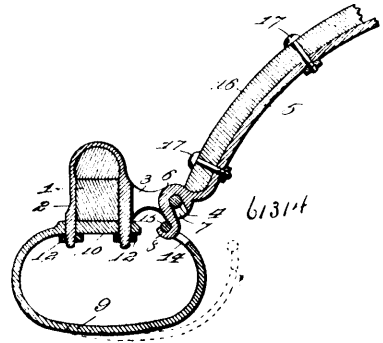
*Claim.*—1st. A seam ripper comprising two members, one being an elongated member formed as a cutting blade at its forward end and the other a shield, the shield closely embracing the cutting end of the other member and having a notch adjacent to said cutting edge, and the blade being pivoted to have a reciprocal cutting movement across the notch of the shield, substantially as described. 2nd. A seam ripper comprising a shield formed of two opposing plate members slightly separated in the body thereof and tapering to contact at one end, said plates having a tapering notch in said end terminating in a circular enlargement, a cutter blade having a rounded sharpened end and pivoted between said members to reciprocate across said notch, and means for giving said plates a reciprocal cutting movement upon their pivot, substantially as described.

**No. 61,313. Process of Preparing Medical Compounds.** (*Procédé pour préparer les composés médicaux.*)

Edwin Wiley Grove, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The herein described process of producing tasteless quinine, which consists in dissolving a derivative of cinchona bark, taking a substance insoluble in water and dissolving it, mixing and uniting said solutions, reducing said mixed solutions to a solid and homogeneous mass and then reducing said mass to a finely powdered form, substantially as specified. 2nd. The herein described process of producing tasteless quinine, which consists in taking a derivative of cinchona bark, as quinine, which has a bitter taste and applying to said quinine a liquid in which the same is soluble, taking a substance which is insoluble in water and is tasteless and applying to said substance a liquid in which the same is soluble, thus producing out of each of said quinine and substance a perfect solution, thoroughly mixing and uniting said solution, applying heat to said united or mixed solutions to evaporate the dissolving liquid whereby a solid and homogeneous mass is produced reducing said mass to a finely powdered form, substantially as specified. 3rd. The herein described medicinal compound, consisting of quinine and paraffine wax, substantially as specified. 4th. The herein described medicinal compound, consisting of an alkaloid of quinine bark and waxes, substantially as specified.

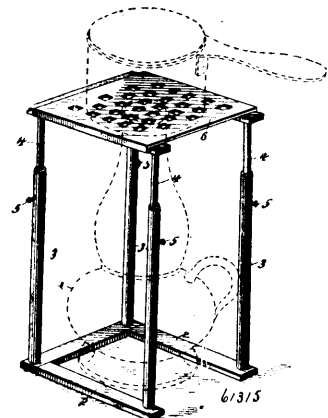
**No. 61,314. Thill Coupling.** (*Arçon de limonière.*)



Elisha Moore, Meductic, New Brunswick, Canada, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a thill coupling, the combination with a thill iron provided with a groove and a rearwardly extending integral hook, of a combined clip yoke and anti-rattler adapted to engage said hook, and a coupling bolt, substantially as described. 2nd. In a thill coupling, the combination with a combined yoke and anti-rattler comprising a spring, one end of which is thickened to form the clip yoke, the other end being provided with an eye or opening, of a thill eye and a rearwardly extending hook integral with said eye adapted to be engaged by the eye of the anti-rattler, and a coupling bolt. 3rd. The combination in a thill coupling, a thill clip, the coupling bolt integral with the ears of said thill clip, of a spring member, one end of which is thickened to form a clip yoke, and provided with bolt holes, to register with the taps of the clip, and a thill iron comprising the usual enlarged end, a groove formed in said enlarged end, and an integral rearwardly extending hook adapted to engage the eye formed in one end of the said spring member, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a thill clip having an integrally formed coupling bolt, of a thill iron comprising a groove formed in the enlarged end, and an integral rearwardly extending hook, of a combined clip yoke, and anti-rattler comprising a flat spring thickened at one end to form the clip yoke and an enlarged portion integral with the other end provided with an opening or eye adapted to engage the said rearwardly extending hook, substantially as described.

**No. 61,315. Heater Frame for Lamps.** (*Attache de lampes pour chauffer l'eau etc.*)

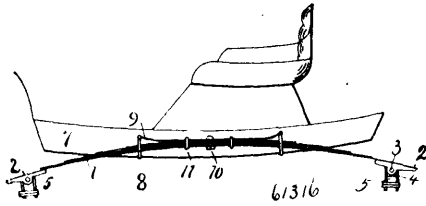


Rosa C. White, Waldoboro', Maine, U.S.A., 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A heater-frame for use in connection with lamps, comprising a similarly-formed top and bottom frame of substantially U-form composed of bars having their meeting end portions halved together and formed with threaded openings in coincident relation, standards connecting the said top and bottom frames and having their terminals threaded and let into the threaded openings of the aforesaid matching frame-bars for connecting them and a shelf fitted upon the top frame, the parts being constructed and combined to admit of them being readily taken apart and packed in a small space, and quickly set up when required for use, substantially as described.



**No. 61,316. Carriage Spring.** (*Ressort de voitures.*)

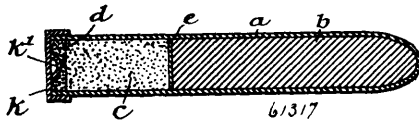


Thomas James Storey, Brockville, Ontario, Canada, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th February, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a wagon spring a main spring with terminal pins and blocks provided with elongated bearing surfaces, as described. 2nd. In a wagon spring the combination of a main spring, lugged scrolls attached to its ends, pins, and blocks provided with elongated bearing surfaces as described. 3rd. In a wagon spring, the combination of main springs, lugged scrolls with bearing pins, block provided with elongated bearing surfaces and top springs attached to wagon body supported on main springs. 4th. In a wagon spring, the combination of main springs terminating in bearing pins, blocks provided with elongated bearing surfaces, in which pins travel, top springs, bolted and clipped on main springs, attached to wagon body by means of hangers, as described. 5th. In a wagon spring bearing, blocks attached to bolter and axle respectively provided with elongated bearing surfaces adapted to hold the terminal pins of the springs, as described.

**No. 61,317. Projectile for Fire Arms.**

(*Projectile pour armes à feu.*)

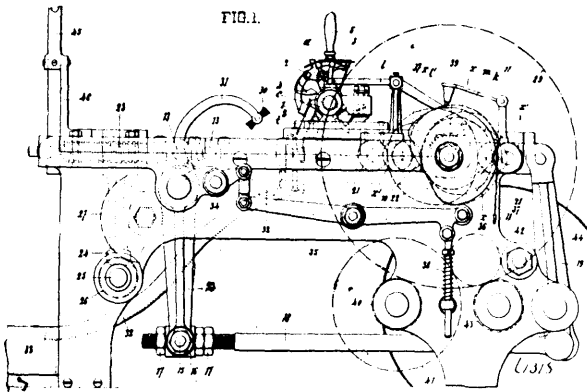


Ferje Aaneusen Fidjeland, Christianssand S. Norway, 5th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th October, 1897.)

*Claim.*—A projectile, substantially as hereinbefore specified, composed of an outer case *a* filled with lead *b* in its one end and with priming *d* in its other end, a cap *k* closing this end of the case and a loop or eye *k'* on the inside of the cap, against which loop, when the shot is being fired, the firing pin of the fire-arm, pressing in the central part of the cap, strikes.

**No. 61,318. Machine à comprimer les poudres.**

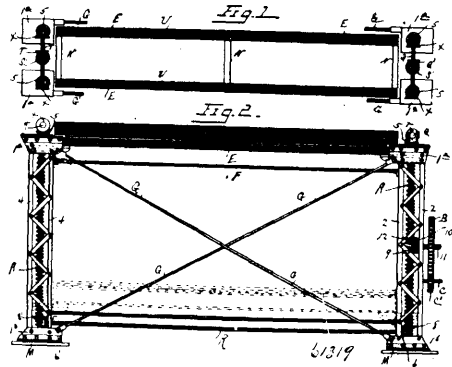
(*Machine for Mixing Powders.*)



Paul Eugène Meinrad Jamain, Dijon, France, 5 octobre, 1898; 6 ans. (Déposé le 3 août 1898.)

*Résumé.*—Le système de machine à comprimer les poudres consistant dans la disposition d'une trémie *a* ayant un mouvement de va-et-vient horizontal ainsi qu'un cylindre *c* muni d'ouvertures *b* dans lesquelles la poudre pénètre librement au moyen d'un agitateur. Le cylindre *c* étant en outre muni d'un mouvement partiel de rotation au moyen d'une roue *s* se déplaçant sur une crémaillère fixe *t* de manière à déverser dans les conduits *z* la poudre chassée des ouvertures *b* par des pistons *d* en contact avec des parties courbes *f*, un marteau détache la poudre des conduits *z* pour se rendre dans les matrices où elle *y* est comprimée par les poinçons *o* et *f* en combinaison avec une brosse *3'* détachant les pastilles lornées et nettoyant les poinçons après chaque opération. Le tout disposé et combiné en principe comme décrit ci-dessus, en référence au dessin spécimen annexé et dans le but spécifié.

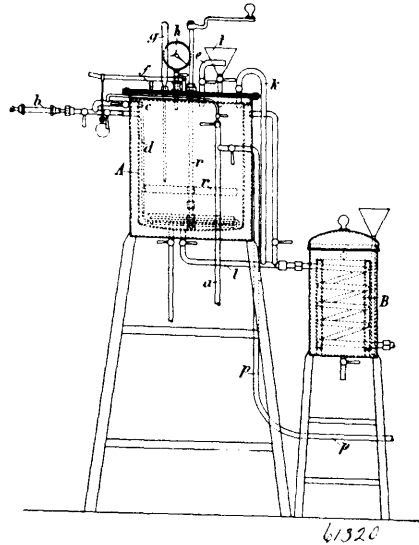
**No. 61,319. Lowering Device.** (*Appareil à abaisser.*)



John Kremser, Duguesne, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a device for lowering the wheels from locomotives, the combination, with the columns located in the tracks on which the locomotive travels, the inclined brace-bars, the braces and the base-plates, of the vertical screws stopped in said base-plates, the shoulders, the balls, the movable nuts on said screw, the brackets, the I-beams, the rails secured thereto, the bevel-pinion secured to said screws, the shafts to which said pinions are secured, and the means for operating said bevel-pinion and shafts to rotate the screws and lower the tracks, substantially as described.

**No. 61,320. Method of and Apparatus for Sterilizing Milk.** (*Méthode et appareil à stériliser le lait.*)



Niles Bendixen, Copenhagen, Denmark, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A method of sterilizing milk while retaining all the qualities of fresh milk, consisting in saturating the milk with carbonic acid and then boiling under pressure at a temperature of about 120° Cel., then removing the carbonic acid and saturating it with air by leading a current of atmospheric air through it. 2nd. An apparatus for carrying out the method described in claim 1 characterized by a closed container *A*, having feeding tubes for carbonic acid, stirrer and steam-hood, two tubes leading to a cooling apparatus *B*, one *k*, from the upper part and another *l*, from the lower part, so as to lead developed steam or the treated fluid through the said cooling apparatus to a container *C*, which has an air feeding tube *m*, and a drawing off tube with a row of faucets for drawing off of the sterilized milk.

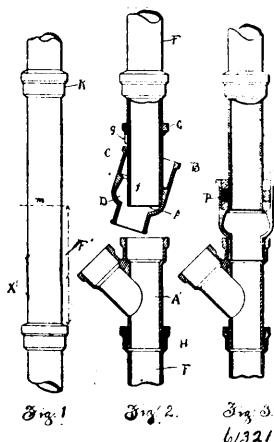
**No. 61,321. Insertible Joint for Iron Pipes.**

(*Joint à insertion pour tuyaux de fer.*)

Jacob D. Sisson, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

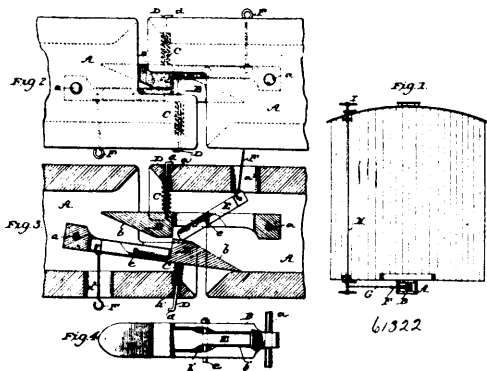
*Claim.*—1st. The insertible joint for iron pipes, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A cast-iron hub-pipe section having the hub *b*, the shoulder *c*, and the chamber *d*, adjacent to said hub and immediately below said shoulder, as shown and hereinbefore des-

cribed. 3rd. In combination with the main line pipe *f*, the insertible connection having the enlarged circular hub and shoulder, and



provided with the chamber *d*, adjacently below said shoulder and the metal ring *g*, arranged to slip on the main pipe end, and adapt it to fit within the space between the pipe and hub sections and on said shoulder, concentrically sustaining said parts, and forming a seat for the joint-packing, as set forth. 4th. The combination with a cast-metal hub-joining-piece or connection having a socket-hub, a shoulder and an internal chamber of greater lateral dimension than the main pipe diameter, of an annular packing-ring having an internal dimension corresponding with the main pipe diameter and externally fitted to reach and rest upon said shoulder within the socket-hub, and adapted to serve for wedging joint above said chamber, as set forth.

**No. 61,322. Car Coupling.** (*Attelage de chars.*)



Richard Capel Beckett, West Point, Mississippi, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th September, 1898.)

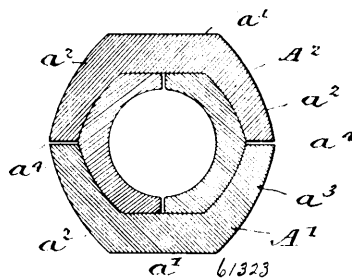
*Claim.*—1st. The improved car coupling composed of the hollow draw-heads having their ends halved and forming abutting shoulders, the bevelled catches pivoted in the respective draw-heads, the spring attachments of said catches which consist of hooked stop rods secured to the free front portions of the catches and extend through adjacent holes in the draw-heads, helical springs encircling such rods and seated in sockets in the draw-heads, and the lever triggers composed of straight bars pivoted in slots in the catches, and pull rods extending through holes in the draw-heads, as shown and described. 2nd. In a car coupling, a hollow draw-head, a bevelled and shouldered catch pivoted in the latter, a spring and stop rod connected with said catch, and a lever trigger or disengaging device pivoted to the catch in alignment therewith, and means for operating such device, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,323. Manufacture of Metallic Tubes.**

(*Fabrication de tubes métalliques.*)

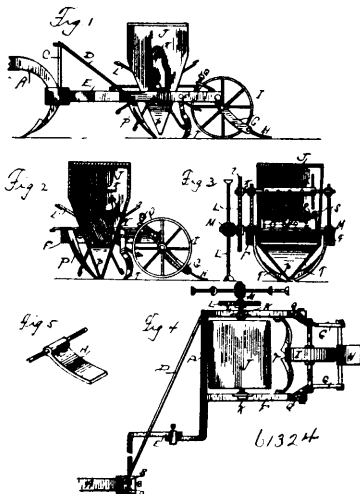
Harry Perrins, of the Hawthorns, Wollaston, Stourbridge, Worcester, England, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—The manufacture of wrought iron and steel tube from hollow blooms formed by piles of inner and outer bars so shaped and



arranged as to cause them to hold together and to unite in the furnace when raised to a welding temperature, substantially as described and as illustrated.

**No. 61,324. Planter.** (*Plantoir.*)



John L. Durham, Sanco, Texas, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with the plough-stock, of a bearing, a vertical standard rising therefrom, the planter-frame, a flexible brace adjustably connected to said standard and frame, and a right-angled beam reversibly and detachably connected with the planter-beam and stock, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with the planter-frame and the cover pivoted to the end thereof, of a presser-head detachably hinged to the rear end of said planter-frame, a presser-wheel journaled therein, the hopper with its feed mechanism, the furrow-opener, the screw regulators for adjusting the same, and the chute connected with said opener, all substantially as herein shown and described. 3rd. The combination with the planter-frame, the presser-wheel mounted therein, the pivotally-mounted presser-plate in line with said wheel, the opener and the cover, plates secured to opposite sides of the planter-frame and bent backward and inward behind the opener, all substantially as herein shown and described.

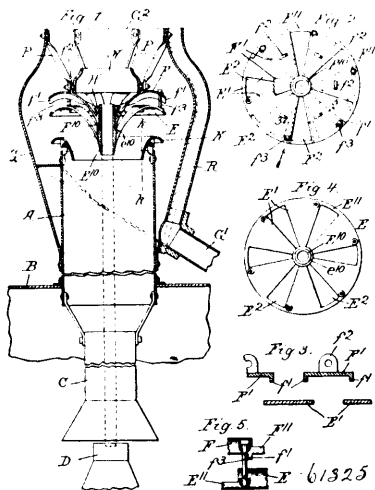
**No. 61,325. Locomotive Smoke Stack.**

(*Cheminée de locomotives.*)

Charles S. Burton, of Oak Park, Cicero, Illinois, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a locomotive smoke stack, in combination with an uptake pipe, a deflector which is situated so as to be encountered by the ascending column from the uptake pipe before the same has been reflected, and which is radially concave toward such ascending column, whereby it is adapted to deflect the gaseous current sufficiently to precipitate the solid matter therefrom, such precipitating deflector consisting of bars which are radially continuous and separated by radially continuous apertures, and a second series of radially continuous bars overhanging such apertures, whereby the steam is allowed to escape by expansion laterally between the upper and lower series of radial bars simultaneously with the deflection of the gases which precipitates the solid matter. 2nd. In combination with the smoke-box and the steam jet discharging upward at the bottom thereof, the uptake pipe leading upward from the smoke-box in direct line with the discharge of the steam jet, whereby the steam

jet entrains the gases of combustion in a column with it in the uptake pipe, an inverted conical deflector interposed directly in the path of



such column, such deflector being coaxial with the uptake pipe and radially concave toward the upper margin of the latter, whereby it is adapted to deflect the gases of combustion sufficiently to precipitate the solid matter therefrom outside the uptake pipe, and consisting of radially continuous bars alternating with radially continuous apertures, and a second series of radially continuous bars overhanging such apertures, whereby, simultaneously with the deflection of the gases which precipitates the solid matter outside the uptake pipe, the steam has opportunity to expand and escape laterally between the two series of radial bars. 3rd. In a locomotive smoke stack, in combination with an uptake pipe, a deflector which is situated so as to be encountered by the ascending column, from the uptake pipe before the same has been reflected, and which is radially concave toward such ascending column, whereby it is adapted to deflect the gaseous current sufficiently to precipitate the solid matter therefrom, such precipitating deflector consisting of bars which are radially continuous and separated by radially continuous apertures, and a second series of radially continuous bars overhanging such apertures, whereby the steam is allowed to escape by expansion laterally between the lower and upper series of radial bars simultaneously with the deflection of the gases which precipitates the solid matter, the upper series of bars having depending flanges from the lateral margins at the outer portion of their radial extent. 4th. In a locomotive smoke stack, in combination with an uptake pipe, a deflector which is situated so as to be encountered by the ascending column from the uptake pipe before the same has been reflected, and which is radially concave toward such ascending column, whereby it is adapted to deflect the gaseous current sufficiently to precipitate the solid matter therefrom, such precipitating deflector consisting of bars which are radially continuous and separated by radially continuous apertures, and a second series of radially continuous bars overhanging such apertures, whereby the steam is allowed to escape by expansion laterally between the lower and upper series of radial bars simultaneously with the deflection of the gases which precipitates the solid matter, and an expanded head within which such deflector is enclosed and into which the up take-pipe protrudes, and a duct leading from the pocket thus formed outside the protruding part of the up take pipe to conduct away the precipitated matter. 5th. In a locomotive smoke stack, in combination with the up take pipe or barrel, the principal deflector which overhangs the same radially concave toward the mouth of the up take pipe, and a supplemental annular deflector interposed between the upper mouth of the up take pipe and the principal deflector, and overhanging the outer annular portion only of the up take pipe and extended radially beyond the same. 6th. In a locomotive smoke stack, in combination with the up take pipe or barrel and an expanded head within which said up take pipe discharges, a deflector overhanging the up take pipe consisting of two inverted conical crowns having each a plurality of radially extended apertures alternating with radial bars, the bars of the upper crown overhanging the apertures of the lower, whereby vent for the exhaust steam is afforded through the deflector, a steam-gathering annulus mounted above the upper crown adapted to gather the exhaust steam which passes through the apertures of the deflector at the central part, and cause the same to be delivered centrally from the discharge mouth of the stack. 7th. In a locomotive smoke-stack, in combination with the up take pipe or barrel and an expanded head into which the up take pipe discharges, an inverted conical deflector overhanging the up take-pipe radially concave toward the margin thereof and a supplemental annular deflector interposed between the mouth of the up-take-pipe and the principal deflector and overhanging the margin only of the up-take-pipe, whereby the outer annular portion of the column discharged

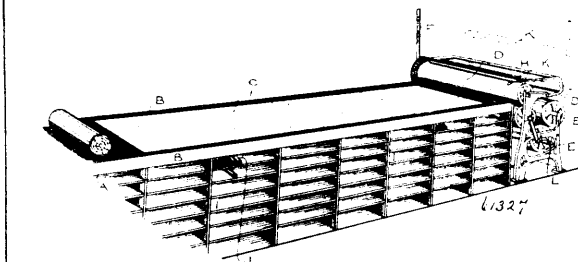
from said pipe is deflected over the margin of the latter without impact against the principal deflector, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,326. Method of Marking out Cloth for Cutting.**  
(*Patron pour tailler le drap.*)

James Marsden, of The Limes, Standish, near Wigan, Lancaster, England, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th October, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. As a new article of manufacture, a cloth having a woven basis and strongly coated with a stiffening such as glue and pipeclay so as to have the appearance of paper, and while sufficiently stiff to stand rubbing yet flexible enough to roll up, for the purposes described. 2nd. As a new article of manufacture, a templet of stiffened cloth resembling stiff paper perforated to the required pattern with clean cut holes which cut the material evenly and smoothly all round the edges of the perforation on both sides, and while sufficiently stiff to stand rubbing yet flexible enough to roll up, substantially as described.

**No. 61,327. Method of Marking Out Cloth.**  
(*Méthode et procédé de marquer le drap.*)



James Marsden, of The Limes, Standish, near Wigan, Lancaster, England, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st June, 1898.)

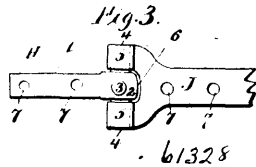
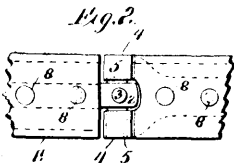
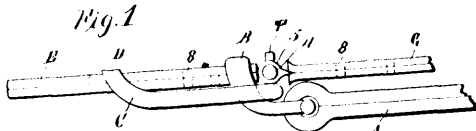
*Claim.* 1st. The powder for stencilling cloth consisting of an intimate mixture of an inert body powder such as pipe clay or whiting and a powder fusing at a moderate heat into an adhesive substance such as rosin. 2nd. The process of marking cloth which consists in stencilling it with a powder capable of semi-fusion at a low heat into a sticky substance such as described and passing a heated surface over and in close proximity to the same. 3rd. An apparatus for fixing a powder such as described stencilled on cloth, which consists in a pair of rolls, means for heating one of the rollers and means for rotating both rollers whereby the cloth introduced between them is heated and the powder fixed. 4th. The apparatus for fixing a powder such as described stencilled on cloth, which consists in a pair of rollers one of them heated and means for drawing the cloth through between them. 5th. In apparatus for fixing a sticky powder such as described stencilled on cloth, the combination with a heating roller brought in rolling contact with the cloth of an absorbent material held against the roller in rubbing contact whereby the sticky matter sticking to the roller is rubbed off before it again comes down on the cloth and means whereby the absorbent material can be thrown off from the roller when the latter is not in movement. 6th. In an apparatus for fixing powder such as described stencilled on cloth, the combination with the pair of rolls (D<sup>1</sup>) through which the cloth passes to be fixed, of two or more rollers (E<sup>1</sup>) nearly enclosing a space between themselves and lower roll (D<sup>1</sup>) and means for driving all three rolls at the same speed and in the same speed and in the same direction whereby the cloth passing through fixing rolls D<sup>1</sup> is rolled round into a roll between rollers D<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup>. 7th. In apparatus for fixing powder such as described stencilled on cloth the arrangement of three or more rollers and two or more guides between the rollers together enclosing a space into which the cloth forms and device for driving all three rollers at the same speed and in the same direction. 8th. The combination of the table (A) fixing and rolling devices (D<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup>) and a set of shelves I whereby the numerous short lays as they are fixed can be rolled up stencilled inside and stored away till required to be cut substantially as described.

**No. 61,328. Trace. (Trail.)**

William H. Haglock, Sterling, Illinois, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st August, 1898.)

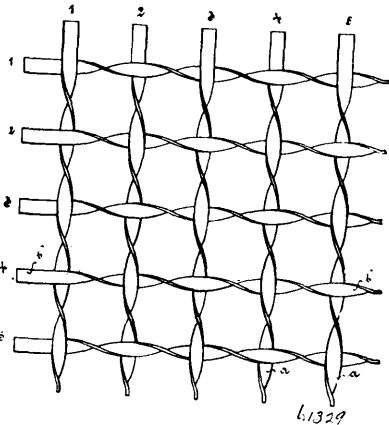
*Claim.*—1st. In combination with a hame-tug A, provided with the loop B, the buckle C, provided with a looped portion D, and the short lateral boss or tongue E, the forward section G, of the trace provided with lateral sleeves 5 5, and intermediate recess 6, and the rear portion E, of the trace provided centrally with the head 2, adapted to project loosely into said recess 6, and with lateral trunnions 4 4, adapted to extend loosely within the sleeves 5 5, respectively, said head 2 being provided with the opening 3, adapted to receive loosely the tongue E, of the buckle C, substantially as shown for the purpose described. 2nd. In combination with the severed portions of a trace, the buckle member J, provided with

opening 6, and lateral sleeves 5 5, and adapted to be inserted within and riveted to one portion of said trace, and a member H, provided



with head 2, having buckle-tongue opening 3, and lateral trunions 4 4, adapted respectively to be inserted within opening 6 and sleeves 5 of member J, and adapted to be inserted within and rigidly attached to the adjacent end of the other portion of said trace, substantially as shown and for the purpose described.

**No. 61,329. Lattice Work. (Treillis.)**



Ernest Oberländer, Dresden, Germany, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. Lattice work formed of edged bars twisted about their axes helically or in alternate directions in such manner that at the points of intersection they lie flat on each other, the twisted intermediate portions preventing the bars relative displacement. 2nd. Lattice work of the kind described the bars from of which have an unsymmetrical cross section substantially as shown. 3rd. Lattice work formed of edged bars twisted about their axes helically or in alternate directions in such manner that at the points of intersection they lie flat on each other, the flat portions of one set of bars being exactly as long as the width of the flattened portions on the intersecting bars, substantially as specified.

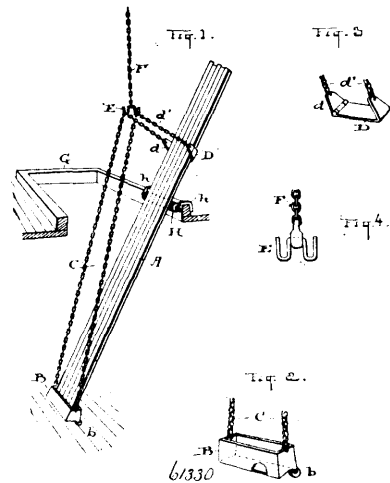
**No. 61,330. Device for Handling Railroad Rails.**

(Appareil pour manier les rails de chemin de fer.)

Erastus Day, of the Hamlet of Lakewood, Ohio, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. A lifting device for metallic rails consisting of the box-shaped member to place over the ends of a group of rails to lift the same, a member to support the opposite ends of said rails, chains connected with each of said rail-engaging members and a hoist connecting said chains to lift the group of rails bodily, substantially as described. 2nd. The carrier for engaging the rails, the stirrup having a hinged side to engage the rails bodily, and the suspensory chains, substantially as described. 3rd. The carrier for engaging the rails and the stirrup to support the rails bodily, the suspensory chains for each of said parts, the hoist-chain and hooks connecting said hoist and suspensory chains, substantially as described. 4th. A device for handling metallic rails comprising a member to receive and confine the corresponding ends of a group of rails, means to hold together and carry the opposite ends of said rails, and flexible connections uniting said rail-carrying parts, substantially as described. 5th. The rail-carrier having a closed bottom and walled sides, and suspensory cables connected with said

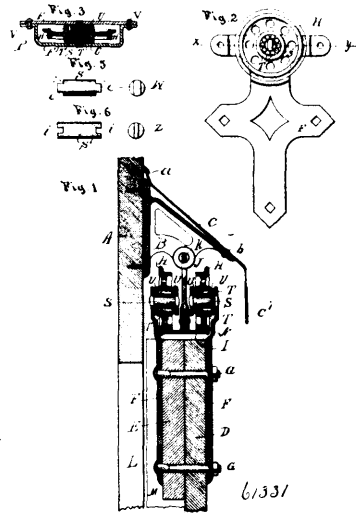
carrier, in combination with a member to engage the rails at the opposite ends from said carrier and flexible connections therefrom



to said suspensory cables, substantially as described. 6th. The carrier for railroad-rails consisting of a receptacle having a closed bottom and walled sides and a roller on its bottom on which it travels, in combination with suspensory cables connected therewith, substantially as described.

**No. 61,331. Barn Door Hangers.**

(Ferrure de porte de grange.)

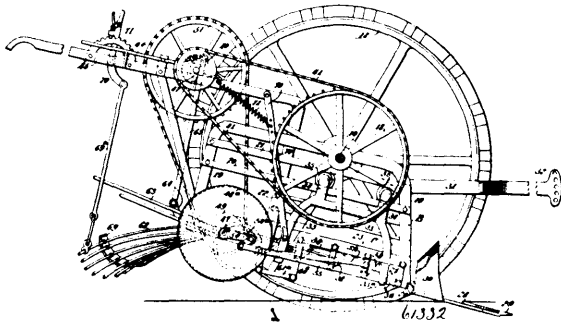


William Louden and Robert B. Louden, both of Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of a track-rail adapted to carry a sliding door, track-suspending devices secured at intervals to said track-rail, so as to permit the passage of door-hangers thereby, and brackets adapted to be secured at one side to a wall and pivotally support the suspending devices, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination of brackets adapted to be secured at one side to a wall, a track having wheel-supporting edges on its opposite sides, and adapted to be supported by the brackets so as to leave an open space between it and the wall, hangers adapted to be secured to opposite sides of the door, and wheels mounted on the upper ends of said hangers, and having on open space between them so as to pass the supports and run on the opposite wheel-supporting edges, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination of a track adapted to carry a sliding door, brackets adapted to be secured at one side to a wall, a cover adapted to be secured at its upper edge to the wall and to be connected to the outer ends of the brackets, and suspending devices secured to said track and connected to said brackets, substantially as described. 4th. The combination of a track adapted to carry a sliding door, brackets adapted to be secured at one side to a wall, a metallic cover adapted to be secured at its upper edge to the wall and near its centre to the

brackets, while its lower edge projects outwardly and downwardly below said brackets, and suspending devices secured to said track, and connected to said brackets, substantially as described. 5th. The combination of brackets adapted to be secured at one side to a wall, a track having wheel-supporting edges on its opposite sides, suspending devices secured at intervals to the central portion of the track, and connected to the brackets so as to leave an open space between the track and the wall, hangers adapted to be secured to opposite sides of a door, and wheels mounted on the upper ends of said hangers so as to pass the suspending devices and run on the opposite edges of the track, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination of a metallic track-rail comprising a vertical web and wheel supporting flanges on the sides of said web, brackets adapted to be secured at one side to a wall and suspending devices adapted to be pivotally connected to said brackets, and having their lower ends bifurcated to straddle said web and be rigidly connected to the track, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination of a metallic track-rail having wheel-supporting flanges on each of its sides, brackets adapted to be secured to a wall, suspending devices secured to said track and pivotally connected to said brackets, and door hangers provided with wheels and adapted to be secured to opposite sides of a door and to traverse said wheel supporting flanges, substantially as described. 8th. The combination of a sliding-door track consisting of abutting sections of metallic track-rail, brackets adapted to be secured to a wall, suspending devices connecting the track-rail to the brackets, and a combined suspending and splicing device adapted to join the abutting ends of the sections together, and connect them to one of the brackets, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination of a track-rail comprising horizontal flanges and a vertical upper web, suspending-hooks secured to said web, hangers secured to the opposite sides of the door and adapted to run on said horizontal flanges and a stop adjusted upon the shank of one of the suspending hooks above the rail and adapted to arrest the movement of the hangers, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination of a track-rail comprising horizontal flanges and a vertical upper web, suspending-hooks secured to said web, hangers secured to the opposite sides of the door and adapted to run on said horizontal flanges, and a forked stop clamped upon the shank of one of the suspending-hooks above the rail and adapted to arrest the movement of the hanger, substantially as set forth. 11th. A sliding-door hanger having its lower end adapted to bolt to a door and its upper end to incase a wheel, a wheel-supporting shaft mounted in said incasing part of the hanger, a series of rollers to revolve around the shaft, a wheel mounted on said rollers, and a washer placed on each end of the shaft between the hub of the wheel and the casing, so as to entirely cover the ends of the rollers and more or less of the ends of the hub, and to revolve with the wheels and rollers or to remain stationary with the casing, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,332. Potato Digger.** (*Arrache patates.*)

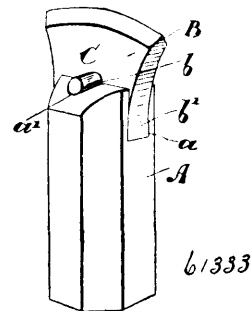


Arthur William Mackinlay, Alberton, Prince Edward Island, Canada, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a potato digger, the combination, with a wheel-supported frame provided with a grate bottom, and a digging blade attached to the bottom portion of the said frame, of an agitating or delivery frame mounted to have lateral movement below the main frame, pivoted finger bars carried by the agitating or delivery frame, the fingers being adapted to enter the spaces in the bottom of the main frame, and means for imparting lateral movement to the agitating frame and cracking movement to the finger bar by the forward movement of the supporting wheels of the machine, for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a potato digger, the combination, with a wheel-supported main frame provided with a grate-bottom, a digging blade secured to the forward end of the said frame, and mould boards located at each side of the digging blade, of an agitating and delivery frame mounted to slide below the main frame, provided with rocking finger bars, means, substantially as described, for imparting movement to the agitating frame and its finger bars from the supporting wheels of the machine, and a sifting device located at the rear of the main frame, and means for rocking the shifting device, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a potato digger, the combination, with a wheel supported main frame provided with a grate bottom, and a digging blade at its forward end and mould boards at each side of

the said blade, of an agitating and delivery frame mounted to slide upon the main frame and extending below the same, finger bars pivoted in the agitating and delivery frame, means for operating the finger bars and sliding frame from the supporting wheels of the machine a shifting device located at the rear of the main frame, means, substantially as shown and described, for imparting vertical movement to the shifting device, and a delivery chute for potatoes, located below the shifting device, for the purpose set forth. 4th. In a potato digger, the combination, with a wheel supported main frame having a grate bottom, of an agitating or delivery frame mounted to slide upon the main frame and extending beneath the same, bars pivoted in the agitating frame beneath the main frame, fingers attached to the said bars, said fingers being upwardly curved and arranged to enter the spaces in the bottom of the main frame, a driven shaft, discs secured to the said shaft, pitman connections between the said discs and the sliding frame, an eccentric carried by the said shaft, a connection between the said eccentric and the said finger bars, and means for driving the said shaft from the supporting wheels of the machine, for the purpose set forth. 5th. In a potato digger, the combination, with a wheel-supported main frame having a grate bottom, of an agitating or delivery frame mounted to slide upon the main frame and extending beneath the same, bars pivoted in the agitating frame beneath the main frame, fingers attached to the said bars, said fingers being upwardly curved and arranged to enter the spaces in the bottom of the main frame, a driven shaft, discs secured to the said shaft, pitman connections between the said discs and the sliding frame, an eccentric carried by the said shaft, a connection between the said eccentric and said finger bars, means for driving the said shaft from the supporting wheels of the machine, a shifting device consisting of a body bar and graduated arms extended therefrom, said shifting device being at the rear of the main frame and operated from the supporting wheels, and a delivery chute extended from and located beneath the shifting device, the delivery chute having its outlet at one side of the machine, for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a potato digger, a main frame, a sliding frame, pivoted finger bars carried by the sliding frame, the fingers whereof extend through the bottom of the main frame, a chute suspended from and located beneath the shifting device, and means for operating the shifting device, the sliding frame and finger bars from the supporting wheels of the machine, as described.

**No. 61,333. Miners' Drill.** (*Foré de mines.*)



Henry Aylmer, Richmond, Quebec, Canada, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1898.)

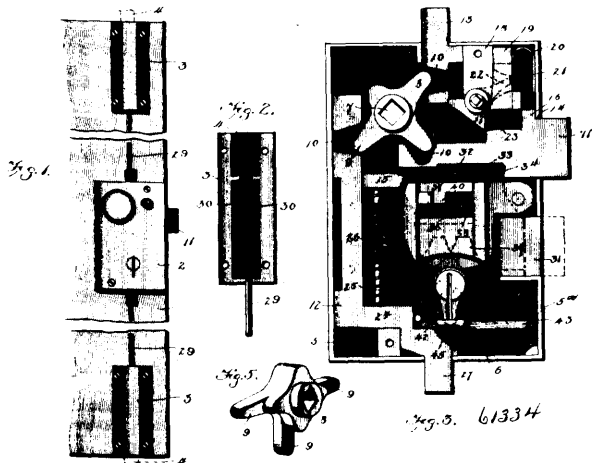
*Claim.*—In a drill, the combination with the body proper provided with a groove extending across the end and side notches extending into the groove in the centre of the sides, of the drill point having a correspondingly formed base to the groove in the body and a central hole, and a pin extending through the notches and central hole in the point, as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,334. Lock.** (*Serrure.*)

Napoleon Guillemette, jr., Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1898.)

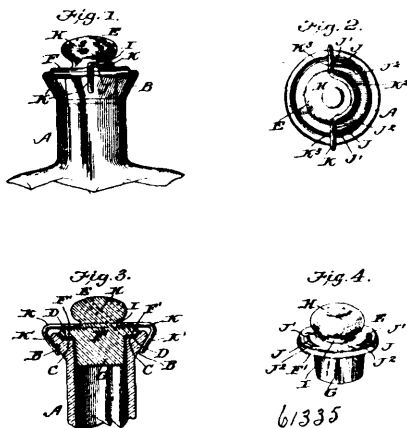
*Claim.* 1st. A lock for doors, comprising a plurality of latch bolts located at varying points on said door, said latch bolts having an operative connection mounted within the main lock casing, a spindle for moving said latch bolts in unison, means for automatically returning said latch bolts to their operative position, and a locking portion operated independently of said latch bolt operating mechanism, and adapted to be used in operative position with one of said latch bolts, said locking portion being adapted to prevent the movement of said bolts and of said spindle, substantially as described. 2nd. A lock comprising a casing, a plurality of latch bolts operatively mounted within said casing and having a movement in unison, a spindle for moving said latch bolts in one direction, means for automatically returning said locking bolts to their operative position, and a locking bolt, adapted to be moved into and out of operative position by a key, said locking bolt being arranged to prevent the movement of said latch bolts when said locking bolt is in its operative position,

substantially as specified. 3rd. A lock for doors, comprising a plurality of latch bolts located at varying points on said door, said



latch bolts having an operative connection mounted within the main lock casing, a spindle for moving said latch bolts in unison, and means for automatically returning said latch bolts to their operative position, substantially as described.

**No. 61,335. Jar Closure.** (*Fermeture de jarres.*)



John Schies, Anderson, Indiana, U.S.A., 6th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a jar closure substantially as described a clamp bar or rod having at its middle an outwardly bowed portion and provided at its ends with the down turned and inwardly inclined portions, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a jar closure, a stopper having on its upper side a central upwardly projecting undercut head and provided on opposite sides of said head with stop projections having at one end stop shoulders and sloping toward their other ends, the stop shoulders facing in the same direction, the stop projections inclining upward in opposite directions with respect to a circle described from the axle of the stopper, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a jar closure, substantially as described, a clamp bar or rod having at its ends the down turned and inwardly inclined arms extending on practically straight lines from their juncture with the body of the clamp bar to their extremities and arranged in approximately the same plane with each other and in a plane at right angles to that of the lateral bow, and the body of the clamp bar being provided at its middle with a lateral bow which is open at one side and is formed on a circle centering approximately in line with the portion of the clamp bar between the lateral bow and the down turned arms, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. The improved jar closure consisting of the jar having its mouth formed with an external flare and with a seat for the gasket, the stopper having a shoulder to fit upon said seat and provided on its upper side with the central under cut head and having on opposite sides of said head cam like stop projections which slope or incline upward from one end toward their other ends and having at the latter stop shoulders facing in the same direction, such stop projections inclining upward in opposite directions with respect to a circle described from the axis of the stopper and the clamp bar having at its middle the lateral bow open at one side and formed on a circle centering approxi-

mately in line with the portions of the clamp bar between said bow and its ends and having at the opposite ends of such clamp bar the down turned and inwardly inclined arms extending on practically straight lines from their juncture with the body of the clamp bar to their extremities and arranged in approximately the same plane with each other and in a plane at right angles to that of the lateral bow, the said arms being arranged to engage the flared side of the jar mouth and the lateral bow to engage the under cut head of the stopper, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. The herein described improvement in jar closures, comprising the jar, the stopper having a central upwardly projected head and the clamp bar or rod having the central outwardly bowed portion and provided at its ends with the downturned and inwardly inclined portions, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,336. Treatment of Solutions or Ores.**

(*Procédé de traitement de solutions ou minerais.*)

Edgar Arthur Ashcroft, of Maycroft, Newcomen Street, Newcastle, Colony of New South Wales, Australia, 7th October, 1898; 18 years. (Filed 3rd February, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. In the treatment of zinc sulphate or other salts in solution, the converting of the neutral zinc salt into basic zinc salt by the addition of zinc oxide, substantially as described and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In the treatment of zinc sulphate in solution, the converting of basic sulphate obtained as herein described into zinc oxide by intimately mixing therewith carbon, preferably powdered charcoal, in approximately the proportion stated and heating the mixture approximately to the temperature specified, substantially as described and for the purposes specified. 3rd. The herein described process for the treatment of ores containing zinc consisting in, *a*, bringing the zinc into solution by known methods as neutral zinc sulphate or other salts, *b*, converting these neutral salts, wholly or partially, into basic salts by the intimate admixture of zinc oxide approximately in the proportion specified, *c*, converting the resultant zinc produced into zinc oxide by either of the methods stated, with or without the simultaneous recovery of the acids, all substantially as described, and for the purposes specified. 4th. The herein described process for the treatment of ores or solutions containing zinc consisting in, *a*, obtaining by known methods solutions of zinc sulphate of a strength approximately as stated, *b*, adding zinc oxide in quantities approximately as specified and stirring the mixture in a suitable apparatus until a pasty consistency is obtained, *c*, treating the resulting product for the production of zinc oxide, either by strongly heating it in a furnace, or by first intimately mixing with it carbon, preferably as powdered charcoal, in the proportion approximately as stated, and finally heating the mixture in a furnace at a uniform temperature approximately as specified for the purpose of converting it into zinc oxide, sulphuric or sulphurous acid gas being disengaged in either case, all substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,337. Treatment of Compounds or Ores.**

(*Procédé de traitement de composés ou minerais.*)

Edgar Arthur Ashcroft, Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Australia, 7th October, 1898; 18 years. (Filed 4th February, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. The process whereby the formation of irregular or spongy deposits of zinc during the electro-deposition of that metal is prevented, consisting in dissolving in a zinc bearing solution a quantity of zinc oxide substantially as described. 2nd. The process whereby an electrolyte consisting of a zinc-bearing solution in which an oxy-salt of zinc is present in solution, is prepared direct from blende or a mixed blende and galena, substantially as described. 3rd. The process whereby zinc can be continuously deposited from a zinc-bearing solution electrolytically substantially as described.

**No. 61,338. Preparation of Protoxides, Oxides, Hydroprotoxides and Hydroxides from the Metallic Anodes.** (*Procédé pour la préparation de protoxyde, oxyde et hydroprotoxyde.*)

Dr. Otto Carl Strecker and Dr. Hans Hermann Streker, both of Kohn of Rhine, Prussia, Germany, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th January, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A process for the preparation of protoxides, hydroprotoxides, oxides, and hydroxides, out of the used metal anodes, by means of electrolysis of alkaline salts, characterized thereby, that the division of the salt applied, into acid izon and alkali-hydrate, is made use of for the solution and re-precipitation of the used anode-metal.

**No. 61,339. Electrode Plate for Electric Accumulators.** (*Plaque électrode pour accumulateurs électriques.*)

Paul Ferdinand Ribbe, of Krausenstrasse 35, Berlin, Prussia, Germany, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th January, 1898.)

*Claim.*—The improved electrode plate for electric accumulators, consisting essentially of a lead plate *d*, provided with apertures and having celluloid bars *g, h*, with under cut edges to form the hold for

the active mass, the said celluloid bars being covered with perforated plates *g', h'*, which plates are also bent at the apertures of the lead

diverger or radiating series of wires or filaments, a holder with which the inner ends of said wires or filaments are connected, and

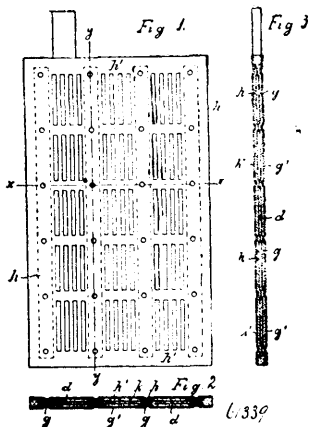
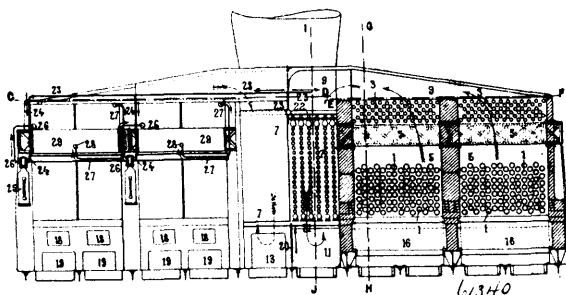


plate and are so cemented to the celluloid bars, that a single whole is formed connected firmly together through the lead plate, substantially as described.

**No. 61,340. Water Tubular Boilers.**

*(Chaudière à tubes à eau.)*



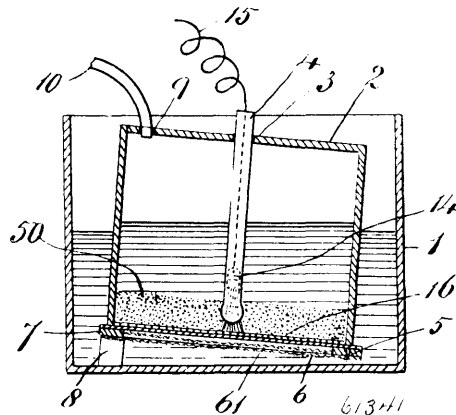
Louis Marie Gabriel Delaunay Belleville, of 40 ter Rue de Douai, Paris, France, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th February, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a water tube boiler, the combination of a set or sets of economising tubes common or not to several generators, one of such sets of economising tubes being placed above the system of vapourizing tubes, and another set of economising tubes being arranged in the passage through which the products of combustion pass towards the chimney and a supplementary combustion chamber or supplementary combustion chambers arranged between the sets of economising tubes, substantially as herein described. 2nd. A water tube boiler, consisting of a combination of a set or sets of vapourizing tubes common or not to several generators, one or more sets of economising tubes, a gas mixing chamber or gas mixing chambers arranged between the sets of vapourizing tubes and the sets of economising tubes, and means for introducing heated air into the mixing chamber to mix with the furnace gases to effect their more perfect combustion, substantially as hereinbefore described. 3rd. In a water tube boiler, the combination of a set or sets of vapourizing tubes common or not to several generators, one or more sets of economiser tubes, gas mixing chamber or chambers arranged between the sets of vapourizing tubes, and the sets of economising tubes, enclosures or jackets, in proximity to the generators, inlets for air into the enclosures or jackets and means for introducing jets of compressed air or of steam, to mix with and to thoroughly mingle the hot air with the combustible gases, substantially as herein described.

**No. 61,341. Electrolytic Cell.** *(Cellule électrolytique.)*

Ernest Arthur LeSueur, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. An anode for electrolytic cells, comprising a series of fine wires or filaments, means for connecting electrically said wires or filaments with a source of current supply, and a non-corrodible covering for said connecting means whereby to protect the electrical connections, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore shown and described. 2nd. An electrode or electrolytic cell comprising a diverger or radiating series of wires of filaments and means for electrically connecting said wires or filaments with a source of current supply, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described. 3rd. An electrode for electrolytic cells comprising a



means applied to the said holder for electrically connecting said filaments with the source of current supply, substantially as shown and described. 4th. An electrode for electrolytic cells comprising a radiating or diverging series of wires or filaments, a tubular stem or holder of non-corrodible material into one end of which the inner ends of said wires or filaments are introduced, and electrical connections within said stem or tube, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described. 5th. An electrode comprising a radiating or diverging series of filaments, a holder with which the inner ends of the said filaments are connected, the form of said filaments being that of a wire at the inner, or connected portion and of a ribbon at the outer, or free portion, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described. 6th. The combination with the electrode consisting of a radiating or diverging series of wires or filaments, and a holder with which the inner ends of said wires or filaments are connected, of a spreader for the said wires or filaments having the outer portions of the latter connected therewith, whereby the said wires or filaments are supported and retained in out-spread position, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described. 7th. An electrolytic cell having a diaphragm, a negative electrode at one side of said diaphragm and a positive electrode at the other side thereof, the said positive electrode consisting of a radiating or diverging series of wires or filaments in close proximity to said diaphragm, a holder of non-corrodible material with which the inner ends of said wires or filaments are connected, the said holder extending to the exterior of the cell, and electrical connections for the said wires or filaments within, the holder, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore shown and described.

**No. 61,342. Manufacture of Electric Plates for Accumulators.** *(Fabrication de plaques électriques pour accumulateurs.)*

Carl Marschner, Dresden, Germany, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th March, 1898.)

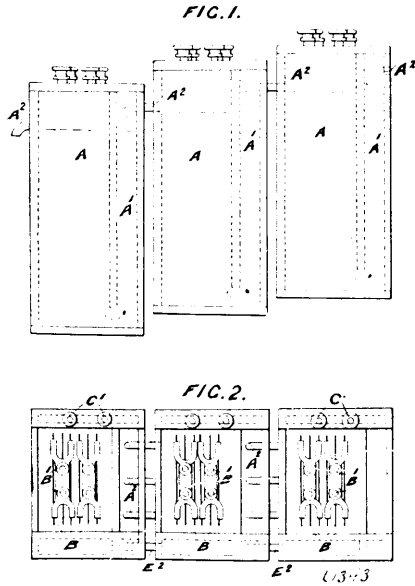
*Claim.*—1st. The herein described process of producing a binding medium for the manufacture of accumulator plates, which consists in dissolving amber chips or dust in dichlorhydrine or epichlorhydrine, and then mixing the solution with spirits. 2nd. The herein described process of manufacturing accumulator plates, which consists in forming a solution of amber chips or dust in dichlorhydrine or epichlorhydrine then mixing the solution with spirits, then combining the binding medium so prepared with the active material to form the consistency of paste and smearing the paste produced upon the plates. 3rd. The herein described process of manufacturing accumulator plates, which consists in forming a solution of amber chips or dust in dichlorhydrine or epichlorhydrine then mixing the solution with spirits, then combining the binding medium so prepared with the active material to form the consistency of paste and smearing the paste produced upon the plates and finally pressing and perforating the frame so treated. 4th. The process of manufacturing accumulator plates, whereby a solution of amber chips or dust in dichlorhydrine or epichlorhydrine is used as a binding medium for the active material of the accumulator.

**No. 61,343. Electric Battery.** *(Pile électrique.)*

Walter Rowbotham of 75 Bethune Road, Stamford Hill, London, England, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th February, 1898.)

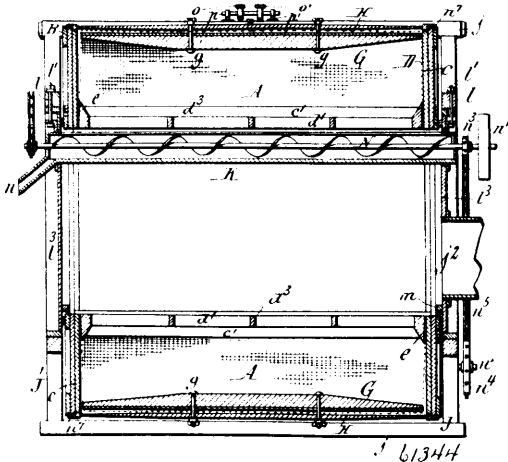
*Claim.*—1st. A primary battery having a closed compartment fed with acid from a reservoir having at its upper part an acid gas trap so arranged that the action of the battery generates nitrous or other depolarising fumes, which fumes produce pressure within the closed part to cause acid to pass through the porous material, substantially as described. 2nd. In primary batteries using pure water for the anodes increasing the water current when the battery

stops or is reduced in action, so as to prevent local action, substantially as described. 3rd. A primary battery having a reservoir



divided into two compartments, one of which contains an acid mixture rich in nitric acid or other depolariser, and the other contains an acid mixture with water but without nitric acid, the reservoir being arranged to supply the battery from the nitric acid compartment first, and the fumes evolved being absorbed in the acid contained in the other compartment, which acid subsequently acts in the battery, substantially as described. 4th. A primary battery having two compartments so arranged as to be automatically supplied with the exciting fluid and water, and having anodes consisting of turnings or scrap metal supported by a metal case, the metal case not being appreciably acted on by the exciting fluid, substantially as described.

**No. 61,344. Dust Collector. (Ramasse-poussiere.)**

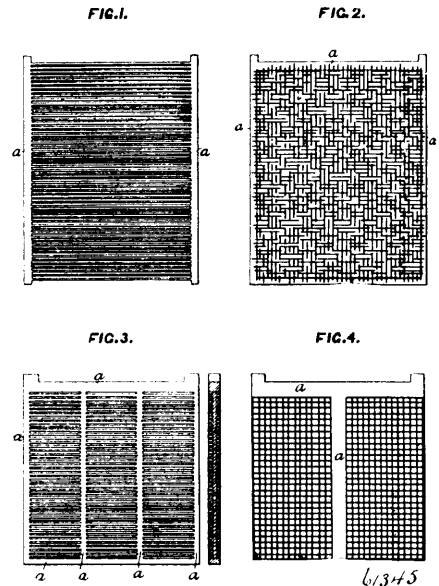


Orville Marion Morse, Jackson, Michigan, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A dust collecting balloon composed of a rotary frame and a circular system of independent filtering sections which are removably secured thereto and surround the space into which the dust laden air enters and in which the still air chamber is arranged, each section extending from end to end of the balloon and comprising a section frame, a cloth bag secured at its open inner end to said section frame, a strainer bar arranged at the closed outer end of said bag, and a jarring spring which connects the strainer bar with the section frame, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with the annular balloon frames of independent dust collecting compartments or sections removably attached to said frames and each composed of a section frame, a cloth bag secured at its open inner end to said section frame, a strainer bar arranged at the closed outer end of said bag, and a jarring spring supported with its ends on said section frame and connected with said strainer bar, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with the section frame and the

cloth bag secured at its open inner end to said frame, of a strainer bar arranged at the closed outer end of said bag, a jarring spring supported with its ends on said section frame, an abutment arranged between the middle portions of said spring and strainer bar, and bolts connecting said spring and bar on both sides of said abutment, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with the annular balloon frames, of independent alternate long and short radial filtering sections which are open at their inner ends, the long sections extending further inward than the short sections and the inner portions of the sections being fitted tightly against each other, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination with a balloon having filtering sections which are provided with jarring springs at their peripheral ends and an internal still air-chamber, of a knocker having an inclined lower face and a knocker having a horizontal lower face, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,345. Storage Battery. (Pile secondaire.)**



Augustus John Marquand, of Dock Chambers, Cardiff, Wales, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th December, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. The improved method of producing plates for secondary or storage batteries, consisting of the protection of certain parts of the lead plates or foundations against the action of sulphur, the treatment of such partly protected lead plates or foundations in a closed box with sulphur at or near the melting point of lead, and the subsequent reduction of peroxidation by electrolytic means of the prepared surfaces, substantially as described. 2nd. The improved method of producing plates for secondary or storage batteries by treating lead plates or foundations protected to such part of their surface as are not intended to be acted upon, in a closed box with lead sulphide or lead oxide with sulphur at or near the melting point of lead, and the subsequent reduction or peroxidation by electrolytic means, substantially as described. 3rd. The arrangement and construction of parts of the improved plates shown and illustrated by figures 1 to 4, in combination with porous or spongy surfaces or fillings produced by the sulphiding process claimed in claims 1 and 2. 4th. An improved electrolyte for use with lead plates in secondary or storage batteries composed of dilute sulphuric acid containing other sulphur compounds, such as thionic acids, or salts of the same, produced by electrolytically reducing sulphide of lead, or equivalent means, in dilute sulphuric acid, substantially as and for the purpose described. 5th. In the preparation of plates for secondary or storage batteries, the means for protecting parts of lead plates or foundations from being acted on by sulphur in a closed vessel at or near the melting point of lead, substantially as described.

**No. 61,346. Automatic Electric Signal Transmitter.**

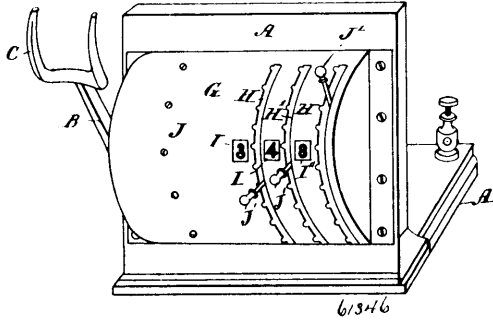
(Transmetteur automatique de signal électrique.)

Athol Brant Macklin, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th August, 1896.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of separately movable contact devices, a fixed contact device permanently supplied with battery current and having separated series of contact points, each series adapted to engage one of said movable devices, a receiver arm, and a contact arm actuated by movement of the receiver arm and adapted to connect the battery current with said series of contact points, for the purposes set forth. 2nd. The combination of separately movable contact devices, a fixed contact device perman-



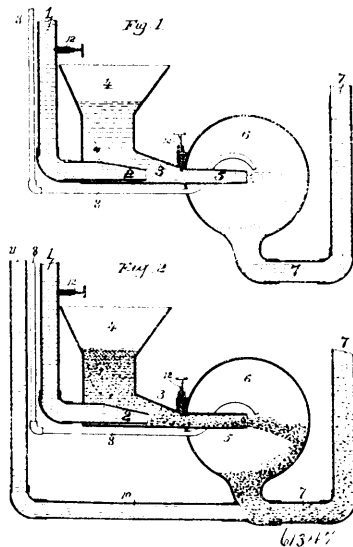
ently supplied with battery current and having separated series of contact points, each series adapted to engage one of said movable-



devices, a receiver arm, a contact arm actuated by movement of the receiver arm and adapted to connect the battery current with said series of contact points, and means to control the movement of the said contact arm, for the purposes set forth. 3rd. The combination of an index plate, separately movable contact devices, a fixed contact device permanently supplied with battery current and having separated series of contact points, each series adapted to engage one of said movable devices, a receiver arm, and a contact arm actuated by movement of the receiver arm and adapted to connect the battery current on said series of contact points, for the purposes set forth. 4th. The combination of an outer case having slots therein, separately movable contact devices provided with arms which project through slots in the index plate, a fixed contact device permanently supplied with battery current, and having separated series of contact points, each series adapted to engage one of said movable devices, a receiver arm, and a contact arm actuated by movement of the receiver arm and adapted to connect the battery current with said series of contact points, for the purposes set forth. 5th. The combination of separately movable contact devices, a fixed contact device permanently supplied with battery current and having separated series of contact points, each series adapted to engage one of said movable devices, a receiver arm, a contact arm actuated by movement of the receiver arm and adapted to connect the battery current with said series of contact points, and means to release the switch upon return of the parts to their normal position, for the purposes set forth. 6th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of separately movable contact devices and a fixed contact device permanently supplied with battery current and having separated series of contact points, each series adapted to engage one of said movable devices, for the purposes set forth. 7th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of separately movable contact devices, a device permanently supplied with battery current and having separated series of contact points, each series adapted to engage one of said movable devices, a receiver arm, a contact arm actuated by movement of the receiver arm, adapted to connect the battery current with said series of contact points, and means to regulate the rapidity of movement of said contact arm, for the purposes set forth. 8th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of an index plate, movable contact devices behind the plate having indices upon them which show through openings in the index plate, and means on the index plate for determining the position of said contact devices, for the purposes set forth. 9th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a stationary contact device permanently supplied with battery current, a receiver arm, and a movable contact arm actuated by the release of the receiver arm, for the purpose set forth. 10th. The combination in an electric signal transmitter of a stationary contact device permanently supplied with battery current, a receiver arm, a movable contact arm actuated by the release of the receiver arm, which transmits current from the battery terminal to the separated contact points located in the said stationary contact device, and said separated contact points themselves, for the purposes set forth. 11th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a stationary contact device having a battery terminal and series of separated contact points, the points in each series separated from each other, and each series separated from the adjoining series by a greater space than separates the members of each series, a receiver arm, and means actuated by the release of the receiver arm for transmitting the current from the battery terminal to said series of contact points, for the purposes set forth. 12th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a stationary contact disc having a battery terminal upon its face, separated series of contact points arranged at the same radius on one side of said disc but exposed on the opposite side at different radii, a receiver arm, and means actuated by the release of the receiver arm for transmitting the current from said battery terminal to said series of contact points, for the purposes set forth. 13th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a stationary contact disc having a battery terminal and series of contact points, the latter arranged on the same radii upon one side, said contact points terminating on the other side thereof in sets having different radii, a receiver arm, means actuated by the release of the receiver arm for transmitting the current from the battery

terminal to the circularly arranged series terminals, adjustable means which engage with such number of separated series as desired, and means to control the movement of the receiver arm, for the purposes set forth. 14th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a receiver arm, means actuated by the movement of the receiver arm for connecting the battery lead wire with the transmitting circuit, and means to control the movement of the receiver arm, for the purposes set forth. 15th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a contact plate having a battery terminal and a series of contact points, a rotary two-part arm, one part engaging with the battery terminal and the other with said series of contact points, a receiver arm, and means actuated by movement of the receiver arm whereby said two-part arm is rotated, for the purposes set forth. 16th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a contact plate having a battery terminal and a series of contact points, a rotary two-part arm, one part engaging with the battery terminal and the other with said series of contact points, a receiver arm, means actuated by movement of the receiver arm whereby said two-part arm is rotated, and means to control the movement of the receiver arm, for the purposes set forth. 17th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a contact plate having a battery terminal and a series of contact points, a rotary two-part arm, one part engaging with the battery terminal and the other with said series of contact points, a receiver arm, means actuated by movement of the receiver arm whereby said two-part arm is rotated, and means to control the movement of the receiver arm, for the purposes set forth. 18th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a rotary current transmitting device which connects the battery wire with the transmitting wires, a receiver arm, means actuated by the movement of the receiver arm for rotating the said rotary transmitting device, and means actuated by the descent of the receiver arm for releasing the switch at the central office, for the purposes set forth. 19th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a stationary contact device, permanently supplied with battery current, a receiver arm, and a movable contact arm actuated by the release of the receiver arm and by it moved always in the same direction, for the purposes set forth. 20th. The combination in an automatic electric signal transmitter, of a contact device permanently supplied with battery current, a shaft concentric with said contact device, a rotary contact arm mounted upon said shaft, a receiver arm, and means connecting the shaft and the receiver arm whereby its movement effects a rotation of the shaft, for the purposes set forth.

**No. 61,347. Hydraulic Elevating Device.**  
(*Ascenseur hydraulique.*)

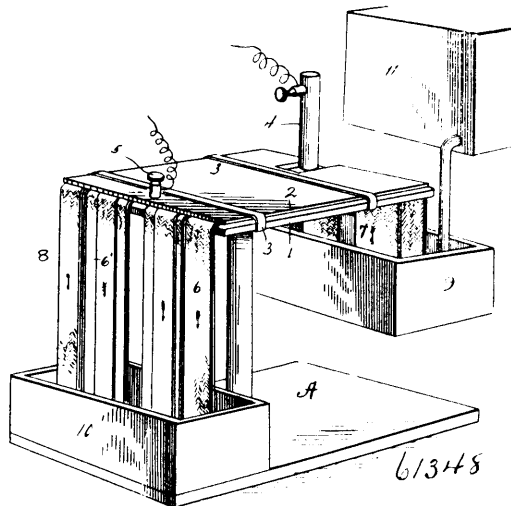


Francis Marion Graham, San Jose, California, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th November, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a hydraulic elevating device, the combination of an upraise pipe, an enlarged fluid pressure chamber at the lower end of said pipe and supplying the same, a supply pipe extending into said chamber from the wall thereof, and having its discharge end free from obstructions tending to oppose the momentum of the discharge, said supply pipe having at its inlet a flaring mouth, a nozzle for discharging water under pressure into said inlet, and means for forcing water under pressure through said nozzle, sub-

stantially as described. 2nd. In an hydraulic elevating device, the combination of a supply pipe having a flaring mouth, a nozzle for discharging water into said mouth, means for forcing water under pressure through said nozzle, a fluid pressure chamber into which said pipe has unobstructed discharge, a pipe leading therefrom, said pipe having a bend, and a second nozzle provided with means for forcing water under pressure into said pipe at said bend and in the line of the pipe leading from the bend, substantially as described.

**No. 61,348. Galvanic Battery. (Pile galvanique.)**



Emil Habermann, Michigan City, Indiana, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd April, 1898.)

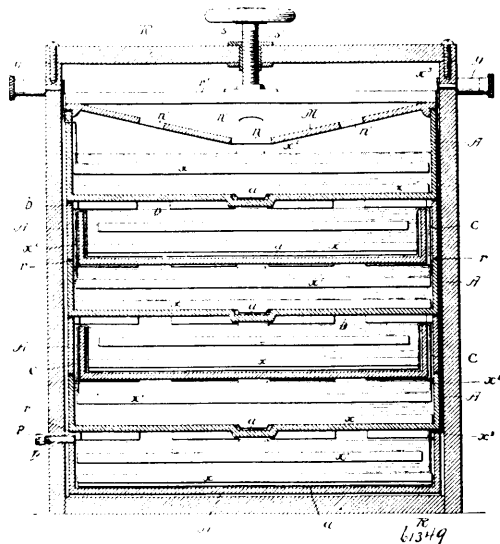
*Claim.*—1st. In an electric battery, the combination with superposed battery elements, of a wick disposed between and in contact with both elements, and an exciting fluid isolated from the elements and in which a portion of the wick is immersed, substantially as described. 2nd. In an electric battery, the combination with battery elements, and an isolated exciting fluid, of a plurality of removable wicks located between the elements and leading from the fluid to the elements thereby affording means for varying the power of the battery, substantially as described. 3rd. In a galvanic battery, the combination with positive and negative battery elements, of an isolated electrolyte and capillary wick located between and in contact with the elements, substantially as described. 4th. In an electric battery, the combination with battery elements, and an exciting fluid isolated from the elements of separate superposed independently removable wicks located between the elements in contact therewith and leading from the exciting fluid, whereby the latter is fed to the elements by capillary, substantially as described. 5th. In an electric battery, the combination with battery elements, and an exciting fluid isolated from the elements, of separate, superposed, independently removable wicks of different sizes located between the elements and respectively in contact with them, said wicks leading from the exciting fluid, substantially as described. 6th. In an electric battery, the combination with superposed battery elements, of a feeding-cup, and exciting fluid in the feed-cup, a discharge-cup and wicks located between the elements and extending from side to side thereof, and having their ends received in the fluid and the discharge-cup, respectively, substantially as described. 7th. In a galvanic battery, the combination with positive and negative battery elements, of a feed-receptacle containing an electrolyte isolated from the elements, a discharge-receptacle, and a capillary-wick located between and in contact with said elements, the opposite ends of the wick being extended into the feed and discharge receptacles, respectively, substantially as described.

**No. 61,349. Storage Battery. (Accumulateur électrique.)**

Herbert Samuel Lloyd, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd February, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A battery cell comprising a shallow vessel formed of non-conducting material and adapted to receive electrodes, said vessel having overflow passages having an inlet mouth at a point just below the upper edge of the cell and an outlet at the bottom of the cell, substantially as specified. 2nd. A series battery comprising a number of superposed vessels formed of non-conducting material, each of said vessels having overflow passages of a height less than the depth of the vessel, substantially as specified. 3rd. A battery cell comprising a vessel having vertically disposed passages, formed by partitions arranged at the side of the vessel for the escape of any excess of the electrolyte and the passage of the conducting wires or strips. 4th. The combination in a battery cell, of the open top vessel of non-conducting material having overflow passages arranged to allow of the flow of excess of electrolyte into the cell

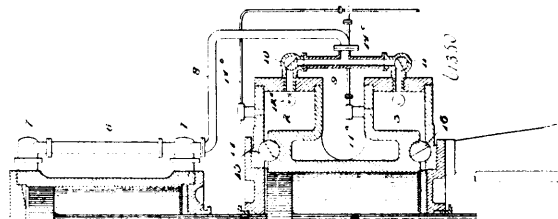
immediately below, and flanges, or lugs on the lower surface of said vessel adapted to act as guides in superposing a number of said



vessels. 5th. The combination in a battery cell, of the open top vessel of non-supporting material, vertically disposed passages arranged on each side of the same, a central mercury trough in the bottom of the vessel, and flanges or lugs on the lower surface of said vessel adapted to act as guides in superposing a number of said vessels. 6th. A series battery comprising a number of superposed cells, vertically disposed passages arranged at each side of said cell to allow of the flow of excess of electrolyte into the cell immediately below, and connecting wires or strips extending through one or more of said passages to connect electrodes in adjacent cells, substantially as specified. 7th. A series battery comprising a number of superposed and connected cells, troughs containing mercury in the bottom of each cell in contact with the lower electrode therein, and conducting wires or strips extending from the upper electrode of one cell to the mercury trough of the cell immediately above it. 8th. The combination in a series battery, of a number of superposed and connected cells, yielding gaskets or packing rings between adjacent cells, and means for pressing said cells together, substantially as specified. 9th. The combination in a series battery, of a series of open top vessels forming separate cells, each vessel having on two of its opposite sides vertically disposed passages arranged to permit of the overflow of excess of electrolyte, said cells being superposed in such manner that the overflow passages of alternate cells will be in alignment, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,350. Internal Combustion Steam Generator.**

(Générateur de vapeur à combustion interne.)

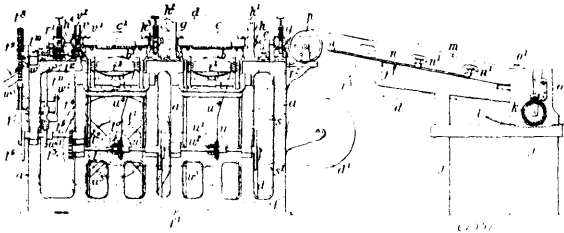


Alfred A. Fessler, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd June, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. The herein described method for generating steam, comprising the employment of one or more internal combustion steam generators, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. The herein described method or process for generating steam, comprising the employment of one or more internal combustion steam generators, with means for admitting combustibles thereto, the means for igniting the combustibles, and air within the steam generators, and the means for injecting water into contact with the combustion gases, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. The herein described method of generating steam consisting of the employment of one or more internal combustion steam generators, means for supplying said generators, with combustible and air, an igniting device, arranged within the same, and the combustion of the complete charge introduced into the generator at a constant volume, substantially as

shown and described. 4th. The herein described process for generating steam, consisting of the employment of one or more internal combustion steam generators, the introduction of the combustibles and air into these generators, and the injecting of water or other liquid into direct contact with the combustion gases to form a mixture of the combustion gases and generated steam as a single working fluid, or heat carrier at a constant volume, substantially as shown and described. 5th. The herein described process of generating steam, which consists in the employment of one or more internal combustion steam generators, each of which have a supply for the combustible and air, the means for igniting the charge within the generators, the injection of water or other liquid into contact with the combustion gases after they have been burned, and the evaporating of this water or other liquid into immediate contact with the combustion gases to form a mixture with the latter to be employed as a single working fluid or heat carrier, substantially as shown and described.

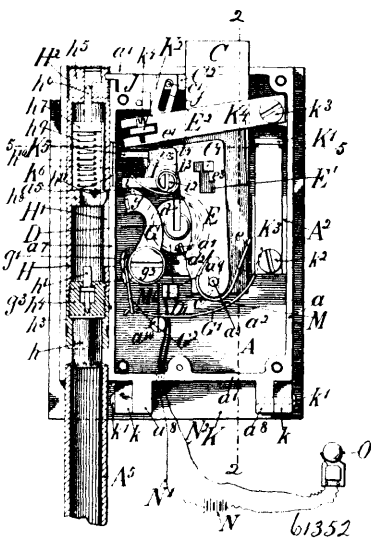
**No. 61,351. Manufacture of Sales Books, Counter Check Books, Receipt Books and the like.**  
(*Fabrication de livre de ventes, carnet de chèques, livre de quittances, etc.*)



Wilson Morton, London, England, 7th October, 1898; 6 years.  
(Filed 25th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with printing mechanism adapted to print upon one or both sides of a paper web, of a roller or brush which dips into a tank or tray containing the liquid composition or material to be applied to the web and rotates in contact with the web in such a manner as to apply the composition or material thereto, a heated chamber serving to dry the composition upon the web, and perforating and cutting off mechanism which operate upon the paper web after it leaves the printing mechanism, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with printing mechanism adapted to print upon one or both sides of a paper web, of means for applying a band or belt of transferring material or composition to the said web, means for drying or congealing the said transferring material, means for perforating the web and cutting the same transversely and means for applying gum to the web either before or after it enters or leaves the printing mechanism, substantially as described.

**No. 61,352. Alarm Lock.** (*Serrure à sonnerie.*)



Edward Newell Case, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th September, 1898.)

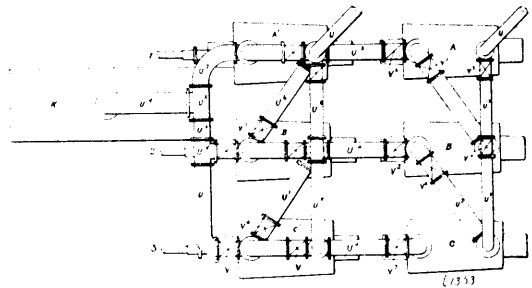
*Claim.*—1st. An alarm lock comprising a lock case, an alarm device therein, a keeper, a locking bolt in the case adapted for

engagement with the keeper, tumblers which prevent the retraction of the bolt except when moved through the medium of a key, and a part or member which is movable in a direction at right angles to the plane of movement of the bolt, which has yielding engagement with the lock case, and which is moved with respect to the lock case when strain is applied to separate the locking bolt from the keeper, said part or member having operative connection with the alarm device whereby the latter will be actuated if an attempt be made to force the lock. 2nd. The combination of a lock case, a tumbler controlled locking bolt, an alarm device therein, and a movable part or member having yielding connection with the lock case and engaging a moving part of the alarm device, said alarm device being so constructed that movement of said movable part in a direction at right angle to the plane of movement of said moving part of the alarm device will actuate said alarm device. 3rd. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein embracing a detent, and a movable part or member having yielding connection with the lock case and movable in the lock case in a direction at right angles to the plane of movement of said detent, said member being provided with an inclined surface which engages said detent and acts when moved upon the detent to actuate the alarm device. 4th. An alarm lock comprising a lock case, an alarm device therein, a keeper, a laterally immovable locking bolt in the case adapted for engagement with the keeper and a part or member which is movable in a direction at right angles to the plane of movement of the bolt, which has yielding engagement with the lock case and which is moved with respect to the lock case when strain is applied to separate the locking bolt from the keeper, said part or member having operative connection with the alarm device whereby the latter will be actuated if an attempt is made to force the lock. 5th. The combination of a hinged lock case, and alarm device therein, a plate attached to one of the parts to be joined by the lock, said lock case having yielding engagement at one end with said plate and the plate being provided with a part which projects into said case and operate to actuate the alarm when said yielding connected end of the case is moved away from the plate. 6th. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein, a supporting plate to which one end of the lock case is hinged, the other end of the lock case through which the locking bolt projects being attached to said plate by yielding connections, a member on said plate projecting into said casing and operating to actuate the alarm device when said yielding connected end of the case is moved away from the supporting plate. 7th. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein, a supporting plate to which one end of the lock case is hinged, a lug on the opposite end of said plate projecting into said case, a spring attached at one end to said lug and at its opposite end to the lock case, and a second lug projecting from said plate into the casing and engaging the alarm device. 8th. The combination of a lock case, means for holding a seal in position to be visible from the exterior of the case, a device for mutilating a seal, and means for actuating said mutilating device adapted for operation when the lock to be released without actuating said seal mutilating device. 9th. The combination of a lock case, a spring actuated device for mutilating a seal a detent which normally holds said mutilating device out of action, and means actuating said detent when the lock is tampered with, said parts being constructed to permit the lock to be released without actuating said seal mutilating device. 10th. The combination of a lock case, tumblers therein, a device within the case for mutilating a seal and operative connections between said tumblers and mutilating device, said connections being constructed to be held out of operation when the tumblers are engaged by a key of proper form to actuate the same. 11th. The combination of a lock case, tumblers therein, a seal carrying device removably mounted in the outer wall of said case, means for locking said seal carrying device in place, a device within the case for mutilating said seal, and operative connections between said tumblers and mutilating device. 12th. The combination of a lock case, a locking member therein, tumblers controlling the actuating of said locking member, a seal carrying device removably mounted in the outer wall of said case, means connected with said locking member for locking said seal carrying device in place, a device within the case for mutilating said seal and operative connections between said tumblers and mutilating device. 13th. The combination of a lock case, a locking member therein, tumblers controlling the actuation of said locking member, a seal carrying device removably mounted in the outer wall of said case, a sliding detent engaging at one end said seal carrying device to hold the same in place and provided at its other end with an inclined slot engaged by a part on said locking member, a device within the case for mutilating said seal, and operative connections between said tumblers and mutilating device. 14th. The combination of a lock case, tumblers therein, a tubular casing in the lock case adapted to hold on one end a seal in position to be visible and renewable from outside the lock case and provided in its other end with a spring pressed part adapted to mutilate said seal, and a part operatively connected with the tumblers and adapted to actuate said plunger, said parts being constructed to be held out of operation when the tumblers are engaged by a key of proper form to actuate the same. 15th. The combination of a lock case, tumblers therein, a tubular casing in the lock case adapted to hold on one end a seal in position to be visible and renewable from outside the lock case, and provided on its inner end with a spring pressed part adapted to mutilate said seal, a detent on said part adapted to engage a shoulder in the casing, and a part operatively connected with the tumblers operating to

actuate said detent. 16th. The combination of a lock case, a locking member therein, tumblers controlling the actuation of said locking member, a tubular casing in the lock case provided on one end with a removable seal carrying cap and in its other end with a device for mutilating a seal, means actuated by the locking member for locking member for locking said seal cap and tubular casing in place, and operative connections between tumblers and mutilating device. 17th. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein embracing a detent which holds the same out of action, a device for mutilating a seal, and a part controlled by said detent for actuating said mutilating device. 18th. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein embracing a spring pressed hammer, and a device for mutilating a seal actuated by said hammer. 19th. The combination of a lock case, tumblers therein, an alarm device in said case, operative connections between said tumblers and alarm device, and a device for mutilating a seal, said mutilating device being actuated by a part of the alarm device. 20th. The combination of a lock case, tumblers therein, an alarm device in said case embracing a spring pressed hammer, and a device for mutilating a seal, said device being actuated by said hammer. 21st. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein embracing a spring pressed hammer, a tubular casing in said lock case provided in one end with a seal visible from outside the casing and with a device for mutilating said seal and in its other end with an alarm, said tubular casing being provided on one side thereof with a slot through which said hammer may pass, and the hammer being constructed to both actuate the mutilating device and strike the alarm. 22nd. The combination with a lock case, of a device for mutilating a seal, and a part having yielding connection with the lock case said part having operative connection with the mutilating device. 23rd. The combination with a lock case of a spring actuated device for mutilating a seal, a detent holding the same normally out of action and a part having yielding connection with the lock case, by which the case is attached to the object which supports it, and actuating connections between the said yielding part and detent. 24th. The combination with a lock case, of a device therein for mutilating a seal, an alarm device, a part having yielding connections with the lock case by which the case is attached to the object which supports it, and actuating connections between said yielding part and the mutilating and alarm devices. 25th. The combination with a lock case, of a device therein for mutilating a seal, an alarm device, springs which operate the mutilating and alarm devices, detents which hold the mutilating and alarm devices out of action, a part having yielding connection with the case, by which the said case is attached to the object which supports it, and actuating connections between said yielding part and detents. 26th. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein, a tubular casing removably secured within the lock case and carrying the alarm device, said casing being provided at one end with a detachable nipple in which said alarm device is mounted. 27th. The combination of a lock case, a cylindrical member within the lock case adapted to hold on one end a seal in position to be visible and removable from the outside of the lock case, a seal carrying a cap mounted on said cylindrical member provided on one side thereof with a locking aperture, a locking detent adapted to engage said apertures, said cap being provided with a lug adapted to engage a groove in the lock case, said lug being so located with reference to the locking aperture that when the former is engaged with said groove, said aperture will be opposite said locking detent. 28th. The combination of a lock case, a tubular casing therein, an alarm device within one end of said tubular case, a seal cap on the other end thereof which is visible and renewable from the outside of the lock case, a locking detent adapted to engage registering locking apertures in said cap and tubular casing, said tubular casing being provided with a lug adapted to engage a notch in said lock case, and said cap being provided with a lug adapted to engage a groove in said lock case, said lugs on the cap and tubular casing being so located with relation to the locking apertures therein that when engaging said notch and groove, said apertures will stand opposite said locking detent. 29th. The combination of a lock case, a tubular casing within said case adapted to receive a cartridge in one end thereof, a device for firing said cartridge, a detent which normally holds said firing device out of action, means actuating said detent and operating to release said hammer when the lock is tampered with and a tubular extension detachably connected with said tubular casing and open at its opposite end at a point remote from said lock case. 30th. The combination with a lock case of a tubular casing therein, provided on one end with a seal carrying cap which is visible from the outside of the lock case and having in its opposite end an alarm, means for setting off said alarm, said tubular casing and seal carrying cap being provided with registering apertures, and a key provided with a projection adapted to engage said apertures by which said casing and cap may be removed from the lock case. 31st. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein, an electric signalling circuit embracing a signal device located outside of said lock case and a circuit controlling device in the lock case operated by the movement of a movable part of said alarm device. 32nd. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein embracing a spring actuated hammer, a detent which normally holds said hammer out of action, means for actuating said detent when the lock is tampered with, an electric signalling circuit embracing a signalling device located outside of said lock case and a circuit controlling device in the lock case operated by the move-

ment of a movable part of said alarm device. 33rd. The combination of a lock case, an alarm device therein embracing a spring pressed hammer, a detent for holding the hammer out of action, a locking member, a tumbler or tumblers which controls the actuation of the locking member, means engaging said detent adapted to release the hammer when a key of improper form engages the tumblers, an electric signalling circuit embracing a signalling device located outside of said lock case and a circuit controlling device in said lock case operated by the movement of said hammer. 34th. The combination of a lock case, a member which is yieldingly connected therewith and which forms the connection between the parts to be locked together, and alarm hammer, operative connections between said yieldingly connected member and alarm device, and electric signalling circuit embracing a signalling device located outside of the lock case, and a circuit controlling device in said lock case operated by the movement of said hammer. 35th. The combination of a lock case, a key actuated locking member, a tumbler or tumblers which control the actuation of the locking member, an alarm device embracing a spring pressed hammer, a detent for holding said hammer out of action, said detent being constructed for actuation when the tumbler or tumblers are engaged by a key of improper form, a member which forms the connection between the parts to be locked together which is movably connected with the lock case and is adapted to act on said detent when tension is brought thereon in a direction to withdraw it from the case, an electric signalling circuit embracing a signalling device located outside of said lock case and a circuit controlling device in the lock case operated by the movement of a movable part of the alarm device. 36th. In an alarm lock, the combination of the detent I, an alarm device operatively connected therewith, and lug K<sup>2</sup> having an inclined surface engaging said detent, for the purpose set forth. 37th. The combination of a lock case, a tubular casing adapted to receive an explosive alarm and a tubular extension detachably connected with said casing and opening at its opposite end at a point remote from the lock case.

**No. 61,353. Marine Steam Turbine. (Turbine à vapeur.)**



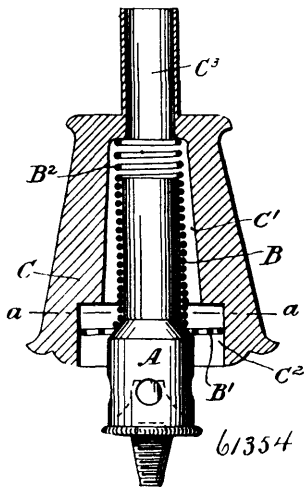
The Honourable Charles Algernon Parsons, of Heaton Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 31st March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In the propulsion of vessels by steam turbines, the arrangement of the turbines upon the screw shafts and their connections one to the other by pipes and valves, in such manner that the course of steam may be altered so that it may be distributed in series and its expansion completed in the series or be distributed in parallel to a limited number and its expansion completed in its course so that thereby the vessel may be economically and efficiently propelled at varying speeds, substantially as described. 2nd. In the propulsion of vessels by steam turbines, the arrangement for the turbines upon the screw shafts and their connection one to the other by pipes and valves in such a manner that by manipulating the valves the steam and vacuum distribution may be altered to produce the following several effects:—simple parallel or the steam passing through each turbine direct to the condenser or atmosphere:—compound parallel or steam passing through multiple pairs or sets then to the condenser or atmosphere:—series or the steam passing successively through each turbine in turn and finally to the condenser or atmosphere:—running in vacuo or the steam cut off from any turbine or turbines of a set not in use and the same connected to the condensers so that the blades revolve in a vacuum, and all these several effects as a means of economically varying the power developed within wide limits, substantially as hereinbefore described. 3rd. In marine propulsion where a number, such as four, screw shafts are employed providing say eight turbines in sets of two to each shaft of increasing capacity from the first shaft to the fourth and arranging suitable connecting pipes and valves between, the first set and the boiler or boilers, the fourth set and the condenser or condensers, and the turbines themselves, and all in such a manner that the steam and vacuum distribution may be altered to produce the following several effects:—compound parallel or a double current flow of steam through each set of four turbines of increasing capacity on their respective shaft:—series or a single flow of steam successively through the turbines on each shaft from first to fourth, or a single flow from one turbine on the first shaft to that adjacent on the second shaft then back to the remaining turbine on the first shaft and from there to the second turbine on the second shaft and so on successively through

all the remaining turbines:—running in vacuo or operating one set of four by steam while the remaining set is connected to the condenser, and all these several effects as a means of economically varying the power developed within wide limits, substantially as hereinbefore described. 4th. In marine propulsion where a number, such as four, screw shafts are employed arranging say four turbines one on each shaft for forward propulsion and say two additional turbines respective on the two inner shafts for reversing and providing suitable connecting pipes and valves between, the two outer turbines and the boiler or boilers the two inner reversing turbines and the boiler or boilers the condenser or condensers, and the two inner forward turbines, and the condenser or condensers and the two outer turbines, and all in such a manner that the steam and vacuum distribution may be altered to produce the following several effects:—compound parallel or a double current flow of steam through the four forward turbines in sets of one outer and one inner turbine respectively:—series or a single flow of steam successively through the two outer and the two inner forward turbines:—reversing or a double current flow of steam through the two inner additional turbines while the four forward turbines are connected to the condenser and working in vacuo and all these several effects as a means of economically varying the power developed within wide limits, substantially as described. 5th. In marine propulsion where a number such as three screw shafts are employed providing say six turbines in sets of two to each shaft of increasing capacity from the first shaft to the third and arranging suitable connecting pipes and valves between, the first set on the first shaft and the boiler or boilers, the rear turbine of each set and the boiler or boilers, the forward turbines of each set and the condenser or condensers, and turbines themselves, and all in such a manner that the steam and vacuum distribution may be altered to produce the following several effects:—simple parallel or a double current flow of steam through the six turbines, one current to the three in the rear and the other to the three forward:—compound parallel or a triple current flow of steam through the six turbines one current to each pair of turbines on one shaft:—series of a single flow of steam successively through the turbines first the three in the rear and then the three forward:—running in vacuo or cutting off the steam to any set of turbines and connecting with the condenser, and all these several effects as a means of economically varying the power developed within wide limits, substantially as hereinbefore described.

**No. 61,354. Incandescent Gas Burner.**

(*Bec à gaz incandescent.*)

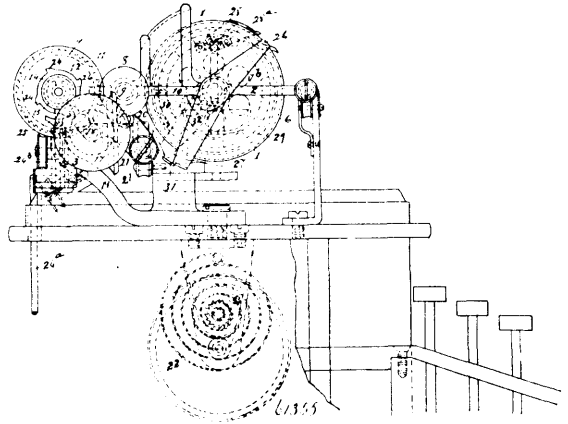


George Witnell Chalmers, of No. 55 Gamon Street, Footscray, Colony of Victoria, Australia, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th November, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. In incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used, a heavy inert body arranged to support the combustion portion of the burner and connected with the gas supply fittings by an interposed spring, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used, a heavy inert body supported by a spring or cushion in a such a manner that its most weighty portions depends below the point upon which such body hangs or impinges substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In combination a heavy inert body, as C, a spring cushion as B, bunsen as A, and an incandescent mantle, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. In incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used, in combination a bunsen as A, spring cushion as B, inert body as C, pilot light tube as E, hanging tube as F, having dilated mouth, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 5th. In incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used, in combination a heavy inert body C, with recesses C<sup>1</sup> and C<sup>2</sup>, the tube C<sup>3</sup>, communicating with opening in

body C, a spring cushion B, with volute portion B<sup>1</sup>, the crowd D, currying the mantle, the bunsen A, and pilot light tube E, connected with gas supply, the hanging tube F, having an enlarged mouth supported by cross bar E<sup>2</sup>, which rests on the bunsen and the small jet G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,355. Typewriter. (Clavigraphic.)**

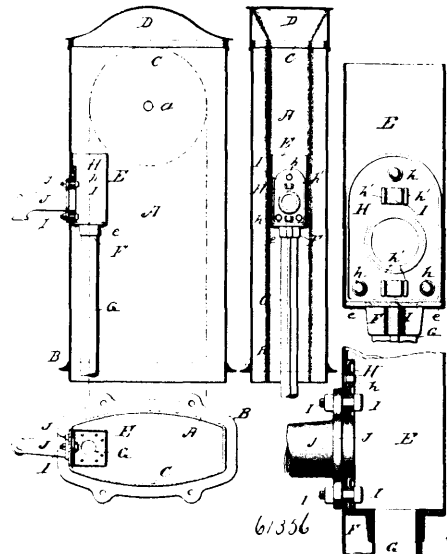


Oliver Kirk, of 19 Carlton Road, Workington, Cumberland, England, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd May, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. The combination in a typewriter in which the lines of printing are around the paper carrying roller in a spiral or sloping direction, of paper clips arranged in a diagonal or spiral position relatively to the axis of said roller, a rod or bar connected to the shaft on which said roller is loosely mounted said rod or bar being arranged in an oppositely diagonal or spiral position to that of the paper clips and working in a guide in the frame work of the machine, and a pawl such as 30, engaging circular rack, or widely pitched ratchet teeth 23, all arranged and operating in conjunction with the letter spacing mechanism substantially as described with reference to the drawings annexed. 2nd. In typewriters, a travelling paper carriage comprising the combination of roller or cylinder 1, and its connected parts with gears 7 7<sup>a</sup> and 8 8<sup>a</sup>, on shaft 9, gear 13 on shaft 18, drum 15 and its connected parts, pinion 14 and ratchet wheel 24, gearing with wheel 11 on shaft 12, gear 16 on the other end of said shaft meshing with gear 8<sup>a</sup> on shaft 9, bevel pinion on shaft 18, gearing with the bevel wheel 19 supported in pivoted frame 19<sup>a</sup>, pinion 20 on spindle of bevel wheel 19, gearing with rack 21 and means for throwing said pinion 10 out of gear with the rack 21, ratchet wheel 4, and double pawls or dogs 3 engaging said ratchet wheel and operated by the connection 24<sup>a</sup>, from the key levers of the machine all arranged and operating, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

**No. 61,356. Pump Curb and Reservoir.**

(*Margelle et réservoir de pompes.*)

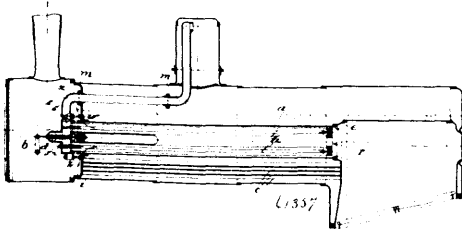


Charles Alford Bartliff, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. A pump curb comprising sheet metal walls, and having an external stiffening brace and securing medium at its

bottom, and in internal brace or stiffening piece at its top, substantially as described. 2nd. A pump curb comprising side and end walls, a removable top, and a bearing for the fixtures of the pump, said bearing being located so that, when the fixtures are in position, they will be below the line of the top, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a pump curb, of a reservoir formed of sheet metal, a casting arranged in the bottom of said reservoir, a nose projecting downwardly from said casting, forming an extended bearing for a conduit pipe, and a conduit pipe which is secured in said nose, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a reservoir flanged inwardly at its bottom, of a casting secured to said flanges and forming the bottom wall of the reservoir, a nose extending downwardly from said casting, and a pipe fitting in said nose and flanged over the upper edge of the casting, the locking seam of said pipe being received in a groove in the casting, whereby said locking seam acts as a key, preventing rotary movement of the pipe, said pipe being soldered to the casting, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a pump curb, of a reservoir, a spout which leads from said reservoir, a plate arranged within the reservoir, and fastening devices which pass through the pump curb and engage the spout and said plate for clamping the parts together, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with a pump curb, of a reservoir formed of sheet metal comprising four walls, a plate fitting against the front wall of said reservoir, a pipe leading into the bottom of the reservoir a spout having an inward extension opening into said reservoir through said plate and curb, a flange on said spout which bears against the outer face of the curb, and screw bolts which pass through said flange and plate and receive nuts on the outer ends for clamping said spout and reservoir to the curb, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a pump curb, of a reservoir formed of sheet metal comprising four walls, a plate fitting against the front wall of said reservoir and provided with locking joints or shoulders for the head of an attaching nut, and a spout provided with a flange through which the threaded end of the bolt passes, said threaded end of the bolt receiving a nut by which the reservoir and spout are clamped to the curb, substantially as described.

**No. 61,357. Stationary and Transportable Steam Generator.** (*Générateur de vapeur stationnaire et transportable.*)



Wilhelm Schmidt, of Wilhelmshöhe near Cassel, Province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th February, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a steam-generator, the combination with the heating-tubes proper, of a heating-tube *a* of larger diameter, superheating-tubes *n* arranged in two concentric groups within said wider tube *a*, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the latter, the chamber *s*<sup>1</sup> connecting the ends of the tubes admitting the steam to be superheated, another chamber *s*<sup>2</sup> connecting the outlet ends of the tube, which conduct the superheated steam away, and means, whereby the flow of the furnace-gases in the said wider tube *a*, can be regulated, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. In a steam-generator, the combination with the heating-tubes of the same, of a heating tube *a* of larger diameter, superheating tubes *n* arranged concentrically within said wider tube *a*, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the latter, a longish body or tube arranged centrally amongst said superheating tubes *n* and adapted to deflect the furnace-gases to said tubes, whereby the flow of the furnace-gases in said wider tube *a*, can be regulated, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 3rd. In a steam-generator, the combination with the heating-tubes proper of the same, of a heating-tube *a* of larger diameter, U-shaped superheating-tubes *n* arranged radially within said wider tube *a* and extending parallel to the longitudinal axis of the same, whereby the inlet and outlet ends enter separate concentric divisions of a chamber common to both, a longish body or tube arranged centrally amongst said heating-tubes, and adapted to deflect the furnace-gases to said tubes, the said body being arranged removably, all substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

**No. 61,358. Electrode for Electrolytic Processes.**

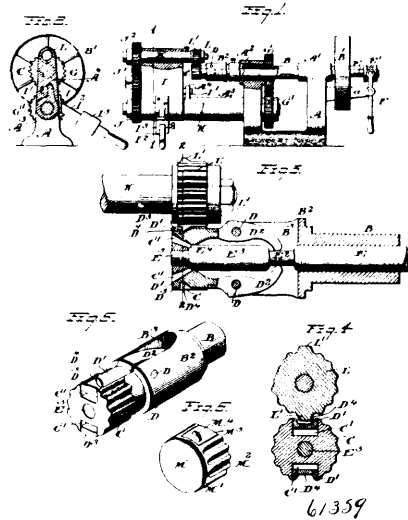
(*Electrode pour procédé électrolytique.*)

Dr. Otto Carl Strecker and Dr. Hans Hermann Strecker, both of Köln on Rhine, Prussia, Germany, 7th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th January, 1898.)

*Claim.* Use of electrodes of different metals in the electrolytical preparation of those oxides and salts, in which the anode metal enters into the combination to be produced.

**No. 61,359. Cap Forming Mechanism.**

(*Mécanisme pour faire les capsules.*)



Edward Hoffman, Robert Porter Frist, Charles Elmer Whiteley, all of Bridgeton, New Jersey, William Gustavus Whiteley, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Henry Whiteley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all in the U.S.A., 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

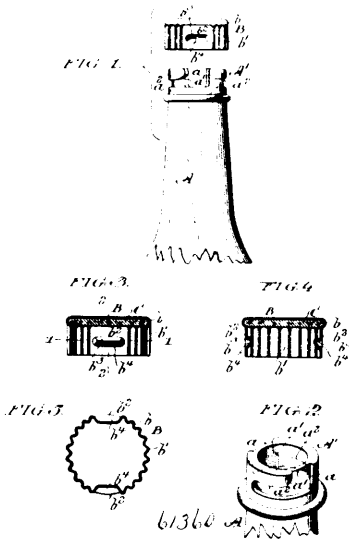
*Claim.* 1st. In a machine for forming metal caps, a mandrel roll having retractable die sections *D*<sup>1</sup>, in combination with a synchronously rotating die carrier having dies adapted to co-act with dies *D*<sup>1</sup>. 2nd. In a machine for forming metal caps, a corrugated mandrel roll *C* having retractable die sections *D*<sup>1</sup>, in combination with a corrugated roll *L*, having dies *L*<sup>1</sup>, adapted to co-act with dies *D*<sup>1</sup>. 3rd. In a machine for forming metal caps, a hollow shaft *B*, having at one end a slotted section *B*<sup>2</sup>, and a mandrel roll *C* formed with recesses *C*<sup>1</sup>, in combination with pivoted dies *D*<sup>1</sup>, pivoted in the slotted section *B*<sup>2</sup>, and lying in the recesses *C*<sup>1</sup>, a longitudinally movable rod *E* working in the hollow shaft *B*, and arranged when in one position to hold the dies *D*<sup>1</sup> in operative position and in another position to permit their retraction, and a co-acting synchronously revolving die carrier having dies *L*<sup>1</sup>, arranged to co-act with dies *D*<sup>1</sup>. 4th. In a machine for forming metal caps, a hollow shaft *B*, having at one end a slotted section *B*<sup>2</sup>, and a mandrel roll *C* formed with recesses *C*<sup>1</sup>, in combination with pivoted dies *D*<sup>1</sup>, having lever extensions *D*<sup>2</sup>, pivoted in the slotted section *B*<sup>2</sup>, and lying in the recesses *C*<sup>1</sup>, a longitudinally movable rod *E*, having a neck section *E*<sup>2</sup>, and head *E*<sup>3</sup>, working in the hollow shaft *B*, and arranged when in one position to hold the dies *D*<sup>1</sup> in operative position and in another position to permit their retraction, and a co-acting synchronously revolving die carrier having dies *L*<sup>1</sup>, arranged to co-act with dies *D*<sup>1</sup>.

**No. 61,360. Closure for Bottles and Similar Receptacles.** (*Fermeture pour bouteilles, etc.*)

Edward Hoffman, Robert Porter Frist, Charles Ewing Elmer Whiteley, of Bridgeon, New Jersey, William Gustavus Whiteley, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Henry Whiteley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all in the U.S.A., 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

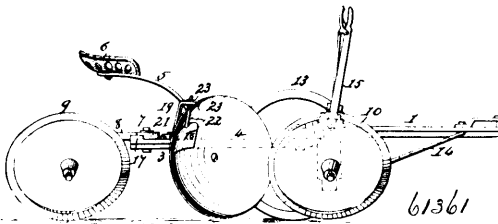
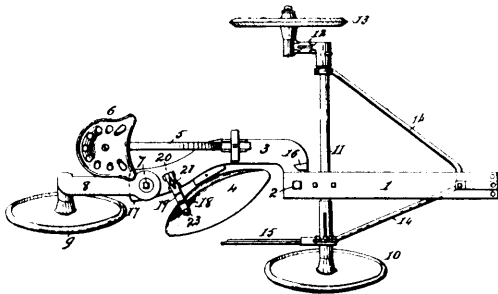
*Claim.*—1st. A sheet metal cap with cylindrical sides for closing bottles and similar receptacles having a thin layer of cork or similar elastic material situated at its top and secured in place by a series of longitudinal crimps formed in the sides of the cap and pressed into the lower edge of the cork layer after said cork layer is inserted. 2nd. A sheet metal cap for closing bottles and similar receptacles having its sides formed into plain facets, as *b*<sup>2</sup>, indented to form inwardly extending lugs and longitudinally crimped between said facets to afford a good holding surface. 3rd. A sheet metal cap for closing bottles and similar receptacles having inwardly extending lugs *b*<sup>2</sup>, *b*<sup>3</sup>, formed by indenting the metal of the sides of the cap and having an abrupt shoulder *b*<sup>2</sup> braced by a more sloping inclined lower face *b*<sup>1</sup>. 4th. A sheet metal cap for closing bottles and similar receptacles having its sides formed with plain facets, as *b*<sup>2</sup>, indented to form inwardly extending lugs with abrupt shoulders *b*<sup>2</sup> and relatively sloping lower faces *b*<sup>1</sup> and longitudinally crimped between said facets to afford a good holding surface. 5th. A sheet metal cap for closing bottles and similar receptacles having a layer of cork or similar material at its top, inwardly projecting lugs as *b*<sup>3</sup>, *b*<sup>4</sup>, formed in its sides above their bottom edges and running

parallel with its top, in combination with a bottle neck as A formed with vertical passages *a* and inclined shoulders *a'* terminating in



shoulders *a''* parallel with the top of the bottle. 6th. A bottle neck adapted to be sealed by a sheet metal cap having inwardly projecting lugs, said neck having two or more locking grooves formed in it each having an entrance passage *a*, a downwardly inclined shoulder *a'* and a substantially horizontal segmental shoulder *a''* extending around the bottle neck for a distance from the end of such inclined shoulder.

**No. 61,361. Rotary Disc Plow.**  
(*Charrue à disque portatif.*)

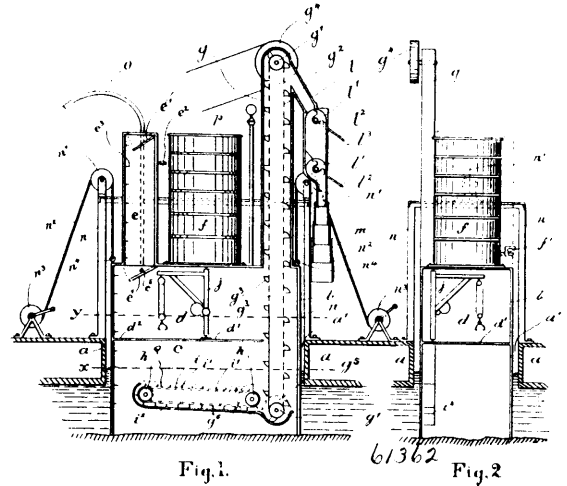


Sigmund Landauer, Atlanta, State of Georgia, assignee of William H. Chaffe, New Orleans, State of Louisiana, all in the U.S.A., 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a rotary plough, the combination of an axle having the furrow-wheel on one end and provided at the other end with a rearward extending arm having a spindle on which is mounted the land-side wheel, a plough-beam constructed in three sections having their ends connected by pivotal joints the forward plough-beam section being mounted on said axle and the middle plough-beam section being curved toward the landward side and provided on its ends with stops adjacent to the pivotal connections of the forward and rear beam sections, respectively, a diagonally-placed rotary plough-disc mounted on the middle beam section in rear of the forward beam section, and a castor-wheel attached to the rear beam section, all substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd.

In a rotary plough, the combination of an axle having the furrow wheel on one end and its other provided with an arm carrying the land-side wheel, a plough-beam constructed in three sections, the forward beam section being mounted on said axle, pivotal connections for the middle beam section with the forward beam section and rear beam section, respectively, the said middle beam section being curved toward the landward side and provided at its ends with stops adjacent to its pivotal connections, one of said stops being located at the landward side of the forward beam section and the other stop being located at the furrow side of the rear beam section, a rotary plough-disc mounted on the middle beam section, a castor-wheel mounted on the rear beam section, a disc scraper, and an angle bracket or scraper-holder adjustably mounted on the middle beam section at the back of the rotary plough-disc and over-hanging the same and having its upper and outer end in adjustable connection with the shank or stem of the disc scraper, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

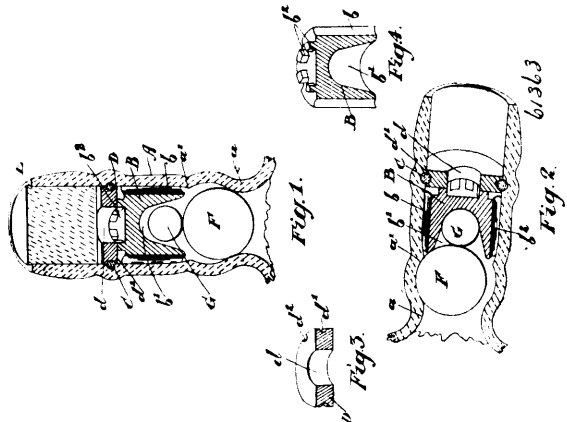
**No. 61,362. Pneumatic Caisson Dredge.**  
(*Dredge à caisson pneumatique.*)



Wellington C. Wilcox and John Love, both of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a pneumatic caisson dredge the double chambered caisson, manhole with door and other valves, conveyor trough with sprocket-wheels chain and scrapers with or without grating gear wheels, elevator leg with sprocket-wheels, chain buckets and discharge pipe, gravel chamber, rocking valves, telescope tube, frame, sheaves, cables and winches, air supply and escape pipes with valves and guage and box forming rectangular aperture in any ordinary boat or barge, all formed arranged and combined as set forth.

**No. 61,363. Non-refillable Bottle.**  
(*Bouteille non-réemplissable.*)

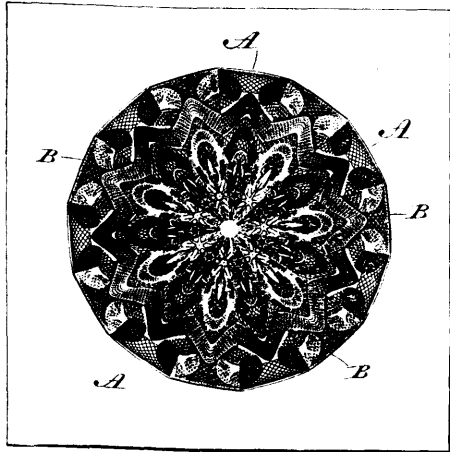


Archibald Grant Snowden, Albert Edward Morris, and John Michaels, all of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a non-refillable bottle, the combination with the neck provided with a reduced inwardly extending annular swell, the inwardly extending shoulder above the same and the inner groove above such shoulder, of the stopper provided with a bottom tapered

aperture and peripheral passage-way and upwardly extending projections diametrically opposite such passage-ways, the buoyant ball F and weighty ball G designed to fit within the bottom aperture and the projecting ring designed to rest upon the top projections and provided with a peripheral groove co-incident with the groove in the neck, a recess extending through the upper portion of the ring into the groove and a suitable cement filling for the co-incident grooves whereby the ring is irremovably secured in position, as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,364. Art of Printing.** (*Art d'imprimer.*)

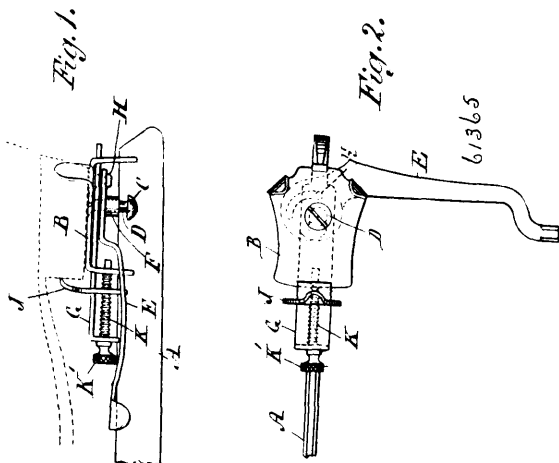


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The American Bank Note Company, assignee of Judah Touro Robertson, and Henry George Mandel, all of New York, State of New York, U.S.A., 10th of October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A printing form, having its printing surface divided into sections, and having in one or more sections all or a portion of a single design impressed therein by a mechanical transfer process either in intaglio or relief, and in each remaining section all or a portion of the same design impressed therein reversed, the printing portions of the one registering with the unprinting portions of the others, thereby constituting a single continuous design, substantially as set forth. 2nd. As an improvement in the printing art, the process which consists in forming from a design surface, a surface carrying the design to reverse, and forming from said reversed design surface and a surface carrying the direct design, a printing surface which contains the design in part direct and in part reversed, substantially as set forth. 3rd. As an improvement in the printing art, which consists in forming from a bed piece carrying a design, a surface, then forming from said surface a second surface, and finally forming from said surfaces a printing surface carrying all or portions of the said design in part direct and in part reversed, the printing portions of the one registering with the unprinting portions of the other to form a single design, substantially as set forth.

**No. 64,365. Skate.** (*Patin.*)

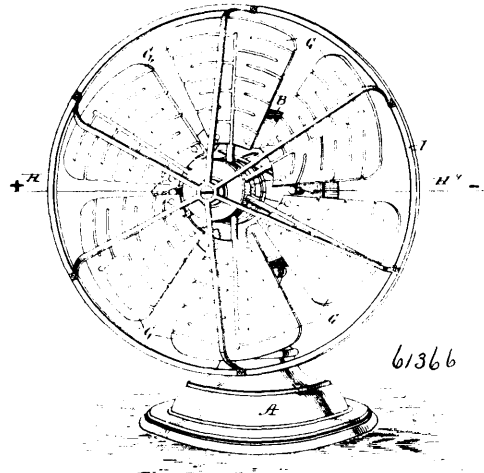


The Star Manufacturing Company, Limited, assignees of Thomas Harrison and Henry George, all of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The hollow post or sleeve F, standing upon the upper edge of the runner, the screw D, passing through said sleeve, the

head of said screw clamping against the heel plate B, and the point screwing into a nut in a cavity in the runner, to support and fasten the heel plate to the runner, as set forth. 2nd. The thumb-screw K, journaled through the leg of a reciprocating bar G, and front leg of the heel plate, and screwing through the clamp-plate J, said plate straddling the runner of the skate, as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,366. Electric Heater.** (*Chauffeur électrique.*)



Bay State Electric Heat and Light Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, assignee of Edwin F. Porter, Boston, Massachusetts, all in the U.S.A., 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st April, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In an electric heating apparatus, a heating fan blade composed of a heat developing electric resistance material, and an electric circuit adapted to pass through said blade to heat the same. 2nd. In an electric heating apparatus, a heating fan blade composed of a heat developing electric resistance material and provided with means for increasing the resistance in said blade to heat the same. 3rd. In an electric heating apparatus, a heating fan blade composed of a heat developing electric resistance material and decreasing in thickness from its inner to its outer end to equalize the resistance throughout the blade as said blade increases in width to heat the same uniformly, and an electric circuit adapted to pass through said blade to heat the same. 4th. In an electric heating apparatus, a heating fan blade composed of a heat developing electric resistance material and decreasing in thickness from its inner to its outer end to equalize the resistance throughout the blade as said blade increases in width to heat the same uniformly and provided with means for increasing the resistance in the blade, and an electric circuit adapted to pass through said blade to heat the same. 5th. In an electric heating apparatus, a heating fan blade composed of heat developing electric resistance material and decreasing in thickness from its inner to its outer end to equalize the resistance throughout the blade as said blade increases in width to heat the same uniformly and provided with dividing spaces for increasing the resistance in the blade, and an electric circuit adapted to pass through said blade to heat the same. 6th. In an electric heating fan blades composed of a heat developing electric resistance material, a motor, a motor shaft, a hub mounted on said motor shaft, insulating arms projecting from said hub to which said blades are secured. 7th. In an electric heating apparatus, a heating fan blade composed of a heat developing electric resistance material in an integral mass, and an electric circuit adapted to pass through said blade to heat the same.

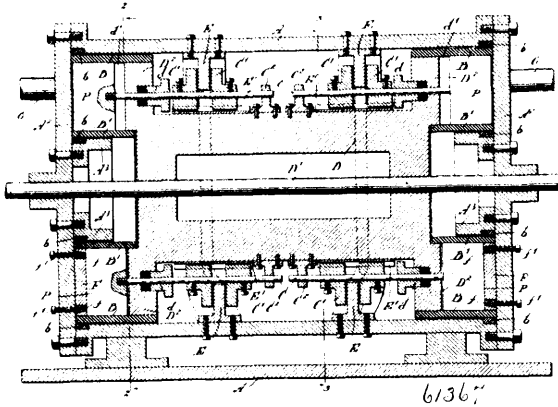
**No. 61,367. Rotary Engine.** (*Machine rotative.*)

Samuel Turner Wilson and William Wirt Branch, both of Charleston, West Virginia, U.S.A., 10th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A rotary engine, comprising a cylinder casing, two separable rings attached to the heads thereof and forming therewith an annular cylinder open at one end, an abutment projecting from the casing head, a cylindrical piston rotating concentric with the cylinder and having a flange at its end of greater diameter than the body thereof and projecting longitudinally into the annular cylinder, said flange having a slot extending across its face, a piston head fitting said slot and cylinder, a stem attached to said head, and extending longitudinally the piston and through the flange, a cam

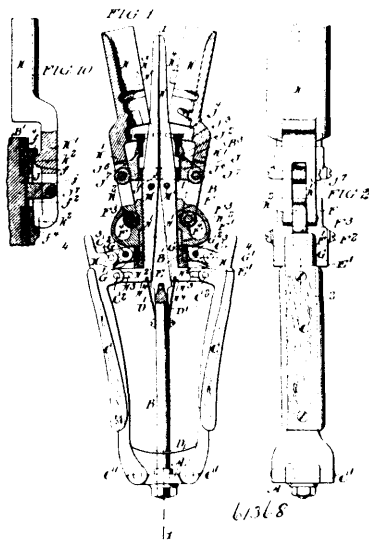


ring surrounding the piston and lugs attached to the stem engaging the cam ring to reciprocate the piston head when it passes the abut-



ment, substantially as described. 2nd. A rotary engine, comprising a cylinder casing, two separable rings attached to the heads thereof and forming therewith an annular cylinder open at one end, an abutment projecting from the casing head, a cylindrical piston rotating concentric with the cylinder and having a flange at its end, of greater diameter than the piston body and projecting longitudinally beyond the end thereof into the annular cylinder, said flange having a slot extending across its face, a piston head fitting said slot and cylinder, a stem attached to said head and extending longitudinally through the flange, a cam ring surrounding the piston lugs adjustably secured to the stem and engaging the cam ring to reciprocate the piston head when it passes the abutment, and guide-ways attached to the rotating piston and engaging the sides of said lugs, substantially as described.

**No. 61,368. Apparatus for Finishing the necks of Glass Vessels.** (*Appareil pour finir les goulets de bouteilles etc.*)

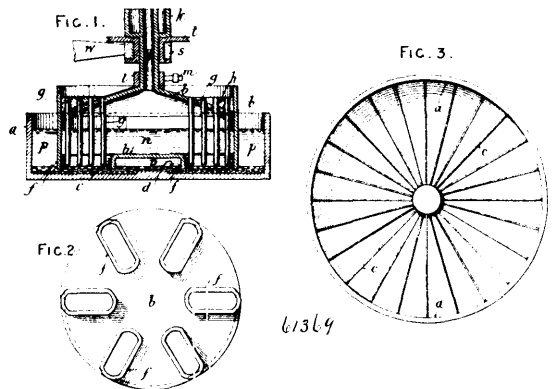


Edmund Hoffman, Robert Porter Frist, Charles Ewing Elmer Whiteley, all of Bridgeton, New Jersey. William Gustavus Whiteley, Wilmington, Delaware, and Henry Whiteley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all in the U.S.A., 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a machine for forming and moulding the neck of bottles, a separable and rotatable mould for forming the outside of the neck in combination with expansible but non-rotatable fingers for forming the inside of the neck and forcing the metal into the mould. 2nd. In a machine for forming and moulding the neck of bottles, a separable and rotatable mould for forming the outside of the neck in combination with expansible but non-rotatable fingers for forming the inside of the neck and forcing the metal into the mould and means for operating the mould sections and fingers arranged as specified to first close the mould and then expand the fingers. 3rd. In a machine for forming and moulding the necks of bottles, a slotted cylindrical stem in combination with fingers pivoted

in said stem and extending beyond the end thereof, a collar secured on the outside of the stem as described and so as to turn freely thereon, separable mould sections pivoted on the collar aforesaid and means for expanding the fingers and closing the mould sections. 4th. In a machine for forming and moulding the necks of bottles, a slotted cylindrical stem in combination with fingers pivoted in said stem and extending beyond the end thereof, a collar or ring J secured on the outside of the stem as described and so as to turn freely thereon, separable mould sections pivoted on said collar or ring J, a ring F arranged to both turn and slide on the stem, cams secured to said ring F and arranged to actuate the mould sections as the ring is moved up and down on the stem, and means as described arranged to actuate said ring and also the fingers. 5th. In a machine for forming and moulding the neck of bottles, a slotted cylindrical stem in combination with fingers N N pivoted in said stem and extending beyond the end thereof, a collar or ring J secured on the outside of the stem as described and so as to turn freely thereon, separable mould sections pivoted on ring J a ring F arranged to both turn and slide on the stem, cams secured to said ring F and arranged to actuate the mould sections as the ring is moved up and down on the stem, a ring G arranged to turn on but move with ring F, levers C C pivoted at one end to an extension B of the slotted stem, links H H connecting the free ends of said levers with ring G and means also actuated by levers C C for expanding fingers N N. 6th. In a machine for forming and moulding the neck of bottles, a slotted cylindrical stem in combination with fingers N N having extensions N<sup>1</sup> N<sup>2</sup> pivoted in said stem and extending beyond the end thereof, a collar J secured on the outside of the stem B<sup>1</sup> as described and so as to turn freely thereon, separable mould sections K K pivoted on ring J, a ring F arranged to both turn and slide on stem B<sup>1</sup>, cams secured to said ring and arranged to actuate the mould sections as the ring is moved up and down on the stem, a ring G arranged to turn on but move with ring F, levers C C pivoted at one end to an extension B of the slotted stem, links H H connecting the free ends of said levers with ring G and a pin and slot connection C<sup>2</sup> N<sup>2</sup> between the ends of levers C and the heels N<sup>2</sup> of the fingers.

**No. 61,369. Electrolytic Apparatus.** (*Appareil electrolytique.*)



John Gustaf Adolf Rhodin, 104 Gilda Brook Road, Eccles, near Manchester, and Alfred Robert Harvey, 41 North John street, Liverpool, both in the County of Lancaster, England, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th September, 1897.)

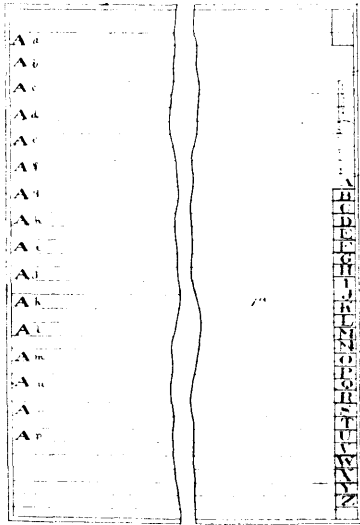
*Claim.*—An apparatus for the electrolysis of solutions of salts embodying the use of a mercury cathode which apparatus consists essentially of an inner vessel b arranged to be rotated, the bottom of which is furnished with tubular projections f of suitable form dipping into the mercury d contained in a larger vessel a in such a manner that during the rotation of the vessel b, which is also furnished with anodes projecting into the tubular projections f and having suitable metallic connections with the positive pole of a convenient source of electricity, the contact surface of the electrolyte is carried from one part of the cathode to another and the amalgam formed inside the tubular projections is mixed with the mercury and thereby for delivering its cations brought in better contact with the water or other liquid p which is contained in the larger vessel, the bottom of which may be supplied with suitable ribs c.

**No. 61,370. Name or Account Index Book.** (*Livre d'index des noms ou comptes.*)

Herbert William Martin, Archibald Abernethy Martin and Samuel G. Beckett, all of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd August, 1898.)

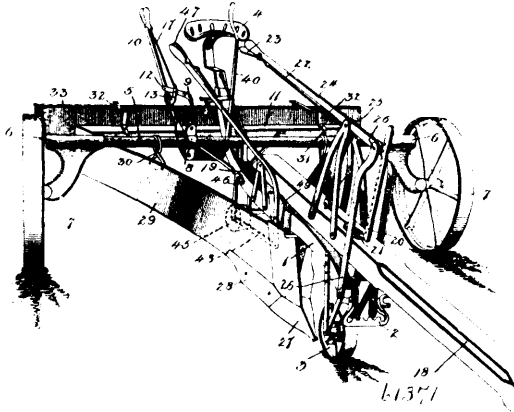
*Claim.*—An index-book consisting of a plurality of principal divisions indexed from the front by alphabetical letters, visible collectively and arranged in echelon each principal division consisting of any number of folios divided into sub-divisions of the principal division, and indexed on the edges by alphabetical letters, the edges of the leaves of each folio being cut away to exhibit the index letters

of the sub-divisions below it only of the principal division to which it belongs, and each principal division indexed from the back by



alphabetical letters, visible collectively and arranged in echelon, the index letter of each principal division being on the first page of each folio to which it belongs, and the edges of the folios of each principal division cut away to exhibit only the indices of its subdivisions from the back, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,371. Drain Ditching Plough.** (*Charrue à fossoyer.*)



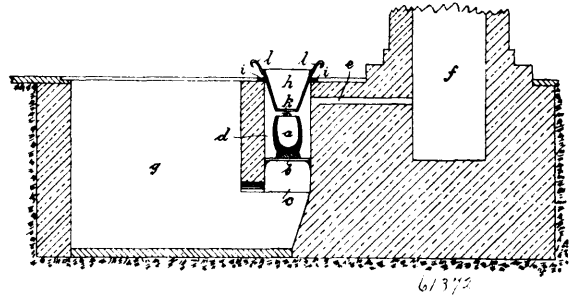
Fortumat Ponton, Marieville, and Paul Grenier, St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, both in Quebec, Canada, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A drain ditching plough, comprising a ditching plough proper, means for moving said plough proper into and out of an operative position, and means for regulating the position of said plough when in operation, substantially as described. 2nd. A drain ditching plough proper, means for moving said plough into and out of an operative position, a cross-drain cleaning plate, means for moving said plate into and out of an operative position and means for regulating the position of said plough, relative to the surface of the ground, when in its operative position, substantially as described. 3rd. A drain ditching plough, comprising a ditching plough proper, means for moving said plough into and out of an operative position, a cross-drain cleaning plate operatively mounted on said plough and normally held in inoperative position, means for moving said plate into an operative position, and means for regulating the position of said plough, relative to the surface of the ground, when in operative position, substantially as described. 4th. In an agricultural implement, the combination with the axle, lateral extensions formed thereon, transporting wheels mounted on said wheels having a concentric movement about said axle, and also being adapted to be moved into and out of an operative position with relation to the frame of said implement, axis auxiliary wheel adjustably mounted on said frame, said auxiliary wheel being adapted to support the frame alternately with said transporting wheels, substantially as described. 5th. A drain ditching plough, comprising a beam, an axle connected to said beam and forming a support therefor when in operative position, an

auxiliary wheel adjustably connected to said beam and adapted to support said beam when in operative position, means for releasing said axle from supporting said beam, and a ditching plough connected to said beam, substantially as described. 6th. A drain ditching plough, comprising an axle, transporting wheels mounted thereon and adapted to be moved into and out of an operative position, a beam connected to said axle, a ditching plough secured to said beam, a supporting roller for said beam when said wheels are in inoperative position, and means for moving said transporting wheels into and out of their operative position, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a drain ditching plough, of a cross-drain cleaning plate mounted in rear of said plough and adapted to have movement into and out of an operative position, said plate having a downwardly extending portion adapted to fit the drain being formed, and also having lateral extensions adapted to contact with the surface of said cross-drain, whereby the superfluous ground will be removed, substantially as described.

**No. 61,372. Smelting Furnace for Metallic Alloys.**

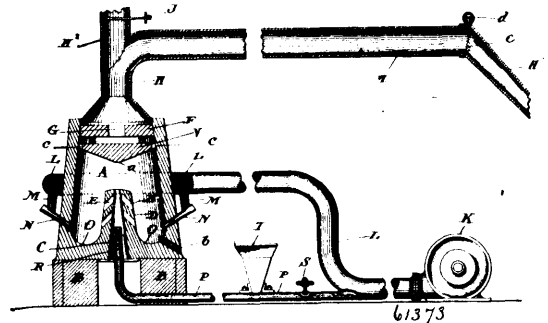
(*Pourneau de fusion.*)



Freidrich Wilhelm Minck, 71 Thurnstrasse, Berlin, Germany, 12th October, 1896; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In smelting furnaces for metallic alloys, the application of a funnel-shaped alloy-hopper, suspended in the fire-place and which, covering the fire, leaves a free space between itself and the melting pot, by means of which the steam, smoke and other waste products can be drawn off to the chimney.

**No. 61,373. Method of and Apparatus for Treating Refractory Ores.** (*Méthode et appareil pour le traitement des minerais réfractaires.*)



John Edward Preston, 8 Burton Road, Brixton, London, S. W. England, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In the treatment of refractory ores, the combination of a furnace A, having diaphragms F and V and chamber D with perforations E with means for conveying a blast of air to the said furnace from a suitable blower and by means of a conduit such as P, and nozzle R, for utilizing the said blast for conveying finely pulverized ore from a hopper such as T, to the said furnace and means such as a conduit H, H<sup>1</sup>, and H<sup>2</sup>, and water curtain c, for exhausting the fumes from the furnace and recovering volatile metallic particles therefrom, substantially as herein set forth and shown.

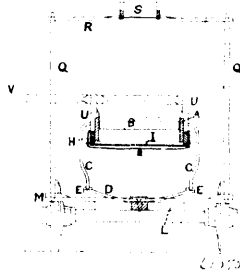
**No. 61,374. Dyeing.** (*Teinture.*)

Eliza Jessie Stewart, temporarily residing at 27 Eardley Crescent, Earls Court, whose permanent address is care of J. Spencer Chapman, Esq., of 3 Kings Bench Walk, Temple, both in London, England, 12th October, 1898; 18 years. (Filed 7th August, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. A dye having for a base the pods of the cotton plant. 2nd. A dye having for a base the pods of the cotton plant and produced by boiling the outer shell or husk of the pods in water, decanting and straining the resulting solution, as set forth. 3rd. The improved process for the production of a khaki dye consisting of the

use of a bath of cotton pod extract, a salt of iron and myrobaldans, with a subsequent bath of bichromate of potash or other similar oxidizing agent, substantially as described.

**No. 61,375. Appliance for use in Gold Mining and Washing.** (*Appareil pour miner et laver l'or.*)



Robert Wilcox, 11 Pancras Lane, London, E. C., England, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th May, 1898.)

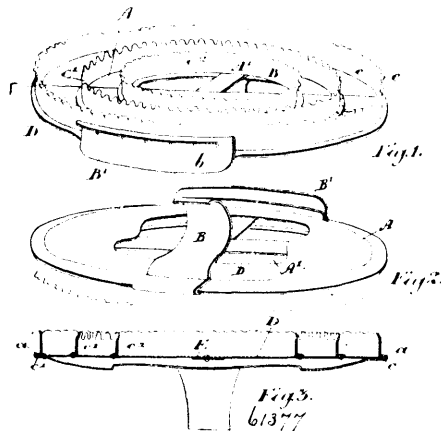
*Claim.*—1st. In an appliance for use in gold mining and washing of the kind indicated, the combination of the upper frame and its external brackets and shot bolt attachments, and the stay legs attached to it, forming the main body of the machine without a bottom to it, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In an appliance for use in gold mining and washing of the kind indicated, the riffle box and its external bracket hook attachments, enclosing the bottom part of the main body frame, and serving the double purpose of riffle box and the bottom of the machine, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In an appliance for use in gold mining and washing of the kind indicated, the bottom frame with a hole through it for a carriage perch bolt, the cleats on the top of it, the fastenings for the cross pieces, and the cross pieces with holes through the ends of them and their fastenings to the frame, substantially as shown and described. 4th. In an appliance for use in gold mining and washing of the kind indicated, the props or sticks to step into the holes pierced through the ends of the lower cross pieces, the upper corresponding cross pieces with holes pierced through their ends, with the upper ends of the props or sticks inserted through them, to support the upper cross pieces and to keep them in position, the water box with a perforated bottle resting on the upper cross pieces, substantially as shown and described. 5th. In an appliance for use in gold mining and washing of the kind indicated, the combination of the hopper plate, the handle, the rockers, the centre pins and the slots in the end pieces of the bottom frame, substantially as described and shown in the annexed drawings.

**No. 51,376. Preservation of Eggs.** (*Conservation des oeufs.*)

Friedrick Hermann Martin Röver, of 39 Bohmkenster, Hamburg, Kingdom of Germany, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd February, 1898.)

*Claim.*—The improved process for preserving eggs consisting in immersing the eggs in a solution of saccharate of lime about twenty-five litres stirred in a cubic metre of water, of glue or gelatine thirty grammes, and of salt or borates with addition of sulphite of lime in the place of salt in the proportion of about two to three pounds all mixed as described and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,377. Curry Comb.** (*Etrille.*)

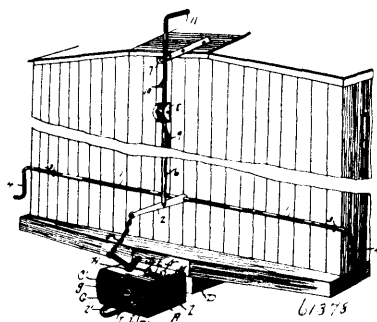


James Alexander Cockburn Grant, Thomas James Owen and Isaac Milton House, all of Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a curry comb, the combination with the back, of a plain ring or rings having a series of teeth formed on the edge by

swedging or upsetting same, so as to form plough-shaped teeth or lips alternately projecting on one side and on the other, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a curry comb, the combination with the back of a plain ring or rings having a series of serrated teeth formed on the edge, the edges of such teeth being turned so as to form scoops with contracted open centre alternately projecting to one side and to the other of the ring, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a curry comb, the combination with the back and outer comb ring, of the inner comb rings and means for yieldingly connecting them to the back as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a curry comb, the combination with the back and outer comb rings, of the inner comb rings and the longitudinal and cross strips suitably connected together and to the back as specified, and rivetted to the inner rings, as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a curry comb, of the class described, the combination with the back, of the curvulate thumb piece and broad finger piece oppositely located and suitably secured to the back as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,378. Car Coupler.** (*Attelage de chars.*)



Gaston Corbett Lewis, Woodland, Florida, U.S.A., 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th September, 1898.)

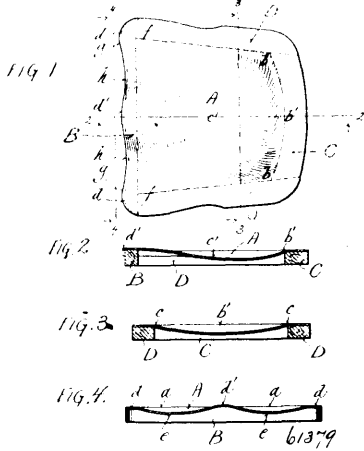
*Claim.*—1st. A coupling comprising the draw-head having a link-mortise, the link having an outer loop  $i^1$  and an inner loop  $i^2$ , a spring for retracting said link from position for use, and a pin operating in the inner loop for the purpose of keeping the link extended in position for use, substantially as described. 2nd. Draw-head having a longitudinal channel, a link retractable in said channel, a spring for retracting the said link and means independent of the meeting draw-head for holding said link extended against the action of the spring in position for use, substantially as described. 3rd. A car-coupling the draw-head, the coupling-pin, the spring-bar held at one end to the draw-head and engaging the pin at its other end and the tilting device pivoted on said spring-bar and adapted to lift the pin, substantially as described. 4th. A car-coupling comprising the draw-head, having two link-mortises provided in one mortise with a coupling-link and in the other mortise with a coupling-pin, the spring for retracting the link and the pin for holding said link in operative position, the wall between the mortise being provided with a link-seat inclining off to the pin-mortise, the spring-bar for operating the coupling-pin, and the double-armed tilting pin-releasing device pivoted on the spring-bar and arranged when tilted to release the coupling-pin, substantially as described. 5th. A car-coupling comprising the draw-head, the coupling-pin, the spring-bar held at one end to the draw-head and engaging at its other end with the pin and the screw for adjusting the tension of said spring-bar, substantially as described. 6th. In a car-coupling the combination of the draw-head having a dovetail socket, the coupling-pin actuating spring-bar having a dovetail head fitting the socket in the draw-head and the set-screw for adjusting the tension of said spring-bars, substantially as described. 7th. A car-coupling comprising the draw-head, the coupling-pin, the spring-bar held at one end to the draw-head and engaging the pin at its other end, the tilting device provided on said spring-bar, adapted to lift the pin and link connected with the tilting device, and at their other end to an arm 2 affixed to operating levers 1 and having extending upward a shaft 6 notched at its upper end to engage an eye 7 and cut away at its central portion, to engage a roller 4, substantially as described.

**No. 61,379. Chair Seat.** (*Siège de fauteuil.*)

Fred Albert Dennett, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—As a new article of manufacture, the hereinbefore described chair-seat, comprising the front piece B, having vertical front inward curved depressions at the points  $h, h$ , coinciding with horizontally curved or concave depressions as shown at  $c, c$  on each side of its highest central point  $d^1$ , flat-topped rear and side pieces C, D, D, said pieces B, C, D, D being secured together and forming

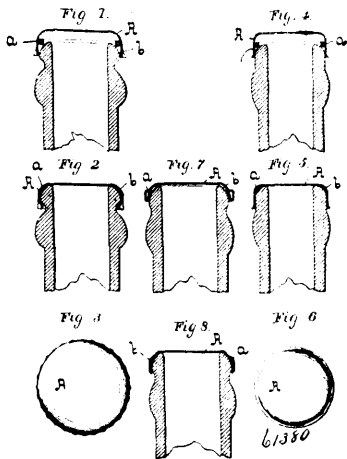
a supporting frame, in combination with the top A formed of a thin continuous strip of wood secured to said frame and following the



shape of its vertical outer edges and upper surfaces, and provided with a semi-circular depression just in front of the inner line of the rear piece of the frame, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,380. Bottle Sealing Device.**

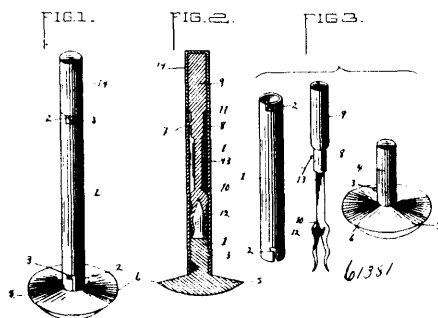
(Appareil à sceller les bouteilles.)



Lewis Kalling, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th September, 1898.)

Claim.—A bottle having a lip with an inclined, bevelled or rounded exterior surface, and a flexible sealing cap, the annular wall of which immediately below the crown thereof has an inclination, bevel or curvature, different from that of the exterior of the lip of the bottle so as to form an annular space immediately below the upper edge of the lip, but which annular wall at its lower edge is in contact with and clamps the bottle head, combined with an annular compressible gasket which is inclosed within and entirely fills the said space, substantially as specified.

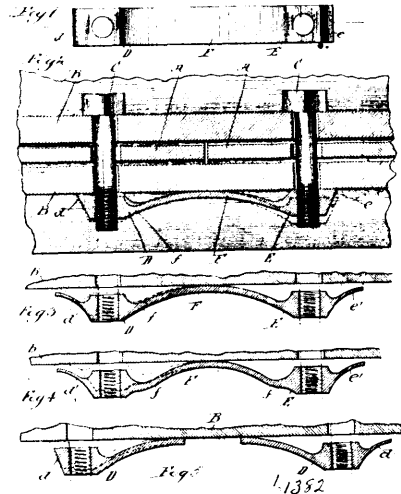
**No. 61,381. Combination Potato Masher, Kettle Cleaner and Vegetable Fork.** (Ustensile de cuisine.)



Alonzo H. Cartwright, Amy, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th September, 1898.)

Claim. 1st. A combined implement of the character set forth, comprising a sleeve, a combined potato-masher and kettle-cleaner adapted to be removably attached to one end of the sleeve, and a fork detachably inclosed within said sleeve and inserted and withdrawn through the opposite end thereof, said sleeve serving both as a sheath for the fork and as a handle for the potato-masher, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 2nd. In a device of the character set forth, the combination with a sleeve, of a fork removably mounted therein and having a portion of the handle adapted to lie flush with the said sleeve, and a combined masher and scraper having a shank or stem adapted to be inserted and secured in the opposite end of the sleeve, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,382. Threaded Nut.** (Eroue fileté.)



Joseph James Harrell, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th September, 1898.)

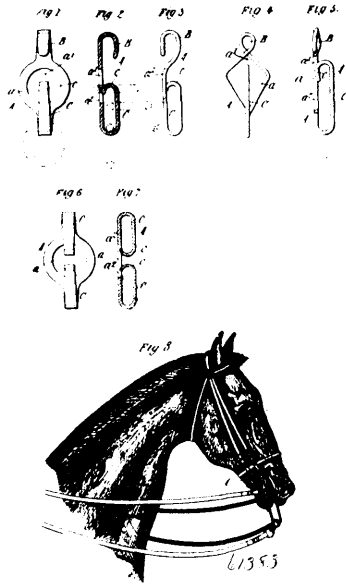
Claim.—1st. As an article of manufacture, a threaded nut having a laterally projecting spring stem inclined towards and extending beyond the plane of the inner face of the body portion, and a toe piece projecting laterally in the opposite direction from the spring stem. 2nd. As an article of manufacture, a threaded nut having a laterally projecting spring stem inclined towards and extending beyond the plane of the inner face of the body portion, and a spring toe piece projecting laterally from the opposite side of the nut body and being inclined towards the plane of its inner face, and being of less tension than the spring stem. 3rd. As an article of manufacture, a threaded nut having laterally projecting spring stem inclined towards and extending beyond the plane of the inner face of the body portion, and a spring toe piece projecting laterally from the opposite side of the nut body and being inclined towards and extending beyond the plane of its inner face, and being of less tension than the spring stem. 4th. As an article of manufacture, a pair of threaded nuts united by a bow spring curved towards and extending beyond the plane of the inner faces of the nuts, each nut having a toe piece projecting laterally and in the opposite direction from the spring. 5th. As an article of manufacture, a pair of threaded nuts united by a bow spring curved towards and extending beyond the plane of the inner faces of the nuts, each nut having a spring toe piece projecting laterally and in the opposite direction from the uniting spring, and being inclined towards the plane of the inner face of the nut. 6th. As an article of manufacture, a pair of threaded nuts united by a bow spring curved towards and extending beyond the plane of the inner faces of the nuts, each nut having a spring toe piece projecting laterally and in the opposite direction from the uniting spring, and being inclined towards and extending beyond the plane of the inner face of the nut. 7th. As an article of manufacture, a pair of threaded nuts united by a bow spring, the crown of the bow extending across the plane of one of the apertured faces of the nuts.

**No. 61,383. Hook.** (Crochet.)

Frank Swales, 56 Cathcart Road, Brompton, London, England, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th August, 1898.)

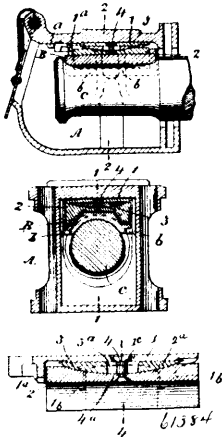
Claim. 1st. A hook consisting of a body portion formed with a cavity therein and of a bent portion having its free end located adjacent to said cavity, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A hook consisting of a body portion formed on a flat piece of metal having a cavity therein and of a bent portion having its free end located adjacent to the central portion of the said cavity, substantially as described. 3rd. A hook consisting of a body portion formed with a cavity therein and of a bent portion having its free end bent inwardly and located adjacent to the central portion of the

said cavity, substantially as described. 4th. A hook consisting of a body portion formed with a cavity therein of a flexible tongue



extending diametrically across said cavity, and of a bent portion having its free end located adjacent to the central portion of the said cavity and the said flexible tongue, substantially as described and for the purpose specified. 5th. A hook consisting of a body portion formed with a cavity therein and of a bent portion having its free end enlarged and located adjacent to the central portion of the said cavity, substantially as described. 6th. A hook consisting of a body portion formed with a cavity therein and of two bent portions whose free ends are located adjacent to each other and to the central portion of the said cavity, substantially as described. 7th. A hook consisting of a body portion having a cavity therein of a bent portion having its free end located adjacent to said cavity and of a loop or eye for permanently connecting the hook to the article it is intended to be used with, substantially as described.

**No. 61,384. Wedge or Key for Car Journal Boxes.**  
(*Coin de serrage pour coussinets de tourillon.*)

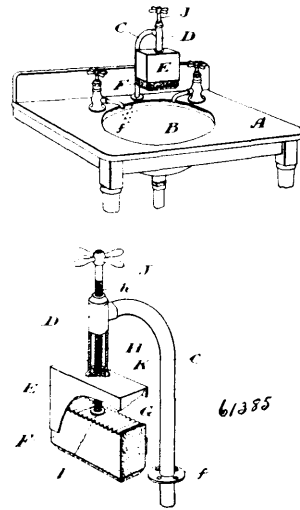


Arthur Manning Waitt and Herman Frederick Ball, both of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a wedge or key for car-axle journal-boxes, said key composed of a plurality of members, the combination with a fixed member of a slidable or shiftable member, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 2nd. The combination in a wedge or key for car-axle journal-boxes, of an upper member, a lower member, and an interposed slidable or shiftable member, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 3rd. The combination in a wedge or key for car-axle journal-boxes of an upper member having a flat upper surface adapted to bear uniformly on the under side of the top of a journal-box, a lower member having a surface adapted to bear uniformly on the journal-bearing, and an interposed slidable or shiftable member, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 4th. A wedge or key for car-axle journal-boxes, said wedge or key composed

of a plurality of members, one of said members having an elongated slot, and a key or rivet for loosely connecting said member whereby one member may slide upon the other, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 5th. In a wedge or key for car-axle journal-boxes, the combination of an upper member, a lower member having a curved upper surface, an interposed member having a curved under face adapted to fit the upper face of the lower member, and means for loosely confining or connecting said members, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 6th. The combination in a wedge or key for car-axle journal-boxes, of an upper member having pendant lateral stops a lower member having lateral projections which engage the pendant stops of the upper member, an interposed slidable wedge member, and means for movably connecting said members, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 7th. The combination in a key or wedge for car-axle journal-boxes, of a plurality of members adapted to slide one upon the other, one of said members being the segment of a sphere, and means for loosely connecting the members composing the wedge or key, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 8th. The combination in a wedge or key for car-axle journal-boxes, of an upper member, a lower member having a concave upper surface, and a slidable or shiftable intermediate member having the form of a segment of a sphere, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

**No. 61,385. Soap Holder.** (*Porte savon.*)



John Molyneux Brown, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 12th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd September, 1898.)

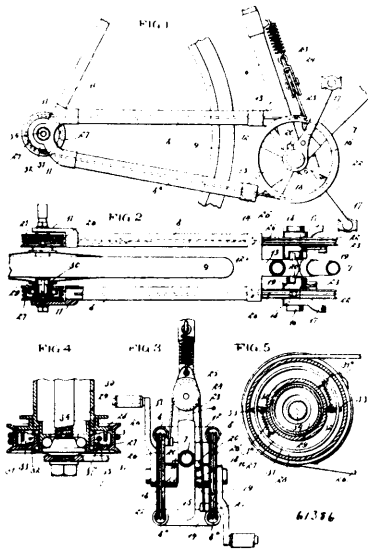
*Claim.*—1st. A soap holder, comprising a casing E, for the cake of soap F, suitably held in operative position, in combination with the adjustable plate G, bearing on the soap, and adapted to move within the casing, substantially as described and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A soap holder, comprising the following instrumentalities, a casing E, for the soap, the hollow stem, D, and standard C, the adjustable plate G, the threaded stem H, secured to the plate G, and passing through the threaded nut K, and means for rotating the threaded stem H, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a soap holder, the combination of a casing E, the hollow stem D, and standard C, the adjustable corrugated plate G, the threaded stem H, secured at one end to the plate G, and at the other squared as at h, the threaded nut K, and the key J, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,386. Bicycle Gear.** (*Engrenage de bicyclet.*)

Joseph Francis Ambrose Farfan, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th June, 1898.)

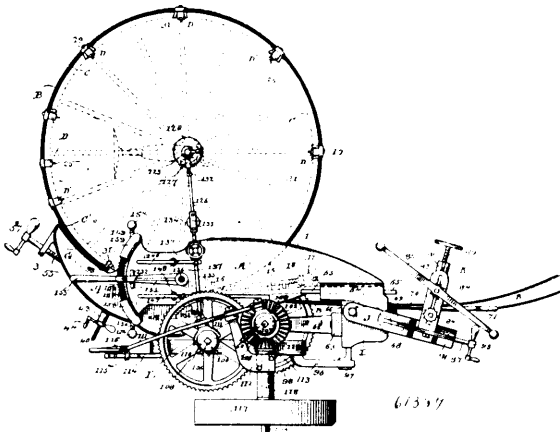
*Claim.*—1st. In a bicycle gear, the combination of a rocking casing, a spring pressed dog mounted therein, and a revoluble member having a clutch rib engaged by the dog to drive said member. 2nd. In a bicycle gear, the combination of an annular casing, U-shaped in cross section and mounted to rock, a spring-pressed dog seated to rock in a recess in the interior of the casing, and a revoluble member having a clutch rib engaged by the dog to drive said member. 3rd. In a bicycle gear, the combination of a wheel hub, a ball cup fast thereto, and having a flange with an annular clutch rib, a casing mounted to rock on the ball cup and receiving the clutch rib, and a spring-pressed dog rockable in the casing and co-acting with the rib to drive the wheel hub. 4th. In a bicycle gear, the combination with the bicycle frame, of a shaft fixed thereon, a pedal mounted loosely on the shaft, means for limiting the oscillations of the pedal, a sheave in connection with the pedal and oscillating therewith, a belt attached to the sheave and extending rearward, and a clutch in connection with the belt and with the driving wheel of the bicycle. 5th. The combination with a bicycle frame, of a shaft fixed therein

a pedal crank mounted loosely on the shaft and having its hub provided with a segmental notch, a pin carried by the bicycle frame



and fitting in the notch to limit the movements of the pedal crank, and a sheave attached to the hub of the pedal crank and moving therewith. 6th. In a bicycle, the combination with pairs of tubular back braces, of a rear driving wheel, clutches in connection with the driving wheel, sheaves carried by the bicycle frame forward of the back braces, and belts run respectively over the sheaves and over the clutches and passed through the back braces. 7th. A bicycle having a frame comprising pairs of back braces, the front ends of the members of each pair being rigidly joined with each other by a cross bar having a strut or arm running forward and having rigid connection with the frame, and driving gear comprising flexible cords or belts, the runs of which pass respectively through the tubular braces. 8th. In a bicycle gear, the combination with the frame of the bicycle, of a shaft fixed therein, a pedal arm mounted loosely on the shaft, means for limiting the oscillation of the pedal, a sheave moving with the pedal arm, a cord passing over and attached to the sheave, and a clutch device in connection with the rear driving wheel of the bicycle and also in connection with the belt.

**No. 61,387. Automatic Tire Setting Machine.**  
(Machine automatique à poser les bandages.)



Bernard McGovern, Norwalk, Connecticut, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd May, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a frame, a series of straps coiled upon themselves and connected to the frame, and a sectional band lying within the straps, of a sliding carriage, for detachably securing the outer ends of the straps to said carriage, a toggle comprising upper and lower blocks, links pivoted respectively to said blocks and to the frame and carriage and a screw, a sliding frame on which the screw is journaled and operating mechanism carried by the sliding frame whereby the toggle blocks are moved toward or from each other to tighten or loosen the straps and band, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the frame and sliding carriage, of a sliding frame, a toggle whose screw is journaled on said frame and mechanism also carried by said frame

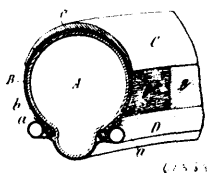
for producing fast and slow speeds of the screw, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with the frame, sliding carriage and toggle, of a sliding frame on which the toggle screw is journaled, a shaft 100 also journaled on said frame, a gear-wheel 98 carried by the screw, a pinion 99 meshing therewith carried by the shaft, a pinion 101 mounted to turn on the shank of the screw, a gear-wheel meshing therewith mounted to turn on the shaft, means for imparting rotation to pinion 101 and clutches acting respectively to connect pinion 101 with the shank of the screw or gear-wheel 104 with the shaft so that the toggle may be operated with either a fast or slow speed, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with the frame, a series of straps coiled upon themselves and connected to the frame and a sectional band lying within the straps, of a sliding carriage to which the straps are detachably secured, a sliding frame, a toggle for moving the carriage in or out to tighten or loosen the straps and band, mechanism carried by the sliding frame for operating the toggle and means for stopping the toggle operating mechanism when the required dish has been imparted to a wheel in setting a tire, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with the straps, the toggle and operating mechanism therefor, of shifting rod 156, holding plate 120, which is adapted to bear upon the hub of a wheel that is being operated upon and mechanism intermediate the holding plate and the shifting rod whereby after said rod has been oscillated to start the toggle operating mechanism in setting a tire it is automatically released and returned to its normal position by the raising of plate 120, the instant the predetermined dish has been given to the wheel, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with the straps, the toggle and operating mechanism therefor, of shifting rod 156 and mechanism intermediate the toggle and the shifting rod whereby after said rod has been oscillated to start the toggle operating mechanism in relieving the pressure of the straps it is automatically released and returned to its normal position by movement of the toggle the instant the straps have been loosened to a predetermined degree, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with the straps, the toggle and operating mechanism therefor, of shifting rod 156, starting lever 155 by which said rod is oscillated in either direction, holding plate 120 which is adapted to bear upon the hub of a wheel that is being operated upon, means for locking the starting lever at either extreme of its movement and for returning it to its normal position and mechanism intermediate the holding plate and the starting lever whereby said lever is automatically released and the toggle operating mechanism stopped when the predetermined dish has been given to the wheel, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with the straps, the toggle, and operating mechanism therefor, of shifting rod 156, a starting lever by which said rod is oscillated, holding plate 120 which is adapted to bear upon the hub of a wheel that is being operated upon, means for locking the starting lever at the operative position and for returning it to its normal position, and mechanism intermediate the holding plate and the starting lever whereby said lever is automatically released and the toggle operating mechanism stopped the instant the predetermined dish has been given to the wheel, substantially as described. 9th. The combination with tire setting mechanism, a toggle and operating mechanism therefor by which the tire setting mechanism is actuated to compress or release a tire and mechanism actuated by the rise of the hub of a wheel upon which a tire is being set to automatically stop the toggle operating mechanism when the predetermined dish has been given to the wheel, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with tire setting mechanism, a toggle and operating mechanism therefor by which the tire setting mechanism is actuated to compress or release a tire and mechanism operated by the construction of the toggle to automatically stop the toggle operating mechanism when the pressure of the tire setting mechanism has been relieved to the predetermined degree, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with the toggle, operating mechanism therefor, shifting rod 156, a starting lever by which said rod is oscillated in either direction, springs for retaining the starting lever at its normal position, and hand tripping levers provided with shoulders adapted to be engaged by the starting lever to lock it at either extreme of its movement, of tripping levers adapted to act respectively on the hand tripping levers to release the starting lever, lug 162 adapted to engage one of said levers when the toggle is contracted and a holding plate 120 and mechanism intermediate said plate and the other tripping lever which is actuated by the rise of the hub of the wheel that is being acted upon whereby the operation of the toggle operating mechanism in expanding or contracting the toggle is stopped automatically, substantially as described. 12th. The combination with the toggle, operating mechanism therefor, the shifting rod 156, a starting lever by which said rod is oscillated, a spring for returning said lever to its normal position and a hand tripping lever 150 having a shoulder adapted to be engaged by the starting lever to lock the latter at one extreme of its movement, of a tripping lever 147 adapted to act upon the hand tripping lever and a lug 162 upon the toggle adapted to engage the tripping lever when the toggle is contracted whereby the operation of the toggle operating mechanism is stopped automatically, substantially as described. 13th. The combination with the toggle, operating mechanism therefor, shifting rod 156, a starting lever by which said rod is oscillated, a spring for returning said lever to its normal position, and a hand tripping lever 149 having a shoulder adapted to be engaged by the starting lever to lock the latter at one extreme of its movement, of a tripping lever 146 adapted to act upon the hand tripping lever, a

holding plate 120 and mechanism intermediate said plate and the tripping lever which is actuated by the rise of the hub of a wheel that is being acted upon whereby the toggle operating mechanism is stopped automatically, substantially as described. 14th. The combination with shifting rod 156, a starting lever by which said rod is oscillated, a spring for returning said lever to its normal position and a hand tripping lever 149 having a shoulder adapted to be engaged by the starting lever to lock the latter at one extreme of its movement, of a tripping lever 146 adapted to act upon the hand tripping lever, a pivoted arm 135 adapted to engage the tripping lever and carrying in adjustable rod 126, a head 123 carried by said rod and a vertically adjustable holding plate carried by the head which is adapted to engage the hub of the wheel that is being operated upon so that when the hub is raised the tripping lever will be tilted and will in turn tilt the hand tripping lever which will release the starting lever and stop the mechanism controlled thereby, substantially as described. 15th. The combination with arm 135, sleeve 133 pivoted thereto, and rod 126 adjustably secured in said sleeve, of head 123 adapted to be oscillated on said rod, an adjustable holding plate carried by the head and means for retaining the head and holding plate either in or out of operative position, substantially as described. 16th. The combination with arm 135, sleeve 133 pivoted thereto and a rod 126 adjustably secured in said sleeve, of a head 123 adapted to be oscillated on said rod, holding plate 120 and a carrier to which the holding plate is pivotally secured and means as a hand screw for adjusting the carrier and the holding plate in the head, substantially as described. 17th. The combination with arm 135, sleeve 133 pivoted thereto and a rod 126 adjustably secured in said sleeve, of holding plate 120, head 123 to which the holding plate is pivotally secured, a sleeve 127 extending from said head, through which the rod passes and which is provided with cross grooves 130, a cross pin at the end of the rod and a spring acting to hold the cross pin in engagement with either of the cross grooves to retain the head and holding plate either in or out of operative position, substantially as described. 18th. The combination with arm 135, head 123 adjustably secured thereto and the holding plate adjustably secured to the head, of hand screw 142 adapted to bear upon arm 135 and a tension spring the action of which is to regulate the pressure of the screw upon the arm, substantially as described. 19th. The combination with arm 135 rod 126, head 123 and the holding plate adjustably secured to said head, of hand screw 142 adapted to bear upon arm 135, a nut on said screw which is held against rotation and is adjustable by rotation of the screw and a tension spring bearing against said nut, substantially as described. 20th. The combination with a frame, a series of straps coiled upon themselves and connected to the frame and a sectional band lying within the straps, of a sliding carriage to which the straps are detachably secured, a toggle for moving the carriage in or out to tighten or loosen the straps and band and means for automatically stopping the action of the toggle when the required dish has been imparted to a wheel in setting a tire, substantially as described. 21st. The combination with arm 135, a housing 139 through which said arm passes, head 123 adjustably secured to said arm, and a holding plate adjustably secured to the head, of head screw 142 carried by the housing and bearing upon arm 135, a nut on said screw held against rotation by the housing and a spring resting against said nut and the housing so that rotation of the screw will regulate the pressure of the screw upon the arm, substantially as described. 22nd. The combination with the frame, the straps and the toggle and operating mechanism therefor, of the sliding carriage and the sliding frame by which the toggle and its operating mechanism are carried, substantially as described. 23rd. The combination with the frame, and the straps of the sliding carriage having an opening through which the strap pass, a yoke pivoted to the carriage and a frame upon the yoke carrying rollers by which the straps may be tightened or loosened, substantially as described. 24th. The combination with the frame, the straps connected to the frame, the carriage and the yoke pivoted thereto, of a frame carried by the yoke, a roller 76 and a slide in said frame carrying a roller 77 so that when said slide is moved inward to clamp the straps between the rollers rotation of said rollers will tighten or loosen the straps substantially as described. 25th. The combination with the frame, the straps connected to the frame, the carriage and the yoke pivoted thereto, of a frame carried by the yoke, a roller 76, a slide in said frame carrying a roller 77, screw 80 by which the slide may be moved inward, and pinions on the roller shafts which engage when roller 77 is in operative position, substantially as described. 26th. The combination with the frame, and the straps of the sliding carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, a yoke pivoted to the carriage, inner and outer wedges by which the straps are locked in the opening and a screw carried by the yoke which operates the outer wedge, substantially as described. 27th. The combination with the straps and the carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, of a yoke pivoted to the carriage, a wedge 68 adapted to lock the straps in the opening, a block 75 pivoted to the wedge and a screw 87 carried by the yoke which passes through the pivoted block and engages the carriage, rotation of said screw acting to move the wedges in or out, substantially as described. 28th. The combination with the straps and the carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, of a yoke J pivoted to the carriage, a wedge having ears 74, a block pivoted between said ears and having a threaded opening, and a screw carried by the yoke which passes through the opening in the block and bears against

the carriage, substantially as described. 29th. The combination with the straps and the carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, of a yoke pivoted to the carriage and having a rounded socket and a tapering opening 92, a wedge 68 carrying a pivoted block having a threaded opening through it and a screw which passes through the opening in the block, bears against the carriage and is provided with a rounded boss 90 which engages the correspondingly shaped socket in the yoke, substantially as described. 30th. The combination with the straps and the carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, of a yoke pivoted to the carriage, a wedge 67 having a straight taper on one side and a convex curve on the other which is adapted to lie between the straps, a wedge 68 having a concave curve adapted to engage the outer strap and mechanism carried by the yoke for operating wedge 68, substantially as described. 31st. The combination with the frame, the straps secured thereto and the toggle, of the sliding carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, and wedges 67 and 68 having respectively convex and concave faces by which the straps are locked in the sliding carriage, substantially as described. 32nd. The wedge 67 having shoulders 69 and 70, the outer face of said wedge being a convex curve, substantially as described. 33rd. The combination with the straps and the carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, of a yoke pivoted to the carriage, a wedge 67 which is convex upon one side, is adapted to lie between the straps and is provided with shoulders 69 adapted to engage the outer face of the carriage and a wedge 69 having a concave curve which engages the outer strap in the opening in the carriage, substantially as described. 34th. The combination with plates 1 and 2, having grooves 10 and steel blocks cast into said plates at the ends of the grooves, of the straps having lugs 9 adapted to engage said blocks, the sliding carriage to which the straps are detachably secured, and the toggle adapted to act upon the sliding carriage, substantially as described. 35th. The combination with the frame having a swivelled eye, the straps, the sectional band, the sliding frame and the toggle, of an extension leg to support the outer edge of the straps, band and wheel that is to be operated upon, said leg comprising a horizontal piece engaging the swivelled eye and provided with a hinged joint to permit movement of the outer end in the horizontal plane and a support engaging the outer end of the horizontal piece and resting upon the floor, substantially as described. 36th. The combination with the outer strap, the frame having a web 3 and lugs 17 upon the web, of a brace rod pivoted to the outer strap and having an adjustable bearing on said lugs, substantially as described. 37th. The combination with the outer strap, the frame having a web 3 and lugs 17 upon the web, of a plate 13 secured to the outer strap, a brace rod 15 pivoted to said plate, the outer end of said brace rod being threaded and lying between lugs 17 and a nut on said brace rod which bears against the lugs and acts to support the straps and prevent curving or bowing of said straps in use, substantially as described. 38th. The combination with the straps, the sectional band, of a rest comprising a clip which rests upon and partly incloses the straps and band and a plate adapted to slide on the clip and to engage the inner face of the band whereby the straps and band are held together, the rest is secured in place and a support is formed for the wheel and tire to be operated upon, substantially as described. 39th. The combination with the straps and sectional band, of a rest comprising a clip having a head which rests upon the straps and band, a body which partly incloses the straps and band, a plate which lies within the band and is provided on its underside with a lug 22, a slide adapted to move upon said plate and provided with a lug 24 and a band screw which passes through lug 24 and engages lug 22 whereby the straps and band are held together, the rest is secured in place and a support is formed for the wheel and tire to be operated upon, substantially as described. 40th. The combination with the sections of the band, the ends of which are provided respectively with projections and slots, of springs 31 secured to the sections and adapted to bear against a fixed part to separate the sections of the band, substantially as described. 41st. The combination with the straps and sectional band, of a rest comprising a clip which rests upon and partly incloses the straps and band, a plate adapted to slide on the clip to retain the sections in place and springs 31 secured to the sections and bearing against the clips whereby the sections are forced endwise away from each other, substantially as described. 42nd. The combination with the frame and section C' of the inner band, of inside forming plate F and means for setting said forming plate up against the section of the band, substantially as described. 43rd. The combination with the frame, the straps and section C' of the inner band, of inside forming plate F, a threaded rod pivoted to said forming plate and passing through the frame and a hand nut upon said rod by which the forming plate is drawn against the inner face of the section of the band, substantially as described. 44th. The combination with the straps and the frame, having webs 3 and shoulders 51, of outside forming plate G having inclines 48 engaging one of the webs, and lugs 49 engaging the shoulders, arms 32 pivoted to said plate and to a nut 53 and a hand screw 55 engaging said nut and other webs whereby both ends of said forming plate may be forced against the straps simultaneously, substantially as described. 45th. The combination with the frame, the straps, section C' of the inner band and an inside forming plate for shaping said section of the band, of the sliding carriage to which the outer ends of the straps are connected, and the toggle, substantially as described.

46th. The combination with the frame having slots 10, the straps having lugs engaging said slots and brace rod 15 pivoted to the outer strap and having an adjustable bearing on the frame whereby bowing of the straps is prevented, of the sliding carriage to which the outer ends of the straps are connected and the toggle, substantially as described. 47th. The combination with the frame and the straps connected thereto, of outside forming plate G, mechanism for forcing both ends of said plate against the straps simultaneously, a sliding carriage to which the outer ends of the straps are connected and the toggle, substantially as described. 48th. The combination with the frame, the straps connected thereto and a sectional band lying within the straps, of a sliding carriage to which the outer ends of the straps are connected, a toggle for moving the carriage in either direction to tighten or loosen the straps, and springs 31 acting to move the sections of the band endwise away from each other when strain upon the straps is relieved, substantially as described. 49th. The combination with frame and the straps, of the sliding carriage, the sliding frame, the toggle, toggle operating mechanism carried by the frame, holding plate 120 and mechanism intermediate said holding plate and the toggle operating mechanism whereby the movement of said mechanism to tighten the straps is stopped automatically, substantially as described. 50th. The combination with the frame, and the straps, of the sliding carriage, the sliding frame, the toggle and toggle operating mechanism carried by the frame, and mechanism actuated by contraction of the toggle to stop the toggle operating mechanism automatically, substantially as described. 51st. The combination with the frame and the straps connected thereto, of the sliding carriage having an opening through which the straps pass, a wedge having a straight and a convex face adapted to lie between the straps, a wedge having a corresponding concave face engaging the outer strap by which said straps are locked to the carriage, the sliding frame and a toggle thereon by which the carriage is moved in either direction to tighten or loosen the straps, substantially as described. 52nd. The combination with the frame and the straps, of the sliding carriage, the sliding frame, the toggle and fast and slow speed toggle operating mechanism carried by the sliding frame, substantially as described. 53rd. The combination with the frame and the straps, of the sliding carriage, the sliding frame, a toggle, fast and slow speed toggle operating mechanism and a driven shaft carried by the sliding frame, and clutch mechanism whereby power may be transmitted to either the fast or slow speed toggle operating mechanism, substantially as described.

**No. 61,388. Pneumatic Tire. (Bandoum pneumatique.)**



Charles Kingstom Welch, Coventry, England, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

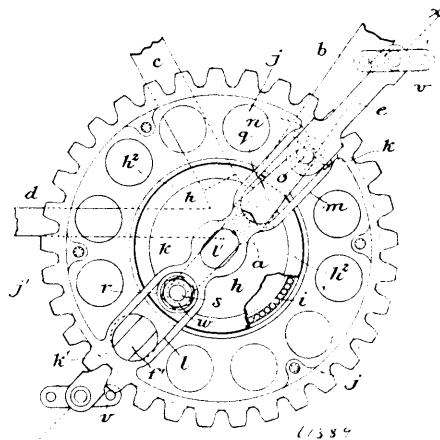
*Claim.*—1st. The combination with the inexpandible jacket of a pneumatic tire of a protective covering formed by a thin sheet or skin of unvulcanized or practically unvulcanized india rubber, substantially as described, and and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with a pneumatic tire having an inexpandible jacket the exterior surface of which is only partially covered by the vulcanized india rubber band forming the tread, of strips or rings of protective material arranged adjacent to the wheel-rim, substantially as described as and for the purposes specified. 3rd. A pneumatic tire having a thin sheet or skin *b*, of raw or slightly vulcanized rubber on the exposed surface, and protecting strips *a, a'*, of vulcanized rubber following the rim of the wheel, as and for the purposes set forth.

**No. 61,389. Crank Driving Mechanism for Velocipedes, Motor Cars, etc. (Mecanisme de manivelle pour velocipedes etc.)**

John Montgomery Collins, 45 Bartholomew Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, Scotland, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In driving mechanism, the combination of a driving wheel, an eccentric upon which said wheel runs, a cross bar on the wheel, slot in the bar, a crank *q* made one with a hollow shaft *p* and provided with a pin *o* and roller *n* working in one slot and a crank *r* made one with a shaft *u* and provided with a pin *s* and roller *r*, working in the other slot, and means for operating the shaft, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In combination the bottom bracket, the hollow shaft *p* in the bracket, the shaft *u* within the shaft *p*, the eccentric *h* fitted to the bracket, the wheel *j* running on the eccentric,

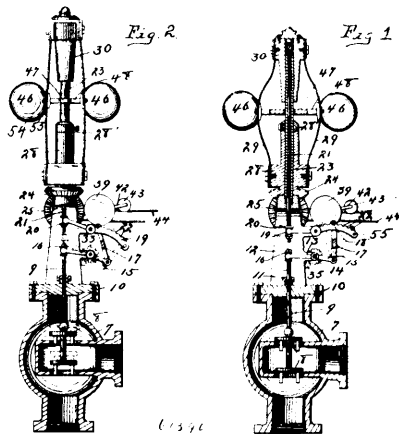
the cross bar *k*, the slots *l, m*, in the bar, the crank *q* of the shaft *p* working in the slot *m*, the crank *t* of the shaft *u* working in the slot



*l* the pedal crank *t* secured to the crank *q* and the pedal crank *f* secured to the shaft *u*, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

**No. 61,390. Steam Engine Governor.**

(Régulateur de machine a vapeur.)



Fred W. Spake, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

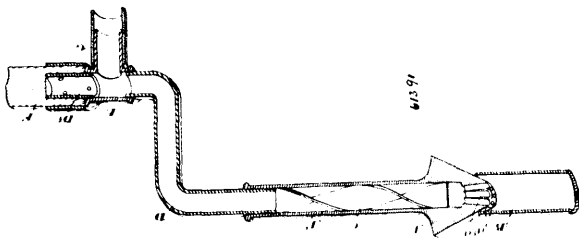
*Claim.*—1st. In a governor, the combination with the valve and speed-controlled means, of intermediate adjustable connecting mechanism between said valve and said speed-controlled means whereby, when the said parts are in their normal working positions, the throw of the valve may be made greater or less for any given change of speed, of said speed-controlled means without changing the relative positions of the speed-controlled means and valve. 2nd. In a governor, the combination with a valve and a rotating speed-controlled means, of intermediate adjustable connecting mechanism between said valve and speed-controlled means whereby, when the said parts are in their normal working positions, the throw of the valve may be made greater or less for any given change of speed of said speed-controlled means without changing the relative positions of the speed-controlled means and valve. 3rd. In a governor, the combination with a valve and governor-balls operated by the engine, of intermediate adjustable connecting mechanism between said valve and said governor-balls whereby, when the said parts are in their normal working positions, the throw of the valve may be greater or less for any given change of speed of the engine without altering the positions of the governor-balls and valve. 4th. In a governor, the combination with the valve and governor-balls, of a lever connected at one end with said balls, and an adjustable connection between said lever and the valve, whereby, when the valve and balls are in their normal working positions, the throw of the valve may be made greater or less for any change of speed of the governor-balls without altering the relative positions of the governor-balls and valve. 5th. In a governor, the combination with the valve and governor-balls, of a lever having one arm in engagement with the stem of the valve, a second lever, a link carried by the other arm of the first lever and adjustably connected with one arm of the second lever, whereby the throw of the valve may be increased or diminished, and a connection between the other arm of the second lever and the governor-balls, substantially as described. 6th. In a governor, the combina



tion with the valve and governor-balls, a lever having one arm adjustably connected with said valve, a second lever, a link carried by the other arm of the first lever and adjustably connected with one arm of the second lever, whereby the throw of the valve may be increased or diminished, a stem adjustably connected to the other end of the second lever, and a connection between said balls and stem, substantially as described. 7th. In a governor, the combination with the valve and governor-balls, of a lever having one end adjustably connected with said valve, a second lever, a link carried by the other arm of the first lever and adjustably connected with one arm of the second lever, whereby the throw of the valve may be increased or diminished, a stem adjustably connected to the other arm of the second lever, and a spring engaging said first lever in position to open the valve and to hold the stem in engagement with the governor-balls. 8th. In a governor, the combination with the valve and governor-balls, a lever having one end adjustably connected with said valve, a second lever, a link carried by the other arm of the first lever and adjustably connected with one arm of the second lever, whereby the throw of the valve may be increased or diminished, a stem adjustably connected to the other end of the second lever, a spring engaging said first lever in position to open the valve and to hold the stem in engagement with the governor-balls, and means for adjusting the tension of said spring, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In a governor, the combination with the valve, of a weight, an arm carried by said weight and adjustable thereon, means carried by said arm for engaging the governor-belt and sustaining said weight, and intermediate connecting mechanism between said weight and valve, whereby upon the breaking of the belt, the said weight will close the valve, substantially as described. 10th. In a governor, the combination with the valve, of a weight, an arm carried by said weight and angularly adjustable thereon, means carried by said arm for engaging the governor-belt and sustaining said weight, a shaft, an arm carried by said shaft in engagement with said valve, a second arm carried by said shaft, and a link between said arm and weight, whereby upon the breaking of said belt, the said weight will operate to close the valve, substantially as described. 11th. In a governor, the combination with the frame thereof, of a spring 29, eye 47 provided with an arm 48 extending through said spring, nut 49 mounted upon said arm, weight 46 adapted to engage said nut and to clamp the spring between said weight and nut, and a collar 51 secured to the arm, all combined and arranged to co-operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 12th. In a governor, the combination with the frame thereof, of a spring 29, eye 47 provided with an arm 48 extending through said spring, nut 49 mounted upon said arm, weight 46 adapted to engage said nut and to clamp the spring between the weight and nut, a collar 51 secured to the arm, a notch formed in the periphery of the weight, and an ear carried by the nut and adapted to be bent down into said notch and thereby lock the weight upon the nut, substantially as described. 13th. In a governor, the combination with the spring 29, of a nut 39 provided with a stem 50 extending through said spring, a weight adapted to engage said stem, a notch formed in said weight, and an ear carried by the nut and adapted to be bent down into said notch and thereby lock the weight upon the stem. 14th. In a governor, the combination with the governor-balls, and the valve of separable intermediate connecting mechanism between the balls and valve whereby the valve may be disconnected from the balls, and means for holding the valve open, substantially as described. 15th. In a governor, the combination with the frame thereof, of a pair of heads movable one toward the other, a spring composed of two or more strips placed one upon the other and secured one end to each of said heads, and a weight, secured to said spring at a point between its ends.

#### No. 61,391. Boiler Tube Cleaner.

(Nettoyeur de tubes de chaudières.)



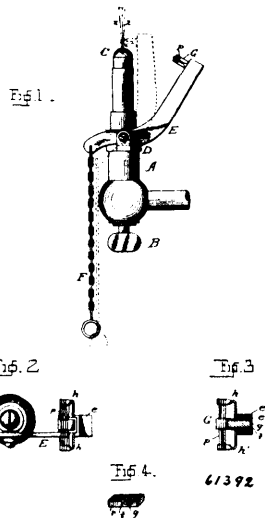
Stanley Dyer Yeo and Norman Carder Yeo, both of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A boiler tube cleaner comprising a suitable stem and nozzle provided with a contracted passage-way or passage-ways

and a convolute twisted bar located in the stem and designed to receive and direct the course of the steam as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A boiler tube cleaner comprising a suitable stem and nozzle and a convolute twisted bar located in the stem and designed to receive and direct the course of the steam, and a central passage-way in the nozzle and inclined passage-ways circularly arranged around the central passage-way more nearly approaching it at the inner end, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. A boiler tube cleaner comprising the stem and conical nozzle, the central passage-way in the nozzle and the inclined circular passage-ways located around the central passage-way and more nearly approaching it at the inner end and the convolute twisted bar located in the hollow stem of the nozzle as and for the purpose specified.

#### No. 61,392. Gas Igniting Device.

(Appareil à allumer le gaz.)



Alfred Jacob Sterne, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th August, 1898.)

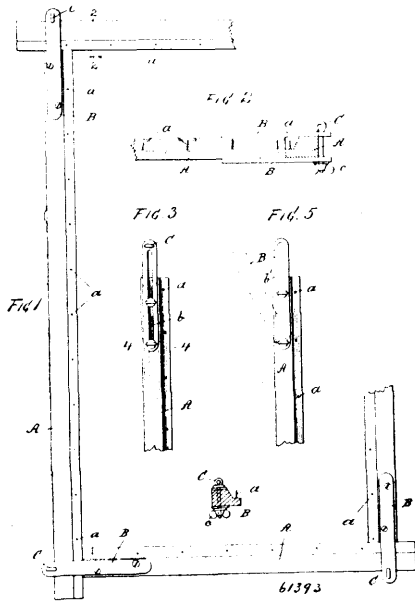
*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a burner, of an igniting device therefor consisting of an igniting body containing finely divided platinum, a plurality of fine wires in contact with said body at a plurality of separate points, and a movable support carrying said igniting body and wires and adapted to move same into or out of proximity to the burner. 2nd. The combination with a burner, of an igniting device therefor consisting of an igniting body containing finely divided platinum, a movable supporting frame carrying said body and adapted to move same into and out of proximity to the burner, and a plurality of fine platinum wires strung over the frame and over the said igniting body and connecting with said body at a plurality of points. 3rd. The combination with a burner, of an igniting device therefor consisting of an igniting body containing finely divided platinum, a movable supporting frame carrying said body and adapted to move same into and out of proximity to the burner, and a plurality of fine platinum wires strung over the frame in parallelism with the jet to be ignited and over the said igniting body and contacting with said body at a plurality of points. 4th. The combination with a burner, a pivoted supporting frame having two arms, a plurality of fine platinum wires strung over said arms, and an igniting body supported by said frame and having the said wires strung over it so as to contact with different portions thereof, the said supporting frame being movable to bring the igniting body into or out of proximity to the burner. 5th. An igniting body for use in gas igniters, consisting of a mass composed of sand, pulverized asbestos and reduced platinum, a wrapping of fibrous asbestos surrounding said mass and platinum wire wound over said wrapping.

#### No. 61,393. Curtain Stretcher. (Tendeur de rideaux.)

Walter Albert Mayr, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

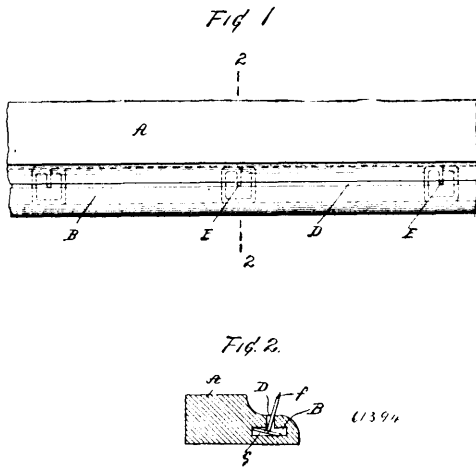
*Claim.*—1st. In combination with the bar of a curtain stretcher, two clamping plates at one end securely fastened to the bar, one on its upper and one on its lower surface, and extending longitudinally thereto, and a bolt passing through the clamping plates at a point sufficiently distant from the end of the bar to permit the insertion of a cross bar, the bolt being provided with screw mechanism for tightening or loosening the clamping plates, substantially as described. 2nd. In combination with the bar of a curtain stretcher, clamping plates at one end securely fastened to the bar and extending longitudinally thereto, and a bolt passing through the clamping plates at a point sufficiently distant from the end of the bar to permit the insertion of a cross bar, the clamping plates being adjustable longitudinally on the bar

and the bolt being provided with screw mechanism for tightening or loosening the clamping plates, substantially as described. 3rd.



In a curtain stretcher, the combination of bars forming framework, each of the bars being provided with two clamping plates, one on its upper and one on its lower surface, and extending longitudinally thereto for receiving and holding the bars extending at right angles thereto, and screw-mechanism for compressing the outer ends of the clamping plates to rigidly and firmly secure the bars in place, substantially as described.

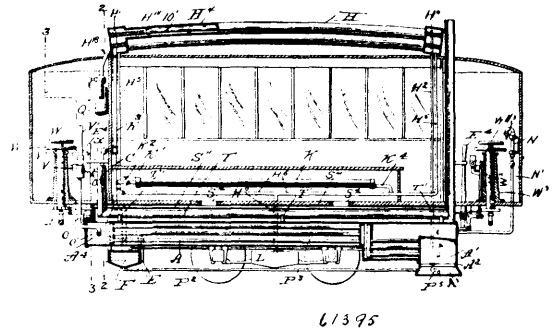
**No. 61,394. Curtain Stretcher Bar.**  
(*Barre de tendeur de rideaux.*)



Walter Albert Mayr, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A curtain-stretcher-bar, having a rabbeted upper edge, a T, or similarly shaped slot, opening upon the rabbeted upper edge, a pin with a metal base and so constructed that the said pin shall extend upwardly from said base, made movable in said slot, the metal base of said pin and the slot being so proportioned that when tilted such base will bear against both sides of the slot, thereby preventing the sliding of the pin, substantially as described. 2nd. A curtain-stretcher-bar, having a rabbeted upper edge, a T, or similarly shaped slot, opening upon the rabbeted upper edge, a pin having a base formed out of a single piece of wire and so constructed that the said pin shall extend upwardly from said base, made movable in said slot, the base of said pin and the slot being so proportioned that when tilted such base will bear against both sides of the slot, thereby preventing the sliding of the pin, substantially as described.

**No. 61,395. Locomotive Steam Car. (*Char à vapeur.*)**



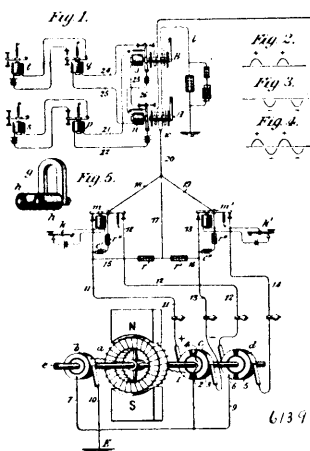
Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th April, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a passenger motor car, the combination of an exhaust steam condensing system, which consists of a condenser tank between and connected with the exhaust ports and cylinder cocks of the motor, cylinders under the car bottom, and a secondary condenser overhead of the car body and a hot water tank under the car body, and pipe connections from said first mentioned condenser tank to said condenser overhead, and pipes to connect the delivery of the overhead condenser to the hot water tank, for condensing the exhaust from the ports as well as that from the cylinder cocks, substantially as described. 2nd. In combination in a motor, the car body having the cab, the boiler below the body, the dome in the cab, the cylinders below the body, and the steam feed pipe leading from the dome in the cab down below the body to the cylinders, said feed pipe extending through the smoke arch of the boiler and having branches leading to the cylinders, substantially as described. 3rd. A street car motor adapted to be propelled by steam, consisting of a horizontal boiler extending longitudinally under the car floor a dry steam pipe extending longitudinally of the car over the boiler and connected to the steam space thereof at a plurality of points, a steam dome and connections therefrom to the engine cylinders, substantially as described. 4th. A street car motor adapted to be propelled by steam, consisting of a horizontal boiler extending longitudinally under the car floor, a steam dome, the engine cylinders, the overhead condenser, the connections thereto from the cylinder exhausts, the drip tank below the car, the connections thereto from the overhead condenser, and the air reliefs from the drip tank and overhead condenser, substantially as described. 5th. A street car motor adapted to be propelled by steam characterized by the following elements:—a horizontal boiler extending longitudinally under the car floor, a dry steam pipe above the boiler, a smoke pipe surrounding the dry steam pipe, a steam dome at one end of the boiler with connections to the cylinders, a condenser system comprising the overhead condenser, the transverse condenser and drip tank with pipe connections and valved air and steam relief pipes for the condenser system, substantially as described. 6th. In the described street car motor an air forcing device and a pipe leading from it to the stack, said pipe being heated by passing through a tank or jacket heated by exhaust steam, substantially as described. 7th. In combination with the motor, the tank F below the boiler and between the cylinders designed to receive the exhaust from the cylinders by a pipe connecting the tank and cylinders, and a pipe to conduct the waste steam from the cylinder cocks to the said tank F, to prevent its discharge into the air, substantially as described. 8th. In combination, the car body, the boiler below the floor thereof extending from end to end, the overhead condenser, the cylinders having their exhausts connected therewith, the condensation tank below the car floor and boiler and centrally of the car body, the transverse condenser tank in the condensation system and between the cylinders, and a pipe conveying water from one or both of said tanks to the ash pit, substantially as described. 9th. In combination with the motor, a water gauge glass placed above the water line of the boiler and having a pipe connection with the boiler at or near the water line, and an air relief valve at the upper end of the water gauge glass, substantially as described. 10th. In combination with the motor, the tank between the boiler and overhead condenser and in a higher plane than the boiler connected with both so that the water may pass from the condenser to the tank and thence to the boiler, and the steam pipe connecting the boiler and tank adapted to be controlled for the purpose of feeding water to the boiler by equalizing the steam pressure, substantially as described. 11th. In combination in a motor, the car body, the boiler, the cylinders, the overhead condenser, the connection from the cylinder exhaust to the overhead condenser, the tank between the boiler and condenser connected with both the double valve controlling the flow of water and steam to the tank, and the pipe connecting said valve with the steam space, substantially as described. 12th. In combination, the car body, the boiler, the cylinders, the overhead condenser connected with the cylinder exhaust, the tank between the condenser and boiler, connections from

the tank to the boiler end to the overhead condenser, the steam connection leading to the top of the tank the double valve with automatic means for controlling the same, and the check valve in the discharge pipe of the tank opening towards the boiler, substantially as described. 13th. In a street car motor, an elongated boiler, below the car floor and extending from end to end of the car, a dry pipe extending over the elongated boiler lengthwise thereof, the smoke pipe extending over the boiler under the car floor and around the dry steam pipe, an insulated covering surrounding the smokepipe, and registers opening through the insulated covering into the interior of the car whereby heat may be admitted thereto, substantially as described. 14th. In a street car motor, a filling valve comprising a coupling nut, a stop valve and a check valve, the stop valve and a check valve seats being arranged adjacent to one another and their casings being adapted to be coupled together by said coupling nut, one of said casings being carried by the motor boiler while the other casing is carried by the charging boiler, substantially as described. 15th. In combination in a motor, of the boiler, the cylinders and the condenser for receiving the exhaust steam, said condenser comprising air tubes open at both their ends to the outside air having steam inlet openings through which the steam is discharged into the tubes to be condensed against the inner walls thereof and in contact with the air, substantially as described. 16th. In combination in a motor, the boiler, the cylinders and the condenser for receiving the exhaust from the cylinders said condenser comprising a series of air tubes open at their ends to the outer air and head boxes to which the tubes are secured, said tubes having jet openings for receiving the steam, substantially as described. 17th. In combination with the boiler, and cylinders with their exhausts, the condenser having the inner air tube open at both ends to draw the air in freely at one end and discharge it with the exhaust at the other, and the outer steam conveying tube surrounding the inner tube, the head boxes to which the tubes are connected, said inner tube having a steam inlet opening or openings, to admit steam into the air space of the inner tube, substantially as described. 18th. In combination in a motor car with the boiler, and cylinders, the condenser connected with the cylinder exhaust, and comprising a head box with open ended tubes extending therefrom said tubes having jet openings at their ends which connect with the head boxes so that the steam will be projected longitudinally of the tubes, substantially as described. 19th. In combination in a motor car, the car body, the boiler below the car floor, the cylinders, the exhaust pipe leading therefrom, the overhead condenser connected with the exhaust pipe, and means for returning the water of condensation from the condenser to the boiler consisting of the tank Q or receiver between the condenser and boiler and in a higher plane than the boiler, the connections from said tank to said condenser and boiler, and means for controlling the flow of water into and from said tank, substantially as described.

No. 61,396. Duplex and Quadruplex Telegraphs.

(Telegraphic duplex et quadruplex.)

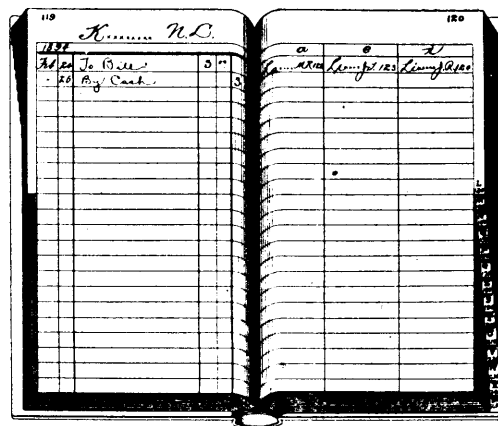


Oliver Runyon Roberson, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st May, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a telegraph system, an alternating-current dynamo at a transmitting station, two transmitting keys, a main line, two receiving devices at the receiving station, and collector segments and earth connections for directing over the main line a series of positive pulses produced by said dynamo for transmitting one message, and a series of negative pulses produced thereby for transmitting a second message. 2nd. In a telegraph system, an alternating-current dynamo at the transmitting station, a main line, collector segments through which the main line is normally connected to the generator, whereby weak positive and negative pulses are normally directed over said line, two transmitting keys for directing over said line strengthened positive pulses for the transmission of one message, and strengthened negative pulses for a second message, and two receiving instruments placed at a distant station. 3rd. In a tele-

graph system, an alternating-current dynamo and two transmitters at the transmitting station and two receiving devices at the receiving station in combination with means for transmitting from said generator positive pulses for one message and negative pulses for the second in combination with two interconnected retracting magnets, one for each relay at the receiving station, so arranged that the action of one relay may throw out of action the retracting magnet of the other, substantially as described. 4th. In a telegraph system in which in two messages are transmitted, one by positive and the other by negative pulses, two main-line relays A, B, responsive to positive and negative pulses, respectively, retracting magnets *n*, *o*, and means whereby magnet *n* is rendered inactive by the operation of relay B, and magnet *o* by relay A, as and for the purpose described. 5th. In a duplex telegraph system, two main-line relays at each station, responsive to positive and negative pulses, respectively, which are normally subject to weak positive and weak negative pulses and which are brought into action by strengthened positive or negative pulses, respectively, retracting magnets *n*, *o*, and means whereby the retracting magnet *n* of relay A is moved from action by relay B while the circuit of magnet *o* is broken by relay A, as and for the purpose set forth. 6th. In a telegraph system, an alternating-current dynamo at each station provided with earth connections, two transmitters, connections for joining the poles of said armature alternately with the main line by said transmitters, connections for joining the main line to earth immediately upon its disconnection from the generator, and connections for joining said generator to earth when the transmitters are in their back positions. 7th. In a telegraph system, an alternating-current generator at one station, two transmitters *m*, *m*<sup>1</sup>, an armature for said generator whose windings are connected to a hub *b*, and thence to the earth, a hub *c* having sections 1, 2, 3, 4, for effecting alternate connections both from the dynamo to the front contacts of the two transmitters and also from the line to earth, and hub *d*, having sections 5 and 6 for affording alternate earth connections from the main line by way of the back contacts of the two transmitters *m*, *m*<sup>1</sup>. 8th. In duplex telegraph system, the combination of the two transmitters *m*, *m*<sup>1</sup> for sending two independent messages to line, an alternating-current dynamo, branches 11 and 13 leading to the front contacts of said transmitters, and branches 15 and 16 for normally connecting branches 11 and 13 with main line, as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In a telegraph system, the combination of an alternating-current generator, two transmitters, branches 11 and 13, leading from said generator to the front contacts of said transmitters, branches 15 and 16 for permanently connecting conductors 11 and 13 with the main line, receiving instruments at the distant station consisting of relays A, B, and retracting magnets *n*, *o*, whose circuits are closed at back contact, the circuit of *o* including the back contact of relay A, and the circuit of *n* the back contact of relay B, as and for the purpose set forth. 10th. In a telegraph system, the combination of a main line, two transmitters at one station, two receiving devices at a distant station and an alternating-current generator having an armature *a* and shaft *c*, a hub *b* rigidly fixed upon said shaft having connections as set forth, a hub *c* placed upon said shaft having sections 1, 2, 3, 4, for connecting the dynamo armature alternately with branches 11 and 13 and for connecting said branches with earth at intervals between pulses, as and for the purpose set forth, and hub *d* having two sections for alternately affording earth connections with the back contacts of transmitters *m*, *m*<sup>1</sup>.

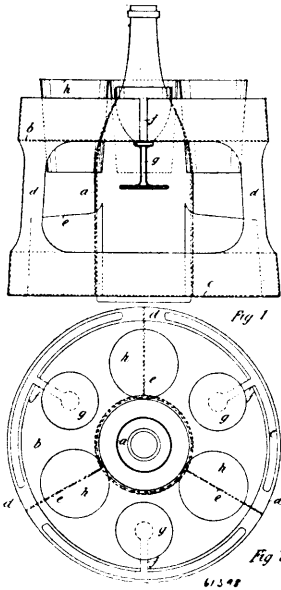
No. 61,397. Index Book. (Livre d'index.)



John Lyle Campbell Montague, Christiansburg, Virginia, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th July, 1898.)

Claim.—As a new article to manufacture, a blank book or ledger having its pages provided with the usual tabs, on which are fixed both an index letter and a relative number, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,398. Waiting Tray. (Plateau.)**

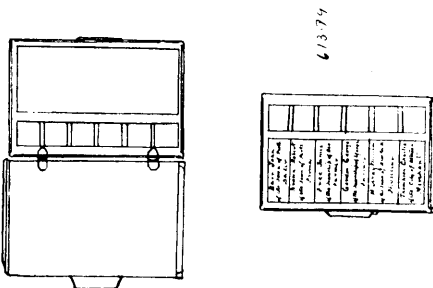


James John Marshall, Bondi, Sydney, New South Wales, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a tray, the combination of an upright central tube having its upper part curved inwardly to form a taper therein a rimmed shelf or platform secured near the upper end of said tube and having radial slots and perforations, a rimmed shelf or platform secured to the lower end of said tube, connecting pieces at intervals between the outer edges or rims of the upper and lower shelves, and radial ribs connecting the central tube with the outer connecting pieces, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a tray, the combination with a bottle, of a central tube conical at its upper portion to adapt it to be supported upon the shoulder of said bottle, a rimmed shelf or platform surrounding said central tube and secured thereto near its upper end and provided with slots admitting the stems of wine glasses and with perforation admitting the lower parts of tumblers, a rimmed shelf or platform surrounding said central tube and secured thereto at its lower end, connecting pieces connecting the rims of the upper and lower shelves at intervals and radial ribs connecting said central tube with said connecting piece, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In a tray, the combination of a central tube, conical at its upper portion to adapt it to be supported upon the shoulder of a bottle, a shelf or platform surrounding said central tube at its upper portion, connecting pieces connecting the edges of the upper and lower shelves at intervals, and radial ribs connecting the central tube with said connecting pieces, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a tray, the combination of a tubular centre, conical at its upper portion to adapt it to be supported upon the shoulder of a bottle, a shelf or platform surrounding and secured to said tubular centre at its upper portion, a shelf or platform surrounding and secured to said tubular centre at its lower portion and connecting pieces connecting the edges of the upper and lower shelves at intervals, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,399. Ballot Marker.**

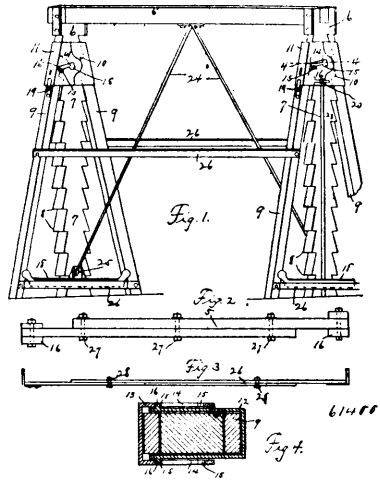
(Appareil à marquer les bulletins.)



James Gardiner, Perth, Ontario, Canada, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th April, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of a lower surface and an upper frame fastened together as desired, in such a manner that a ballot paper may be inserted between them and the part of the upper frame under which appear the names of the candidates being covered with glass or some other transparent material, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. In a ballot marking appliance of the character described, the construction of the upper frame with apertures opposite the names of the respective candidates at the points where the ballot paper is to be marked, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

**No. 61,400. Trestle. (Treceau.)**



William Andrew Reardon, Port Leyden, New York, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th September, 1898.)

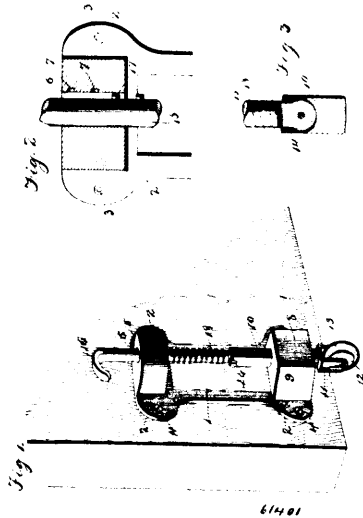
*Claim.*—1st. The herein described trestle, which consists of a horizontal top bar, the ends of which are provided with depending legs on the opposite sides of which are formed shoulders or projections, and each of said legs being also provided with two supplemental legs which are provided at their upper ends with corresponding shoulders or projections, and said supplemental legs being held together at their upper ends by adjustable clamp-heads, through which the depending legs of the top bar pass, whereby the legs of the top bar are vertically adjustable between the supplemental legs, and said supplemental legs being directed outwardly and downwardly and provided with cross-braces, and the top bar being provided with braces which extend downwardly, and are connected with the lower ends of the depending legs which are formed on or secured to said top bar, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. The herein described trestle, which consists of a horizontal top bar, the ends of which are provided with depending legs on opposite sides of which are formed shoulders or projections, and each of said legs being also provided with two supplemental legs which are provided at their upper ends with corresponding shoulders or projections, and said supplemental legs being held together at their upper ends by adjustable clamp-heads, through which the depending legs of the top bar pass, whereby the legs of the top bar are vertically adjustable between the supplemental legs, and said supplemental legs being directed outwardly and downwardly and provided with cross-braces, and the top bar being provided with braces which extend downwardly, and are connected with the lower ends of the depending legs which are formed on or secured to said top bar being longitudinally adjustable, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,401. Door Securer. (Arrête porte.)**

George D. Bryar, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1898.)

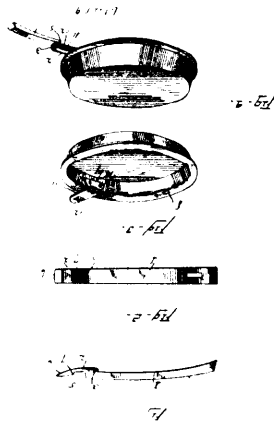
*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a door, of a securer secured thereto, said door securer comprising a plate, lugs formed thereon, an upright slidably mounted in said lugs, said upright being automatically held in its lower position, and a wheel mounted in the lower end of said upright, said wheel being adapted to contact with the surface of the floor, substantially as described. 2nd. A door securer, comprising a plate, lugs extending forwardly therefrom, vertical openings formed in said lugs, a sectional upright slidably mounted in said lugs, and automatically held in its lower position, said upright being mounted to prevent its rotation, and a wheel pivotally mounted in the lower end of said upright, substantially as described. 3rd. A door securer, comprising a plate having lugs extending rearwardly therefrom, said lugs having openings, a sectional upright mounted in said lugs, said upright being normally held in its lower position, a wheel pivotally mounted in the lower end of said upright, and means for raising said upright to its upper position and retaining it in said position when raised, substantially as described. 4th. A door securer, comprising a plate having lugs extending rearwardly therefrom, said lugs having openings, a sectional upright mounted in said

lugs, said upright being normally held in its lower position, a wheel pivotally mounted in the lower end of said upright, means for raising



said upright and wheel to its upper position, and means connected to said upright and one of said lugs, for holding said upright in its upper position after being raised substantially as described.

**No. 61,402. Combined Stove-lid and Pan-lifter.**  
(*Griffe pour couvercles de poêle et poëlon.*)



John A. Bloomberg, Lindsborg, Kansas, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

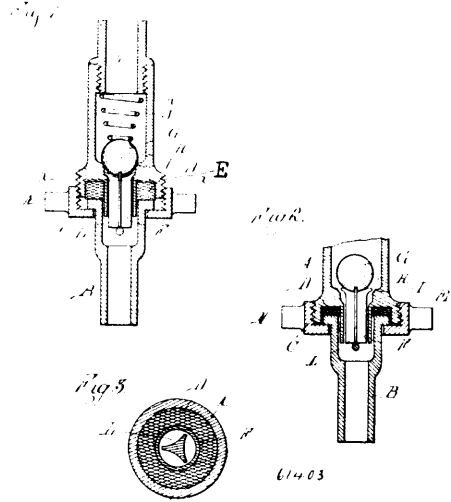
*Claim.* - 1st. In a pan-lifter, the combination with a pan, of an ear connected to the same, which is provided with an outwardly-extending portion having a substantially square opening therein, and a handle which is provided with front and rear shoulders defining between them a portion of approximately the same size and shape as the opening aforesaid and adapted to fit therein and a forwardly-projecting reduced portion adapted to bear against the bottom of the ear. 2nd. In a pan-lifter, the combination with a pan, of an ear connected thereto which is provided with a horizontally-extending portion having a substantially square opening therein, and a handle provided with front and rear shoulders defining between them a portion of approximately the same size as the opening and adapted to fit therein and an outer reduced end provided with a cut-away portion and a shoulder adapted to serve as a catch to prevent detachment of the handle from the ear.

**No. 61,403. Tap-Coupling and Valve.**  
(*Joint de robinet et soupape.*)

Denis J. Reaume, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th August, 1898.)

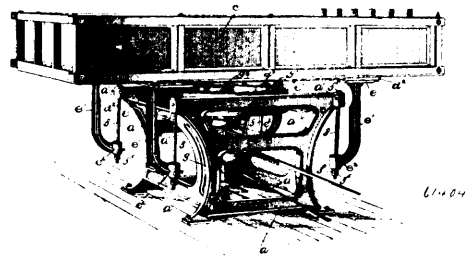
*Claim.* - 1st. A combined coupling and valve comprising two pipe-sections, a coupling sleeve for drawing said sections together, an elastic gasket between the adjacent ends of said sections, and a valve in one section adapted to be unseated by the pressure of the other section when moved sufficiently to compress said gasket. 2nd.

The combination of the pipe sections A and B, the coupling sleeve C swivelled on the section B, and having a screw threaded engage-



ment with the section A, the concentric flanges E and F on the section A, the elastic gasket G in the annular races between said flanges, the ball check valve seated in the section A and the arm L for the purposes described.

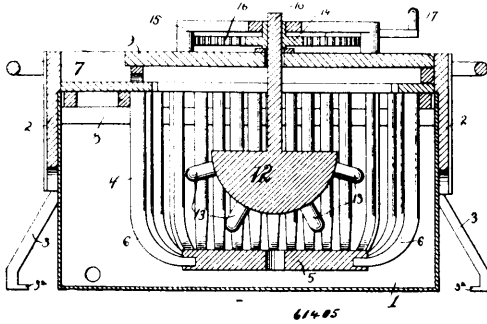
**No. 61,404. Flour Bolting Machine.** (*Blutoir.*)



Harry Clay Robinson, Muncy, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a supporting frame having upper outwardly overhanging corner portions, a screen box over said frame carrying depending brackets with inturned lower end portions, hangers connecting the latter with the overhanging corner portions of the frame with provisions for universal lateral movement, and a vertical shaft journaled centrally of the supporting frame, and eccentrically engaged with the screen box so as to impart a rotary movement thereto. 2nd. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a supporting frame having upper outwardly overhanging corner portions with sockets therein, a screen box over said frame carrying depending brackets with inturned lower end portions having inverted sockets, hanger rods suspending the screen box from the frame, said rods having heads which engage the sockets in the corner portions of the frame and in the inturned lower end portions of the brackets, and a vertical shaft journaled in the frame and eccentrically engaged with the screen box, substantially as and for the purpose described. 3rd. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a supporting frame having upper outwardly overhanging corner portions with sockets therein, a screen box over said frame carrying depending brackets with inturned lower end portions having inverted sockets, hanger rods suspending the screen box from the frame, said rods having heads seating in the sockets of the overhanging frame corners and having screw-threaded lower ends, nuts screwing onto the latter and engaging the inverted sockets of the inturned bracket ends, lock-nuts screwing on the rods, and a vertical shaft journaled in the frame and eccentrically engaged with the screen box, substantially as and for the purpose described. 4th. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a supporting frame-work comprising sides and upper and lower cross-pieces, the upper cross-piece being considerably below the top line of the sides, a vertical shaft journaled in bearings supported by cross-pieces of the frame, a balance wheel carried on the upper end of said shaft and occupying a position within the frame-work, a box above the frame-work and eccentrically engaged with said balance-wheel, and means for supporting the said box from the frame-work with provisions for permitting its gyration, substantially as described.

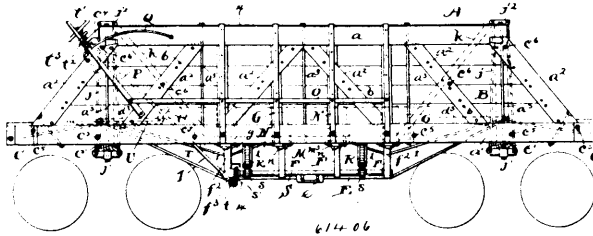
No. 61,105. Washing Machine. (*Machine à laver.*)



Anna Sophia Fridolph, Vallisca, Iowa, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a washing machine, the combination with the metallic suds-box adapted to seat upon a stove, the rectangular frame, the hooks permanently secured to one end thereof having the lower ends turned inwardly forming lugs, the hook or bar at the opposite end of the suds-box, the lugs secured to the suds-box having a screw threaded aperture, the set screw for clamping the hook to the suds-box, the hinged cover, the bracket, the rubber and means for oscillating the rubber, substantially as described.

No. 61,106. Freight Car. (*Char à fret.*)



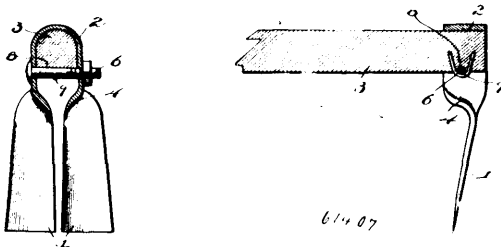
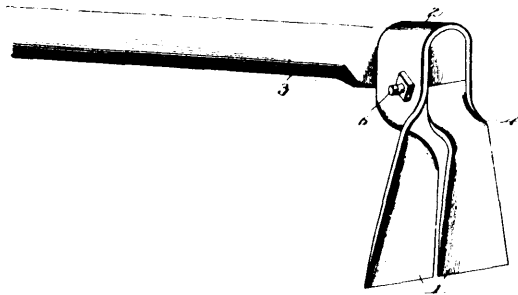
Frank Slough Ingoldsby, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a railway car, a central longitudinal beam, a U-shaped bolt passing over said beam and a strut member beneath said beam and held in place by said bolt, whereby said bolt serves the double purpose of binding said beam together and holding said strut member in place, in combination with a tie rod leading from the central beam on each side of the strut member down beneath such member, substantially as described. 2nd. In a railway car, a central longitudinal beam, a U-shaped bolt passing over the top of said beam and having its end projecting down through the same, a strut member having a flange at its upper edge through which said bolt projects and a tie rod terminating in said beam at or near the upper side thereof and extending under said strut member, substantially as described. 3rd. In a railway car, in combination, the two side beams  $a^1$  and  $a^1$ , a central beam D, the end cross beam C, the cross beam c and the tie rods l, leading from the junction of the beam C, and the beams  $a^1$ , over the beam c and then joining together into a rod i which is secured to or near the central beam, substantially as described. 4th. In a railway car, in combination, two side beams  $a^1$  and  $a^1$ , a central beam D, the end cross beam C, the cross beam c, the tie rods l leading from the junction of the beam C and the beams  $a^1$  over the beam c, and then joining together into a rod i, which is secured above or near the central beam, said two side beams and central beam and cross beams being bound together by transverse rods  $c^2$ , substantially as described. 5th. The combination, with a bottom framing of a railway car, of a pair of tie rods which start at the corners of said framing and pass diagonally upwards and diagonally inwards over a beam and then diagonally downwards and still diagonally inwards and join together and then after passing beneath a strut, pass diagonally upwards, and are secured to or near the central beam of the frame, substantially as described. 6th. In a railway car, in combination, a bottom framing having a central beam trussed on its underside by means of tie rods and strut members secured to the underside of said beam and other tie rods extending from the corners of the frame inwards and upwards over a cross beam of the frame and then downwards and through an opening in the outermost strut member above the tie rods first mentioned and secured to said central beam or a part attached to the same beyond said strut member, substantially as described. 7th. A car body having a transverse vertical truss extending across the car, directly over the king pin of the truck, and consisting of the cross beams  $e^1$  and  $e^1$ , the cross beam  $e^2$ , the vertical posts J, and the tie rods j extending diagonally from one corner to the opposite corner of said truss, substantially as described. 8th. In a railway

car, a pair of side trusses having upper beams  $a$   $a$  and lower beams  $a^1$   $a^1$ , in combination with the cross beam  $c$  between said side beams  $a^1$   $a^1$ , the cross beam  $c^1$  directly beneath the said cross beam  $c$  and extending under said side beams  $a^1$   $a^1$ , the vertical posts J resting on the beam  $c$ , the cross beam  $c^2$  carried by the said vertical posts and extending into contact with said beams  $a^1$   $a^1$ , vertical tie rods  $a^2$  extending on each side through one of the side beams  $a$  and one of the side beams  $a^1$  and through the cross beam  $c^1$ , and the diagonal tie rods  $j^1$  extending from the left hand end of said cross beam  $c^1$  to the right hand end of said cross beam  $c^1$  to the right hand end of said cross beam  $c^2$  and from the right hand end of said cross beam  $c^1$  to the left hand end of said cross beam  $c^2$ , substantially as described. 9th. In a dump car, in combination, a central longitudinal beam and plurality of strut members bolted to the underside thereof, tie rods terminating at said beam comparatively near the ends thereof and extending down beneath said strut members, and trap doors adapted to close the space between said central beam and the sides of the car, said trap doors having straps which extend to said strut members and are hinged thereto by means of pins passing through said straps and strut members, substantially as described. 10th. In a dump car, in combination, a central beam, a trap door hinged thereto and adapted to close the space between the central beam and the side of the car when substantially horizontal, a segmental toothed rack secured to the under side of said trap door, a pinion meshing with the teeth of said rack, and means for rotating said pinion and thereby elevating said trap door, substantially as described. 11th. In a dump car, in combination, a central beam, trap doors hinged thereto and adapted to close the space between said beam and the sides of the car, segmental racks secured to the under side of said trap doors, shafts suitably journaled substantially beneath said beam and parallel therewith and having on them gear pinions meshing with said racks and hand wheels connecting with said shafts and adapted to rotate the same, substantially as described. 12th. In a dump car, in combination, a hinged trap door adapted to be elevated to close the car, a rotatable shaft, means for connecting the same with said trap door whereby a rotation of the shaft causes the elevation of the trap door, a gear on said shaft in mesh with a gear of a second shaft, a hand wheel for operating said second shaft, and means for moving the gear on said shaft out of mesh with the gear on the first mentioned shaft, whereby said shafts are disconnected, substantially as described. 13th. In a dump car, in combination, a trap door, a shaft S, connections between said shaft and door whereby the rotation of the shaft causes the closing of the door, a shaft T, journaled at an angle to said shaft S, intermeshing bevel gears on said two shafts adapted to connect the same, means for rotating said shaft T, said shaft T being capable of a limited longitudinal movement in its bearing whereby the bevel gears may be disconnected, and means for preventing said longitudinal movement, substantially as described. 14th. In a dump car, in combination, a shaft S, adapted by its revolution to close the dumping member, a shaft T journaled at an angle to said shaft S, and geared thereto, a crown wheel  $t^1$ , on said shaft T having ratchet teeth, the pawl U, adapted to engage with the said crown wheel and having a foot plate  $u^1$ , and a hand wheel or its equivalent secured to said shaft T, whereby the same will be rotated, substantially as described. 15th. In a dump car, in combination, a bracket  $e^4$ , secured to the car, a shaft T journaled in said bracket, and being rotatable therein and also slidable therein to some extent, a bifurcated lever  $t^2$ , pivoted to said bracket and having its end adapted to impinge against the collar  $t^3$ , or an equivalent device on said shaft T and prevent longitudinal movement of the latter, the pivot of said lever nearly but not quite crossing the axial line of said shaft whereby said lever is adapted to prevent longitudinal movement of said shaft in a direction from the collar  $t^3$  thereon towards the bracket  $e^4$  under certain conditions, or may be jarred loose from said engagement and thereby allow such longitudinal movement of said shaft, substantially as described. 16th. In a dump car, in combination, a central beam trussed on its underside, a pair of trap doors hinged thereto and adapted to be elevated or swung downward and inward on their hinges, a strut member which acts as a strut for the lower chord of the truss of the central beam and has a journal bearing for a longitudinal shaft to operate a trap door and for a diagonal shaft to operate the longitudinal shaft, and means for securing said strut member to the central beam, substantially as described. 17th. In a dump car, in combination, an inclined end floor, an additional plate pivoted at its lower end to the floor at its base or to a point near thereto and free at its upper end, and means for swinging said plate on its pivot and thereby causing it to come into a more nearly vertical position, thus discharging the material resting on it, substantially as described. 18th. In a dump car, in combination, an inclined floor K, a plate V, pivoted at its lower end near the base of said floor and free at its upper end, and having its upper end adapted to project over the upper end of said floor K, whereby material may be prevented from passing between the two, and means acting upon the back of said plate, for elevating the same, and thereby discharging the material on it, substantially as described. 19th. In a dump car, in combination, the inclined floor K, the plate V, one or more cans  $w^2$  suitably journaled and bearing against said plate V and adapted by partial rotation to tip said plate into a more nearly vertical position, substantially as described. 20th. In a dump car, in combination, an inclined flooring K, a plate V, pivoted at its lower end near the base of said flooring and free at its upper end, a rock

shaft *w* journaled on the under side of said flooring *K*, one or more cams *w*<sup>1</sup> secured to said rock shaft and projecting through a slot or slots *k*<sup>1</sup> in said flooring against said plate *V*, and a lever *w*<sup>2</sup> secured to said rock shaft and furnishing means by which the same may be rocked, substantially as described. 21st. In a dump car, in combination, with the sides of the car, an inclined floor *K*, plate *V* pivoted at its lower end near the base of said floor and free at its upper end, the end strips *Y* carried by said plate *V* and pressed by springs against the sides of the car, substantially as described. 22nd. In a dump car, in combination, a plate *V* pivoted at its lower end and standing between the sides of the car and adapted to be elevated to facilitate the discharge of the load above the same, socket strips *r*<sup>2</sup> secured to the rear side of said plate *V*, strips *Y* held between said plate and socket strips, and springs forcing the latter against the sides of the car, substantially as described. 23rd. In a dump car, in combination, an inclined floor *K*, a plate *V* pivoted at its lower end near the base of said floor and free at its upper end, a plurality of bracing strips such as T-rails or deck beams extending substantially from the lower edge of said plate to the top thereof, and means for elevating said plate, which means act upon the back side of said plate between said bracing strips, substantially as described.

**No. 61,407. Hoe. (Houe.)**



William Watkins, Reedsville, West Virginia, U.S.A., 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th September, 1898.)

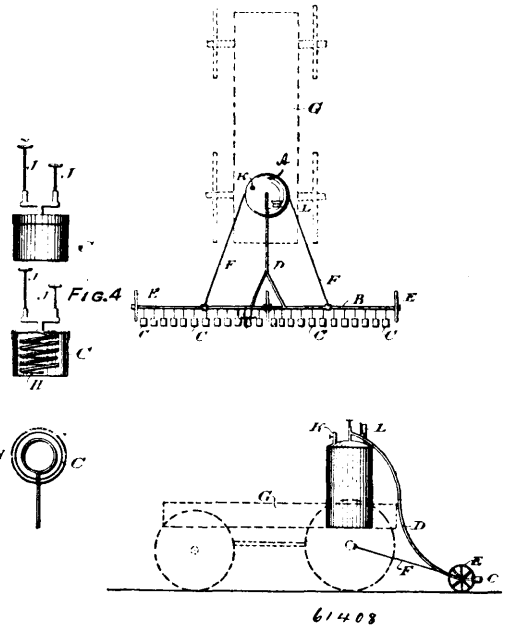
*Claim.*—1st. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle, a blade or tool provided with an eye embracing the handle and provided at opposite sides with perforations located adjacent to one of the faces or edges of the handle, a bolt passing through the perforations of the eye and adapted to cause the sides thereof to clamp the handle, and a fastening device mounted on the handle and forming an eye through which the said bolt passes, substantially as described. 2nd. A hoe comprising a handle, a pair of blades constructed of a continuous strip of metal doubled between its ends to form an eye to receive the handle and having quarter turns or bends at the lower faces of the handle to arrange the blades transversely thereof, said blades being separated by a slight intervening space, and means for securing the eyes to the handle, substantially as described. 3rd. A hoe comprising a handle, a pair of blades constructed of a continuous strip of metal doubled between its ends to form an eye to receive the handle, and having quarter turns or bends at the lower face thereof, said blades being slightly separated a bolt passing through the sides of the eye and arranged adjacent to the lower face of the handle, and a fastening device mounted on the handle at right angles to the bolt and forming an eye for the reception of the same, substantially as described.

**No. 61,408. Machine for Burning Noxious Weeds and Stubbles. (Appareil à bruler les mauvaises herbes et le chaume.)**

Arthur Locke Ashdown, Portage Le Prairie, Manitoba, Canada, 14th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th August, 1898.)

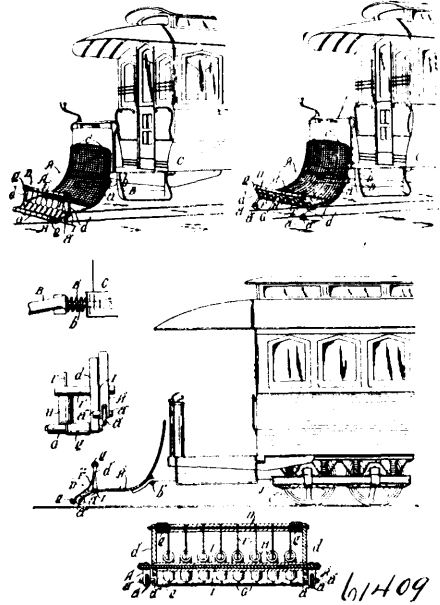
*Claim.*—A device for burning weeds comprising pipe *B*, supported on three wheels *E*, burner *C*, connected to the rear side of pipe *B*, at equal distances by small tubes through which liquid fuel flows to

each burner, flexible tube *D*, connecting pipe *B*, to a reservoir or tank *A*, placed on an ordinary wagon, rods or stays *E*, connected



to pipe *B*, and to rear end of a wagon on which the tank *A*, placed, as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

**No. 61,409. Car Fender. (Defense de chars.)**

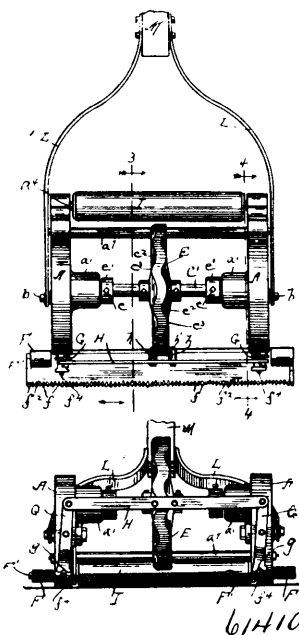


Manuel Fernandez, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a car-fender, the combination set forth of a receiver having its front end arranged substantially a horizontal plane, and a trough shaped scoop pivotally secured to the front end of the receiver by a pivot at the apex of the trough, said trough having one member normally projecting forward to form an inclined receiving-platform, and having its other member normally projecting upward above the plane of the receiving-platform but when tilted forming the front floor of the receiver while the front member of the scoop forms a barrier at the front end of the receiver, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a car-fender, the combination set forth of a receiver and a tilting trough shaped scoop pivoted to the front end of the receiver and having one member normally projecting forward to form inclined receiving-platform, and having its other member normally projecting above the plane of the platform to form a yielding barrier at the front end of the receiver, and adapted and arranged to tilt back to rest upon the receiver to constitute the floor thereof to form a support for the body when such

barrier is tilted downward into the receiver, and to thereby hold the other portion of the scoop rigidly in position to form a barrier at the front end of the receiver to hold the body therein. 3rd. In a car-fender, the combination set forth of a receiver, a tilting trough shape scoop pivotally secured to the front end of the receiver and provided with a forwardly projecting nose forming an inclined receiving-platform, and also provided with a member projecting upwardly above the plane of the platform and adapted to tilt the scoop to raise the front member of the scoop to form a barrier to retain a body in the receiver. 4th. In a car-fender, the combination set forth of a receiver, a tilting scoop pivotally secured to the front end of the receiver by a pivot arranged below the mid-line of the scoop, such scoop being provided with curved rods and sliding fenders arranged on the rods. 5th. In a car fender, the combination set forth of the fixed supporting-rods and sliding fenders arranged on top of the rods, to slide back and forth therealong. 6th. In a car-fender, the tilting scoop having rearwardly curved guide-rods and sliding cushion fenders arranged on the rods. 7th. In a car fender, the combination of a receiver, a tilting scoop pivoted to the front end of the receiver and provided with guide-rods and sliding cushion fenders arranged upon the rods. 8th. In a car-fender, the combination set forth of a receiver, a tilting scoop pivoted to the front end of the receiver and provided with rearwardly curved guide-rods, and cushion fenders arranged to slide back and forth on the rods. 9th. In a car-fender, the combination set forth of a receiver, a tilting scoop pivoted to the front end of the receiver by the rod extending from side of the receiver, and provided with guide-rods curved toward the rear arranged in front of the pivotal rod, and sliding cushion fenders arranged on the guide-rods.

**No. 61,410. Lawn Mower. (Faucheuse de pelouse.)**



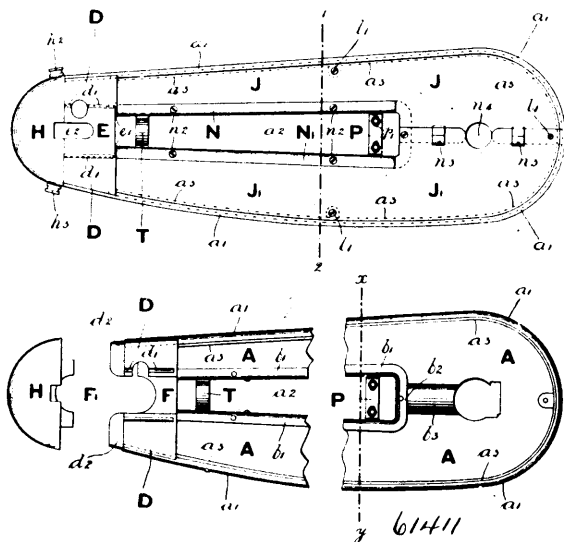
Neal P. Shulin, Butte City, Montana, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a lawn-mower, the combination with the frame consisting of twoside pieces mounted on driving-wheels and provided with outwardly-projecting flanges, downwardly projecting arms at the rear thereof, a roller adjustably journaled in said arms, a brace-rod connecting them and extending across the frame, downwardly-projecting arms at the front of said pieces, a finger-bar secured near the lower ends of the front arms and extending across the frame, and a cutter-bar movable thereover, of levers pivoted to the front arms, connections between the lower ends of the levers and the reciprocating cutter-bar, a cross-bar connecting the upper ends of the levers, rollers on the inner face of this bar in proximity to each other, a shaft journaled in and across the frame above the main axles and rotated by the driving-wheels, a cam-wheel on said shaft and standing between the rollers, collars on the shaft inside the side pieces, and set-screws for clamping said collars to their shaft so as to hold them against the side pieces and the latter distended, substantially as described. 2nd. In a lawn-mower, the combination with a frame, geared drive-wheels journaled therein, outwardly-extending flanges on the frame above the wheels, arms projecting downwardly from the rear thereof, a roller adjustably journaled in the arms and across the frame, and downwardly-extending arms at the front of the frame, of a shaft journaled in and extending across the frame above the main-axles, gear-wheel on the ends of this shaft meshing with the geared driving-wheels, a double-faced cam-wheel secured to the shaft between its ends, a backing ratchet between one gear and drive-

wheel, a finger-bar secured to the lower ends of the front arms, a cutter-bar moving thereover and provided on its upper face with a rounded projection near each end, levers pivoted to the front arms and provided in their lower ends with bifurcations standing astride said projections, a cross-bar connecting the levers, and rollers on said cross-bar one on either side of and in engagement with the cam-wheel, all substantially as described. 3rd. In a lawn-mower, the combination with the frame mounted on driving-wheels, a cam-wheel rotated thereby, a finger-bar carried by the frame and having a dovetailed rib on its upper face, a cutter-bar having a longitudinal groove fitting over said rib, and rounded projections on the upper face of the cutter-bar, of levers pivoted to the frame and having arc-shaped bifurcations in their lower ends receiving said projections, a cross-bar connecting said levers, bolts mounted in said cross-bar, and rollers journaled thereon on opposite sides of the cam-wheel, as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,411. Gear Case for Bicycles.**

(Boîte pour engrenage de bicyclet.)



Joseph Henry Hughes, Aston Junction, Aston Juxta and John Thomas Musgrove, Cobville Road, Sparkbrook, both in Birmingham, County of Warwick, England, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In combination, the body portion formed of a single piece of sheet metal having a laterally-turned edge provided with an inwardly-extending flange, said body portion having a slotted centre, a strip secured to the body portion parallel with the inwardly-turned edges and forming a groove or channel parting strips secured at the edges of said slotted centre, and a divided front portion having its outer edges connected with the parting-strips, substantially as described. 2nd. In combination, the body portion formed of a single piece of sheet metal having a laterally-turned edge provided with an inwardly-extending flange, said body portion being slotted for a portion of its length, a strip secured to said body portion parallel with the inwardly turned flange forming a groove or channel, parting-strips secured to the edges of the slotted portion, and a two-part front portion having its outer edges seated in said groove or channel and its inner edges connected with the parting strips, the portions of said two-part front portion forward of the slotted portion being overlapped and secured, substantially as described. 3rd. In combination, the body portion having a slotted central portion, and having a laterally turned outer edge provided with a groove or channel, parting-strips secured at the edges of said slotted portion and having grooves or channels opposite the groove or channel in the body portion, said grooves or channels in the parting-strips terminating in advance of the end of the slotted portion to provide space *b<sup>b</sup>* and the front having its edges seated in the said grooves or channels, substantially as specified. 4th. In combination, the body portion having the partially-slotted centre and having slots or channels at the outer and inner edges, the front portion formed in two parts and having its edges seated in said grooves or channels and having overlapping portions with a slot or recess therein for the bicycle crank shaft, guides carried by said front portions on each side of said recess, and slides *K* and *K<sup>1</sup>* inserted in said guides, substantially as described.

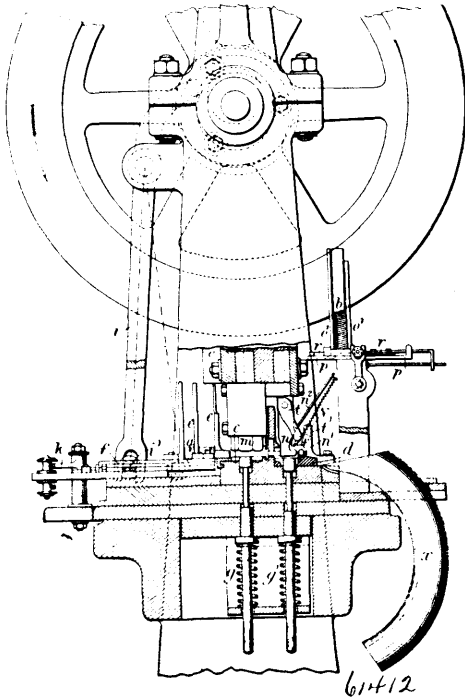
**No. 61,412. Apparatus for Making Sheet Metal Boxes.**

(Appareil pour faire des boîtes en feuilles métalliques.)

Tito Livio Carbone, of No. 343 Calle Sarandi, Monte Video, Republic of Uruguay, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th April, 1898.)

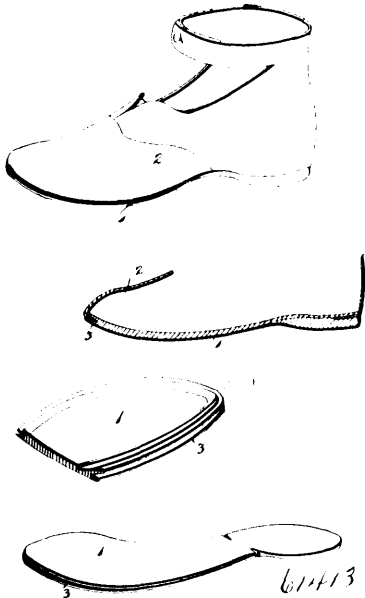


*Claim.*—1st. In apparatus for making sheet metal boxes, a press having in combination with an operating shaft, a dishing die *c* and



punch *m*, a forming die *d* and punch *n* with their operating mechanism, feed slide *f*, studs *f*<sup>1</sup> and bars *f*<sup>2</sup> with means for operating same for feeding the bodies of the boxes, and mechanism for feeding and guiding the lid to the box as the latter is being operated upon in the forming die, all substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In an apparatus for making sheet metal boxes, a press having in combination with an operating shaft, a dishing die and punch *M* with operating mechanism, feed slide *F* having adjustable sloping projections *F*<sup>1</sup> and side bars *F*<sup>2</sup> with means for operating same, and springs *s*, all substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In apparatus for making sheet metal boxes, the combination with head *o* carrying the punches *m* and *n*, of feed slide *r*, and operating connections, slotted plate *p*, inclined guide *n*<sup>2</sup> and pawl *t*, all substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,413. Shoe.** (*Chaussure.*)

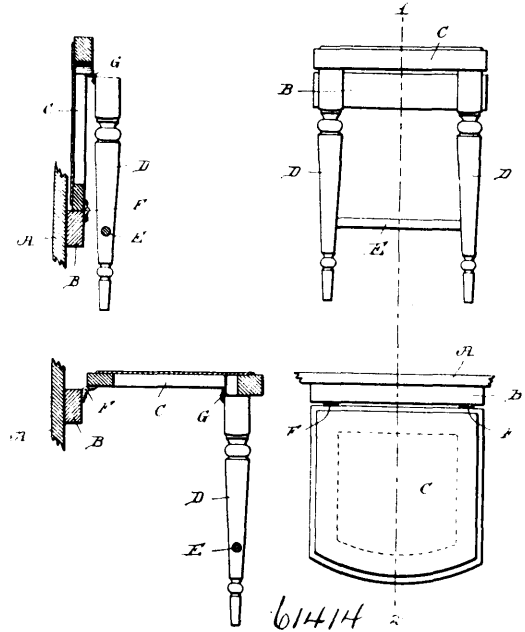


Edmond Parent, Terrebonne, Quebec, Canada, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A sole for shoes, comprising a strip of material, having its edges split toward the centre of the

upper, substantially as described. 2nd. A shoe sole for shoes, comprising a strip of material having its edges split toward the centre for its entire periphery with the exception of the heel portion, for the reception of the upper, substantially as described. 3rd. In a shoe, the combination with a sole having a peripheral split, of the upper secured within said split, the securing means passing through both portions of the sole caused by the split and also through the upper, substantially as described. 4th. In a shoe, the combination with a sole having a peripheral split extending for its entire periphery with the exception of the heel portion, said split extending to the outer surface of the sole at a point in juxtaposition to the heel, of an upper secured within said split and extending outwardly onto and lasted to the outer face of the said sole beneath the heel portion, and means for securing said upper within said split and onto said outer portion, said securing means passing through both of the portions of the sole caused by said split and through said upper, substantially as described.

**No. 61,414. Folding Chair.** (*Chaise pliante.*)

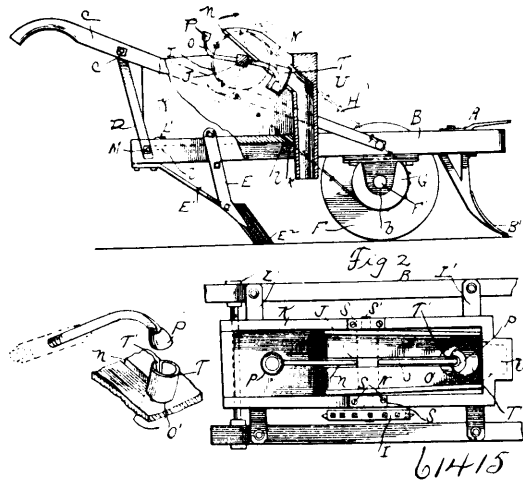


Charles C. Tombs, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a support, of a strip secured thereto and having an upper straight edge, a seat having a strip along the rear edge thereof formed with a straight surface and adapted to rest, when in folded position, directly on the top of the horizontal strip and be held in a perpendicular position, an automatically-folding leg hinged to the under portion of the said seat, and spring-hinges connecting the strip at the rear edge of the seat with the said horizontal strip, the said seat with its leg being automatically raised by the action of the spring-hinges and prevented from moving backward beyond a predetermined point by the straight surface of the rear edge thereof engaging the upper straight surface of the horizontal strip, the hinges connecting said strips being respectively applied to the under rear portion of the seat-strip and the upper outer portion of the horizontal strip, substantially as specified. 2nd. The combination with a support, of a horizontal strip secured thereto and provided with an upper straight edge, a seat having legs hinged to the outer front portion thereof and provided with a strip along the rear edge, also formed with a straight surface of less width than the said horizontal strip and adapted to rest on the latter when in folded position, and spring hinges connecting the strip at the rear of the seat, and the said horizontal strip and serving to automatically raise the said seat, the said seat when elevated being perpendicularly positioned and the preponderance of its weight applied to the rear of the hinges and acting as an auxiliary to the springs of said hinges to maintain the seat in elevated position. 3rd. The combination with a support, of a horizontal strip secured thereto and provided with an upper straight edge, a seat having a strip along the rear edge thereof formed with a straight engaging surface adapted to rest on the upper straight surface of said horizontal strip, the seat-strip being of less width than the said horizontal strip, spring-hinges connecting said horizontal strip and seat-strip and automatically operating to raise the seat, the said seat, when in elevated rested position, being perpendicular and limited in backward movement by the straight edge of the rear-strip thereof engaging the upper surface of the horizontal strip to avoid the strain on the connecting hinges and also facilitate the maintenance of an

upright position thereof, and legs hinged to the outer under portion of the said seat and automatically folded when the seat is raised, substantially as described.

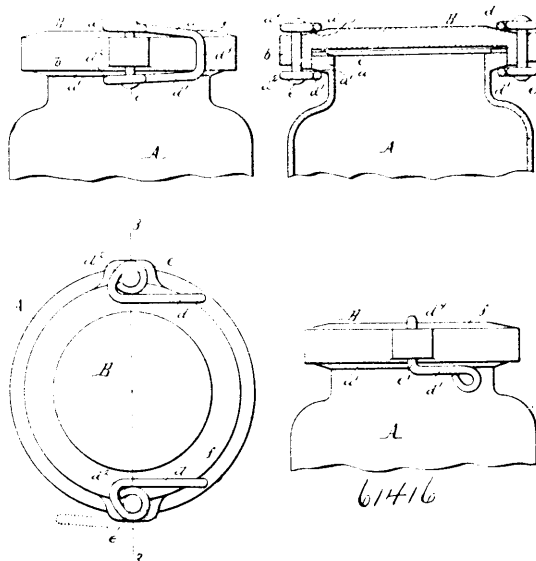
**No. 61,415. Corn Planter and Seed Dropper.**  
(Semoir à blé d'inde etc.)



George Riley Dykes, Hawkinsville, Georgia, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In combination with the frame of a seed-dropper, a driving-wheel journaled in the front part thereof, a seed-box carried by the said frame, a seed-tube connected to said box and arranged to drop the seed behind the said wheel, a spout or chute within the said box discharging into the upper end of the said tube and provided with a slot extending downward from the top and ending in an opening, a shaft journaled in said feed-box, a cup-rod and cup carried by the said shaft and adapted to pass through the said slot and opening, gearing which connects the said shaft with the rotary shaft of the driving-wheel and a cut-off which prevents the seed from falling through the said opening from the cup, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In combination with the seed-box of a seed-dropping machine, a rotary shaft mounted in the said box, a cup or cups carried thereby and arranged to dip up the seed and discharge the same, a spout and seed-tube through which the seed from the said cup is dropped by the machine, the said spout being slotted and having an opening for the passage of said cup, and a slotted cut-off tube arranged in the said opening to extend above the same, this tube being adapted to allow the passage of the cup through it as the latter is carried around by the shaft, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In combination with the seed-box of a seed-dropping machine having a seed-tube connected thereto, a rotary shaft and cup-rod and cup carried thereby, the said cup being arranged to dip up seed from the interior of the said box and discharge it into the said tube, and being removable at will from the said rod for the purpose of allowing the substitution of a cup of different size, substantially as set forth. 4th. In combination with the seed-box of a seed-dropping machine having a seed-tube connected thereto, a rotary shaft and cup-rods and cups carried thereby, the cups being arranged and adapted to successively dip up the seed and discharge it into the seed-tube and the said rods being detachable from the said shaft, which is provided at regular interval with means for permitting the attachment of a greater or less number at will, substantially as set forth. 5th. In a seed-dropping machine, a cup-rod which is screw-threaded on its ends, in combination with a shaft and seed-cap which are screw-tapped to receive the said ends, a seed-box in which the said shaft rotates to cause the said cup to dip up and discharge the seed, and means for allowing the seed thus discharged to pass from the machine, substantially as set forth. 6th. In combination with a seed-box and a sprout leading to the outlet, a rotary shaft screw-tapped at regular radical intervals, a series of rods adapted to screw into the said shaft in greater or less number and a series of screw-tapped cups adapted to turn on the threaded outer ends of the said rods, in order that larger or smaller cups may be substituted, the said cups and rods being carried through a slot and opening in the said spout as the shaft rotates, for the purposes set forth. 7th. In combination with the frame of a seed-dropper, a pair of bars or plates detachably secured thereto and depressed between the side bars of the said frame, a seed box fastened rigidly but detachably to the said bars and resting in the depressed part thereof, a shaft journaled in the said seed-box and provided with cups which dip up the seeds therefrom, a spout or chute and seed-tube whereby the seed is received from the said cups and dropped and a driving-wheel and gearing whereby the said shaft is rotated, substantially as set forth.

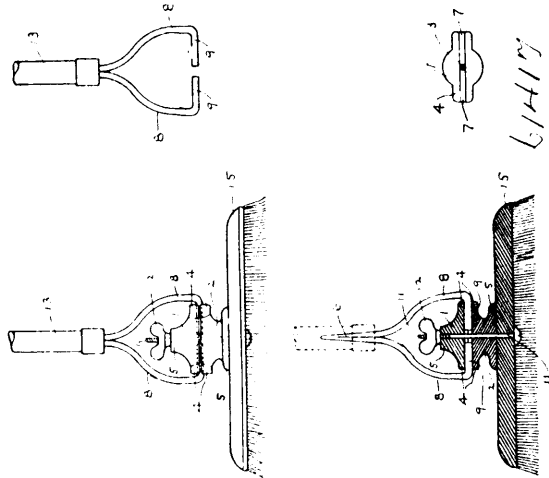
**No. 61,416. Cover Fastening for Fruit Jars.**  
(Attache de couvercles de jarres à fruits.)



Irvin Parker Doolittle, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a jar or similar vessel provided at or near its upper end with a projecting rim, of a cap or cover provided with a horizontally swiveling locking arm adapted to engage under the rim of the jar, substantially as set forth. 2nd. The combination with a jar or similar vessel provided at or near its upper end with a projecting rim having a bevelled underside, of a cap or cover provided with a fastening composed of upper and lower locking arms mounted on a vertical pivot carried by the cap and adapted to engage respectively against the upper side of the cap and the bevelled lower side of the jar-rim, substantially as set forth. 3rd. The combination with a jar or similar vessel provided at or near its upper end with a projecting rim having a bevelled underside, of a cap or cover provided on its upperside with a bevelled or outwardly inclined face, and a fastening applied to the cover and consisting of an upright pivot capable of sliding vertically on the cover and upper and lower locking arms applied to said pivot above and below the cover and adapted to bear against the bevelled surfaces of the cover and the jar rim, respectively, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with a jar or similar vessel provided at or near its upper end with a projecting rim having a bevelled underside, of a cap or cover provided on its upper side with a bevelled or outwardly inclined face, and a fastening applied to the cover and consisting of a pair of horizontally swiveling arms mounted on a vertical pivot carried by the cover and adapted to engage against the bevelled faces of the cover and the jar-rim, each of said arms being provided at its inner end with an eye or enlargement which encircles said pivot and the outer ends of the arms being connected by an upright bar forming a thumb piece, substantially as set forth.

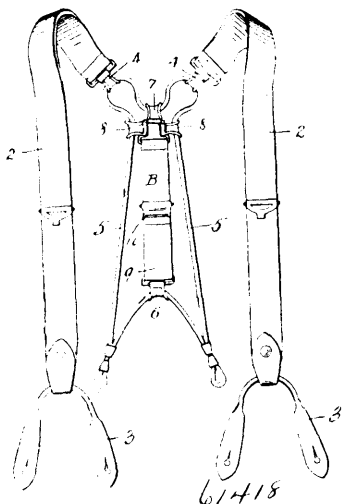
**No. 61,417. Brush Holder.** (Porte-brosse.)



George B. Hussey, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination in a brush-holder of a handle, a bail attached to said handle and having an turned prong at each lower end, a pair of plates to clamp said prongs between them, a bolt and nut to fasten said plates together and to a brush, substantially as described. 2nd. In a brush-holder, the combination of a bail having prongs at its lower ends turned toward each other, two plates having grooves made in their contiguous faces to receive said prongs and clamp them fast, with means for removably securing said plates together and to a brush, substantially as described.

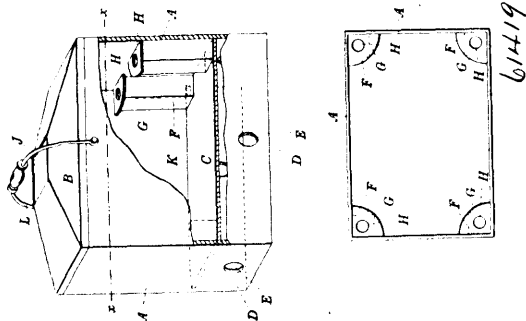
**No. 61,418. Suspenders. (Bretelles.)**



Hugh Gordon MacWilliam, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a pair of suspenders, the combination with the shoulder-straps, of the cord having sliding connection therewith and adapted to be detachably connected with the trousers, the elastic band and the eyelets upon said band serving as guides for said cord. 2nd. In a pair of suspenders, the combination with the shoulder-straps, of the cord having sliding connection therewith, the extensible elastic band, and the eyelets carried by said band and serving as guides for said cord. 3rd. A pair of suspenders, comprising the shoulder-straps, the means for connecting said shoulder-straps with the rear portion of the trousers, consisting of an independent band, and the cord having sliding connection with the band and with the shoulder-straps. 4th. A pair of suspenders, comprising the shoulder-straps, the means for connection between the same and the rear portion of the trousers, consisting of an independent extensible band, the eyelets carried by said band, and the cord passing through said eyelets and having sliding connection with the shoulder-straps, and the means for detachable connection with the trousers.

**No. 61,419. Rat Trap. (Ratier.)**

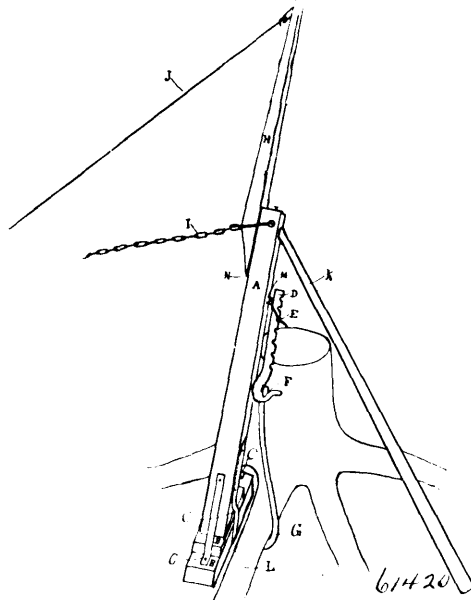


Oley P. Hill, Capron, Illinois, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The box provided with the elevated bottom C and vertical tubes F communicating through the said bottom with the interior of said box and surmounted with a platform G, substantially as shown and for the purpose described. 2nd. In a trap, the combination of a box or enclosure A, a bottom C seated therein a slight distance from the base thereof, openings E formed in said

box below the said bottom, one or more tubes F seated vertically on the bottom C and communicating through the latter with the space beneath said bottom and the whole having a metallic lining, substantially as shown and for the purpose described.

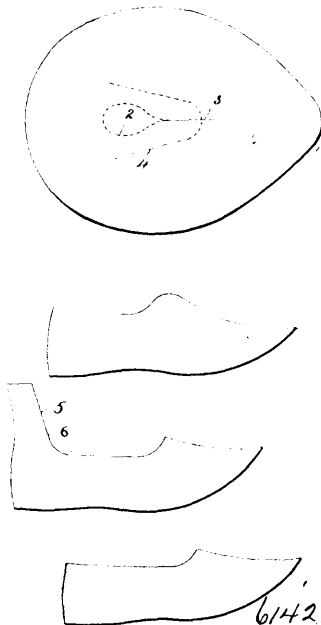
**No. 61,420. Stump Extractor. (Arrache-souche.)**



Onésime Isale Bergeron, St. Gregoire, Nicolet, Quebec, Canada, 17 octobre, 1898; 6 ans. (Déposé le 15 juillet, 1898.)

*Résumé.*—1<sup>er</sup> Dans un arrache-souche, un levier vertical A solidement return a une base B B, et muni d'une maille E, en combinaison avec une lame dentelé D, ayant un crochet F, a son extrémité inférieure, et un crampon G construit de manière a engager le crochet F d'une de ses extrémités et de l'autre l'objet à être extrait, etel que ci-dessus décrit et indiqués. 2<sup>e</sup> Dans un levier A, sa base B, B, une maille E, un crochet F, un crampon G en combinaison avec une barre H servant d'allange ou levier A, et une barre K ou étoucan s'attachant au levier A pour l'empêcher de retourner en arrière, tel que ci-dessus décrit et indiqués.

**No. 61,421. Shoe. (Chaussure.)**



Aleide Poirier, Quebec City, Canada, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A seamless vamp for shoes having its unpressed contour of a comparatively circular formation at its rear, and having a spher-

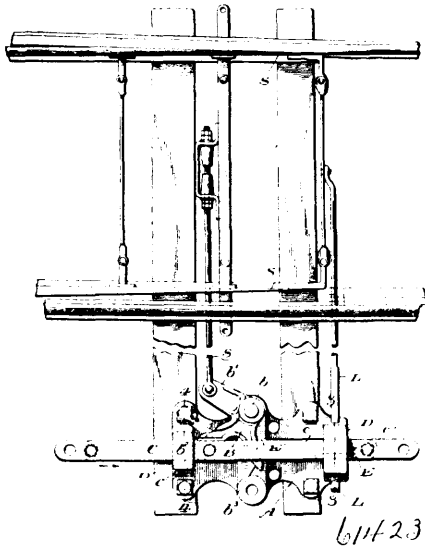
oidal formation at its front, the entire contour being egg-shaped, and having its central portion cut to form the proper opening for connection at the top portion of the upper, substantially as described.

**No. 61,122. Compressible Tube.** (*Tube compressible.*)

Theodore Y. Kinne, Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A compressible tube of ductile and impervious metal having its interior surface or wall coated with a solution of collodion, castor-oil and balsam fir, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. A compressible tube of ductile and impervious metal having its interior surface coated with a solution of collodion, castor-oil and balsam fir, and provided near its inlet opening with a vent or pin pole, substantially as and for the purposes described.

**No. 61,423. Mechanism for Operating Railway Switches.** (*Mécanisme pour actionner les aiguilles de chemin de fer.*)



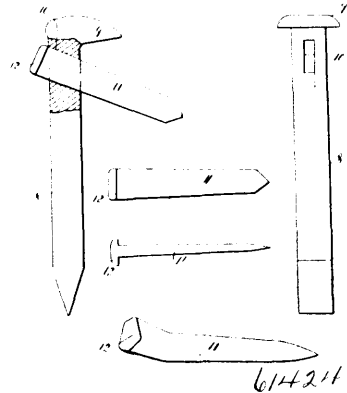
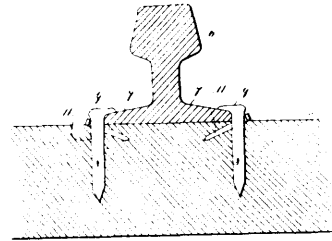
John W. Thomas, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of the switch-lever, the spring-controlled latch-lever and its latch, the quadrant, the switch-points, the permanent spring-yielding connection between the switch-points and the switch-lever, the intermediate lever 6 provided with a notch or slot arranged in the path of movement of and adapted to be engaged by the latch when the latter is lifted out of engagement with the quadrant, and a stiff connection between the switch-points and the intermediate lever 6, independent of and separate from the spring-yielding connection between the switch-points and the switch-lever, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. The combination of the switch-lever, the spring-controlled latch-lever and its latch, the quadrant, the switch-points, the intermediate lever 6 provided with a portion which overhangs the latch and is slotted or notched to receive and engage the latch when the latter is lifted out of engagement with the quadrant, and a connection between the intermediate lever 6 and the switch-points, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

**No. 61,424. Railroad Spike.** (*Chevillette de chemin de fer.*)  
Theodore Allison Deakyne, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th September, 1898.)

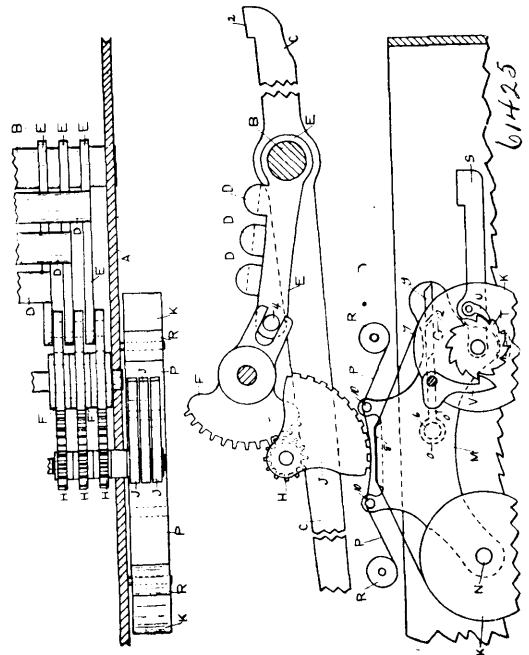
*Claim.*—1st. A spike provided with a head which projects at one side thereof and with a slot formed directly below said head and in line therewith, said slot being downwardly inclined from the back of the spike to the opposite side and having its top and bottom and side walls in a straight or direct plane, and a wedge corresponding in cross section to said slot and having the straight relatively inclined top and bottom edges, said wedges being adapted to be driven through said slot and being provided with a cross head forming lateral wings which bear directly against the outer edge or side of the spike at opposite sides of the slot, the relative construction and arrangement being such that the wedge is driven in said slot in the spike it enters the wood of the cross-tie in a direct and straight diagonal plane with relation to the spike and the base flange of the rail and engages with the top and bottom walls of the slot in such a manner that it draws the head of the spike downward in binding position against the flange of the rail, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. A spike provided with a head which projects at one side thereof, and a slot which is formed in the spike directly below

said head and in line therewith, said slot being also downwardly inclined from the back of the spike to the opposite side, and a wedge



which is similar in form in cross section to said slot, and being provided with a cross head, that portion of said wedge adjacent to the head being formed at an angle to the main body portion or stem with the angle in the vertical plane of the wedge key, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,425. Cash Register.** (*Régistre à monnaie.*)

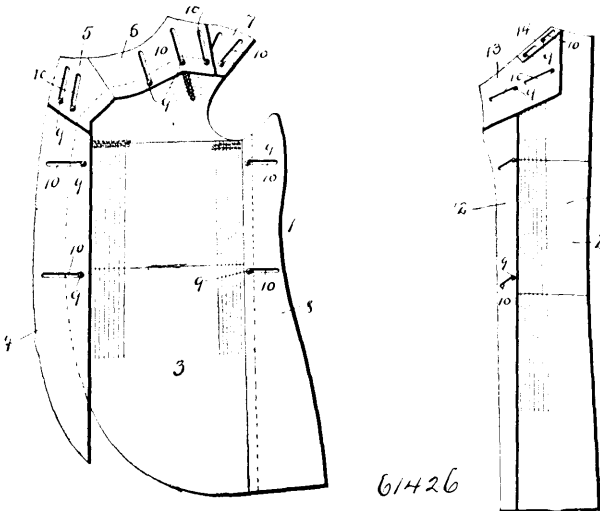


Thomas J. Carroll, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th May, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A cash register comprising a horizontal bar, or rod B, as a pivotal bearing for a series of adding, or finger keys C, which engage with and operate a series of horizontal bars D, connected to the series of levers E, respectively, and which have pivotal connection on said rod B, projecting pins 4, at the inner ends of said levers to operate in the open slots of an equal number of segments F, which gear into the spur-wheels H, to independently operate the type-segments J, to engage with the paper rolls on a lower pivotal frame and to allow the ribbons thereof to receive type impressions from said type-segments by mechanism secured to the

cash register drawer engaging with the said frame of the ribbon rolls, when the drawer is withdrawn, as described. 2nd. A cash register, in combination with paper rolls capable of revolving in a pivotal frame M, ratchet-wheel on the centre of the forward paper roll, a lever O, pivoted at 6, to the drawer of the cash register, the other end of said lever having bevelled end projection to slide under projection 9, on the frame when the drawer is withdrawn to bring the ribbon and paper to the type-segments, tension pin 10, to separate the ribbon and paper when not engaged with impressing slips or tickets, as described. 3rd. A cash register, in combination with paper rolls in a pivotal frame and operated by a ratchet-wheel at the end of the forward paper roll, said rolls operated by the spacing finger key S, by means of the ratchet-wheel T, and a pawl U, connected to said finger key, a pawl V, to engage with said ratchet-wheel to prevent the paper rolls from revolving rearwards, as described.

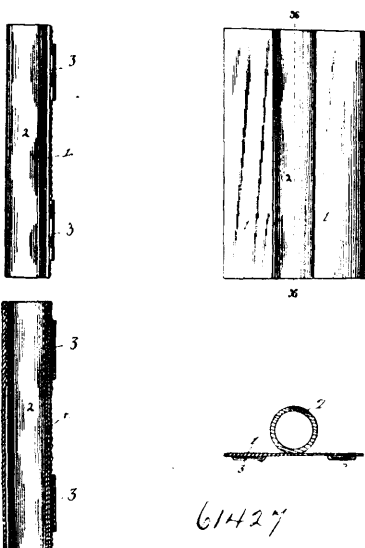
**No. 61,426. Adjustable Garment Pattern.**  
(Patron de vêtement.)



George M. Donaldson, Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A garment pattern comprising a main portion, having a series of graduated marks thereon to indicate the variations in the size of the garment being marked, and a series of slides slidably connected thereto, said slides being adapted to retain the original configuration regardless of the difference in size of the garment being cut, substantially as described.

**No. 61,427. Umbrella Holder.** (Porte-parapluie.)

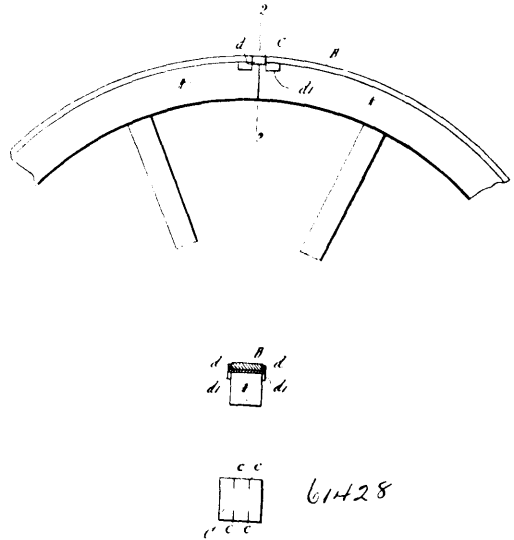


Harriet T. Stuckey, Mannville, South Carolina, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—An umbrella-holder, consisting of a plate of rigid material which is adapted to bear against the back of the operator and forms

a broad bearing-surface extending from a point adjacent to the neck down to a point adjacent to the waist, and is provided with inwardly-extending loops through which the back-band of the suspenders which support the trousers of the operator are adapted to pass, and a tube or cylindrical portion secured to the rear of said plate, into which an umbrella is adapted to fit, as and for the purpose set forth.

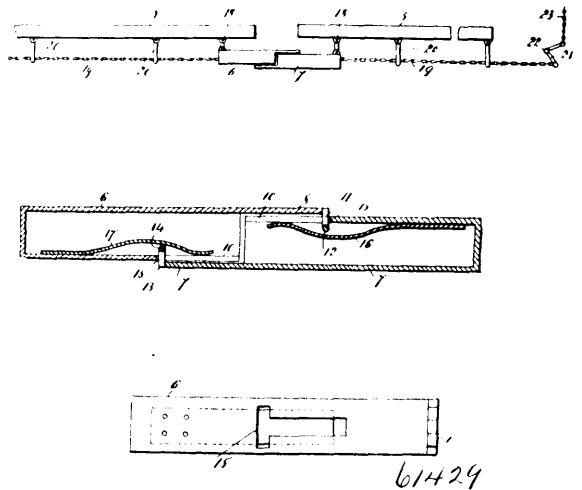
**No. 61,428. Rivet for Wheel Rims and Tires.**  
(Rivet pour jantes et bandages de roues.)



James Young Walker, Rossland, British Columbia, Canada, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 7th May, 1898.)

*Claim.*—An improved fastening device of the class described, comprising a plate having two longitudinal slots formed at each end thereof, whereby the two side flanges and a central or intermediate portion are formed at each end of said plate, said side flanges and said central or intermediate portion at each end of said plate being adapted to be bent or turned downwardly and upwardly respectively, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,429. Signal Apparatus for Railway Trains.**  
(Appareil de signal pour convois de chemin de fer.)

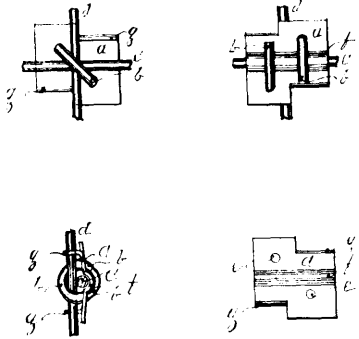


Charles N. Frederickson, Westvale, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A signal apparatus for railway trains designed to signal the uncoupling of the cars or the breaking of the coupling to the cab of the engine, said apparatus consisting of coupling boxes supported beneath the adjacent ends of each car and connected in such manner that said connection will be broken when the cars are uncoupled said boxes being adapted to swing longitudinally on their supports and being connected throughout the length of the train by chains which are also suspended from the bottom of the cars by

pivoted supports, the front chain being also provided with a crank lever by means of which the signal is given in the cab of the engine, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. A signal apparatus for railway trains adapted to signal the uncoupling or the breaking of the coupling of the cars to the cab of the engine, said signal apparatus consisting of coupling boxes suspended from the adjacent ends of each car and which are adapted to swing longitudinally on their supports, said coupling boxes being also connected throughout the entire length of the train by chains suspended by swinging supports from the bottom of the cars, the front chain of the train being also connected with a crank lever by means of which the signal is given in the cab of the engine, the coupling boxes of each set being provided at their adjacent ends, one with a longitudinal slot in the top thereof and the other with a corresponding slot in the bottom thereof, each of said slots communicating at its inner end with a cross slot, and said boxes being also provided at their adjacent ends with extensions which overlap said slots and with cross heads which pass through said longitudinal cross slots, and each of said boxes being also provided with a spring which operates in connection with the corresponding cross-head whereby said boxes are held together, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a railway signal apparatus adapted to signal the uncoupling, or breaking of the coupling of the cars to the cab of the engine, coupling boxes constructed as herein described and suspended beneath the adjacent ends of each car, said coupling boxes being adapted to swing longitudinally on their supports and being connected throughout the length of the train, said connecting devices being suspended by swinging supports and the forward connecting devices being also connected with a crank lever by which the signal is given in the cab of the engine, substantially as shown and described.

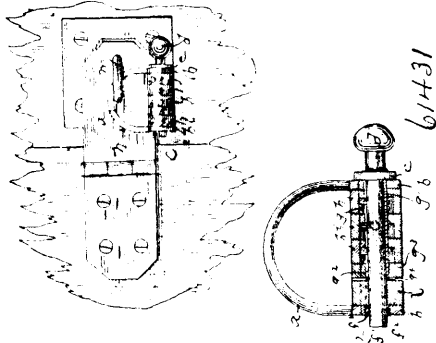
**No. 61,430. Attachment for Wire Fences.**  
(*Attache de clôture en broche.*)



Napoleon Dussault, Montréal, Québec, Canada, 17 Octobre 1898; 6 ans. (Déposé le 2 août 1898.)

*Résumé.*—Dans une attache de clôtures en broche, la combinaison de la plaque *a* avec camélure *f*, les oreilles *g g*, les trous *ce* et la crampe *b*, tel que ci-dessus décrit et pour les fins indiquées.

**No. 61,431. Padlock.** (*Cadenas.*)

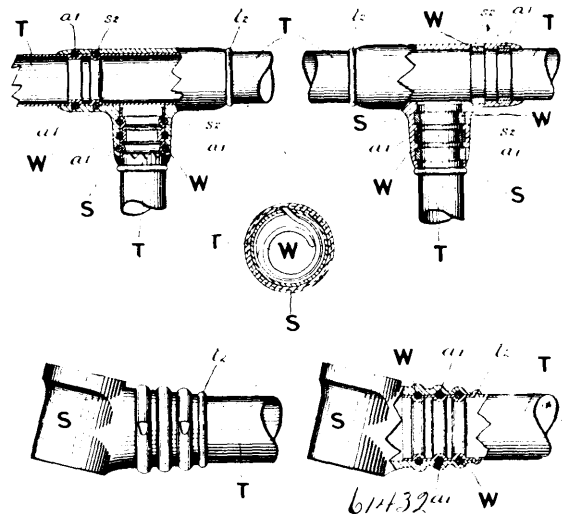


Francis William Bradley, Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a combination padlock, a shackle provided with openings in its ends, locking-bolt, lugs formed on said bolt, a sleeve

mounted in one opening of said shackle and carrying a collar on the opposite end, and provided with a longitudinal slot, numbered or lettered rings mounted on said sleeve between the collar and the end of the shackle, said rings provided with annular channels and notches, and blank ring mounted on the locking-bolt between the free end of the sleeve and the shackle, and a lug carried by said locking-bolt, to prevent the same from being entirely withdrawn, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,432. Mode of and Means for making the Junctions of Cycles, &c., so as to avoid Brazing.**  
(*Mode et moyen de faire des jonctions de cycles, etc.*)



Edwin Taylor, of Pemberton Street, Warstone Lane, Birmingham, County of Warwick, England, 17th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th May, 1898.)

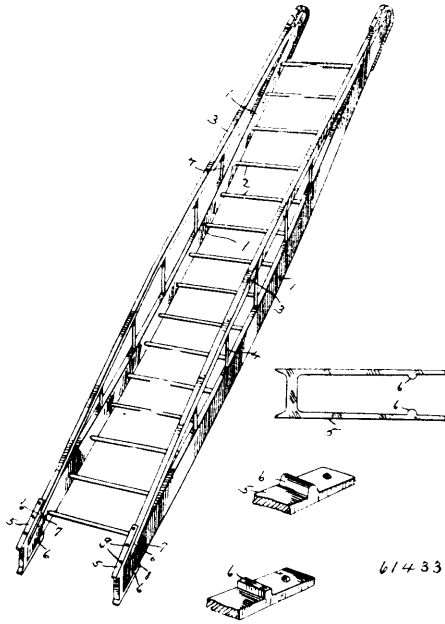
*Claim.*—1st. Making cycle and other junctions by forming grooves in the tube or other member and also in the socket or lug and inserting in one or more of such grooves a fusible key or keys and in the remaining grooves a steel or other solid key or keys combined and put together, substantially in the manner herein set forth. 2nd. The improvements in the mode and means for making the junctions of tubes with their sockets characterised by forming two or more grooves or recesses in the end of the tube and in the interior of the socket and inserting in one or more of the grooves in the tube and in the corresponding groove or grooves in the socket a ring of fusible metal the tube being afterwards but into the socket and a wire either drawn or forced through the hole in the outside of the socket so as to fill up the remaining groove or grooves, the junction being then subjected to a temperature sufficiently high to fuse the metal rings in the manner and for the purpose, substantially as herein set forth. 3rd. Making junctions for cycles and other frames by forming grooves or recesses in the socket having a strengthening external bulge whether straight or spiral in the manner and for the purpose substantially as herein set forth. 4th. In making junctions for cycles or other frames, a hand tool, the jaws of which are formed with a recess for holding the wire so as to force it into or around the grooves or spaces in the manner substantially as herein set forth. 5th. The mode or means of making cycle or other junction by forming grooves in the tube or other member with corresponding grooves in the sockets or lugs and inserting a steel or other key in the manner hereinbefore explained.

**No. 61,433. Ladder.** (*Echelle.*)

Frederic S. Seagrave, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

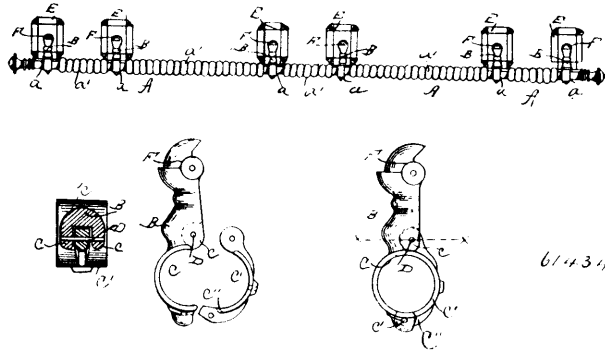
*Claim.* In a trussed ladder, the combination with the legs, rounds and trusses, said legs and trusses having their adjoining end portions provided with recesses *7* and *8*, of metallic clamping-yokes adapted to embrace the united end portions of said trusses and legs, the arms of said yokes being provided with transverse projecting

ribs or lugs adapted to engage respectively the transverse recesses of said legs and trusses and bolts adjustably connecting the arms of



said yokes and passing through said trusses and legs, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,134. Casket Handle.** (*Poignée de cercueil.*)



Adelbert R. Krum, Galesbury, Illinois, U.S.A., 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

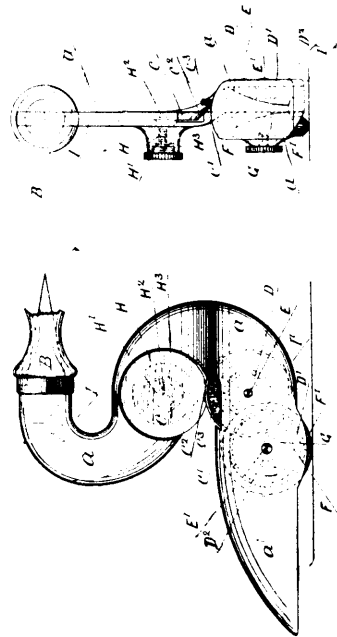
*Claim.* In a casket handle, the combination with a bar, of arms having eyes or sockets to surround the bar, the sockets being formed of an integral portion of said arms and a pivoted portion, the upper end of said pivoted portion being pivoted to the integral portion and means for securing the lower end thereof to the lower end of said integral portion below the bar, substantially as described.

**No. 61,135. Shears for Cutting Cloth, etc.** (*Cisailles pour couper le drap, etc.*)

George Cole Boroughs and John Jackson, both of Almeric Road, Battersea Rise, County of Surrey, England, 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th June, 1898.)

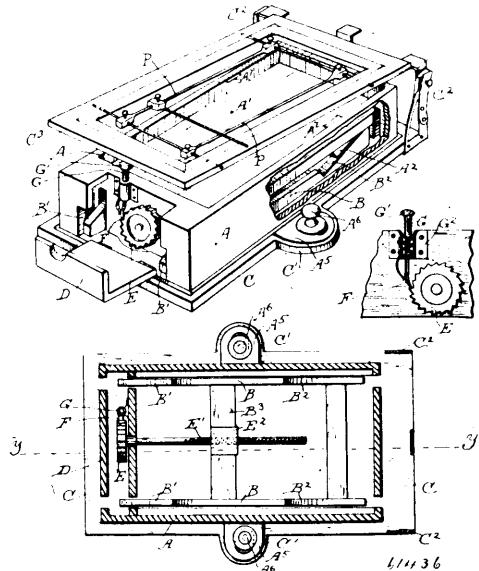
*Claim.*—1st. In shears, the combination of a pair of rotary cutters mounted in a suitable frame or support, and a driving wheel meshing with the gear on one of the cutters, substantially as described. 2nd. In shears, the combination of a pair of rotary cutters mounted in a suitable frame or support, a driving wheel meshing with the gear on one of the cutters, and means for directing the cloth to the cutters, substantially as described. 3rd. In shears, the combination of a pair of rotary cutters mounted in a suitable frame or support, a driving wheel meshing with a gear on one of the cutters, and means for supporting the cloth during and after the cutting operation, substantially as described. 4th. In shears, the combination of a

pair of rotary cutters mounted in a suitable frame or support, a driving wheel meshing with a gear on one of the cutters, and means



for constantly pressing the two cutters towards each other, substantially as described. 5th. In combination, the frame, the driving wheel, the driven cutter, the free cutter, and the friction disc *c<sup>2</sup>*, substantially as described.

**No. 61,136. Mimeograph.** (*Mimeographe.*)

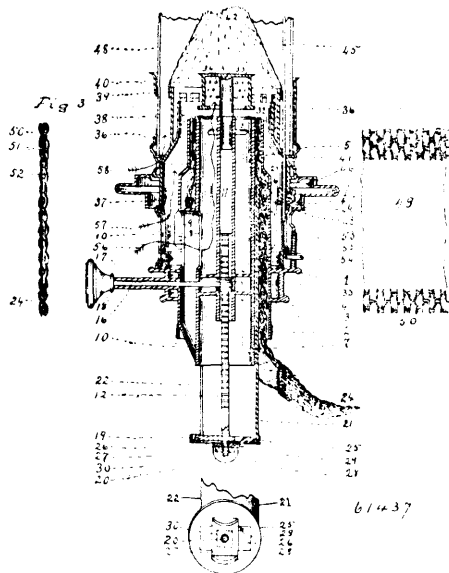


Leslie Irving Coggins, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a mimeograph, the combination of a well for holding paper in sheets, with a movable bottom for said well, a stencil frame to fall over said well, and raising and lowering mechanism for said movable bottom adapted to be operated by the said stencil frame, substantially as described. 2nd. In a mimeograph, the combination of a well for holding paper in sheets, with a movable bottom for said well, a stencil frame to fall over said well, a screw extended into said well, and adapted to be rotated by the said frame, and intermediate connections between the said bottom and screw to raise the said bottom as the said screw is rotated, substantially as described. 3rd. In a mimeograph machine, guide rods P P arranged on each side of the well and adapted to guide the printing roller with a uniform pressure, substantially as described. 4th. In a mimeograph, the combination of a well for holding paper in sheets, with a movable bottom having inclined surfaces secured to the under side, a wedge-shaped movable frame to receive the

said movable bottom, a screw engaging the said wedge-shaped frame and provided with a ratchet, and a plunger extending into the path of the said stencil frame and provided with a pawl to engage the said ratchet to operate the said screw, substantially as described.

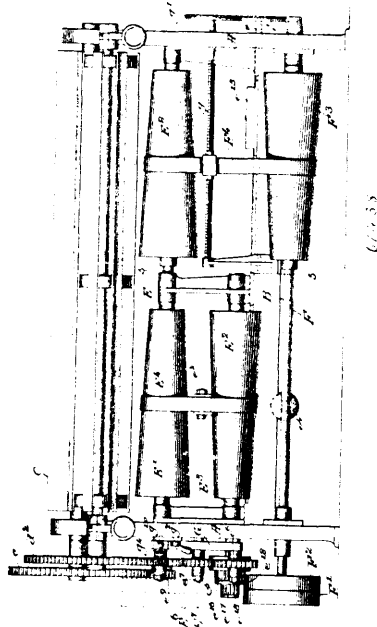
**No. 61,437. Incandescent Oil Lamp.**  
(*Lampe à huile incandescente.*)



Charles Lancaster Marshall, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a Bunsen oil burner, a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity in combination with a choking device to adjust the supply of oil through said wick. 2nd. In a Bunsen oil burner, a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity in combination with a choking substance insoluble in oil fixed in the body of said wick for the purpose of adjusting its oil carrying capacity. 3rd. In an oil burner, a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity, in combination with an artificial choking device of starch to adjust the supply of oil through said wick. 4th. In an oil burner, a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity having its surface stiffened to preserve its regularity by a substance insoluble in oil. 5th. In a Bunsen oil burner, a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity having its surface stiffened to preserve its regularity by a substance in-oluble in oil and its body choked by said substance to adjust its carrying capacity. 6th. The process of manufacturing wicks which consists in filling the fibres of wicks with a choking substance insoluble in oil, and subjecting such a combination to distillation by heat to remove all hydrocarbons and impure substances and to bake said choking substance. 7th. 7th. The process of manufacturing wicks, which consist in filling the fibres of wicks with a choking substance insoluble in oils and subjecting such a combination to distillation and carbonization by heat to remove all hydrocarbon and impure substances and to bake said choking substance and partially carbonize the wicks. 8th. The process of manufacturing wicks, which consists in filling the fibres of wicks with dissolved starch and subjecting such a combination to distillation by heat to remove all hydrocarbon and impure substances, and to bake said choking substance. 9th. The process of manufacturing wicks, which consists in filling the fibres of wicks with dissolved starch and subjecting such a combination to distillation and carbonization by heat to remove all hydrocarbons and impure substances and to bake said starch and carbonize said wicks. 10th. In combination, an incandescing mantle, a gasifier, air passages, and a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity and choked with starch. 11th. In combination, a mantle, a gasifier, air passages and a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity, and adjusted to said gasifier and air passages by choking. 12th. In combination, a mantle, a gasifier, air passages and a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity, and adjusted to said gasifier and air passages by a choking substance, as starch, fixed in the body of said wick. 13th. In combination, a mantle, a gasifier, air passages and a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity and adjusted to said gasifier by a choking device. 14th. In combination, a gasifier, air passages, and a wick steady in its oil carrying capacity and adjusted to said gasifier by a choking device. 15th. In a Bunsen oil burner, a wick having a choking device, a space between said choking device and the top unchoked to act as a reservoir of oil when the wick is unlighted, for the purpose of supplying a larger amount of oil in starting the burner.

**No. 61,438. Paper Cutter.** (*Coupe-papier.*)



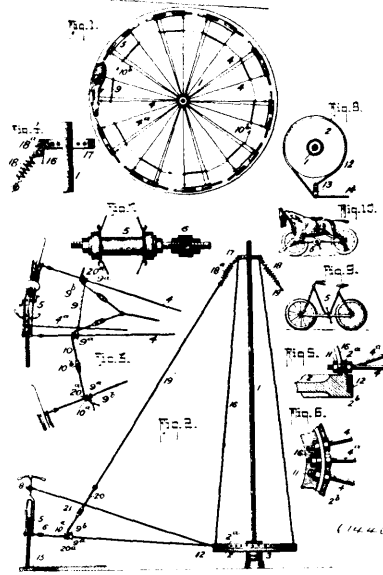
Irwin Peter Dillon, Lawrence, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a paper cutter, the combination with feeding mechanism for the paper, cutting mechanism, and a main driving shaft having unvarying speed, of means permanently mounted and journaled in the organizer machine to vary at will the speed of said cutting mechanism, and of said feeding mechanism independently of each other, substantially as described. 2nd. A paper cutter, having in combination feeding mechanism adapted to receive and feed a plurality of super-imposed thicknesses of paper of different weights or grades, severing devices to which said thicknesses of paper are simultaneously fed to be cut, and operating mechanism, including an intermediate cone-and-belt device for driving said severing devices and feeding mechanism with relative speeds required for producing the uniform lengths of sheets desired, said operating mechanism including means to accurately change the frictional engagement of said belt as and according to the different resistances offered by the different thicknesses and different weights or grades of paper being cut, and means to vary the relative speed of the severing devices for cutting sheets of different lengths, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination in a paper cutter, with the feed rolls for feeding the paper, and severing devices for cutting the paper, of a cone-and-belt speed changer geared between and with said feed rolls and severing devices, and means to maintain friction in said cone-and-belt device varying in proportion to the varying loads, a second cone-and-belt speed changer mounted adjacent and driving said first mentioned cone-and-belt mechanism, whereby the speed of said severing devices and of said feed rolls may be varied at will, either together or independently of each other as desired, substantially as described. 4th. A paper cutter having, in combination, paper severing mechanism, feed rolls to feed the paper thereto, and a pair of co-operating cone pulleys between said feeding and severing mechanisms and driving the latter, a belt passed about said cone pulleys, a pivoted lever having a friction roll at one end resting between the two ears, said ears embracing said belt, and said roll resting against the latter, and at its other end having a laterally projecting rod on which is mounted a weight, and means to adjust said weight on said rod, whereby the tension of said belt may be varied according to the paper being fed and cut by the machine, substantially as described. 5th. The combination, in a paper cutter, with the paper severing devices, feed rolls to deliver the paper thereto, and driving mechanism for said parts, said driving mechanism including a power shaft and gear driven thereby, of a shifting plate permanently mounted on the frame of the machine and carrying a train of gear wheels, said train meshing at one end with the said driven gear, said train and said driven gear being one permanently provided with a plurality of different sized gear wheels, and the other being adapted to mesh with any one of said different sized gear wheels, and one being freely movable laterally relatively to the other, said train meshing at its opposite end with the mechanism driven thereby for operating said paper severing devices, and means to move said plate concentrically with the gear wheel at said last mentioned end of said train, in order to operate the train through any one of said different sized gear wheels, substantially as described. 6th. The combination in a paper cutter, with the feeding mechanism for feeding the paper,



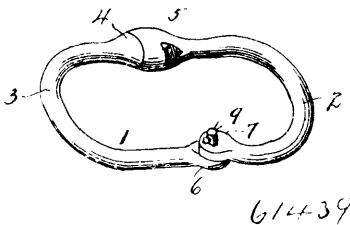
and severing devices for cutting the paper, of operating mechanism geared between and with said feeding mechanism and severing devices, said operating mechanism including a main driving shaft, a cone-and-belt speed changer, and gear driven thereby, means to maintain friction in said cone-and-belt device varying in proportion to the varying amounts or kinds of paper being fed, a shifting plate mounted on the frame of the machine and carrying a train of gear wheels, said train meshing at one end with the said driven gear being one permanently provided with a plurality of different sized gear wheels and one being freely movable laterally relatively to the other, said train meshing at its opposite end with the mechanism driven thereby, and means for moving said plate concentrically with the gear wheel at said last mentioned end of said train, substantially as described. 7th. The combination, in a paper, with the paper severing device, feed rolls to deliver the paper thereto, and driving mechanism including a power shaft and gear driven thereby, of a shifting-plate mounted on the frame of the machine and carrying a train of gear wheels, said train meshing at one end with the said driven gear, said train and said driven gear being one provided with a plurality of different sized gear wheels, and the other being adapted to mesh with any one of said different sized gear wheels, and one being freely movable laterally relatively to the other, and one having side flanges to prevent accidental shifting out of mesh, said train meshing at its opposite end with the mechanism driven thereby, and means to move said plate concentrically with the gear wheel at said last mentioned end of said train, in order to operate the train through any one of said different sized gear wheels, substantially as described. 8th. The combination, in a paper cutter, with feed rolls to feed the paper, and severing devices to cut the paper, of a frictional speed changer capable of a long range, of delicate variations, means to vary said friction in proportion to the varying resistance of the paper fed, said friction being maintained always sufficient to prevent slip, said speed changer comprising a pair of co-operating cone pulleys, a bolt passed about them, a combined belt shifter and tightener in engagement with said belt, an adjustable tension device thereon to vary the frictional engagement thereof with the belt, a threaded shifting rod on which said shifter and tightener is mounted, said rod extending in the organized machine parallel to said pulleys and having a portion thereof beyond the range of movement of said shifter and tightener, provided with finer threads than the shifting threads thereof, an indicator mounted on said fine threaded portion, and a gauge fixed on the machine and over which said indicator is caused to travel by the fine threads, whereby an indicator is provided within the compass of the machine for and in connection with a long range of movement of said shifter and tightener, substantially as described.

being arranged substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In an apparatus as described, a central post, the top of which is provided



with a support, the base having a turn wheel rotatably secured thereon, radial arms, in series having one of their ends secured to said turn wheel, their other ends being attached to vehicles, a detachable spanner connecting the outer arms of each series, a separate cable connecting the several series, and spring hangers attached to the said support at the top of the central post, forming supports for the said radial arms. 4th. In an apparatus, as described, a central post, an apertured band at the top, the base of said post having a turn wheel, radial arms attached to said turn wheel, means for supporting said radial arms, consisting of hangers having one of their ends attached to said radial arms, their other ends being provided with springs adapted to be hooked within the said apertures in the said band at the top of the central post. 5th. In an apparatus as described, a central post, the top of which is provided with a circular band having apertures, the base of said post having a turn wheel rotatably mounted thereon, radial arms attached to the said turn wheel, their outer ends being attached to suitable vehicles, said radial arms being arranged in series and provided with detachable braces, cables connecting each of said series to the other, and hangers having one of their ends secured to said radial arms, their other ends being provided with a spring adapted to be hooked within the said supporting band. 6th. An apparatus as described, consisting of a central post, the top of which is provided with an annular supporting band having an aperture therein, the base of said post being provided with a turn wheel, radial arms connected to said turn wheel, said radial arms being arranged in series of three, detachable braces for said radial arms, and pendent hangers provided with yoked ends adapted to support the said radial arms. 7th. In an apparatus as described, consisting of a central post, the top of which is provided with an annular band having apertures therein, the base of said post being provided with a turn wheel, radial arms connected to said wheel, braces detachably secured to said radial arms, and hangers having one of their ends provided with yokes adapted to be attached to the said radial arms, their other ends being provided with a spring having a hooked end adapted to be hooked with the said apertures in the said annular band. 8th. An apparatus as described, consisting of a central post, having a turn wheel at its base and a supporting band at its top, said supporting band being provided with apertures, radial arms connected to the said turn wheel, said radial arms being arranged in series of three, a detachable brace for each series of radial arms, a yielding cable adapted to connect one series to the other, and pendent hangers, the upper ends of which are provided with springs adapted to be hooked within the said apertures in the said supporting band, their lower ends being provided with yoke hangers adapted to be attached to the outer members of each of said radial arms.

**No. 61,439. Coupling Link. (Amcan.)**



Isaac B. Brooks, Oceana, West Virginia, U.S.A., 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th July, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. A coupling link or ring composed of two sections having their terminals swivelled together at one side of the link or ring to permit the other terminals to be swung apart, one of the latter being provided with an eye and the other having a stud passing through the said eye, and a removable fastening device passing through the stud and engaging the said eye, substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. A coupling link or ring divided transversely and composed of two sections having their terminals at one side of the link or ring abutting against each other and permanently swivelled together, the other terminals of the sections being overlapped and a fastening device detachably locking the overlapped ends in contact with each other and adapted to release the same, substantially as described.

**No. 61,440. Merry-Go-Round. (Carrousel.)**

Edward Independence Brannan, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th July, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with the turn wheel and a wheeled carriage or bicycle, of radial arms in series of three, secured at their inner ends to turn the wheel, the ends of the outer arms being detachably connected with the front and rear axle of the carriage or frame, the centre one to the top of such frame, and spanners connecting the outer arms, as set forth. 2nd. In an apparatus of the character stated, having an upwardly inclined circular trackway, a central post and turn wheels, a series of wheeled carriages having their frames curved on the arc of the trackway, and held vertically inclined inward, the radial arms connecting the frames and the turn wheel, and the flexible connections joining the several sections, all

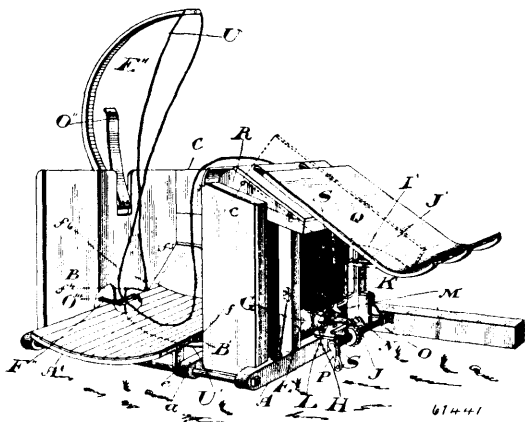
**No. 61,441. Machine for Shocking Grain.**

(Machine à engerber.)

William Russell, George Sheldon Bingham, Herbert Griffin, Robert Campbell, James Thompson, Dow Brothers, James Calder, Mrs. Janet Stenabaugh, all of Hamilton, William Mullican, of Galt, James Russell of Carluke, James Gilfillin, of Lucan and Archibald Henderson, of Toronto, all of Ontario, 18th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a machine of the class described, a receptacle for sheaves adapted to hold a sufficient number to form a shock, in com-

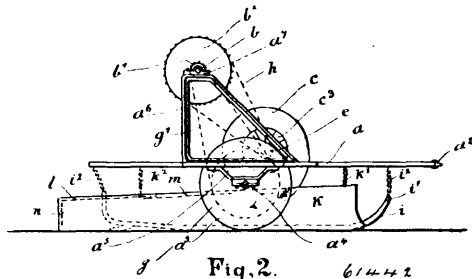
bination with a sheaf receiver located and arranged with respect to said receptacle to deliver sheaves on their sides in the latter, mechan-



ism for operating said receiver to cause a sheaf to be retained during the binding and dumping of the shock and causing a deposit of two or more as the beginning of the next shock, binding mechanism adapted to bind the sheaves together, and mechanism for expelling the shock from the receptacle so that it will alight base downward upon the ground during the time given by the retention of the sheaf above described, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a machine of the class described, a receptacle for sheaves adapted to hold a sufficient number to form a shock, and provided with stationary sides, a tiltable bottom and open end, in combination with binding mechanism connected to the sides of the receptacle and adapted to bind the sheaves together, and mechanism for tilting the bottom of the receptacle and expelling the shock, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a machine of the class described, a receptacle for sheaves adapted to hold a sufficient number to form a shock, and provided with stationary sides, a tiltable bottom and open end, in combination with a sheaf receiver located and arranged with respect to said receptacle to deliver sheaves on their sides in the latter, and mechanism for operating said sheaf receiver, binding mechanism connected to the sides of the receptacle and adapted to bind the sheaves together, and mechanism for tilting the bottom of the receptacle and expelling the shock, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a machine of the class described, a receptacle for sheaves with stationary sides and open at the top and one end, and adapted to hold upon their sides a sufficient number of sheaves to form a shock, in combination with binding mechanism connected to the said stationary sides, and adapted to bind the sheaves together and mechanism for expelling the shock through the open end of the receptacle so that it will alight base downward upon the ground, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In a machine of the class described, a receptacle for sheaves provided with stationary sides, open at the top and one end and adapted to hold upon their sides a sufficient number of sheaves to form a shock, in combination with a sheaf receiver located with respect to said receptacle to deliver sheaves through the top of the latter and mechanism for operating the sheaf receiver, binding mechanism connected to the said stationary sides and adapted to bind the sheaves together, and mechanism for expelling the shock through the open end of the receptacle so that it will alight base downward upon the ground, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 6th. In a machine of the class described, a receptacle for sheaves adapted to hold a sufficient number to form a shock and provided with stationary sides, a tiltable bottom and open end, in combination with mechanism adapted to receive sheaves from a harvester binder and place them on their sides within the said receptacle, binding mechanism connected to the said stationary sides and adapted to bind the sheaves together, mechanism for tilting the bottom of the receptacle and expelling the shock and means for withholding a sheaf from the receptacle during the binding and expulsion of the shock, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 7th. In a machine of the class described, a shock receptacle, in combination with an elevator hinged near the top of the said receptacle and adapted to receive sheaves from a harvester binder, a continuously running main driving shaft, mechanism driven by the said shaft for operating the elevator, a clutch controlling the engagement and disengagement of the said mechanism, a movable rod controlling the said clutch, a pivoted lever adapted to move the said rod, and a suitably carried cam adapted to rock the said lever and to be driven from any part of the binder revolving only during the binding and discharge of a sheaf, a suitably journaled count wheel adapted to be moved by the said cam, and a cam projection on the side of the count wheel adapted to push the said lever out of the path of the cam once every revolution, and means for returning the lever to its original position after the said cam projection has passed, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 8th. In a machine of the class described, a sheaf receptacle in combination with a needle fast on a shaft journaled at one side of the said receptacle, a knotter and knotter shaft located at the

other side of the receptacle, a driving connection between the two shafts, a continuously running main shaft, a driving connection between the main shafts and the knotter shaft, a clutch adapted to put the said driving connection into and out of gear, a movable rod adapted to control the said clutch, a pivoted lever adapted to move the said rod, a spindle carrying a finger adapted to rock the said lever, a count wheel adapted to revolve the said spindle, and means for revolving the said count wheel every time a sheaf is received from the harvester binder, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 9th. In a machine of the class described, a sheaf receptacle, in combination with a shock ejector hinged at one end within the receptacle, a shaft carrying a crank arm, a pitman connecting the said crank arm with the ejector, a continuously running main shaft, a driving connection between the two shafts, a clutch adapted to put the said connection into and out of gear, a movable rod adapted to control the said clutch, a pivoted lever adapted to move the said rod, and the knotter shaft carrying a finger adapted to rock the said lever, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 10th. The combination with a harvester binder of a guide rod connected to the rear of the frame, a shocker and L-shaped arms journaled on the said guide rod with their vertical portions resting against the rear sill of the binder frame and their horizontal portions secured to the sills of the shocker, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 11th. The combination with a harvester binder, of a guide rod connected to the rear of the frame, a shocker and L-shaped arms journaled on the said guide rod with their vertical portions resting against the rear sill of the binder frame and their horizontal portions secured to the sills of the shocker, and a clamping collar and set screw upon the said guide rod, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 12th. The combination with a harvester binder, of a guide rod connected to the rear of the frame, a shocker and L-shaped arms journaled on the said guide rod with their vertical portions resting against the rear sill of the binder frame and their horizontal portions movable in guides upon the sills of the shocker, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 13th. In a machine of the class described, a sheaf receptacle provided with a suitable needle and knotter and means for operating the same, in combination with a tiltable ejector at the bottom of the receptacle, an eye upon the said tiltable bottom, and two eyes and a twine tension device located upon the receptacle in proximity to the eye upon the ejector, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 14th. In a machine of the class described, a shock receptacle, in combination with an elevator hinged near the top of the said receptacle and adapted to receive sheaves from a harvester binder, a pitman pivoted to the elevator and to a crank arm upon a shaft, and means for revolving the said shaft whenever a sheaf is discharged from the harvester binder upon the elevator, a weighted lever pivoted on the frame of the machine, and a pitman pivotally connecting the lever with the said elevator, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

**No. 61,442. Machine for Burning Straw Stubble, Weeds, etc. (Machine pour brûler la paille, etc.)**



Edgar Canniff and Frank Alanson Fairchild, both of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 6th August, 1898.)

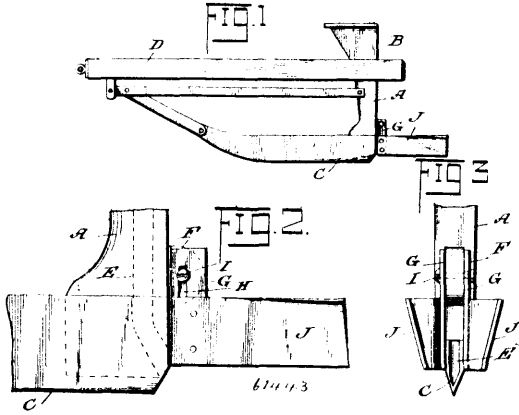
*Claim.*—In a stubble straw and weed burning machine frame or frames supported by bracket on axle of drawing wheel, hollow cylinder secured to frame having partially closed ends with elongated aperture on underside and arranged to direct the blast downwardly and rearwardly as the machine advances, fan axle resting in ordinary bearings on frame, radially disposed fans secured to fan axle on inside of cylinder and sprocket wheel outside, which sprocket wheel is connected by sprocket chains and other wheels to the driving wheels in such manner that the revolutions are multiplied, grate bars suspended from the frame and side, rear and top plates forming combustion chamber, all formed, arranged and combined as and for the purpose above set forth.

**No. 61,443. Grain Drill. (Semoir en ligne.)**

Houston Henry Berry and Houston B. Montgomery, assignees of John Franklin Montgomery and William Thomas Berry, all of Coosawatee, Georgia, U.S.A., 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

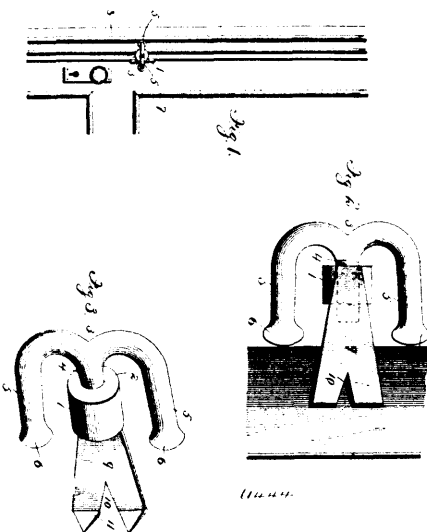
*Claim.*—1st. A grain drill having, in combination, a standard, a furrow forming shoe carried thereby, and a pair of fender strips or

blades secured at their front ends to the heel end of the standard and having their rear ends flared outwardly and upwardly on or gradually



increasing curve from the lower to the upper edges thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. A drain drill having, in combination, a standard, a furrow forming shoe carried thereby, a lug on the heel end of the standard formed with parallel sides and a transverse bolt hole, vertical fender carrying strips arranged on the opposite sides of the lug and formed with longitudinal slots, a bolt passing through said slots and transverse hole in the lug and securing the strips to said lugs and a pair of fender plates secured at their front ends to said strip, and extending rearwardly therefrom, said plates being flared outwardly and upwardly at their ends on a gradually increasing curve from the lower to the upper edges thereof, substantially as described.

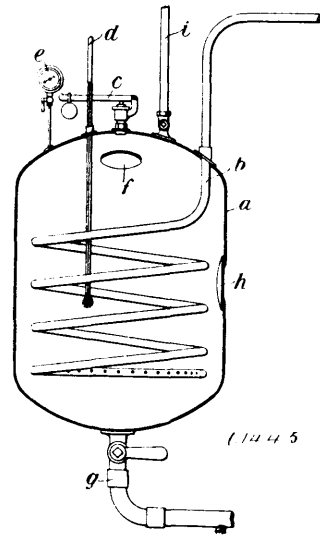
No. 61,444. Portable Door Fastener. (Fermeture de porte portative.)



James Wesley Brethour, George Watt and John Brethour, all of Sidney, British Columbia, Canada, 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A door fastener comprising a tubular portion, having a longitudinal opening, a rearwardly extending plate, having engaging teeth, secured to said portion, and a door engaging lug adjustably mounted in said tubular portion, substantially as described. 2nd. A door fastener comprising a tubular portion having a longitudinal opening, a rearwardly extending plate, having engaging teeth, secured to said portion, and a door engaging lug adjustably mounted in said tubular portion, said lug being provided with a plurality of engaging lugs, substantially as described. 3rd. A door fastener comprising a tubular portion having a central longitudinal screw-threaded opening, a rearwardly extending plate, having engaging ends, secured to said portion, and a door engaging lug having a screw-threaded portion adapted to be adjustably mounted in said opening, substantially as described. 4th. A door fastener comprising a tubular portion having a central longitudinal screw threaded opening, a rearwardly-extending plate, having engaging ends, secured to said portion, and a door engaging lug having a screw-threaded portion adapted to be adjustably mounted in said opening, said lug being provided with a plurality of engaging lugs, substantially as described.

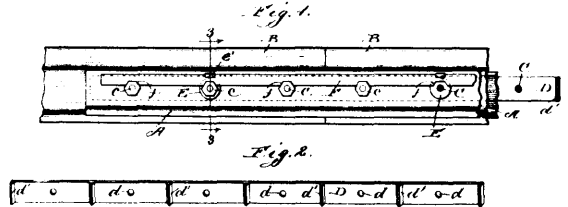
No. 61,445. Manufacture of an Alimentary Extract. (Fabrication d'extrait alimentaire.)



Edward Charles Ludwig Kressel and Thomas Hill Jones, both of London, England, 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th September, 1897.)

Claim.—1st. The process of preparing an alimentary extract from yeast which consists in subjecting it to a temperature which will kill the yeast cells without coagulating all of the protoid matter, hydrating such protoid matter as is coagulated or insoluble to convert it into paptones, separating the solid matter, and condensing the resulting fluid whereby the albumen is retained in the extract, substantially as described. 2nd. The process of preparing an alimentary extract from yeast which consists in adding common salt to the yeast, subjecting it to a temperature sufficient to kill the yeast cells without coagulating all of the protoid matter, adding a digestive material to hydrate the protoid matter and convert it into peptones removing the solid matter condensing the liquid, whereby the albumen is retained in the extract, substantially as described. 3rd. The process of preparing an alimentary extract from yeast which consists in heating it in a closed receptacle in contact with live steam to hydrate the protoid matter and convert it into peptones, then removing the solid matter and condensing the liquid, substantially as described. 4th. The herein described alimentary compound consisting of protoid matters, of yeast converted into peptones, and albumen, substantially as described.

No. 61,446. Nut Lock. (Arrête-écrou.)



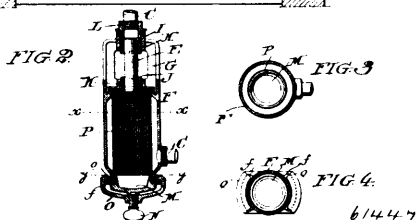
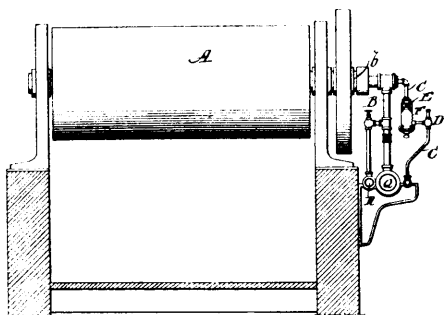
Samuel Camp Ball, Ernest Bihl and Charles Edward Davis, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination with the fish-plates provided with openings for the reception of a series of bolts, of a spring-plate or holder provided with a series of openings and a number of projections on one of its sides and located on one of the fish-plates, the bolts passing through the openings in the spring-holder and fish-plates, provided with heads on one of their ends and with screw-threads on

on the opposite ends, screw-threaded nuts located on the screw-threaded ends of the bolts, a locking-bar having a series of recesses conforming in size and shape to the form of the nuts, and means for securing the said bar in position thereon, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the fish-plates provided with openings for the reception of a series of bolts, of a spring-plate or holder provided with a series of openings and having a number of projections secured to one of its sides and located on one of the fish-plates, the bolts passing through the openings in the spring-holder and fish plates provided with heads on their ends adjacent to the holder and with screw-threads on the opposite ends, screw-threaded nuts located on the screw-threaded ends of the bolts, and a locking-bar having a series of recesses in one of its edges to receive and engage the nuts, the fasteners E, located on the bolts between the nuts and one of the fish-plates and having their upper portions flexible and adapted to be formed into hooks to engage the locking-bar, substantially as described.

**No. 61,447. Drying Apparatus.** (*Appareil à secher.*)

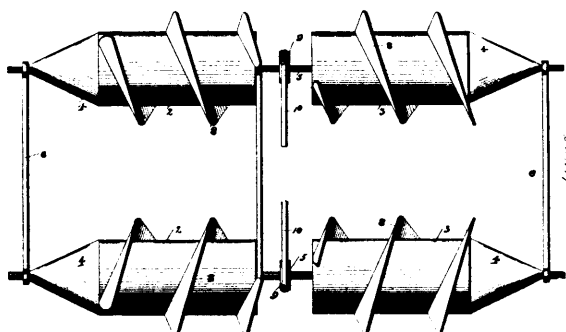
FIG 1



Warren Webster and Company of Camden, assignee of Meredith Leitch, of Merchantsville, both in New Jersey, U.S.A., 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with the revolving steam heated cylinder and its discharge pipe, of a regulating valve in the discharge pipe to regulate the escape of water of condensation, and a sight tube or gauge between said valve and the outlet from the cylinder. 2nd. The combination, in a drying apparatus, with a revolving steam heated cylinder, and its discharge pipe in which a partial vacuum, or pressure lower than that in the cylinder is maintained, of a thermostatic valve located in the discharge pipe, and a sight tube or gauge interposed between the thermostatic valve and the discharge outlet of the cylinder, substantially as and for the purpose described. 3rd. A combined dirt trap and sight tube in the discharge pipe of the cylinder, located between the cylinder outlet and the regulating valve. 4th. The dirt trap and sight tube interposed between the outlet of the steam heated cylinder and the thermostatic valve in the discharge pipe in which a partial vacuum or pressure lower than that in the cylinder is maintained. 5th. The combined dirt trap and sight tube, substantially as herein described.

**No. 61,448. Propeller.** (*Propulseur.*)

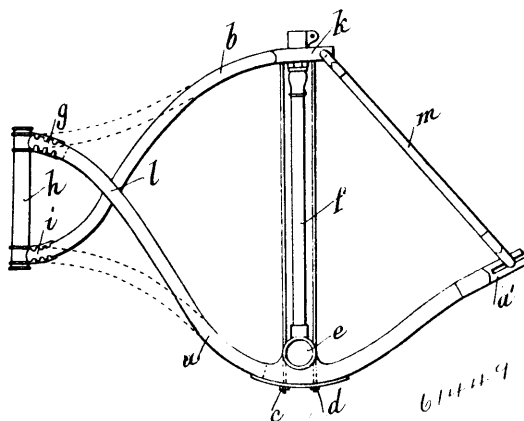


Leopold Etienne Patenaude, South Bridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th April, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A propelling mechanism comprising a series of hollow sections, each section having the form of a cylinder, a spiral flange formed on the periphery of said sections and extending from end to end of said cylindrical portion, a conical cap formed on the exposed end of said sections, said cap being free of all projections, a supporting frame for said sections, and means for imparting a rotary movement to said sections, substantially as described.

**No. 61,449. Frame for Cycles or Like Vehicles.**

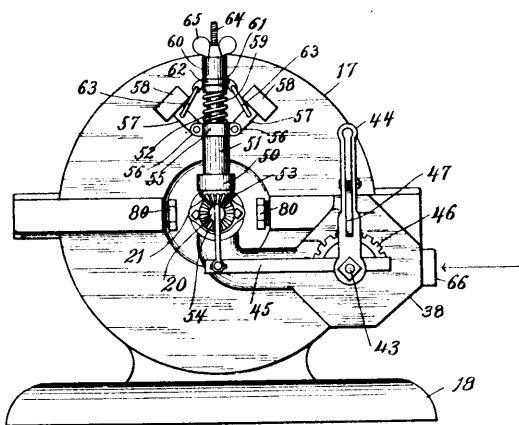
(*Cadre de bicyclet etc.*)



Julius Knoll, of 9 and 10 Lindenstrasse, Liegnitz, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. An improved cycle frame in which the upper and lower members of the frame are constructed of bent wood attached at the front end by steel brackets and steering head of the usual construction, and attached at the rear end by steel stays as a substitute for the ordinary rear forks while the tubular hub member is gripped between the upper and lower members of the wooden framework, and held in position there by longitudinal parallel bolts passing through both wooden members, the said tubes and bolts also holding in position the crank axle-hub or bracket, substantially as hereinbefore described. 2nd. A cycle frame, having upper and lower members a saddle rod passing between them, and a bolt extending longitudinally with the rod and connected to the said members. 3rd. A cycle frame having upper and lower members, a saddle rod passing between them, a bolt extending longitudinally with the rod and connected to the said members, a steering head to which the said members are connected at their front, and stays extending between the rear ends of the said members.

**No. 61,450. Engine.** (*Machine à vapeur.*)



John P. Doran, Lark, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 19th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th April, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In an engine, the combination, of a casing and a piston within the chamber of the casing, one of said parts being rotatable and said piston provided with an inlet passage and with an inlet passage and with an exhaust passage in communication with the chamber of the casing, a part provided with a valve opening, and having an inlet opening leading thereto, and an exhaust opening leading therefrom, and also having passages leading therefrom and adapted to communicate with the inlet and exhaust passages of the piston, a valve for regulating the inlet and exhaust passages, said valve provided with a projecting stem, a governor shaft and governor

mechanism in connection therewith, mechanism between the rotatable part and said governor mechanism for imparting the rotation of the rotatable part to said governor shaft, a rod, a connection between said rod and the governor-ball stems of the governor-ball mechanism, an arm to which the lower end of said rod is connected, the opposite end of said arm being loosely mounted on the stem of the valve, a segmental rack fast to the end of the arm, and an operating handle fast to the stem of the valve, and provided with a dog adapted to engage the segmental rack, substantially as set forth.

2nd. In an engine, the combination of a casing, and a piston within the chamber of the casing, one of said parts being rotatable, said piston having peripheral steam leads and provided with inlet and exhaust passages communicating with the chamber of the casing, mechanism for regulating the inlet and exhaust passages, slidable gates working in passage-ways in the casing and bearing at their inner edges against the periphery of the piston, the steam-leads of the piston adapted to permit steam to bear against the inner edges of the gates, and means for conveying steam to the space of the passage-ways for the gates between the outer edges of said gates which edges present greater surfaces than the inner edges, and the outer ends of the passage-ways, substantially as set forth.

3rd. In an engine, the combination, of a casing and a piston within the chamber of the casing, one or said parts being rotatable, and piston having inlet and exhaust passages communicating with the chamber of the casing, mechanism for regulating the inlet and exhaust passages, slidable gates working in passage-ways in the casing, and bearing at their inner edges against the periphery of the piston, said inner edges having projecting arms which extend out to the external atmosphere, and means for conveying steam to the space of the passage-ways for the gates between the outer edges of said gates, and the outer ends of the passage-ways, substantially as set forth.

4th. In an engine, the combination, of a casing and a piston within the chamber of the casing, one of said parts being rotatable said casing, provided with inlet and exhaust passages leading to recesses on the inner faces of the opposite sides of the casing, which recesses communicate with passages running through and out of the piston, and the piston provided upon opposite sides with steam channels, which are in communication with the recesses of the inner faces of the sides of the casing by means of connecting passages, set screws for regulating said connecting passages and movable gates adapted to act in conjunction with the piston to divide the chamber into interchangeable inlet and exhaust compartments, and a valve provided with suitable ports, so arranged that when one port is in register with the inlet, the other port is out of register therewith, substantially as set forth.

5th. In an engine, the combination, of a casing and a piston within the chamber of the casing, one of said parts being rotatable, and said casing provided with an inlet and an exhaust, and with a valve opening in communication with the inlet, said valve opening provided with passages leading therefrom to the interior chamber of the casing, and a valve within the valve opening, and having ports therethrough at right angle to each other, one of said ports having a passage leading thereto at an angle, said ports being thus arranged so that when one port is in register with the inlet and with the passage leading to the chamber of the casing, the other port is out of register with the inlet but in register with the exhaust and with the other passage leading from the inner chamber of the casing, and when the valve is given a partial turn, the passage of said valve leading to the port at one end thereof will be brought into register with the inlet, and the other port of the valve to which said passage leads into register with the exhaust passage, while the port at the opposite end of the valve is brought into register with the inlet passage, whereby a reversal of the engine is obtained, substantially as set forth.

6th. In an engine, the combination, of a casing and a piston within the chamber of the casing, one of said parts being rotatable, said casing provided with suitable inlet and exhaust passages, a valve for regulating the inlet and exhaust passages, said valve provided with a projection stem, a governor shaft and governor mechanism in connection therewith, mechanism between the rotatable part and said governor shaft, a rod, a connection between said rod and the governor-ball stems of the governor-ball mechanism, an arm to which the lower end of said rod is connected, the opposite end of said arm being loosely mounted on the stem of the valve, a segmental rack fast to the end of the arm, and an operating handle fast to the stem of the valve and provided with a dog adapted to engage the segmental rack, substantially as set forth.

7th. In an engine, the combination, of a rotatable casing forming an inner circular chamber provided with inlet and exhaust passages, a series of spokes radiating from the casing, and a peripheral connecting band rim for the spokes, said band rim provided on its outer surface with a series of recesses to form air chambers beneath the band, which is adapted to surround the rim, a stationary piston within the chamber and provided with a lower peripherally extending cam projection contacting with the wall of the chamber, said piston also provided with ports, respectively, in register with the inlet and exhaust passages, movable gates carried by the rotatable casing and adapted to act in conjunction with the piston to divide the chamber into interchangeable inlet and exhaust compartments, and a valve provided with suitable passages, so arranged that when one passage is in register with the inlet, the other passage is out of register therewith but in register with the exhaust, substantially as set forth.

8th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a shaft or axis, a casing forming an interior chamber, and a piston within the chamber, said

piston provided with a peripherally extending cam projection, and one of the latter parts being rotatable, and said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and in communication with passages or chambers in the piston, said passages or chambers in the piston being in communication with the casing chamber, one of said longitudinal passages being adapted to act as an inlet passage, and the other of said longitudinal passages as an exhaust passage, opposite segments formed in the rotatable part, with opposite recesses in the same arc of a circle and continuous with the segments, the segments adapted to close the inlet and exhaust passages or chambers in the piston, and the segmental recesses to open said passages or chambers, the inlet passage or chamber when thus opened permitting the inlet steam to flow to the casing chamber to actuate the rotatable part, and said inlet passage or chamber when closed by the segments causing the rotatable part to be revolved solely by the expansion of the steam already in the casing chamber, movable gates adapted to work against the edge of the piston, and a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, substantially as set forth.

9th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a shaft or axis, a casing forming an interior chamber, a piston within said chamber, said piston provided with a peripherally extending cam projection, and one of said latter part being rotatable, and the shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with passages or chambers in the piston, said passages or chambers in the piston being in communication with the casing chamber, and one of said longitudinal passages of the shaft adapted to act as an inlet passage, and the other of said longitudinal passages as an exhaust passage, sets of opposite segments formed in the rotatable part with opposite recesses for each set in the same arc of a circle with the segments and continuous therewith, pivoted arms for regulating the passages or chambers of the piston which lead into the casing chamber, the arm for the inlet opening adapted to be acted upon by the segments of one set so as to turn said arm to a position to have one end uncover the inlet opening, and its other end to be received in the segmental recesses of the opposite set, and when acted upon by the segments of the other set to turn the arm so as to cause one end to cover the inlet opening, and its opposite end to be received in the segmental recesses of the opposite set, and the arm for the exhaust opening being adapted to be acted upon in a similar manner to cover and uncover the exhaust opening leading from the casing chamber into the chamber or passage in the piston, movable gates adapted to bear at their edges against the edge of the piston, and a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for the exhaust of the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, substantially as set forth.

10th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revolvable casing forming an interior piston chamber, a stationary piston having passages or chambers therein communicating with the chamber of the casing, a fixed shaft or axis to which the piston is rigidly connected, said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, one of said longitudinal passages adapted to act as an inlet, and the other of said longitudinal passages as an exhaust, opposite segments formed in the casing, with opposite recesses in the same arc of a circle as the segments and continuous therewith the segments adapted to close the inlet and exhaust passages or chambers in the piston, and the segmental recesses to open said passages or chambers, the inlet passage or chamber, when thus opened permitting the inlet steam to flow to the chamber of the casing to actuate said casing, and said inlet passage or chamber when closed by the segments, causing the casing to be revolved solely by the expansion of the steam already in the casing chamber, movable gates adapted at their edges to bear against the edge of the piston, and a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, substantially as set forth.

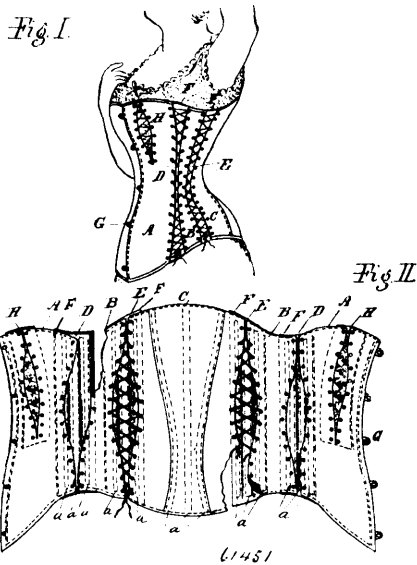
11th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revolvable casing forming an interior piston chamber, a stationary piston having passages or chambers therein communicating with the chamber of the casing and provided with a peripherally extending cam projection, a fixed shaft or axis to which the piston is rigidly connected, said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, one of said longitudinal passages adapted to act as an inlet, and the other of said longitudinal passages as an exhaust passage, sets of opposite segments formed in the casing, with opposite recesses for each set in the same arc of a circle with the segments, and continuous therewith, the segments, of the respective sets adapted to close the inlet and exhaust chambers in the piston and the segmental recesses to open said passages or chambers the inlet passage or chamber when thus opened permitting the inlet steam to flow to the chamber of the casing to actuate said casing, and when said inlet passage or chambers is closed by the segments causing the casing to be revolved solely by the expansion of the steam already in the casing chamber, movable gates adapted at their edges to bear against the edge of the piston, and a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, substantially as set forth.

12th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revolvable casing forming an interior chamber, a

stationary piston having passages or chambers therein communicating with the chamber of the casing, said piston provided with recesses and with a peripherally extending cam projection, a fixed shaft or axle to which the piston is rigidly connected, said shaft or axle provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, one of said longitudinal passages adapted to act as an inlet, and the other of said longitudinal passages as an exhaust, sets of opposite segment formed in the casing, with opposite recesses for each set, said recesses being in the same arc of a circle with the segments, and continuous therewith, arms pivoted in the recesses of the piston, said arms adapted for regulating the ducts leading from the passages or chambers of the piston to the casing chamber, the arm for the inlet opening adapted to be acted upon by the segment of one set, so as to turn said arm to a position to have one end thereof uncover the inlet opening and its opposite end to be received in the segmental recesses of the opposite set, and when acted upon by the segments of the other set, to turn the arm so as to cause one end to cover the inlet opening, and its opposite end to be received in the segmental recesses of the opposite set, and the arm for the exhaust opening adapted to be acted upon in a similar manner to cover and uncover the exhaust duct, movable gates adapted at their edges to bear against the edge of the piston, and a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, substantially as set forth. 13th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revoluble casing forming an interior chamber, said casing provided with opposite recesses which are in the same arc of a circle as the segment and continuous therewith, a piston within the chamber of the casing, said piston having passages or chambers therein communicating with the segments and with the segmental recesses, and also having other passages therein communicating with said segments and recesses and with the chamber of the casing, and said piston further provided with a peripherally-extending cam projection, a fixed shaft or axis to which the piston is rigidly connected, said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, one of said longitudinal passages adapted to act as an inlet, and the other of said longitudinal passages as an exhaust movable gates adapted at their edges to bear against the edge of the piston, and a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft and axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revoluble casing forming an interior chamber, said casing provided with sets of opposite segments and opposite recesses, the recesses being in the same arc of a circle as the segments, and continuous with said segments, a piston within the chamber of the casing, said piston having passages or chambers therein, one passage or chamber communicating with the segments and recesses of one set, and the other passage or chamber with the segments and recesses of the other set, and said piston also having other passages therein communicating each with one of the passages or recesses in the piston and with the chamber of the casing, and said piston further provided with a peripherally-extending cam projection, a fixed shaft or axis to which the piston is rigidly connected, said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, one of said longitudinal passages adapted to act as an inlet, and the other of said longitudinal passages as an exhaust, movable gates adapted at their edges to bear against the inner edge of the piston, and a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, substantially as set forth. 15th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revoluble casing forming an interior chamber, a piston within the chamber of the casing, said piston having passages or chambers in communication with the chamber of the casing, a fixed shaft or axis to which the piston is rigidly connected and said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, a valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, rods within the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, means for operating said rods, valves within the passages or chambers in the piston, and adapted for regulating the ports or ducts leading from said passages or chambers in the piston to the chamber of the casing, and connections between the rods and said valves, substantially as set forth. 16th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revoluble casing forming an interior chamber, a piston within the chamber, said piston having passages or chambers in communication with the chamber of the casing, a fixed shaft or axis to which the piston is rigidly connected, said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, a main valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, rods within the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, valves within the passages or chambers in the piston, and adapted for regulating the ports or ducts leading from said passages or chambers in the piston to the chamber of the casing, connections between the rods and said valves, arms connected to the outer ends of the rods, a shaft carry-

ing at one end a cam which is located between the arms, a connection between the valve stem and the shaft carrying the cam, a bell-crank lever having its horizontal arm provided with an elongated slot and also having detachable connections with the arms, one of said arms being thrown out of engagement with the bell-crank lever when the valve-stem is turned in either direction, an upwardly opening hinged leaf secured to the horizontal arm of the bell-crank lever, and extending for a distance over the end of the slot, and governor mechanism operating on the bell-crank lever so as to turn the same when the speed of the engine becomes too great, and thereby move the arm to which it is connected so as to operate on one of the valves in the passage or chamber of the piston, in order to slow up the speed of the engine, substantially as set forth. 17th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revoluble casing forming an interior chamber, a piston within the chamber, said piston having passages or chambers in communication with the chamber of the casing, a fixed shaft or axis to which the piston is rigidly connected, said shaft or axis provided with longitudinal passages extending to and communicating with the passages or chambers in the piston, a main valve for regulating the admission of steam to one of the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, and for exhausting the steam through the other longitudinal passage of said shaft or axis, rods within the longitudinal passages of the shaft or axis, valves within the passages or chamber in the position, and adapted for regulating the ports or ducts leading from said passages or chambers in the piston to the chamber of the casing, connections between the rods and said valves, arms connected to the outer ends of the rods, a shaft carrying at one end a cam which is located between the arms, a connection between the valve-stem of the main valve and the shaft carrying the cam, a bell-crank lever having detachable connections with the arms, one of said arms being thrown out of engagement with the bell-crank lever, when the valve-stem is turned in either direction, governor mechanism, a rod connected to said governor mechanism, and adapted to be moved downwardly and upwardly thereby as the speed of the engine is increased or decreased, and a lever located above the horizontal member of the bell-crank lever, and pivoted at a point intermediate of its ends, and also pivoted at a point intermediate of its ends to the rod of the governor mechanism, substantially as set forth. 18th. In a rotary engine of the class described, the combination, of a valve, a valve-operating lever fast on the stem of the valve, a segmental rack loose on the valve stem, said rack formed or provided with a projecting arm, a spring acting on the arm to normally turn said arm on the valve-stem a dog pivoted to the valve-operating lever and engaging the segmental rack, governor mechanism, a rod adapted to be acted upon by the governor mechanism so as to be caused to descend on an increase of speed of the engine and to ascend on a decrease of speed of the engine, a pivoted lever having a pivotal connection also with the rod, said rod on its descent adapted to cause a turning of the arm so as to turn the valve in direction to cut off the supply of the actuating medium, and when the speed of the engine decreases and the rod ascends, the lever pivoted to the rod adapted to cause the arm to turn so as to turn the valve and gradually bring the engine to a normal or faster speed, substantially as set forth. 19th. In a rotary engine of the class described, the combination, of a valve, a valve-operating lever fast on the stem of said valve, a segmental rack loose on the valve-stem, said rack formed or provided with a projecting arm, a spring acting on said arm to normally throw the same upwardly, a dog pivoted to the valve operating lever and engaging the segmental rack, governor mechanism, a rod depending therefrom and adapted to be caused to descend on an increase of speed of the engine, and to ascend on a decrease of speed of the engine, a supplemental rod pivoted to the first-named rod, said supplemental rod provided with teeth on its edge adjacent to the end of the arm, and also having its lower extremity formed with an oblique extension, a spring secured to the governor rod and bearing at its free end against the supplemental rod, a roller adapted to bear against the oblique extension of the supplemental rod, and a lever pivoted at a point intermediate of its ends, and also having a pivotal connection with the supplemental rod, substantially as set forth. 20th. In a rotary engine, the combination, of a revoluble casing forming an inner chamber, a stationary piston within said chamber and a cam projection extending therefrom, a longitudinal shaft for the piston, said shaft having longitudinal channels therein, said channels communicating with chambers or passages in the piston, which chambers or passages communicate with the casing chamber, a pivoted plate valve within one of the piston passages or chambers and adapted to control the admission of steam to the casing chamber, arms pivoted to the plate valve and having their lower ends formed with projections adapted to register with openings in the end of the plate valve, one of said arms being of greater length than the other, another short arm pivoted at a medial point to the plate valve, and also connected at its upper end to the long arm and at its lower end to the other short arm, governor trip mechanism, mechanism connected to the connected long and short arms and adapted to be acted upon by the governor trip mechanism so as to alternately throw the arms having the projections inwardly and outwardly through the openings of the plate valve, a lever pivoted in the piston, means for actuating said lever so as to cause the same to act on the projections of the arms, and gates adapted to have their inner edges held yieldingly against the edge of the piston, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,451. Corset.** (*Corset.*)

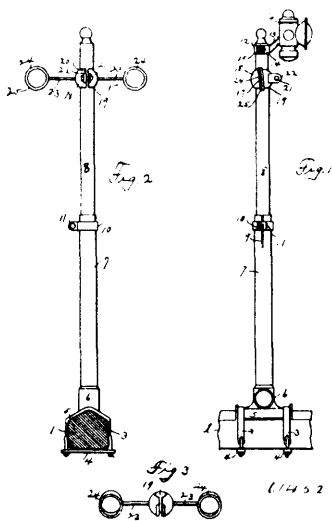


Robert Cousins, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a corset, the sections A, B and C, adapted to be joined by lacings at four points and arranged in the manner and for the purposes, substantially as described. 2nd. In a corset, the separate sections A, B and C, five in number, the latter forming a close back to span and protect the spine, in the manner substantially as described. 3rd. In a corset, the separate sections A, B and C, provided with the interior shields F, to cover and protect gores or joints E and D, fastened at one side and adapted to slide and overlap at the other side, in the manner substantially as specified. 4th. In a corset, the separate sections A, B and C, five in number, and four courses of lacing joining these separate sections, the central one C, close or solid at the back, and the front sections A, provided with breast gores H, substantially as specified. 5th. In a corset, the breast gores H, provided with lacing cords and adapted thereby to various degrees of convexity, in the manner substantially as specified and shown.

**No. 61,452. Carriage Lamp and Rein Holder.**

(*Lampe de voiture et porte-reins.*)



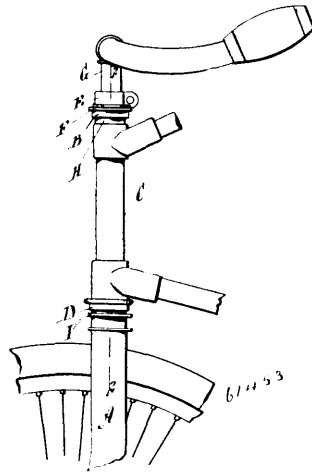
Nathan M. Davis, Ferguson, Iowa, U.S.A., 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a rein-support, a standard, in combination with a rein-holder proper comprising a hollow resilient metal ball capable of longitudinal adjustment on the standard, and having diametric-

ally opposite openings to receive the standard, means for securing said ball at any height on the standard, diametrically opposite horizontal arms projecting from said ball, and split rings at the extremities of said arms forming guides and supports for the reins, each ring consisting of coils capable of springing apart to admit one of the reins, substantially as described.

**NO. 61,453. Automatic Steering-Head for Bicycles.**

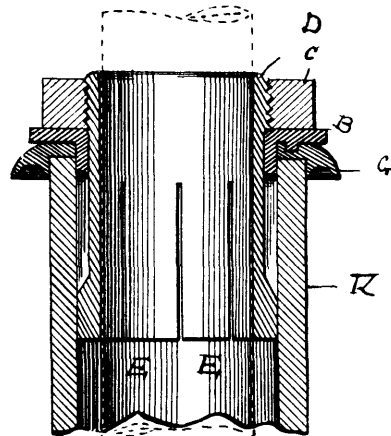
(*Tige automatique pour diriger les bicycles.*)



Antonio Carlos Garcia, Ilha do Fayal, Azores, Portugal, 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th July, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A bearing for the steering-head of a bicycle, consisting of a plate having a series of radially extending grooves with inclined sides in its face, a plate having corresponding recesses and balls therein adapted to normally rest in said grooves, and an interposed absorbent washer apertured to receive the balls, said plates being connected respectively to the fork and the frame of the bicycle, substantially as described. 2nd. A steering-head for bicycles, comprising a plate attached to the fork at the lower end of the head, and having hemispherical recesses in its upper surface and balls in said recesses projecting above the surface of the plate, a cup embracing said plate and attached to the frame, the bottom of said cup having radially-extending grooves with sloping sides adapted to receive said balls, a cup attached to the steering-bar and having downward-projecting flanges, and a spiral spring within said cup and engaging the upper end of the frame-head, substantially as described.

**No. 61,454. Telescopic Clamp.** (*Crampon telescopique.*)

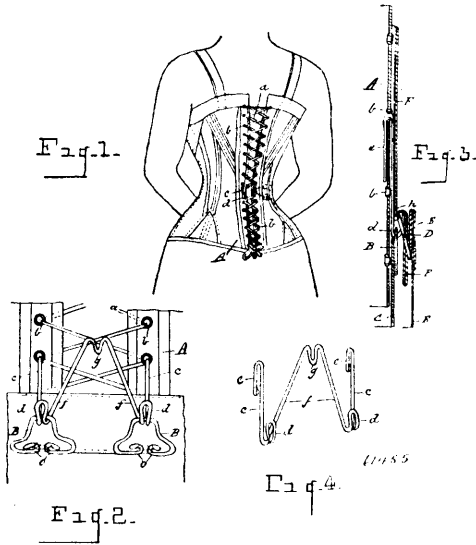


George W. Kortright, Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.A., 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th July, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a telescopic clamping device, the combination of an outer tubular member, a ring fastened inside its end, an inner tubular slotted clamping member having a beveled shoulder thereon, engaging said ring and a nut threaded on the projecting end of said inner member and bearing against the outer member, as set forth. 2nd. In a telescopic clamp, the combination with the inner and outer tubings, the slitted shell D, threaded at its upper end and

fitted into the outer tubing, the recessed cap G, mounted on the end of the said outer tubing, the clamping shell B, having a flanged upper end, the cylinder portion of shell B, slitted and fitted about the contracted portion of shell D, and the tightening nut threaded on the upper end of the inner shell and bearing against the flange of the outer shell, as shown and described.

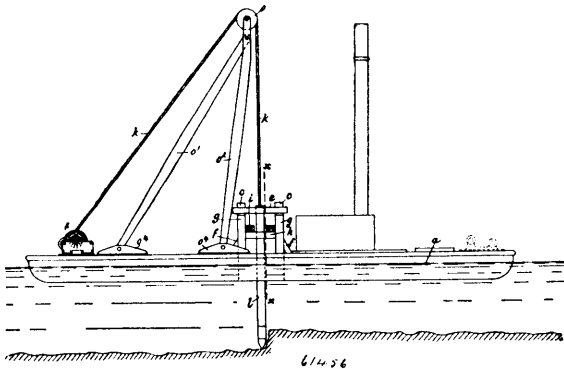
**No. 61,455. Skirt Supporter and Waist Fastener.**  
(Support et attache de jupes.)



Frank Miner Taggett, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The combination of the hooks *c c*, with the corset eyelets *b b*, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. The combination of the hooks *d d*, with the eyes *B B*, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

**No. 61,456. Apparatus for Breaking up or Cutting Rocks, Etc., Under Water or on Dry Land.**  
(Brise-rocht.)



Fred Lobnitz, Renfrew, Scotland, 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

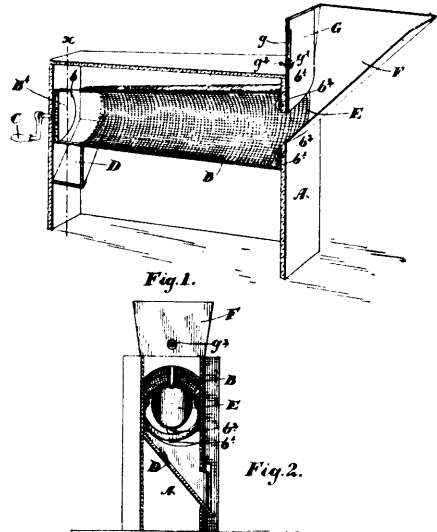
Claim.—1st. A rock cutter made of metal throughout and tapered having a removable shell-shaped point at one end and an eye-block for fastening the hoisting rope to the cutter secured in place by means of studs or equivalent at the other end, substantially as hereinbefore set forth. 2nd. In combination, a structure, a guide fitted to the structure, a cutter (or more than one) fitted to work in the guide, wire rope hoisting gear, means for attaching the wire rope to cutter, a winch, a coil clutch fitted in connection with the winch and means for operating the clutch, all substantially as hereinbefore described, with reference to the drawings annexed. 3rd. The combination with the winding drum of the winch, of the coil clutch and the mechanism for operating the clutch, all substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to figures 9 and 10 of the drawings annexed. 4th. The construction of guide, substantially as hereinbefore described and shown at figures 4, 5 and 6 of the drawings annexed. 5th. The construction of guide, substantially as hereinbefore described and shown at figures 7 and 8 of the drawings annexed.

**No. 61,457. Block Fuel.** (Combustible artificiel.)

James William Turner, of Hillgrove Lodge, Merton Road, Wimbledon, Surrey, and Charles Jousset, of 12 Howland Street, Tottenham, Court Road, Middlesex, both in England, 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

Claim.—Block fuel composed of sawdust or tan refuse, clay, coal tar, petroleum, water, and a hydrocarbure of the serie  $C^3$ ,  $H^8$ , as set forth.

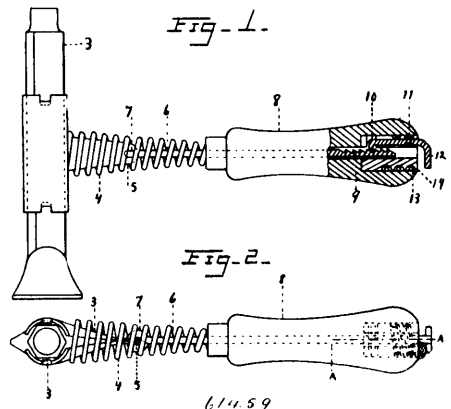
**No. 61,458. Cylnder Sifter.** (Crible à cendres.)



William Wythe and Alexander John Gilmour, both of Newmarket, Ontario, Canada, 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st October, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. In a cinder sifter, in combination a suitable casing, a cone-frustum shaped wire sieve, a hopper secured to the casing and leading into the large end of the sieve and a chute located below the smaller or discharge end of the sieve and a suitable crank handle for turning such sieve, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a cinder sifter, in combination a suitable casing, a cone-frustum shaped wire sieve, a hopper secured to the casing and leading into the large end of the sieve, a chute located below the smaller or discharge end of the sieve, a handle for turning such sieve and a gate having a slot in it and a belt extending through the slot and a thumb screw provided therein whereby the size of the opening may be varied, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In combination a suitable casing, an opening at the end thereof, a cone-frustum shaped wire sieve into which such opening extends at one end, longitudinal supports for the sieve, a disc at the end to receive such supports, a suitable crank handle at such end secured to the disc and journaled in the casing, a ring at the opposite end of the sieve and rollers forming a journal for same, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. A cinder sifter comprising a cone-frustum shaped wire sieve so tilted that the bottom is on the horizontal and an opening at the large end to receive the cinders and at the small end to discharge them and means for rotating such sieve as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,459. Chisel Holder.** (Porte-ciseau.)

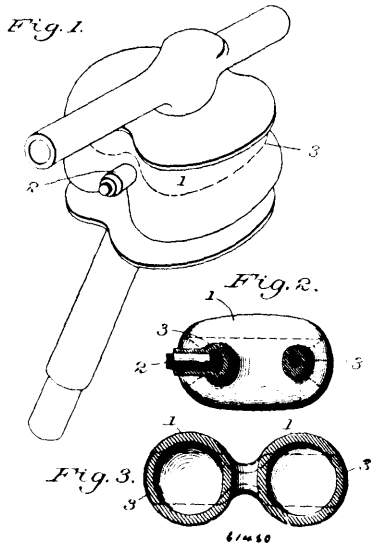


John J. Flyckt, Warren, Minnesota, U.S.A., 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st September, 1898.)



*Claim.*—1st. In a chisel-holder, the combination with a handle, of a rod extending from one end of the handle, means for securing the rod, a pair of jaws provided with tapering extensions movably connected to the extremity of the rod, and a spiral spring encircling the jaw extensions and the rod intermediate of the jaws and the handle, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a chisel-holder, the combination with a handle, of a longitudinally-movable rod carried thereby, means for securing the rod, a pair of jaws provided with tapering extensions connected to the extremity of the rod, and a spring intermediate of the handle and jaws and encircling the tapering extension and the rod, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a chisel-holder the combination with a handle, of a longitudinally-movable rod carried thereby, a latch extending from the rear end of the handle and in operative relation to the rod, a pair of jaws provided with conical extensions connected to one extremity of the rod, and a tapering spring intermediate of the handle and jaws and encircling the tapering extensions and the rod, substantially as described. 4th. The combination of the jaws 3 provided with the tapering connections 5, the spring 4, the rod 6, provided with the notched portion 9, the bushing 14 and the spring-latch 10, substantially as shown.

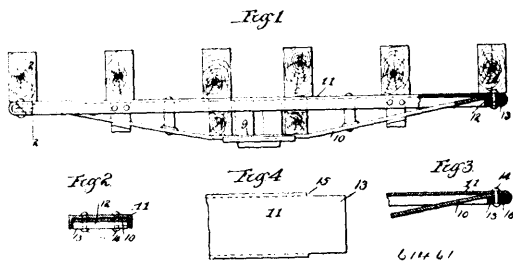
**No. 61,460. Shock Intercepting Cushion.**  
(*Coussinet à intercepter les chocs.*)



William Nowland Amory, New York City, New York, U.S.A., 20th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th July, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a pneumatic cushion for intercepting shocks, walls having a circumferential zone of resilience and a corresponding zone of relative resistance. 2nd. A pneumatic cushion for intercepting shocks, having walls of rubber or its equivalent and a restricting band secured around the circumferential yielding portion of said cushion, so as to leave a yielding zone of rubber above and below said band.

**No. 61,461. Bolster.** (*Sellette.*)

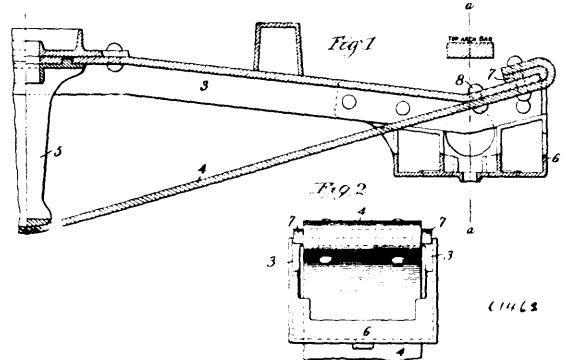


The Simplex Railway Appliance Company, assignee of Carl Edward Bauer, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a bolster, the combination with a compression member and middle support, of a tension member formed of a piece of metal having a web and flanges, the flanges of the same being cut away at the ends to form a tongue which is bent around said compression member, in the manner substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a bolster, the combination with a middle support, and a tension member hooked upon its ends, of a compression member having its end doubled back upon itself and engaging the

hooked end of the tension member, substantially as described. 3rd. In a bolster, the combination with a middle support and a compression member having its end doubled back upon itself, of a channel-iron tension member constructed with a tongue at its end, said tongue being wrapped about the end of said compression member, substantially as described. 4th. In a bolster, the combination with a middle support and a plate compression member, of a channel tension constructed with a tongue upon its end bent around the end of said compression member, in a manner substantially as shown and described. 5th. In a bolster, the combination with a middle support and a plate compression member having its end doubled back upon itself in the manner shown, of a channel tension member formed with a tongue upon its ends engaging the ends of said compression member, and having flanges directed inwardly so as to embrace the ends of said compression member, substantially as described.

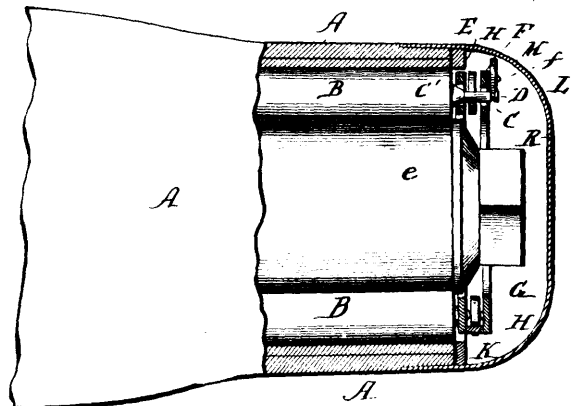
**No. 61,462. Bolster.** (*Sellette.*)



The Simplex Railway Appliance Company, assignee of Carl Edward Bauer, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a bolster, the combination with its compression member, tension member and middle support, of a strengthening-piece around which the end of the tension member is bent, substantially as described. 2nd. In a bolster, the combination with its compression member, tension member and middle support, of a strengthening-piece placed between the end of said compression member and the bent-up portion of the tension member, substantially as described. 3rd. In a bolster, the combination with its compression member, tension member and middle support, of a strengthening-piece arranged between the end of the compression member and the bent-up portion of the tension member, and having its ends projecting out over the flanges of the compression member, substantially as described. 4th. In a bolster the combination with its compression member, tension member and middle support, of a strengthening-piece placed at the end of said compression member, and at its outer edge overlapping the web of the same, substantially as described. 5th. In a bolster, the combination with its compression member, tension member and middle support, of a strengthening-piece having its outer edge rounded, and the bent portion of said tension member engaging said rounded edge, substantially as described. 6th. In a bolster, the combination with the middle support, of a compression member and a tension member, the said compression member being bent upward near its ends in line with said tension member, and the tension member being straight at its ends to the end of the compression member, substantially as described.

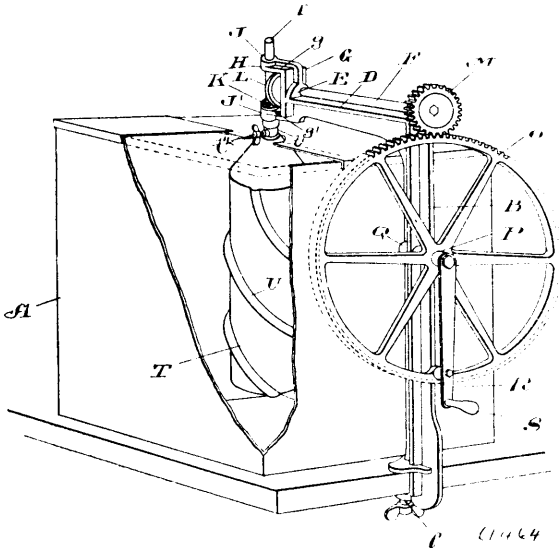
**No. 61,463. Journal Bearing.** (*Coussinet de tourillon.*)



William M. Barnes, of Circleville, and William I. Wood, of Williamsport, both of Ohio, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th June, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. A roller bearing for a journal-box, consisting of a circular series of rollers having contracted spindle ends combined with two perforated rings through which the ends of the said rollers pass, and the anti-friction discs mounted between the said rings and designed to bear against the said rollers, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a roller bearing for journal boxes, the combination with the rollers having tapering and contracted spindle ends, of the rings perforated to receive the spindle ends of the rollers, the shafts mounted between the said rings, discs mounted thereon, and means for holding the rings and rollers together, substantially as shown and described. 3rd. In a roller bearing for journal boxes, the combination of the perforated rings, the rollers mounted therein, stub-shafts mounted on the outer ring, guide-wheels journaled on said stub-shafts, the said guide-wheels designed to travel in the grooved ends of the roller spindles, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,164. Churn. (Baratte.)**



Mary Ann Kavanagh, assignee of William A. Kavanagh, both of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th September, 1898.)

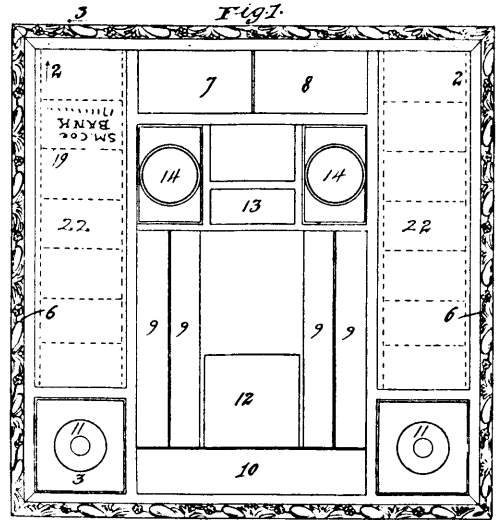
*Claim.*—1st. In a churn, a dasher consisting of a drum arranged to be connected to the shaft of a suitable driving gear and fitted on its outer face with a spirally arranged rib or ribs twisted in one direction and on its inner face with a spirally arranged rib or ribs twisted in the opposite direction, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a churn, a dasher consisting of a drum arranged to be fitted to the shaft of a suitable driving mechanism, and having its outer face provided with a spirally arranged rib or ribs to agitate the contents of the churn, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a churn, a dasher consisting of a drum arranged to be fitted to the shaft of a driving mechanism, and having its inner face provided with a spirally arranged rib or ribs to agitate the contents of the churn, substantially as specified. 4th. In a churn, the combination of a cubical vessel, a suitable frame and driving gear, a vertical shaft journaled in the frame and rotated by the driving gear, a cylindrical drum connected to the vertical shaft in such a manner as to be withdrawn, a spirally arranged rib or ribs on the outer face of the drum twisted in one direction, and a spirally arranged rib or ribs on the inner face of the drum twisted in the reverse direction, suitable openings in the top of the drum to permit of the continuous upward and outward flow of the cream within the drum, whilst the drum is rotating within the vessel, the corners of the receptacle offering a resistance and preventing the revolution of the contents, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,165. Advertising Cabinet. (Cabinet d'annonces.)**

Avbarado T. Benson and Harry J. Cassidy, assignees of William Henry Hall, all of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed August 30th, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In an advertising cabinet, the combination with a card holder, having slide ways, wherein the advertising cards may be placed and supported, of a transparent cover plate for said cards, adapted to rest upon the surfaces of said slide ways, and means for securing the holder and the plate in place in the cabinet, substantially as described. 2nd. In an advertising cabinet, the combination with the body thereof, provided with depressed receptacles and interchangeable metallic advertising cards, of a holder for the latter, having flanged strips forming a slide way along the upper

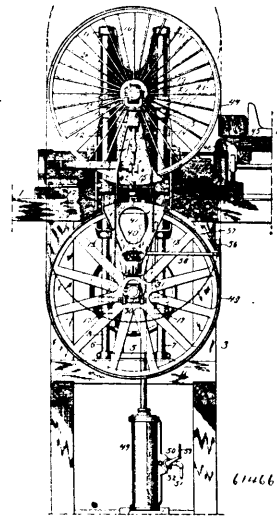
surface of said holder, strips of fabric covering said flanges, and a glass plate adapted to rest upon said flanges out of contact with the



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cards beneath said holder, and said plate being suitably supported within the body of the cabinet, substantially as described.

**No. 61,166. Band-Saw Mill. (Sciérie à lames sans fin.)**



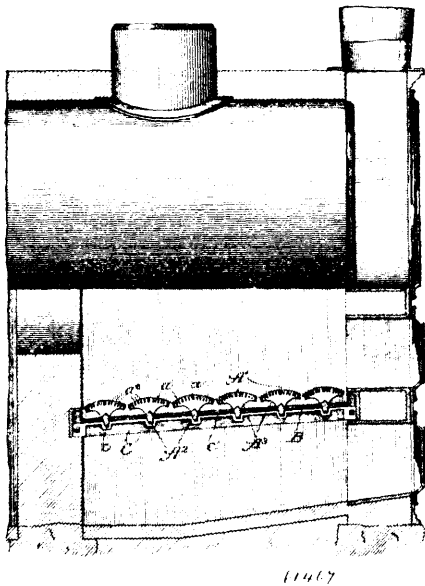
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The Edward P. Allis Company, assignee of Edward E. Fitzgerald, both of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 12th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a band-saw mill, the combination of a main frame, a secondary frame mounted and guided therein and carrying band-wheels, and a fluid pressure motor connected with and serving to move the secondary frame relatively to the main frame, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a band-saw mill, the combination of a main frame, a secondary frame movable relatively to the main frame and provided with band-wheels to carry the saw, a fluid pressure cylinder, and a piston, one of the last-mentioned parts being attached to and movable with the secondary frame and the other of said parts being fixed. 3rd. In a band-saw mill, the combination of a main frame, a secondary frame movable relatively to the main frame, a piston connected with the secondary frame, a fluid pressure cylinder containing said piston, and a valve controlling admission and exhaust of pressure fluid to and from the space within the cylinder. 4th. In combination with the main frame 3, provided with guide rods or standards 6, 7 and 8, yokes 15 and 16, movable upon said rods or standards, band-wheel shafts carried by said yokes and provided with band-wheels, a cylinder, and a piston fitting within said cylinder and serving to elevate the

yoke 15 and 16. 5th. In a band-saw mill, the combination of guide rods or standards, two yokes or frames movable upon said guides or standards, and shafts carried by said yokes, band-wheels carried by the shafts, and a screw interposed between and serving to vary the separation of said yokes. 6th. In a band-saw mill, the combination of a main frame provided with suitable guides, a two part frame movable upon and relatively to the main frame, shafts and band-wheels carried one by each of the parts or sections of the movable frame, and means substantially as described, for moving said frame sections to varying distances from each other and holding them in their adjusted positions. 7th. In a band-saw mill, a band-wheel provided with a removable circumferential band, forming, while in position, the edge of the wheel rim. 8th. In a band-saw mill, a band-wheel having the edges of its rim or felly provided with rebates 54, and removable bands 55 applied to said rebates, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 9th. In combination with the band-wheels and driving mechanism of a band-saw mill, a band-saw having teeth on both its edges. 10th. In a band-saw mill, the combination with an endless saw-blade or band, of carrying wheels provided with removable circumferential bands to compensate for narrowing of the saw-blade. 11th. In a band-saw mill, the combination of saw-blade 44 having teeth on both its edges, and carrying wheels 21 and 59, each provided with one or more removable bands 55. 12th. The combination, substantially as set forth, of a band-saw mill, the saw-blade of which is furnished with teeth on both its edges, and a log carriage movable back and forth past said blade. 13th. The combination in a band-saw mill, of vertically adjustable yoke 16 provided with arm 25, sliding bracket 27<sup>a</sup> connected with said arm, box or bearing 29, carried upon the bracket, adjusting screw 32 journaled in the bracket and threaded in the box or bearing, pinions 33 and 34, and shaft 35 passing through pinion 34 but engaging therewith to prevent rotation of the pinion and rod, substantially as set forth. 14th. In a band-saw mill, the combination of yoke 16 provided with arm 25, bracket 27<sup>a</sup>, connecting rod 26 serving to adjustably connect the arm and bracket, and boxes or bearings 29 and 30 carried by the yoke and the bracket, respectively, in combination with yoke 16, hanger 39 swivelled therein, box 30 pivotally supported in said hanger, bracket 27<sup>a</sup> connected with an arm of the yoke, box or bearing 29 carried in said bracket, adjusting screw 32, and pinions 33, 34 for moving said box laterally in or upon the bracket, and splined rod 35 for turning the pinion 34, all substantially as shown.

**No. 61,467. Grate. (Grill.)**



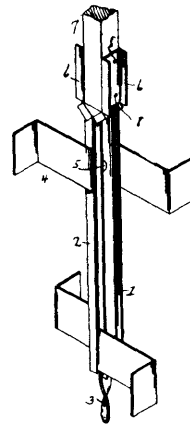
The McKenzie Furnace Company assignee of Dougal James McKenzie, both of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 13th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a grate bar, the combination of a surface portion having double comb-shaped openings extending therethrough, a lower sustaining portion extending underneath and lengthwise with the grate bar so as to provide an air space between it and the grate surface, and two or more ribs or partitions vertically and transversely disposed to connect the surface portion with the sustaining portion in one integral portion, substantially as described. 2nd. In a grate bar, the combination of a surface portion provided with transverse ribs or bars, projecting teeth on each side of the transverse ribs and arranged to form comb-shaped openings through the grate, a sustaining portion arranged underneath the grate surface and longitudinally disposed, and a plurality of ribs or partitions transversely and vertically disposed to connect the surface and sustaining portions

in one integral portion, substantially as described. 3rd. In a grate, several grate bars each having a surface portion provided with a plurality of double comb-shaped openings extending therethrough, a lower wedge-shaped sustaining portion arranged in line with and underneath the grate surface so as to provide an air space between it and the grate surface, and a plurality or vertically and transversely disposed ribs or partitions connecting the surface and sustaining portions in one integral piece, in combination with supporting rods or bars provided with tapered recesses to receive the sustaining portion of the bars and hold them in fixed operative position, substantially as described. 4th. In a furnace grate, the combination of several grate bars formed of upper surface portions having a plurality of double comb-shaped openings transversely disposed and extending therethrough, lower wedge-shaped sustaining portions longitudinally disposed arranged underneath the grate surface so as to provide an air space between it and the grate surface, a plurality of webs or partitions connecting the surface and sustaining portions in integral portions and concaved at either side so as to provide arched recesses between adjacent grate bars into which air may circulate and be distributed, and side bars for the furnace provided with wedge-shaped recesses or pockets in their upper portions to receive the sustaining portions of the grate bars and removably hold the grate bars in fixed operative position, substantially as described.

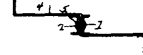
**No. 61,468. Fence Post. (Poteau de clôtures.)**

Fig 1 -



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Fig 2 -



Frederick C. Randolph and Arthur J. Tuttle, both of Leslie, Michigan, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a fence-post, of a base therefor, the same being constructed of strips of channel-iron riveted or otherwise secured together with the convex surface of one strip adjacent to the convex surface of the other and provided with means for connecting the fence-post thereto, one of said strips having a pointed twisted extension at its lower end, substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. The combination with a fence-post, of a base therefor constructed of substantially parallel strips of channel-iron riveted or otherwise secured together, the convex portion of one of said strips lying adjacent to the convex portion of the other and the upper ends of said strips being slightly flared forming extensions between which the fence-post proper is adapted to fit and to be bolted laterally extending wings or shields of sheet metal secured between said strips and projecting outwardly therefrom in opposite directions, substantially as and for the purpose described.

**No. 61,469. Car Coupler. (Attelage de chars.)**

William J. Trevesick, Joseph Powloski and Stanalans Powloski, all of Glen Campbell, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—The herein-described car-coupling comprising an elongated terminally rounded casing, revoluble and reciprocable rods projecting in opposite directions through terminal guides in the rounded extremities of the casing, and fitted within the casing within actuating springs whereby they are normally held retracted, hooks carried by the rods for engagement with cars, and provided with means for preventing the accidental disengagement thereof, and pivotal rings

connecting the shanks of the hooks with the outer extremities of the rods, and capable of swinging movement, to provide for transverse

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

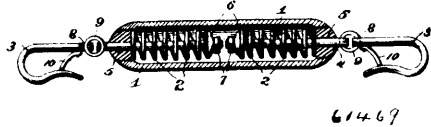
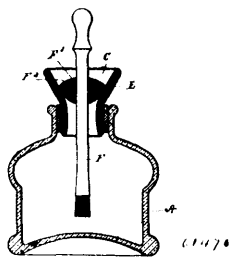
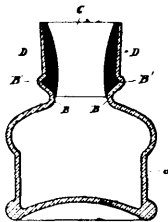


Fig. 3.



flexibility between said connected parts, whereby when connected cars come together the casing drops out of the path of the approaching bodies, substantially as specified.

No. 61,470. Bottle. (Bouteille.)

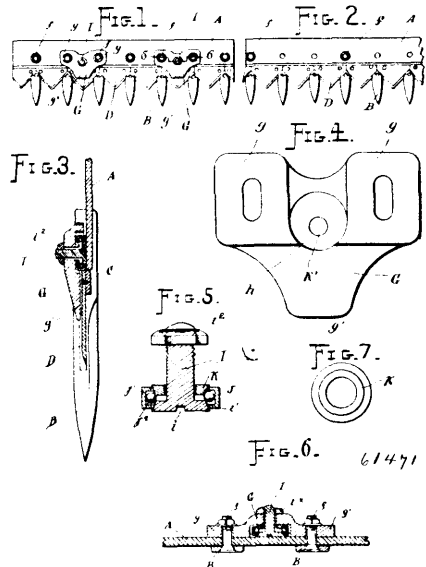


Gilbert P. Coates and Arthur L. Botham, both of Paxton, Nebraska, assignees of Philo Emergene Daniels, Oakland, California, all of the U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th September, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. A bottle A, having a neck provided with an annular groove B', in its inner wall in combination with a coating of oily substance, C, part of which is extended into the said groove, substantially as described. 2nd. A bottle, A, having a neck provided with a projection, B, extending inward from its inner wall, in combination with a coating of a substance, C, non-adhesive to water, adapted to rest upon the said projection, substantially as described. 3rd. The method of coating the neck of a bottle with a wax-like substance, C, consisting in forming a projection, B, extending inward from the inner surface of the neck, then placing a tapered form in the neck to rest upon the said projection, B, then melting the wax-like substance, C, pouring the substance between the said form and wall of the neck, and removing the said form after the said substance has hardened, substantially as described. 4th. An attachment for a mucilage-bottle, A, adapted to fit within the neck of the same and having an exterior surface composed of paraffine,

C, covered with suitable dyes and carrying a suitable scent of perfume, substantially as described. 5th. A mucilage-bottle, the neck of which is covered or coated with a composition, C, consisting of a paraffine and suitable dye and a perfume intimately combined, substantially as described.

No. 61,471. Mowing Machine. (Furcheuse.)



John Simeon Howland and Cyrus B. Nichols, both of Reno, Nevada, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th September, 1898.)

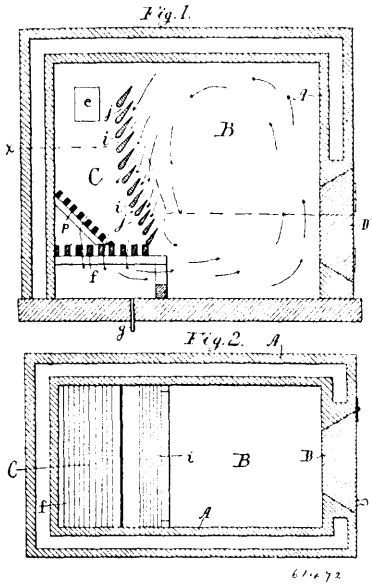
Claim.—1st. In a cutting apparatus, the combination with a fixed finger-bar and a movable cutter-bar, of bearing-plates located on said finger-bar having lateral projections bearing upon the cutter-bar, and an anti-friction device comprising a roller bearing against the rear edge of the said cutter-bar and having an internal ball-race-way and a confining-bolt passing through the said bearing-plate and having a fixed cone bearing on one side of the balls and a movable cone bearing on the opposite side thereof, substantially as described. 2nd. In a cutting apparatus for mowing-machines, the combination of a fixed finger-bar, a movable cutter-bar, a series of bearing plates each having a central raised portion provided on the under side thereof with a socket and at opposite sides with ears provided with openings for the passage of confining-bolts, an anti-friction roller occupying said socket, and provided with a ball race way, a bolt passing through said roller and bearing-plate and provided with a head having a cone adapted to bear against one side of the balls in the raceway, and a movable cone bearing on the opposite side thereof, said bolt having screw-heads for the reception of a confining-nut, substantially as described. 3rd. In a cutting apparatus, for mowing-machines, the combination with a fixed finger-bar and a cutter-bar movable thereon, of bearing-plates located on said finger-bar and provided with lateral projections extending over upon the cutter-bar, and a socket on the under side thereof an anti-friction-roller in said socket and bearing against the inner edge of the cutter-bar, said roller consisting of a hollow ring formed with an internal ball-race way, and a bolt passing through the bearing-plate and provided at its lower end with a fixed cone and a movable cone, bearing on opposite sides of the rollers, substantially as described. 4th. In a cutting apparatus, the combination with a fixed finger-bar and a movable cutter-bar, of bearing-plates secured to the finger-bar and provided with lateral projections extending over upon the cutter-bar and a socket on the under side thereof, a roller located in said socket and adapted to bear against the rear edge of the cutter-bar, said roller consisting of a ring formed with an internal circumferential chamber for the reception of anti-friction-balls, a bolt formed at its lower end with a screw-head having its inner side formed into a fixed cone and adapted to project over the opening in the under side of the roller and bear against the anti-friction-rollers, and having its shank extending up through the bearing-plate and confined by a nut, and a movable cone surrounding the said bolt and operating in the opening in the top of the roller, substantially as described.

No. 61,472. Refrigerator. (Refrigerateur.)

James W. Kelley, assignee of Solomon W. Bates, both of Portland, State of Maine, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd September, 1898.)

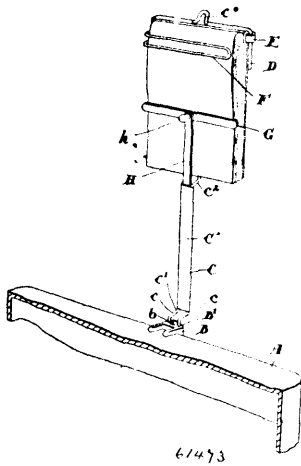
Claim.—1st. The herein described refrigerator having a refrigerating chamber and an ice chamber separated by a generally vertical

partition composed of flattened horizontal bars being placed one above the other to form spaces inclining and tapering or contracting



downward toward the ice chamber. 2nd. The herein described refrigerator having a refrigerator chamber and an ice chamber placed side by side and separated by a partition having a series of openings inclining toward said ice chamber, the lower portion of said partition extending farther into said refrigerating chamber than the upper portion.

**No. 61,473. Copy Holder for Typewriters.**  
(*Porte-copie pour clavigraphes.*)

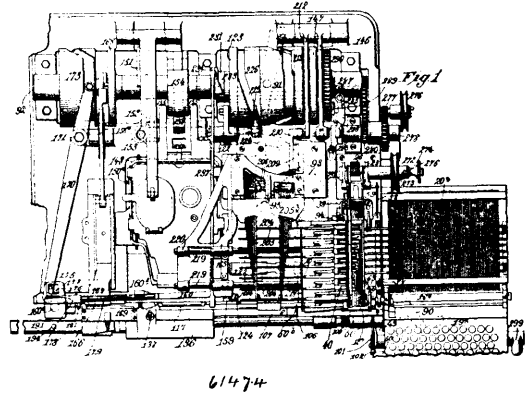


The Peninsula Novelty Company, assignee of Glenn Sylvester Williamson, all of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 21st August, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A copy holder, comprising an upright provided with a supporting device for the book or copy at the top and the upper clip and lower clip provided with forwardly projecting lips designed to extend over the base and the upper clip having holes to receive the upright and the screw bolt connecting the same at the back of the base, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a copy holder, in combination, the upper and lower clips suitably held together upon the base or frame of typewriter, the upright comprising the side wires fitting at the bottom into holes in the upper clip of the clamp and having at the top a cross-plate and the retaining loop for the book extending across such top plate and fastened at the back of it, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a copy holder, in combination, the upper and lower clips suitably held together upon the base or frame of the typewriter, the upright comprising the side wires fitting at the bottom into holes in the upper clip of the clamp and having at the top a cross-plate and the loop-spring extending from the side of the top plate and designed to hold the book in a flat position, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In a copy holder, in combination, the clamping device, the uprights off-set rearwardly

as specified, the socket plate embracing such uprights, retaining means at the top of the upright for the book, the guiding bar and supporting bar for same adjustably fitted in the socket plate, as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,474. Monoline Type Setting and Casting Machine.**  
(*Machine pour mouler et placer les caractères.*)



The Monoline Composing Company of Washington, Columbia, assignee of Wilbur Stephen Scudder, Brooklyn, State of New York, all in the U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 27th December, 1897.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a magazine having matrix-bar chambers and channels leading therefrom to the front of the magazine, of a door vertically hinged to a vertical edge of the magazine and constructed to swing open for access to said channels, and means for retaining the door in its closed position, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with a magazine having matrix bar chambers and channels leading therefrom to the front of the magazine, of a transparent door vertically hinged to a vertical edge of the magazine and constructed to swing open for access to said channels, and a gravitating slide which locks the door in its closed position, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination with a magazine having matrix bar chambers and channels leading therefrom to the front of the magazine, of a transparent door vertically hinged to the magazine and constructed to swing open for access to said channels, and a gravitating door-locking slide having a projection to be struck by the door when it is closed for moving the slide so that the door will pass thereby and the slide then gravitate to locking position, substantially as described. 4th. The combination with a matrix bar magazine having separate chambers for each species of matrix and a delivery channel arranged substantially at right angles to each matrix chamber, and an assembling box below the delivery point into which the matrix bars from all the channels are received, of spring retracted matrix bar delivery gates having projecting lugs, pivoted pawls having hooked extremities engaging said lugs to hold the delivery gates advanced, detent levers for operating said pivoted pawls to release the delivery gates, and means for operating the detent levers, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a magazine having separate chambers for each species of matrix and a delivery channel extending from each chamber to the point of delivery, and an assembling box arranged below the delivery point of said channels, of spring retracted delivery gates which support the matrix bars in the channels, pivoted pawls having hooked extremities engaging the delivery gates to hold them advanced against the tension of their springs, detent levers for operating the pawls to disengage them from the delivery gates, and a finger-key mechanism connected with the detent levers, substantially as described. 6th. The combination with the magazine having matrix bar chambers and delivery channels of various length leading from said chambers, and delivery gates for releasing the matrix bars, of an upright spring prestressed detaining latch or pawl located at one side of the shortest delivery channel to prevent back motion or displacement of the matrix bar in said shortest channel when the delivery gate moves rearward, substantially as described. 7th. The combination with a magazine having magazine chambers and delivery channels leading therefrom, matrix bar delivery gates, an oscillator moved rearward by the delivery gates, and means for throwing the oscillator forward, of a rock-shaft having attached vibrators which bear directly against the upper ends of the matrix bars in the magazine chambers, and connections between said rocking shaft and the oscillator, substantially as described. 8th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of a space-bar lifter and a space-bar pusher connected together, and a pusher for pressing the space-bar into the delivery channel when it is raised by the lifter, substantially as described. 9th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of a space-bar lifter, and spring pusher moved out of the path of the space-bar by the lifter and

servng to press the space-bar into the delivery channel when it is raised by the said lifter, substantially as described. 10th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of a space-bar lifter and a space-bar pusher connected together, a spring pusher for pressing the space-bar into the delivery channel when it is raised by said lifter, and a friction leaf spring located in the delivery channel and acting to temporarily arrest and support the space-bar until it is thrust downward by the space-bar pusher, substantially as described. 11th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of an elbow space-bar lever having one arm overhanging the magazine, a vertical slide connected with one end portion of the overhanging arm and provided with a space-bar lifter and a space-bar pusher, and means for operating said lever, substantially as described. 12th. The combination with a magazine space-bar chamber having a delivery channel, of an elbow space-bar lever pivoted at or near its angle to the rear portion of the magazine and having one arm overhanging the latter, a vertical slide loosely connected with the end portion of the overhanging arm and provided with a space-bar lifting horn and a space-bar pushing arm, and means for oscillating the lever, substantially as described. 13th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of an elbow space-bar lever pivoted at or near its angle to the rear portion of the magazine and having one arm overhanging the same, a vertical slide loosely connected with the end portion of the overhanging arm and provided with a space-bar lifting horn and a space-bar pushing arm, a retaining device for holding the lever with its overhanging arm lifted, means for releasing said retaining device by the action of the space-bar key, and an oscillator which in its forward motion sets on the lever and resets the same, substantially as described. 14th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of an elbow space-bar lever having one arm overhanging the magazine and the other arm extending vertically in rear thereof, a space-bar lifter and pusher connected with the front end portion of the overhanging arm, a detaining dog or pawl for engaging and retaining the vertical arm of the lever to normally hold the lifter and pusher elevated, means for disengaging the dog or pawl from the lever, a spring connected with the lever for throwing the overhanging arm downward when the lever is disengaged from the dog or pawl, and means for resetting the lever in operative connection with the dog or pawl, substantially as described. 15th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of an elbow space-bar lever having one arm overhanging the magazine and the other arm extending vertically in rear thereof, a space-bar lifter and pusher connected with the front end portion of the overhanging arm, a detaining dog or pawl for engaging and retaining the vertical arm of the lever to normally hold the lifter and pusher elevated, a spring connected with the lever for throwing the overhanging arm downward when the lever is released from the dog or pawl, and an oscillator which in its forward motion acts on the vertical arm of the lever to reset the same and raise the lifter and pusher, substantially as described. 16th. The combination with a space-bar magazine chamber having a delivery channel, of an elbow space-bar lever pivoted at or near its angle to the magazine and having one arm overhanging the latter, a space-bar lifter and pusher connected with the front end portion of the overhanging arm, a spring connected with the lever to throw the overhanging arm downward, a lever detaining dog or pawl for holding the lever against the tension of the spring, a space-key connected with the dog or pawl, and an oscillator which in its forward motion resets the lever after it is released by the detaining dog or pawl, substantially as described. 17th. The combination with a magazine space-bar chamber having a delivery channel, a slide having means for first lifting and subsequently pushing downward a space-bar, and means for operating said slide, of a spring pusher for pressing the space-bar into the delivery channel when raised by the slide, substantially as described. 18th. The combination with a magazine having matrix bar delivery gates, means for holding the delivery gates and throwing them rearward when released, and an oscillator which in its forward movements resets the gates, and means for arresting the back stroke of the oscillator, and means for automatically releasing the said arresting means to permit the oscillator to complete its back stroke, substantially as described. 19th. The combination with a magazine, matrix delivery gates, an oscillator, means by which the oscillator is moved rearward, and a rotary cam and roller by which the oscillator is moved forward, of a stop for arresting the rearward stroke of the oscillator after it is moved forward by the cam and roller, and means for automatically operating said stop to release the oscillator and permit it to complete its rearward stroke, substantially as described. 20th. The combination with a magazine having matrix bar delivery gates, means for holding the delivery gates to support the matrix bars and forcing the said gates rearward when released, an oscillator having a rotary cam, and means for operating said cam to throw the oscillator forward, of an arresting device for arresting the back stroke of the oscillator and holding the cam from engagement with its operating means, and means for automatically operating the arresting device to permit the oscillator to complete its back stroke and cause its cam to engage said operating means, substantially as described. 21st. The combination with a magazine, matrix bar delivery gates, means for holding the delivery gates advanced to support the matrix bars, means for moving the delivery gates rearward when released, and an oscillator which in its forward motions

resets the gates, of an arresting device arranged to arrest the back stroke of the oscillator and constructed to be operated by the delivery gates to release said oscillator, substantially as described. 22nd. The combination with a magazine, matrix bar delivery gates, means for holding the gates advanced to support the matrix bars, and means for forcing the gates rearward when released, of an oscillator having at its upper portion a series of pivotally mounted levers which respectively act upon the gates when the oscillator is moved forward for advancing said gates into position to support the matrix bars, substantially as described. 23rd. The combination with a magazine, matrix bar delivery gates, means for holding the gates advanced to support the matrix bars, and means for forcing the delivery gates rearward when released, of an oscillator having at its upper end portion a series of independently movable spring pressed lever arms which respectively act on the delivery gates to advance them to support the matrix bars when the oscillator is moved forward, substantially as described. 24th. The combination with a magazine, matrix bar delivery gates, means for holding the delivery gates advanced to support the matrix bars, and means for moving the delivery gates rearward when they are released, of an oscillator having at its upper portion a plurality of spring pressed pivotally mounted lever arms which respectively act upon the delivery gates to advance them to support the matrix bars when the oscillator is thrown forward, and an automatic arresting device which arrests the back stroke, of the oscillator and is operated by the delivery gates, to release said oscillator, and permit it to complete its back stroke, substantially as described. 25th. The combination with a magazine having matrix bar chambers and delivery channels, matrix bar delivery gates, devices which hold the delivery gates advanced, and a key-board mechanism for releasing the gate holding devices, of an oscillator having a rotary cam and provided at its top portion with a series of pivotally mounted lever arms which act upon the delivery gates to advance them when the oscillator is swung forward, an arresting device for arresting the back stroke of the oscillator after it has been moved forward to advance a delivery gate, means for actuating the arresting device to release the oscillator and permit it to complete its back stroke, and means for operating said cam of the oscillator, substantially as described. 26th. The combination with a magazine, of spring pressed delivery gates arranged side by side and each having a lug, a pawl for each gate, having a hooked end to engage the lug of the gate, and levers constructed to press against the tail ends of said pawls, substantially as described. 27th. The combination of a serrated or toothed roller, and means for rotating the same, with an oscillator having a serrated or toothed cam to engage with and be rotated by the serrated or toothed roller, a magazine, and a matrix bar delivery gates which are advanced to support the matrix bars by the forward motion of the oscillator, substantially as described. 28th. The combination of a serrated or toothed roller, and means for rotating the same, with an oscillator having a serrated or toothed cam to engage with and be rotated by the serrated or toothed roller, a magazine, matrix bar delivery gates which are advanced to support the matrix bars by the forward motion of the oscillator, and an arresting device which arrests the back stroke of the oscillator and is operated by the delivery gates to automatically release said oscillator, substantially as described. 29th. The combination with a magazine having matrix bar chamber and delivery channels, spring retracted gates, means for retaining the delivery gates advanced to support the matrix bars, and means for releasing the gates, of an oscillator having a rotary cam and provided in its stop portion with a series of double armed spring pressed levers which respectively act upon the rear ends of the gates to advance the same when the oscillator is moved forward, a stop dog or pawl constructed to arrest the back stroke of the oscillator, and provided with a pendent portion arranged in the path of the delivery gates for operating the stop dog or pawl to release the oscillator, and means for operating the cam of the oscillator, substantially as described. 30th. The combination with a magazine having matrix bar chambers and delivery channels, of spring retracted matrix bar delivery gates having the lower portions of their rear ends cut away, an oscillator having a series of independently acting lever arms at its upper portion, each of which when a gate is retracted rearward acts upon the upper portion of the rear end of the said gate, substantially as described. 31st. The combination with the delivery gates, the oscillator having a rotary cam, and means for operating the cam, of a series of double armed levers pivotally mounted in the upper portion of the oscillator, springs connected respectively with said double armed levers, and an arresting device which automatically engages the oscillator and arrests its back stroke after it has been moved forward to reset a delivery gate, said arresting device being operated when a delivery gate moves rearward to release the oscillator and permit it to complete its back stroke, substantially as described. 32nd. The combination with the main or line shaft, and drive gearing for rotating the same, of the oscillator having a rotary cam, a spindle having a roller to operate said cam and provided with means to drive it independent of the drive gearing which rotates the main or line shaft, a magazine, matrix bar delivery gates held advanced to support the matrix bars, and means for releasing the gates, substantially as described. 33rd. The combination with the stop bars for arresting the matrix bars, means for advancing the stop bars, and a yoke for retracting the bars, of an oscillator pivotally mounted intermediate its upper and lower end portions, and a loose connection

between said yoke and the lower end of the oscillator below the pivotal point thereof for retracting the yoke by the rearward motion of the lower end of the oscillator, substantially as described. 34th. The combination with the oscillator, its rotary cam, and the roller by which the cam is rotated, of a shaft carrying the cam and constructed with a flattened seat, and a spring mounted on the oscillator and constructed to engage said flattened seat when the cam completes one revolution and the point thereof disengages or leaves said roller, substantially as described. 35th. The combination with a main shaft, drive mechanism therefor, the oscillator having a rotary cam, and the roller for operating said rotary cam, of mechanism disconnected from the drive mechanism of the main shaft, for operating said cam actuating roller, at the will of the operator, independent of the motion of the main shaft driving mechanism, substantially as described. 36th. The combination with an assembly box, a reciprocatory ejector therein, an oscillator, and means for operating the oscillator, of a bell crank lever having one arm loosely engaged directly with the ejector, and a slide-bar connection between the other arm of the lever and the oscillator, for reciprocating the ejector, substantially as described. 37th. The combination with an assembly box, a reciprocatory ejector therein, an oscillator pivoted between its upper and lower ends, and means for operating said oscillator, of a bell crank lever having one arm connected with the ejector, and a slide bar joined to the other arm of said lever and connected with the lower end of the oscillator below its pivotal point, substantially as described. 38th. The combination with the assembly box having opening and closing jaws, and an ejector for opening the jaws and ejecting the matrices, of a bar spanning the box and having spring holding shoulders by which undue spreading of the jaws is prevented and the jaws are closed when the ejector is retracted, substantially as described. 39th. The combination with an assembly box, and means for introducing the matrix bars thereinto and ejecting them therefrom, of a line abutment carriage or slide block having a spring projected line abutment finger, a lock for locking the finger projected, means for releasing the lock, a vibrating lever, means for moving the lever in one direction after the line abutment finger is released, and a link connection between the carriage or slide block and the lever, substantially as described. 40th. The combination with an assembly box, and means for introducing the matrix bars thereinto and ejecting them therefrom, of a line abutment carriage or slide block having a spring projected line abutment finger, a lock for locking the finger projected, means for releasing the lock, a vibrating lever, means for moving the lever in one direction after the line abutment finger is released, a link connection between the carriage or slide block and the lever, a bell or gong, and a bell hammer or striker operated when the line is approximately of the required length, substantially as described. 42nd. The combination with a magazine, of a line abutment carriage movable thereupon, an angular spring projected line abutment finger pivoted to the carriage, a device for locking said finger projected, means for actuating said locking device to release the finger, a spring actuated vibrating lever, and a connection between said lever and the line abutment carriage, substantially as described. 43rd. The combination with a sliding line abutment carriage, of an angular line abutment finger pivoted at one extremity thereto, a spring acting on one end of the finger to project the same, a pivoted dog for locking the finger projected, means for swinging the dog to release the finger, a spring actuated vibratory lever, and a connection between the lever and the said carriage, substantially as described. 44th. The combination with a magazine, an assembly box, and means for introducing the matrix bars into the assembly box and ejecting them therefrom, of a sliding line abutment carriage or slide block, moved longitudinally as the matrices are composed, an angular line abutment finger pivoted at one extremity to the sliding carriage, a pivoted dog for locking the finger projected, means for swinging the dog to release the finger, a spring pressed bolt for resetting the dog into engagement with the finger, and means for restoring the carriage to normal position after the finger has been released, substantially as described. 45th. The combination with a magazine for containing matrix bars, and an assembling box, of a carriage or slide having a yielding line abutment, means for holding and releasing the abutment, a spring actuated vibratory lever for restoring the carriage to normal position after the line abutment is released, and a connection between the lever and the carriage, substantially as described. 46th. The combination with a magazine for containing matrix bars, and an assembling box, of a carriage or slide having a yielding line abutment, means for holding or releasing the line abutment, a spring actuated vibratory lever for restoring the carriage to normal position after the abutment is released and yields inwardly, and audible signal devices operated by the said vibratory lever for indicating when the line abutment has nearly reached the point required for producing a line of the necessary length, substantially as described. 47th. The combination with the line carriage having a wing which swings vertically into and out of the line raceway, of a spring bolt mounted on a part of the line carriage and

springing into engagement with the wing when it is raised into the line raceway, a bolt actuating lever arranged on the carriage and connected with the bolt, and a device in the path of the said lever for retracting the bolt to unlock the wing as the line carriage is shifted towards the assembly point, substantially as described. 48th. The combination with a line carriage, means for assembling a line of matrix bars, a casting mechanism, a primary line releasing mechanism, and a distributing mechanism, of a secondary line releasing mechanism by which the line is released as the line carriage moves from the casting point to the distributor, substantially as described. 49th. The combination with a line carriage, a primary line release located at the casting point, and a matrix bar distributor, of a second line release by which the line is released as the line carriage is shifted from the casting point to the distributor, substantially as described. 50th. The combination with an assembling or composing mechanism, a line carriage, a casting mechanism, a line depressor, and a distributor, of two line releasing mechanisms, one operating to release the line in proper relation to the depressor and the other to release the line in proper relation to the distributor, substantially as described. 51st. The combination with the line depressor, and the distributor, of a line casting machine, of a travelling line carriage, and primary and secondary line releasing mechanisms for releasing the line at two different points in the travel of the line carriage, substantially as described. 52nd. The combination with a line carriage having devices between which the line of matrix bars is seized, a slide movable vertically on the line carriage and provided with projecting studs, means operated by the motion of the slide for expanding the line carriage to release the line, a transversely movable slide for raising the slide, and a pivoted dog or pawl mounted on the front of the machine and acting on one of said studs to raise said slide and thus effect a second release of the line as the line carriage is restored to normal position, substantially as described. 53rd. The combination with the justifier, the magazine, and the overhanging flange which engages the space-bars, of a brace bar secured to the magazine and bearing against said overhanging flange for bracing the latter when the justifier is operated to expand the space-bars, substantially as described. 54th. The combination with a distributor, and a main or primary line depressor, of a safety or secondary line depressor, and means for advancing and retracting the safety or secondary line depressor, substantially as described. 55th. The combination with a distributor, and a main or primary line depressor, of a safety or secondary line depressor for insuring the correct depression of all the matrix bars in the line after the main or primary line depressor has acted, substantially as described. 56th. The combination with a distributor, and a main or primary line depressor, of a safety or secondary line depressor arranged in the path of the line of matrices to insure their correct depression as the line moves from the main or primary line depressor towards the distributor, substantially as described. 57th. The combination with a distributor, a main or primary line depressor, a casting pot, a movable mould carrying frame, and a mould mounted in said frame, of a safety or secondary line depressor mounted on the movable mould carrying frame and advanced and retracted by the movements thereof, substantially as described. 58th. The combination with a distributor, a main or primary line depressor, a casting pot, a movable mould carrying frame, and a mould mounted in said frame, of a safety or secondary line depressor consisting of a plate secured to the mould carrying frame and having a bevelled underside, for insuring the correct depression of all the matrix bars in the line as the latter moves from the main or primary line depressor towards the distributor, substantially as described. 59th. The combination with the distributor levers carrying horizontal distributing rods or wires, of mechanism for raising and lowering the outer ends of the distributor levers and constructed to release the levers and permit loose motion or play of the distributing wires between their highest and lowest positions, to avoid clamping or holding the matrix bars as they are elevated, substantially as described. 60th. The combination with the distributor levers carrying the distributing rods or wires, and mechanism for raising and lowering the outer ends of the levers and the distributing wires, of devices constructed to slightly release the levers and permit a limited loose motion or play of the distributing wires between their highest and lowest positions to avoid clamping or gripping the matrix bars, as the rods or wires rise to the distribution point, substantially as described. 61st. The combination with the pivoted distributor levers carrying the horizontal distributing rods or wires and provided with tail ends having studs, a vertically movable slide bar for raising and lowering the outer ends of the levers, and release blocks mounted on the slide bar and having cut-away portions for releasing the tail ends of the levers as the distributing wires rise to the point of distribution for the purpose of preventing the distributing rods or wires clamping or gripping the matrix bars as they are moving to the distributing point, substantially as described. 62nd. The combination with the pivoted distributor levers having tail ends provided with roller studs and carrying at their outer ends the distributing rods or wires, a vertically movable slide bar for raising and lowering the outer ends of the levers, and means for operating the slide bar, of lever release blocks fixed in the slide bar and constructed with release surfaces by which the tail ends of the levers are released between the highest and lowest positions of the distributing rods or wires, substantially as described. 63rd. The combination with the casting pot, of a line

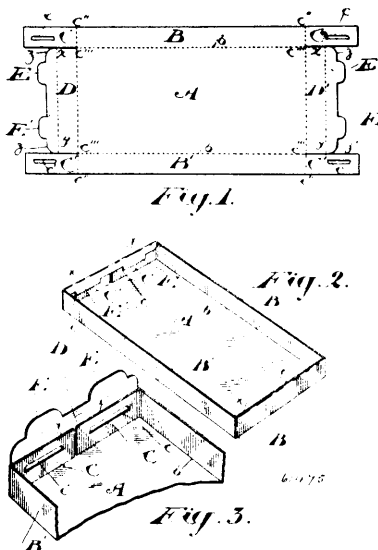
casting machine, of the well suspended in the pot with its bottom wall bodily elevated some distance above the bottom wall of the pot, said well having the metal delivery channel or throat, whereby a body of molten metal will lie in the pot between the bottom wall of the latter and the bottom wall of the well, substantially as described. 64th. The combination with a mould, and a pot-moving cam, of a pot carrying jacket having lengthwise adjustable arms, and a shaft provided with a roller-actuated on by said cam and moving with said adjustable arm to set the roller accurately with relation to the cam, substantially as described. 65th. The combination with the mould, and the pot jacket, of a casting pot suspended in the jacket, and means for adjusting the pot in the jacket in two planes at right angles to each other, substantially as described. 66th. The combination with the mould, and the pot jacket, of the casting pot suspended in the jacket, and screws for adjusting the pot in the jacket in two planes at right angles to each other, substantially as described. 67th. The combination with a movable justifier, a casting pot, and a mould, of a pot cut-off plate, and devices actuated by the justifier when it unduly rises, due to the presence of a loose line, to move said cut-off plate into position to close the mouth of the casting pot, substantially as described. 68th. The combination with a justifier, a casting pot, and a mould, of a pot cut-off mechanism operated by the justifier to close the mouth of the pot when the justifier unduly moves due to the presence of a loose line, substantially as described. 69th. The combination with a justifier, a casting pot, and a mould, of a pot cut-off, a spring actuated lever connected with the pot cut-off, a bell crank lever connected with the said lever for operating the same when the justifier unduly rises due to the presence of a loose line, a trip pawl with which one arm of the bell crank lever engages, and audible signal devices operated by said trip pawl, substantially as described. 70th. The combination with the movable justifier, casting pot, and mould, of a line casting machine, of a pot cut-off, a loose line signal, and devices operated by the undue movement of the justifier, incident to the presence of a loose line, for operating the pot cut-off and the loose line signal, substantially as described. 71st. The combination with the justifier, casting pot, and mould, of a line casting machine, of an arm or dog mounted on a movable part of the justifier, a bell crank lever constructed to be operated by said arm or dog, a trip pawl engaged with an arm of the bell crank lever, a vibratory lever actuated in one direction by said bell crank lever, a pot cut-off plate, and a connection between the pot cut-off plate and said vibratory lever, substantially as described. 72nd. The combination with the casting pot, the mould, and the justifier, of a line casting machine, of an arm or dog on a movable part of the justifier, a bell crank lever constructed to be operated by the arm or dog, a spring actuated trip pawl with which an arm of said lever engages, a rock shaft having a tappet and a bell hammer or striker, a bell or gong, a vibrating lever moved in one direction by said bell crank lever, a pot cut-off plate, and a connection between the pot cut-off plate and the vibrating lever, substantially as described. 73rd. The combination with the casting pot, the mould, and the justifier, of a line casting machine, of an automatic pot cut-off actuated by the justifier when a loose line is present, substantially as described. 74th. The combination with a casting pot, a mould, a justifier and a line carriage, of a pot cut-off and a loose line signal both operated when a loose line is present in the line carriage, substantially as described. 75th. The combination with the casting pot, mould, assembly mechanism and traveling line carriage, of a line casting machine, of a main shaft having a cam sleeve for operating the line carriage, and means actuated by the operator for throwing the cam sleeve out of operative connection with the main shaft, whereby any desired number of printing bars can be cast from one and the same line of assembled matrices while the line carriage remains motionless, substantially as described. 76th. The combination with a casting machine, a line carriage, and a line carriage lever, of a main or line shaft having a cam sleeve thereupon and constructed to actuate the line carriage lever to shift the line carriage, and devices thrown into action by the operator to disconnect the cam sleeve from the main or line shaft and permit the line carriage to remain motionless at the casting mechanism, for the purpose of recasting any desired number of printing bars from one and the same line of matrices, substantially as described. 77th. The combination with a line carriage, a casting pot, and a mould, of a main or line shaft having a cam sleeve thereupon for actuating the line carriage, a notched collar rigid on the main or line shaft, a slidable locking bar which normally engages the notched collar, and mechanism under control of the operator for disengaging the locking bar from the notched collar for recasting purposes, substantially as described. 78th. The combination with a main or line shaft, of a cam sleeve mounted on the shaft, a notched collar rigid on the shaft, a locking bar movable on the cam sleeve and constructed to engage the notch in the rigid collar, an arm having an incline for pressing the locking bar out of engagement with the notched collar, and means for swinging the said arm into and out of the path of the locking bar, substantially as described. 79th. The combination with a movable casting pot, and a movable mould frame, of a mould shiftable longitudinally on the mould frame, and a connection between a part of the casting pot and the mould frame, for directly operating the latter from the pot, substantially as described. 80th. The combination with a movable casting pot, a pivoted swinging mould frame, and a mould slidable longitudinally in the mould frame, of a pivoted connection between a part of the pot and the pivoted mould frame, substantially as described. 81st. The com-

ination with a movable casting pot having a lateral projection, a pivoted swinging mould frame having an attached projecting bracket, and a mould mounted in the mould frame, of a link pivotally connecting the bracket of the mould frame, with the lateral projection of the casting pot, substantially as described. 82nd. The combination with a trimmer, a printing bar ejector, a sliding casting pot, a pivoted swinging mould frame, and a mould slidable in the mould frame from the pot to the ejector and conversely, of a connection between the pot and the pivoted mould frame, substantially as described. 83rd. The combination with trimming knives, a mould frame, and a sliding mould mounted in the mould frame, of a travelling, pivotally mounted knife wiper substantially as described. 84th. The combination with trimming knives, a mould frame, and a mould sliding in the latter, of a longitudinally movable wiper arm, and means for raising the lower end of the wiper arm as it moves in one direction, substantially as described. 85th. The combination with trimming knives, a mould frame, and a mould carried by the latter, of a pivoted wiper arm normally standing substantially vertical, and means for swinging the wiper arm to an inclined position as it moves in one direction and holding it substantially vertical when it moves in the opposite direction, substantially as described. 86th. The combination with a printing bar trimmer, and a printing bar ejector, of a shifting mould, a pivoted wiper arm normally standing substantially vertical, a spring pressed pin carried by the wiper arm, and a guide rail constructed to act on the pin when the wiper moves in one direction to raise the lower end thereof, and having means to press the pin outward as the wiper arm moves in the opposite direction, to enable the pin to resume normal position for a subsequent operation, substantially as described. 87th. The combination with a printing bar trimmer, a printing bar ejector, a mould frame, and a mould shiftable in the frame, of a wiper arm, and means acting on the wiper arm for raising its lower end to clear the printing bar trimmer when the wiper arm moves in one direction, substantially as described. 88th. The combination with a printing bar trimmer, a printing bar ejector, and a shifting mould, of a movable carrier provided with a movable wiper arm, means for moving the mould and the carrier back and forth, and means for raising and lowering the wiper arm, substantially as described. 89th. The combination with a printing bar trimmer, a printing bar ejector, a mould frame, and a mould shiftable in the mould frame, of a wiper carrying slide, means for moving the slide back and forth, a wiper arm movably mounted on the slide, and means for raising and lowering the wiper arm, substantially as described. 90th. The combination with a printing bar trimmer, and a printing bar ejector, of a wiper carrier movable longitudinally of the machine, a wiper arm pivotally mounted on the carrier, a spring pressed pin connected with the wiper arm, and a guide rail having an incline to act on the pin to tip the wiper arm as the mould moves in one direction, and a bevel to press the pin outward as the mould moves in the opposite direction, substantially as described. 91st. The combination with a printing bar trimmer, a printing bar ejector, a mould frame, and a mould shiftable in the latter, of a guide rod carried by the mould frame, a wiper arm carrier slidable on the guide rod, a spring actuated wiper arm pivoted to said carrier, a spring pressed pin connected with the wiper arm, and a guide rail having an incline and a bevel, the incline operating on the pin to tip the wiper arm as the mould moves in one direction and the bevel acting to press the pin outward as the mould moves in the opposite direction, substantially as described. 92nd. The combination with the movable mould carrying frame, and the mould slidable longitudinally in said frame, of a lever pivoted between its ends at the upper side of the bed-plate, a cam engaging one end of said lever, and a link connecting the other end of said lever with the mould for sliding the latter longitudinally, substantially as described. 93rd. The combination with a horizontally sliding mould, and a horizontally sliding wiper carrier, of a lever pivoted between its ends at the upper side of the bed-plate of the machine, a cam engaging one end of the lever, and connections between the other end of the lever and the mould and the wiper carrier, whereby the one lever serves to slide both the mould and the wiper carrier, substantially as described. 94th. The combination with a bracket or shelf projection from the front of the machine and provided with a spring pressed locking pin, of a galley box detachably mounted on said bracket or shelf and locked in position thereupon by said locking pin, substantially as described. 95th. The combination with a bracket or shelf projecting from the front of the machine and provided with a spring pressed locking pin, of a galley box detachably mounted on said bracket or shelf and locked in position thereupon by said locking pin, a sliding block moving in the galley box, a rock shaft having an attached upwardly projecting finger, and an arm on the rock shaft, and sliding mould provided with a device for acting on said arm to rock the shaft and thereby vibrate said finger, substantially as described. 96th. The combination with a galley box mounted on the machine, of a vibrating finger, a horizontally sliding mould, and devices operated by said sliding mould to vibrate said finger, substantially as described. 97th. The combination with a galley box supported at the front of the machine, and devices for detachably holding the galley box in position, of a vibrating finger, a rock shaft with which said finger is connected, a horizontally sliding mould for and devices operated by said mould rocking said shaft and thereby vibrating said finger, substantially as described. 98th. The combination with a galley box supported at the front of



the machine, of a vibrating finger, a rock shaft with which said finger is connected, a rigid tappet arm secured to said rock shaft, a horizontally sliding mould carrying a tappet dog for acting on the rigid tappet arm to move it in one direction, and a spring for moving said tappet arm in the opposite direction, whereby the rock shaft is rocked and the finger is vibrated, substantially as described. 99th. The combination with a bracket or shelf at the front of the machine, and a galley box detachably mounted on the said bracket or shelf and constructed with a longitudinal slot in its bottom wall, of a finger working in the slot of the galley box, a rock shaft to which said finger is attached, a tappet arm secured to the rock shaft, and a horizontally sliding mould carrying a device which acts upon the tappet arm to turn the rock shaft and swing the vibrating finger, substantially as described. 100th. The combination with a bracket or shelf arranged at the front of the machine and provided with a leaf spring attached at one end and having a locking pin at the opposite end of a galley box supported by said bracket or shelf and detachably held thereupon by said locking pin, a vibrating finger, a rock shaft to which said finger is attached, a movable mould, and devices for rocking the rock shaft to vibrate the finger, substantially as described. 101st. The combination with the main shaft, having a drive wheel, a drive gearing, a clutch between the drive gearing and the drive wheel on the main shaft, a clutch shaft, and a lever for moving the clutch shaft to operate the clutch, of a spring actuated dog or pawl pivotally mounted on the drive wheel of the main shaft and serving to operate the lever to move the clutch and automatically stop the main shaft, and means for subsequently moving said lever to permit the dog or pawl to snap or spring past said lever for restarting the main shaft, substantially as described. 102nd. The combination with a main shaft having a drive wheel, a drive gearing, a clutch, and a clutch operating lever, of a spring actuated dog or pawl pivotally mounted on the drive wheel of the main shaft, substantially as described. 103rd. The combination of a main shaft having a drive wheel, drive gearing, a clutch for connecting the drive gearing with the drive wheel of the main shaft, a lever for operating the clutch, means under control of the operator for actuating the clutch operating lever, and a spring actuated dog or pawl pivotally mounted on said drive wheel of the main shaft, to automatically stop the main shaft, substantially as described. 104th. The combination with the main shaft having a drive wheel, a clutch mechanism, and a clutch operating lever, of a spring actuated dog or pawl pivotally mounted on the drive wheel of the main shaft and provided with the projecting bevelled finger for automatically operating the clutch operating lever, substantially as described. 105th. The combination with a main shaft having a drive-wheel, driving mechanism having a clutch shaft, a pivoted lever for pressing the clutch shaft inward, a sliding bar for operating said lever, and means for moving the sliding bar at the will of the operator, of a spring actuated dog or pawl pivoted on the drive wheel and having a segmental slot and a bevelled finger constructed to automatically operate the lever, and a guide pin passing through the slot of the dog or pawl into the drive-wheel, substantially as described.

**No. 61,475. Paper Box.** (*Boite en papier.*)

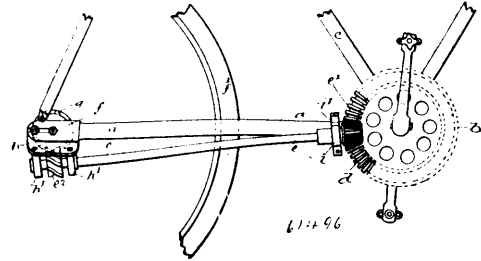


Alfred Jephcott, assignee of James Joseph Egan, both of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th July, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A blank for a folding box cut to form in one piece the top A, the sides B, B', the extension strips C, C', provided with slots *c, c'*, the end flaps D, D', and tongues E, E', substantially as described and for the purpose specified. 2nd. A blank for folding box made from one piece and cut and scored to form the top

A, and score lines *b, b'*, the sides B, B', the extension strips C, C', provided with slots *c, c'*, the score lines from *c<sup>11</sup>* to *c<sup>111</sup>*, the end flaps D, D', the score lines *e<sup>111</sup>* to *e<sup>1111</sup>*, and *x* to *y*, and the tongues E, E', adapted for insertion into the slots *c, c'* when the end flaps D, D', are folded over the extension strips C, C', along the crease line *x, y*, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,476. Cycles and Motor Vehicles.**  
(*Cycle et vehicule moteur.*)

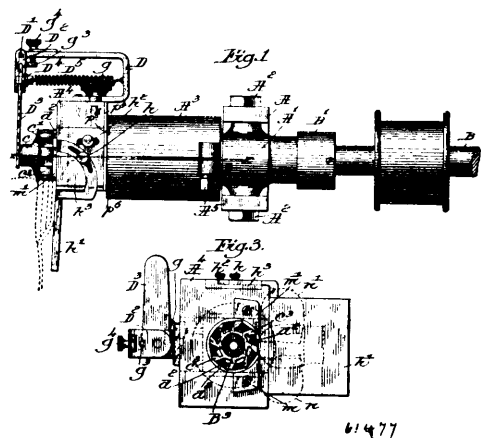


Thomas James Ryland of Brixton, County of Surrey and Earl Bird of Robertsbridge, County of Sussex, both in England, 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A chainless driving gear applicable, without alteration of the frame, to the ordinary diamond frame of a chain driven bicycle whereby this gear could be applied to a bicycle frame built for a chain gear. 2nd. In gearing of the kind described, securing anti-friction balls so the working face of a tooth by placing the balls in a groove in the tooth face, the groove being of such a shape that the balls project but cannot pass through its opening to the tooth face. 3rd. Forming grooves for the retention of anti-friction balls in the working face of a tooth in gearing of the kind described by drilling holes in an uncut wheel and then cutting the teeth so as to expose the holes, thus forming one or more grooves of the required shape in each tooth, substantially as described. 4th. In toothed gearing of the kind described, securing anti-friction balls to the face of a tooth by forming a groove in the tooth, placing the balls therein and attaching a slotted retaining plate to the tooth so that the balls project through the slot and are retained in the said grooves by the plate, substantially as described. 5th. Supporting the longitudinal shaft *e* of a chainless gear for a cycle or self-propelled vehicle at the rear end by a bracket *a* attached to one member of the bottom fork, and at the forward end by a bracket *i'* adjustably attached to the bottom fork, substantially as described. 6th. In a cycle or the like, the combination with gearing having worm, spiral or skew gear-wheels, of holes for the reception of anti-friction balls in the working faces of the teeth so formed as to retain the balls but to allow them to project upon the working face, substantially as described.

**No. 61,477. Heel Trimming Machine.**

(*Machine à finir les talons de chaussures.*)

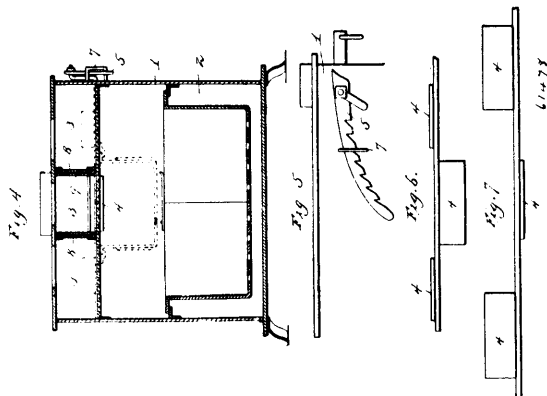


The McKay Shoe Machine Company, Boston, Massachusetts, assignee of Benjamin Franklin Mayo, Salem, Massachusetts, all in the U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The use in a machine for trimming heels, of a rotary cutter and rand guide, having co-operating with them an independent rotary rest disconnected from said rand guide and presenting a series of projections occupying the space between the blades of the cutter, said projections forming a rest for the edge of the sole, the rand-guide and rest being relatively movable one toward and from the other to adapt the cutter to trim heels of different height or

thickness, substantially as described. 2nd. Also the use with a rotary cutter and rand-guide, of a rotating rest substantially as described for the edge of the sole, and a feather edger located at one side of said rest to contact with the outer face of the sole near its edge as the heel is being trimmed, substantially as described. 3rd. Also the use with a rotary cutter and a slotted sleeve to which it is attached, of a rotary rest having a series of projections entering the spaces between the blades of the cutter and a bearing for the hub of said rest, and means to connect the said hub and shaft through the said sleeve and thus drive the said rest in unison with the cutter, substantially as described. 4th. Also the use with a slotted sleeve provided with a rotary cutter and an attached rand-guide, of a rotating rest having projections entering the spaces between the blades of the said cutter, and an auxiliary guide presenting a guiding edge to co-operate with the said rest in controlling the presentation of the heel to the cutter, substantially as described. 5th. Also the use with a rotary cutter and an attached rand-guide, of a rotating rest having projections entering the spaces between the blades of the said cutter, and two auxiliary guides, one at each side of the rotary cutter, thus presenting guiding edges in line with the acting face of said rotating rest, to operate substantially as described. 6th. Also the use in a heel trimming machine having a rotating sleeve provided with an attached rotary cutter and rand-guide, and a rotating rest occupying a position between the blades of the cutter, of a stationary sole support occupying a position at one side of said cutter in a plane at an angle to the vertical plane in which the cutter rotates, and means to adjust and then fix the said support in its adjusting position, whereby said sole support may be inclined more or less according to the inclination desired for the edge of the heel, substantially as described. 7th. Also the use with a rotary cutter and rand-guide, and a sleeve carrying them, of a rotating rest having projections entering the spaces between the blades of said cutter, and a spring heel plate or finger acting on the said rand-guide to normally keep it and the cutter in position to trim a heel of minimum height at its thickest portion, leaving the said rand-guide and cutter free to be moved in unison to adapt themselves to any increasing thickness of the heel, substantially as described. 8th. Also the use in a heel trimming machine having a rotary cutter and rand-guide, of a rotating rest presenting a series of projections occupying the rear parts of the spaces between the blades of the cutter, the rand-guide and rest being movable laterally one with relation to the other to adapt the machine to trim heels of different height, substantially as described. 9th. Also the use in a heel trimming machine having a rotating shaft and a rotating cutter and rand-guide movable longitudinally together with relation to said shaft to thereby adapt them to trim heels of different thickness, of a stationary yet adjustable sole support adapted to occupy a stationary position at one side of said cutter and a plane at an angle to the vertical plane in which the cutter rotates during the operation of trimming a heel, substantially as described. 10th. Also the use in a heel trimming machine having a rotatable sleeve provided with a rotary cutter and rand-guide, of a sole support made as a flat table, and auxiliary guides located near one edge of said table to partially embrace the said cutter, the faces of said support occupying a position at one side of said cutter in a plane at an angle to the vertical plane in which the cutter rests, and means to hold said support stationary through the operation of trimming a heel, substantially as described. 11th. The use in a heel trimming machine having a rotary cutter and rand-guide, and a feather edger, of a sole support adapted to be adjusted in an arc of a circle located at or near the inner edge of said cutter, to thereby plane the heel or sole to be trimmed at the proper angle with relation to the path of movement of the cutter, substantially as described.

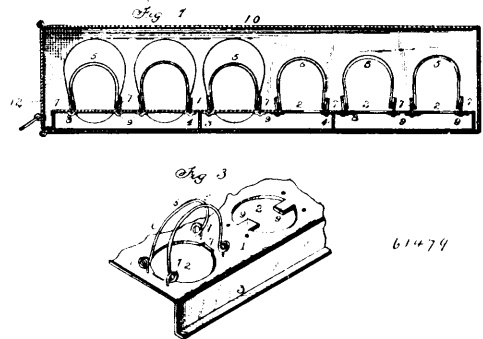
**No. 61,478. Stove. (Poêle.)**



Martin Quinn and Martin L. Quinn, both of Blackrock, State of Arkansas, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination in a stove, of a combustion chamber, smoke ports and a smoke flue or pipe, vibrating dampers arranged athwart the smoke ports and smoke flue, a series of parallel hot chambers, and sliding dampers between said chambers, substantially as described. 2nd. In a stove and furnace, the combination of a combustion chamber, a smoke port and a smoke flue, vibrating dampers arranged athwart said port and flue, means for locking or anchoring said dampers in adjusted position, a plurality of hot chambers, and a sliding damper interposed between said chambers, substantially as described. 3rd. In a cooking and heating stove, the combination of a combustion chamber, parallel hot chambers, parallel sliding dampers, smoke ports, a smoke flue, vibrating dampers athwart said smoke flue, and a notched segmental piece for holding said dampers in position, substantially as described.

**No. 61,479. Egg Trays or Carriers. (Boîte à œufs.)**

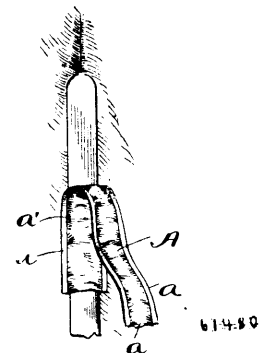


The Hillsboro Manufacturing Company, assignee of Anton B. Vaag, both of Hillsboro, North Dakota, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. As an improved article, an egg tray or holder consisting of a base formed with a number of holes to receive the ends of the eggs and having its edge turned downwardly forming a flange and the parallel spring clamps above said holes, substantially as described. 2nd. In an egg tray or holder, the combination with the base having a number of holes therein and its edge turned downwardly forming a flange, of the parallel spring clamps arranged in pairs above the holes and each consist of a piece of wire bent at the centre forming a loop and formed near the ends with spring coils secured to said base, substantially as described. 3rd. In an egg tray or holder, the combination with the base formed with a number of holes with opposite integral tongues, of the spring clamps located above said holes, consisting of a piece of wire bent at the centre to form a loop, and bent into coils near the ends and said ends passed through holes in the base and bent inwardly at right angles and the tongues bent over there-upon, substantially as described. 4th. In an egg carrier, the combination with the box or case provided at the side with a slidable catch consisting of a piece of wire having the ends bent at right angles forming arms passing through holes in the box and the ends bent at right angles, of the trays provided with spring clamps for holding the eggs in place, substantially as described.

**No. 61,480. Whale Bone-Casing Tape.**

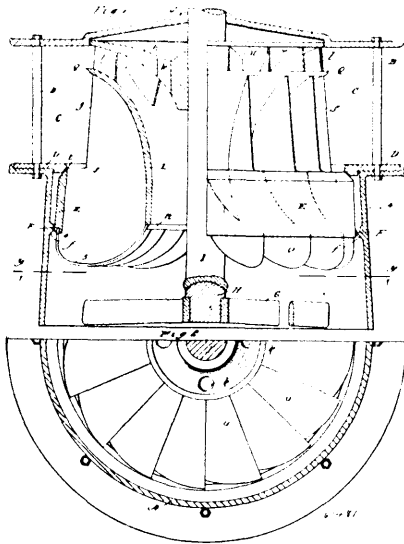
(Couverture de renfort de corsets.)



Emma Markie and Elizabeth, Seelye Arms, both of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—As a new article of manufacture, a bone-casing tape having straight edges formed with tightly-drawn warp-threads, and its body part formed with loosely-drawn and consequently longer warp-threads.

**No. 61,481. Water-Wheel. (Roue d'eau.)**



James Leffel & Company, assignee of Albert Freeman Sparks, all of Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 8th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a water-wheel, a water-wheel proper having an upper set of buckets, and a lower set of buckets and a conical exterior contour extending from a point on the lower set thence upward to the upper set, whereby the upper set is reduced in diameter relatively to the lower set. 2nd. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of buckets of one type, and a lower set of buckets of another type, and a conical contour from a point on the lower set thence upward to the upper set whereby the upper set is of smaller diameter than the lower set. 3rd. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of central and downward discharging buckets, a set of downward discharging buckets, and a conical contour extending from a point on the lower set thence upward to the upper set so that the slow-speed tendency of the upper set and the faster-speed tendency of the lower set shall be neutralized, relatively. 4th. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of centrally and downward discharging buckets, a lower set of downward and outwardly discharging buckets, an off set or shoulder forming a double diameter to the wheel, and a conical contour from the off-set thence upward to the upper buckets, for the purpose described. 5th. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of inward and downward discharging buckets, a lower set of downward and outwardly discharging buckets, a shell between said sets of buckets, the lower portion of which is relatively nearer the axis than to the periphery of the lower set and having a conical contour from a point on the lower set of buckets extending thence to the upper set. 6th. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of buckets and a lower set of buckets with a shell between said sets, the lower portion of which is relatively nearer to the axis of the wheel than the periphery of the lower set, thus forming a discharge passage from the upper buckets through which the water will flow at a greater velocity than it flows through the lower buckets, whereby the described draft effects are produced. 7th. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of centrally and downward discharging buckets, a lower set of downward and outwardly discharging buckets, and a shell between said sets, the lower portion of which is relatively nearer to the axis of the wheel than to the periphery of lower set, thus forming a discharge passage from the upper buckets through which the water will flow at a greater velocity than it flows through the lower buckets, whereby the described draft effects are produced. 8th. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of downward and centrally discharging buckets and a lower set of downward and outwardly discharging buckets. 9th. In a water-wheel, a wheel proper having an upper set of downward and centrally discharging buckets and a lower set of downward and outwardly discharging buckets, the discharging edge of the lower set having a specific outwardly discharging portion extending substantially from the points 4 to 5.

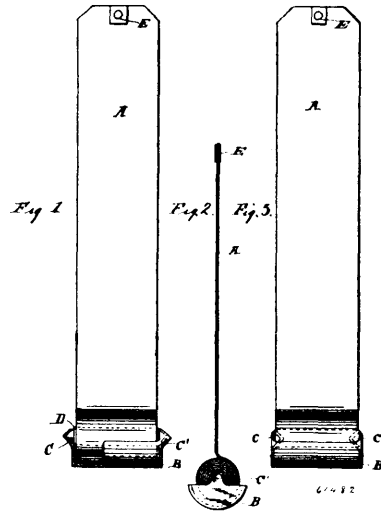
**No. 61,482. Sticky Fly Paper.**

(*Papier tue-mouche à glue.*)

The O. and W. Thum Company assignee of William Thum and Hugo Thum, all of Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd April, 1898.)

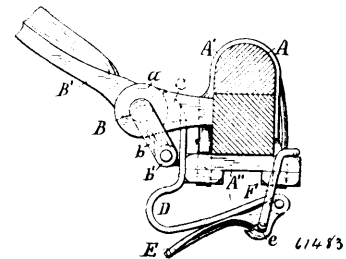
*Claim.*—1st. A strip of sticky fly paper forming a web, a core upon which said web is wound, a drip receptacle adapted to engage with the ends of the said core and detachably connected thereto, substan-

tially as described. 2nd. A strip of sticky fly paper forming a web, a core upon which said web is wound, a drip receptacle detachably



connected to the said core, and adapted to press thereon so as to produce sufficient friction to prevent said web from unwinding by the weight of the core and receptacle, substantially as described. 3rd. A strip of sticky fly paper forming a web, a core upon which said web is wound, a clamp adapted to press upon the core so as to produce sufficient friction to prevent the said web from unwinding by the weight of the core and clamp.

**No. 61,483. Thill Coupling. (Armon de limonière.)**



William Edward Sherwood, William Edmond Douglas and John Henry Brown all of Oneida, New York, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 2nd July, 1898.)

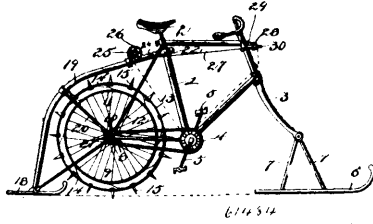
*Claim.*—1st. In a thill-coupling, the combination with the usual clip, clip-plate and knuckle, of a bolt passing through the clip ears and knuckle, having an arm at one end extending downwardly, a wear-plate bearing upon the rear side of the knuckle and having a depending horizontal projection pivoted to the said arm, a spring secured to the wear plate and extending rearwardly below the clip-plate, a lever pivoted to the rear end of the spring, and a bail connecting the said lever with the rear end of the clip-plate, as set forth. 2nd. In a thill-coupling, the combination with the usual clip, clip-plate and knuckle, of a bolt passing through the clip-ears and knuckle, having an integral arm at one end extending downwardly, a wear plate having a concave face bearing upon the rear side of the knuckle and having a depending horizontal projection pivoted to the end of the said arm, a spring secured to the rear side of the wear plate and extending rearwardly below the clip-plate, a lever pivoted to the rear end of the spring, and an angular bail connecting the said lever with the rear end of the clip-plate, as set forth. 3rd. In a thill-coupling, the combination with the usual clip, clip-plate and knuckle, of a bolt passing through the clip ears and knuckle, having an arm at one end extending downwardly, a wear plate bearing upon the rear side of the knuckle and having a depending horizontal projection pivoted to the same arm, a spring secured to the wear plate and extending rearwardly below the clip-plate, a lever pivoted to the rear end of the spring, a second depending horizontal projection on the wear plate having an arm adapted to enter a recess in the sides of the bolt, and a bail connecting the said lever with the rear end of the clip-plate, substantially as shown and described.

**No. 61,484. Ice Velocipede. (Vélocipède à glace.)**

Charles O. Anderson and Eugene A. Crilly, both of Butte City, Montana, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th July, 1898.)

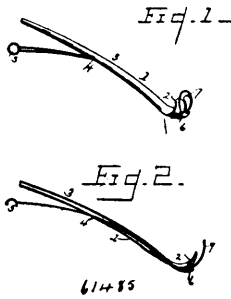
*Claim.*—1st. A velocipede consisting of a main frame having a front runner, a rearwardly-extending and overhanging frame con-

ected with the main frame and movable with relation thereto, a rear runner upon the lower end of said overhanging frame, a propel-



ling-wheel carried by said main frame and situated between said runners, and propelling devices. 2nd. A velocipede consisting of a main frame having a steering-post, a front runner pivoted to said steering-post, a rearwardly-extending and overhanging frame connected to said main frame and movable with relation thereto, a rear runner upon the lower end of said overhanging frame, a flexible propelling-wheel, and driving mechanism. 3rd. A velocipede consisting of a main frame having a steering-post and front runner, an adjustable rearwardly-extending and overhanging frame pivoted to the said main frame and provided with a runner at its lower end, a propelling-wheel situated between said runners, and driving mechanism. 4th. In a velocipede a wheel consisting of a hub, spokes, an inner rim, an outer rim, interposed springs, and teeth or projections secured upon said outer rim and consisting of sharpened or tapered blocks having side lugs to engage the side of said outer rim, and a stem passing through an opening in said rim. 5th. In a velocipede, a frame having a front runner and propelling devices, a rear frame provided with a pivoted runner and having braces pivoted to the frame of the bicycle, a coupling section rigidly secured to the frame and having a sliding connection with said rear frame, teeth upon said coupling-section, a gear-pinion upon said frame intermeshing with said teeth and having a winding pulley, and a winding device upon said frame having a handle and detent and connected with the winding pulley by a cable.

**No. 61,485. Caponizer. (Appareil à chaponner.)**



Andrew Madison Duncan and David Dale Shirley, both of Allerton Iowa, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 15th September, 1898.)

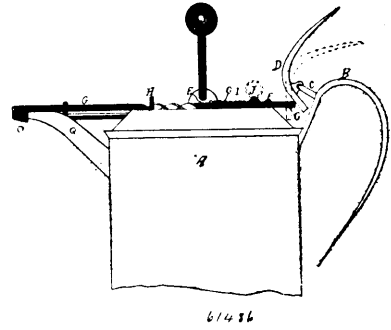
*Claim*.—1st. An instrument of the character described, comprising a handle and a bowl or spoon shaped end having a slot therein for the reception of the cord of the testicle, a wire loop adapted to be contracted in close proximity to the bowl or spoon shaped end to effect the operation, and means for contracting said wire, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 2nd. An instrument of the character set forth, comprising a handle and a concavo-convex end, having a slit therein for the purpose specified, a wire passing through suitable guides upon the convex side of said end and adapted to form a loop which is contracted to perform the operation, and means for contracting said loop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. An instrument of the character described, comprising a suitable handle having a perforation in its underside and a concavo-convex slit end, a lug or projection on the convex side of said end and at the bottom of the slit, said projection being provided with oppositely-disposed perforations, and wire stands passing through said perforations and forming a loop above the same, said wire also extending through the perforation in the handle and being provided with a ring or its equivalent adapted to be engaged by the hand to contract the loop and perform the operation, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,486. Oil Can. (Bidon à huile.)**

John H. Wolff and George W. Owens, both of Roseville, Ohio, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th February, 1898.)

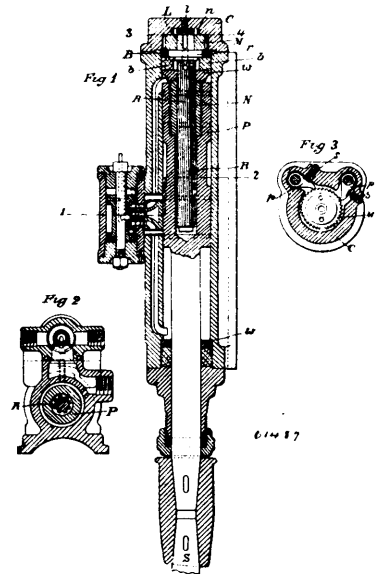
*Claim*.—The improvement in oil-cans, comprising a support attached to the handle of the can and to which support there is a

lever pivoted, also a spring-actuated, endwise-moving and partially-rotating rod and placed upon the top of the can and which rod is



formed into or provided with a spiral at a point between its ends combined with a suitable guide upon the top of the can through which the spiral passes, also an arm projecting from the rod and carrying the cover close to the vent, also suitable guides attached to the can for retaining the rod in position and a cover upon the cut end of the rod for closing the spout, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

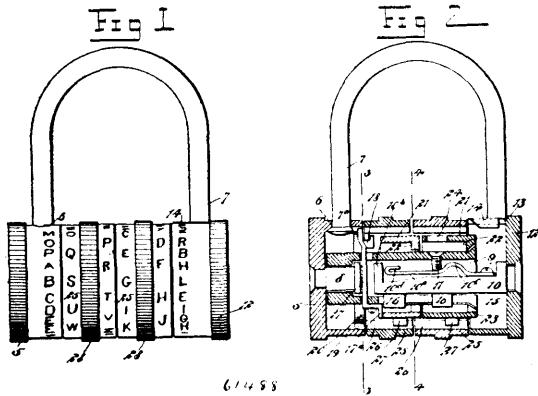
**No. 61,487. Steam Stamps for Crushing Ores. (Boeard à minerais.)**



The New Steam Stamp Mill Syndicate, 34th Crowther Street, Salford, Lancashire, assignee of Frederick Alexander Parnell, 10 New Broad Street and Charles Spencer Madam, 10 Belfield Road, Didsbury, Manchester, Lancashire, all in England, 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 4th October, 1898.)

*Claim*.—1st. In a direct-acting high-speed steam stamp of the kind above referred to, the arrangement of a rifled nut fixed in a recess in the piston and a rifled bar working therethrough, not fixed but capable of free rotation in one direction only, this being effected by ratchet and pawl gear, so as to ensure a step-by-step rotary motion of said piston and stamp at each upward or downward stroke as required and always in the same direction, as and for the purpose herein described and illustrated in figures 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings. 2nd. In direct-acting high speed stamps such as herein referred to, the combination with each stamp and mechanism for operating same, of external means for imparting the step-by-step rotary motion to the stamp-head in the same direction at each upward or downward stroke as required, comprising a rifled part formed upon or a rifled sleeve fixed to the stamp stem working through a ratchet wheel with correspondingly rifled boss suitably mounted and controlled by pawls, substantially as and for the purpose described and illustrated in figures 4, 5 and 6 of the drawings. 3rd. The improved direct-acting high speed percussive and intermittently rotated ore crushing stamps, constructed substantially as and for the purposes herein described and illustrated in the drawings.

**No. 61,188. Permutation Lock.** (*Serrure à permutation.*)



Richard Benjamin H. Leighton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Leighton, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, both in the U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 18 years. (Filed 3rd October, 1898.)

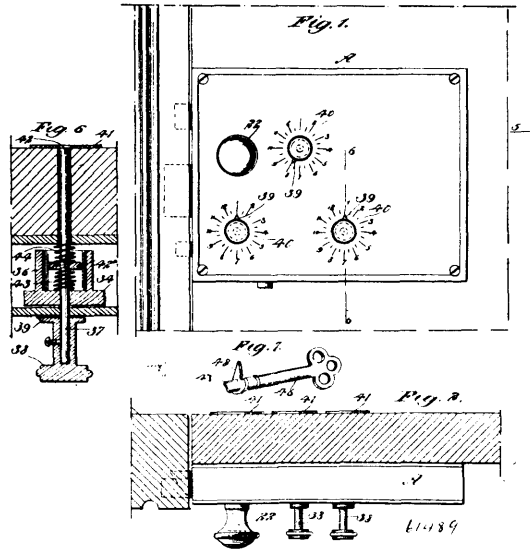
*Claim.*—1st. In a permutation lock, the combination of a head, a pin carried centrally thereby, a sleeve turning on the head, and a spring arm having one end fixed to the sleeve and having its opposite end free and capable of engaging with the head to hold the sleeve stationary with the head, the spring arm extending diametrically through the sleeve. 2nd. In a permutation lock, the combination of a head, a pin attached thereto, a sleeve turning loosely on the pin, and a spring arm having one end attached to the sleeve, the arm extending diametrically through the sleeve and having its free end capable of engaging with the head to hold the sleeve in fixed relation to the head, the free end of the arm having a stud by which to swing the arm. 3rd. In a permutation lock, the combination of a head, a pin attached to the head, a sleeve mounted to turn on the pin, a spring arm having one end attached to the sleeve, the spring arm extending diametrically through the sleeve and having its free end capable of engaging with the head, the fixed end of the sleeve having an outwardly turned portion forming a stop, and a ring mounted to turn on the sleeve and limited by the stop. 4th. In a permutation lock, the combination of a sleeve, a screw carried thereby and projecting thereinto, a bolt slidable in the sleeve and provided with a concavity or recess, and a spring fitting in the concavity or recess in the bolt and secured to the bolt, the spring having an upturned end normally limiting the outward movement of the bolt. 5th. In a permutation lock, the combination of a sleeve, a member carried by the sleeve and projecting thereinto, a bolt slidable in the sleeve, and a spring held by the bolt and normally engaging said member to limit the normal outward movement of the bolt. 6th. In a permutation lock, the combination of a sleeve, a member carried thereby and projecting thereinto, a bolt slidable in the sleeve and having a recess forming a lip at the inner end of the bolt, and a spring located in the recess and having its outer end secured to the bolt, the spring having a hump adjacent to its outer end and having its free or inner end upturned to normally engage the said lip.

**No. 61,189. Lock.** (*Serrure.*)

Oscar Katzenberger, Charles Max Uhl and Hubert Uhl, all of San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st October, 1898.)

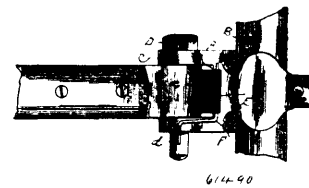
*Claim.*—1st. In a lock, a bolt, means for moving the bolt, and rotary tumblers arranged to enter recesses in the said bolt, for the purpose set forth. 2nd. In a lock, a bolt, means for operating the bolt, rotary tumblers arranged to enter recesses in the bolt, devices for operating the said tumblers from the exterior of the lock, and a latch plate for the bolt operated by the tumblers, for the purpose set forth. 3rd. In a lock, a bolt, means for operating the bolt, a keeper upon the bolt, a spring-controlled latch plate adapted for engagement with the said keeper, the bolt being provided with recesses in its edges, and rotary tumblers operative from the exterior of the lock, which tumblers are adapted to enter the recesses in the bolt whether the bolt be in its outer or in its inner position, and the said tumblers being also so constructed as to free the bolt from locking engagement therewith when necessary, for the purpose set forth. 4th. A lock provided with a tumbler-controlled bolt, a spring latch, a knob spindle, a projection from the knob spindle arranged to operate the bolt and operate the latch on the return movement of the bolt, and means for operating the said tumblers from the exterior of the lock, for the purposes described. 5th. In a lock, the combination, with a casing, a bolt held to slide in the said casing, having recesses in its upper and its lower edges, a keeper lug secured upon one of its faces, and a pivoted spring-controlled lock latch arranged for engagement with the keeper of the bolt, of tumblers arranged to enter the recesses in the said bolt, means for operating the tumblers from the exterior of the lock, the said tumblers consisting of discs having a flattened peripheral surface, semi-circular flanges secured

upon the said discs, arranged to operate the said latch plate, and spindles in connection with which the tumblers are in frictional



engagement, for the purpose specified. 6th. In a lock, the combination, with a casing, a main bolt and a locking plate for the main bolt, of rotary tumblers adapted for locking engagement with the main bolt and for actuating engagement with the latch, a spring latch independent of the bolt, a knob spindle, and means for operating the spring latch and bolt from the said knob spindle, for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,190. Anti-rattling Thill-coupling.** (*Tuteur de timonnière.*)



William M. Buchanan, Columbia, Tennessee, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 9th July, 1898.)

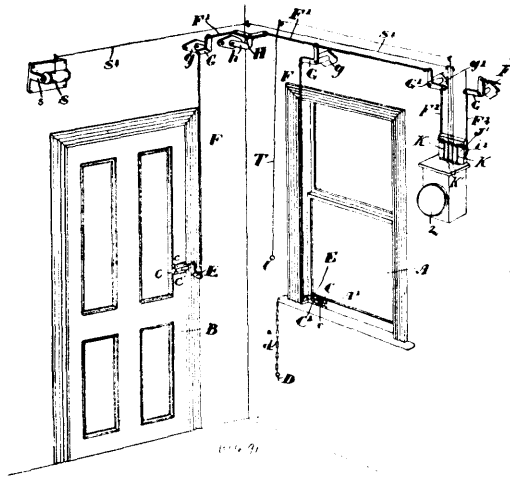
*Claim.*—1st. In an anti-rattling device for thill-couplings, the combination of the thill-clip, thill-iron, and the securing bolt D having a head on one end and a slot in the other end, with the anti-rattling-spring E c, constructed substantially as shown and described, having a clasp E<sup>11</sup> on one of its leaves, and the bolt-securing plate F having a tapered end adapted to engage the slot in the bolt, and a horizontally-extending portion overlying the thill-iron, and adjustably engaged by said clasp E<sup>11</sup>, so as to suspend the spring in place, all substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. The combination of the thill-clip, thill-iron, the bolt for securing the thill iron to the clip, and the plate F constructed substantially as described, having a depending end engaging the bolt for holding the plate in position, and a horizontal portion overlying the thill-iron, with an anti-rattling-spring E, c, formed of one piece bent substantially as described, and having the upper end of its rear leaf bent to form a clasp E<sup>11</sup>, which engages the horizontal part of plate F and adjustably suspends the spring thereon, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

**No. 61,191. Burglar and Fire Alarm.** (*Avertisseur à sonnerie.*)

Charles Henry Brown, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th March, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with the wire cord, bell cranks and levers and a pulling device connected thereto adapted to be operated upon the opening of the door or window, of a clock mechanism provided with a suitable escapement, a bell and hammer operatively connected with the escapement, a spring-pressed pin having a collar securely held underneath the stem of the hammer and a lever having the lower end abutting the pin and adapted to be tilted upon the wire cord being pulled, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. The combination with the wire cord, bell cranks and levers and a pulling device connected thereto adapted to be operated upon the opening of the door or window, of a clock mechanism provided with a suit-

able escapement, a bell and hammer operatively connected with the escapement, a spring-pressed pin having a collar securely held under-



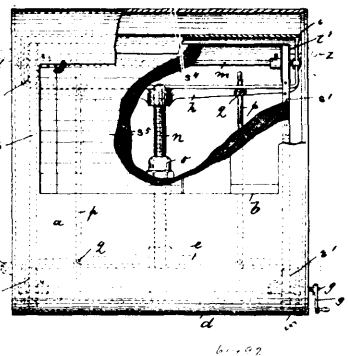
neath the stem of the hammer and a lever pivoted in a suitable box and connected at the top by a cord or cords over a rod to weight bars, means for holding the weight bars normally raised, and a pulling device for releasing such means, so as to allow them to descend and actuate the spring-pressed pin to release the escape mechanism and hammer, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. The combination with the wire cord, bell cranks and levers and a pulling device connected thereto adapted to be operated upon the opening of the door or window, of a clock mechanism provided with a suitable escapement, a spring-pressed pin having a collar securely held underneath the stem of the hammer and a lever pivoted in a suitable box and connected at the top by a cord or cords over a rod to weight bars, a rod provided with a looped upper end extending upwardly from each weight bar, and a double-bell crank over one arm of which the loop of the rod extends and a spring attached to the other arm for holding the double bell-crank with its arms normally horizontal, the wire or cord, such latter arm having also connected to it the pulling wires, as and for the purpose specified. 4th. The combination with the wire cord, bell cranks and levers and a pulling device adapted to be operated upon the opening of the door or window, of a clock mechanism and bell and hammer, a weight bar with upper extension, a spring-held bell crank for normally supporting the same and having the pull wire connected to one arm and means between the weight and the spring-pressed pin to allow of the drop of the weight, so as to move the collar of the pin from underneath the hammer, as and for the purpose specified. 5th. The combination with the alarm mechanism, and wires and levers and bell cranks supporting the same, of a lever supported by the operative end of the wire and a belt supported on the sash or other similar part and adapted to operate the lever, as and for the purpose specified. 6th. The combination with the alarm mechanism, spring-pressed pin and collar, escapement wheel and hammer and lever having the lower end abutting the pin, the weight bars, the supporting rod and the cord connecting the lever with the weight bars over the rod, of the combustible cord connected to the upper end of the weight bar and extending through suitable supports around convenient portions of the frame and base boards of the various rooms or apartments, as and for the purpose specified. 7th. The combination with the alarm mechanism, the spring-pressed pin and collar supported in the frame thereof, escapement wheel and hammer and lever having the lever and abutting the pin, of the cord connected to the upper end of the lever, the cross rod in the box underneath which the cord extends, and suitable supports for the cord throughout the house, as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,492. Advertising Apparatus.** (*Appareil d'annonce.*)

Judson Levis Males, Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd April, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. An advertising apparatus, comprising a casing having a removable cover and provided in its front with a glass covered aperture, an endless strip or sheet in said casing, a series of wheels or rollers supporting said endless strip or sheet, parallel shafts carrying said wheels or rollers, frames or brackets furnishing bearings for their respective shafts, and means for adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. In an advertising apparatus, an endless sheet or strip, a series of wheels or rollers supporting said endless sheet or strip, parallel shafts carrying said wheels or rollers, frames or brackets furnishing bearings for their respective shafts, and a right and left hand screw engaging and adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. An advertising apparatus, comprising a series of

parallel expansible endless belts, a series of wheels or rollers supporting said belts, parallel shafts carrying said wheels or rollers,



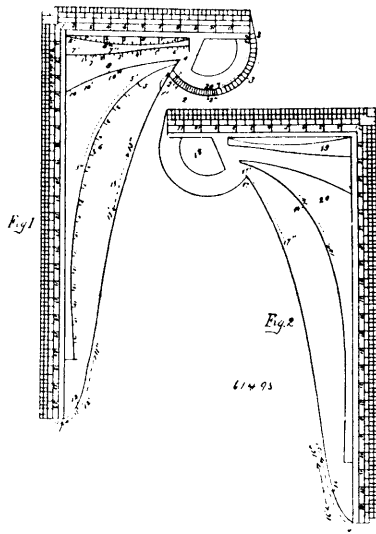
frames or brackets furnishing bearings for their respective shafts, and means for adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a series of parallel expansible endless belts, wheels or rollers carrying said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, and means for adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 5th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a casing having a glass covered aperture, a series of parallel expansible endless belts in said casing, wheels or rollers carried by said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, and means for adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 6th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a series of parallel expansible endless belts, wheels or rollers carrying said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, and a right and left hand screw engaging said frames or brackets and adjustably connecting the same, substantially as and for the purposes described. 7th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a casing having a glass covered aperture, a series of parallel expansible endless belts in said casing, wheels or rollers carried by said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, and a right and left hand screw engaging said frames or brackets and adjustably connecting the same, substantially as and for the purposes described. 8th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a series of parallel expansible endless belts, wheels or rollers carrying said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, a series of parallel rods adjustably secured with their end portions to the respective frames or brackets, and a right and left hand screw parallel with said rods and engaging the said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 9th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a casing having a glass covered aperture, a series of parallel expansible belts in said casing, wheels or rollers carried by said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, an endless strip or sheet of muslin or the like carried by said series of belts, a sheet or sheets of paper mounted on said endless strip or sheet, and means for adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 10th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a series of parallel expansible endless belts, wheels or rollers carrying said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, an endless strip or sheet of muslin or the like, carried by said series of belts, a sheet or sheets of paper mounted on said endless strip or sheet, and means for adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described. 11th. An advertising apparatus, comprising a casing having a glass covered aperture, a series of parallel expansible endless belts in said casing, wheels or rollers carried by said belts, frames or brackets furnishing fulcrums for their respective wheels or rollers, an endless strip or sheet of muslin or the like, carried by said series of belts, a sheet or sheets of paper mounted on said endless strip or sheet, and means for adjustably connecting said frames or brackets, substantially as and for the purposes described.

**No. 61,493. Dress-Chart.** (*Patron pour vêtements.*)

Ida Williams, Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A., 22nd October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th July, 1898.)

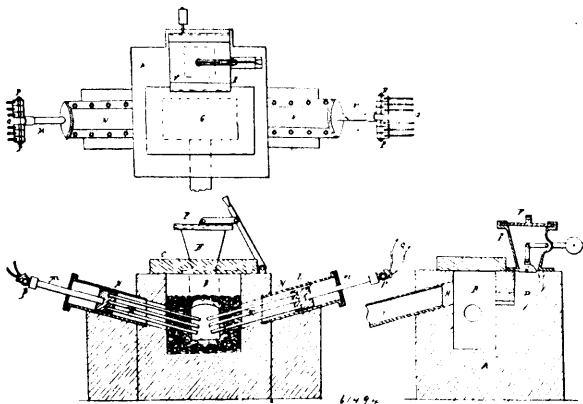
*Claim.*—1st. The herein described dress chart consisting of the combination of a square, a back and front neck curve, a back-neck scale, a front neck scale, the divisions being unequal in length on said neck-curve, a convex and concave brace-leading from said neck-curve to the end of the long arm of said square, said convex curve having a back-curve scale, the inner end of the short arm of said square being convex forming the front shoulder curve, and having a front shoulder scale, a double concave arm connecting the neck-curve to the long arm of said square, the upper concave curve of said arm having a back shoulder scale, and the lower concave curve for the back arm-eyc. 2nd. The herein described dress-chart, con-

sisting of the combination of a square having arms of unequal length, the inner edge of the shorter of said arms being convex, and



provided with a front shoulder scale, a back and front neck curve, a back-neck scale and a front-neck scale with the divisions unequal in length on said neck curve, a concave and convex arm joining said neck-curve to the long arm of said square, said convex side having a back-curve scale, said concave side terminating at said neck-curve on an angle, a double concave arm nearly parallel to the short arm of said square, one of the concave curves having a back shoulder scale.

**No. 61,494. Process of Obtaining Phosphorus.**  
(*Procédé pour obtenir du phosphore.*)



The Firm of Albright & Wilson, Oldbury, Birmingham, England, assignee of James Burgess Readman, Edinburgh, Scotland, 25th October, 1898; 10 years. (Filed 16th September, 1898.)

N.B.—Patent No. 61,494 is a re-issue of Patent No. 35,355.

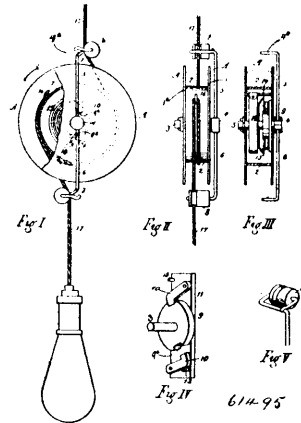
*Claim.*—1st. The process of obtaining phosphorus by subjecting materials containing it to heat generated by an electric current within the furnace chamber containing the materials and applied directly to them, substantially as herein set forth. 2nd. The process of obtaining phosphorus by subjecting materials containing it to heat generated within the furnace chamber containing the materials and applied directly to them without introducing oxidizing, reducing, or other gases, substantially as herein set forth.

**No. 61,495. Hanger for Incandescent Lights.**  
(*Suspension pour lumières incandescentes.*)

Neil Stewart Paul, assignee of Fred C. Bell, both of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 11th July, 1898.)

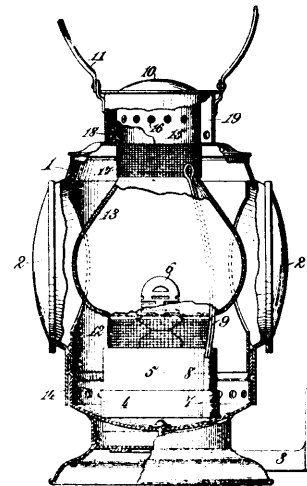
*Claim.*—1st. The combination with a rotatable drum, having a hook on its periphery, and the pivoted dogs and the pins on the

inside of one of the heads thereof, of the spindle, the notched disc fixed thereto, the hub secured to said spindle, the radial arms secured



to said hub having quadrangular loops at the outer ends, the rollers journaled to said loops and lying in different planes from said arms, and the rope engaging with said hook and wound around the drum and its ends passed through said loops and bearing against said rollers, substantially as described. 2nd. The combination with the rotatable drum having a hook on its periphery, and the pivoted dogs and pins on the inside of one of the heads thereof, of the spindle, the flaring shield secured thereto, the notched disc secured to said spindle with which the said dogs engage, the hub secured to said spindle, the radial arms having quadrangular loops at the outer ends, the rollers journaled thereto in different planes and the cord connected with said hook and wound around the drum and its ends passed through said loops and bearing against said rollers, substantially as described.

**No. 61,496. Signal Lamp for Railways.**  
(*Signal pour chemins de fer.*)

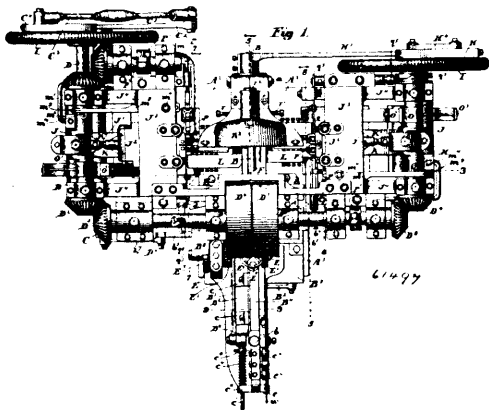


Edward Still Manning, Levi Drakely and Samuel Compton, all of Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a signal lantern, the combination with a casing having lens openings therein and a lamp receiving socket in its base, said casing being provided with vent openings at or near the bottom thereof, of a movable cover having vent openings therein, a lamp adapted to rest in said socket, a globe for said lamp, and means for retaining said globe in position between said lamp and casing cover and for admitting air thereto at the top and bottom, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a signal lantern, the combination with a casing having lens openings therein and a lamp receiving socket in its base, said casing being provided with vent openings at or near the bottom thereof, of a movable cover having vent openings at or near the bottom thereof, of a depending apertured collar on the cover projecting into the casing, a lamp, an apertured cylinder thereon, and a globe supported and held in position by said cylinder and collar, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,497. Tack or Nail Making Machine.**

(*Machine à clous et broquettes.*)

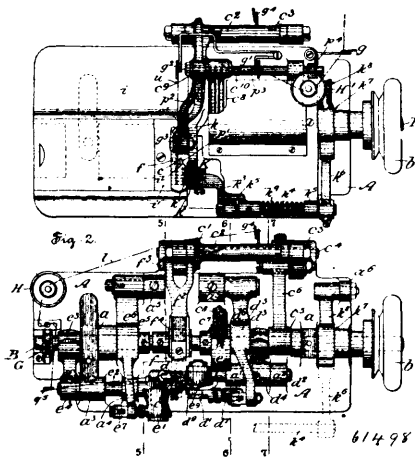


Charles Beach Russell and Rodolphus C. Waterman, both of Hanover, Massachusetts, U. S. A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 21st May, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a machine for manufacturing tacks and nails, two mechanisms for cutting the blank and forming the same into a finished tack or nail, combined with a pivoted feeding mechanism adapted to be oscillated from one of said mechanisms to the other to feed alternately to said two mechanisms the strip of metal from which said blanks are cut. 2nd. In a machine for manufacturing tacks and nails, two mechanisms for cutting the blank and forming the same into a finished tack or nail, combined with a pivoted feed-mechanism adapted to be oscillated from one of said mechanisms to the other to feed alternately the strip of metal from which said blanks are cut, and means to regulate the extent of said oscillatory movement. 3rd. In a machine for manufacturing tacks and nails, two mechanisms for cutting the blank and forming the same into a finished tack or nail, combined with a reciprocating slide, a carriage pivoted to said slide, and a feeding mechanism mounted upon said carriage, and adapted to oscillate about said pivot to alternately feed to each mechanism the strip of metal from which said blanks are cut. 4th. In a machine for manufacturing tacks and nails, two mechanisms for cutting the blank and forming the same into a finished tack or nail, combined with a reciprocating slide, mechanisms for regulating the movement of said slide, a carriage pivoted to said slide, and a feeding mechanism mounted upon said carriage and adapted to oscillate about said pivot to alternately feed to each of said mechanisms the strip of metal from which said blanks are cut. 5th. In a machine for manufacturing tacks and nails, two mechanisms for cutting the blank and forming the same into a finished tack or nail, combined with a reciprocating slide, mechanism for regulating the movement of said slide, a carriage pivoted to said slide, means to regulate the pivotal movement of said carriage, and a feeding mechanism mounted upon said carriage and adapted to oscillate about said pivot to alternately feed to each of said mechanisms the strip of metal from which said blanks are cut. 6th. In a machine of the class described, a plurality of tack or nail forming mechanisms, and a common feeding mechanism for longitudinally feeding the metal strip to one and then to another of said mechanisms, combined with independent regulating devices respectively for said forming mechanisms co-operating with said feeding mechanism to vary the longitudinal feed of the metal thereby as desired, and means to adjust said regulating devices. 7th. In a machine of the class described, two tack or nail forming mechanisms, and a common feeding mechanism to feed the metal strip alternately to said two mechanisms, combined with pivoted feed regulators. 8th. In a machine of the class described, two tack or nail forming mechanism, a common stock feeding mechanism therefor, means to move the same at its feeding end to one and then to the other of said forming mechanisms, said feeding mechanism including a pawl and ratchet mechanism and a reciprocating bar operating the same, and inclined feed regulators in the path of movement of said feeding mechanism and adapted to thereby reciprocate said bar. 9th. The herein described feeding mechanism, comprising a laterally movable member, carrying feed rolls and pawl and ratchet mechanism to operate said rolls, and being also provided with a reciprocating bar arranged to intermittently actuate said pawl and ratchet mechanism, and inclined feed regulators in the path of said lateral movement, and adapted to be engaged by said bar thereby to reciprocate the said bar. 10th. In a machine of the class described, two tack or nail forming mechanisms, and a feeding mechanism for alternately feeding the wire or strip to said forming mechanism, combined with movable holders, and means for operating said holders alternately to clamp the wire or strip adjacent the respective forming mechanisms and positively hold the same until the required blank is cut therefrom. 12th. In a machine of the class described, two tack or nail forming mechanisms, and a feeding

mechanism for alternately feeding the wire or strip to said forming mechanisms, combined with a head arranged between said forming mechanisms, said head having at either end thereof a holder, and means to engage said holders alternately with the wire or strip adjacent the respective forming mechanisms and positively hold the same until the required blank is cut therefrom. 12th. In a tack or nail forming machine, a pair of grippers, one of which is movable towards the other, said movable gripper being cut away on its face at one side, and a block arranged to rest against said cut away surface to crowd over the point end of the tack or nail into properly centered position, the movable gripper moving said block against the tack. 13th. In a tack or nail making machine, a nose piece through which the wire or strip is delivered, said nose piece comprising two interlocking jaws having a confined guideway for accurately directing the said wire or strip, and means for maintaining said jaws in yielding engagement. 14th. In a tack or nail forming machine, two co-operating cutting tools, one of which is mounted in a movable cutting jaw, and a co-operating carrier and finger, the former being mounted in a carrier-jaw adjacent said cutting-jaw, combined with a wedge block operating against said jaws to actuate the same, said wedge block having a dwell formed in the path of contact therewith of said cutting-jaw, whereby the carrier-jaw continues to be moved after the said cutting-jaw comes to rest, and means to retract said jaws. 15th. In a tack or nail forming machine, two co-operating cutting tools, one of which is mounted in a movable cutting-jaw, and a co-operating carrier and spring-controlled finger, the former being mounted in a carrier-jaw adjacent said cutting-jaw, combined with a wedge block operating against said jaws to actuate the same, said wedge block having a dwell formed in the path of contact therewith of said cutting-jaw, whereby the carrier-jaw continues to be moved after the said cutting-jaw comes to rest, and means to retract said jaws. 16th. In a machine of the class described, two tack or nail forming mechanisms, combined with a common feeding mechanism for feeding metal stock alternately to said forming mechanisms, means to move the feeding end of said feeding mechanism laterally from its normal position first to one and then to the other of said forming mechanisms, and a yielding device tending to restore the said feeding end to its said normal intermediate position.

**No. 61,498. Sewing Machine.** (*Machine à coudre.*)



The Industrial Manufacturing Company, Camden, New Jersey, assignee of Frank Malsch, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th April, 1898.)

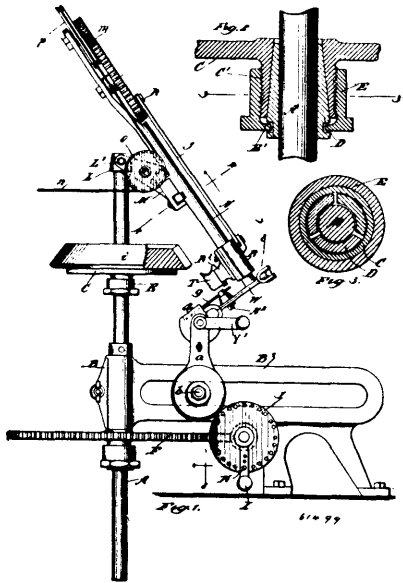
*Claim.*—1st. In an over seam sewing machine, having a reciprocating thread carrying stitching needle and its complimentary actuating and feed mechanism, the combination with a thread carrying looper and loop spreader, of mechanism substantially as set forth for reciprocating said looper from the back of the needle and at an inclination to the travel of the work, and for reciprocating said loop spreader from the front of the needle in an inclined path, that intersects the path of the said looper, whereby said looper and loop spreader are caused to pass each other in close proximity, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In an over seam sewing machine, having a reciprocating thread carrying stitching needle, its complimentary actuating and feed mechanism and tongued presser foot and throat plate, the combination with a thread carrying looper and loop spreader having a crocheted free end, of mechanism substantially as set forth for reciprocating said looper from the back of the needle and at an inclination to the travel of the work, and for reciprocating said loop spreader from the front of the needle in the path that intersects the path of the said looper, whereby said looper and loop spreader are caused to pass each other in close proximity, so that the free and crocheted end of the loop spreader engages the thread of the loops carried by the looper and carries the same over the top of the presser foot, whereby it will be secured by the needle,



substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 3rd. In a sewing machine, in combination with a suitable feeding device, a reciprocating thread carrying stitching needle moving in the direction of and with the feed, a throat plate and a presser foot, a tongue on each of said throat plate and presser foot, of a thread carrying looper, means for moving the said looper on one side of the stitching needle only, said looper adapted to enter and hold a loop formed by the stitching needle below the tongue of the throat plate, a loop-spreader arranged independently of the said looper, means for moving the said loop-spreader in front of the stitching needle, said loop-spreader adapted to engage the thread from the thread carrying looper and bring it over the tongue of the throat plate and presser foot, so as to be fastened by the upper throat on top of the fabric, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 4th. In a sewing machine, the combination with a main shaft, a suitable feeding device, a reciprocating thread carrying stitching needle moving in the direction of or with the feed, a throat plate and a presser foot, each having a tongue, of a lower right-angled thread carrying looper having its thread carrying extremity moving in an arch and back of the stitching needle, a rock shaft  $d^2$ , to which said looper is hinged, a loop-spreader arranged independently of the thread carrying looper, a rock shaft  $e^2$ , for said spreader, and means such as eccentrics  $e^3$ ,  $d^3$ , on the main shaft and eccentrics  $e^5$ ,  $d^5$ , straps  $e^6$ ,  $d^6$ , and links  $e^7$ ,  $d^7$ , for oscillating the thread carrying looper and loop-spreader about their pivotal connections with their respective rock shafts, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

**No. 61,499. Gear Cutting Machine.**

(*Mécanisme pour tailler les engrenages.*)



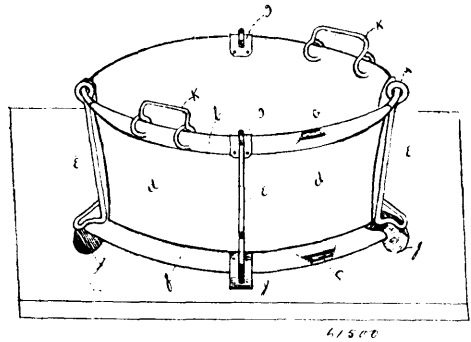
Nelson Amesburg Wheeler, and Warren P. Wheeler, both of Stockton, California, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of the work holder, the cutter guide whose axis is arranged at an angle to that of the work holder, the cutter mounted to reciprocate on said guide, and the bracket on which said guide is adjustable transversely of the direction in which the cutter reciprocates, said bracket being pivotally mounted to permit of changing its angle relatively to the work holder. 2nd. The combination of the work holder, a stationary support, a bracket having a universal joint connecting it with said support, a cutter guide adjustable transversely of said bracket, and the cutter mounted to reciprocate longitudinally of the guide, substantially as described. 3rd. The combination of the supporting shaft, the work holder thereon, the bracket connected to said shaft by a universal joint, the cutter guide longitudinally slidable upon said bracket, means for locking the cutter guide on the bracket, a yoke or slide movable toward and from said shaft and having a loose connection with the said cutter guide, so that the guide when loose on the bracket will slide and automatically adjust itself on the bracket when said yoke is adjusted relatively to the shaft, and a cutter mounted to reciprocate longitudinally of the guide, substantially as described. 4th. The combination of the work holder, the support, the cutter guide pivotally connected therewith, the cutter mounted to reciprocate on said guide, a normally stationary shaft having screw threaded portions, and toggle arms connected with the said shaft and with opposite sides of the cutter guide, as and for the purpose set forth. 5th. The combination of the work holder, the support, the cutter guide connected thereto by a universal joint, the cutter mounted to reciprocate on said guide, a spring pressed are connected with said guide, a template engaged by said arm, a shaft normally stationary and hav-

ing screw threaded portions, and toggle arms connected with said shaft and with opposite sides of the cutter guide, substantially as described. 6th. The combination of the work holder, the stationary support, the cutter guide connected therewith by a universal joint, the cutter mounted to reciprocate on said guide, an arm pivotally connected to said guide and having a limited motion, a detachable spring for pulling said arm in either direction, a reversible template engaged by said arm, fastening devices located on each side of said template and adapted to hold the detachable end of the spur, and means for moving said arm to engage the different portions of the template successively, substantially as described. 7th. The combination of the work holder, the cutter, the guide on which the cutter is mounted to reciprocate, and the bracket or support on which said guide is adjustable transversely of the direction in which the cutter reciprocates, substantially as described. 8th. The combination of the work holder, the support, the bracket pivotally jointed thereto so that it can assume positions at various angles to the support, the cutter guide slidable longitudinally on said bracket, the slide adjustable toward and from said support, an articulated connection between the slide and the cutter guide so that the movement of the the slide will cause a sliding adjustment of the cutter guide on the bracket, and a cutter arranged to reciprocate on the cutter guide, substantially as described. 9th. The combination of a shaft forming a work holder, the cutter guide disposed at an angle to said shaft and connected thereto by a universal joint, the cutter held to reciprocate on that portion of the guide which is farthest away from the said shaft and means for adjusting the inclination of the guide, substantially as described.

**No. 61,500. Method of Making Tubs, Pails and Vessels.**

(*Méthod de faire des seaux et vases.*)

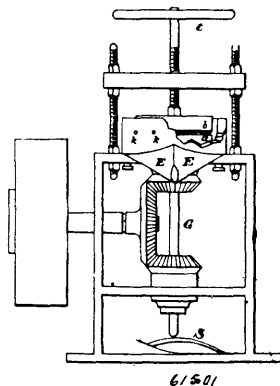


John A. Shearer, Langley, British Columbia, Canada, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th February, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a folding vessel the combination of the rings A and C the adjustable ribs E, the clips I, the feet J, the protecting rim F and the handles K, with the body D, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

**No. 61,501. Ball Making Apparatus.**

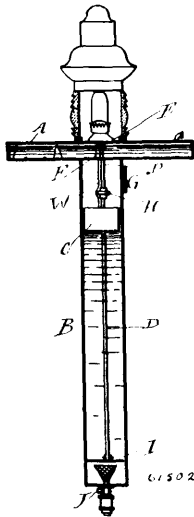
(*Machine à faire des boules.*)



Joseph Mitchell, Ten Acres, Pershore Road, Birmingham, England, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 18th May, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a ball making apparatus a disc having round its flat edge a hollow groove with two knife cutting sharp edges round the circumference of its edges as set forth and described. 2nd. A ball making apparatus comprising two discs working with their grooves face to face and revolving in different directions to each other, and at any angle, and means for automatically actuating the discs as specified.

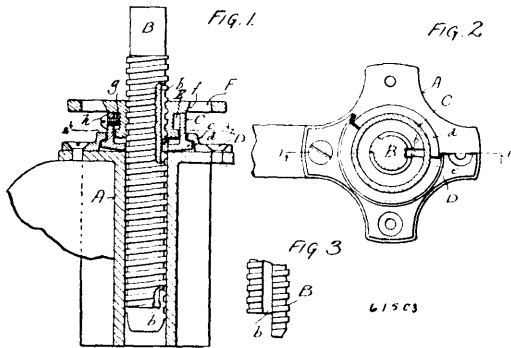
No. 61,502. Petroleum Lamp. (*Lampe à pétrole.*)



John Richardson Wigham, 36 Capel Street, Dublin, Ireland, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 14th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A petroleum lamp having an oil reservoir, a rotary bearing for a wick and a float supported by the oil in the reservoir and connected with the wick to feed same automatically by descending as the quantity of oil in the reservoir diminishes, substantially as shown and described. 2nd. In a petroleum lamp, the combination of reservoir A, cylinder B, float C, wick W, roller R, tube D, casing E, tube F, door G, coupling H, diaphragm I, stop-cock J, cavity K, diaphragm L, conical bottom M, valve N, substantially as shown and described.

No. 61,503. Chair. (*Chaise.*)

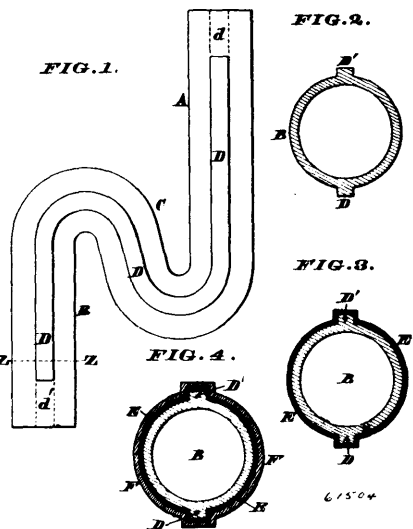


John Gilson, Port Washington, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 20th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination of the base-casting, an independent revoluble open bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly extending spline, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into said base-casting but having its groove engaging said spline, and an adjusting nut for the spindle having its bearing on the cup out of contact with the aforesaid base-casting. 2nd. The combination of the base-casting, an independent revoluble open-bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly-extending spline as well as an exterior annular flange, a guard connected to the base-casting to overlap the cup-flange, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into said base-casting but having its groove engaging said spline, and an adjusting-nut for the spindle having its bearing on the cup out of contact with the aforesaid base-casting. 3rd. The combination of the base-casting, an open-bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly-extending spline as well as an exterior annular flange, a plate made fast to said base-casting and provided with an annular offset lip in opposition to the cup-flange, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into said base-casting but having its groove engaging said spline, and an adjusting-nut for the spindle having its bearing on the cup out of contact with the aforesaid base-casting. 4th. The combination of the base-casting, an independent revoluble open-bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly-extending spline, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into said base-casting, but having its groove engaging said spline, an adjusting-nut for the spindle having its bearing on the cup out

of contact with the aforesaid base-casting, and suitable means for preventing loss of the nut from the cup. 5th. The combination of the base-casting, an independent revoluble open-bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly-extending spline, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into the base-casting but having its groove engaging said spline, an exteriorly-grooved spindle-adjusting nut having its bearing on the cup out of contact with the aforesaid base-casting, and a screw adjustable in the cup-wall to cone within the nut groove. 6th. The combination of the base-casting, an open-bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly-extending spline as well as an exterior annular flange, a plate made fast to said base-casting and provided with an offset annular lip in opposition to the cup-flange, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into said base-casting but having its groove engaging said spline, an adjusting-nut for the spline, having a supporting-flange at rest on the cup-rim as well as an exterior annular groove that comes within the cup, and a set-screw engaging the cup-wall to come within the nut groove. 7th. The combination of the base-casting, an independent open bottom cup having a bevelled underside in contact, with said casting, and provided with an inwardly-extending spline, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into the aforesaid casting but having its groove engaging said spline, and a spindle-adjusting nut having its bearing on the cup out of contact with the base-casting. 8th. The longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle having its lower end cut away in a longitudinal direction to form a right-angled notch having the vertical boundary thereof on a line with a side of the groove and a depth sufficient to insure of a full width of screw-thread coming into contact with a guide-spline when said spindle is run down through a nut above said spline, whereby the latter is caused to have a positive automatic engagement with said groove. 9th. combination of a base-casting, an independent open-bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly-extending spline as well as an exterior annular flange, a guard connected to the base-casting to overlap the cup-flange, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into said base-casting and having a right-angled notch at its lower end, the vertical boundary of the notch being in line with one side of the spindle-groove that has its lower terminus on the horizontal boundary of said notch at a point that will insure of at least one full width of the spindle-thread coming into contact with the aforesaid spline prior to engagement of the latter with said groove, and a spindle-adjusting nut having its bearing on the cup out of contact with the aforesaid base-casting. 10th. The combination of the base-casting, an independent revoluble open-bottom cup supported by the same and having an inwardly-extending spline, a longitudinally-grooved screw-spindle extending down through the cup-bottom into said base-casting but having its groove engaging said spline, and a spindle, and a spindle-adjusting nut having free rotation in the cup as well as bearing thereon out of contact with the aforesaid base-casting.

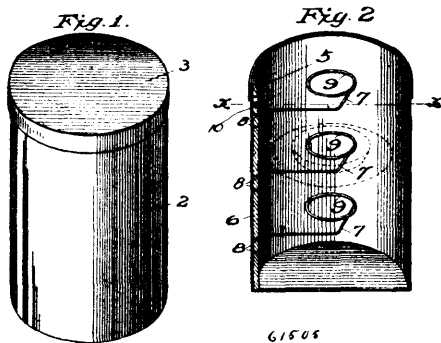
No. 61,504. Water Trap. (*Trappe à eau.*)



Edwin Hope Murdock, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 16th June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—As an article of manufacture, a water trap A constructed as described, and having longitudinal side ribs D D', made integral with said trap, said ribs extending the entire length of the trap, and having the portion d d' cut away for the purposes described, substantially as herein shown and set forth.

**No. 61,505. Hat Box.** (*Boite à chapeau.*)



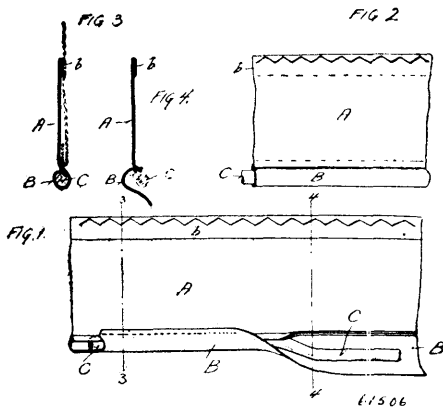
61505

Mary Ann Etsell, Minneapolis, Minnesota U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 17th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The hat box comprising a receptacle having its walls formed of light material and provided with a vertical slide to brace the same, and a bracket extended from said slide and adapted to be inserted and removed from the box with the slide substantially as and for the purpose described. 2nd. The hat box comprising a receptacle having its walls formed of light material, a vertical slide to brace the wall, and a series of brackets arranged upon said slide one above the other and at such distances apart that a hat may be placed on each bracket and removed therefrom without disturbing the other hats either above or below it, said slide and brackets being removable together from the receptacle, substantially as and for the purposes described.

**No. 61,506. Skirt Protector Material.**

(*Protecteur de jupes.*)



61506

William Frederick Wyman, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th August, 1898.)

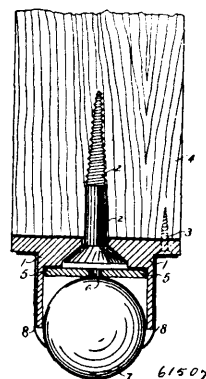
*Claim.*—1st. A skirt-protector material comprising a facing-strip, and a bidding-strip of less width than the facing-strip, the binding-strip being stitched to one side of said facing-strip, turned back away from the seam and stitched to the other side of the aforesaid facing-strip, the original seams being concealed inside the fold formed by said binding-strip. 2nd. A skirt-protector material comprising a facing-strip, a binding-strip of less width than the facing-strip and a stiffening cord, the binding-strip being stitched to one side of the facing-strip turned back away from the seam over cord and stitched to the other side of said facing-strip, the original seam being concealed with the cord inside the fold formed by said binding-strip.

**No. 61,507. Ball Caster.** (*Roulette de meuble.*)

George E. Adams, Newark, New Jersey, and Gordon K. Bently, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The herein described caster consisting of an inverted cylindrical cup having at its base an outwardly extending flange and also having in centre of said base a hole through which extend a bolt or screw adapted to secure the said cup to the furniture leg, a flat circular washer, adapted to fit in said cup and in centre of which washer is a vertically extending cylindrical opening, a large spherical roller, loosely fitting in said cup, from which it protrudes, a finely polished metallic shell or cap tightly fitting over the same cup, and having an outwardly extending flange at the top and an inwardly extending flange at the bottom which is adapted to retain the spherical roller in the said cup, and which is also adapted to cover up the

rough surface of the cup and to present a finished appearance to the caster, all substantially as described. 2nd. In devices of this kind



61507

the combination of a circular washer having in its centre a cylindrical opening, extending perpendicularly to the flat surfaces of the said washer, and a spherical ball which makes contact with the said washer at the circumferential edge of the said opening in the said washer, substantially as described.

**No. 61,508. Animal Brand.**

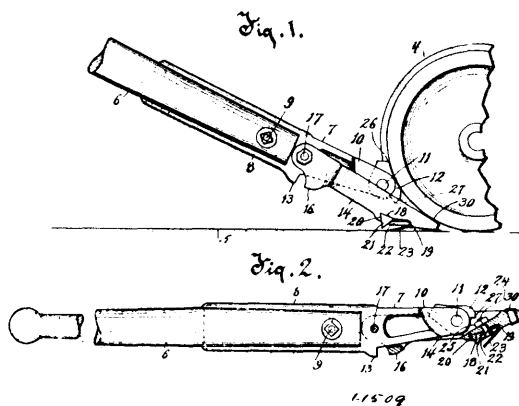
(*Composé à marquer les animaux.*)

Harry Worser Scott, Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The cattle branding liquid consisting of caustic or hydrate of soda, hydrate of lime, hydrate of ammonia or their chemical equivalents and water in the proportion of 6 to 12 parts of hydrate to 12 parts of water and a thickening preparation to render the same applicable. 2nd. The cattle branding liquid consisting of caustic or hydrate of soda or hydrate of lime or hydrate of ammonia or their chemical equivalents and water mixed together in the proportions of 6 to 12 of caustic soda and 12 of water and made to the consistence of thin paint by kerosene 8 parts, haematite and aloe one part each, the last three ingredients when mixed to be added in the quantities found necessary to bring the whole to the consistency of thin paint.

**No. 61,509. Car Starter.**

(*Appareil de mise en mouvement des chars.*)



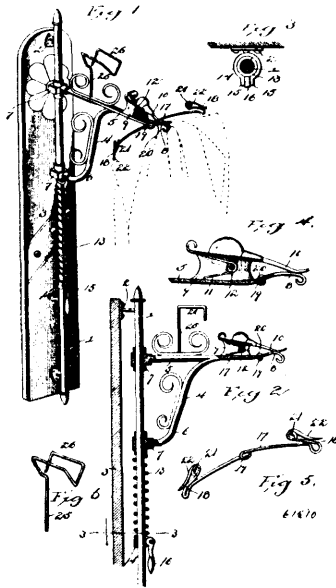
61509

Guilford D. Rowell, Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a car starter or mover, the combination, of a handle, a member or part having its forward end of substantial I-shape in cross-section, the web of said I-shaped end adapted to fit in a recess in the end of the handle and the flanges of the I-shaped end adapted to bear against opposite sides of the handle, a bolt passing through the handle and through the connecting web of the I-shaped portion of the projecting member or part, and a shoe pivoted to said projecting member or part. 2nd. In a car starter or mover, the combination, of a handle formed or provided with a projecting member or part, said member or part provided with a downwardly-projecting lug, and a shoe having a bifurcated portion straddling the projecting member or part and pivoted thereto, the furcate parts on their under edges being connected by a transverse connecting web which is adapted to be contacted with by the downwardly-projecting lug, whereby the extent of down pressure on the handle is regulated. 3rd. In a car starter or mover, the combination, of a member adapted

to engage a car-wheel, and provided on its under side, near its forward end, with a recess having a bevelled shoulder at one end, a spur provided with a plurality of corners or angles, said spur being less in width than the width of the recess, and adapted to have one of its inclined sides bear against the inclined end shoulder of the recess, a plate filling up the remaining width of the recess and adapted to bear against and hold the spur against the shoulder, and a bolt removably holding the plate in position. 4th. In a car starter or mover, the combination, of a member adapted to engage a car-wheel, a spur provided with a plurality of corners or angles, and adapted to be placed against a shoulder on the under side of the member, a plate bearing against the spur to hold said spur against the shoulder, a screw-bolt passing through the plate, and a spring plate having its free edge normally extending down beyond the point of the spur, and having its opposite edge clamped between the plate and the under side of the member. 5th. In a car starter or mover, the combination, with a handle having a forwardly-projecting member or part, a cam pivoted in the forward extremity of said forwardly projecting member or part, the cam provided with a projecting toe. 6th. In a car starter or mover, the combination, of a handle having a forwardly-extending member or part, a cam pivoted in said forwardly-extending member or part, said cam provided with a projecting toe, and a shoe pivoted to the projecting part. 7th. In a car starter or mover, the combination, with a handle having a forwardly-extending member or part, said forwardly-extending member or part formed or provided with a stop, of a cam pivoted in the forwardly-extending member or part, and provided with a projecting toe, and also provided with a projecting shoulder, said shoulder adapted to contact with the stop on one adjustment of the cam. 8th. In a car starter or mover, the combination, a handle having a forwardly-extending member or part, said forwardly-extending member or part formed or provided with a seat, of a cam pivoted in the forwardly-extending member or part, and provided with a projecting toe, said cam, when not in operation, adapted to be supported on the seat. 9th. In a car starter or mover, the combination, of a handle formed or provided with a projecting member, a shoe pivoted to the projecting member, and a metallic plug in the nose of the shoe.

**No. 61,510. Coat Holder. (Porte-habit.)**

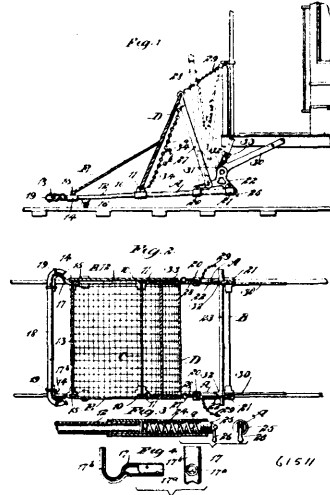


Charles Benesh, Wahpeton, North Dakota, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a coat holder, the combination with a bracket, of a hanger loosely attached at its middle to the free end of the bracket, and provided at its ends with spring clips, and a spring clamp carried by the bracket in a position between the clips of the hanger, substantially as and for the purposes described. 2nd. In a coat holder, the combination of a standard, a cushioned bracket fitted loosely on the standard to slide and turn thereon, a central spring jaw at the free end of the bracket, and a hanger attached loosely to a point intermediate of its length to the bracket and at a point adjacent to the spring jaw thereon, and provided at its ends with spring clips, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. A coat holder comprising a standard, a bracket provided at its rear part with the vertically aligned bearings that fit loosely on the standard, the clamp at the outer free end of the bracket, a cushion spring fitted on the standard below the bearing of the bracket, a collar also fitted on the standard to have the spring rest directly thereon and provided with the extended ears, a lever with an eccentric head pivoted in the ears and binding against the standard, and

a hanger pivoted centrally to the bracket below the clamp and having, at its ends, the clips, substantially as described. 4th. The combination, with a standard, of a vertically-movable bracket having means for holding a coat, and a hat holder attached to the bracket to travel therewith, substantially as described. 5th. The combination with a standard, of a bracket having means for holding a coat, and a hat holder with its stem fastened to the bracket, and provided with an elevated head, substantially as described.

**No. 61,511. Car Fender. (Defense de chars.)**

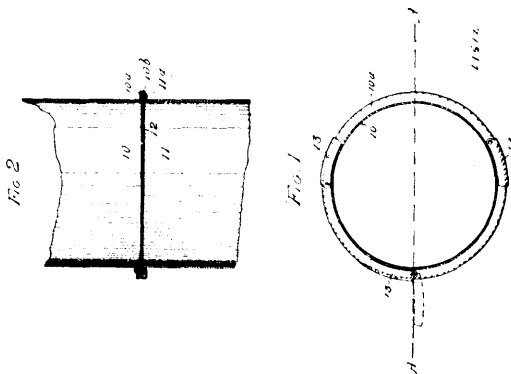


William Thomas Watson, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a car fender, the combination with a frame comprising a main section having tubular side bars closed at their rear ends by removable plugs, and a sliding section, the side bars whereof enter the side bars of the main section of the frame, springs intervening the rear ends of the side bars of the sliding frame section and the plugs in the main frame section, brackets secured to the rear portion of the main frame section at its sides, and a cross bar carried by the said brackets, of standards pivotally attached to the said brackets, a yielding bed attached to the said standards and the forward portion of the main section of the frame, and a second yielding bed attached to the forward portion of the sliding section of the frame and to the bed carried by the main frame section, the attachment to the latter bed being near its centre, as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a car fender, the combination with a frame comprising a main section, the side bars of which are tubular and are provided with removable plugs at their rear ends, and a sliding section, the side bars whereof have movement in the side bars of the main section of the frame, springs interposed between the rear ends of the side bars of the sliding section and the plugs of the main section of the frame, brackets carried by the side bars of the main section of the frame, and a cross bar carried by said brackets capable of use as a handle for the fender, of arms projected from the forward end of the sliding section of the frame, a cushioned bar attached to the said arms, uprights pivoted to the brackets of the main section of the frame, a bed of yielding material secured to the forward end of the main section of the frame and to the upper portion of the said uprights, a second bed extending from the bed of the main section of the frame from a point below its ends to the forward extremity of the sliding section of the frame, and spring-controlled fastening devices attached to the upper ends of the said standards, as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In a car fender, the combination with a frame comprising a main section and a spring-controlled sliding section, the sliding section being provided with a yielding cushion at its forward end, brackets secured to the rear side portions of the main section of the frame, a pivot bar extending through said brackets, and standards pivoted to the brackets forward of the pivot bar, of a yielding bed attached to the forward end portion of the main section of the frame and to the upper portion of the standards, a second yielding bed attached to the forward end of the sliding section of the frame and to the bed of the main section between the ends of the latter bed, hangers adapted for attachment to a car having open sockets for the reception of the pivot bar of the frame, latch devices arranged to extend over the open portions of the sockets for the hangers, keepers for the said latches, and spring-controlled retaining devices attached to the upper portion of the fender at the rear, and adapted also for attachment to a car, for the purpose set forth. 4th. A car fender, comprising a bed-supporting frame having a laterally extending bar at its rear end adapted to form a pivot and extended at each end beyond the pivot bearings to form handles, brackets or supporting arms extending from the car and provided with means for releasably securing said pivot bar, arms pivoted to the rear portion of the

frame and extending upwardly, a guy or flexible connection leading from these arms to the car, and a yielding bed supported from these arms and the forward portion of the frame. 5th. In a car fender, comprising a main frame having a pivotal support at its rear end, a sliding frame forward of and having a sliding support on the main frame, springs normally holding the sliding frame extended, arms near the rear of the main frame and extending upward, guys from said arms to the car, and two beds, one extending from the upper ends of the arms to the forward edge of the main frame and the other from the middle position of the first bed to the forward portion of the sliding frame.

**No. 61,512. Stove Pipe Joint.** (*Joint de tuyau de poêle.*)

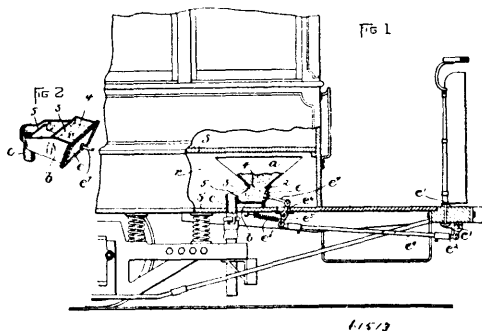


Agnes Brown McKelvie, Vancouver, British Columbia, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In an article of manufacture, a pipe joint composed of sections 10 and 11, having the flanges 10a, forming the annular rim, to receive the air-tight gasket 12, the gasket 12, the flange 11a, on the section 11 compacting with the gasket and the inner wall of the annular rim 10b, and means for securing the whole together, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,513. Track Sanding Machine.**

(*Appareil pour sabler les voies de chemin de fer.*)

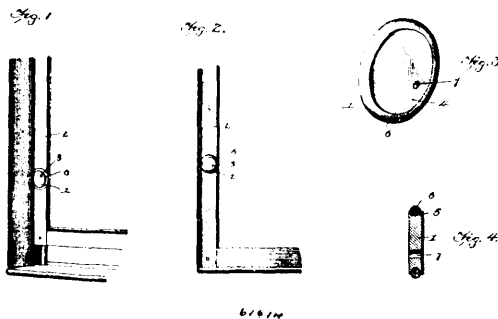


Washington Harvey Kilbourn, Greenfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A feeding device for sanders, comprising a box or trap, a supply-pipe opening into said box or trap, and a discharge-outlet placed to receive the overflow from said box or trap, said box being provided with means by which its volume may be rapidly varied, whereby the sand is made to overflow into the discharge-outlet, substantially as described. 2nd. A feeding device for sanders, comprising a box or trap forming a part of a sand-conduit and adapted normally to prevent the flow of sand through said conduit, a movable section in said box or trap, and means for giving said section motion, whereby the volume of said box or trap is alternately increased and decreased, substantially as described. 3rd. A feeding device for sanders, comprising a conveying conduit having a horizontally extending portion adapted to prevent gravity feed there-through, a section in said horizontal extension being movable to raise the level of the sand and to cause it to overflow into the discharge-outlet, and means for giving said section a reciprocating motion, substantially as described. 4th. A feeding device for sanders, comprising a conveying conduit having a trap or box therein adapted to prevent gravity feed therethrough, a flexible diaphragm forming a portion of the wall of said box, and means for giving it a reciprocating motion, whereby the sand is made to overflow into the discharge-outlet, substantially as described. 5th. In a track-sanding

device for railway vehicles, a sand-holding box consisting of four side walls and a bottom, an opening near one end, through which sand may pass from said box to the rails of a track, and a bridge-wall extending between the side walls and of less height than said last-named walls. 6th. In a track-sanding device for railway vehicles, a sand-holding box consisting of substantially vertical side walls, a substantially horizontal bottom, an opening in the bottom near one end, through which sand may pass from the box to the rails of a track, and a bridge-wall extending between the side walls and between said opening and the main portion of the bottom, said bridge-wall being of less height than the side walls. 7th. In a track-sanding device for railway vehicles, a sand-holding box consisting of substantially vertical side walls, a substantially horizontal bottom, an outlet-opening in the bottom near one end, through which sand may pass from the box to the rails of a track, a bridge-wall extending between the side walls and between said opening and the main portion of the bottom, said bridge-wall being of less height than the side walls, a receiving mouth in the top of the box, located over the main portion of the bottom and at one side of the bridge-wall, and an opening in the top of the box located at one side of the said mouth and above the said outlet opening. 8th. A sanding device comprising a box or trap having a receiving mouth or throat located over one end of the box, a discharge-spout or outlet communicating with the other end of the box and located at one side of the throat, and a diaphragm at the opposite side of the throat, said diaphragm being inclined as described, and means for moving the diaphragm.

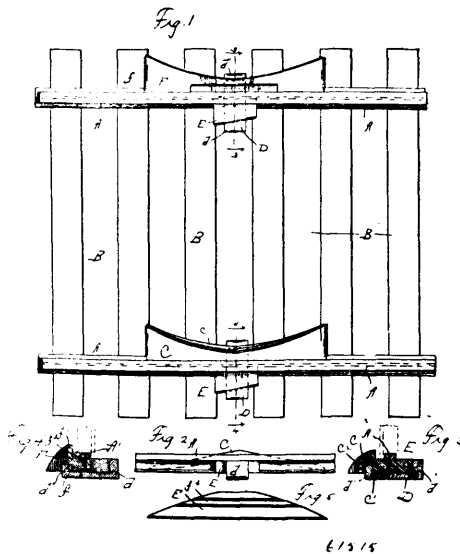
**No. 61,514. Sash Holder.** (*Arrête-croiséc.*)



Robert Hetherington and James G. Hunter, both of Winnipeg Manitoba, Canada, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a window, the combination with the sash, of a circular disc, having a gripping face, said disc being eccentrically mounted on said sash, said gripping face being adapted to contact with the head of said window and prevent the movement of said sash, substantially as described. 2nd. A sash holder, comprising a metallic disc, an annular peripheral groove formed thereon, a rubber band adapted to fit in and be secured in said groove, and a transverse opening formed eccentrically on said disc, substantially as described.

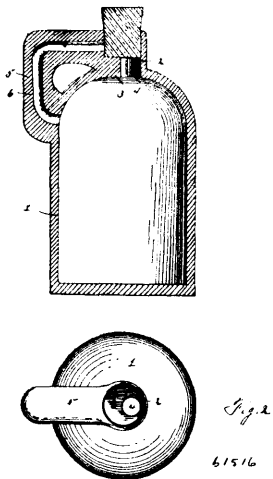
**No. 61,515. Railway Frog.** (*Rail de croisement.*)



John W. Hood, Portsmouth, Ohio, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—A safety-frog for railway-rails comprising a body the upper face of which is provided with a bearing-surface and with a guide-flange, the inner or rail side of said frog being arranged to bear against the base-flange and head of the rail, and the base of said frog extending upon the level of the base of the rail and the outer face of said frog being provided at its base with an open space, a clamp-plate having an upturned end that enters the open space at the base of the outer face of the frog, the body of said plate extending across and beneath said frog and across the base of the rail and having an inclined upturned end and a wedge engaging the inclined end of the clamp-plate and bearing against the web of the rail, substantially as described.

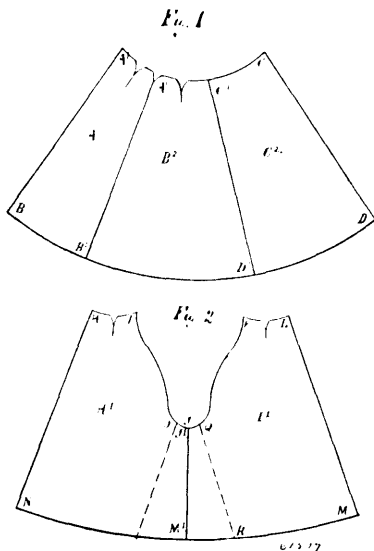
**No. 61,516. Jug. (Pot.)**



William M. Brewer, Warren, Ohio, U.S.A., 21st October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—As an improved article, a jug, bottle or other similar receptacle having a web or partition formed in the neck with a contracted opening therein eccentric to the upper enlarged opening or mouth forming a ledge for the lower end of the cork or stopper, and the handle formed with an air-passage communicating with the body of the receptacle and with the enlarged opening in the neck, substantially as described.

**No. 61,517. Skirt. (Jupc.)**



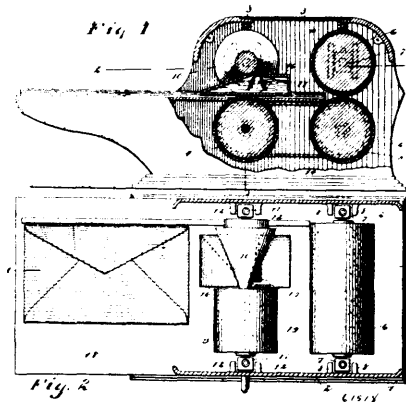
Edwin Slatter, George Slatter, and George William Richardson, all of Nottingham, England, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 10th August, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a cycling skirt the combination with an outer skirt provided with an opening at the back of an inner seating piece such as H<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> connected to the sides and waistband of the outer skirt, substantially as described. 2nd. In a cycling skirt the combination with an outer skirt provided with an opening at the back of an inner seating piece such as H<sup>1</sup> I<sup>1</sup> provided with a full or pleated part such

as T, and connected to the sides and waistband of the outer skirt, substantially as described. 3rd. In a cycling skirt the combination with an outer skirt provided at the back with an opening extending from top to bottom, of an inner seating piece connected to the sides and waistband of the outer skirt and provided with a full or pleated part at the back extending substantially half way to waistband, substantially as described.

**No. 61,518. Envelope Moistener and Sealer.**

(Appareil à humecter et sceler les enveloppes.)

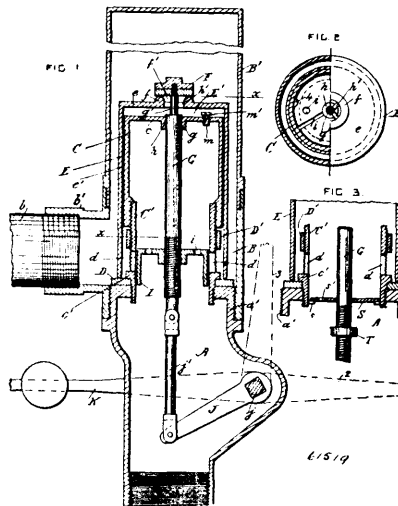


Henry Anthony Thexton, St. Thomas, North Dakota, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 19th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. An envelope moistener and sealer, comprising a casing, a feed-roller mounted therein, a roller above the feed-roller, consisting of a feeding section and a conical moistening section, and a stationary moistening device below the conical section and against which the envelope flap is pressed by a conical section, substantially as specified. 2nd. In an envelope moistener and sealer, comprising a casing, a pair of feed-rollers in the casing, the upper one of said feed-rollers having a conical section, a stationary moistener below the conical section, discharge-rollers rearward of the feed-rollers, and a band connection between one of the feed-rollers and one of the discharge-rollers, substantially as specified. 3rd. An envelope moistener and sealer, comprising a casing, a pair of feed-rollers in the casing, the upper one of said feed-rollers having a conical section, and a reservoir below said conical section, the said reservoir having its top wall conformed to the conical section and the forward portion of said top wall inclined downward and forward, substantially as specified. 4th. An envelope moistener and sealer, comprising a casing, a platform in the casing, a pair of feed-rollers, the upper one of said feed-rollers having a conical section, a water reservoir having an inclined top and an opening therein for a moistening material, and discharge-rollers, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,519. Valve for Water Closets.**

(Soupape pour latrines à eau.)

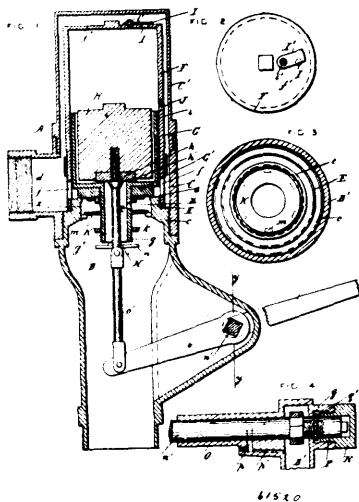


David T. Kenney, North Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A flushing valve comprising a hollow main valve normally held to its seat by the pressure of the water, a stationary plate which forms a water chamber inside the said valve, and a relief valve also normally held to its seat by the pressure of the water and operating to let the pressure water into the said chamber when raised, thereby equalizing the pressure on the main valve, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A flushing valve comprising a hollow main valve normally held to its seat by the pressure of the water, a stationary plate which forms a water chamber inside the said valve, a relief valve controlling an inlet port in the said valve, and a stem for raising first the relief valve and then the main valve, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A flushing valve comprising a stationary guide provided with a lateral water passage and a plate above the said passage, a hollow main valve slidable over the said guide and forming a water chamber above the said plate, said chamber being provided with a small outlet passage, and a relief valve closing a port in the main valve and operating to admit water to the said chamber, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination, with an outlet chamber, an annular valve seat, and a guide secured to the outlet chamber and provided with a plate at its upper part, a lateral water passage, and a collar which clamps the said valve seat in position, of a hollow main valve slidable over the said guide and provided with a relief valve, substantially as set forth. 5th. The combination, with a stationary guide comprising a lower part provided with a lateral water passage, and an upper part secured to the lower part and provided with a plate closing its upper end, of a ring slidable on the lower part of the said guide and operating to adjust the area of its said water passage, and a hollow main valve slidable over the said guide and provided with a relief valve, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination, with a hollow main valve, of a stationary plate which forms a water chamber in the said valve, means for controlling the outlet of water from the said chamber, and a relief valve closing a port in the said main valve and operating to admit pressure water to the said chamber, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination, with a hollow main valve, a stationary plate which forms a water chamber inside the main valve, and a relief valve for admitting pressure water to the said chamber and thereby relieving the main valve of pressure, of a controller which obstructs the flow of water before the main valve closes, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination, with a hollow main valve, a stationary plate which forms a water chamber inside the main valve, a relief valve for admitting pressure water to the said chamber, and a controller which obstructs the flow of water before the main valve closes, of a single stem for operating the said two valves and controller, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination, with a stationary guide, of a main valve slidable over the said guide, a stem for operating the main valve, and a controller working inside the said guide and also operated by the said stem, said controller operating to obstruct the flow of water before the main valve closes, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination, with a stationary guide having a lateral water passage, of a main valve slidable over the said guide, a stem for operating the main valve, and a cylinder secured to the said stem and slidable in the said guide over the said water passage, said cylinder operating to control the flow of water before the said main valve closes, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,520. Valve for Water Closets.**

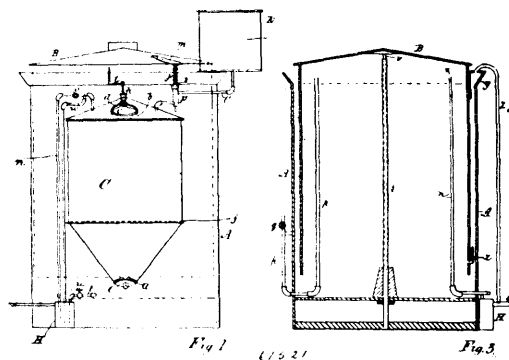
(Soupape pour latrines à eau.)



the controller, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A main valve provided with a retarding chamber which regulates its movement a controlling plate which obstructs the flow of water when the valve is partly closed, and a support for the said plate, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A main valve provided with a retarding chamber which regulates its movement, a controlling plate having a water passage and means for varying the area of the said passage, said plate operating to construct the flow of water when the valve is partly closed, and a support for the said plate, substantially as set forth. 4th. A main valve provided with a retarding chamber which regulates its movement, a stem having a lateral projection, a controller which obstructs the flow of water when the valve is partly closed, and a separate support for the controller, said projection operating to raise and lower the said controller, substantially as set forth. 5th. A main valve provided with a retarding chamber which regulates its movement, a stem having an adjustable projection connected to it, controller which obstructs the flow of water when the valve is partly closed, and a separate support for the controller, said controller being operated by the said projection, substantially as set forth. 6th. The combination, with a main valve, and a relief valve for equalizing the pressure on each side of the main valve, of a controller which obstructs the flow of water when the main valve is partly closed, a separate support for the controller, and means for raising the relief valve, the main valve, and the controller, one after the other, and permitting the controller to descend onto its support before the main valve closes, substantially as set forth. 7th. The combination, with a main valve, of a controller, and a separate support for the controller in the outlet passage of the valve, thereby forming a retarding chamber on the delivery side of valve, substantially as set forth. 8th. The combination, with a main valve provided with a relief valve, of means for obstructing the flow of water discharged by the relief valve and thereby forming a pressure on the discharge side of the main valve, substantially as set forth. 9th. The combination, with a main valve provided with a retarding chamber which regulates its movement, and a relief valve which controls a passage between said chamber and the discharge side of the main valve, of a controller which forms a second retarding chamber in the delivery passage of the main valve, substantially as set forth. 10th. The combination, with a casing having a small inlet passage, and a port J in its side, of main valve slidable in the said casing and operating to uncover the said port just before it closes, and a relief valve controlling the outlet from the said casing, substantially as set forth. 11th. The combination, with a series of water closets each having a separate flushing valve arranged in close proximity to its bowl, each said valve being provided with a retarding chamber, a controller which obstructs the flow of water shortly before the valve closes, and a separate support for the said controller, of a single cistern, and pipe connections between the said cistern and the flushing valves, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,521. Acetylene Gas Generator.**

(Générateur de gaz acétylène.)



William Franklin Mudge, Welland, Canada, Ontario, 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 25th October, 1897.)

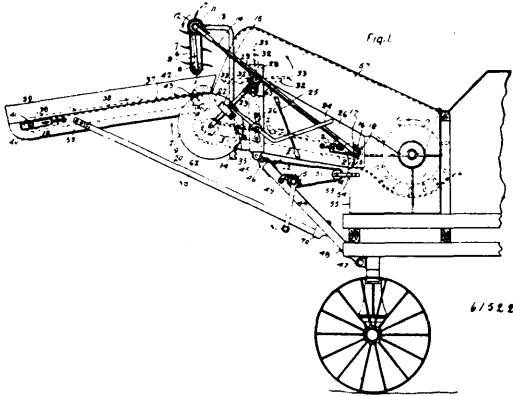
*Claim.*—1st. In combination with an acetylene gas holder and its water tank into which it is placed, a safety device for the same consisting of a small pipe inserted in the lower end of the gas holder and made to pass upwards close to the outside of the gas holder a short distance, say about two inches and a half, and a chamber formed in the flange of the water tank, with a pipe leading from the said chamber to a discharge pipe, by which, when the gas holder rises above the water in the tank, the surplus gas blows out through the said safety device and prevents accident when too much gas is in the gas holder, all substantially as specified. 2nd. A safety device for an acetylene gas generator consisting of the combination of the pipe W, with the inlet gas pipe n, and the cylindrical vessel H, or its discharge pipe, all substantially as and for the purpose specified. 3rd. In an acetylene gas generator and gasometer, a device for catching and carrying off the drip from the gas pipes, consisting of a cylindrical vessel H, placed on the outside of the water tank of the gas holder and affixed thereto and provided with

David T. Kenney, North Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S.A., 25th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st October, 1898.)

*Claim.* 1st. A main valve provided with a retarding chamber which regulates its movement, a controller which obstructs the flow of water when the valve is partly closed, and a separate support for

a discharge pipe of the length desired, the gas, cleaning and blow off pipes made to pass into the said vessel to about one half inch of its bottom, all constructed substantially as and for the purpose specified. 4th. In combination with a gas holder and a water tank in which it is placed, the cleaning out pipe *t*, (provided with a stop cock *u*.) connecting the water tank A, with a cylindrical water vessel H, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 5th. In combination with an acetylene gas generator, an improved carbide agitator D, consisting of four arms attached to a vertical spindle *h*, pivoted at its lower end to the grate *f*, and its upper end made to pass out in the centre of the generator terminating in a crank handle *i*, for agitating the carbide, substantially as specified. 6th. An acetylene gas generator, constructed with a conical shaped bottom, and having an outlet at its lower end with adjustable cover, for convenience in removing sediment from the generator, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,522. Thresher. (Machine à battre.)**

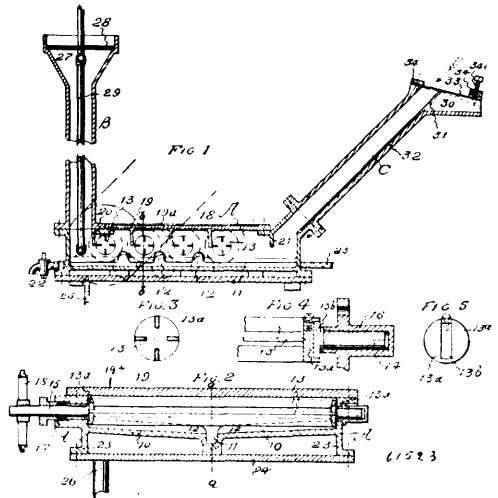


John W. Harvey, Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers including a feeding web, and a moving retarder driven at a less rate of speed. 2nd. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a feeding web and a moving retarder driven at a less rate of speed and comprising a travelling web with fingers, said retarder being vertically adjustable. 3rd. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a vertically adjustable retarder, and a driving-shaft in gear therewith, said driving shaft being extensible to permit the adjustment of the retarder. 4th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a receiving hopper, a feeding web, and a retarder rotating in proximity thereto at a less rate of speed. 5th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a receiving hopper, a web, a moving retarder in proximity thereto, and a second hopper or web leading thence to the threshing mechanism. 6th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a retarder comprising a web having projecting fingers and an extensible driving-shaft geared thereto, said retarder being placed in proximity to a feeding web and being driven at a less rate of speed. 7th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including two hopper frames, one in advance of the other and the second leading to the threshing cylinder, a web having slats with pins thereon, and means for causing the web to travel through said hoppers for conveying the grain to the cylinders. 8th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including two hopper-frames, one in advance of the other and the second leading to the threshing cylinder, each of said frames having a travelling web having slats with pins carried thereby. 9th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers including a hopper-frame, a threshing cylinder, and means for dropping the frame away from the cylinder. 10th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a hopper-frame, a brace supporting said frame from the machine frame below, and a flexible connection provided with means for winding the same for causing the hopper to drop back from the threshing cylinder. 11th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a receiving hopper-frame, a second hopper-frame joined to the receiving hopper-frame, and braces for supporting said hopper-frames. 12th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a receiving hopper-frame, a second hopper-frame joined to the receiving hopper-frame, a brace for the second hopper-frame, and a second brace for supporting the receiving hopper from the first named brace. 13th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a rotary band-cutter having a series of band-knives set on the shaft with interposed washers and a nut and collar by which the series is tightened, said band-cutter being journaled in the machine and adapted to operate on the grain passing therethrough. 14th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including a changeable gear having a driving-wheel provided with a series of perforations and a pinion adapted to engage said perforations, and means whereby said pinion may be disengaged from the perforations and may be moved from one series of perforations to another. 15th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers,

including two hoppers having endless webs or belts connected by gearing, the outer hopper being adapted to fold under the other hopper. 16th. A feeder for grain threshers and hullers, including two hoppers having endless webs or belts connected by gearing, the outer hopper being adapted to fold under the other hopper, said hoppers having double floors to prevent littering or waste.

**No. 61,523. Amalgamator. (Moulin à amalgamer.)**



Louis C. Park, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In combination with the sections A, B and C, placed approximately horizontally, vertical and sloping, as shown, arranged in such a position that water will gravitate there-through, agitators having the groups of blades, with spindles on their opposite ends, which are journaled in the mercury-proof bearings, and means for rotating the agitators, so that a continuous circulation of the mercury will be effected, as specified. 2nd. In combination with the sections A, B and C, arranged so that water or liquid will gravitate therethrough, an inwardly sloping bottom in the section A, converging from opposite sides and terminating in a longitudinal depression or well 11, ribs 12 placed transverse on the sloping sides of said bottom and terminating at the opposite sides of the depression 11, and agitators arranged intermediately between and above the ribs, as specified. 3rd. In an amalgamator having the vertical, horizontal and sloping sections, the combination with the agitators placed transverse through the body or section A, depressing plates or leaves 19, 20 and 21, arranged across the upper part of the said section A, and in proximity with the forward sides of the series of agitators, for the purposes as specified. 4th. In combination with sections having a continuous chamber arranged so that water will gravitate therethrough, means for intermingling the water and matters contained therein with a continuous interchanging body of mercury, and an amalgum plate 32, arranged in the upwardly projecting discharge end of chamber C, as and for the purposes specified. 5th. In combination with a mercury bath, having its bottom ribbed transverse, and grooved longitudinally, a steam jacket arranged beneath and being formed integral with the same, for the purposes as specified. 6th. In an amalgamator the combination with the sections A, B and C placed as shown, a steam heating coil 29 placed in the section B for heating the auriferous matters, and the water before being passed into the chamber A, as specified. 7th. In an amalgamator in combination with the chamber C having the flared outlet 30, a depressible plate 33, secured at one side beneath the bar 34, arranged to be depressed by the bolt 34<sup>a</sup> on the opposite side, for the purpose specified.

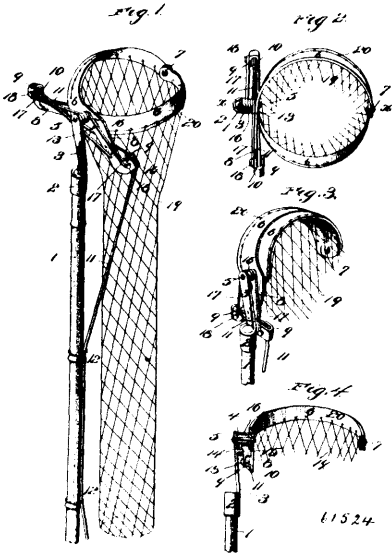
**No. 61,524. Fruit Gatherer. (Jaffet.)**

Alof A. Norlund, Cedar Run, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a fruit gatherer, the combination of a handle, a pair of semi-circular jaws pivoted together at one end and having their other ends crossed and pivotally connected to the upper end of the handle, arms extending from the crossed ends of the jaws and being integral therewith, pulleys journaled in the ends of said arms, springs connected to the handle and arms to normally hold the jaws open, a cord secured to one of the arms and working over the pulleys to close the jaws, and a flexible conveyor connected directly to the jaws, substantially as described. 2nd. In a fruit-gatherer, the combination of a handle, an arm secured at its upper end, a stud projecting from the arm, a pin secured in the stud, a pair of semi-circular jaws pivotally connected together at one end and having their other ends crossed and pivoted on the said pin, arms integral with the crossed ends of the jaws, a pulley journaled

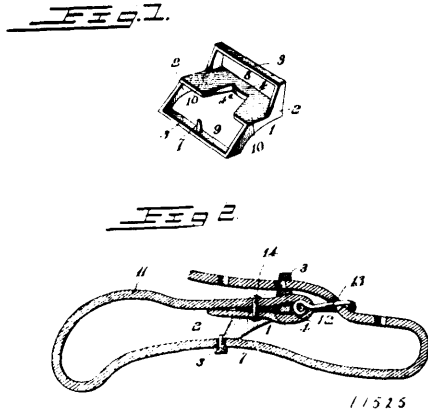


in the end of each arm, an operating-cord connected to one arm and working over the said pulleys, a reversely-coiled spring seated on



the said stud and connected to the said arms, and a conveyor connected to the jaws, substantially as described. 3rd. In a fruit-gatherer and pruning shears, the combination of a handle, an arm secured at its upper end, a stud projecting from the arm, a pin secured in the stud, a pair of semi-circular jaws pivotally connected together at one end and having their other ends crossed and pivoted on the said pin, arms integral with the crossed ends of the jaws, a pulley journaled in the end of each arm, an operating-cord connected to one arm and working over the said pulleys, a reversely-coiled spring seated on the said stud and connected to the said arms, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,525. Billet Loop.** (*Ganse de harnais.*)



Charles Rozell, Hutchinson, Kansas, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th September, 1898.)

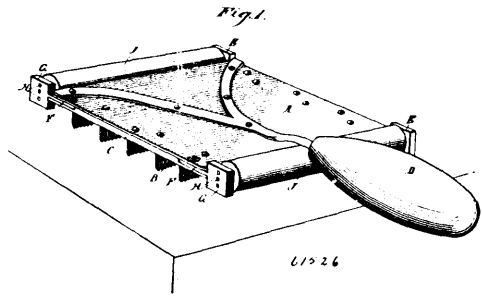
*Claim.*—A billet-loop consisting of a frame having parallel side pieces connected by parallel end cross bars and a flat intermediate cross-bar provided in its rear edge with a rivet receiving opening to notch producing at opposite inner sides of the frame oppositely located flanges adapted to lie within the bight of the strap, the portions of the side pieces and the cross-bar at one side of the intermediate cross-bar forming an upper right angularly arranged loop member disposed at one side of the plane of said opening or notch, and the portions of the side pieces and the cross-bar at the opposite side of the intermediate cross-bar forming a lower loop member disposed at an obtuse angle to the intermediate cross-bar and carrying an upwardly disposed stud, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,526. Curry-comb.** (*Etrille.*)

Emil M. Bulin, Cylinder, Iowa, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 30th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. The combination with the currycomb, the rollers mounted thereon and adapted to engage the animal, and means for adjusting said rollers, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a currycomb, the combination with fixed journal plates, of pivoted journal

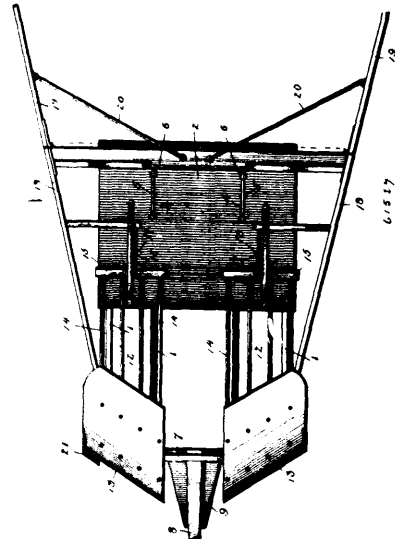
plates, and rollers journaled in said plates, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In the currycomb, the combination with fixed and pivoted



journal plates provided with a plurality of perforations, of rollers having their journals adapted to engage said perforations, substantially as set forth. 4th. The combination with a currycomb, of rollers journaled at its respective ends and adapted to regulate the depth to which the teeth of the comb will engage in the hair of the animal, substantially as set forth.

**No. 61,527. Track Marker and Cleaner.**

(*Machine à construire et nettoyer les voies.*)



Hector McLean, Michie, Manitoba, Canada, 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 29th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A road track maker and cleaner, comprising a platform mounted on runners, wings located at opposite sides thereof, scrapers slidably mounted on said platform, and extending forwardly therefrom, means for adjusting the position of said scrapers, and a tongue having a snow cleaning attachment, removably secured thereto, mounted at the front of said runners, substantially as described. 2nd. A road track maker and cleaner, comprising a platform mounted on runners, means connected to said runners for preventing a sidewise movement of said platform, wings located at opposite sides thereof, scrapers slidably mounted on said platform, and extending forwardly therefrom, means for adjusting the position of said scrapers, and a tongue, having a snow cleaning attachment, removably secured thereto, mounted at the front of said runners, substantially as described.

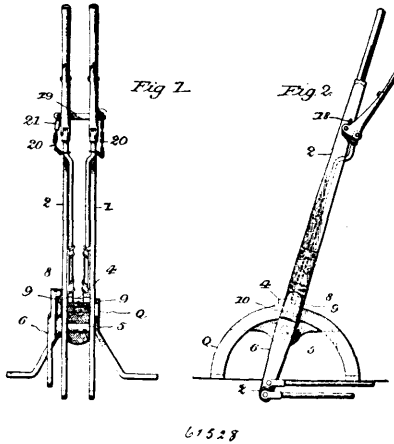
**No. 61,528. Railway Switch and Lock.**

(*Serrure et aiguille de chemin de fer.*)

John W. Thomas, jr., Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—In a switch and lock movement for operating and controlling railway-switches, a slide composed of top and bottom bars secured together at a proper interval apart, and locking dogs or plungers mounted upon the upper face of the under bar of the slide, in the interval or space between the two bars, in combination with a base provided with solid end bearing-blocks formed with openings for the guidance and support of the slide which passes through

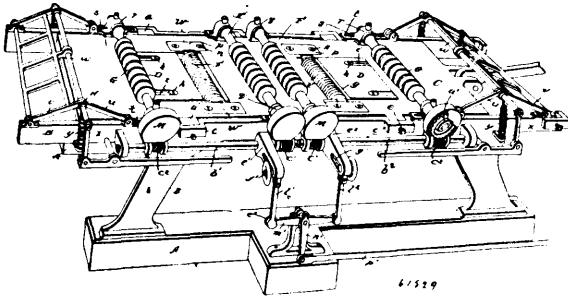
them, one of said bearing-blocks being formed also with an additional passage crosswise of the path of movement of the slide to accom-



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modate the locking-bar which is to be engaged by the locking-dogs on the slide, these parts being constructed and arranged together, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

**No. 61,529. Excelsior Making Machine.**  
(Machine à faire le fibre de bois.)



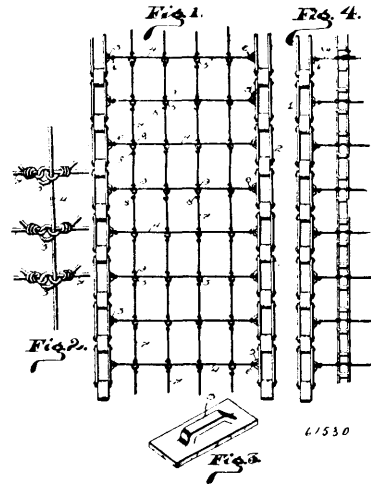
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William H. Brown, Alpena, Michigan, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 23rd June, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In an excelsior machine, the combination of a main frame, a reciprocating cutter head, rotary cutter heads and oppositely-arranged cutting blades carried by said head, stationary feed rolls journaled in bearings fixed on the frame and carrying gear wheels, movable feed rolls journaled in bearings movable on the frame and also carrying gear wheels, independent, aligned feed shafts journaled in bearings at one side of the main frame and each having a fixedly connected worm gear meshing with the gear wheel of one stationary roll and a splined worm gear meshing with the gear wheel of one movable roll, ratchet wheels fixed on the feed shafts, arms loosely mounted on the shafts and carrying pawls in engagement with the ratchet wheels, a lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point of its length, connections between the opposite ends of said lever and the arms, and a suitable means for rocking said lever whereby the feed shafts are alternately actuated, substantially as specified. 2nd. In an excelsior machine, the combination of a main frame, a reciprocating cutter head, stationary feed rolls journaled in bearings fixed on the frame and carrying gear wheels, movable feed rolls journaled in bearings movable on the frame and also carrying gear wheels, feed shafts journaled in bearings on the main frame and each having a fixedly connected worm gear meshing with the gear wheel of one stationary roll and a splined worm gear meshing with the gear wheel of one movable roll, ratchet wheels fixed on the shafts, arms loosely mounted on the shafts and carrying pawls in engagement with the ratchet wheels, a lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point of its length, pitmen connected at one end to the opposite ends of the lever and having their upper ends adjustably connected to the arms on the feed shafts whereby they may be fixed at various distances from said shafts, and a suitable means for rocking the said lever, substantially as specified. 3rd. In an excelsior machine, the combination of a main frame, a reciprocating cutter head, an oscillatory lever connected with the cutter head and adapted to be connected with a motor, feed rolls journaled in suitable bearings on the main frame, two feed shafts journaled on the main frame and each connected by gearing with two feed rolls, ratchet wheels fixed on said shafts, arms loosely mounted on the shafts and carrying pawls in engagement with the ratchet wheels, a lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point a lever fulcrumed at an intermediate point of its length and having

its ends connected with the arms on the feed shafts, and a connection between said lever and the oscillatory lever, substantially as specified. 4th. In an excelsior machine, the combination of the main frame sections having the pockets *c d* at intervals in their length, a reciprocating cutter head, of less width than the space between the frame sections, arranged between the said sections and having its upper side flush with the upper edges thereof, guide blocks arranged in the pockets *c* of the frame sections and extending inwardly beyond said frame sections and engaging the side edges of the cutter head whereby the cutter head is held free from the frame sections and spaces formed between the head and frame sections for the escape of dust, bearing blocks arranged in the pockets *d* of the frame sections and disposed below and forming slide rests for the cutter head, and adjusting screws backing the guide and bearing blocks, substantially as specified. 5th. In an excelsior machine, the combination of a main frame, a reciprocating cutter head, a stationary feed roll journaled in suitable bearings on the main frame, a movable feed roll, bearing boxes carrying said movable roll and adjustably connected with the main frame, a toggle lever comprising an outer member connected with the main frame and inner members connected to the adjustable bearing boxes and pivotally connected to the outer member, a spring connected with the toggle lever and frame and adapted to exert a downward pull on said lever, and suitable means for flexing the toggle lever and thereby moving the movable feed roll in a direction away from the stationary roll, substantially as specified.

**No. 61,530. Binder Carrier.** (Transport pour lieuses.)

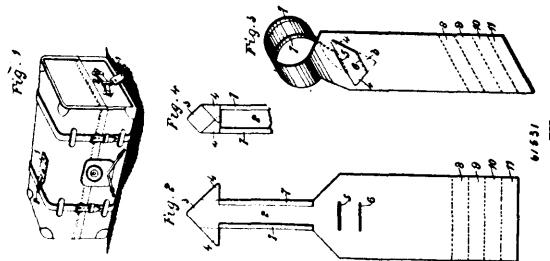


61530

Frank Butler and James K. Stansbury, both of Fayette, Iowa, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 24th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a carrier, the combination with cross stays bent into eyes, of lengthwise or longitudinal stays hooked into the free portion of the eye of one cross-stay and hooked into the eye of the next adjoining cross-stay, but around the crossed portion of said eye. 2nd. In a carrier, the combination with sprocket-chains whose links are provided with eyes, of cross-stays hooked through said eyes and also bent into intermediate eyes, and lengthwise or longitudinal stays hooked through the eyes of adjoining cross-stays. 3rd. An endless metal carrier comprising two endless chains, a plurality of wires or chains and extending parallel with the chains and a plurality of cross-wires connected with said wires or chains extending longitudinally with the chains and also connected at their ends with links in the chains, for the purposes stated.

**No. 61,531. Label.** (Etiquette.)

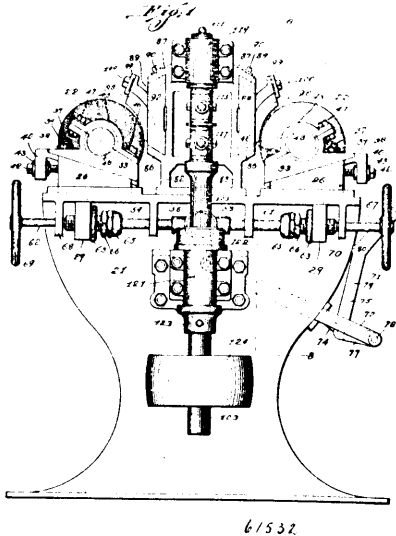


61531

James Baring Gould, 54 Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 1st September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A label for the purposes set forth, comprising a body part, a neck having reinforced edges, wings upon the neck capable of being folded and afterwards spread out, slots in the label to receive the tip and point of the neck, substantially as and for the purposes set forth herein. 2nd. A label for the purposes set forth, having a fastening for securing the same, consisting of a neck having wings capable of being passed through a slot in the label and afterwards spread out to prevent withdrawal of the neck, substantially as and for the purposes set forth herein. 3rd. A label for the purposes set forth, comprising a body part and a fastening for securing the same, consisting of a neck having wings, slots in the label in combination with detachable strips, substantially as and for the purpose set forth herein.

**No. 61,532. Flouring Machine. (Machine à moudr.)**

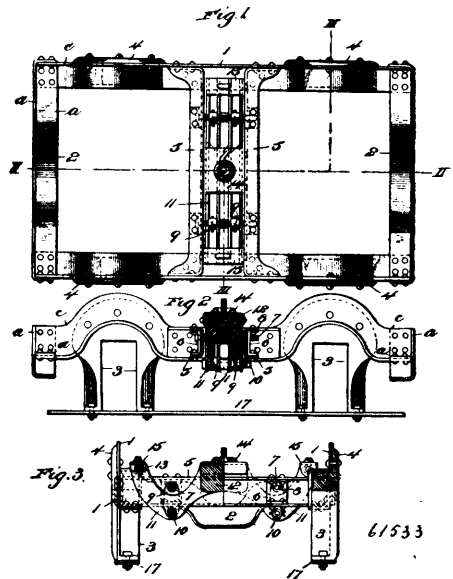


Hugh M. Whitney, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 22nd September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a grinding machine, a suitable frame having dovetailed recesses in its sides, concave carriers slidingly mounted in said dovetailed recesses, concaves detachably connected to and carried by said concave carriers, pitman rods attached to corresponding ends of said concave carriers and extending back of said concave carriers to the opposite end of the machine, and means for operating said pitman rods whereby said concave carriers are reciprocated, substantially as specified. 2nd. In a grinding machine, a suitable frame having dovetailed recesses in its sides, concave carriers slidingly mounted in said dovetailed recesses, concaves detachably connected to and carried by said concave carriers, pitman rods attached to corresponding ends of said concave carriers and extending back of said concave carriers to the opposite end of the machine, a double crank-shaft mounted in vertical bearings at said opposite end of the machine, to the cranks of which the free ends of said pitman rods are attached, and means for rotating said crank-shaft, thus operating said pitman rods and reciprocating said concaves, substantially as specified. 3rd. In a flouring machine, grinding rollers mounted in adjustable bearings whereby said rollers may be adjusted in any desired direction, an eccentric shaft mounted in a position parallel with said grinding rollers, connections between said adjustable bearings and said eccentric shaft, and means for rotating said eccentric shaft whereby said bearings are operated simultaneously to move said rollers to and out of their operative position, substantially as specified. 4th. In a flouring machine, grinding rollers mounted in adjustable bearings whereby said grinding rollers may be adjusted in any desired direction, each of said bearings consisting of a block mounted to slide in a horizontal position and having an inclined upper face, a second block mounted to slide upon the inclined face and carrying the bearings in which said grinding rollers operate, an arm projecting downwardly from one end of said second block and having a bifurcated lower end, a bolt operating in said bifurcated lower end and screw-seated in the first mentioned block, shoulders upon said bolt upon opposite sides of said arm whereby the manipulation of said bolt will slide said second block upon said inclined face, a vertical transversely elongated aperture formed in said second block, a bolt extending upwardly from the first mentioned block through said aperture, and a nut upon the upper end of said bolt and engaging said second block whereby said blocks may be locked together in the desired positions relative to each other, substantially as specified. 5th. In a flouring machine, grinding rollers mounted in adjustable bearings whereby said grinding rollers may be adjusted in any desired direction, each

of said bearings consisting of a block mounted to slide in a horizontal position and having an inclined upper face, a second block mounted to slide upon said inclined face and carrying the bearings in which said grinding rollers operate, means for sliding said second block upon said inclined face and holding said block in the desired position relative to said first block, a horizontal plate supporting said first mentioned block, a vertical transversely elongated aperture through said plate and under said block, a third block slidingly mounted under said plate, a bolt connecting said first mentioned block with the last mentioned block, and means of sliding said last mentioned block, substantially as specified. 6th. In a flouring machine, grinding rollers mounted in adjustable bearings whereby said grinding rollers may be adjusted in any desired direction, each of said bearings consisting of a block mounted to slide in a horizontal position and having an inclined upper face, a second block mounted to slide upon said inclined face and carrying the bearings in which said grinding rollers operate, means for sliding said second block upon said inclined face and holding said block in the desired position relative to said first block, a horizontal plate supporting said first mentioned block, a vertical transversely elongated aperture through said plate and under said block, a third block slidingly mounted under said plate, a bolt connecting said first mentioned block with the last mentioned block, a rod screw-seated in a horizontal position through said last mentioned block, means for operating said rod, and means of holding said rod from endwise motion, substantially as specified. 7th. In a flouring machine, the combination with a vertical shaft, having a bore formed through its upper end and openings leading from said bore to the bearing portions of said shaft, of a rod to be inserted in said bore, absorbent packing on said rod, and a cap on the lower end of said rod to hold said packing in position, substantially as specified.

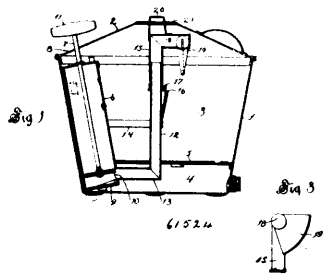
**No. 61,533. Car-Truck. (Châssis de chars.)**



Richard Besson, New Galilee, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 28th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A truck-frame having in combination sides and ends formed of angle bars or plates overlapping each other at the corners of the frame, beams arranged transverse of the frame intermediate of the ends, and pedestals detachably connected by rivets or bolts to the sides, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A truck-frame having in combination sides and ends formed of angle bars or plates overlapping each other at the corners of the frame, the sides being provided with concave seats, and pedestals having their upper ends convex to fit said seats, and provided with flanges overlapping the side bars and detachably connected thereto by rivets or bolts, substantially as set forth. 3rd. A truck-frame having in combination sides and ends formed of angle bars or plates overlapping each other at the corners of the frame, one of the end bars being downwardly bent or depressed along its middle portion, substantially as set forth. 4th. A bolster for car-trucks, consisting of a series of three or more plates suitably spaced by interposed blocks arranged at intervals and secured together, in combination with a centre bearing secured to the edges of the plates, substantially as set forth. 5th. A bolster for car-trucks consisting of a series of plates suitably spaced and secured together, the portions of the bolster intermediate of the ends and middle portion being depressed or U-shaped, in combination with links having their ends connected, respectively, to the truck-frame and to the bolster, substantially as set forth.

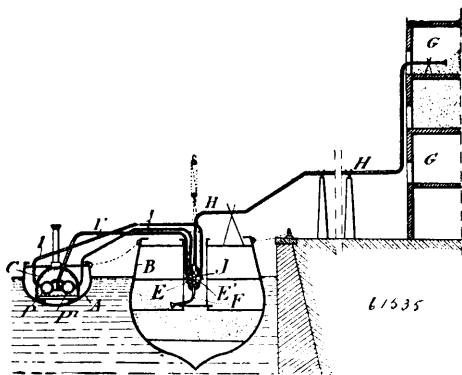
**No. 61,534. Dish Cleaner.** (*Machine à laver la vaisselle.*)



Monroe D. Colbath, Easton, Maine, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 3rd October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. In a dish cleaning machine, a receptacle for dishes and for water, which receptacle is divided into two compartments by a perforated false bottom, a pump, which is set eccentrically in said receptacle, a stand pipe, which is erected in the middle of said receptacle, and is connected with said pump, and a rotary nozzle, which is connected with said stand pipe, and is directed obliquely downward and backward, in combination with a handle, which is connected with said nozzle, and is exposed through the cover of the receptacle, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 2nd. In a dish cleaning machine, a receptacle for dishes and for cleansing liquid, a stand pipe, which is set in the middle of the receptacle, means of supplying said liquid to said stand pipe under pressure, and rotary nozzle, which is connected with the stand pipe, and is directed obliquely downward, in combination with mechanism for controlling by manipulation the movement of the nozzle, while impelled by the reaction of the jet, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

**No. 61,535. Grain Elevator.** (*Monti-grain.*)

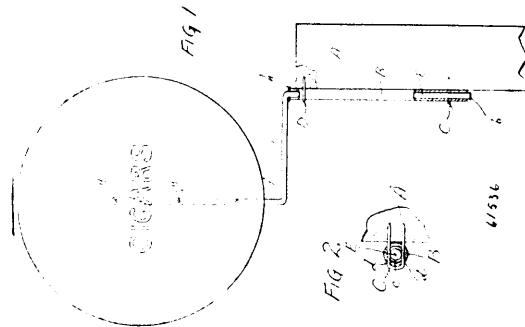


Jules Challier, 47 Rue du Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris, France 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 5th October, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. A continuous action grain elevating apparatus having two airtight chambers forming a pneumatic propeller connected on the one hand with air suction and compression pumps, and on the other with the place from which the grain is to be removed, and with that to which it is to be delivered, in combination with automatic distributing apparatus for placing each chamber in turn in communication with the air and grain suction pipes, and with the compressed air and grain delivery pipes, substantially as described. 2nd. In a pneumatic grain elevator of the kind herein described, in combination with the two airtight propeller chambers, an apparatus for distributing air and grain to and from the said chambers, which consists of pistons and obturators or slide valves connected together by means of rigid rods, the said pistons being adapted to reciprocate in the air cylinders *c c'*, and the said obturators or slide valves in the grain suction pipes *a a'*, and grain delivery pipes, *b b'*, in such manner as to place alternately one of the airtight chambers in communication with the air and grain suction pipes, and at same time the other airtight chamber with the compressed air and grain delivery pipes, substantially as described. 3rd. In a pneumatic grain elevator of the kind herein described, in combination with apparatus for distributing air and grain to and from the propeller chambers, apparatus for communicating automatically and continuously reciprocatory motion to such air and grain distributing apparatus, which consists of two pistons *h* and *i*, fixed on one rod and connected to the said distributing apparatus, one of the said pistons *h*, which serves to raise the whole distributing apparatus, being actuated by hydraulic pressure derived from another piston *l*, which is moved by the driving shaft of the air pumps, and the other of the said pistons *i*, which serves to return the said distributing apparatus to its lowest position, having its upper face constantly subjected to the

action of compressed air, substantially as described. 4th. In a pneumatic grain elevator of the kind herein described an arrangement of gear for operating the apparatus for distributing air and grain to and from the propeller chambers, which consists of a diaphragm piston placed at the bottom of each such chamber, and transmitting the weight of the grain to a lever actuating a slide valve which effects a communication between the lower face of a differential piston, connected with the distributing apparatus, and the compressed air or the exhaust, substantially as described. 5th. In a pneumatic grain elevator of the kind herein described, in combination with the two airtight propeller chambers, in apparatus for distributing the air and grain to and from the said airtight chambers which apparatus consists of cocks or valves actuated by connecting rods and oscillating wrist plates which plates are themselves operated by other connecting rods jointed to a rod which caused to reciprocate by any suitable means, substantially as described. 6th. In a pneumatic grain elevator, a continuously acting distributing apparatus which consists of two air pistons or slide valves which place the chambers of the elevator alternately into communication with a pipe from which air is constantly being exhausted and with a pipe into which air is constantly being compressed, obturators which place the said chambers alternately into communication with the space containing the grain to be raised, and which the space into which it is to be delivered, and a steam piston connected to the air pistons or slide valves and grain obturators, the said steam piston being arranged to move in a double acting cylinder to and from which steam is admitted and exhausted by means of a slide valve actuated by a retarding differential gear operated by the prime mover of the apparatus, substantially as described. 7th. In a steam actuated distributing apparatus for a pneumatic grain elevator, of the kind forming the subject matter of the sixth claiming clause hereof differential retarding gear for actuating the slide valve which distributes steam to and from the actuating cylinder, which consists of two internally toothed wheel, one of which 17 is fixed, and the other 18, which has one tooth more than the wheel 17 moveable and is mounted so as to turn freely on a shaft 5 receiving rotary motion from the prime mover of the apparatus, and of a triangular carriage 19 fixed on the said shaft 5 and having mounted on it planet pinion which gear simultaneously with the two internally toothed wheels 17 and 18, whereby the moveable wheel 18 which actuates the slide valve in the valve chest 10, is rotated to the extent of one tooth for each revolution of the driving shaft 5, substantially as described.

**No. 61,536. Advertising Sign.** (*Appareil de publicité.*)



Charles Alexander Jackson, Geneva, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 26th October, 1898; 6 years. (Filed 26th September, 1898.)

*Claim.*—1st. An advertising device, comprising an angularly bent rod, having upper and lower upright portions and an intermediate connecting portion, said lower portion being adapted for revoluble connection to a suitable support, and a plate or disc secured to the upper portion of said rod, substantially as set forth. 2nd. An advertising device, comprising a supporting cylindrical tube, a bent rod having upper and lower vertical portions and an intermediate connecting portion, said lower vertical portion being revolubly supported within said tube, a plate or disc secured to the upper vertical portion of the rod, and fastening devices for securing said tube to a suitable support, substantially as set forth. 3rd. An advertising device, comprising an angularly bent continuous rod, having upper and lower upright portions and an intermediate connecting portion, said lower portion being adapted for revoluble connection to a suitable support, and a plate or disc secured to the upper portion of said rod, with a centre of gravity of said plate or disc always at one side of and some little distance from the pivotal point of the said rod, substantially as set forth. 4th. An advertising device comprising an angularly bent continuous rod having upper and lower upright portions and an intermediate connecting portion, the upper portion of said rod being flattened on one surface, and the lower portion of said rod being cylindrical, a cylindrical tube for receiving and supporting the said lower portion of the rod, fastening devices for preventing the accidental withdrawal of the lower portion of the rod from the said tube, and a plate or disc secured against the flattened surface of the upper portion of the said rod, substantially as set forth.



## TRADE-MARKS

Registered during the month of October, 1898, at the Department of Agriculture—  
Copyright and Trade-Mark Branch.

6630. THE CANADIAN BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, Montreal, Que.,  
Electrical Goods, 3rd October, 1898.
6631. ABBOTT MYRON MASON, (THE ABBOTT M. MASON MEDICINE  
COMPANY), Toronto, Ont. Vegetable Remedies for the Cure  
of Cancer, Tumor, and other malignant blood disorders, 3rd  
October, 1898.
6632. W. & F. WALKER, Liverpool, England, Liquid and other Soaps, 4th October,  
1898.
6633. THE PICKHARDT RENFREW COMPANY OF ONTARIO, LIMITED,  
Stouffville, Ont. Tobacco Extracts, Powders and Sprays for  
Plant Foods, Moth and Insect Powders and Fumigation Powders,  
4th October, 1898.
6634. JAMES E. WILLIS, Whitby, Ont. A Medicine, 5th October, 1898.
6635. E. TOUGAS, Montreal, Que., trading as P. D. DODS & COMPANY. A  
certain Paint Preparation, 6th October, 1898.
6636. VOGT MANUFACTURING AND COACH LACE COMPANY, Rochester,  
N. Y., U.S.A., Trimming Braids, 11th October, 1898.
6637. } THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, New York N.Y., U.S.A.,  
6638. } Centrifugal Separators and in conjunction with Apparatus for the  
6639. } separation of Cream from Milk, etc., 12th October, 1898.
6640. VOLLENITE LIMITED, 16 St. Helen's Place, London, England. General  
Trade Mark, 13th October, 1898.
6641. GUNN BROTHERS & COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. Barrel Pork, Hams,  
Bacon, Lard and Sugar Cured Meats, 13th October, 1898.
6642. NAPOLEON ROBILLARD, Montreal, Que. Un Tonique pour les Cheveux,  
13 octobre, 1898.
6643. SAMUEL WESLEY HOWARD, Hagersville, Ont. A Proprietary Medicine,  
15th October, 1898.
6644. HARRISONS AND CROSFIELD, 3 Great Tower Street, London, England.  
Substances used as Food or as Ingredients in Food, such as Tea,  
Cocoa, Chocolate and Chicory, 15th October, 1898.
6645. THE BRIGHTON CANNING COMPANY, Brighton, Ont. Canned Fruits  
and Vegetables, 15th October, 1898.
6646. } SIR TITUS SALT, BARONET, SONS & COMPANY, LIMITED, Saltaire,  
6647. } near Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Textile Fabrics, 18th Oc-  
tober, 1898.
6648. THE ST. FRANCIS COMPANY, St. François de Beauce, Que. Chocolat,  
19 octobre, 1898.
6649. CHESTER W. LEPAGE and WILLIAM T. ATKINSON, Toronto, Ont.  
Toothache Remedy and Temporary Filling for the Teeth, 20th  
October, 1898.
6650. THE ST. CROIX WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMIT-  
ED, St. Croix, N.S. Cloth known and designated as Honespun,  
22nd October, 1898.
6651. SCARBOROUGH, NEPHEW & COMPANY, Ellen Royde Mills, Halifax,  
Yorkshire, England. Serges and other similar goods, 24th  
October, 1898.
6652. } KALLE & COMPANY, Biebrich, Germany, Pharmaceutical Products, 24th  
6653. } October, 1898.
6654. GEORGE FIERHELLER and FREDERICK M. TUCKETT, Markham,  
Ont. Proprietary Medicines, 25th October, 1898.
6655. FIT REFORM CLOTHING COMPANY, Montreal, Que. Clothing, 25th  
October, 1898.
6656. THE SEARLE AND HERETH COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
Breath Perfuming Confections, 29th October, 1898.
6657. ROBERT TUTHILL, Toronto, Ont. Proprietary Medicines, 31st October,  
1898.



# COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the month of October, 1898, at the Department of Agriculture—  
Copyright and Trade-Mark Branch.

10182. THE DAY'S WORK. By Rudyard Kipling, London, England, 1st October, 1898.
10183. HOW TO USE THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER. (Directions for Game.) Franklin W. Fraser, Toronto, Ont., 1st October, 1898.
10184. BACKWARD GLANCES. (Book.) By Thomas B. Smith, Windsor, N.S., 1st October, 1898.
10185. THE STENOGRAPHER'S COMPANION. Volume I. Number 7. October, 1898. Robert Goltman, Montreal, Que., 3rd October, 1898.
10186. THE YOUNG BUGLERS. A Tale of the Peninsular War. By G. A. Henty. Griffith, Farran, Browne & Co. (Ltd.), London, England, 3rd October, 1898.
10187. THE YOUNG FRANCO-TIREURS, AND THEIR ADVENTURES IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. By G. A. Henty. Griffith, Farran, Browne & Co. (Ltd.), London, England, 3rd October, 1898.
10188. THE YOUNG COLONISTS. A Story of the Zulu and Boer Wars. By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 3rd October, 1898.
10189. CULTURE ET INDUSTRIE DU TABAC. Par Louis V. Labelle, St. Jacques de L'Achigan, Qué., 4th October, 1898.
10190. PAINTING OF HIS EMINENCE, THE LATE CARDINAL A. E. TASCHEREAU. Robert J. Wickenden, Quebec, Que., 4th October, 1898.
10191. PAINTING OF HIS GRACE, LOUIS NAZAIRE BÉGIN, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC. Robert J. Wickenden, Quebec, Que., 4th October, 1898.
10192. JOHN SPLENDID. The Tale of a Poor Gentleman and the Little Wars of Lorn. By Neil Munro. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 5th October, 1898.
10193. LA CAISSE GÉNÉRALE,—FONDS DE PENSION. (Assurance sur la Vie.) Oscar Guyon dit LeMoine, Montreal, Qué., 5 octobre 1898.
10194. LOVELL'S IMPROVED LABOUR-SAVING TRIAL BALANCE BOOK. Robert James Lovell, Toronto, Ont., 6th October, 1898.
10195. A POT OF GOLD. The Rainbow Song. Words by Frank Lawson. Music by E. Roselle. Henry J. Jones & Co., London, Ont., 8th October, 1898.
10196. THE TOBOGGAN CALENDER HOLDER. (Photo.) May Fitzgibbon, Orangeville, Ont., 8th October, 1898.
10197. COMMON SENSE AND NONSENSE. Applied to the Treatment of Woollens and Flannels in the Wash. (Circular.) A. W. Dingman, Toronto, Ont., 8th October, 1898.
10198. AT A GEORGIA CAMP MEETING. A Characteristic March. By Kerry Mills. F. A. Mills, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 10th October, 1898.
10199. TRÉSOR DES AMES DÉVOTES. Augmenté des Offices et Prières propres aux Différentes Congrégations. Edouard Sicard de Carufel, Trois-Rivières, Qué., 10 octobre 1898.
10200. LA WANDA MARCH. By Mae Farmer, Hamilton, Ont., 11th October, 1898.
10201. MIGHTY LORD OF CALVARY. Words by William H. Gardiner. Music by J. L. Gilbert. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 11th October, 1898.
10202. BUNGALOW DANCE. By H. O. Wheeler. Charles O. Brokaw, St. Joseph, Missouri, U.S.A., 11th October, 1898.
10203. GUNAGATHON,—UTERINE TONIC. (Pamphlet.) The Canadian Gunagathon Co., Toronto, Ont., 11th October, 1898.



10204. VICTORIAN QUICK MARCH. By J. Riviere. James Lindsay, London, Ont., 12th October, 1898.
10205. THE GUIDE. A Manual for the Canadian Militia. (Infantry.) Fifth Edition, Revised, 1898. Compiled by Lieut-Col. W. D. Otter. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 12th October, 1898.
10206. THE DELINEATOR. (A Journal of Fashion, Culture and Fine Arts.) November, 1898. The Butterick Publishing Co. (Ltd.), New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 12th October, 1898.
10207. THE GLASS OF FASHION UP TO DATE. (November, 1898.) The Butterick Publishing Co. (Ltd.), New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 12th October, 1898.
10208. METROPOLITAN FASHIONS. (November, 1898.) The Butterick Publishing Co. (Ltd.), New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 12th October, 1898.
10209. STORIES OF THE MAPLE LAND. Tales of the Early Days of Canada for Children. By Katherine A. Young. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 13th October, 1898.
10210. CATALOGUE No. 61. FALL AND WINTER, 1898-99. The Robert Simpson Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 15th October, 1898.
10211. THE WONDERFUL CENTURY. ITS SUCCESSES AND ITS FAILURES. By Alfred Russel Wallace. George N. Morang, Toronto, Ont., 17th October, 1898.
10212. STEAM NAVIGATION, AND ITS RELATION TO THE COMMERCE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. By James Croil. William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 17th October, 1898.
10213. QUINZE CENTS ABRÉVIATIONS STÉNOGRAPHIQUES. (Greffées sur l'alphabet Duployé.) Denis R. Perrault, Montréal, Qué., 17 octobre 1898.
10214. SECOND GROUPE DES MEMBRES DE LA CONFÉRENCÉ INTERNATIONALE. Photographie. M. A. Montigny et Cie, Québec, Qué., 17 octobre 1898.
10215. ASSESSMENT ACT, PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT AND SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT. Condensed and Classified, By Arthur L. Willson, M.A., Toronto, Ont., 18th October, 1898.
10216. PATHFINDING ON PLAIN AND PRAIRIE. Stirring Scenes of Life in the Canadian North-west. By John McDougall. With Illustrations by J. E. Laughlin, William Briggs, Toronto, Ont., 19th October, 1898.
10217. DREAMS OF THE FIRST AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES. By Annie Wigmore, London, Ont., 19th October, 1898.
10218. TEKLA. A Romance of Love and War. By Robert Barr. Geo. M. Morang, Toronto, Ont., 20th October, 1898.
10219. MASS OF THE SECRED HEART. For Soprano or Contralto. By J. A. Fowler. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 20th October, 1898.
10220. THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. October, 1898. The Ontario Publishing Co., (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 20th October, 1898.
10221. THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. A Romance of Two Nations. By Gilbert Parker, London, England, 21st October, 1898.
10222. ENGLISH PHONOGRAPHY. Complete Court Reporting Style in Eight Lessons. By William Whitney Todd, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 24th October, 1898.
10223. PRICE LIST No. 16. FALL AND WINTER, 1898. The S. Carsley Co. (Ltd.), Montreal, Que., 24th October, 1898.
10224. ANITA WALTZ, WITH VOCAL REFRAIN. By Alberta Holden. Ernest J. Aney and William H. Hodgins, Toronto, Ont., 24th October, 1898.
10225. CANADIAN ANTHEM, CANADIAN MARCHING SONG, AND OTHER POEMS. Published in The Prince Albert Advocate and London Graphic. (Temporary Copyright.) John Joyce, Prince Albert, N.W.T., 24th October, 1898.
10226. LOVE. By J. W. Longley, D.C.L. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 26th October, 1898.
10227. THE UNCALLED. A Novel. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Geo. N. Morang, Toronto, Ont., 25th October, 1898.
10228. THE FARMERS' RECORD BOOK. W. H. Hay, Ottawa, Ont., 25th October, 1898.
10229. TRADING STAMP DIRECTORY, OTTAWA EDITION. Issued by the Dominion Trading Stamp Company. Baldwin C. Hubbell, Marmora, Ont., 26th October, 1898.

10230. TRADING STAMP DIRECTORY, ST. CATHARINES EDITION. Issued by the Dominion Trading Stamp Company. Baldwin C. Hubbell, Marmora, Ont., 26th October, 1898.
10231. TRADING STAMP DIRECTORY, KINGSTON EDITION. Issued by the Dominion Trading Stamp Company. Baldwin C. Hubbell, Marmora, Ont., 26th October, 1898.
10232. TRADING STAMP DIRECTORY BROCKVILLE EDITION. Issued by the Dominion Trading Stamp Company. Baldwin C. Hubbell, Marmora, Ont., 26th October, 1898.
10233. OFFICIAL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY, DISTRICT OF NORTHERN QUEBEC, OCTOBER, 1893. The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Ltd.), Montreal, Que., 26th October, 1898.
10234. SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY. Papers from The Spectator, by Joseph Addison. With Introduction and notes. T. C. Allen & Co., Halifax, N. S., 28th October, 1898.
10235. MILTON'S POEMS: L'ALLEGRO, IL PENSEROSO, COMUS AND LYCIDAS. With Introduction and Notes, by A. Cameron. T. C. Allen & Co., Halifax, N.S., 28th October, 1898.
10236. MILTON. An Essay, by Thomas Babington Macaulay. Edited for use in Schools, with Text, Notes, Questions and Introduction, by David Solon, B. A. T. C. Allen & Co., Halifax, N.S., 28th October, 1898.
10237. CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE, 1898. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont., 29th October, 1898.
10238. THE RED AXE. By S.R. Crockett. With Illustrations by Frank Richards. Harper & Bros., New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 31st October, 1898.
10239. PLURALITÉ DES MONDES HABITÉS. Considérée au Point de Vue Négatif. Par l'Abbé F. X. Burque, Fort-Kent, Maine, U.S.A. 31 octobre 1898.
10240. UPPER CANADA SKETCHES. By Thomas Conant, Oshawa, Ont. 31st October, 1898.
10241. THE WAITER GIRL. Song and Chorus. Words and Music by Lorenzo Clarke. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, Ltd. London, England. 31st October, 1898.