SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 2nd August, 1899.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the under-mentioned applications for Letters Patent have been accepted, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the grant of any such patent. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 11036.—7th October, 1898.—ALEXANDER COUBROUGH, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved process and apparatus for extracting titanic acid or titanium from ironsand.*

Claims.—(1.) The process of extracting titanic acid or titanium from ironsand consisting in drying and heating the particles of ironsand, dashing the grains of sand against a plate to separate the titanium from the iron-ore, afterwards dashing the separated particles against a second plate to scatter the same, sieving the same into a tank through which water is allowed to flow, and in which the iron-ore sinks, whilst the titanium is carried on the surface of the water and over an overflow, substantially as set forth. (2.) The apparatus for extracting titanic acid or titanium from ironsand comprising a hopper having a pipe leading into a blast-pipe, which enters a box provided with a plate, and with a pipe leading to a second blast-pipe, and delivering into another box likewise provided with a plate, a sieve placed below the second box, and a tank containing running water below the sieve, substantially as set forth. (3.) The process and apparatus for extracting titanic acid or titanium from ironsand substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11042.—10th October, 1898.—VICTOR BERGMAN, of Mysia, Victoria, Wheelwright, and WILLIAM GEORGE BOYLE, of Mysia aforesaid, Storekeeper. Improvements in fastenings or clasps for boots and other articles.*

Claims.—(1.) In a fastening for articles, a major link, having pivotally and adjustably connected thereto a removable side link or links, and in combination with either or both side-links an end-hook or end-link, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a fastening for articles, the combination of parts substantially as described, and illustrated by reference to Figs. 1 and 2, consisting of an apertured major link E, side-links F adapted to pass through the said major link in closing, and end-hook G and means for engaging the said hook with an article as A, as set forth. (3.) In a fastening for articles, the combination of parts substantially as illustrated in Figs. 3 to 7, consisting of a major link having at each end sockets for the pivotal connection thereto of side-links, adjustable removable side-links, and means for the connection of such side-links to articles A and B, as set forth. (4.) In a fastening for articles, a major link, having at one end a side-link pivotally connected thereto, and at the other end a staple or like connection to a base-plate, in combination with a projection under the major link at the base-plate end, the side-link being of such length as to be adapted, when folded into its closed position, to have one end above the said projection, as set forth. (5.) In a fastening for articles, the respective combinations of parts illustrated in Figs. 13 and 14 of the drawings for the purposes set forth, and all substantially as above described.

(Specification, 5s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11082.—20th October, 1898.—JAMES ROBINSON, of "Belle Vue," Rosedale, Victoria, Surveyor. An improved clothes-peg.*

Claim.—The described clothes-peg, consisting essentially of a short length of wood, metal, or other material, having three projecting lugs as B, C, and D extending from its face, the two end-lugs being approximately hook-shaped, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11098.—25th October, 1898.—SAMUEL GEORGE ROSEMAN, of Aramoho, Wanganui, New Zealand, Brush-manufacturer. An improved reversible brush.*

Claims.—(1.) In a brush, a handle capable of being removed from one end of the stock and secured in the other end of the same, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a brush, a handle provided with a screw-threaded dowel capable of fitting into either end of the stock, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The improved reversible brush consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11230.—10th December, 1898.—AUGUSTUS HUTTON SHURY, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Gentleman. Improved gold-saving ripples.

Claim.—The ripple consists of two parts separated as shown in plan, the upper part marked A or C and the lower part marked B, which allows the water and dirt to pass underneath the part A or C and over the part B, preventing the ripples choking, whilst allowing the gold to settle on bottom D.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 8s. 6d.)

No. 11302.—10th January, 1899.—ALEXANDER ALLISON and JAMES ALLISON, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Settlers. An improved medicinal preparation for sheep and other animals.*

[NOTE.—The title in this application has been altered. See list, provisional specifications, *Gazette* No. 6, of the 19th January, 1899.]

Claims.—(1.) A preparation for sheep and other animals consisting of wood-ashes, salt, sulphate of iron, slaked lime, sulphur, gentian, and ginger, dried, reduced to a fine powder, and mixed together in the proportions specified. (2.) In a preparation for sheep and other animals, wood-ashes reduced to a fine powder. (3.) A preparation for sheep and other animals consisting of wood-ashes, salt, sulphate of iron, slaked lime, sulphur, gentian, and ginger, dried, reduced to a fine powder, and mixed together, and a palatable ingredient, such as molasses, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 11468.—21st March, 1899.—CHARLES FELTON SCOTT, of 6214, Sellers Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, and BENJAMIN GARVER LAMME, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg aforesaid, Electrical Engineer. Improvements relating to the regulation of rotary-transformer direct-current electromotive force.

Claims.—(1.) A system of electrical distribution wherein a rotary transformer is employed for converting alternating currents of one or more phases into direct currents for operating translating devices, and having an inductance-coil included in the alternating-current circuit for the purpose of increasing the variation of the electro-motive force supplied to the rotary transformer when the excitation of its field-magnet is varied. (2.) In a system of electrical distribution of the kind described, the provision of means for varying the excitation of the field-magnet of the rotary transformer as well as for varying the electro-motive force impressed on the alternating-current leads supplying said transformer, whereby a gradual variation of the electro-motive force is obtained, substantially as described. (3.) In a system of electrical distribution of the kind described, the provision of means, such as a motor mechanically coupled to the rotary transformer, for rotating same at starting, and maintaining the same in synchronism. (4.) The various systems of regulating the electro-motive force of the direct current delivered from a rotary transformer substantially as described with reference to the drawing.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11484.—27th March, 1899.—WILLIAM STEVENSON, of "Irvine and Stevenson," Dunedin, New Zealand, Grocer. An improved export crate for carrying the carcases of rabbits or hares and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a crate for carrying carcases of rabbits or hares, in combination, the body of the crate formed of light battens and solid ends, a tray-lid formed of battens and triangular standards, hanging-bands of iron or other metal, and centre supporting-wires, substantially as described and set forth in specifications and drawings. (2.) In a crate for carrying carcases of rabbits or hares or the like, the improved method of making lid of crate so that when opened it forms a tray, which can be packed independently of the body of the crate, and when closed it forms part of the crate, which can then be safely and firmly secured, substantially as described and set forth in specifications and drawings. (3.) In a crate for carrying carcases of rabbits or hares, in combination, hanging-bands of iron or other metal, and centre supporting-wires, substantially as described and set forth in specifications and drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 11530.—14th April, 1899.—CHARLES FELTON SCOTT, of 6214, Sellers Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer; HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg aforesaid, Electrical Engineer; and GILBERT WRIGHT, of 409, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in switches for electric circuits.*

Claims.—(1.) A switch of the kind described, in which the substitution of an undivided portion of the conductor for a divided portion thereof, or *vice versâ*, is effected by an auxiliary switch which is automatically operated when the main switch-arm passes the last of the set of contacts to which the several sections of the divided portion of the conductor are connected, further changes in the length of the conductor being caused by the switch again traversing the same set of contacts, substantially as described. (2.) A duplicate regulating-switch, of the kind described, for varying the active length of two dependent or independent circuits, both parts of the switch being actuated by the same handle, substantially as described. (3.) In an electric switch, a device for preventing the reversal of the movement of the actuating-lever until said lever has completed its stroke, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. (4.) In an electric switch having a contact-arm carried by a ratchet-wheel, the arrangement for varying the direction of movement of said ratchet-wheel by rotating the operating-lever thereof on its longitudinal axis, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10 of the drawings. (5.) Regulating-switches, for one or for two circuits, constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 11 or to Fig. 12 of the drawings.

(Specification, 13s. 6d.; drawings, £2 10s.)

No. 11531.—14th April, 1899.—BENJAMIN GARVER LAMME, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in induction motors.*

Claims.—(1.) For an electric motor of the kind described, a secondary member in which the rings connecting the ends of the bar conductors are provided with radial blades for the purpose specified. (2.) The modification in which some or all of the blades are provided with shoulders to engage with the outer flanges of the spider supporting the secondary member, and serve to centre the resistance-rings. (3.) An induction motor in which the secondary member has a laminated core provided with ventilating-channels, and the primary member has a laminated core provided with ventilating-channels which are concentric with and in the same plane as those in the secondary member, substantially as described. (4.) Electric motors constructed substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 11532.—14th April, 1899.—BENJAMIN GARVER LAMME, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvannia, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in systems for converting the energy of alternating electric currents into mechanical energy by means of induction motors.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination with an induction motor of means whereby the electro-motive force supplied to the primary member is automatically varied dependent on the current flowing in said member, for the purpose specified. (2.) The combination with an induction motor having a small degree of magnetic leakage and a relatively high resistance in the secondary member, of a reactive or choke coil inserted in each of the circuits of the primary member, the cores of the said coils becoming saturated by a predetermined amount of current, for the purpose specified. (3.) The various systems of operating induction motors substantially as described.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11534.—15th April, 1899.—HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvement in controllers for electric motors.*

Claims.—(1.) A controller for electric motors in which the switch for varying the resistance in circuit with the motors is separated from the switch for varying the connections of the motors, the shafts of the two switches being connected by gearing so constructed that the operation of the resistance-switch rotates the shaft of the other switch at different speeds at different periods of its movement, for the purpose specified. (2.) A controller in which is provided a switch for varying the resistance in circuit, a second switch for varying the connections of the motors from series to parallel and *vice versâ*, a third switch for reversing the connections of the motors when required, and cut-out switches for cutting either of the motors out of circuit when desired, the second-named switch being connected by gearing with the resistance-varying switch, and through interlocking devices with the reversing and the cut-out switches, substantially as described. (3.) A controller in which is provided a resistance-varying switch connected by gearing with a switch for varying the connections of the motors, and combined cut-out and reversing switches connected through interlocking mechanism with the switch for varying the connections of the motors, substantially as described. (4.) Controllers for electric motors constructed and operating substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, £3 3s.)

No. 11565.—19th May, 1899.—WILLIAM INMAN DAVIS, of Palace Restaurant, Reefton, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improvement in dredges.

Claims.—(1.) In dredging apparatus, the employment of grapnels or digging-hooks upon the bucket-chain arranged to automatically project beyond the dredge-buckets during a portion of their travel, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In dredging apparatus, the employment of automatically extending grapnels formed by extending a pair of links of the chain and bending the extended portion of the said links into hook-shape, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In dredging apparatus, the employment of automatically extending grapnels upon the bucket-chain, said grapnels being formed by bending into hook-shape the extended ends of a pair of links of the chain, said links being connected together by a metal plate riveted upon them and passing between the hooks and riveted to the curved portion thereof, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11627.—12th May, 1899.—WILLIAM LINDSAY CORSON, of San Francisco, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in gas or internal-combustion motive-engines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a gas-engine, a main cylinder, and cam-shaft 4 set parallel thereto, the latter provided with the eccentric or crank 27, and the connecting-rod 29, having an adjustable and oscillating bearing 30, and a hinged pawl thereon to operate the igniting-devices, substantially as specified. (2.) In a gas-engine, the cam-shaft 4, crank 27, motion-rod 29, and oscillating bearing 30, the latter eccentrically mounted and adjustable about its supporting axis, so as to change the position of the rod 29 and the point at which the pawls 56 and 57 will engage in respect to the position of the crank 27 and of the engine crank-shaft connected thereto, substantially as specified. (3.) In a gas-engine, the motion-rod 29, crank 27 to operate the same, the block 60, and hinged pawl 56 mounted thereon, the oscillating and adjustable bearing 30 and adjustable member 32 provided with a handle 34, whereby the rod 29 can be instantly set to engage the pawls 56 and 57 at earlier or later points of the engine's stroke, operating substantially as described. (4.) In a gas-engine, the detachable member 5 on which the electrodes are supported, adapted to be bolted upon and project within the combustion-chamber, an oscillating stem 46 for a movable electrode, and an adjustable stem 41 forming a fixed electrode, the latter stem screw-threaded and fitting in an insulated shell 42, an extension and collar 40 adjustable circumferentially and also laterally by turning the stem, in the manner substantially as specified. (5.) In a gas-engine, fixed and movable electrodes 40 and 45, the latter having a flat section and passing through the oscillating stem 46 adjustably held therein, movable outwards and inwards to present new contact-surfaces against the fixed electrode 40, substantially as specified. (6.) In a gas-engine, an igniting-apparatus consisting of the electrodes 40 and 45, the latter adjustably held in the oscillating stem 41, a spring 49 tending to hold the electrodes out of contact, spring 49 being attached to the oscillating stem and to the member 5, and a stronger spring 50 attached to a loosely mounted device 51 and to the stem 46, tending to turn this stem and close the contacts 40 and 45, substantially as shown and described. (7.) In a gas-engine, the rotating or screw-threaded stem 41 and fixed electrode 40 thereon, the stem adjustable by turning about its axis, and also outward and inward through the insulated shell 42, a binding-nut 43 to connect an electric wire, and a jam-nut 44 to secure and hold the parts, in the manner substantially as specified.

(Specification, 6s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11676.—6th June, 1899.—EDMUND RILEY, Jun., of Flinders, Victoria, Telegraph-operator. An improved machine for cutting fern and scrub.*

Claim.—The described machine for cutting fern and scrub, consisting of a dray or other vehicle fitted with a spindle or axle driven from the wheels of the vehicle and communicating motion to a vertical spindle carrying a rotating cutter at its lower end, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11708.—12th June, 1899.—HENRY AYLMER, of Richmond, Quebec, Canada, Gentleman, and JAMES HENRY PLUMMER, of 40, Wellesley Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Gentleman. Improvements in drills for boring.

Claims.—(1.) In a drill, in combination, the stock having a receiving-socket in the end thereof, a bit or point having the inner end adapted to fit into the receiving-socket, and an opening leading through the stock into the socket, and means for holding the point in position, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a drill, the combination with the body proper provided with a groove extending across the end, and side notches or holes 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 joint, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a drill, in combination, the stock having a receiving-socket therein, with an inclined or tapering portion, a bit fitted to said socket having a correspondingly tapering portion, and an opening leading through the stock to the inclined or tapering portion of the socket, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11777.—5th July, 1899.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PAYNE, of 31, Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. *Improved elevator-trays for dredges.*

Claims.—(1.) In elevator-trays for the delivery of tailings, the special double construction of the tray so that the forward portion such as B^2 discharges before the after portion such as B^1, combined with the overlapping of buckets on every alternate set of links only, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In elevator-trays for the delivery of tailings, the placing of the trays on every alternate set of links only, but so forming them that they still form a continuous line when the buckets and links are in a straight line, so as not to lose any of the stream of tailings, substantially as described and explained, and for the purposes specified.

(Specifications, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11798.—17th July, 1899.—JOHN WYNN MANCHEE, of Sydney, New South Wales, Grazier. Improvements in wire-fence droppers.

Claims.—(1.) A dropper, consisting of a V-section or angle-bar, through the angle of which are cut hooked-end slots with non-coincident ends adapted to nip the wires, substantially as described. (2.) A V-section or angle-bar dropper adapted to be fastened on fence-wires by the engagement of said wires in hooked-end slots with non-coincident ends, cut through the angle of said dropper, substantially as described. (3.) In a dropper of the kind described, slot-ends formed alternately high and low, substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 11800.—17th July, 1899.—HENRY LYON, of 38, Whitevale Street, Glasgow, Scotland, Electrical Engineer, and JOHN BURREL TALBOT-CROSBIE, Scotstoun House, Renfrew, Scotland, Engineer. Improvements in refrigerating apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for refrigerating by the evaporation, condensation, expansion, and absorption of ammonia, the combination of parts comprising a generator or vessel for heating and evaporating a strong solution of ammonia, a condenser connected by a pipe to the generator, expansion-tubing connected to the condenser and immersed in brine or the like, an absorber placed at a higher level than the generator, and connected to the expansion-tubing, an intermediate vessel connected to the absorber to receive the solution of ammonia therefrom, a pipe connecting the absorber and generator for transferring the weak solution from the latter to the former, a pipe connecting the intermediate vessel with the generator, stop-valves on the various connecting-pipes, means for heating the generator, and means for cooling the absorber, all arranged and operating substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for refrigerating by the evaporation, condensation, expansion, and absorption of ammonia, the application of an electric heater substantially such as is described.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 11802.—17th July, 1899.—OXYLIQUIT GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG, of Nobelshof, Hamburg, Germany, Manufacturers (assignees of Dr. Carl von Linde, of 76, Nymphenburgerstrasse, Munich, Bavaria, Germany, Professor). A new explosive compound.

Claims.—(1.) A new explosive compound consisting of liquid oxygen, or of liquid air from which the larger proportion of the nitrogen has been evaporated, mixed with an oxidizable substance, substantially as described. (2.) A new explosive compound, consisting of liquid oxygen mixed with an oxidizable substance which is distributed in a finely divided condition upon a material affording a large amount of surface for contact with the oxygen, substantially as described. (3.) The method of using an explosive compound such as is referred to in claims 1 and 2, consisting in placing the oxidizable substance, preferably in a finely divided condition or contained in the pores of some absorbent material, in a case made of a substance which is a bad conductor of heat, and into which is poured the liquid oxygen, or liquid air enriched in oxygen, the case being then introduced into the blast-hole, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.)

No. 11803.—14th July, 1899.—ROBERT COCKERELL, of 31, Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved intermediate gear, or reverse-action rocking levers.

Claim.—In a system of reverse-action rocking levers for working reciprocating-motion machines, the combination of crank-levers such as D, D, with swivel-heads such as E, E, for giving alternate motion to such machines when driven by power, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawing.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11805.—12th July, 1899.—FRED. ISITT, of Sydney, New South Wales, Agent. An improved manufacture of mantles to be used in incandescent gas-lighting.

Claims.—(1.) A base or "carrier" for incandescent mantles consisting of glucinum aluminate in combination with an infinitesimal proportion of a metal of the platinum group, as set forth. (2.) A base or "carrier" for incandescent mantles composed of glucinum aluminate or other stable earth or earths of high melting-point, in a large proportion, mixed with a much smaller proportion of an oxide or oxides of the incandescent earth, all in combination with an infinitesimal proportion of a metal of the platinum group, as and for the purposes specified. (3.) "Developers" that are applied to the "carriers" in incandescent mantles, such "developers" being composed of a mixture of oxides, in which the oxides of indium or gallium are mixed with the oxides or metals of the incandescing earths, approximately in the proportions specified, in combination with a trace of a metal of the platinum group, which causes a catalytic action to be set up, as set forth. (4.) A mantle for incandescent gas-lighting consisting of glucinum aluminate with or without calcium and magnesium oxide or other "carriers" in which the oxides of gallium or indium are contained, singly or in combination with other oxygen "carriers" or "developers," and with a metal of the platinum group distributed in minute and invisible proportions over the surface of the oxides, whereby a catalytic action is set up, as specified. (5.) A mantle for incandescent lighting consisting of a body of incandescing earth or earths, metal or metals of relatively low light-giving capacity, combined with such minerals as indium, gallium, vanadium, as semi-developers, and a metal of the platinum group in exceedingly minute proportions, whereby a catalytic action is secured, as specified and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In combination, an incandescent earth or earths, metal or metals, of relatively low light-giving capacity in itself or themselves, and high melting-point, approximately in the proportions specified, as a base, and a metal or metals of the platinum group in infinitesimal proportion distributed over the base as a "developer," thereby causing a true catalytic action, as specified, and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 10s.)

No. 11808.—15th July, 1899.—DONALD WILLIAM BODLE, of Alfriston, Manurewa, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. A roller-guide for belting of all kinds used with machinery.

Claim.—The combination within a frame of four rollers journalled thereto and rotating within the same for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11811.—20th July, 1899.—JAMES WILLIAM CLAUDE HAMILTON, of Liverpool, Lancaster, England, Manufacturer, and JOSEPH AMOS LINLEY, of Sydney, New South Wales, Managing Director of Bergl, Australia, Limited. Improvements in the process of rendering albuminoids of meat permanently soluble.

Claims.—(1.) The process of preserving the fibrine of meat in a soluble form which consists in digesting it in a slightly alkaline solution, a little below boiling-point, until it is in large part dissolved, then adding trioxymethylene or formic aldehyde, and digesting it from 240° to 250° Fahr. until the dissolved portion becomes permanently soluble, filtering out the residue, and evaporating to dryness. (2.) The improvement in preserving albuminoids which consists in adding to their solution trioxymethylene or formic aldehyde, and maintaining at 240° Fahr. until the albuminoids become permanently soluble.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 11812.—20th July, 1899.—THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SIGNAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of 28, Mark Lane, London, England, Electricians (assignees of Guglielmo Marconi, of 28, Mark Lane, aforesaid, Electrician). Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.

Claims.—(1.) Employing induction-coils in which the secondary consists of several layers, the number of turns in

the outer layers being less than those next the primary. (2.) Winding the secondary of the coil in two or more sections. (3.) Winding the secondary of the coil unsymmetrically, a lump being formed at one end. (4.) The mode of connecting together the layers of the secondary of the coil, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. (5.) Connecting that end of the secondary of the coil which is furthest from the nucleus direct to the sensitive tube or imperfect contact, and the other end to the sensitive tube or imperfect contact through a condenser. (6.) Winding the primary of the coil in two or more layers connected in parallel. (7.) Winding the primary of the coil in the manner shown in Figs. 5 and 6. (8.) Induction-coils substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11814.—20th July, 1899.—JOSEPH ELDRED BISHOP, of Hay and Dixon Streets, Sydney, New South Wales, Secretary to West's Patent Tire-setter Company (Limited). Improvements in machines for setting wheel-tires.

Claims.—(1.) In a tire-setting machine, the combination with two sets or pairs of relatively adjustable and movable tire-edge-clamping jaws (preferably serrated) of devices for moving the pairs of jaws relatively to each other to upset the tire, and suitable devices for supporting the wheel, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a tire-setting machine of the class set forth, the combination with the tire-edge-clamping jaws and devices for moving them of an adjustable device for sustaining the felloe, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In a tire-setting machine, the combination with adjustable and movable clamps such as a, a', a'', a''', having adjusting-screws such as e, and an upsetting-screw such as D, of standards such as C, C, and rod such as p, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In a tire-setting machine, the combination each with standards such as C, C, having lugs or projections such as s, s', of (a) a wedge such as t, (b) a spring such as k, (c) shoulders such as y, (d) a supporting-strip such as S, and (e) wedges such as W, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In a tire-setting machine, the combination with two sets or pairs of relatively adjustable and movable tire-edge-clamping jaws of a hydraulic cylinder and piston for moving the jaws relatively to each other to upset the tire, suitable devices for supporting the wheel with or without hydraulic pistons for clamping the tire between the jaws, substantially as described and explained.

(Specification, 7s. 9d.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 11815.—20th July, 1899.—LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Washington, United States of America (assignee of John Sellers Bancroft, of 1600, Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in type casting and composing machines.

The invention relates to and constitutes an improvement upon the type making and composing mechanism forming part of what is known as the "Lanston Monotype system," wherein a previously prepared record-strip is employed to control and govern the operation of an automatic type-casting machine in the production of justified lines of type, and the assembling of such justified lines of type in column, ready for use.

With the object of improving the mechanisms whereby the several operations are performed, and materially increasing the capacity of the machine, both as to the number of available characters and speed of production, the following new features have been introduced:—

A new die-centering system has been contrived, whereby the zero or starting-point for the die-case has been eliminated, and the motions reduced to a minimum, by causing it to move directly from one point of adjustment to the next without first returning to a common starting-point. By this means the range of motion and consequent number of characters may be increased without correspondingly increasing the speed of motion of the die-case, and the shock of arrest incident to increased weight of the die-case is avoided.

A new system for effecting both the normal and the abnormal or justifying adjustments of the mould-blade has also been devised, in which the zero position is likewise eliminated, the mechanism simplified, and the adjustment effected almost instantaneously, the maximum degree being produced by but two revolutions of the driving-shaft; whereas in the Lanston machine several revolutions were consumed for this purpose.

Instead of employing a separate perforation in the record-strip, and consuming one complete revolution of the driving-shaft for setting the galley-mechanism into action, the galley-perforation is dispensed with and the justification-perforation utilised for the purpose.

The foregoing are some of the principal fundamental improvements embodied in the present machine, and in addition thereto there are numerous subordinate features pertaining to the construction, arrangement, and combinations of the several mechanisms.

[NOTE.—The number (179) and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing general description of the invention is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £7 5s.; drawings, £30.)

No. 11816.—20th July, 1899.—LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Washington, United States of America (assignee of John Sellers Bancroft, of 1600, Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, and William Henry Wood, of 1525, Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia aforesaid, Machinist). Improvements in machines for preparing the perforated record-strips of type-forming machines.

This invention relates to improvements in apparatus or machines for preparing perforated record-strips or ribbons, such, for instance, as are designed primarily for controlling the production of printing characters or type, through the medium of appropriate mechanism—that, for instance, employed in what is known as the "Lanston Monotype system"—although features of the invention may be utilised in producing perforated record or control slips, ribbons, or the like for other purposes.

The machine contemplated by the present invention approximates closely that set forth in patent No. 10005, of the 28th October, 1897, especially in respect to the relationship existing between the strip-producing mechanism and strip produced thereby, and the subsequent functions performed by the strip in the character-producing mechanism.

While the said points of similarity exist between the formerly patented apparatus and the present invention, by the present improvement the mechanisms for accomplishing the desired ends are greatly simplified, the labour of the operator materially reduced, and generally more accurate and complete results are attained, particularly with respect to the justification-perforations, the machine indicating to the operator exactly which keys are to be struck to complete the justification of every line, thereby eliminating all mental calculation and liability of error, and reducing the problem to a mechanical certainty.

Generally speaking, while the machine is an organized whole designed for accomplishing a unitary result embodied in the record or control strip, yet the mechanism may, for the purposes of description, be divided into groups, such groups comprising, first, the paper-feeding mechanism, for advancing the strip or ribbon at regular intervals and holding it in position to receive the punches; second, the punching-mechanism, by means of which the perforations are made in the record-strip, said perforations being properly distributed and combined so as to represent and control the production of the separate types, points, spaces, &c., pertaining to the selected font, while certain other perforations control the setting of the justifying-mechanism to vary the thickness of the bodies (preferably only certain selected bodies, as spaces and full-stop type) set ways, and to inaugurate the movement of the galley-mechanism at the completion of each line; third, the keyboard, or finger-mechanism, operating either mediately or immediately upon the mechanisms to control their movements; fourth, the justifying-indicator, for indicating to the operator the appropriate justification-keys to be operated to make the indications for a properly justified line; fifth, a line-indicator, for indicating the number of units which can be included in a line, or the number of units remaining unfilled in a line; sixth, the resetting-mechanism, for restoring the parts, particularly the indicating-mechanism, to the zero point, ready for subsequent operations.

[NOTE.—The number (90) and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing general description of the invention is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £4 5s.; drawings, £12 12s.)

No. 11822.—20th July, 1899.—BENJAMIN WALTER GLASS, of Belfast, Canterbury, New Zealand, Engineer. An improvement in or relating to wool-drying machines.

Claim.—In wool-drying apparatus such as described, an endless travelling web or table constructed of chains connected by cross strips or battens, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11826.—25th July, 1899.—AUGUST PHILIP BJERREGAARD, of 12, St. Andrew's Place, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, Chemist. Improved process for the manufacture of varnishes which consist chiefly of linseed-oil or other fatty oils and copal gums.

Claim.—The process of making varnish of copal gum and fatty oil, said process consisting in mixing a raw copal gum in a suitable fatty oil, next applying heat until the gum in the oil becomes fused, and next applying an increased degree of temperature until the mixture becomes varnish.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11827.—25th July, 1899.—JOHN OLIVE SHORLAND, Accountant, and ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Engineer, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved water-heating apparatus for gas-stoves.

Claims.—(1.) In combination with a gas-stove, water-heating apparatus, comprising in combination a water-vessel provided with a suitable lid, pipes of large diameter leading downwards from the water-vessel, small pipes leading from the large pipes and carried along and around the ordinary burners so that the gas-flames pass upwards at the side of the small pipes, but do not impinge upon the same, the ends of the small pipes rising inside and above the bottom of the vessel, and the ends of the large pipes being flush or nearly so with the said bottom, and a hood over the ends of the small pipes, substantially as set forth. (2.) The water-heating apparatus for gas-stoves consisting of a combination of parts, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11833.—27th July, 1899.—FREDERICK WILLIAM COMMONS, of 1, Webster Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Monumental Sculptor. An improved means of securing or jointing wood with wood, or wood with stone, concrete, or metal.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved means of jointing wood with wood, or wood with stone, concrete, or metal, a metal tube as *c*, secured to such materials in either manner described. (2.) My improved means of securing or jointing wood with wood, or wood with stone, concrete, or metal, consisting essentially of a tube as *c* fitting and secured by cement or otherwise in annular channels in each of the materials which are to be joined or secured together, substantially as described and shown.

(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11836.—27th July, 1899.—EDWIN ROBERT STANDFIELD, of 3, Dinsdale Street, Albert Park, near Melbourne, Victoria, Electrical Engineer. An improved collapsible fly-proof dish-cover.

Claim.—The improved collapsible fly-proof dish-cover described, consisting essentially of two base-wires pivotally connected to a central hoop, stays also pivotally connected to said hoop so that when the cover is open they occupy positions between the base and the hoop, one of said base-wires having a projecting end adapted to be sprung into engagement with a loop or catch on the other base-wire, the whole frame being retained in position if required by a length of thin wire as H, and being covered with mosquito-netting or other textile material, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11838.—28th July, 1899.—GRABEL EPLURIBUS UNUM HUCKABY, of 339, Lynn Street, Malden, Massachusetts, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements in machines for burring wool, and similarly treating textile fibres.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for burring and cleaning wool, and similarly treating other textile fibres, embodying in its construction the roll, the stationary blade and its supporting-bar, and the reciprocating-blade and hopper, the latter blade being constructed to move in the arc of a circle, and the inner face of the stationary blade and its supporting-bar having a form conforming to the path of movement of the efficient edge of the reciprocating-blade, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and explained. (2.) A machine for burring and cleaning wool, and similarly treating other textile fibres, embodying in its construction the roll, the stationary blade and its supporting-bar, and the reciprocating-blade and hopper, the latter blade being constructed to move in the arc of a circle, and the inner face of the stationary blade and its supporting-bar having a form conforming to the path of movement of the efficient edge of the reciprocating-blade, combined with means for adjusting the several elements or parts relatively to each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and explained.

(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 13s. 6d.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

NOTE.—The cost of transcribing the specification, and an estimate of the amount required for copying the drawings, have been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 2nd August, 1899.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with provisional specifications, have been accepted as under:—

No. 11735.—20th June, 1899.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved subsoil attachment to ploughs.

No. 11749.—27th June, 1899.—FREDERICK WILLIAM ADAMS, of Blenheim, New Zealand, Plumber and Gasfitter. An improvement in riddle or screen for the better sampling of peas and suchlike seeds and grain.

No. 11784.—12th July, 1899.—JOSEPH SPEIGHT, of Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand, Engineer. A steam tubular motor.

No. 11785.—12th July, 1899.—EWEN MCGREGOR, of Orangipongo, Mangaonoho, New Zealand. Improvement in box-making machinery.

No. 11792.—11th July, 1899.—RANDOLPH EAGLETON, Hairdresser, and ADOLPH KOHN, Jeweller, both of Auckland, New Zealand. A wash for cleansing the scalp from scurf and relieving muscular pains.

No. 11793.—14th July, 1899.—EWEN MCGREGOR, of Orangipongo, Mangaonoho, New Zealand. Cask-making machinery.

No. 11794.—13th July, 1899.—ERNEST DAY, of Strickland Street, Sydenham, Canterbury, New Zealand, Mechanic. An improved iron for finishing the edges of boot-, slipper-, or shoe-soles.

No. 11796.—15th July, 1899.—ROBERT STUART REID, of Timaru, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. An improved automatic railway-car or vehicle coupling.

No. 11799.—17th July, 1899.—WILLIAM HENRY CUTTEN, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. An improved device for reversing the motion of the buckets of ladder-dredges.

No. 11806.—12th July, 1899.—PETER GEORGE KELLY, of Birkenhead, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A mechanical billiard-cue-chalker.

No. 11807.—12th July, 1899.—FREDERICK JOHN CORBETT, of 11, Portland Place, South Yarra, Victoria, Gentleman. Improvements in mechanism for transmitting and increasing power.

No. 11809.—18th July, 1899.—JOHN EDWARD JENKINSON, of Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Cycle-manufacturer (nominee of George Henry Jenkinson, of Masterton, New Zealand, Stock Inspector). Improved appliance for mixing and cutting phosphorized (or other poison) pollard or other like matter.

No. 11813.—20th July, 1899.—RICHARD DAVID SANDERS, of Hartfield House, Eastbourne, England, Engineer. Improvements in the manufacture of wire.

No. 11817.—21st July, 1899.—JOHN HIORNS MANDER, of 30, St. Asaph Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchant. Improvements in vote counting and recording mechanism.

No. 11818.—22nd July, 1899.—DANIEL WILSON, of 11, Buller Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Improvements in envelopes.

No. 11819.—17th July, 1899.—LAMBERT ALLAN MURDOCH MCKAIL, of Tooronga Grove, Auburn, Victoria, Cashier. An improved sash-fastener.

No. 11820.—19th July, 1899.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of Caledonian Road, St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in dredging-apparatus.

No. 11824.—24th July, 1899.—WILLIAM CABLE (trading as "William Cable and Co."), of Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved wire-strainer.

No. 11825.—21st July, 1899.—RICE OWEN CLARK, Jun., of Hobsonville, Auckland, New Zealand, Pipe-manufacturer. A machine with stationary or reverse-moving centre for working any clay or other like substance.

No. 11829.—26th July, 1899.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Harry Phillips Davis, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, and Frank Conrad, of 709, Whitney Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Electrical Engineers). Improvement in electrical measuring-instruments.

No. 11830.—27th July, 1899.—BERTRAM GEORGE AIKEN HARKNESS, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved water-heater.

No. 11831.—27th July, 1899.—BERTRAM GEORGE AIKEN HARKNESS, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved hoist for use in dairy factories and other places.

No. 11832.—27th July, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in dynamo-electric machines.

No. 11837.—24th July, 1899.—GERALD BUTLER BEERE, of Devonport, North Shore, Auckland, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. An automatic coupling for railway carriages, wagons, and trucks.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 19th July, 1899, to the 31st July, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10580.—R. Cockerell, lifting battery-stamps.
No. 10626.—W. K. Hazlett, drain-plough.
No. 10806.—F. B. Clapcott, bed- and foot-warmer.
No. 11222.—H. Wilson and T. Mant, split pulley.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

[NOTE.—The dates are those of the payments.]

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7615.—R. Bright, jun., and H. Mackay, combined spade and poison-layer. 20th July, 1899.
No. 7781.—J. Durward, H. J. and C. Topliss, governor. 31st July, 1899.
No. 7786.—M. M. Henderson, G. Fullerton, and C. W. Watson, box. 27th July, 1899.
No. 7892.—E. Maertens, treating wool. 20th July, 1899.
No. 7901.—The Baron Cigarette-machine Company, Limited, cigarette-machine (B. Baron). 28th July, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

[NOTE.—The name of the patentee is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]

NO. 11246.—John Wright, of Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant, cask-tilt. [W. N. E. Mason.] 29th July, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 19th July, 1899, to the 2nd August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10334.—J. Anderson, siphon oil lubricator.
No. 10337.—G. B. Beere, punt.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 19th July, 1899, to the 2nd August, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 7549.—A. Gajardo, number-recording apparatus.
No. 7550.—P. Puvrez, apparatus for sterilising beer.
No. 7560.—The Wood International Cigarette-machine Company, cigarette-machine (J. N. Wood).
No. 7561.—A. C. Ives, billiard-table.
No. 7562.—J. Anschau, seal lock.
No. 7564.—G. F. Litchfield, pump.
No. 7565.—R. E. McRae, H. E. Good, starting-machine.
No. 7576.—G. Eastwood, platen press.
No. 7577.—G. Eastwood, flongs for producing matrices for stereotyping.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5512.—The Newall-Cuningham Sheep-shearing Machine Syndicate, Limited, wool-clipping apparatus (J. W. Newall).
No. 5515.—J. T. Allsop, attaching share-plate to foot of plough (J. Gilbert and H. A. Begg).
No. 5523.—J. W. Faul, lamp.
No. 5528.—J. Gorrie, chamber.
No. 5529.—The Union Chemical Company, manufacturing chlorine and caustic soda (E. B. Cutten).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 2nd August, 1899.

A REQUEST for leave to amend the specification (including drawings) relating to the under-mentioned application for Letters Patent has been received, and is open to public inspection at this office. Any person may at any time within one month from the date of this *Gazette* give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendment. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 11755.—29th June, 1899.—FREDERICK JAMES WATTY, Settler, and JAMES GORDON, Blacksmith, both of Wanganui, New Zealand. An improved fire-escape ladder.

The proposed amendments are as follow:—

(1.) To add the following matter to the descriptive portion of the specification, at the foot of page 3—namely, "An alternate joint is simply the two sections of ladder riveted together, and having an adjustable strut P hinged by rivet as shown in amended drawing at N, the same being shown folded up by dotted lines at *p*, Fig. 1. S shows the stud, riveted to P, that acts as a stop against the ladder-sides A when the whole is unfolded, the said strut falling down by its own weight when thrown out of a window, thereby hanging against a wall and steadying the ladder; the length of the hinged strut being governed by the projection of any portion of building below the window where it is fixed."

(2.) To insert the following after the present claims on page 4: "A ladder made in sections that will fold up, as at Figs. 3 and 4, and having hinged struts fixed thereon to stop same on unfolding, and also having links to hold same at top, one of which has a rung kept off the side by a strut, as at G, Fig. 1."

(3.) To make an addition to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

The applicants give as their reason for the amendments, "That the escape will feed better, and will better answer the purpose of going over the projections on buildings."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Designs registered.

DESIGNS have been registered in the following names on the dates mentioned:—

No. 109.—Samuel Elias Cohen, of the Hotel Metropole, Sydney, New South Wales, and trading as "The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Alliance" at 90, King Street, Sydney aforesaid; Class 2; 26th June, 1899.

No. 110.—James Johnson Shuttleworth, of "Lauriston," Ryde, near Sydney, New South Wales, Architect; Class 10; 20th July, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 2nd August, 1899.

APPLICATIONS for registration of the following trade marks have been received. Notice of opposition to the registration of any of these applications may be lodged at this office within two months of the date of this *Gazette*. Such notice must be in duplicate, and accompanied by a fee of £1.

No. of application: 2682.
Date: 12th June, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices, including the representation of a temple and the word "Temple"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except the name of the makers and their own name.

NAME.

WM. GREGG AND CO., LIMITED, of Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Curry-powder.

No. of application: 2702.
Date: 20th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AERTEX.

NAME.

THE CELLULAR CLOTHING COMPANY, LIMITED, of 72, Fore Street, London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Articles of clothing.

No. of application: 2704.
Date: 20th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LAV-O-LAN.

NAME.

THE PROPRIETARY LAV-O-LAN WOOL-SCOURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a company registered under the provisions of the Companies Acts of the Province of South Australia, and having its registered office at 1 and 3, Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.

No. of class: 4.

Description of goods: Raw or partly prepared wool.

No. of application: 2705.
Date: 20th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LAV-O-LAN.

NAME.

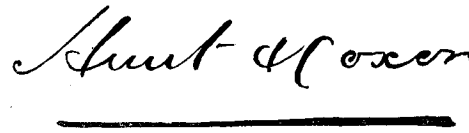
THE PROPRIETARY LAV-O-LAN WOOL-SCOURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a company registered under the provisions of the Companies Acts of the Province of South Australia, and having its registered office at 1 and 3, Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: A certain preparation for wool-scouring.

No. of application: 2708.
Date: 20th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

HUNT AND COXON, of 245, Tuam Street W., Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Starch, blue, stiffening-and-polishing powder, and other preparations for laundry purposes, such as washing-powders, benzine.

No. of application: 2710.
Date: 21st July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SIMELOM.

NAME.

JOHN SHANLY, of 13, Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Toilet preparations.

No. of application: 2711.
Date: 21st July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MIDNIGHT.

NAME.

OGDEN'S, LIMITED, of 45, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application: 2712.
Date: 21st July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

TABS.

NAME.

OGDEN'S, LIMITED, of 45, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application: 2714.
Date: 22nd July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PINNACLE.

NAME.

MAURI BROTHERS AND THOMSON, of 36, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Cork Merchants, and Importers of Mineral Water, Manufacturers' Supplies, &c.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research; and anti-corrosives, such as acids (including vegetable acids), alkalies; artists' colours, pigments, mineral dyes.

No. of application: 2715.
Date: 22nd July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PINNACLE.

NAME.

MAURI BROTHERS AND THOMSON, of 36, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Cork Merchants, and Importers of Mineral Water, Manufacturers' Supplies, &c.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes, such as artificial manure, cattle-medicines, deodorisers, vermin-destroyers.

No. of application: 2716.
Date: 22nd July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PINNACLE.

NAME.

MAURI BROTHERS AND THOMSON, of 36, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Cork Merchants, and Importers of Mineral Water, Manufacturers' Supplies, &c.

No. of class: 4.

Description of goods: Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes, such as resins; oils used in manufactures and not included in other classes; dyes other than mineral; tanning substances; fibrous substances (*e.g.*, cotton, hemp, flax, jute), wool, silk, bristles, hair, feathers, cork, seeds, coal, coke, bone, sponge.

No. of application: 2717.
Date: 22nd July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PINNACLE.

NAME.

MAURI BROTHERS AND THOMSON, of 36, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Cork Merchants, and Importers of Mineral Water, Manufacturers' Supplies, &c.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, such as cereals, pulses, olive-oil, hops, malt, dried fruits, tea, sago, salt, sugar, preserved meats, confectionery, oil-cakes, pickles, vinegar, beer-clarifiers.

No. of application: 2718.
Date: 22nd July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PINNACLE.

NAME.

MAURI BROTHERS AND THOMSON, of 36, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Cork Merchants, and Importers of Mineral Water, Manufacturers' Supplies, &c.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 2719.
Date: 22nd July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PINNACLE.

NAME.

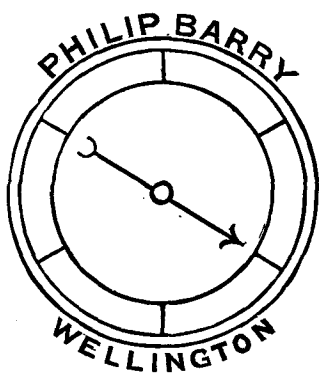
MAURI BROTHERS AND THOMSON, of 36, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Cork Merchants, and Importers of Mineral Water, Manufacturers' Supplies, &c.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Miscellaneous, including—(1) goods manufactured from ivory, bone, or wood, not included in other classes; (2) goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes; (3) goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances not included in other classes; (4) tobacco-pipes; (5) umbrellas, walking-sticks, brushes, and combs; (6) furniture-cream, plate-powder; (7) tarpaulins, tents, rick-cloths, rope, twine; (8) buttons of all kinds other than of precious metals or imitations thereof; (9) packing and hose of all kinds; (10) goods not included in the foregoing classes, such as coopers' wares.

No. of application: 2720.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

PHILIP BARRY, of Diamond Jubilee Aerated-water Factory, 144, Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 15.

Description of goods: Glass bottles.

No. of application: 2728.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HYSSOP.

NAME.

THOMAS HEDLEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of City Soap-works, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.

No. of application: 2729.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HYSSOP.

NAME.

THOMAS HEDLEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of City Soap-works, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

No. of application: 2730.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HYSSOP.

NAME.

THOMAS HEDLEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of City Soap-works, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 19th July, 1899, to the 2nd August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 2077; 2628.—A. E. Usherwood; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 33, of the 13th April, 1899.)

No. 2078; 2589.—The Perfect Coffee Company (Limited); Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2079; 2642.—T. H. Hall and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2080; 2426.—J. Knight, I. von Gottfried, and G. Hutchinson; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 18th August, 1898.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

[NOTE.—The name of the former proprietor is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]

NO. 1973/1608.
No. 1974/1609.
No. 1975/1610.
No. 1976/1611.
Lambert and Butler (Limited), of 141, Drury Lane, London, England, Tobacco-manufacturers. [Lambert and Butler.] 20th July, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.