SUPPLEMENT

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Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th August, 1899.

IT is hereby notified that

JOSEPH HAROLD MOORE

of Wellington, New Zealand, barrister and solicitor, has been registered as a Patent Agent.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th 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. 10870.—15th August, 1898.—ALFRED SMITH, of Sandhills, Upper Shotover, Lake County, New Zealand, Gold-miner. An improved method of and apparatus for recovering gold from the beds of streams and similar places.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 63, of the 18th August, 1898.]

Claims.—(1.) The improved method of recovering gold from the beds of streams consisting in damming the water by sinking sheets of iron or steel placed upon the surface of the ground or bed of the watercourse, and preventing leakage below the plates by sinking the same below the bed of the stream by washing away the gravel by means of a jet of water, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improved means for recovering gold from the bed of a watercourse comprising in combination piles driven into the ground or bed of the watercourse, sheets of iron or steel supported by the piles, strips fixed to one end of each sheet and forming a groove into which the end of the next sheet is passed and secured, and a jet of water, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improved method of recovering gold from beds of streams substantially as set forth and described. (4.) The improved means for recovering gold from beds of streams consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as set forth and described.

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

No. 11517.—5th April, 1899.—THOMAS CHRISTOPHER DONNELLY, of 31, Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Mine-manager. Improvements in sifting-screens.

Claims.—(1.) A screen for sifting auriferous gravel and the like, comprising, in combination, perforated cylinders arranged concentrically one within the other, and with their axes inclined, the perforations of the inner cylinders being larger than the outer, wheels or friction-rollers for carrying and spur-gearing for revolving the said cylinders, substantially as set forth. (2.) A screen for sifting auriferous gravel and the like, comprising, in combination, perforated cylinders arranged eccentrically one within the other, and with their axes inclined, the perforations of the inner cylinder being larger than the outer, wheels or friction-rollers for carrying the cylinders independently of one another, said wheels or friction-rollers being revolved to operate the cylinders, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11528.—14th April, 1899.—THE IMPERIAL S.C. ACETYLENE GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 33, King Street, Manchester, England, Gas and Generator Manufacturers (assignees of Evan Evans, of 45, Denbigh Street, Llanrwst, Denbigh, Wales, Ironmonger). An improved system of storage, generation, purification, and use of acetylene for illuminating purposes, and in apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) A system of generating acetylene gas characterized by the arrangement in a generating-chamber of a series of superimposed carbide-containing baskets, trays, or compartments, or a perforated carbide-containing device, and by the provision of a narrow chamber or tube extending the whole length of the carbide-containing device, which tube has a single admission-hole for water, and a series of holes or a long slit to admit that water to the carbide in a circuitous path in such a way that on the one hand the pressure of the gas can regulate the entrance of water through the single admission-hole, and on the other hand this hole is prevented from being stopped up by the lime, and the water cannot spurt through direct to all the carbide at once. (2.) In the system described in claim 1, the arrangement of a siphon for filling the gasometer-tank whereby, when the gasometer is lowered, the air escapes, and the passage is then automatically sealed. (3.) A form of construction of the generator described in claim 1, more particularly for portable lamps, characterized by the series

of superimposed carbide baskets or trays being slipped loosely over a central rod or tube, or firmly fixed to said tube in the form of shelves and fitted in a receiver in such a manner that the carbide baskets, trays, or shelves together with the rod can all be lifted out together, whilst, when the trays, baskets, or shelves are arranged rigidly on the central rod or tube the walls of the receiver may be provided with doors. (4.) A form of construction of the generator described in claim 1 characterized by the water-inlet passage being arranged as a perforated tube surrounded by a tube having a longitudinal slit for delivering the water to the carbide, in which slit a sliding scraper is arranged in such a way that the slot can be scraped free. (5.) In the system described in claim 1, the arrangement to avoid an excess of gas being evolved in the generator characterized by the single admission-hole for the water being arranged at the bottom of the generator and covered by a flap-valve which can be lifted by the water, unless the pressure of gas in the trays, baskets, or shelves reaches an excess, in which case such excess pressure will keep the valve closed against the inflow of water. (6.) A modification of the valve described in claim 5, in which the single admission-hole for the water in the bottom of the generator may be closed by the generator being pressed with its bottom upon an indiarubber or other pad provided in the bottom of the water-chamber, either by means of a bayonet-joint or thumb-screw. (7.) In the system described in claim 1, the arrangement of a spirally curved tube as an internal prolongation of the air-inlet in such a way as to prevent explosion through accumulation of gas in the upper part of the water-chamber, which on leaking through the air-inlet might be accidentally ignited, in which case it can only burn as a quiet flame. (8.) In the system described in claim 1, the arrangement of several of the gas-generators in a circle around a single gasometer-bell, which generators, for the purpose of keeping them cool, may be arranged in an annular tank having a circulation of water, or be provided with fins having a large radiating surface, the said generators being all connected to a common water-supply pipe and a common gas-exit pipe in such a way that one or more or all of the generators may be set into action as required to keep the gasometer-bell charged according to the consumption. (9.) In the system described in claims 1 and 8, the arrangement of a blow-off device for allowing the escape of any excess evolution of gas which might cause the gasometer-bell to rise too high, characterized by a blow-off pipe having its upper end closed by a movable cap in the gasometer-bell, which blow-off pipe is surrounded by a sleeve depending from the top of the bell, which sleeve has a constriction or inward projection at its lower end to engage and lift the cap off the blow-off pipe when the bell exceeds the desired extent of rise. (10.) In a system of acetylene-gas generation, an apparatus for purifying the gas characterized by an arrangement of gauze immersed in the liquid in a tank having an inlet and an exit for the gas in such a way that the gas is forced to pass through the liquid and the gauze, and is thus thoroughly purified of mechanical impurities. (11.) A form of construction of the gas-purifier described in claim 10, in which two layers of gauze are employed, one a little above the other, and in which the mechanically purified gas is also passed through a chemical scrubber before being taken for consumption.

(Specification, 15s. 6d.; drawings, £1 12s.)

No. 11533.—15th April, 1899.—CHARLES FELTON SCOTT, of 6814, Sellers Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

Claims.—(1.) Converting a multiple-wire single-phase alternating-current system feeding translating devices in multiple series into a four-wire two-phase system by connecting the neutral or middle conductor and a fourth wire respectively to the terminals of a circuit carrying currents in quadrature with those in the multiple-wire system. (2.) The modification of the invention in which the middle or neutral conductor of the multiple-wire system and the fourth conductor are respectively connected to the terminals of the secondary coil of a transformer, the current in the primary coil of which is in quadrature with the current in the outer or main conductors of the multiple-wire system. (3.) Systems of electrical distribution, arranged substantially as described.

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

No. 11559.—26th April, 1899.—KUGELLICHT GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG, of 82, Loebtauerstrasse, Dresden, Germany (assignees of Ernst Salzenberg, of 1, Marianen Strasse, Crefeld, Germany, Manager of Gas- and Water-works). Improvements in or relating to the production of incandescent gaslight.

Claim.—Process for the production of an incandescent gaslight, characterized by the arrangement of a fine-meshed resisting-mantle, fed by gas under pressure of one or more atmospheres, which gas expands the mantle like a balloon, the result of this arrangement being a yellow incandescent gaslight of high illuminating-power and even radiation in all directions.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 11686.—7th June, 1899.—WILLIAM JONES, of Camden Street, Feilding, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved appliance for drawing staples, and for other similar purposes.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 52, of the 22nd June, 1899.]

Claims.—An improved appliance for drawing staples, and for other similar purposes. The slits D and E in each end of the curve B and C, as illustrated in the drawings of Figs. II. and III.

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

No. 11706.—12th June, 1899.—ISAAC SMITH, of the firm of Sydney Smith and Sons, of Basford Brassworks, Nottingham, England, Brassfounders. An improved apparatus for use as a liquid-meter, rotary motor, pump, and for similar purposes.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of a drum provided with two or more spiral or similarly curved channels, and an outlet to each channel, and an inlet-port box provided with inlet-ports and a directing-cone, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The combination of a drum provided with two or more spiral or similarly curved channels whose sectional area decreases from the centre outwards, outlet-ports in the said drum to each channel therein, a port-box with inlet-ports differing in number to the number of channels in the drum, and a cone for directing the inflowing liquid, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 11766.—18th July, 1899.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents (nominee of Archibald White Maconochie, a member of the firm of Maconochie Brothers, of 131, Leadenhall Street, London, England, Merchants, and William Mackie, of 131, Leadenhall Street aforesaid, Manager to the said firm of Maconochie Brothers). Improvements in means for closing provision tins, bottles, jars, or like receptacles.

Claims.—(1.) A tin, bottle, jar, or other receptacle, having a body-part provided with a flange, and having a lid or cover provided with a depending flange or turned-down part around its periphery, and elastic, pliable, or yielding material placed between the top of the flange on the body-part and the under-side of the lid or cover, the depending flange or turned-down part on the lid or cover being turned under the flange on the body-part, and the elastic, pliable, or yielding material being compressed between the lid or cover and the top surface of the flange or rim or neck of the body-part, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A tin, bottle, jar, or other receptacle, having a body-part provided with a flange, with a recess in its upper surface, and having a lid or cover provided with a depending flange or turned-down part around its periphery, and with a part as at b^4 to bear against the inside of the body-part, and elastic, pliable, or yielding material placed in the said recess in the upper surface of the flange, rim, or neck, the depending flange or turned-down part on the lid or cover being turned under the flange on the body-part, and the elastic, pliable, or yielding material being compressed between the under-side of the lid or cover and the top surface of the flange, rim, or neck of the body-part, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) A tin, or like receptacle, having a body-part consisting of a bottom and sides, provided with a flange, all made by stamping from one piece of metal, and having a lid or cover provided with a depending flange or turned-down part around its periphery, and a part such as that marked b^4 to bear against the inside of the body-part, and elastic, pliable, or yielding material placed between the flange on the body-part and the lid or cover, the depending flange or turned-down part on the lid or cover being turned under the flange on the body-part, so that the elastic, pliable, or yielding material is compressed between the under-side of the lid or cover and the top surface of the flange of the body-part, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11801.—17th July, 1899.—REES KENFIG WILLIAMS, of Thames, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved apparatus for filtering oil.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for filtering oil comprising, in combination, a reservoir having a draw-off cock near the bottom, a cock and pipe leading from the reservoir to the bottom of a vessel, a perforated plate through which the end of the said pipe passes, a filtering medium in compression between the said plate and another plate, substantially as set forth. (2.) The apparatus for filtering oil consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.
(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 11834.—27th July, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Maurice Salomon, of Aldenhoven, Germany, Manufacturer). Improvements in spirit-lamps.

Claim.—A spirit-lamp in which the fuel is fluid when in use, but in a solid or occluded condition when cold, substantially as described.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 11835.—27th July, 1899.—LOUIS CARNEGY AULDJO, of Equitable Buildings, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Consulting Engineer. A complete heat-cycle for steam-engines and steam-boilers.

Claims.—(1.) Air charged with aqueous vapour as a medium for again returning to the steam-boiler furnace the heat not utilised by the steam-engine. (2.) A heat-exchanger, placed between and connected with the steam-engine condenser and the steam-boiler, so arranged that the resulting mixture of aqueous vapour and air produced in said heat-exchanger is transmitted to the steam-boiler furnace, as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) An evaporative condenser, placed between and connected with the steam-engine and steam-boiler, so arranged that the resulting mixture of aqueous vapour and air formed in said evaporative condenser is transmitted to the steam-boiler furnace, as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) The combination of a vapour-condenser for producing fresh water with a heat-exchanger, placed between and connected with the steam-engine condenser and steam-boiler, so arranged that the resulting mixture of aqueous vapour and air formed in said heat-exchanger is transmitted to the steam-boiler furnace, substantially as set forth. (5.) The combination of a vapour-condenser for producing fresh water with an evaporative condenser, placed between and connected with the steam-engine condenser and steam-boiler, so arranged that the resulting mixture of aqueous vapour and air formed in said evaporative condenser is transmitted to the steam-boiler furnace, substantially as set forth. (6.) The combination of a vapour-condenser and a heat-exchanger with an evaporative condenser, placed between and connected with the steam-engine and boiler, so arranged that the resulting mixture of aqueous vapour and air formed in said evaporative condenser is transmitted to the boiler-furnace, as and for the purpose set forth. (7.) The combination of a steam-engine and boiler with a heat-exchanger for producing air charged with aqueous vapour and a heat-exchanger placed to intercept waste gases from the boiler-furnace, whereby the mixture of air and aqueous vapour is further heated before entering the boiler-furnace, substantially as set forth. (8.) The combination of a steam-engine and boiler with an evaporative condenser for producing air charged with aqueous vapour and a heat-exchanger placed to intercept waste gases from the boiler-furnace, whereby the mixture of air and aqueous vapour is further heated before entering the boiler-furnace, substantially as set forth.
(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, £1 12s. 6d.)

No. 11841.—31st July, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Emanuel Jensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, Architect). Improvements in building-blocks.

Claims.—(1.) A building-block having raised parts along the edges and zigzag grooves in the raised parts, to prevent dampness from penetrating and prevent the block from moving in any direction, substantially as set forth. (2.) The forming of vertical grooves *d* made in the ends, also wedge-shaped cutting *f* made in ends of centre part above and below the channel, to prevent the block from moving and will fill out the joints, substantially as set forth. (3.) The inserting of strips at *e* of stronger mortar than the block is made of, and fixed in the blocks above and below the channel to prevent dampness from getting through, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improvements in building-blocks consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.
(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11843.—27th July, 1899.—JAMES STOREY MAXWELL, of Rocky Nook, near Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved centre-discharge dumping-scow or silt-punt.

Claims.—(1.) In a silt-punt having a V-shaped hopper centrally placed within it, the doors hinged to the lower edges of the sides of the hopper, fitting to a centre beam or rail, and held thereto by chains or other gear, for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing. (2.) In combination, a silt-punt having a V-shaped hopper within it and a well beneath said hopper, with doors hinged to the lower edges of the hopper, said doors fitting horizontally to a centre beam or rail, and held thereto by chains or other gear running through blocks or eyes and secured to drums on windlasses, said windlasses being fastened to deck of said punt for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing.
(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11844.—27th July, 1899.—JAMES STOREY MAXWELL, of Rocky Nook, near Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved side-discharge dumping-scow or silt-punt.

Claims.—(1.) In a silt-punt having a side-discharge, two side-hoppers divided by a ridge-shaped formation, having doors hinged in the outer sides of said side-hoppers, said doors being connected by chains through blocks or eyes to drums on windlasses, for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing. (2.) In combination, in a silt-punt having a side-discharge, two side-hoppers, ridge-shaped formation dividing said two side-hoppers, doors hinged in outer sides of said hoppers, chains connecting said doors to drums on windlasses, blocks or eyes through which said chains run, and drums and windlasses on which said chains wind, all for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing.
(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11845.—1st August, 1899.—THOMAS HENRY PATCHING, Tailor, and ROBERT HOSKINS FINCH, Builder, both of Sydney, New South Wales. An automatic coupling for air-brakes.

Claims.—(1.) The combination in an automatic air-brake coupling of the tube *b*; the tube *r* having a nozzle-piece r^1, taper-lugs *s*, *s*, horizontal guide-pieces *t*, *t*, disc *v*, cross-pins *u*, *u*, the whole being secured to the sole-plate of the vehicle, and controlled by the spring *k*; the bracket *c* fitted with the knuckle-joint *d*, and heel *e*, for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The combination in an automatic air-brake coupling of the cylinder *w* provided with the helical channels ⋐, ⋐, and having a bell-shaped mouth; the cylinder w^1 having the helical opening (⦀); the sliding piston *x*, with the pipe-connection x^2, set at right angles thereto, provided with a tapered rubber mouthpiece *z*, the shoulder x^1 grip-pieces *y*, *y*; the bar b^1; and the spring *o*, for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an automatic air-brake coupling, the combination and arrangement of a male portion such as shown in Fig. 4, provided with horizontal cross-pins *u*, *u*, with a hollow cylinder such as *w*, provided with helical channels ⋐, ⋐, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and as illustrated.
(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 11847.—1st August, 1899.—WILLIAM BRADLEY, of 18, Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield, England, Gentleman. Improvements in and relating to the construction of high-pressure water-taps.

Claims.—(1.) A float-actuated tap having a tubular valve C, which forms part of the outlet waterway, fitted with a cup-leather D, sliding with it within the body of the tap (or sliding through a cup-leather held in the body, as preferred), the head 1 of the valve located within a chamber E, open to both the inlet and outlet passages, the face of the valve recessed to fit closely over a corresponding projection C^2, and its annular edge capable of closing against the seating H, the diameter of the bore of the cylinder A or cup-leather D being greater than the diameter of the outlet C^2, and the area of the head 1 of the valve C being larger than the bore of the said cylinder A, as described, and shown in Fig. 1. (2.) A float-actuated tap having a solid cylindrical valve fitted with (or sliding through) a cup-leather D, the face of the valve recessed to fit closely over the upwardly projecting end of the outlet nozzle, and its annular edge capable of closing against a seating H, the diameter of the cylinder A or cup-leather D being

greater than the outlet C^2, and the area of the head 1 of the valve C being larger than the diameter of the said cylinder, substantially as described, and shown in Fig. 2. (3.) In combination with a float-actuated tap, a weighted lever 1, a supporting catch 6, and a float-lever 5, constructed, arranged, and operating as described, and shown with reference to Fig. 5. (4.) In a water-tap, a cylindrical valve sliding through a cup-leather (or fitted with a sliding cup-leather) of larger diameter than the diameter of the outlet passage, and having a head of larger diameter than the cup-leather, and its face recessed to fit closely over the edge of the outlet passage, and capable of closing upon the valve-seating, substantially as described and set forth.

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

No. 11848.—1st August, 1899.—JOHN WELSBY, Engineer, and HENRY GEORGE BEDELL, Plumber, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved apparatus for raising water.

Claims.—(1.) In an apparatus for raising water, in combination, a vessel having a cap provided with air admission and emission valves, and having a base with water-inlet valves and water-outlet nozzle near the base, a float fitted loosely upon a spindle between collars spaced apart at a greater distance than the height of the float, parallel motion for guiding the top of the spindle and a guide for the lower end of the same, a lever actuated by the parallel motion and pivoted to operate the air-valves, and means for quickly completing the opening and closing of the said valves, substantially as set forth. (2.) In an apparatus for raising water, in combination, a vessel having a cap provided with air admission and emission valves, and having a base with water-inlet valves and water-outlet nozzle near the base, a float fitted loosely upon a spindle between collars spaced apart at a greater distance than the height of the float, means for guiding the top of the spindle comprising a link connected to the top of the spindle, arms pivoted to the sides of the cap, a mutilated disc engaging a pin upon a tappet, a friction-wheel in the tappet, a spring stud operating with the tappet, a pin upon one of the arms engaging in a jaw of a lever pivoted to operate the air-valves, substantially as set forth. (3.) In an apparatus for raising water, in combination with a vessel, a float rising and falling by the inflow and outflow of water and operating mechanism to close and open air-valves, and means for quickly completing the opening and closing the air-valves when the float has reached a given height in the vessel, and an air-pump, substantially as set forth. (4.) In an apparatus for raising water, in combination, a vessel having a cap provided with an air admission and emission valves, and having a base with water-inlet valves and water-outlet nozzle near the base, a float fitted loosely upon a spindle between collars spaced apart at a greater distance than the height of the float, parallel motion for guiding the top of the spindle and a guide for the lower end of the same, a lever actuated by the parallel motion and pivoted to operate the air-valves, means for quickly completing the opening and closing of the said valves, and an air-pump, substantially as set forth. (5.) The apparatus for raising water consisting of parts in combination constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 11849.—2nd August, 1899.—HENRY BIDDLE, of Mitchelltown, Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved apparatus for closing wool-bales and the like.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for closing wool-bales comprising, in combination, a lever fulcrumed upon a spiked shaft and provided with a hook on each side of the fulcrum, and a claw provided with a length of chain, substantially as set forth. (2.) An apparatus for closing wool-bales comprising, in combination, a lever fulcrumed upon a spiked shaft, and provided with a hook pivoted in a slot in the lever and on each side of the fulcrum, so that the hook is raised up to the chain when the lever is operated, and a claw provided with a length of chain, substantially as set forth. (3.) An apparatus for closing wool-bales comprising, in combination, a lever fulcrumed upon a spiked shaft, and provided with a hook pivoted on each side of the fulcrum, the heads of the hooks having sloping faces so that the hooks are thrown out of engagement with the chain when the lever is operated, and a claw provided with a length of chain, substantially as set forth. (4.) An apparatus for closing wool-bales comprising, in combination, a lever fulcrumed upon a spiked shaft, and provided with a hook pivoted on each side of the fulcrum, a claw provided with a kink to provide room for a sewing-needle to pass between the claw and the bale, and a length of chain attached to the claw, substantially as set forth. (5.) The apparatus for closing wool-bales and the like consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11850.—29th July, 1899.—ERNEST ROBERT GODWARD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in ink-wells.

Claims.—(1.) Improvements in ink-wells consisting of a reservoir A, having a nut E on the top side thereof, and an ink-well F made with a thread to work in said nut. (2.) Improvements in ink-wells consisting of said reservoir A, with divisions, having a nut E on the top side of each division, and an ink-well F made with a thread to work in each said nut. The whole as substantially described in the specifiation and shown on the plan.

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

No. 11853.—3rd August, 1899.—THOMAS ANDREW BROMELL, of the Pier Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in wire-strainers.

Claims.—(1.) In a wire-strainer, in combination, a bifurcated roller provided with a square end, a ratchet fitted to the roller so that it cannot revolve thereon, and a wrench bifurcated at one end and bent to a right angle at the other, both ends being made to fit the square end of roller, and a handle near the bifurcated end of the wrench, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improvements in wire-strainers consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11856.—3rd August, 1899.—GEORGE HENRY BINGHAM HOOPER, of 8, Treford Place, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Electrician. Improvements in electric brakes.

Claims.—(1.) A brake for wheels comprising a bar-magnet of uniform cross-section throughout, having the wound portion formed on a core the arc of which is that of a circle less than that of the rim of the wheel to which it extends, pole-ends extending entirely outside such arc and formed on arcs concentric to the perimeter of the wheel, and having their inner arc-shaped sides disposed to contact with the wheel, as specified. (2.) A brake for wheels comprising a bar-magnet having the wound portion formed on a core the arc of which is that of a circle less than the arc of the rim of the wheel to which it extends, pole-ends extending entirely outside such arc and formed on arcs concentric to the perimeter of the wheel, and having their inner arc-shaped sides disposed to contact with the wheel, a link supporting the same pivotally connected at the bottom to the top of the arc-shaped pole-end, thereby leaving the opposite pole-end perfectly free, and the inner side of both pole-ends disposed to contact with the wheel, a rigidly supported guiding-hanger having the bottom end embracing the central portion of the core and limiting its movement, and a suitable spring connected to the magnetic brake-shoe at the centre and to a suitable portion of the hanger at the opposite end, as specified. (3.) A brake for wheels comprising a bar-magnet of uniform cross-section throughout, having the wound portion formed on a core the arc of which is that of a circle less than that of the rim of the wheel to which it extends, pole-ends extending entirely outside such arc and formed on arcs concentric to the perimeter of the wheel, and having their inner arc-shaped sides disposed to contact with the wheel, the links supporting the bar-magnet at the top, and the straddle-bracket secured to the ends of the core and provided with a cross-rod, as and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 11858.—1st August, 1899.—JAMES HAIR, of Tyne Street, Oamaru, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved wire-strainer, key, and cutter combined.

Claim.—In a wire-strainer, the combination therewith of a wire-key M and cutters J, the cutters being operated by the lever G, substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 11860.—2nd August, 1899.—EDMUND WILLIAM HALL, of 170, Armagh Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Herbalist. A combined reservoir or fountain syringe, enema, and hot-water bag.

Claim.—The combination of a bag such as A of suitable flexible material provided with means for suspending it, a handle, and a screw-nozzle *c*, a flexible tube *d* provided with screw-nipple for connecting to nozzle *c*, bulb *e* and suitable tap to which suitable nipples may be attached, the said bag being applicable for a hot-water bag by detaching the said flexible tube and fitting a screw-cap or plug such as *j* to the nozzle *c*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11862.—4th August, 1899.—AMZI LORENZO BARBER, of 11, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of Freelan Oscar Stanley and Francis Edgar Stanley, both of Newton, Massachusetts, United States of America, Machinists). Improvements in apparatus for propelling vehicles, and in parts thereof, and in vehicles adapted for use with propelling apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) The within-described generator for the motors of automobiles and other purposes, comprising a burner and a boiler having a flanged shell of soft metal, a wire-winding, and heads and rings between which the soft-metal flanges are forcibly compressed, substantially as set forth. (2). The combination in a steam-generator of a boiler having vertical tubes, and a burner consisting of a casing arranged below the boiler, with an intervening combustion-chamber closed at the sides, air-tubes extending vertically through the casing, and each surrounded by a series of gas-outlet openings, with means for supplying the casing with gas, substantially as set forth. (3.) A burner for generators consisting of a substantially flat casing, air-tubes extending vertically through the casing, perforations in the top of the casing arranged in circles enclosing the tubes, and means for introducing gas into the casing, substantially as set forth. (4.) The described combined boiler and burner each having vertical tubes, a combustion-chamber between the two, closed at the sides, with openings in the top of the casing arranged in circles enclosing the tubes extending through the casing of the burner, substantially as set forth. (5.) The combination of a boiler, a burner, and an intervening combustion-chamber closed at the sides, means for supplying the burner with gas and for regulating the supply thereof, and means for maintaining a reduced or pilot flame, substantially as set forth. (6.) The combination with a burner and a boiler of a pressure-regulator controlled by the pressure of the boiler, and a valve connected with said regulator controlling the supply of gas to the burner, and means for maintaining a master-flame at the burner, substantially as set forth. (7.) The combination with a boiler and a burner of a gas-supply pipe provided with a valve, a regulator controlled by the boiler-pressure and connected with the said valve, and means for adjusting the working-pressure of the regulator, substantially as set forth. (8.) The described device for starting a vapour-burner supplied with volatile liquid, the same consisting of a detachable tubular heater, and means for temporarily connecting it with the liquid-supply reservoir, said device having a nozzle for passing the gas to the burner, substantially as set forth. (9.) The described means of maintaining a supply of gas to a burner connected with a liquid-fuel reservoir, the same consisting in passing the conducting-pipe between the reservoir and the burner through or adjacent to a body capable of receiving heat and maintaining a heated condition. (10.) The combination with a boiler and a vapour-burner, and a tank of liquid fuel communicating by a pipe with said burner, of a body of water arranged to be heated by said burner or otherwise, and enclosing a portion of said pipe, substantially as set forth. (11.) The combination with a boiler and a vapour-burner and liquid-supply tank of a pipe extending from the supply-tank through the boiler to the burner, substantially as set forth. (12.) The combination with a vehicle, a motor, and connections for propelling the vehicle, and a boiler and burner, of means for discharging the products of combustion passing from the burner downward beneath the vehicle, substantially as set forth. (13.) The combination of a motor vehicle, a boiler, and discharge-pipe extending downward, and an exhaust-pipe extending from the motor into the discharge-pipe, substantially as set forth. (14.) The combination of the motor arranged within the body of a vehicle, a boiler, and casing extending from the discharge-end of the boiler and communicating with a down-pipe and with an outlet at the top of the casing, substantially as described. (15.) The described engine for motor vehicles provided with cylinders, crank-shafts, or wrist-pins, or eccentrics, and connecting-rods with ball-bearings surrounding the wrist-pins and crank-shaft, together with the ball-bearings for the eccentrics, and straps connected with the valve-gear, substantially as set forth. (16.) The combination with the generator and supply-pump operated thereby, and water-tank communicating with the pump, of a pipe and valve, and means for adjusting the latter for directing the water from the pump to the supply-tank, substantially as and for the purpose described. (17.) The combination with the boiler and water-pump of operating devices arranged and proportioned to pump into the boiler a greater amount than can be evaporated, but an amount less than that which can be carried away by the steam when saturated, substantially as set forth. (18.) The described improvement in the driving-axle of a motor vehicle, the same consisting of a lower member and separated hollow sections in line with each other and connected by a yoke, and an upper arched member, the members united by socket-pieces at the ends, substantially as described. (19.) The steering-axle of a motor vehicle consisting of straight and hollow arched members united at the ends by socket-pieces, with central brackets supporting a vertical tube for receiving the steering-shaft, substantially as set forth. (20.) The combination with the front and rear axles, each consisting of straight and arched members, of perches each in two sections held in juxtaposition with one capable of turning or torsion independently of the other, with brackets extending to the different sections, substantially as set forth. (21.) The vehicle provided with a motor, oil, casing, and a body of non-combustible fluid surrounding said casing, substantially as described.

(Specification, £1 4s.; drawings, £4 12s. 6d.)

No. 11864.—3rd August, 1899.—REUBENS ALONZO CROFTS KERRY, of Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand, Agent. An improved knife-cleaner.

Claims.—(1.) In a knife-cleaning apparatus, a knife-carrying sliding-piece actuated by cord, rope, chain, or other pliable encircling substance attached to and winding on a roller placed below the sliding-piece and axled to the frame carrying said sliding-piece, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In combination in a knife-cleaning apparatus, a framework having a batten within it on which a suitable piece of material is fixed at one end of the frame, with another piece hinged thereto to fold down on to the other and be suitably secured to the framework, at the other end a sliding-piece adjusted to carry one or more knives so that their blades will lie between the said first-mentioned pieces when folded on to one another said sliding-piece being actuated by cord, rope, chain, or other pliable encircling substance attached to and winding on a roller placed below the sliding-piece and axled to the frame carrying said sliding-piece, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specifications, 3s; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11868.—7th August, 1899.—ALFRED BILLENS, of Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Lampmaker. Improved apparatus for aerating milk.

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for aerating milk consisting of an air-pump within a cylinder, said cylinder being adapted to contain water through which air is passed by said pump, and means for conveying air from the cylinder to a receptacle containing milk, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The air-pump *a* within cylinder *e*, the base comprising the vessel *p* and the foot-plate 1, with means for conducting air from the cylinder *e* to a receptacle containing milk, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3). Apparatus for aerating milk consisting of the parts combined, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11869.—4th August, 1899.—ANNA DE RUSSETT BRANDON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Spinster. An improved method of lacing boots and shoes.

Claims.—(1.) Boot- or shoe-laces bunched at one end into or connected to a loop, with their other ends detached from one another, and having a form of holder such as a hook, button, or the like, secured to each end for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing. (2.) In combination with a boot or shoe having a fastener or fasteners secured thereto, laces bunched at one end into or connected to a loop with their other ends detached from one another, and having a form of holder such as a hook, button, or the like, secured to each end for the purpose set forth, as described, and as illustrated by the drawing.

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

No. 11871.—9th August, 1899.—WILLIAM CROSS, of Logan Road, Brisbane, Queensland, General Dealer. An improved method of preserving timber and other material.

Consists of applying a solution of arsenious acid and an alkali, and, after the timber has been allowed to dry, a solution of sulphate of copper. An outer coating of tar and bitumen may be applied, and in cases of teredo-infested timber a certain quantity of yellow prussiate of potash (ferro-cyanide of potassium) is added to the first-named solution.

Claim.—The improved compounds and method of preserving timber and other material by treating the same in the manner described.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 11872.—9th August, 1899.—THOMAS SMITH, of Bligh Street, Tamworth, New South Wales, Grazier. An improved bridle.

Claims.—(1.) In a bridle, a rein passing freely through the bit-rings and secured to the head-strap, as described and as illustrated. (2.) In a bridle, the combination and arrangement of the rein *a* with the head-strap *e* for the purpose set forth, and as described. (3.) In a bridle, the combination and arrangement of a rein such as *a* and a head-strap such as *e*, with a martingale attachment such as *d*, of the nature and for the purpose set forth, and as illustrated.

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

No. 11880.—9th August, 1899.—THOMAS BUNTING, Brush-manufacturer, and ISAAC WOOLF, Commercial Traveller, both of Chester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. An improved scrubbing-brush.

Claims.—(1) The described improved scrubbing-brush, constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a scrubbing-brush, the top side of the stock or body A being cut out or hollowed, so as to form raised ends *a* in which are bored holes converging so as to enable the knots of bristles, hair, or other material *b* to extend to and parallel with the top of said raised ends of stock or body, and spread as shown; said knots being longer than the knots *c* in flat or straight portion of said stock or body, and the face or edges shaped as shown; a back-board *d* being secured in hollow of said stock or body, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11881.—9th August, 1899.—JOHN MORGAN TAYLOR, Plumber, and HENRY OAKLEY, Plumber, both of Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. Improved apparatus for generating acetylene gas.

Claims.—(1.) The improved apparatus for generating acetylene gas consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In apparatus for generating acetylene gas, in combination, a vessel such as A to contain water, provided with feeding-tube B fitted with detachable cover *a*, and means for securing same when attached, a metal basket C provided with wires for lifting it out, a draw-off cock *k*, a chamber or water-trap D connected to side of vessel A, a pipe *h* fitted with stopcock *i* for conducting the gas from vessel A to said chamber, such stopcock being provided with vent-hole *n*, a pipe *j* for conducting the gas from chamber D to the gas-holder, and a draw-off cock *l*, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

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, 16th August, 1899.

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

No. 11759.—29th June, 1899.—WILLIAM BARR, of Mornington, near Dunedin, New Zealand, Machine Expert. An auxiliary spring for rabbit-traps.

No. 11823.—21st July, 1899.—NELLIE ALEXANDRA HEMUS, of Sarony Studios, Newton, Auckland, New Zealand, Photographic Artist. An improvement in the doors for the flues of grates and the like.

No. 11840.—31st July, 1899.—JAMES ALEXANDER PARK, and EARDLEY CULLEY REYNOLDS, both of Dunedin, New Zealand, Auctioneers. An improved sifting-screen.

No. 11846.—1st August, 1899.—WILLIAM TYREE, of 36, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manager of the Acetylene Gas Company of Australasia, Limited. An improved acetylene-gas generator.

No. 11851.—2nd August, 1899.—WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved fountain-pen.

No. 11854.—3rd August, 1899.—DAVID AVERY, of "Rosehill," Fitzwilliam Street, Kew, near Melbourne, Victoria, Analytical Chemist, and JOHN AVERY, of 52, Denbigh Road, Armadale, near Melbourne aforesaid, Metallurgical Chemist. An improved electrical process for the recovery of gold and silver from cyanide and other solutions, and kathode to be used therein.

No. 11855.—3rd August, 1899.—WILLIAM BURRELL, of 193, Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Stonemason, and JAMES WILLIAM STORY, of 201, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchant. An improved rabbit-export crate, and mode of packing the same.

No. 11859.—2nd August, 1899.—DONALD ALEXANDER MCLEOD, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved method and apparatus for removing sand and shingle from the bottoms of rivers and estuaries.

No. 11861.—2nd August, 1899.—THOMAS DAWES, of Napier Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Storekeeper. An improved tool for gardening purposes.

No. 11863.—5th August, 1899.—EDWARD STEVENS, of Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Manager. An improved fire-fending shutter or screen, applicable to windows and other openings in buildings, and to fire-screening purposes generally.

No. 11865.—3rd August, 1899.—THOMAS HAWKE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved horse-cover, and fastening attachments.

No. 11866.—7th August, 1899.—HENRY DALTON, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in sarking for carrying felt and similar materials for roofs, walls, ceilings, and other parts of buildings and like structures.

No. 11870.—5th August, 1899.—PIERCE LANIGAN, of Rose Road, Surrey Hills, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved gold-dredging diving-gear.

No. 11876.—3rd August, 1899.—TOM SANDLANT, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Coachpainter. An improved propeller for use on ships and boats.

No. 11877.—8th August, 1899.—ARTHUR MORROW, of Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved fish-hook.

No. 11882.—10th August, 1899.—BENJAMIN SHEARS, of Kakahu, Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in and relating to disc harrows.

No. 11883.—10th August, 1899.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of Caledonian Road, St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in machinery for sowing seed and manure.

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 1st August, 1899, to the 15th August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10526.—H. G. Williams, A. Broad, and C. G. Crolly, brush.
No. 10804.—S. Oxenham, water-strainer.
No. 10816.—S. Oxenham, silt-ejector for tank.
No. 10817.—S. Oxenham, spouting-guard.
No. 10909.—L. E. Abercrombie, abdominal support.
No. 11090.—W. Adams, race-starter (J. E. Harries).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7689.—A. G. Whipple, explosive compound (A. C. Rand). 3rd August, 1899.
No. 7827.—J. and J. Wiseman, horse-cover. 12th August 1899.
No. 7840.—J. Graham and G. Watson, gorse-clipper. 11th August, 1899.
No. 7893.—T. Guilleaume, insulating electric conductors. 3rd August, 1899.
No. 8137.—J. S. Raworth, steam-engine. 3rd August, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5688.—The Valveless Gas-engine Syndicate (Limited) gas-engine (J. Day). 3rd August, 1899.
No. 6147.—J. C. Montgomerie, extracting gold and silver. 3rd August, 1899.

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. 3474.—Burroughs Adding and Registering Machine Company, Limited, of 158, Arkwright Street, Nottingham, England, calculating-machine. [The American Arithmometer Company.] 1st August, 1899.

No. 6012.—The Millburn Lime and Cement Company, Limited, of Dunedin, New Zealand, sand-cement. [V. F. L. Smidth.] *Licensees of the sole right and license to manufacture the invention in the Colony during the unexpired residue of the said Letters Patent and of any extended term, and to sell and dispose of all cement manufactured according to the said invention therein.* 2nd August, 1899.

No. 6732.—Burroughs Adding and Registering Machine Company, Limited, of 158, Arkwright Street, Nottingham, England, calculating-machine. [E. Waters—W. S. Burroughs.] 1st August, 1899.

No. 7689.—Arthur George Whipple, of Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchant, explosive. [A. C. Rand.] 7th August, 1899.

No. 8037.—William Frederick Jobbins, of Aurora, Illinois, United States of America, obtaining glycerin from lyes. [J. Van Ruymbeke and W. F. Jobbins.] 7th August, 1899.

No. 8384.—The Maypole Company, Limited, of 98 and 99, High Holborn, London, England, soap. [G. Stecken.] 3rd August, 1899.

No. 10054.—Burroughs Adding and Registering Machine Company, Limited, of 158, Arkwright Street, Nottingham, England, printing apparatus. [A. T. Ashwell—W. H. Pike, jun.] 1st August, 1899.

No. 10055.—Burroughs Adding and Registering Machine Company, Limited, of 158, Arkwright Street, Nottingham, England, printing-attachment for calculating-machine. [A. T. Ashwell—W. H. Pike, jun.] 1st August, 1899.

No. 10848.—The Gold Extraction and Bromine Recovery Company, Limited, of 18, Walbrook, London, England, treating ores. [H. Riecken.] 1st August, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th August, 1899.

A REQUEST for leave to amend the specification 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. 6765.—14th April, 1894.—Albert Cohen and Edward Cohen, trading together as "A. and E. Cohen," of 2, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, England, Merchants (assignees of Carl Auer von Welsbach, of IV. Theresianumgasse, 25, Vienna, Austria, Doctor of Philosophy). An improvement in incandescent gas-burners.

The nature of the proposed amendments, which are confined to lines 21, 22, 23, page 1, is as follows:—

To omit the words "such as," "Terbium" "Neodymium," "Samarium," "Yttrium," and "Lanthanum"; and to insert the word "namely" before the word "Uranium," and the word "and" before the word "Prazeodymium."

The applicants are the Australasian Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, of 2, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, England, being assignees of the said Letters Patent, and they state, as their reasons for the amendments, "In carrying out the invention claimed we have found that some of the metals mentioned in the specification do not give results of commercial utility. We therefore desire to excise their names from the specification."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 3rd August, 1899, to the 16th August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10341.—G. McKnight, acetylene-gas generator.
No. 10352.—A. J. Cuming, preventing punctures in tires.
No. 10354.—A. McK. Wix, cyclist's trouser-protector.
No. 10356.—J. W. Ffrost, reproducing photographs.
No. 10365.—J. W. Oliver, wheel-hub.
No. 10369.—A. Reynolds, propeller.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 3rd August, 1899, to the 15th August, 1899, inclusive:—

Through Non-payment of Second-term Fees.

No. 7578.—A. K. Y. Anderson and J. Mackintosh, treating hides and skins.
No. 7581.—J. Osborne, seed-separator.
No. 7583.—A. Schmidt, extracting gold and silver.
No. 7584.—J. J. Christmas, treating auriferous antimony-ores.
No. 7585.—M. W. Fergusson, desk (A. Mauchain).
No. 7586.—T. J. Bouch-Tremayne, harness.
No. 7588.—O. Silcock, night-commode.
No. 7593.—J. Watson and W. Mason, rabbit-trap.
No. 7600.—J. Banbury, making cans, &c.
No. 7606.—C. F. Buckley, preserving.
No. 7607.—W. F. Hutchinson, railway.
No. 7608.—J. C. Fell, concentrating minerals.
No. 7609.—H. Thomson, flushing water-closets.
No. 7612.—A. D. MacDonald, telegraphic relay.
No. 7613.—A. Storke, plough.

Through Non-payment of Third-term Fees.

No. 5543.—J. Turton, extracting metals from ores.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—

No. 111.—Elizabeth Thomson Williams, of Picton, Marlborough, New Zealand, wife of Charles Henry Williams, of Picton aforesaid, Road-engineer; Class 5. 29th July, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th 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: 2698.
Date: 17th July, 1899.

Trade Mark.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow: The combination of devices, and the word "Ferru"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

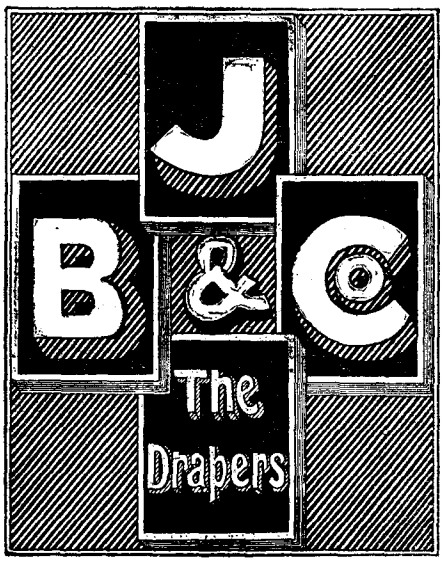
Name.

The Ferru-Cocoa Manufacturing Company, Limited, of 16, 17, and 18, Queen Street, Carmarthen, Wales, and 329, Goswell Road, London, England, Cocoa-manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Cocoa.

No. of application: 2721.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "The Drapers" is disclaimed.

NAME.

J. BALLANTYNE AND CO., of Dunstable House, Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Drapers, &c.

No. of class: 24.

Description of goods: Cotton piece-goods of all kinds, such as cotton shirtings, longcloth.

No. of application: 2722.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

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: 2723.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2722.)

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: Detergents (not including soap), lubricating-oils, matches, and starch, blue and other preparations for laundry purposes.

No. of application: 2724.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2722.)

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 teeth and hair, but not soap).

No. of application: 2725.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

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: 2726.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.
(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2725.)

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: 2727.
Date: 26th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.
(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2725).

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 teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application: 2734.
Date: 1st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.
The word

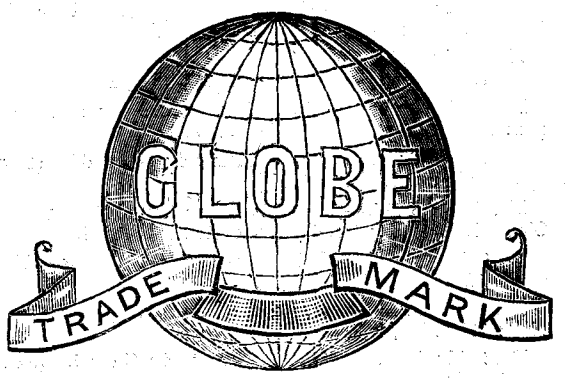
DYLISSIA.

NAME.
DURANT AND CO., of 19, Mount Pleasant, London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 48.
Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application: 2740.
Date: 4th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device as shown, and the word "Globe"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

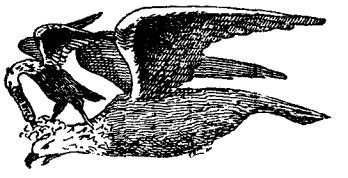
NAME.
J. H. SWANN AND COMPANY, of Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Oil-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Lubricating and illuminating oils, and greases.

No. of application: 2741.
Date: 8th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

EAGLETON'S



OZO-NYCE.

ORIENTAL
SHAMPOO
FOAM.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except the name "Eagleton's," is disclaimed.

NAME.
RANDOLPH EAGLETON, Hairdresser, and ADOLPH KOHN, Jeweller, both of Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 48.
Description of goods: A toilet preparation.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 3rd August, 1899, to the 16th August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 2081; 2358.—Standard Oil Company, of New York; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 11th May, 1899.)

No. 2082; 2359.—Standard Oil Company, of New York; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 11th May, 1899.)

No. 2083; 2494.—The Muralo Company; Class 17. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2084; 2506.—Volenite, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 11th May, 1899.)

No. 2085; 2547.—Chappell, Allen, and Co., Limited; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 11th May, 1899.)

No. 2086; 2597.—H. S. Chipman; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 11th May, 1899.)

No. 2087; 2623.—A. E. Kemp; Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 11th May, 1899.)

No. 2088; 2649.—Nettlefolds, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2089; 2650.—Nettlefolds, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2090; 2651.—Nettlefolds, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2091; 2652.—Nettlefolds, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2092; 2653.—Nettlefolds, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2093; 2654.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2094; 2659.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2095; 2664.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2096; 2665.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company, Limited; Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 25th May, 1899.)

No. 2097; 2660.—G. T. K. McKenzie; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2098; 2662.—R. Wilson and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Fees paid for Renewal of Trade Marks (for Fourteen Years from 1st January, 1904).

[NOTE.—The date is that of payment.]

NO. 84/2431.—A. Rowland and Sons. 3rd August, 1899.

No. 89/2176.—The Salt Union, Limited. 3rd August, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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