SUPPLEMENT

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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 30th 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. 11043.—10th October, 1898.—WILLIAM JONES, of 170, Buckley Street, Footscray, Victoria, Blacksmith. Improvements in cartridge-wads, and the process of manufacturing the same.*

Claims.—(1.) The cartridge-wad consisting of the combination of a compressible material in layers of different densities situated between an inner and an outer protecting end-piece, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) Improvements in cartridge-wads, and the process of manufacturing the same, consisting of forming a blank of compressible agglutinised material in layers of different densities, and situated between paper, straw, or other boards, from which blank are punched or otherwise removed circular wads, which are then by pressure consolidated and reduced in thickness, and finally treated with an oleaginous preservative, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) Improvements in cartridge-wads, and the method of manufacturing the same, consisting of making a blank formed of various materials in layers of different densities, protected on each face by paper, straw, or other protecting boards, from which blank is removed circular wads prior to their longitudinal compression, and treatment with an oleaginous preservative.
(Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11078.—19th October, 1898.—WILLIAM JAUMARD LE CREN, formerly of Miller's Flat, Otago, New Zealand, now of Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer; and JOHN TYSON, of Rongahere, Otago aforesaid, Sawmiller. An improved dredge-bucket link.*

"The link consists of a plate of steel or iron or other suitable material connecting the two buckets together. The edges of the plate at the sides are raised, so that the link acts as a chute for the drippings from the buckets. The link is fastened to the buckets by means of pins which pass through the buckets and the ends of the link, and are stationary in the bucket but are reversible when worn in the link, by means of a square head let into the outside link on bucket, with a washer and pin at the other end. The holes at the ends of the link through which the pins pass should be lined with manganese-steel liners. The invention takes the place of the four links at present in use, and saves the bushing of the buckets. Where the top tumbler has a steel plate on, a plate is necessary on the bottom of the link, in order to clear all heads of bolts."

Claim.—The use of a link substantially as described, to connect dredge-buckets.
(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 11168.—15th November, 1898.—JOSEPH BARUGH, of Kerikeriroa, Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer, and WILLIAM KIDD ELDER, of Auckland, New Zealand, Agricultural Engineer. A multi-tine mouldboard for ploughs.*

Claim.—A mouldboard for attachment to a plough, made of tines, stamped or cut out of a solid piece, or made in separate pieces, both shaped and curved to suit the run of the land in which the plough is to work, and gradually decreasing in length, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawing.
(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11181.—22nd November, 1898.—ROSSE CHAYTOR TREVOR, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Accountant. Improved process of and apparatus for extracting oils and spirit from kauri-gum refuse and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) Improved process of extracting oils and spirits from kauri-gum refuse and the like, consisting in retorting matters containing kauri-gum, whereby crude oil is obtained, and then in distilling said crude oil in a suitable

still, whereby oils of different quality and density are produced, substantially as specified. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a retort arranged at an inclination in a furnace, and provided at its upper end with a screw-worm caused to revolve and to convey raw material into the interior of said retort, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose specified, a retort externally heated by a furnace or the like, a pipe conducting vapour therefrom, and a chamber wherein said vapour is expanded and condensed, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a retort heated by a furnace, a screw conducting matters to be operated upon to the interior of said retort, and a scraper upon a handle passing through a spuffing-box in the cover of said retort, substantially as specified. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose specified, a retort mounted at an inclination, a screw-worm conducting material to the interior thereof, and a valve at the lower end of the retort for drawing off unvolatilisable matters. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of a retort mounted at an inclination above or within a furnace or its equivalent, a screw-worm within a tube for conducting matters to the interior of said retort, a pipe for carrying away vapour therefrom, and an expansion-and-condensing chamber connected thereto, a rake operating upon material in the interior of said retort, and a valve for withdrawing waste matters, substantially as specified and illustrated. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination and arrangement of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11186.—25th November, 1898.—EDWARD CANDISH MILLARD, of 27, Martin's Lane, London, E.C., England, Tea-taster. Improvements in or relating to tea-kettles.*

Claims.—(1.) The tea-kettle substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In kettles of the class described—a container of a wide diameter, having a pivoted handle adapted to be folded into the interior of the container when required, said container being provided with a perforated surface; an interchangeable lid, for use upon the container or kettle after the container has been removed; a handle pivotally connected to said kettle, for the purpose of facilitating the removal of the lid aforesaid, substantially as and for the purpose set forth, and as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11264.—23rd December, 1898.—JOSEF LUDWIG HAWLICZEK, of Linnet Lane, Liverpool, England, Manufacturing Chemist, and HENRY LLOYD SNAPE, of Aberystwith, Cardigan, Wales, Doctor of Science of Aberystwith College. Improvements connected with gold-extraction by the cyanide process.*

Claims.—(1.) The improvement connected with the extraction of gold by the cyanide process—namely, the recovery of cyanogen compounds or substances from the sump-liquor, or equivalent liquor, of such process, by rendering the said compounds or substances insoluble by treating the liquor with metal salts, or oxides, or hydro-oxides, the solution of liquors being alkaline or neutral, and subsequently separating the insoluble metal cyanides so formed from the liquor, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In the recovery of cyanogen compounds from the sump-liquor, or equivalent liquor, of the cyanide process of gold-extraction, the simultaneous recovery of cyanide from sulpho-cyanide and other metal cyanides contained in the alkaline or neutral sump-liquor, or equivalent liquor, by treating it (the liquor) with cuprous chloride and another metal salt or oxide or hydro-oxide, or other metal salts or oxides or hydro-oxides, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The described improvement connected with the extraction of gold by the cyanide process—namely, the recovery of cyanogen compounds or substances from the sump-liquor, or equivalent liquor, by treating said liquor with metal salts or oxides or hydro-oxides, and by violently agitating the liquor so treated subsequently, for the purposes described. (4.) The simultaneous and continuous recovery of cyanogen compounds or substances from the sump-liquor, or equivalent liquor, of the cyanide process of gold-extraction, by metal salts or oxides or hydro-oxides, and by the treatments, operations, and means as set forth.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11350.—1st February, 1899.—EDWARD CANDISH MILLARD, of 27, Martin's Lane, London, E.C., England, Tea-taster. Improvements in or relating to belts, straps, and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) As an article of manufacture, a belt or strap which is cut or slit the required distance of its length into strips, which may be plaited together, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In means for plaiting belts or straps, cutting or slitting the belt or strap the required distance, plaiting the strips so cut, and terminating the plait in the manner described and illustrated, for the purpose of providing a continuous belt or strap plaited the required distance.

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

No. 11451.—16th March, 1899.—JOHN HENRY SILLEY and WALTER WILLIAM BACON, of 41, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineers. An improved rotary shearing-machine.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved shearing-machine, the combination of a revolving disc such as D, having adjustable cutting-blades with a comb such as A, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an improved shearing-machine, the combination of a revolving disc such as D, having adjustable cutting-blades and a comb such as A, with a spring-lever such as J, and tension-nut such as L, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11495.—29th March, 1899.—HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, and FRANK CONRAD, of 709, Whitney Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in alternating-current-measuring instruments.*

Claims.—(1.) For an electrical measuring-instrument, an armature or secondary member consisting of a disc having radii of different length, for the purpose specified. (2.) The combination of an instrument for measuring alternating currents, of a non-inductive resistance connected as a shunt to the primary coil, the temperature-resistance coefficient of said resistance being at least as great as that of the armature of the instrument, for the purpose specified. (3.) The combination with an instrument for measuring alternating electro-motive forces, of a non-inductive resistance connected in series with the primary coil and having a low temperature-resistance coefficient, for the purpose specified. (4.) In an alternating-current-measuring instrument, a closed demagnetising coil on the actuating magnet, said coil having a high temperature-resistance coefficient, so as to render the instrument substantially independent of changes of temperature. (5.) Measuring-instruments constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 11496.—29th March, 1899.—BENJAMIN GARVER LAMME, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements relating to the utilisation and conversion of electric currents.

Claims.—(1.) The method of varying the speed of a direct-current electric motor which consists in varying the phase-relation between current and electro-motive force in the armature circuit, whereby the armature reaction is varied. (2.) A direct-current electric motor having connected to its armature-winding an auxiliary alternating-current circuit, including means for adjusting the phase-relation between the current and the electro-motive force therein, for the purpose specified. (3.) For automatically maintaining substantially constant the speed of a rotary transformer feeding an alternating-current circuit having a variable inductive load, a choking-coil connected in parallel with the variable inductive load, and so adjusted that variation in the current taken by it will compensate for the variation in the armature reaction of the rotary transformer produced by the variation in the inductive load. (4.) The various arrangements for operating direct-current motors at a variable speed and for governing the speed of a rotary transformer, substantially as described.

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

No. 11734.—23rd June, 1899.—JOHN FITCHETT, of Wordsworth Street and Ohiro Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. An improvement in the wheels of vehicles.

Claim.—My improvement in the wheels of vehicles consisting of the attachment of a plate to the rim to form a bearing for the spoke, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

No. 11878.—8th August, 1899.—ERNEST ROBERT GODWARD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in hairpins.

Claim.—Improvements in hairpins consisting of a single spiral of the corkscrew kind, either bellied, tapered, or of even diameter throughout, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth in the specification.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 11879.—11th August, 1899.—WILLIAM THOMAS NUTTALL, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Gunsmith. An improved non-refillable bottle.

Claims.—(1.) In a non-refillable bottle, in combination, a chamber in the neck of the bottle, a valve-seat at the bottom of the chamber, a ball-valve in the chamber, and a cylindrical top to the neck of a diameter to admit the ball-valve when force is applied, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a non-refillable bottle, in combination, a chamber in the neck of the bottle, a valve-seat at the bottom of the chamber, a ball-valve in the chamber, a top to the chamber so shaped that nearly half of the ball-valve must extend beyond the shoulder forming the top of the chamber, and a cylindrical top to the neck of a diameter to admit the ball-valve when force is applied, substantially as set forth. (3.) A bottle having a ball-valve in a chamber formed in the neck of the bottle, the said ball and chamber operating together to prevent the introduction of liquid into the bottle, or insertion of a brush to clean the bottle, substantially as set forth. (4.) The non-refillable bottle consisting of parts in combination constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11896.—15th August, 1899.—ANDREW STENHOUSE, of Morgan Street, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Timber Merchant, and EDWARD ATKINSON WHITEHEAD, of Wolfram Street, Broken Hill aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer. Apparatus for automatically operating a valve or the like at any predetermined time or times.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, an alarum-clock or alarum mechanism having a crank disc or barrel, a valve, means of connection between crank disc or barrel and valve, whereby the valve may be opened or closed at any predetermined time or times, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In combination, an alarum-clock or alarum mechanism having a winding-barrel, a cord, pivoted catch-lever as "10," weighted lever as "4" connected with valve, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In combination, an alarum-clock or alarum mechanism having a crank disc or barrel, cord and cord-gripper, and connection between cord-gripper and valve, whereby valve may be opened and closed at any predetermined time or times, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts substantially as illustrated upon and described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. (5.) The arrangement of alarum mechanism in a clock whereby such mechanism may be released and stopped at any predetermined time or times, and so that any one of the arbors of the alarum-train shall make any predetermined portion of a revolution or number of revolutions, substantially as and for the purposes described. (6.) The arrangement of an alarum mechanism in a clock, so that upon being released by the clockwork at any predetermined time or times the alarum mechanism ceases to act after having made any predetermined number of revolutions or portion of a revolution, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) The combination of a wheel driven by the clock-train with discs or levers carrying pins, which by acting upon other levers start the alarum mechanism, and stop it after it has travelled through a predetermined distance, substantially as set forth. (8.) Discs or levers in duplicate which actuate the alarum mechanism, so arranged that each set of discs or levers acts separately and at different times, substantially as set forth. (9.) The combination of wheels driven by the clock-train, and segmental wheels driven by the alarum-train, so that when the alarum-train is started by the clock it will stop itself by the segmental wheels engaging with and overhauling the wheels driven by the clock-train, substantially as set forth. (10.) The combination of a wheel or wheels driven by the clock-train and a disc or discs, driven by either the clock-train or the alarum-train, having a notch or notches cut in the periphery or peripheries, or a groove or grooves cut in their face or faces, for the purpose of determining the length of time during which the alarum-train shall be free to revolve, substantially as set forth. (11.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts constituting alarum mechanism substantially as illustrated on Figs. 6, 7, and 8 of the drawings, and for the purposes described. (12.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts constituting alternative alarum mechanism substantially as illustrated on Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the drawings, and for the purposes described. (13.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts constituting alternative alarum mechanism substantially as illustrated on Figs. 13 to 20 of the drawings, and for the purposes described. (14.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts constituting alternative alarum mechanism substantially as illustrated on Figs. 21 and 22 of the drawings, and for the purposes described. (15.) In combination, alarum mechanism, a crank and pin and a slotted lever as "14*b*," at one end of which latter the tap or its equivalent is operated, substantially as and for the purposes described. (16.) In combination, alarum mechanism, slotted lever as "14*a*, 14*b*," and crank disc, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, £1; drawings, £2 7s. 6d.)

No. 11900.—18th August, 1899.—Dr. WILHELM LANWER, of Mittelstrasse, 20, Bremerhaven, Germany, Chemist, and ERNST RÜPING, of Karlsburg, 4, Bremerhaven aforesaid, Apothecary. Process of preserving perishable food and other material against infection, atmospheric and other influences.

Claims.—(1.) Process for providing provisions and other materials in sterile state with a covering resistant against infection, temperature, and weather influences, as also against accidental mechanical influences, wherein the object to be enclosed without bringing it into touch with the means of preserving is first rendered sterile by dipping it into boiling water, and is then provided with one or more coatings of a cementitious and easily setting substance consisting of liquid glue, gelatine, and dextrine, or equivalent ingredients, which covering is hardened by dipping it into a solution of about 5 p.c. of formaline, and then dried for about forty-eight hours at 30°–40° Celsius. (2.) A modified form of execution of the process described in claim 1 for such provisions as are rich in juice but not provided with a tight surrounding skin—as, for instance, fresh meat, fruits, and the like, wherein the object is dipped first for a short time into boiling paraffin, stearin, ceresin, or the like, and then into similar substance cooled to about 90° C., then covered with resin dissolved in alcohol, and then, as mentioned in claim 1, provided with one or more coatings of a cementitious, easily setting substance, consisting of liquid glue, gelatine, and dextrine, or equivalent ingredients, which coating is hardened by dipping it into a solution of about 5 p.c. formaline, and dried for about forty-eight hours at 30°–40° Celsius.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.)

No. 11904.—18th August, 1899.—JOHN RANALD, of 62, Streatham Hill, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in and connected with the extraction of the metals bismuth and antimony from ores containing them.

Claim.—The extraction of bismuth or antimony from their sulphide ores, or of bismuth from its oxide or oxide-and-sulphide ores, by subjecting the crushed ores to the action of a solution of ferric chloride at or about boiling temperature, and then precipitating the metal by means of iron, and recovering the iron for use in the process, the same solvent (ferric chloride) being also used repeatedly, substantially as explained.

(Specification, 7s.)

No. 11905.—18th August, 1899.—PAUL PFLEIDERER, of 7, Thurlby Road, West Norwood, Surrey, England, Engineer (assignee of William Wallington Harris, of 43, Regent's Square, Gray's Inn Road, Middlesex, England, Engineer). Improvements in refrigerating apparatus.

Claims. — (1.) The peculiar form of absorber consisting of an annular chamber closed at the top and connected at the bottom to the central chamber. (2.) Forming the lower end of the central chamber referred to in the preceding claim of wire-gauze, or making numerous fine perforations in it. (3.) The combination with the subject-matter of the preceding claims of a perforated pipe extending from near the bottom of the central chamber to about the highest liquid-level. (4.) The combination with the subject-matter of claim 3 of deflecting plates above the pipe and the perforations. (5.) The combination with the subject-matter of the preceding claims of a lining forming a passage in the central chamber extending from just below the bottom of its solid part to a point at some distance below the highest liquid-level. (6.) The absorber substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (7.) The condenser consisting of two tanks, one of conducting and the other of non-conducting material, having in them coils connected at their upper ends. (8.) The combination with an absorber of a counterbalanced tank, which when in its lowest position is beneath the absorber, and when in its highest position has the absorber immersed in it. (9.) The combination of an absorber, a condenser connected to it, refrigerating-pipes, a receiver having its top connected to the condenser and its bottom to the refrigerating-pipes, a pipe opening into the top and bottom of the receiver, and a branch-pipe connecting this pipe to the absorber. (10.) Refrigerating apparatus substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11907.—16th August, 1899.—RICHARD BUCK ARTHUR, of 45, Nicholson Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Shopman. An improved process for treating leather and similar substances.

Claims.—(1.) An improved process for treating leather and similar substances consisting of tanning the material in the ordinary way, then placing it in a rotating chamber with a solution, and subsequently with another solution (heated) into the said chamber (also heated), all as and for the purposes described. (2.) An improved process for treating leather and similar substances consisting of tanning the leather or similar substances in the ordinary way; and then for the specified or other time placing it in a rotating chamber containing a solution of alum, chalk, glue, and water in the approximate proportions specified; then draining and almost drying out; then placing it for the specified or other time in a rotating chamber heated to about 130° F., with a solution, also heated as described, consisting of asphaltum, indiarubber dissolved in turpentine or other solvent, to which is added paraffine wax, beeswax, and sugar of lead dissolved in oil, and of the approximate proportions given; then finishing in the ordinary way; all as and for the purposes specified.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 11908.—21st August, 1899.—FREDERICK LAMBERT LORDEN, Draughtsman, and HENRY CRACROFT TROLLOPE, Engineer, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved machine for cutting tobacco.

Claims.—(1.) In a tobacco-cutting machine, a revolving slotted disc with knives attached, the knife-edges projecting from the face of the disc a distance equal to the thickness of the flakes of tobacco to be cut. (2.) In a tobacco-cutting machine, the combination of a slotted disc having knives and a receiving-box attached, revolving past a feed-table with cramp, all substantially as described.

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

No. 11920.—24th August, 1899.—ROBERT GARNHAM, of Wellington, New Zealand, Painter. Improvements in or relating to valves for water-cisterns.

Claims.—(1.) In an inlet-valve for water-cisterns, in combination, a chamber of large capacity, radial holes extending from this chamber outwards, a slotted valve-stem provided with an adjusting-screw passing through the top of the said stem into the slot, and a nut upon the bottom of the stem, substantially as set forth. (2.) A flushing-valve for water-cisterns comprising a pivoted flap-valve provided with an adjustable stop, a bracket against which the valve rests when opened, in combination with an inlet-valve and means for closing the flushing-valve, whilst a predetermined quantity of water is left in the cistern, substantially as set forth. (3.) A flushing-valve for water-cisterns comprising a flap-valve pivoted upon trunnions in slotted lugs, an adjustable stop upon the end of the valve, a roller upon the front of the valve, a bracket against which the valve rests when opened, in combination with an inlet-valve operated by a lever and ball, and a sloping arm attached to the said lever, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improvements in or relating to valves for water-cisterns consisting of parts in combination constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11922.—24th August, 1899.—CARL EMIL SCHNÉE, of Karlsbad, Austria, Doctor of Medicine. Improvements in bath apparatus for treatment with electricity and medicinal substances.

Claims.—(1.) Electric four-tub bath, with four absolutely separated tubs of non-conducting material (preferably porcelain), each of which receives one limb, and which can be connected in different combinations for every kind of treatment of the body, combined with an adjustable bathing-chair, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (2.) Electric four-tub bath, with four absolutely separated tubs of non-conducting material (preferably porcelain), each of which receives one limb, and which can be connected in different combinations for every kind of treatment of the body, combined with an adjustable bathing-chair, the arm-rest of which carrying plates receiving the arm-tubs, and being capable to be elevated and lowered, to be horizontally removed and to be turned in the horizontal plane, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (3.) Electric four-tub bath, with four absolutely separated tubs of non-conducting material (preferably porcelain), each of which receives one limb, and which can be connected in different combinations for every kind of treatment of the body, combined with an adjustable bathing-chair, the seat-plate of which can be elevated and lowered and removed in front, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (4.) Electric four-tub bath, with four absolutely separated tubs of non-conducting material (preferably porcelain), each of which receives one limb, and which can be connected in different combinations for every kind of treatment of the body, combined with an adjustable bathing-chair, the seat and the back-support of which are covered with an insulating covering, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (5.) Electric four-tub bath, with four absolutely separated tubs of non-conducting material (preferably porcelain), each of which receives one limb, and which can be connected in different combinations for every kind of treatment of the body, combined with an adjustable bathing-chair, the arm-rest of which carrying plates receiving the arm-tubs, and being capable to be elevated and lowered, to be horizontally removed and to be turned in the horizontal plane, presenting the following characteristics: Each arm-rest consists of three plates showing a plane-view corresponding to the tub-form, the lowest plate f, f^1, being carried by two racks c, held in position by a pivotally mounted bar e, the lowest plate f, f^1, carrying two bars g, g^1, guiding the middle plates h, h^1, with corresponding grooves, while to the latter the third plate k, k^1, is attached by means of pivots i, i^1, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (6.) Electric four-tub bath, with four absolutely separated tubs of non-conducting material (preferably porcelain), each of which receives one limb, and which can be connected in different combinations for every kind of treatment of the body, combined with an adjustable bathing-chair, the arm-rest of which carrying plates receiving the arm-tubs, and being capable to be elevated and lowered, to be horizontally removed and to be turned in the horizontal plane, presenting the following characteristics: Dovetailed bars g provided on the under-side of the seat-plate d fit in corresponding dovetailed grooves secured in the bars p, p^1, of the seat-frame, the latter carrying on each corner a rack l, which can be held in position by means of bars a with sharpened ends fitting with the gaps of the rack-teeth, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 13s. 9d.; drawings, £1 7s. 6d.)

No. 11923.—21st August, 1899.—GEORGE HANSEN, of Russell, Bay of Islands, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. A propeller steering apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In a propeller steering apparatus, an inner cap fitted to the driving-shaft, an outer open cap secured to inner cap, each having a half-recess therein to fit together, a ball-joint working within said caps having on one side a circular convex recess, a roller-driver held in said two half-recesses by said ball-joint and working in said circular convex recess, said ball-joint having projecting therefrom an extension of driving-shaft for carrying propeller-blades, and a steering-cap covering said inner and outer caps, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a propeller steering apparatus, in combination, a driving-shaft having fitted to it an inner cap with an outer open cap secured thereto, with a half-recess in each to fit each other, a ball-joint working within said caps having on one side a circular convex recess, a roller-driver held in said two half-recesses by said ball-joint and working in said circular convex recess, an extension of driving-shaft projecting from said ball-joint through a steering-cap, with propeller-blades fitted to said extension, said steering-cap being fitted over said inner and outer caps, said steering-cap having four holes sunk in it to carry four radial rack-pieces, rack-rods working therein, said rack-rods carried forward in vessel and working at their forward ends in similar radial rack-pieces, said forward radial rack-pieces being carried by a steering-ball which has a handle projecting therefrom, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 11927.—22nd August, 1899.—JOHN BIGELOW BEAVIS, of 312, East Fourteenth Street, Minneapolis, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in manifold account-, sales-, and order-books.

Claims.—(1.) A manifold account-, order-, and sales-book, comprising in combination a foldable cover or binder, a series of loose original or record leaves or slips, each sheet or slip of said series adapted to be withdrawn bodily and intact independent of the other sheets of said series, and transferred from said cover or binder to another cover or binder of similar construction, a series of manifold slips or sheets retained in said cover or binder, and a sheet of semi-carbon paper retained on said cover or binder in a position with relation to said original and manifold sheets to be interposed between respective original and manifold sheets, substantially as described. (2.) A manifolding account-, sales-, and order-book comprising in combination a foldable cover or binder, a series of loose original or record leaves or slips retained on said cover but adapted to be readily bodily withdrawn intact from said cover independent of the withdrawal from or retention by said cover of the other leaves or sheets of said series, a series of manifold leaves or slips retained by said cover, and a sheet of carbon-paper provided in position with respect to said respective slips to be interposed between respective original and manifold slips, substantially as described. (3.) In a manifolding account-, sales-, and order-book, the combination of a foldable cover or binder, a retaining loop or device thereon, a series of loose leaves or slips adapted to be slipped under and retained in position on said cover by said loop, a second series of leaves, a second loop or device whereby said second series of leaves is held in position on said cover, and a sheet of carbon-paper provided in connection therewith in position to be interposed between respective original and duplicate or manifold sheets, substantially as described. (4.) The combination in a manifold account-, sales-, and order-book of a foldable cover, a loop 7 provided thereon, a series of loose leaves or slips 14, a loop 8, a series of leaves 11, a semi-carbon sheet, and a loop for said carbon sheet, substantially as described. (5.) The combination in a manifold account-, sales-, and order-book of a three-part foldable cover or binder, a loop 7 provided theron, a series of loose leaves or slips 14 adapted to be retained on said binder thereby, a second loop, a series of loose duplicate leaves or slips adapted to be retained on said binder thereby, and a semi-carbon sheet adapted to be retained by said binder in position to be interposed between said original and duplicate sheets, substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11929.—25th August, 1899.—ARTHUR SAMUEL ALLEN, of 98, Ashmont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Printer. Improvements in or relating to the tympans of printing machinery.

Claims.—(1.) The use in a printing-press of a tympan composed of a plurality of layers of wire or spring-coils, one lying on the other, and a bracing for one or both of said layers. (2.) The use in a printing-press of a tympan composed of a plurality of series of coils of wire superimposed, one of said series being enclosed in a bracing, one of said series of spring-coils being more flexible than the other. (3.) The use in a printing-press of a tympan composed of spring-coils laid side by side, and mesh-wires inserted in said spring-coils, and a bracing for said spring-coils. (4.) The use in a press for printing of a tympan composed of spring-coils lying side by side and interlocked, said spring-coils receiving upon them a suitable covering to constitute the acting-face of the tympan. (5.) The use in a press for printing of a tympan composed of a series of spring-wires, each bent to present a series of spring-coils, and a suitable covering applied to the said coils to constitute the face of the tympan. (6.) The use in a press for printing of a tympan composed of wire bent to form a series of coils lying side by side, substantially as described. (7.) The use in a press for printing of a tympan composed of wire bent to form a series of coils constituting spring-coils lying side by side, and a suitable covering applied thereupon to constitute the face of the tympan, substantially as described. (8.) In a printing-press, a rigid unyielding type-plate or printing surface, combined with a tympan presenting a series of coils adapted to yield transversely to their length at any point to any unevenness of the said type-plate or printing-surface, substantially as described. (9.) A tympan for use in printing-presses consisting of wire bent to present a series of coils or turns, and a yielding bracing incorporated therewith, substantially as described. (10.) The use in a press for printing of a tympan containing wire bent to form a series of coils, constituting an acting-face for the tympan, substantially as described. (11.) The use in a press of a tympan composed of a series of interlocked spring-coils, internally braced by a yielding substance, substantially as described. (12.) The use in a printing-press of a tympan consisting of a series of interlocked spring-coils, internally braced by a yielding substance between the several twists of the spring-coils, substantially as described. (13.) The use in a printing-press of a tympan composed of spring-coils lying side by side, with the individual turns of one coil overlapping the turns of the adjacent coil, and a yielding bracing in which said coils are imbedded, substantially as described. (14.) The use in a printing-press of a tympan comprising wire bent to present turns or coils, and lying side by side, the turns of the coils in use receiving and resisting pressure transversely to their length, said turns or coils being internally braced by a yielding substance, substantially as described. (15.) The use in a press for printing of a tympan composed of spring-coils laid side by side, and mesh-wires inserted in said spring-coils, substantially as described. (16.) In a tympan for use in printing-presses, a hard levelling-sheet, having applied to its face a layer of indiarubber, or equivalent elastic material. (17.) In a tympan for use in printing presses, a hard levelling-sheet, having applied to its face a layer of indiarubber or its equivalent, scored on its face, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; 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, 30th August, 1899.

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

No. 11264.—23rd December, 1898.—JOSEF LUDWIG HAWLICZEK, of Linnet Lane, Liverpool, Lancaster, England, Manufacturing Chemist, and HENRY LLOYD SNAPE, of Aberystwith, Cardigan, Wales, Doctor of Science of Aberystwith College. Improvements connected with gold-extraction by the cyanide process.

No. 11720.—29th May, 1899.—ISAAC LEACH LEWIS, of Hokitika, New Zealand, Assayer and Metallurgist. An improvement in turbines for utilising the currents of rivers and other waterways.

No. 11721.—29th May, 1899.—ISAAC LEACH LEWIS, of Hokitika, New Zealand, Assayer and Metallurgist. An improved means of raising water from rivers and the like for power and other purposes.

No. 11722.—7th June, 1899.—ISAAC LEACH LEWIS, of Hokitika, New Zealand, Assayer and Metallurgist. An improved method of and apparatus for obtaining auriferous material from the bottom of rivers.

No. 11884.—14th August, 1899.—FREDERICK HENRY CARRICK, of 10, Franklin Avenue, Wellington, New Zealand, Letter-carrier. Improvements in whipping ropes.

No. 11889.—14th August, 1899.—THOMAS EAGLE MARTIN, of Barmer, near King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, Farmer and Machinist. Improvements in seed-drills, horse-hoes, and like agricultural implements.

No. 11891.—12th August, 1899.—JOHN OWEN GARDNER, of Glorit, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An invention for melting ironsand or other metallic ores or metals in a divided condition.

No. 11893.—15th August, 1899.—JAMES SHEPHERD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved bullet-resisting garment.

No. 11894.—15th August, 1899.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Patent Agent. An improved gold-saving apparatus.

No. 11895.—15th August, 1899.—HENRY GEORGE BEDELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved reversible window-sash.

No. 11897.—16th August, 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, Electrical Engineer, and Gilbert Wright, of 409, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in circuit breakers.

No. 11898.—16th August, 1899.—EWEN MCGREGOR, of Mangaonoho, New Zealand, Sawmiller. An improvement in dredging machinery.

No. 11899.—14th August, 1899.—JOHN TORRENS, of Hayden Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Carrier. A portable fire-escape.

No. 11901.—18th August, 1899.—CHARLES FREDERICK COURTNEY, of Sulphide Street, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Mine-manager, and ROBERT BUTTERWORTH, of Argent Street, Broken Hill aforesaid, Electrician. Improvements in magnetic separators, especially adapted to wet separation.

No. 11902.—18th August, 1899.—CHARLES FREDERICK COURTNEY, of Sulphide Street, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Mine-manager, and ROBERT BUTTERWORTH, of Argent Street, Broken Hill aforesaid, Electrician. Improvements in magnetic separators, especially adapted to wet separation.

No. 11903.—18th August, 1899.—CHARLES FREDERICK COURTNEY, of Sulphide Street, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Mine-manager, and ROBERT BUTTERWORTH, of Argent Street, Broken Hill aforesaid, Electrician. Improvements in magnetic separators, especially adapted to wet separation.

No. 11906.—16th August, 1899.—HENRY DELL, of Pukekohe, near Auckland, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved horse-cover.

No. 11911.—22nd August, 1899.—ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER WHITELAW, of 2, Aro Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Stereotyper. A treadle attachment for linotype machines.

No. 11912.—19th August, 1899.—WILLIAM PAGE, of Cross Creek, Wairarapa, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved appliance for straining and repairing any part of a wire fence.

No. 11913.—16th August, 1899.—JOHN WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, of Bower Street, Napier, New Zealand, Journalist. An improved spring-clutch door-lock spindle.

No. 11914.—22nd August, 1899.—ALFRED BAKER, of 15, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer's Agent. Improvements in sleeve-links.

No. 11915.—22nd August, 1899.—FREDERICK ISITT, of Leichhardt, near Sydney, New South Wales, Gas Engineer. Improvements in automatic apparatus for compressing gas and air.

No. 11916.—21st August, 1899.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of Caledonian Road, St. Albans, Canterbury, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in and relating to dehairing hides and skins for tanning purposes.

No. 11918.—21st August, 1899.—WILLIAM JOHN STEVENS, of Lower High Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improved appliance operated by the driver for opening and closing the doors of brougham hansom-cabs.

No. 11919.—24th August, 1899.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Ralph Davenport Mershon, of 120, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements relating to the distribution of electrical power.

No. 11921.—24th August, 1899.—BINNS KERSHAW, of 62, Livesey Street, Manchester, England, Manufacturer. Improvements in and connected with circular knitting-machines.

No. 11924.—21st August, 1899.—GEORGE MOROS, of Dargaville, Auckland, New Zealand, Printer. An improved coupling-chain.

No. 11925.—21st August, 1899.—GEORGE JAMES ALEXANDER LESLIE, of Victoria Avenue, off Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. An improved window-fastener.

No. 11926.—21st August, 1899.—JOHN MITCHELL, of Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. A new method of producing lettering, figures, or symbols for banners, placards, and some other purposes.

No. 11928.—25th August, 1899.—WOOLTERTON ROBERT WHYTE, of 6 and 12, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Shorthand-teacher. An improvement in typewriters for the purpose of returning the carriage and making the line space.

No. 11931.—23rd August, 1899.—DANIEL WHITBURN, Carpenter, and PERCY HERBERT BASLEY, Clerk, both of Auckland, New Zealand. An improved hair-curler.

No. 11932.—25th August, 1899.—GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, of Manchester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Wool-scourer. An improved wool-washing apparatus.

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 16th August, 1899, to the 30th August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10552.—W. Pickup, pruning-appliance.
No. 10615.—J. Grant, silt-punt.
No. 10930.—F. A. Coleman, washing-machine.
No. 10947.—D. Nable, coat-adjustment.
No. 11128.—H. G. Moore, flat-iron.
No. 11262.—A. Potter, dressing flax.
No. 11282.—L. A. Garchey, ceramic stone.
No. 11333.—R. J. Moss, acetylene-gas generator.
No. 11334.—F. Rathbone, S. Bates, and W. Miner, harness-saddle.
No. 11353.—H. P. Davis and E. F. Harder, electric switch.
No. 11413.—T. H. Kelly, G. W. Bell, and R. N. Kirk, explosive (W. C. Quinby).
No. 11467.—H. P. Davis, controller for electric motor.
No. 11488.—N. Bendixen, sterilising milk.
No. 11509.—R. W. Henn, tire-valve.
No. 11514.—M. J. Foyer, cash and parcel carrier system.
No. 11524.—C. Geissler, sampling granulated materials.
No. 11525.—L. Mumford-Geer, syringe.
No. 11527.—H. E. Howland, burner (O. M. Thowless).
No. 11529.—Deering Harvester Company, harvester (J. F. Stewart and C. A. A. Rand).
No. 11545.—D. Reid, stereo. plate.
No. 11549.—R. Evens, fluke-worm specific.
No. 11550.—The Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited, wireless telegraphy (G. Marconi).
No. 11556.—F. W. Martino and F. Stubbs, precipitating gold.
No. 11558.—H. Marles and G. W. Butt, carving-machine.
No. 11561.—W. K. and G. S. Baker, whisking-machine.
No. 11563.—A. P. Schmidt and D. Hannan, rabbit-crate.
No. 11569.—D. A. Whyte, valve and governor.
No. 11570.—J. Gore, roofing-tile.
No. 11571.—E. Seymour, rotary engine.
No. 11583.—S. R. Dresser, pipe-coupling.
No. 11594.—T. Hodgkinson, brick-kiln.
No. 11605.—A. A. Dickson, peat-fuel.
No. 11608.—E. B. Koopman, picture-exhibiting apparatus.
No. 11609.—J. J. Drage and E. T. Bridgland, refrigerator.
No. 11611.—C. E. and J. E. Pointon, machine for dividing dough.
No. 11613.—C. H. Izard, sheep-shears, &c. (W. W. and A. T. Barton).
No. 11614.—E. Jordan and G. T. Rogers, metal-sheet moulding-machine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7771.—A. Shiels, milking-machine. 22nd August, 1899.

No. 7844.—S. and J. H. Collett, rabbit-trap. 21st August, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5752.—E. Thomson, electric lamp. 25th August, 1899.

No. 5753.—W. H. Knight and W. B. Potter, regulating electric mechanism. 25th August, 1899.

No. 5818.—J. Gresham, locomotive injector. 22nd August, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error.

A REQUEST has been made for the alteration of the name "Robert Kerr" to "Robert *Cromwell* Kerr," in application for Letters Patent No. 11733, of the 22nd June, 1899, for "An improved composition for cleansing clothes and for other purposes," advertised in the Supplement to the *Gazette*, No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899, page 1293.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Requests to amend Specifications allowed.

REQUESTS to amend specifications (including drawings) have been allowed in the following cases:—

No. 10935.—J. Anderson, liquid-measurer; advertised in supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 14, of the 16th February, 1899.

No. 11464.—E. Jones, horse-cover; advertised in supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 44, of the 25th May, 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 17th August, 1899, to the 30th August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10384.—A. Sangster, dredge.

No. 10391.—A. Johnston, raising liquids.

No. 10395.—H. M. and J. Levinge, bicycle attachment.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 17th August, 1899, to the 30th August, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 7614.—J. C. Husband, hauling apparatus.

No. 7616.—C. P. Shrewsbury, F. L. Marshall, J. Cooper, and J. L. Dobell, manufacturing carbon.

No. 7617.—B. A. Smith, refrigerating.

No. 7618.—E. Barton, horse-collar.

No. 7626.—Laughlin-Hough Drawing-table Company (Limited), table. (S. J. Laughlin and J. Hough.)

No. 7627.—J. A. Belk, cycle-gearing.

No. 7628.—W. Rundel and S. McMillan, apparatus for distributing rabbit-poison.

No. 7630.—W. T. Bradley, M. R. and C. E. Jewell, wringer. (E. S. Combs and M. R. Jewell.)

No. 7631.—W. Frost, boot-sole.

No. 7633.—R. E. McRae and H. E. Good, race-starter.

No. 7639.—H. Ham, potato-chopper.

No. 7640.—D. A. Douglas, life-saving dress.

No. 7641.—R. W. Davies, filler or funnel.

No. 7643.—G. H. Linley, candle-extinguisher.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5553.—E. Govett, extracting gold, &c.

No. 5563.—W. Alsop and W. Blackall, refrigerating apparatus.

No. 5565.—C. A. Lees and S. W. Lester, seed-dressing machine.

No. 5566.—R. D'Anvers, horse-shoe.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 30th 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: 2458.

Date: 2nd September, 1898.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices and the word "St. Mungo"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JOHN NEWTON AND SON, of Kaiwarra, Wellington, New Zealand, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: All kinds of soaps included in this class, bars and tablets, soap-powder and soft-soap.

No. of application: 2706.

Date: 20th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim to have used the said trade mark in respect of the articles mentioned for forty-seven years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

DUFOUR AND COMPANY, of Thal, Kanton St. Gallen, Switzerland, Manufacturers of Silk Bolting-cloth and Silk Gauze.

No. of class: 31.

Description of goods: Silk bolting-cloth, being silk piece-goods, and silk gauze, being silk piece-goods.

No. of application: 2713.
Date: 21st July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

MACKERRAS AND HAZLETT, of 16, Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 2731.
Date: 27th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

PORTLAND CEMENT FABRIK SATURN, of Hamburg, Germany, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 17.
Description of goods: Cement.

No. of application: 2735.
Date: 1st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

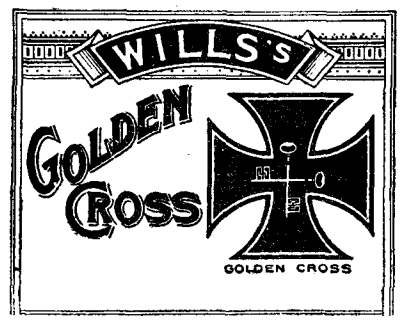
NAME.

W. D. AND H. O. WILLS, LIMITED, Bedminster, and Redcliff Street, Bristol, and 53, 54, and 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 2736.
Date: 1st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

W. D. AND H. O. WILLS, LIMITED, Bedminster, and Redcliff Street, Bristol, and 53, 54, and 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 2737.
Date: 1st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

W. D. AND H. O. WILLS, LIMITED, of Bedminster, and Redcliff Street, Bristol, and 53, 54, and 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 2739.

Date: 4th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential features of the trade mark are the device, the word "Tortoiseshell," and the distinctive label; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. A. AND A. C. CHURCHMAN, of Portman Road, Ipswich, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

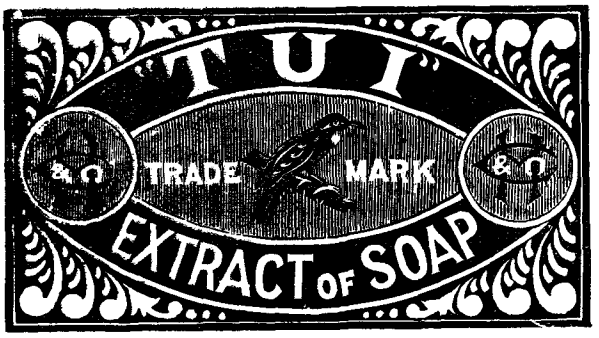
No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 2745.

Date: 14th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Tui" and the representation of the bird; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WILLIAM ROWLAND HAYWARD, trading as "Hayward and Co.," of Albert Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Extract of soap.

No. of application: 2743.

Date: 11th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the word "Regal"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Bread" is disclaimed.

NAME.

GEORGE BERTRAM HUTTON, of Union Bank Buildings, Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Commercial Agent.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods Bread

No. of application: 2746.
Date: 14th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

OAKES BROTHERS AND COMPANY, of 46, New Broad Street, London, England, Merchants.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 2742.
Date: 9th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TIRE COMPANY, AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, of 14, Regent Street, London, S.W., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 40.
Description of goods: Tires made of indiarubber.

No. of application: 2747.
Date: 14th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VISHNUS.

NAME.

OAKES AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 46, New Broad Street, London, England, and 200, Mount Road, Madras, India, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 2748.
Date: 14th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GYMKHANAS.

NAME.

OAKES AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 46, New Broad Street, London, England, and 200, Mount Road, Madras, India, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 2749.
Date: 14th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim to have used the said trade mark in respect of the articles mentioned for six years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

OAKES AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 46, New Broad Street, London, England, and 200, Mount Road, Madras, India, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Cigars.

No. of application: 2750.
Date: 18th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HERRINGTON.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the article mentioned since before the 1s January, 1890.

NAME.

H. COLEY AND DAVIS, of Foxton, New Zealand, Flax-millers.

No. of class: 4.
Description of goods: Flax.

No. of application: 2751.
Date: 17th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DEFIANCE.

NAME.

A. HILDEBRAND AND COMPANY, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Butchers and Preservers.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Tinned meats and fish.

No. of application: 2752.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

TOROA.

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, hams, and bacon.

No. of application: 2753.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KOTARA.

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams.

No. of application: 2754.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AMOKURA.

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams.

No. of application: 2755.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KANONO.

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams.

No. of application: 2756.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HOROKIO.

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams.

No. of application: 2757.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KARAKA.

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams.

No. of application: 2758.
Date: 18th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SENSATION.

NAME.

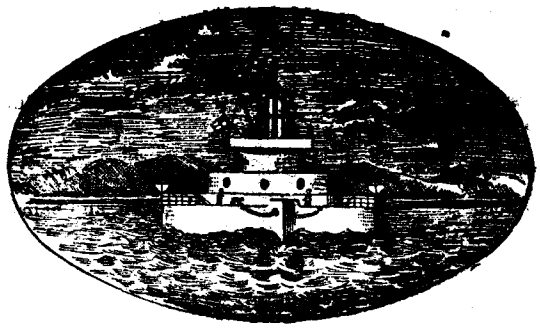
JOHN NEWTON AND SON, of Kaiwarra, Wellington, New Zealand, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Common soap.

No. of application: 2759.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

"IRONCLAD" BRAND.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the general device, the seascape with ironclad, and the word "Ironclad"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WALTER TAINE, trading as "The Chemical Stores Company," of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 1.
Description of goods: Varnishes, lacquers, and paints, including enamel-paints.

No. of application: 2760.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice No. 2759.)

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the general device, the seascape with ironclad, and the word "Ironclad"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WALTER TAINE, trading as "The Chemical Stores Company," of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 17.
Description of goods: Enamels for decorative purposes.

No. of application: 2761.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice No. 2759.)

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the general device, the seascape with ironclad, and the word "Ironclad"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WALTER TAINE, trading as "The Chemical Stores Company," of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Oil and grease for lubricating purposes.

No. of application: 2762.
Date: 21st August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice No. 2759.)

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the general device, the seascape with ironclad, and the word "Ironclad"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME

WALTER TAINE, trading as "The Chemical Stores Company," of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Dressing for articles of leather.

No. of application: 2764.
Date: 22nd August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ARCTIC.

NAME.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, New York, United States of America; 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England; 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; and elsewhere; Oil- and Grease-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Lubricating, heating, illuminating, solidified, and all other oils in this class.

No. of application: 2766.

Date: 22nd August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VISCOLITE.

NAME.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, New York, United States of America; 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England; 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; and elsewhere; Oil- and Grease-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Lubricating, heating, illuminating, solidified, and all other oils in this class.

No. of application: 2768.

Date: 25th August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

THE AMERICAN DUNLOP TIRE COMPANY, of Belleville, New Jersey, United States of America.

No. of class: 40.

Description of goods: Pneumatic tires, and parts thereof.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

C

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 17th August, 1899, to the 30th August, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 2099; 2442.—J. I. Knight; Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 1st September, 1898.)

No. 2100; 2539.—A. Hildebrand and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 8th December, 1898.)

No. 2101; 2630.—E. Hudson; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 52, of the 22nd June, 1899.)

No. 2102; 2400.—F. Curtis; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 55, of the 21st July, 1898.)

No. 2103; 2687.—E. Osborne; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 52, of the 22nd June, 1899.)

No. 2104; 2676.—E. S. Dixon; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 52, of the 22nd June, 1899.)

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. 85/2405.—Emile Louis Roussy, Auguste Mayor, and Gustave Aguet, all trading as Merchants at 48, Cannon Street, London, England, and at Vevy, Switzerland, under the style of "Henri Nestlé." [H. Nestlé.] 22nd August, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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Specifications of all Patents and Letters of Registration applied for in the colony can be inspected at the Patent Office, and particulars of Patents, &c., granted in England, the United States, Canada, and the Australian Colonies can be seen at the Patent Office Library, Wellington.

The following publications of this office can be had from the Government Printer:—

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3. Annual Reports of the Registrar, containing list of Letters Patent, nature of Letters Patent, &c., applied for during the years 1889 to 1897, inclusive.

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