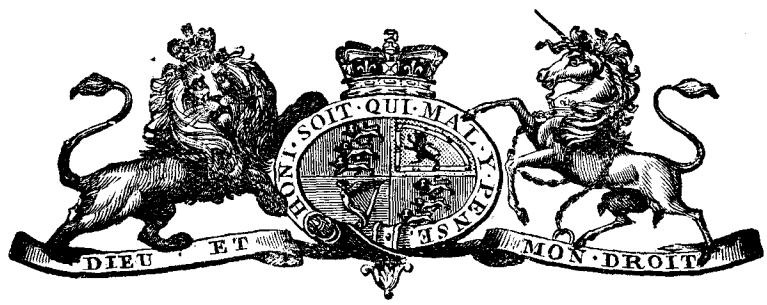

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 13th September, 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. 11149.—10th November, 1898.—WILLIAM ANDREWS and ARTHUR WARD BEAVEN (trading as "Andrews and Beaven"), of Christchurch, New Zealand, Agricultural Engineers. Improvements in and relating to seed-cleaning machinery.*

Claims.—(1.) The improved means for adjusting and operating cleaning-brushes beneath the riddles of a seed-cleaning machine consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In seed-cleaning machinery, the combination of carrying-bars upon opposite sides of the machine carrying slide-bars arranged across the machine beneath each riddle, riddle-cleaning brushes at right angles to said slide-bars, and guided thereon, and means for imparting reciprocating motion to said brushes, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In seed-cleaning machinery, the combination of a vertical spindle revolved by worm-wheel gearing, a crank upon said spindle connected by a connecting-rod with a crank upon a vertical rocking-shaft, and lever-arms fixed upon said rocking-shaft connected by connecting-rods with and reciprocating cleaning-brushes arranged beneath the riddles, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In seed-cleaning machinery, the combination of carrying-bars upon opposite sides of the machine carrying slide-bars arranged across the machine beneath each riddle, rocking-shafts extending across the machine and connected by levers with said carrying-bars, a hand-lever upon one rocking-shaft connected by a connecting-rod with a lever upon the other rocking-shaft, whereby the whole of said carrying-bars may be simultaneously operated, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In seed-cleaning machinery, the device for enabling one riddle-cleaning brush to be adjusted independently of the others, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In seed-cleaning machinery, the combination with the polishing-cylinder of an adjustable valve provided with a balance-weight, whereby the pressure upon material within the polishing-box may be regulated, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (7.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising our improvements in seed-cleaning machinery substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11204.—1st December, 1898.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Patent Agent. Improvements in gold-saving apparatus.*

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving apparatus, a conveyer for separating large particles from the material to be treated, the said conveyer comprising battens spaced apart and mounted upon endless bands made to revolve around pulleys, substantially as set forth. (2.) In gold-saving apparatus, a conveyer for separating large particles from the material to be treated, the said conveyer comprising battens of triangular section spaced apart and mounted upon endless bands made to revolve around pulleys, in combination with a water-pipe, a hopper, and a sluice-box, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improvements in gold-saving apparatus consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 11216.—5th December, 1898.—JOHN GREENSLADE, of Prebbleton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Engineer. A new or improved continuous crank, or eccentric lubricator-conductor.*

Claims.—(1.) The lubricating apparatus consisting of the combination and arrangement of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In apparatus for lubricating a crank or other bearing when in motion, the employment of a tube pivotally connected to said bearing at one end, and receiving telescopically another tube, one end of which is pivoted in a fixed support, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tube for conducting lubricant connected by a ball-and-socket joint to a bearing, and a second tube working telescopically within it, fixed at its upper end to a trunnion bearing upon a fixed support, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11352.—2nd February, 1899.—ALFRED ELIAS ROBERTSON, of Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved pole- and stump-jack.*

Claims.—(1.) In a pole- or stump-jack, jaws pivoted to the lever, and shaped eccentrically to their pivots, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a pole- or stump-jack, jaws pivoted to the lever, shaped eccentrically to their pivots, and armed with teeth, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a pole- or stump-jack, jaws pivoted to the lever, shaped eccentrically to their pivots, teeth upon the jaws, pins on lever, and stops on the jaws, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improved pole- and stump-jack consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11494.—29th March, 1989.—HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in electric brakes.

Claims.—(1.) For an electrically propelled vehicle, a braking apparatus in which the brakes are applied to the wheels by the agency of electro-magnets supplied with current from the motors when they are cut off from the current-supply main and through the momentum of the vehicle act as generators, and further characterized by the arrangement that each brake-magnet is connected in series with one of the motors, the said motors and brake-magnets being connected in parallel whereby one motor cannot supply current in the proper direction to any other than its corresponding brake-magnet. (2.) In a braking apparatus of the kind described, an electro-magnetically actuated switch which cuts out the brake-magnets, thereby releasing the brakes when and as long as the motors are connected to the current-supply main, being controlled by a spring so as to cut in the brake-magnets as soon as the power-current is cut off from the motors. (3.) The improved electric braking apparatus constructed and operating substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11497.—29th March, 1899.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in electro-pneumatic controlling apparatus.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 33, of the 13th April, 1899.]

Claims.—(1.) An electro-pneumatic mechanism so constructed and arranged that a mechanical device, forming a portion thereof, can be caused to execute a step-by-step movement in one direction, or a complete retrograde movement in a single step, by the application of fluid-pressure, the supply of which is governed by electro-magnetic devices, substantially as described. (2.) A modified form of the mechanism as claimed in claim 1, so arranged that some of the steps in the forward movement of the mechanical device are larger than others. (3.) In combination with the mechanism claimed in claim 1, an additional pneumatically operated piston, the stem of which acts as a stop to prevent the mechanical device moving forward more than one step at a time, said piston being projected in its cylinder by fluid-pressure, which is automatically admitted after the mechanical device has been moved forward a short distance. (4.) For electric motors, a controller operated by fluid-pressure which is governed by electro-magnetic means, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 7 of the drawings, either with or without the device for operating the reversing-switch. (5.) In a controller for electric motors, a reversing-switch, the shaft of which is operated by fluid-pressure acting on pistons connected with the said shaft, the application of fluid-pressure being governed by electro-magnetic devices. (6.) A circuit-breaker in which the movable member can be reset so as to make the circuit by admitting fluid under pressure to a cylinder having a piston which is in mechanical connection with the movable member, and can be operated to break the circuit by closing a circuit including an electro-magnet, and thereby admitting fluid under pressure to a cylinder to act on a piston, the movement of which piston trips the releasing apparatus of the breaker. (7.) A combination of the reversing-switch mechanism claimed in claim 5 with the circuit-breaker claimed in claim 6, in which the pneumatic cylinders of the former are connected with the cylinder of the latter, whereby the circuit-breaker is caused to make the circuit at the commencement of the operation of the reversing-switch. (8.) A circuit-breaker so arranged that it cannot be reset and the circuit made after being automatically interrupted unless the main controller is in its zero position, and until the reversing-switch is operated. (9.) A pneumatically operated circuit-breaker constructed substantially as described with reference to Figs. 14 to 18 of the drawings. (10.) A governing device for controlling electric circuits which regulate the operation of pneumatic appliances so arranged that after the commencement of such operation the electric circuit is automatically broken at the governing device, and the parts returned to their initial position. (11.) For electro-pneumatically operated mechanism, a governing device constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 8 to 13 of the drawing. (12.) For a train of electric vehicles, an electro-pneumatic circuit-breaker combined with an air-brake mechanism, so that the operation of the brakes causes the circuit-breaker to interrupt the circuit. (13.) In an electric vehicle, the combination with an air-brake system of a controlling device for the electric motors combined with the air-brake cylinder, so that the operation of the brake automatically causes the electric controller to return to its zero position, and so cuts the motors out of circuit.

(Specification, £1 1s.; drawings, £5 5s.)

No. 11714.—14th June, 1899.—ANDREW FARQUHARSON RIDLAND, of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improved method of and apparatus for and relating to obtaining auriferous material from the beds of rivers and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The method of obtaining auriferous material from the beds of rivers and the like consisting in the employment of an airtight tube pivotally supported at an inclination upon a floating vessel, said tube being hermetically sealable except at its lower end, which is open, and compressed air being employed within said tube to expel water therefrom and allow men to work therein, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel pivoted at its upper end upon a floating vessel, provided at its lower end with a working-chamber, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel pivoted upon a floating vessel, and lifting-gear upon the vessel whereby the lower end of said tunnel may be raised and lowered as desired, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel pivotally supported at its upper end upon a floating vessel, a working-chamber at the lower end of said tunnel, and a railway within said tunnel upon which runs a trolly conveying material to the surface, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel pivotally supported upon a floating vessel, and raised and lowered by suitable lifting-tackle upon the vessel, whereby its angle may be adjusted to suit the depth of the river-bed beneath the surface of the water, said tunnel having an approximately horizontal extension from its upper end, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel pivotally supported upon a floating vessel, and a tank upon said tunnel adapted to carry ballast, and fitted with a sluice-valve by which water-ballast may be admitted thereto, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawings. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel pivotally supported upon a floating vessel, means for varying the inclination of said tunnel relatively to the water-level, and a receiver for material at the end of said tunnel above the surface of the water, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (8.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel pivotally supported upon a shaft, said shaft being carried in bearers upon a floating vessel, and having a passage-way through which air is conveyed from a compressing-engine to the interior of the tunnel, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (9.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a tubular tunnel supported upon a shaft, said shaft being carried in bearers upon a floating vessel, and having a passage-way through which telephone and electric-lighting wires are carried, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (10.) The combination with a floating vessel of a gantry mounted at one end thereof, a chain or wire-rope passing over pulleys upon said gantry and led by guide-pulleys beneath the vessel, and a winch for operating said chain whereby boulders attached thereto may be brought to the surface, substantially as specified and illustrated. (11.) The combination with a bucket-dredge carried upon a vessel in the ordinary manner of a tubular tunnel supported at one end upon said vessel, and adapted to reach to the river-bottom, and means for supplying compressed air to the interior of said tunnel, whereby the water is expelled therefrom, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 5s. 9d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11892.—12th August, 1899.—GEORGE HENRY LITTLE and DAVID LITTLE, both of Auckland, New Zealand (trading under the name and style of "Little and Little"), Carpenters and Joiners. A device for setting out or marking rails and styles for windows, doors, frames, and other carpenter's and joiner's work.

Consists of a piece of timber with a block or stop, and a divisional strip running down its centre. On either side of this separating piece there is a groove for the purpose of receiving one end of plates carrying cutters or markers. In operation the cutters or markers are moved along the groove into the required position, and clamped. The timber is then laid on the face of the cutters, and marked in one operation by pressure or a blow.

Claim.—A device for the setting-out, striking, or marking of rails, styles, frames, sashes, doors, and similar carpenter's and joiner's work ready for cutting, length, tenon, mortise, and other like work, as substantially set forth in specification and drawings.

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

No. 11933.—26th August, 1899.—ALEXANDER STORRIE, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Implement Agent. An improvement in seed-sowing apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) A cylindrical casing adapted to contain seed to be sown, a revolvable spindle passing therethrough, a pair of discs mounted upon the spindle, fitting within the casing and connected together by stirring-bars, said discs being adjustable upon the spindle to regulate the size of an opening in the casing through which seed is discharged, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) The improvement in seed-sowing apparatus consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 11937.—21st August, 1899.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR, of Orepuki, New Zealand, Dairyman. Improvements in tin-openers.

Claims.—(1.) Improvements in tin-openers. I do not claim as especial novelty any part of the invention except the concave shape of the handle above the knife, and the guides and grippers, and these I claim as my invention. (2.) Improvements in tin-openers consisting of the combination of the concavely shaped handle and guides and grippers, together with a claw-hammer and screwdriver, the whole as described, and shown in the drawing.

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

No. 11939.—31st August, 1899.—THE ACETYLENE PURIFYING COMPANY, LIMITED, of 83, Farringdon Road, London, England, Manufacturers and Merchants (assignees of Albert Rudolph Frank, of 80, Leibniz Strasse, Charlottenburg, Germany, Chemist). An improved process for purifying acetylene, and apparatus for same.

Claims.—(1.) An improved process for purifying acetylene, consisting in treating the acetylene with a solution of an acid salt, more especially of such a metal which forms several degrees of oxidation or possesses in alkaline condition a special affinity for acetylene, such solution being absorbed in a porous substance, or otherwise distributed over a large surface, as set forth. (2.) An improved process for purifying acetylene, consisting in conducting the acetylene through a mass composed of a solution of the acid salts and bodies melting at a low temperature, which, when cooling, again become solid, as set forth. (3.) An improved process for purifying acetylene, consisting in conducting the acetylene through a mass composed of a solution of the acid salts in a body melted in its crystal water, said solution becoming solid upon cooling, as set forth. (4.) In an acetylene-cleansing apparatus for acid purifying, the combination of an outer vessel with an inner vessel of acid-proof material, said inner vessel having at its lower end perforations, and with two tubes to supply and conduct away the gas, as set forth. (5.) In an acetylene-cleansing apparatus for acid purifying, the combination of an outer vessel with an inner vessel of acid-proof material, said inner vessel having at its lower end perforations, and with two tubes to supply and conduct away the gas, and with a shell or pan of acid-proof material underneath the said inner vessel, as set forth.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.)

No. 11944.—29th August, 1899.—ERNEST ROBERT GODWARD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in pins.

Claims.—(1.) Improvements in pins consisting of an ascending or corkscrew spiral, either bellied, tapered, or of even diameter throughout, with any such number of involved circles, and with such space between them that, by pressing or pulling on the cap into which the end or ends of the pin fit, this particular spiral claimed will revolve. (2.) Improvements in pins consisting of one or more of the said particular class of spirals as above claimed, fitted into and combined with a cap to cause the said spiral to revolve by pressing or pulling the cap, the whole for the purposes set forth, and accomplished as in the manner described in the specification.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 11945.—31st August, 1899.—DANIEL WHITBURN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. A fruit and vegetable cutter and grater.

Claim.—In combination in a fruit and vegetable cutter and grater, an upright frame having a recess near its lower end with a screw for clamping, adjusted to upper part of frame by an axle or shaft, a boss or disc carrying three or more prongs, said axle or shaft having a handle secured to its outer end, a perforated, punched, or punctured cylinder to fit on to and over said prongs and boss or disc, a flange on said boss or disc, and a turnable flat piece screwed or otherwise held to upper part of frame in a line with top of boss or disc, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 3s.; drawing, 3s.)

No. 11949.—31st August, 1899.—WALTER BERTIE O'TOOLE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Gas-meter Repairer. A carpenter's-bench grip.

Claim.—A carpenter's-bench grip consisting of metal levers or jaws, each working upon a pin and having a self-adjusting holder attachment, the invention being a simple and secure means of gripping or holding timber when being worked on a carpenter's bench, the same being suitable for attachment to either the top or side of a carpenter's bench by means of a metal bar or other similar attachment, with holes to receive the pins on the levers or jaws, and to be made in various sizes. The grip to be formed either by one of the levers or jaws to grip or hold against a block or beam, or by two of the levers or jaws, one to grip or hold against the other.

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

No. 11951.—4th September, 1899.—GEORGE ARCHIBALD LOWRY, of 1124, Monadnock Block, 260, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Apparatus for compressing fibrous or other material.

Claims.—(1.) In a press, an open-ended chamber, a cap or head for one end thereof, said cap or head provided with a plurality of slots therethrough, and means for relatively rotating said chamber and cap. (2.) In a press, an open-ended chamber, a cap or head having a feed-slot therethrough, the compressing or far edge of which is inclined towards the inner surface of the cap, and means for relatively rotating said chamber and cap. (3.) In a press, an open-ended chamber, a cap or head provided with a plurality of slots therethrough, the compressing-edge of each slot being inclined towards the under-surface of the cap. (4.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a cap or head provided with one or more slots, said slots being inclined relative to the line of travel of the material past them, and means for relatively rotating said chamber and cap. (5.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a cap or head provided with one or more slots, said slots terminating at their inner ends at a point to one side of the centre of the cap, and means for relatively rotating said chamber and cap. (6.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a cap or head for one end thereof, said cap or head provided with narrow slots therethrough extending from near the centre thereof outwardly towards the periphery, and the width between the lips of which is insufficient to permit the compressed material to rise therein, the under-surface of the compressing edge or lip of each being inclined towards the under-surface of the cap, and means for relatively rotating the chamber and cap. (7.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a cap having one or more slots formed therein, the outer surface of the cap on opposite sides of each slot being inclined towards said slot, and means for relatively rotating the chamber and cap. (8.) In a machine for compressing fibrous or other material, a cap or abutment, and means for rotating the mass of compressed material in contact therewith, said abutment being provided with one or more slots extending from near the middle to near the periphery thereof, said slots being in-

clined to the path of travel of the compressed material entering the slots. (9.) In a press, a chamber forming a holder, a cap for one end thereof and forming an abutment for one end of the compressed material, and means for relatively rotating the chamber and cap, said cap provided with one or more slots or inlet-openings, the compressing-lip of each slot being inclined towards the inner surface of the cap, and the outer surface of the cap converging towards the edges of each slot. (10.) In a press, a chamber, a cap, and means for relatively rotating these parts, said cap provided with one or more feed-slots, each slot terminating at its inner end at a point on the left-hand side of the centre of the cap. (11.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a cap or head therefor, and means for relatively rotating these parts, said cap or head provided with one or more feed-slots, said slots being curved in the direction of the length thereof. (12.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a slotted cap or head therefor, said cap or head made in sections, and means for relatively rotating the chamber and cap. (13.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a cap or head therefor, said cap composed of sections or plates arranged edge to edge, and offset from each other to form feed-slots therebetween, and means for relatively rotating the chamber and cap. (14.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a cap or head therefor, said cap composed of sections or plates arranged edge to edge, and offset from each other to form feed-slots therebetween, and strengthening ribs or blocks for said plates, and means for relatively rotating said chamber and cap. (15.) In a press, a cap or abutment comprising an annular frame, a series of plates arranged edge to edge and secured to said frame, said plates being offset to form feed-slots therebetween, and means for rotating a mass of compressed material in contact with said cap or abutment. (16.) A press comprising an open-ended chamber, a slotted cap therefor, and means for relatively rotating these parts, in combination with means for contracting the diameter of said chamber. (17.) A press comprising an open-ended chamber, means for varying the taper of the bore thereof, and means for advancing the material through the chamber. (18.) In a press, a series of plates arranged to form a passage for the material to be compressed, means for advancing the material through such passage, and means for adjusting said plates whereby the taper of such passage may be varied. (19.) In a press, a series of plates arranged to form a passage for the column of material, said plates being loosely held at one end, a movable piece having an inclined surface arranged to engage a co-operating surface on the opposite ends of said plates, whereby when said movable piece is adjusted the taper of said passage is varied, and means for advancing the material through such passage. (20.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a series of plates longitudinally arranged on the inner surface of said chamber to form a passage therethrough, said plates being loosely held at the receiving end of said chamber, means for moving the opposite ends of said plates towards the axial centre of said chamber, whereby the taper of the bore of said passage is changed, and means for advancing the material through said passage. (21.) In a press, a chamber or holder, a slotted cap therefor, and means for relatively rotating these parts, whereby material supplied adjacent to the slots in the cap is drawn into the chamber and condensed or compressed into a column and is advanced through the chamber, in combination with means arranged to receive the end of such column as it emerges from the end of the chamber, to prevent endwise expansion thereof. (22.) In a press, an open-ended chamber or holder, and means for continuously feeding the material into and through such chamber and subjecting the same to pressure, in combination with means for receiving, supporting, and preventing expansion of the material after it is compressed, and as it emerges from the chamber. (23.) In a press, a holder adapted to embrace a portion of the column of compressed material, and means for condensing the material upon one end of said column, and correspondingly advancing such column through the holder, in combination with a receding support arranged to receive the end of such column as it emerges from the holder. (24.) In a press, a holder adapted to embrace a portion of the column of compressed material, and means for condensing the material upon one end such column and correspondingly advancing the same through the holder, in combination with a movable platform or head adapted to receive the end of the column as it emerges, and means for yieldingly resisting the receding movement of said platform. (25.) In a press, an open-ended chamber, means for rotating the same, and a slotted cap or head for one end of the chamber, in combination with a receding support arranged to receive the compressed material as it emerges from said chamber, said support mounted to rotate. (26.) In a press, a holder, means for compressing the material in, and correspondingly advancing the same through, the holder, whereby the material emerges from the holder in a compressed column, a receding support arranged to receive the end of the compressed column as it emerges from the holder, to hold the same against endwise expansion, said holder being pivotally mounted, whereby it may be rocked or swung out of alignment with the column. (27.) In a press, a chamber forming a holder in which the material is compressed into a column, and means for condensing the material in layers on the end of such column and correspondingly advancing the same through the holder, in combination with means for separating a portion from the end of such column, of sufficient length to form a bale. (28.) In a press, a chamber or holder, and means for compressing the material in said chamber and correspondingly advancing the same therethrough, whereby the compressed material emerges in the form of a column, in combination with means for severing a length therefrom to form a bale. (29.) In a press, a chamber or holder, means for compressing the material therein in superposed flattened spiral layers, and correspondingly advancing the same therethrough, whereby the material emerges from the chamber in a compressed column, in combination with one or more blades arranged to operate transversely the length of the column to sever a bale therefrom, and means for advancing the blades into the column. (30.) In a press, a chamber, and means for compressing the material in said chamber, and correspondingly advancing the same therethrough, in combination with a receding platform adapted to receive the end of the compressed column as it emerges from the chamber, and means arranged to operate at a point between said chamber and platform for severing a bale from said column. (31.) In a press, a chamber, means for compressing the material therein and correspondingly advancing the same therethrough, in combination with means for severing a bale from the end of the compressed column after it has emerged from the chamber, and means for preventing the endwise expansion of the severed bale. (32.) In a press, a holder, means for compressing the material therein and correspondingly advancing the same therethrough, in combination with means for severing a bale from the end of the compressed column after it emerges from the holder, and means arranged to engage the end of such column from which the bale has been severed, to prevent the endwise expansion thereof. (33.) In a press, a holder, means for compressing the material therein and correspondingly advancing the same therethrough, whereby it emerges therefrom in a compressed column, a receding platform arranged to receive the end of the column as it emerges, means for severing a bale from the end of the column, and means for confining the severed bale to such platform to prevent endwise expansion thereof. (34.) In a press, a holder, means for compressing the material therein and correspondingly advancing it therethrough, whereby it emerges therefrom in a compressed column, a receding platform adapted to receive the end of the column as it emerges, means for severing a bale therefrom, means for confining the end of the column from which the bale is severed, with reference to the holder, means for confining the end of the severed bale with reference to the platform, and means for moving the platform out of line with the column. (35.) In a press, a chamber, means for feeding the material thereto and compressing it therein, whereby it emerges therefrom in a compressed column, a receding platform, means for severing a bale from the column, and means for moving or dropping the platform away from the column, whereby the severed bale may be removed. (36.) In a press, a chamber, means for feeding the material thereto and compressing the same therein, whereby it emerges therefrom in a compressed column, a receding support to receive the emerging end of the column, severing-plates and detachable confining-plates arranged to be advanced transversely the length of the column, for severing a bale therefrom, and means for connecting said confining-plates to the support, whereby the severed bale is confined against endwise expansion. (37.) In a press, a slotted cap, and means for rotating a compressed mass of material in contact therewith, the contacting surface of said cap being grooved, whereby the area of frictional contacting-surface between the cap and material is reduced. (38.) In a press, a holder for the compressed material, a slotted cap for one end of said holder and forming an abutment for the material, and means for relatively rotating said chamber and cap, said cap provided with grooves on the abutment surface thereof, arranged concentric with the axis of such relative rotation. (39.) In a press, an open-ended chamber or holder, and a slotted cap, and means for relatively rotating these parts, in combination with a basket arranged over the cap, and into which the material to be compressed is supplied or delivered in bulk.

(Specification, £1 8s.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 11952.—4th September, 1899.—GEORGE ARCHIBALD LOWRY, of 1124, Monadnock Block, 260, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Apparatus for making grass twine.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier, grippers carried thereby, means for presenting the grass to the action of the grippers, and means for actuating

these parts. (2.) In a machine for making grass twine, a box or tray adapted to receive the material to be operated on, a carrier, grippers mounted thereon, means for positively feeding the material into the path of said grippers, and means for actuating said carrier. (3.) In a machine for making grass twine, a box or tray arranged to receive the material to be operated on, a carrier provided with grippers, means for presenting the material into the path of the grippers, a cam for agitating said box or tray, and means for actuating said carrier and cam. (4.) In a machine for making grass twine, a box or tray adapted to receive the material to be operated on, a portion of said tray being pivotally mounted, a carrier provided with grippers, a cam for rocking said pivotally mounted portion of the box or tray, and means for actuating said carrier and cam. (5.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier having grippers, a feedway for the material arranged transverse to the path of travel of said carrier, means for positively feeding the material to said feedway, and means for actuating said carrier. (6.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier having grippers, a feedway arranged transverse to the path of travel of the carrier and inclined relative thereto, means for feeding the material through said feedway, and into position to be engaged by said grippers, and means for actuating the carrier. (7.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier having grippers, a feedway arranged to extend transversely across the path of travel of the carrier, means for feeding the material into such feedway with the stems or stalks arranged in lines parallel to the plane of travel of the carrier, whereby they may be grasped by the grippers, and means for actuating the carrier. (8.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier having grippers, a feedway arranged to extend across the path of travel of the carrier, means for feeding the material into said feedway, and means for yieldingly opposing the action of said feeding-devices whereby said feedway may not become choked. (9.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier having grippers, a feedway, a hinged and weighted end gate therefor, and means for feeding the material into said feedway. (10.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier having grippers, a feedway having a hinged door or gate at the end thereof, means for yieldingly maintaining said door closed, and means for feeding the material into said feedway. (11.) In a machine for making grass twine, a carrier having grippers, a feedway comprising an upper plate and a lower plate, and means for relatively adjusting said plates. (12.) A feedway for grass-twine-making machines comprising a supporting bracket, an upper plate mounted thereon, a lower plate also mounted on said bracket, and means for adjusting said lower plate relative to said upper plate. (13.) In a grass-twine-making machine, feeder-plates forming a passage through which the material is fed, one of said feeder-plates being stationarily mounted and the other of said plates being adjustable. (14.) In a grass-twine-making machine, feeder-plates forming a passage through which the material is fed, one of said plates being stationary, and means for adjusting the inclination of the other plate. (15.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a stationary upper feeder-plate, a lower feeder-plate, a securing-bolt for the latter, and adjusting-screws arranged on opposite sides of said securing-bolt, whereby said lower plate may be adjusted. (16.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a bracket having an elongated slot therein, a feeder-plate, a securing-bolt therefor arranged to pass through said elongated slot, set-screws tapped through said bracket on opposite sides of said securing-bolt and impinging against said feeder-plate, and a co-operating stationary feeder-plate. (17.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a box or tray adapted to receive the grass preparatory to being presented to the twine-forming mechanism, said box or tray provided with a movable end wall, against which the butt-ends of the grass stems or stalks are presented, and means for vibrating said movable wall. (18.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a feed box or tray adapted to receive the grass preparatory to being fed to the machine, said box or tray provided with a hinged end against which the butt-ends of the grass stems or stalks rest, a rod connected to the hinged end wall for rocking the same, and a cam arranged to reciprocate said rod. (19.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a feed box or tray having a hinged end wall, a rod connected thereto, a spring arranged to yieldingly hold said end wall closed, and a cam for moving said rod to open or agitate said end wall. (20.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier, grippers mounted thereon, and comprising a stationary jaw and a pivoted jaw, a rod connected to said pivoted jaw, means for actuating the carrier, and means arranged in the path of said rods for engaging the same whereby the rods are projected to open and close said jaws. (21.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier, grippers mounted thereon and comprising pairs of jaws, one member of each pair of said jaws being stationarily mounted on the carrier and the other member pivoted to the stationary member, a rod connected to the pivoted jaw, a spring for yieldingly maintaining the jaws closed, and means arranged in the path of the rods for projecting the same to open the jaws. (22.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier provided with a side-flange, pairs of gripping-jaws mounted on the carrier, one member of each pair being stationarily mounted on the carrier and the other member pivoted to the stationary member, a rod connected to the pivoted member and arranged to project through said flange, a cam arranged to engage the end of said rod, and a spring for opposing the projection of said rod. (23.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier, pairs of gripping-jaws mounted thereon, one member of each pair provided with an elongated opening therethrough and stationarily mounted on the carrier, the other member being pivoted to the stationary member, a rod connected to the pivoted jaw of each pair and passing through the opening in the co-operating stationary jaw, a spring for holding the members of each pair of jaws closed, and a cam arranged in the path of the rods for projecting the same. (24.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier provided on the periphery thereof with pairs of gripping-jaws, each succeeding pair of such jaws being arranged out of the peripheral line of the preceding pair. (25.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier provided with pairs of gripping-jaws arranged to project radially from the periphery thereof, each succeeding pair of such jaws being arranged out of line transversely and peripherally with respect to the preceding pair of jaws. (26.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier, pairs of gripping-jaws, one member of each pair provided with a shouldered shank arranged to pass radially through the periphery of said carrier, the other member being pivotally mounted on the fixed member, means for actuating said carrier, and means for automatically opening and closing said jaws. (27.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a carrier, gripping-jaws carried thereby, means for actuating said carrier, means for presenting the grass into the path of said jaws, means for opening and closing said jaws to grip the grass-stalks therein, a receiver, and means for again opening said jaws to deposit the grass in said receiver. (28.) In a grass-twine-making machine, gripping-jaws pivoted together, an operating-rod pivotally connected to one of said jaws, and means for actuating said rod. (29.) In a grass-twine-making machine, gripping-jaws pivoted together, one of said jaws provided with a flat clamping-face bounded by a rounded or circular edge. (30.) In a grass-twine-making machine, gripping-jaws pivoted together, one of said jaws provided with a perforation and the other with a pin working in the perforation, and also having a flat clamping-face bounded by a circular edge struck from the pin as a centre. (31.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twisting device including a rotatable sleeve, clamping-jaws pivotally mounted thereon, and means for imparting a tension to said clamping-jaws proportional to the speed of rotation of the sleeve. (32.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twisting device including a rotatable sleeve, clamping-jaws pivotally mounted thereon, said jaws being weighted, whereby through centrifugal force exerted upon said jaws and developed by the rotation of said sleeve said jaws are clamped together with a tension proportional to the speed of rotation of the sleeve. (33.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twister including a rotatable sleeve, arms pivotally mounted thereon, and having clamping-jaws and weights adjustably mounted on said arms. (34.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twister including a rotatable sleeve, arms pivotally mounted on said sleeve and carrying co-operating clamping-jaws at one end and weights at the other end, and springs for normally pressing said clamping-jaw ends towards each other. (35.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twister including a rotatable sleeve, arms pivotally mounted thereon and carrying clamping-jaws at one end and adjustable weights at the other end, springs arranged to press said clamping-jaw ends together, and means for adjusting the tension of said springs. (36.) In a machine for making grass twine, a twister comprising a rotatable sleeve, clamping-jaws carried thereby, a guiding-funnel stationarily mounted within and extending through said sleeve, and means for adjusting said funnel. (37.) In a machine for making grass-twine, a twister and a winder, the material being arranged to pass through said twister and winder, whereby it is twisted into twine form and then wrapped with thread. (38.) In a machine for making grass-twine, a twister-sleeve, a wrapping-sleeve carrying a spool of thread, the material operated on passing through said sleeves, and means for rotating said sleeves in opposite directions. (39.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twister, a wrapping mechanism comprising a tubular support for the thread through which the twisted material is fed, a sleeve loosely mounted on said tubular support and carrying guides for the thread, and means for reversely rotating said twister and tubular support. (40.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twister, a wrapping mechanism comprising a tubular support for the thread through which the twisted material is fed, a thread-guide adjustably mounted on said support, and means for rotating said twister and support in reverse directions. (41.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twister and a wrapping mechanism and a guide for the thread, said guide having coils formed therein. (42.) In a grass-twine-making

machine, a twister, a wrapping mechanism, including a tubular shaft, a tubular extension detachably connected to said shaft, said extension adapted to carry a spool of thread, and means for feeding the material through said shaft and extension. (43.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a twister and a wrapping mechanism, in combination with a feeding mechanism including a stationarily mounted roll, an arm pivotally mounted and carrying a co-operating roll, a spring operating to press said rolls into gripping relation to the material to be fed, and means for actuating said several devices. (44.) In a grass-twine-making machine, and as an organized apparatus, the combination of the following devices and instrumentalities: a carrier, grippers, feeding devices for the grass, a trough into which the grippers deliver the straws successively, a twister, a wrapping mechanism, and a feeding mechanism, all combined and arranged to co-operate together. (45.) An organized grass twine-making machine comprising in combination the following elements: a twisting mechanism, a wrapping mechanism, a feeding mechanism, and a winding-reel upon which the finished product is wound. (46.) An organized grass-twine-making machine comprising in combination the following elements: a twisting mechanism, a wrapping mechanism, a feeding mechanism, a winding-reel, and a deployer, and means for actuating these several mechanisms. (47.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a winding device comprising a pulley, a tubular shaft resting on the face thereof, a reel or hub having a flange at each end, one of which is arranged to rest upon the first mentioned flange and the other is made removable, and means for deploying the material on said reel. (48.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a deployer comprising a shaft having reverse threads thereon, a sleeve mounted on said shaft and carrying a twine-guide, and an engaging device carried by said sleeve for engaging said threads. (49.) In a grass-twine-making machine, a winding mechanism comprising two or more reels arranged in proximity to each other, means for actuating the same, and a deployer, whereby when one roll is filled the twine is wound on another reel, thus avoiding arresting the machine.

(Specification, £1 10s.; drawings, £1 6s.)

No. 11953.—4th September, 1899.—JOSEPH HEMINGWAY, of Spearfish, Lawrence, State of Dakota, United States of America, Chemist. Method of and apparatus for treating fuel.

Claims.—(1.) The improved process of coking fuel characterized by confining the fuel in an oven having an outlet, and the introduction of a blast of gas into the coking-oven between the fuel and the outlet of the oven. (2.) The improved process for coking fuel characterized by confining the fuel in an oven having an outlet, and the introduction of a current of heated gas into the coking-oven between the fuel and the outlet. (3.) The improved process of coking and distilling fuel characterized by the introduction of a current of gas into the coking-oven, condensing the products of combustion, and separating the liquid from the gaseous products. (4.) Mechanism for effectuating the process of the first claim herein, consisting in a coking oven or ovens, a passage for gases leading to the oven and opening between the charge therein and the outlet, and a blower for forcing gas into the oven. (5.) Mechanism for carrying out the process of the second claim herein, consisting in a coking oven or ovens, a furnace, chequerwork interposed between the furnace and the oven, a duct leading from said chequerwork to a point in the oven above the charge therein, and a blower for forcing a blast of gas from the furnace through said chequerwork and duct. (6.) Mechanism for effectuating the process of the third claim herein, consisting in a coking oven or ovens, a passage for gases leading to the oven, a blower for forcing gas into the oven, a cold-jacketed eduction-passage leading from the top of the oven, a settling-tank to which said passage conducts, and a gasometer connected with said settling-tank. (7.) Mechanism for carrying out the process of the third claim herein, consisting in a coking oven or ovens, a furnace, a passage for heated gases leading from said furnace to the oven and opening above the charge therein, a blower for forcing air into the furnace, a steam-boiler in the upper part of the oven through the flues of which the gaseous contents thereof are forced to pass, a cold-jacketed eduction-passage leading from the top of the oven beyond the boiler, a settling-tank to which said passage conducts, and a gasometer connected with said settling-tank. (8.) Mechanism for effectuating the process of the first claim herein, consisting in a beehive coking-oven having an outlet for the products of combustion, and means for forcing gas into said oven between the fuel and the said outlet.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 11954.—4th September, 1899.—JOHN OSTBERG, of 10, Balston Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Engineer. An improved automatic rubber-repairing compound for application to the inner tubes of pneumatic rubber tires generally, and like purposes.

Consists of pure rubber, resin (white), boiled linseed-oil, and dextrose, combined, by heating, in certain proportions.

Claim.—The composition consisting of the ingredients in the relative quantities and compounded and applied as set forth, as an automatic puncture-filling and hermetically-sealing substance when coated on the inside of the bladders of pneumatic rubber tires, and for all other or kindred purposes to which it may be successfully applied.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 11959.—4th September, 1899.—GEORGE MCMULLEN, of Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia, Architect, and JOSHUA HERBERT JOSEPH, of 352, Murray Street, Perth aforesaid, Merchant. A new race-game, and apparatus for playing same.

Claims.—(1.) A new race-game, evolved and obtained by the operation of the apparatus substantially as set forth and described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a new race-game apparatus, the use of a press-button mechanism for imparting rotary motion by means of a series of vibrations or impulses to rollers, around which travels a cord carrying the dummy contestant figure, the whole substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a new race-game apparatus, the peculiar arrangement and construction of parts whereby each horse is announced concurrently upon its passing the winning-post or other given point by the release and exposure of an indicator or marble, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In a new race-game apparatus, the mechanism consisting of slide-bars which concurrently operate a bell and also a detent whereby the race-barrier is released and removed, so that the contesting figures may race, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) The peculiar arrangement and combination of parts consisting of the press-button or vibratory means for imparting the racing motion to the figures, together with the means for announcing the winner by the release of marbles, and together with the mechanism for announcing the start of the game and the removal of the racing-barrier, the whole working as one apparatus for playing a new race-game, substantially as set forth and described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 6s. 6d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11971.—9th September, 1899.—ELIZA SHADGETT, of Petone, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. An improved device for increasing, controlling, or regulating the draught of fireplaces.

Claims.—(1.) A device for increasing the draught of fireplaces, comprising, in combination, a sheet of metal shaped to fit the fireplace or grate and the top bar of the grate, perforations near the bottom of the said sheet, and a slide to cover the perforations as required, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a device for increasing the draught for fireplaces, a bar to support the top of the device and having a foot to fit the top bar of the grate, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improved device for increasing the draught of fireplaces consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 5s. 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, 13th September, 1899.

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

No. 11493.—29th March, 1899.—HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in circuit-breakers.

No. 11575.—27th April, 1899.—GEORGE RICHARDS, of Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer and Iron Cot and Bedstead Manufacturer. Improvements in the attachment of wove wire with metal cots and bedsteads and any articles to which the same is applicable.

No. 11828.—25th July, 1899.—EDWARD RICHARDSON, Jun., of Albury, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. An improvement in rifles and the like.

No. 11839.—28th July, 1899.—ROLAND JOHN FARMER, of 169, Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Gentleman. An improved vent for rendering bottles non-refillable.

No. 11867.—7th August, 1899.—ARTHUR HENRY OAKE KEMPTHORNE, of Te Puke, Bay of Plenty, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in and relating to horse-gears.

No. 11910.—22nd August, 1899.—JOHN THOMAS MURPHY, of Blenheim, New Zealand, Farmer. An improvement in harness applicable particularly to trotting or racing harness.

No. 11917.—23rd August, 1899.—HENRY DALTON, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in chimneys and the like for the prevention of back-draughts.

No. 11936.—30th August, 1899.—JOHN EDWARD FRIEND, of 7, Bidwell Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved sole for boots and shoes.

No. 11938.—28th August, 1899.—CHRISTOPHER RICHARD WILSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Auctioneer. An improved chainless driving-gear for cycles.

No. 11940.—31st August, 1899.—ARTHUR LLEWELLYN SMITH, of Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand, and WALTER PEARSON YOUNG, of Cargill Road, Dunedin aforesaid, Engineers. An improved feed for seed-drills and similar implements.

No. 11941. — 31st August, 1899. — WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, 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 controllers for electric motors.

No. 11943. — 1st September, 1899. — GEORGE WILLIAM DARVALL, of Panama Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Signwriter. Improvements in or relating to the roofs and spouting of buildings.

No. 11946. — 31st August, 1899. — ARTHUR MORROW, of Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. A combined segment and shrapnel shell.

No. 11947.—2nd September, 1899.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of Harry Phillips Davis, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in fuse-blocks for electric circuits.

No. 11948.—2nd September, 1899.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of Gilbert Wright, of 409, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, and Christian Aalborg, of 212, Franklin Street, Wilkinsburg aforesaid, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in switches for electric circuits.

No. 11950. — 1st September, 1899. — WILLIAM HENRY BICKERTON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Analyst. Improvements in and relating to effervescing drinks.

No. 11955. — 4th September, 1899. — WILLIAM HENRY HEARD, of 357, Richmond Street, London, Ontario, Canada, Plumber. Improvements in spray-pumps.

No. 11957. — 4th September, 1899. — THOMAS SHALE, of Fairfield, Dunedin, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvement in dredging machinery.

No. 11958.—4th September, 1899.—FREDERICK CHARLES SAUNDERS, of 4, Marli Place, Esplanade, St. Kilda, Victoria, Managing Clerk (nominee of Arthur Saunders, of 22, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, England, Electrical Engineer). An improved framing or support for the display of bottles, jars, and like vessels.

No. 11960.—4th September, 1899.—JAMES NICHOLAS, of Market Street, Blenheim, New Zealand, Coachbuilder and Wheelwright. An improved brake for vehicles.

No. 11961. — 5th September, 1899. — JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER, of Whangarei Heads, Auckland, New Zealand, Ship's Engineer. Improved method of and apparatus for securing a ship's screw-propeller upon its shaft.

No. 11963.—6th September, 1899.—WILLIAM THOMAS BOWATER, of Ohakune, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved method of supplying water to cow-bails.

No. 11964.—6th September, 1899.—WILLIAM THOMAS BOWATER, of Ohakune, New Zealand, Farmer. A new or improved appliance for receiving, straining, and conveying milk to cooler or aerator.

No. 11965.—7th September, 1899.—JOHN BUCKMAN, of Bull's, Wellington, New Zealand, Flaxmiller. An improvement in flax-strippers.

No. 11967.—5th September, 1899.—JAMES RAPSON, of Kakanui, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved wire strainer, cutter, and key combined.

No. 11969.—6th September, 1899.—WILLIAM NELSON, of Tomoana, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improvement or improvements in cooling air for refrigerating or freezing purposes.

No. 11970. — 7th September, 1899. — AMBROSE ISAIAH HULME, of Richmond, New Zealand, Baker, and WILLIAM THOMSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Baker. A furnace-boiler for bakers' ovens.

No. 11975.—12th September, 1899.—FRANCIS CORNWALL TAYLOR, of New York, United States of America, and 106, Golden Lane, London, E.C., England, at present residing in Auckland, New Zealand, Printer and Inventor. A new or improved means or method of printing in several colours or tones at one impression.

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 31st August, 1899, to the 13th September, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10600.—A. Storrie, manure-distributer.

No. 10603.—W. H. Payne, boot.

No. 10610.—J. S. Laurie and E. L. Clark, table for brick-making.

No. 10632.—G. Sydes, horsecover.

No. 10688.—J. Whitefield and F. S. Parker, closet-pan.

No. 10857.—H. W. Scott, cattle-brand.

No. 11059.—M. L. Squire, medicine.

No. 11154.—A. M. Waters, potato digger, bagger, and separator.

No. 11279.—J. Hutcheson, fire-escape ladder.

No. 11522.—C. H. Hansen, horsecover-fastener.

No. 11523.—J. Howard, bicycle attachment for transmitting power to sheepshears.

No. 11618.—H. P. Davis, controlling electric motors.

No. 11624.—A. Price, boiler-cleaner.

No. 11659.—G. Westinghouse and E. E. Nolan, securing core-plates in dynamo-electric machinery.

No. 11702.—G. Girling, stonebreakers' hammer.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7872.—R. C. Beveridge, treating ores. 4th September, 1899.

No. 7876.—W. E. C. Osborne, roller-blind attachment. 30th August, 1899.

No. 7886.—T. Ferguson, drawing off aerated liquids. 11th September, 1899.

No. 7894.—C. J. Yarnold, manufacturing ozone, and treating ores therewith. 1st September, 1899.

No. 7904.—Gas-Selbstzünder-Export-Gesellschaft, Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, gas-lighting medium (J. F. Duke). 6th September, 1899.

No. 7929.—Flere and Mills, Limited, polling-station fittings (T. Mills). 29th August, 1899.

No. 7934.—J. A. Fairbanks, bell-buoy. 4th September, 1899.

No. 7942.—W. Mather, floorcloth. 6th September, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5760.—G. Anderson, weighing carcases of meat. 8th September, 1899.

No. 5919.—The Edison United Phonograph Company, phonograph (T. A. Edison). 31st August, 1899.

No. 5983.—W. R. S. Jones, railway-vehicle buffer. 5th September, 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. 10595.—Nernst Electric Light, Limited, of 130, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, E.C., England, electrical incandescent lamp. [W. Nernst.] 5th September, 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 31st August, 1899, to the 13th September, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10407.—H. W. Acton Adams, castrating and tailing instrument.
No. 10413.—W. S. Rentoul, torch.
No. 10416.—A. T. Cavell and C. Royds, velocipede driving-gear.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 31st August, 1899, to the 13th September, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 7646.—D. R. S. Galbraith, amalgamating-plate.
No. 7650.—R. Brinsley and P. S. Bett, furnace-fixings. (R. Brinsley and A. G. Christopher.)
No. 7651.—R. Gray, plough.
No. 7652.—A. Morrison and J. Macaulay, milk-aerator.
No. 7655.—E. Hayes, poisoned-pollard cutter.
No. 7660.—B. P. Stockman, manufacturing steel or iron.
No. 7662.—B. L. Latham, candlestick.
No. 7668.—H. H. Hanmer, coin-sorting apparatus.
No. 7676.—J. C. Lee, S. Walton, and W. G. Scott, liquid-fuel burner.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5595.—C. J. Fauvel, treating ores.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 13th September, 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: 2580.
Date: 28th December, 1898.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except their trading name and address,

NAME.

MADILL AND COLLIER, of Tuakau, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmers.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Bonedust.

No. of application: 2697.

Date: 13th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

JOHN MADDOCKS WALKER, JOHN THOMAS REYNOLDS, and ARTHUR FREDERIC WALKER (trading in copartnership as "J. M. Walker and Co."), of 29, Mosley Street, Manchester, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 24.

Description of goods: Cotton piece-goods.

No. of application: 2763.
Date: 22nd August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, of 1723, Olive Street, St. Louis, United States of America, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 2776.
Date: 4th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow—the words "Yankee Doodle" and the combination of devices; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

HUGH ROBERT DIXSON, of the Conqueror Tobacco-works, Light Square West, Adelaide, South Australia, Tobacco-manufacturer.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application: 2786.
Date: 12th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device of a fern-frond and the words "Golden Fern"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

GEORGE NICHOLAS HENRY, of Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Bootmaker.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Boots and shoes.

B

No. of application: 2788.
Date: 12th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ESSECO.

NAME.

ELLIS SELLGREN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Toilet preparations generally.

No. of application: 2789.
Date: 12th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KERWAN.

NAME.

ELLIS SELLGREN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Proprietary preparations included in this class.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 31st August, 1899, to the 13th September, 1899, inclusive:—
No. 2105; 2640.—E. Bruhns; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error.

NO. 1931; 1565.—Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 43, of the 29th April, 1897.
To alter the letters "Fr" in statement of essential particulars to "J v."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.