SUPPLEMENT

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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 27th 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. 11437.—11th March, 1899.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON CHAPMAN, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improved method of constructing the walls of freezing-chambers, cold-stores, and other places where a low temperature is required, whereby their insulation is rendered more effective.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 28, of the 30th March, 1899.]

Claim.—The compound selective absorption insulation, with or without reflectors and with or without air-spaces, for insulating cold-stores, freezing-chambers, and other places where low temperature is required.

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

No. 11617.—12th May, 1899.—ROBERT HANITCH HESSLER, of 536, Illinois Street North, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in speed-varying devices, and electric motors for use therein.*

Claims.—(1.) An induction motor the number of poles in the primary member of which can be changed by reversing the direction of the current in certain portions of the primary winding with reference to the core in such a manner that the winding is always connected in series. (2.) An induction motor the primary winding of which is divided into two sections connected in series, one of said sections embracing twice as many poles as the other section, the direction of current in one of the sections being able to be reversed relatively to the direction of current in the other section, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) Induction motors having a primary winding arranged substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11804.—12th July, 1899.—DAVID MILLER, of Auckland, New Zealand, Ventilating Engineer. An improved ventilator for buildings and suchlike.

Claims.—(1.) In an updraught and exhaust ventilator having a top cone secured and held to other part of ventilator by standards, the under and deflecting plate being the bottom of the said top cone for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In an updraught and exhaust ventilator, in combination with the vent-shaft projecting into a double cone, forming a hollow air-circulation chamber with an opening at the top of said chamber, and supporting thereon, by standards secured thereto, a top cone having a flat base or bottom, the said flat base or bottom being an under and deflecting plate for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for working clay and the like, a spiral bar or bars made to revolve around a core substantially as set forth. (2.) In a machine for working clay and the like, a spiral bar or bars made to revolve around a core, the said core being made to revolve in a direction opposite to the spiral bar, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a machine for working clay and the like, in combination, a spiral bar or bars made to revolve around a core, a hollow shaft to carry the spiral bar or bars, a shaft to carry and revolve the core in a direction opposite to the spiral bars, and a cylinder around the spiral bars, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improvements in machines for working clay and the like consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11873.—4th August, 1899. — ALBERT MALTMAN, of Reefton, New Zealand, Battery Superintendent. Concrete pyritic-slime separator.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of separating mineral slimes from waste in the tailings from a quartz mill, by means of distribution, consisting of first dividing the pulp by means of a launder divided into equal parts for that

purpose, and conducting same to a spreader, which again divides the pulp, and distributes it over the tables to a combination-launder at the tail. (2.) The described appliances for saving mineral slimes from quartz-mills tailings in combination, being (*a*) feed-launder, (*b*) spreader, (*c*) concrete table, (*d*) lower launder.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11974.—11th September, 1899.—FREDERICK MITCHELL, of 49, Lydiard Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Cycle-manufacturer, and CHARLES HILL, of 89, Darling Street, Ballarat aforesaid, Mechanical Draughtsman. Improvements in the pedal and crank-head of cycles.

Claims.—(1.) A stepped or swinging pedal having its foot-rest set at the angle described, in order that when in operation the foot-rest assumes a position at or about horizontal below and forward of crank-head pin, as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In combination, a stepped or swinging pedal as C, comprised of the parts marked C^1 to C^7, set to the angle described, and the enlarged split crank-head A^1, provided with cones A^3 and A^4, the balls D, and the clamping-bolt A^2, substantially as described and shown. (3.) In combination, a stepped or swinging pedal as C, rigidly supported from an angularly arranged arm as C^1, having a pin C^2 on it carried by a cone-disc such as C^3, and the crank-head as A^1 provided with a ball-bearing to support said cone-disc, the backmost foot-bar of said pedal when in its operative position being about directly under the centre-pin of crank-head, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In combination, a crank-arm as A, provided with a large split eye as A^1 and the roller-bearing comprised of parts such as marked A^3, A^4, C^3, and D, designed to support a cycle-pedal, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 11979.—9th September, 1899.—JAMES VERNON, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Bootmaker. A ventilator for boots and shoes.

Claims.—(1.) A flattened tube made to suit the shape of a boot or shoe, with an aperture at the bottom and top, and having a flange for insertion between the sole and insole. (2.) A flattened tube made to suit the shape of boot or shoe, with an aperture at bottom and top, the lower aperture being connected with grooves in the insole, and the top aperture by eyelets in the upper of boot. The same substantially as described in the specification and drawing.

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

No. 11980.—13th September, 1899.—HENRY ALEXANDER HANCOX, Draughtsman, and ROBERT JAMES HANCOX, Engineer, both of 151, Mansfield Street, Balmain, Sydney, New South Wales. Improvements in rotary engines alike adaptable to rotary pumps.

Claims.—(1.) In rotary engines provided with an annular piston-chamber, a piston-disc carrying one or more piston-blocks provided with top and bottom covering-plates, having suitable tongues and overlapping margins, and actuated by means of concealed springs, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In rotary engines of the class set forth, the combination with a rotary disc carrying one or more piston blocks of jointing-rings having steam lubricating-grooves, and secured to circular clamping-plates, and operated by concealed springs, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In rotary engines of the class set forth, the combination with a rotary disc carrying one or more piston-blocks of side-covers having stiffening-webs, stuffing-boxes, and adjustable stiffening-rings, and secured to circular clamping-plates, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In rotary engines of the class set forth, a detachable outer casing, divided centrally, and a disc whose side-surfaces are in contact with the grooved edges of jointing-rings, the whole combined to form an annular piston-chamber, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In rotary engines of the class set forth, the combination with an annular chamber as claimed in Claim 4 of one or more steam-admission chambers having a central slide-passage and associated steam-passages communicating with a valve-chamber having inlet-ports arranged for the simultaneous inflow and exit of the steam into the said annular chamber, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In rotary engines of the class set forth, the combination with an annular chamber of the kind described of a radial slide, with steam-cavities formed therein, and a central slide-block made adjustable and operated in the manner described, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In rotary engines of the class set forth, the combination with an annular chamber constructed in the manner described of a radial slide provided with an adjustable slide-block, an actuating lever therefor combined with side-levers, and retained in position with side-springs and actuated by cams, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In rotary engines of the class set forth, the combination with a rotary piston provided with one or more piston-blocks, whose covering-plates are expandible by means of concealed springs, and an annular chamber of the kind described, of a steam-admission chamber with its associated ports and passages, whose slide-valve is operated in the manner described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (9.) The combination of a rotary engine of the kind described with a rotary pump whose piston and annular chamber are similarly constructed, as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (10.) The general combination and arrangement of the parts described, the whole forming an improved rotary engine, as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. 9d.; drawings, £1 11s.)

No. 11981.—13th September, 1899.—RICHARD FRANCIS MARSH, of East Maitland, New South Wales, Engineer. An improved rotary motor to be operated by fluid-pressure.

Claims.—(1.) In rotary motors operated by fluid-pressure and having an outer casing and a revolving disc, a fluid-pressure chamber connected with the operating-fluid supply-pipe, and placed in the circumferential portion of such casing, and having an outlet-slot and a lower projecting lip, either fixed, flexible, or adjustable, to serve as a director-plate, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In rotary motors of the class set forth, the combination with a fluid-pressure chamber, as claimed in claim 1, of an adjustable plate for regulating the dimensions of the outlet-slot of the same chamber, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In rotary motors of the class set forth, an upper adjustable plate and adjustable side-plates, placed within the casing in close proximity to the fluid-pressure chamber, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In rotary motors of the class set forth, a projecting lip, a passage in close proximity thereto, an upper and two side directing plates, and serrations constructed upon a rotary disc, all forming a reaction-chamber in communication with an outlet-slot of a fluid-pressure chamber, as herein described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In rotary motors of the class set forth, the combination with an outer casing, provided with pressure-chambers, directing-plates, and outlet passages and ports, of a rotary disc having serrations whose impelling and following surfaces are so placed as to obtain reverse movements of the disc, as described and shown. (6.) In rotary motors of the class set forth, the combination with a casing having upper and side adjustable director-plates, of adjustable stuffing-boxes and foot-plates provided with means for adjusting the position of said casing relatively to an enclosed rotary disc whose serrations are in contact with a projecting lip of a fluid-pressure chamber, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In rotary motors of the class set forth, an outer casing having upper and side director-plates, and provided with inner side facing-strips, the lower part of such casing being of a diminished thickness, so as to form an outlet-passage for the expended fluid, and communicating with an exhaust-port, as described and shown. (8.) The general combination and arrangement of the parts described, the whole forming an improved rotary motor operated by fluid-pressure, as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11986.—13th September, 1899.—CHARLES MCLEOD, of Glendrynoch, Martinborough, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improvements in fencing-droppers.

Claims.—(1.) In a fencing-dropper, wedges between the top and bottom wires and the dropper, and a wire hooked upon one of the wires and depending therefrom between the other wires and the dropper, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a fencing-dropper made of galvanised sheet-iron, bent to a channel shape, in combination, beaded edges to stiffen the dropper, slots to receive the wire, wedges and a hooked wire to secure the fencing-wires, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improvements in fencing-droppers consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11987.—13th September, 1899.—FREDERICK WILLIAM PARSONS and WILFRED ERNEST CAMPBELL, both of Wanganui, New Zealand, Cycle-makers. An improvement in cycle-frames.

Claims.—(1.) In a cycle-frame, a rod passed through the interior of the tubing of the frame, one end of the rod being secured within the tube and the other end provided with a washer and nut, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a cycle-frame, in combination, a rod passed through the tubing of the frame, means for securing one end of the rod, a nut and washer upon the other end of the rod, and a screw which may be removed to admit a box-spanner, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improvements in cycle-frames consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11988.—13th September, 1899.—AUGUST JULIUS METZLER, of Sydney, New South Wales, Brewer. Improvements in the gelatinising of brewing-grain.

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in the gelatinising of brewing-grain which consists in subjecting the same whilst in contact with piecing-up liquor continuously and in relatively small quantities to the heating and disintegrating action of a jet of steam, substantially as described. (2.) The improvement in the gelatinising of brewing-grain which consists in blowing steam into a continuous stream of the same in piecing-up liquor drawn from the mash-tub, whilst passing through a chamber of limited dimensions, substantially as described. (3.) The improvement in the gelatinising of brewing-grain which consists in forcibly disintegrating the starch-cells and intimately exposing the same for a limited time to a high temperature by means of a jet of steam acting on a continuous current of said grain in piecing-up liquor, whilst passing from and to the mash-tub through a tortuous chamber or pipe, substantially as described. (4.) The improvement in the gelatinising of brewing-grain which consists in circulating a stream of such grain in piecing-up liquor, which is drawn from and returned to the mash-tub through a tortuous chamber or passage of limited dimensions, and acting on such stream therein by means of a jet of steam which imparts sufficient heat to the contents of the mash-tub to keep the same boiling, substantially as described.

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

No. 11989.—13th September, 1899.—JAMES GIBSON, of Brookstown, Wallsend, New South Wales, Colliery Deputy. An improved apparatus for loading and trimming coal, grain, and similar bulk cargo in ships' holds.

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for the purposes set forth, consisting essentially of a vertical trunk adapted to discharge bulk cargo into shoots at various levels, and having a trap movable vertically in it for lowering charges to the shoot-doors substantially as described. (2.) Apparatus for the purposes set forth, consisting of a vertical trunk in two or more separable sections, a trap movable vertically therein, doors at various levels in the sides of the trunk, and shoots leading from said doors, substantially as described. (3.) In apparatus for the purposes set forth, the combination with the vertical trunk of a dust-box such as 35 in the lower end thereof, for the purpose of collecting coal-dust, substantially as described. (4.) In apparatus for the purposes set forth, a trap 16, consisting of two hinged leaves F and G incapable of folding back past the horizontal, and guided by its pintle-ends 18, which move in the slots 19 in the trunk, in combination with lines 21 and 23, transom-bolts 14, and shoot-heads 10, substantially as described. (5.) In apparatus for the purposes set forth, the combination of hopper 3, trunk 1 in separable sections, doors 4, trap 16, transom-bolts 14, and shoot-heads 10, substantially as described. (6.) In apparatus substantially as described, doors divided horizontally to allow closure of openings without necessitating removal of the shoot-heads, substantially as described. (7.) The combination with the vertical trunk 1, and trap 16, movable therein, of automatic latches such as 24 to support said trap during the filling of the hopper, substantially as described. (8.) In apparatus substantially as described, the combination with shoot-heads such as 10 of flanges 8 and transom-bolts 14, for readily supporting and securing said shoot-heads in position, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 11992.—15th September, 1899.—SÖREN LEMVIG FOG, Chemist, and AAGE GEORG KIRSCHNER, Engineer, both of 43, Stockholmgade, Copenhagen, Denmark. Process for the production of headless matches.

Claims.—(1.) A process for making headless matches consisting in impregnating the sticks of wood with a solution consisting essentially of chlorate of barium. (2.) Process for making headless matches which consists in impregnating the sticks of wood with a solution of chlorate of barium, to which a suitable and not too great quantity of chlorate of potassium has been added.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 11993.—15th September, 1899.—EMILE MAERTENS, of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in the art of cleaning wool and other animal fibres with volatile solvents.

Claims.—(1.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below 100° centigrade, substantially as described. (2.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in first removing the excess of solvent therefrom by pressure, and then subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below 100° centigrade, substantially as described. (3.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below the point at which the fibre would be injured by heat, substantially as described. (4.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below the point at which the fibre would be injured by the heat, and then drying the same, substantially as described. (5.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in first removing the excess of solvent therefrom by pressure, and then subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below 100° centigrade, in conjunction with steam or aqueous vapour, substantially as described. (6.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below the point at which the fibre would be injured by heat, in conjunction with steam or aqueous vapour, substantially as described. (7.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in first removing the excess of solvent therefrom by pressure, and then subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below 100° centigrade, in conjunction with a vacuum, substantially as described. (8.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below the point at which the fibre would be injured by the heat, in conjunction with a vacuum, substantially as described. (9.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in first removing the excess of solvent therefrom by pressure, and then subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below 100° centigrade, in conjunction with steam or aqueous vapour and a vacuum, substantially as described. (10.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a temperature below the point at which the fibre would be injured by the heat, in conjunction with steam or aqueous vapour and a vacuum, substantially as described. (11.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a suitable temperature and in conjunction with or without steam, aqueous vapours, or a vacuum, and then deodorising it, substantially as described. (12.) The process of removing residual solvent from wool after the grease has been extracted therefrom which consists in subjecting it to the action of superheated solvent vapours at a suitable temperature, and in conjunction with or without steam, aqueous vapours, or a vacuum, then deodorising it, and then airing or cooling it, substantially as described. (13.) The process of cleaning wool in a digester which consists in first removing the fat therefrom by a volatile solvent, eliminating the residual solvent therefrom, and then depotashing the same, substantially as described. (14.) The process of cleaning wool in a digester which consists in first removing the fat therefrom by a volatile solvent, eliminating the residual solvent therefrom, depotashing it, and then rinsing it, substantially as described. (15.) The process of cleaning wool in a digester which consists in first removing

the fat therefrom by volatile solvents, eliminating the residual solvent therefrom, depotashing it, rinsing it, and then drying it, substantially as described. (16.) The process of cleaning and treating wool in a digester which consists in first removing the fat therefrom by volatile solvents, eliminating the residual solvent therefrom, depotashing and rinsing it, and then subjecting it to the action of a carbonising solution, substantially as described. (17.) The process of cleaning and treating wool in a digester which consists in first removing the fat therefrom by volatile solvents, eliminating the residual solvent therefrom, depotashing and rinsing it, subjecting it to the action of a carbonising solution, and then drying and carbonising it, substantially as described. (18.) The process of cleaning and treating wool in a digester which consists in first removing the fat therefrom by volatile solvents, eliminating the residual solvent therefrom, depotashing and rinsing it, subjecting it to the action of a carbonising solution, drying and carbonising it, and then neutralising the carbonising agent, substantially as described. (19.) The process of cleaning and treating wool in a digester which consists in first removing the fat therefrom by volatile solvents, eliminating the residual solvent therefrom, depotashing and rinsing it, subjecting it to the action of a carbonising solution, drying and carbonising it, neutralising the carbonising agent, and finally rinsing and drying it, substantially as described. (20.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in subjecting it to the action of air circulated in a closed circuit, in combination with means for cooling and reheating the same, substantially as described. (21.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in subjecting it to the action of air, then cooling the air to remove a portion or nearly all the solvent vapour therefrom, then heating the air and repassing it through the wool, then cooling it to remove the volatilised solvent therefrom, continuing the reheating, repassing, and recooling of the air as long as suitable, and finally allowing it to escape in the atmosphere, substantially as described. (22.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in passing hot air through it, then cooling the air to condense the solvent therefrom, then reheating the air, then repassing it through the material, then cooling it to remove therefrom the bulk of the solvent which it has taken up, continuing the reheating, repassing, and recooling of the air as long as suitable, then passing it through an oil condenser to remove the remaining traces of solvent, and finally allowing it to escape into the atmosphere, substantially as described. (23.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in subjecting it to the action of air in conjunction with steam or aqueous vapours, then cooling the mixture of air and vapour to condense the solvent and water therefrom, then reheating the air, and adding steam or aqueous vapour thereto, then repassing it through the wool, then cooling the mixture to again remove the solvent and water therefrom, continuing the passing of the air and steam or aqueous vapours through the wool and the condensing of the water and solvent therefrom as long as suitable, and finally allowing the air to escape into the atmosphere, substantially as described. (24.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in subjecting it to the action of hot air in conjunction with steam or aqueous vapours, then cooling the mixture of air and vapour to condense the solvent and water therefrom, then reheating the air and adding steam or aqueous vapour thereto, then repassing it through the wool, then cooling the mixture to again remove the solvent and water therefrom, continuing the passing of the air and steam or aqueous vapour through the wool and the condensing of the water and solvent therefrom as long as suitable, and finally allowing the air to escape into the atmosphere, substantially as described. (25.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in subjecting it to the action of air or other gas in conjunction with a vacuum, then cooling the same to remove a portion or nearly all the solvent vapour therefrom, then heating the air or other gas and repassing it through the wool, then cooling it to remove the volatilised solvent therefrom, continuing the reheating, repassing, and recooling of the air or other gas as long as suitable, and finally allowing it to escape into the atmosphere, substantially as described. (26.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in subjecting it to the action of air or other gas in conjunction with steam or aqueous vapours and a vacuum, then cooling the same to remove the solvent and water therefrom, then reheating and repassing it through the wool, then cooling it to again remove the solvent and water therefrom, continuing the passing of the air or other gas and steam or aqueous vapours through the wool and the condensing of the water and solvent therefrom as long as suitable, and finally allowing the air to escape into the atmosphere, substantially as described. (27.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) which consists in subjecting it to the action of air, then cooling the air to remove a portion or nearly all of the solvent therefrom, then reheating the air and passing it through the wool, repeating the cooling, heating, and passing of the air through the wool as long as required, then allowing it to escape into the atmosphere after removing the solvent which it carries therefrom, and finally washing the wool for the removal of the potash-salts therefrom, substantially as described. (28.) The improved method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) in gaseous or vapour form which consists in subjecting it to the action of steam in conjunction with a vacuum, substantially as described. (29.) The improved method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) in gaseous or vapour form which consists in subjecting it to the action of steam in conjunction with a vacuum at a temperature below the point at which the material would be injured by heat, substantially as described. (30.) The improved method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) in gaseous or vapour form which consists in passing steam through it at a temperature below the point at which the material would be injured by heat. (31.) The improved method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) in gaseous or vapour form which consists in subjecting it to the action of aqueous vapour in conjunction with a vacuum, substantially as described. (32.) The improved method of removing residual solvent from wool (and other material) in gaseous or vapour form which consists in passing aqueous vapour through it at a temperature below the point at which the material would be injured by heat, substantially as described. (33.) The improved method of treating wool which consists in subjecting it to the action of steam in conjunction with a vacuum to volatilise the residual solvent therefrom, and then removing the potash or potash-salts therefrom, substantially as described. (34.) The improved method of treating wool which consists in subjecting it to the action of aqueous vapour in conjunction with a vacuum to volatilise the residual solvent therefrom, and then removing the potash or potash-salts therefrom, substantially as described. (35.) The improved method of treating wool which consists in passing steam through it at a temperature below the point at which the material would be injured by heat, to volatilise the residual solvent therefrom, then washing it, and finally drying it, substantially as described. (36.) The improved method of treating wool which consists in passing aqueous vapour through it at a temperature below the point at which the material would be injured by heat, to volatilise the residual solvent therefrom, then washing it, and finally drying it, substantially as described. (37.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in floating the solvent to the top of the vessel containing the wool by means of water or aqueous solutions, then distilling off the solvent from the surface of the water or aqueous solution, substantially as described. (38.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in removing the bulk of the residual solvent from the wool by pressure, then floating the remainder of the solvent to the top of the vessel containing the wool by the introduction of water or aqueous solutions into the vessel, and then distilling off the solvent from the water or aqueous solution, substantially as described. (39.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in floating the solvent to the top of the vessel or precipitating said solvent to the bottom of the vessel containing the wool by the introduction of water or aqueous solutions into said vessel, and then separating the solvent from the water or aqueous solutions, substantially as described. (40.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in removing the bulk of the residual solvent from the wool by pressure, then floating the remainder of the solvent to the top of the vessel or precipitating said solvent to the bottom of the vessel containing the wool by the introduction of water or aqueous solutions into said vessel, and then separating the solvent from the water or aqueous solutions, substantially as described. (41.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in introducing water or aqueous solutions, hot or cold, into the digester containing the wool, then eliminating the floating solvent from the surface of the water or aqueous solution, or the precipitated solvent from the bottom of the digester, then separating the bulk of the water or aqueous solutions from the wool, whereby the bulk of the potash or potash-salts is also removed therefrom, substantially as described. (42.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in removing the bulk of the residual solvent from the wool by pressure, then introducing water or aqueous solutions, hot or cold, into the digester containing the wool, then eliminating the floating solvent from the surface of the water or aqueous solutions or the precipitated solvent from the bottom of the digester, then separating the bulk of the water or aqueous solutions from the wool, whereby the bulk of the potash or potash-salts is also removed therefrom, substantially as described. (43.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool

which consists in floating the solvent to the top of the digester or precipitating it to the bottom of said digester by the introduction of water or aqueous solutions, then eliminating the solvent from the surface of the water or aqueous solutions or from the bottom of the digester, then removing the potash or potash-salts from the wool, and then steaming it, substantially as described. (44.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in removing the bulk of the residual solvent from the wool by pressure, then floating the solvent to the top of the digester or precipitating it to the bottom of said digester by the introduction of water or aqueous solutions, then eliminating the solvent from the surface of the water or aqueous solutions or from the bottom of the digester, then removing the potash or potash-salts from the wool, and then steaming it, substantially as described. (45.) The method of removing residual solvent from wool which consists in separating the solvent from the wool by the introduction of water or aqueous solutions, hot or cold, into the vessel containing the wool, then separating the stratified solvent from the water or aqueous solutions, then repassing water or aqueous solutions through the wool, substantially as described. (46.) An apparatus for cleaning wool consisting of a digester, a solvent-tank, a settling- or separating-tank, a surface condenser, a heater or superheater, and a vacuum- or circulating-pump, substantially as described. (47.) An apparatus for cleaning wool consisting of a digester, a solvent-tank, a settling- or separating-tank, a surface condenser, an oil condenser, and a vacuum- or circulating-pump, substantially as described. (48.) A digester, for use in wool-cleaning, provided with an hydraulic piston or ram adapted for the expression of liquids from the material under treatment, substantially as described. (49.) A digester, for use in wool-cleaning, provided with an hydraulic piston or ram, having a foraminous platen attached thereto, and adapted for the expression of liquids from the material under treatment, substantially as described. (50.) A digester for use in wool-cleaning, having an enlarged chamber at its top provided with coils, substantially as described. (51.) A digester for use in wool-cleaning having an enlarged chamber at its top provided with coils, and a similar chamber at its bottom provided with coils, substantially as described. (52.) A digester having an enlarged chamber at its bottom provided with coils, and a foraminous platen adapted to compress the material under treatment, substantially as described. (53.) A digester having an enlarged upper portion forming a chamber, heating-coils therein, and a foraminous false bottom adapted to be operated to compress the material under treatment, substantially as described. (54.) A digester having an enlarged chamber at its bottom provided with coils, a perforated false bottom or platen adapted to compress the material under treatment, and a cover provided with a depending foraminous chamber, substantially as described. (55.) A digester with enlarged upper and lower portions forming chambers exterior to the main body of the digester, coils in said chamber, and means for compressing the material under treatment, substantially as described.

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

No. 12001.—20th September, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Henry James Kinman and Edward Nash Hurley, of the Marquette Buildings, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Engineers). Improvements in portable pneumatic drills and like tools.

Claims.—(1.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, the combination of at least two sets of fluid-pressure cylinders, having at least two cylinders in each set arranged substantially parallel with the cylinders in the adjacent set, a reciprocating-piston in each cylinder, a crank-shaft connected with each piston, a controlling reciprocating-valve arranged for each set of parallel arranged cylinders, arranged parallel therewith, and connected with the crank-shaft to admit and exhaust fluid-pressure in each line of parallel-arranged cylinders, and drill-holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank-shaft, substantially as described. (2.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, the combination of a casing provided with two sets of fluid-pressure cylinders arranged in parallel lines and having at least two cylinders in each set, arranged substantially at right angles with the other cylinder in the set, a reciprocating-piston in each cylinder, a rotating crank-shaft connected with the piston in each cylinder, a controlling-valve for each line of parallel-arranged cylinders, and arranged parallel therewith to cut off fluid-pressure from and admit it to each cylinder in the line of parallel-arranged cylinders, and drill-holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank-shaft, substantially as described. (3.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, the combination of a casing, provided with two sets of fluid-pressure cylinders, arranged in parallel lines having at least two cylinders in each set substantially at right angles with each other, a reciprocating-piston in each cylinder, a crank-shaft provided with a crank arranged opposite each set of cylinders, and connected with the pistons in the cylinders of each set, a controlling piston-valve arranged parallel with and for each line of parallel-arranged cylinders, and connected with the crank-shaft to be operated thereby, provided with annular and longitudinal passages to regulate the admission and exhaust of the fluid-pressure during the motions of the controlling-valve to and from each line of parallel-arranged cylinders and drill-holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank-shaft, substantially as described. (4.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, the combination of a casing provided with at least two sets of fluid-pressure cylinders arranged in parallel lines having two cylinders in each set substantially at right angles with each other, a reciprocating-piston in each cylinder, a crank-shaft provided with a crank arranged opposite each set of cylinders and connected with the movable pistons therein, a valve-casing forming a cap for the cylinder-casing, and provided with a fluid-pressure chamber and valve-chambers arranged at right angles to each other, one for each line of parallel-arranged cylinders, a reciprocating piston-valve in each valve-chamber connected with the crank-shaft and provided with annular and longitudinal passages or chambers, channels leading from each valve-chamber to each cylinder in the line of parallel-arranged cylinders so as to provide for and cut off communication with the fluid-pressure chamber and each cylinder in the set during the reciprocation of the controlling piston-valve, and drill-holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank-shaft, substantially as described. (5.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, the combination of a casing provided with at least two sets of fluid-pressure cylinders arranged in parallel lines, having two cylinders in each set substantially at right angles with each other, a reciprocating-piston in each cylinder, a crank-shaft provided with a crank arranged opposite each set of cylinders and connected with the movable pistons therein, a valve-casing forming a cap for the cylinder-casing and provided with a fluid-pressure chamber and valve-chambers arranged at right angles to each other, one for each line of parallel-arranged cylinders, a reciprocating piston-valve in each valve-chamber connected with the crank-shaft and provided with annular and longitudinal passages or chambers, channels leading from each valve-chamber to each cylinder in the line of parallel-arranged cylinders, so as to provide for and cut off communication with the fluid-pressure chamber of the valve-casing and each cylinder in the set during the reciprocations of the controlling piston-valve, a cap for each valve-chamber provided with an opening through which fluid-pressure may be exhausted, and drill-holding mechanism connected with and adapted to be rotated by the crank-shaft, substantially as described. (6.) In a machine of the class described, a supply-pipe provided with a rotary throttle-valve in which there is combined a supply-pipe, an inwardly axial projecting tubular extension thereof perforated and immovably connected therewith so as to provide an annular chamber between it and the supply-pipe, a rotary valve in the inwardly extending portion provided with a perforation adapted to register with the perforation in the extension, and a rotatable shell or handle portion surrounding the supply-pipe and extension thereof and connected with the valve so as to rotate both of such parts simultaneously, substantially as described. (7.) In a portable pneumatic drill, the combination of a rotatable sleeve having a tapered recess adapted to receive the shank of a drill or similar tool, fluid-pressure cylinders and intermediate mechanism adapted to transform the energy in such cylinders into rotations of the tool-holder, a tubular extension on such tool-holder provided with an internally threaded and axial opening, a movable pin in such opening, and a threaded plug adapted to operate the pin backwardly and forwardly, substantially as described.

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

No. 12002.—20th September, 1899.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of George Westinghouse and Edwin Ruud, both of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America). Improvements in internal-combustion engines.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a cylinder and a piston of a chamber or cavity in the piston and means for supplying a cooling-fluid to the interior of the piston. (2.) The combination of a cylinder-jacket, a hollow piston,

and ports in the jacket and piston so arranged that they coincide at one position of the piston, and allow fluid to flow from the jacket into and through the piston. (3.) The combination of a pipe passing through the cylinder-wall, and a hollow piston with ports in it so arranged that one of them coincides with the pipe at one position of the piston, and allows fluid to flow into and through the piston. (4.) Means for cooling pistons substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (5.) An exhaust-valve having a chamber or cavity therein, means for supplying a cooling-fluid to the interior of the valve, and a passage or passages through which the fluid may be discharged from the valve into the exhaust-passage.

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

No. 12003.—16th September, 1899.—ROBERT COCKERELL, of Argyle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved continuous-action grinding stamper-battery.

Claims.—(1.) In a grinding stamper-battery, the combination of circular stamp-heads such as C, C, falling on and grinding material between themselves and the false bottom B, B, the whole formed in an apparatus substantially as shown on the drawings, and as described and explained. (2.) A reciprocating frame, such as D, D, carrying discs arranged as grinding when the opposite heads are being lifted and are falling, and then lifting and falling themselves, the said disc-heads grinding and falling on the false bottoms such as A, B, C, D, E, F, and with or without G, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12006.—19th September, 1899.—PATRICK WOODS, of Kawakawa, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Saddler. Improved horse-cover attachments.

Claim.—In improved horse-cover attachments, the hind attachment secured to inside of horse-cover by loops, having one of its ends fastened to a ring and its other end looped to a clip so that said clip can fasten to said ring; and the front attachment having one of its ends fastened to said ring, with an opening just in front of said ring to admit of the girth of the cover being passed therethrough, and having its other and outer end looped-shaped to hold front or breast strap when buckled to front buckle, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

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, 27th September, 1899.

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

No. 11934.—26th August, 1899.—ANDREW MCLEOD, of Haslett Street, Onehunga, New Zealand, Contractor, ELIZABETH MCLEOD, of Onehunga aforesaid, and ANDREW MCLEOD, of 24, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. A safety key for locking timber-jacks.

No. 11956.—4th September, 1899.—EBENEZER MAXWELL, of Opunake, New Zealand, Grazier. A new method of preventing sand and shingle accumulating in harbours, mouths of rivers, or around piers, sea-walls, and similar places.

No. 11973.—11th September, 1899.—MATTHEW BELK, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved brand for meat and other articles.

No. 11976.—12th September, 1899.—THOMAS SHALE, of Fairfield, Dunedin, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in dredges.

No. 11977.—12th September, 1899.—JOHN WERNER, of Lowburn Ferry, Otago, New Zealand, Miner. Improvements in means for obtaining gold from the beds of rivers and similar places.

No. 11978.—13th September, 1899.—CARL STAHLECKER, of 38, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Importer. An attachment to a clock or timepiece for recording certain results or events.

No. 11982.—13th September, 1899.—WILLIAM HOSKING, of Norseman, Western Australia, Mine-manager. An improved automatic ore-feeder.

No. 11983.—13th September, 1899.—HAROLD SELIG MOZART, of Murray Street, Gawler, South Australia, Mechanic. Improved kerosene-pump, and means of attaching and operating the same.

No. 11984.—13th September, 1899.—GEORGE STEPHENSON POTTER, of "Bosseborn," Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, General Manager of the Federal Portland Cement Company, Limited, of Dunedin, New Zealand (nominee of Charles John Potter, of Heaton Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Cement-manufacturer). Improvements in the manufacture of cement.

No. 11985.—13th September, 1899.—ESTHER NABLE, of Parkes, New South Wales, Gentlewoman. Improvements in garment-pockets.

No. 11990.—13th September, 1899.—JOHN KRAUSE, of Totara Estate, Totara, Otago, New Zealand, Fencer. An improved apparatus for coiling or uncoiling wire.

No. 11991.—13th September, 1899.—PETER MACFARLANE DEWAR, of 51, Grey Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Specialist. A piston-wheel rotary steam-engine.

No. 11994.—15th September, 1899.—JOHN CHARLES DUIGAN, of 82, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Pastoral Agent. Improvements in milking appliances.

No. 11995.—18th September, 1899.—CHRISTOPHER TILBURN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Marine Engineer. An improvement in dredges.

No. 11999.—20th September, 1899.—DANIEL CUROE CARR, of 209, Spring Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Manufacturer. Improved apparatus for indicating the results of races, football matches, and other sports.

No. 12000.—20th September, 1899.—HENRY CASPERS, of 5, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Mechanic. An improved method of tiring wheels of road vehicles.

No. 12004.—18th September, 1899.—LAVERUX NELSON DYHRBERG, Brickmaker, and GEORGE KIDD ASKIN, Machinist, both of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand. Combined belt and braces.

No. 12005.—21st September, 1899.—HERBERT WASHER GILLING, of Okaiawa, New Zealand, Carpenter. An insertion washing-machine.

No. 12010.—22nd September, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.

No. 12011.—22nd September, 1899.—JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER, of Whangarei Heads, Auckland, New Zealand, Ship Engineer. Improvements in detonators.

No. 12013.—22nd September, 1899.—HENRY JAMES MARKS, of Russell Street, Toowoomba, Queensland, Architect. Improvements in railway-car couplings.

No. 12015.—25th September, 1899.—GEORGE EDWARD ANSON, of Wellington Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner, and JAMES BARING GOULD, of Boulcott Street, Wellington aforesaid, Inventor. Improvements in spigots.

No. 12016.—22nd September, 1899.—WILLIAM REACH, of Manukau Road, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved device for weaning calves.

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 14th September, 1899, to the 27th September, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10357.—M. M. and A. W. Legg, plough-coulter (A. W. Legg).

No. 10680.—J. Wright and J. W. Mitchell, hat-fastener.

No. 10683.—H. E. R. Rayner, fencing-standard.

No. 10686.—W. H. Grey and H. W. Parsons, dredge.

No. 10715.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, plough-lever and riding-gear.

No. 10717.—C. A. Arnaboldi, swingletree.

No. 10720.—W. Bromiley and W. Strong, composition for destroying moths, &c.
No. 10722.—J. I. Knight, covering seat of saddle-tree.
No. 10935.—J. Anderson, liquid-measurer.
No. 11647.—D. W. Aylworth, fence-clamp (N. B. Leslie).
No. 11675.—M. Gaffy, pruning-shears.
No. 11692.—E. L. Pease, roof.
No. 11733.—R. C. Kerr, cleansing-composition (K. Plummer).
No. 11762.—R. W. Green, race and register for sheep-counting.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7918.—W. Wratten, fencing-post (G. and G. Wratten). 25th September, 1899.
No. 7933.—R. Reid, cash-transporter. 15th September, 1899.
No. 7936.—J. W. McDougall, window-frame. 25th September, 1899.
No. 7940.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cigarette-machine (A. L. Munson). 15th September, 1899.
No. 7947.—G. T. Booth, plough-wheel bearing. 18th September, 1899.
No. 7985.—E. A. Ashcroft, treating zinc-ores. 25th September, 1899.
No. 7997.—J. W. McHale, calculating-machine. 20th September, 1899.
No. 8008.—W. Rowbotham, galvanic battery. 15th September, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5816.—The Shill (Patents) Gold-extraction Company, Limited, ore-crusher (R. E. Shill). 15th September, 1899.
No. 5847.—J. C. Montgomerie, extracting gold. 13th 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 14th September, 1899, to the 27th September, 1899, inclusive:—
No. 10451.—W. G. Searle, castrating and tailing instrument.
No. 10453.—J. Kelly, jun., grain-reel for reaper-and-binder.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 14th September, 1899, to the 27th September, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 7684.—G. Lansell, raising water from mines.
No. 7685.—J. A. Wallace, explosive. (Acme Explosive Proprietary Company, Limited—J. O. McArdell.)
No. 7686.—H. Dixson, tobacco-pipe mouthpiece. (F. W. Schroeder.)
No. 7690.—A. Weil and W. Prasse, tile-moulder.
No. 7691.—The Cassel Gold-extracting Company, Limited, extracting gold. (J. S. MacArthur and J. Yates.)
No. 7692.—E. Waters, fuel. (E. Feuchtwanger—F. J. Koopmann.)
No. 7697.—L. F. Betts, lamp.
No. 7700.—G. S. and C. Cory, fuel.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5601.—O. Brünler, mechanism for petroleum-motor.
No. 5610.—H. Parkes and J. C. Montgomerie, extracting gold.
No. 5618.—E. Gibbons, washing-machine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

N.B.—*Erratum*—No. 5595—C. J. Fauvel, treating ores—was advertised under this heading in *Gazette* No. 77, of 14th September, 1899, in error, the fee having been paid.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 27th 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: 2471.
Date: 8th September, 1898.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ASTHLOINE.

NAME.

DAVID CAMERON SIMSON, of Waterview, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: dicine for the cure of asthma.

No. of application: 2773.
Date: 4th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

CARBOL CRYSTAL.

NAME.

EDWARD FEATHERSTON DOMBRAIN, of Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Commission Agent.

No. of class: 2.

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

No. of application: 2779.
Date: 4th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WILLIAM HENRY BICKERTON, of Wainoni, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 44.
Description of goods: Preparations for making effervescing drinks.

No. of application: 2780.
Date: 5th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

KEEP ON TOP.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. DIMOCK AND CO. (trading as "Wellington Bacon-curing and Refrigerating Company"), of Waterloo Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Hams, bacon, lard, sausages, and brawn.

No. of application: 2796.
Date: 13th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

TAN-OL.

NAME.

SHARLAND AND CO., LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Polishing-cream for harness, linoleum, saddles and bridles, boots, and furniture of all kinds.

No. of application: 2797.
Date: 15th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

THREE LEAF

J

M M

BRAND.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Three Leaf"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

JOHN MICHAEL MURPHY, of Mosstown, Wanganui, New Zealand, Dairyman.

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

No. of application: 2798.
Date: 15th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ACME.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned for fourteen years before the 2nd day of September, 1899.

NAME.

GILL BROTHERS AND COMPANY, of Steubensville, Ohio, United States of America, Manufacturers of Glass.

No. of class: 15.
Description of goods: Glass, including lamp-chimneys, lantern-globes, and silvered-glass reflectors.

No. of application: 2799.
Date: 16th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

AUSTIN WALSH (trading as "Austin Walsh and Co."), of Wyndham Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Manufacturers and Importers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Tobacco manufactured, cigars and cigarettes.

No. of application: 2803.
Date: 20th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SOCKEYE.

NAME.

GOLLIN AND COMPANY, of 562, Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food, or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 2806.
Date: 22nd September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HOLOPHANE.

NAME.

"HOLOPHANE," LIMITED, of Wardrobe Chambers, 146A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 15.

Description of goods: Glass globes.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 14th September, 1899, to the 27th September, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 2106; 2688.—Aulsebrook and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 52, of the 22nd June, 1899.)

No. 2107; 2484.—E. H. Bugg; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 72, of the 29th September, 1898.)

No. 2108; 2459.—F. W. Leighton; Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 13th October, 1898.)

No. 2109; 2696.—R. Kerr; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 20th July, 1899.)

No. 2110; 2646.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2111; 2647.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited; Class 20, (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2112; 2648.—Peek Bros. and Winch, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2113; 2655.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2114; 2656.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2115; 2657.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2116; 2689.—Grierson, Oldham, and Co., Limited Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2117; 2693.—H. Brooks and Co.; Class 16. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Mark registered.

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

NO. 2285/2042.—Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa (1898), Limited, of 60, Bunhill Row, London, England, Manufacturers. [Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, Limited.] 26th September, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

COPIES of "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act 1889," with Regulations thereunder, and printed forms of application and specification, can be obtained from the Patent Office, the Government Printer, Local Patent Offices, or Money-order Offices.

Local Patent Offices for the reception of applications for Letters Patent have been established at the following places: Auckland, Thames, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Gisborne, Napier, Blenheim, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, Queenstown, Lawrence, and Invercargill. In every case the office is at the Courthouse.

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:—

1. Printed Specifications to the end of the year 1879.
2. Annual Lists of Letters Patent and Letters of Registration applied for, and Particulars of Applications and Patents lapsed from 1880 to 1888, inclusive.
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.

The Patent Office Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette* is published fortnightly, and contains all notices required by law to be gazetted concerning Patents and Trade Marks. It also contains particulars of lapsed applications for Patents and of expired Letters Patent, and other information useful to inventors, manufacturers, and others. This Supplement is issued free to subscribers to the *Gazette*, and to others on payment of a special subscription of 10s. per annum, payable in advance to the Government Printer.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

No. of application: 2103.
Date: 20th September, 1869.

The word

TRADE MARK.

SOCKEYE.

NAME.

COLLIS AND COMPANY, of 362, Bourke street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food, or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 2806.
Date: 22nd September, 1869.

The word

TRADE MARK.

HOLOPHANE.

NAME.

"Holophane, Limited," of Wardrobe Chambers, 14&A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England. Manufacturers.

No. of class: 15.

Description of goods: Glass globes.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 14th September, 1869, to the 27th September, 1869, inclusive:—

No. 2106; 2688.—Aulsebrook and Co.; Class 42. (Gazette No. 52, of the 22nd June, 1899.)

No. 2107; 2484.—E. H. Burg; Class 42. (Gazette No. 72, of the 29th September, 1898.)

No. 2108; 2459.—F. W. Leighton; Class 30. (Gazette No. 75, of the 13th October, 1898.)

No. 2109; 2666.—E. Kerr; Class 47. (Gazette No. 68, of the 20th July, 1899.)

No. 2110; 2646.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited; Class 20. (Gazette No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2111; 2647.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited; Class 20. (Gazette No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2112; 2048.—Peek Bros. and Winch, Limited; Class 42. (Gazette No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2113; 2055.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (Gazette No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2114; 2056.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (Gazette No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2115; 2057.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (Gazette No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2116; 2058.—Grierson, Oldham, and Co., Limited; Class 48. (Gazette No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2117; 2093.—H. Brooks and Co.; Class 16. (Gazette No. 59, of the 6th July, 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. 2285/2042.—Dr. Tibbles' Vi Cocoa (1898), Limited, of 60, Bunhill Row, London, England. Manufacturers. [Dr. Tibbles' Vi Cocoa, limited.] 26th September, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

COPIES of "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act 1889," with Regulations thereunder, and printed forms of application and specification, can be obtained from the Patent Office, the Government Printer, Local Patent Offices, or Money-order Offices.

Local Patent Offices for the reception of applications for letters Patent have been established at the following places: Auckland, Thames, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Gisborne, Napier, Blenheim, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, Queenstown, Lawrence, and Invercargill. In every case the office is at the Courthouse.

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:—

1. Printed Specifications to the end of the year 1874.
2. Annual Lists of Letters Patent and Letters of Registration applied for, and Particulars of Applications and Patents lapsed from 1880 to 1888, inclusive.
3. *Annual Reports of the Registrar*, containing list of Letters Patent, nature of Letters Patent, &c., applied for during the years 1880 to 1897, inclusive.

The Patent Office Supplement to the New Zealand Gazette is published fortnightly, and contains all notices required by law to be gazetted concerning **Patents and Trade Marks.** It also contains particulars of lapsed applications for Patents and of expired Letters Patent, and other information useful to inventors, manufacturers, and others. This Supplement is issued free to subscribers to the Gazette, and to others on payment of a special subscription of 10s. per annum, payable in advance to the Government Printer.

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