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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 8th November, 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. 11310.—12th January, 1899.—EDWARD GOODRIDGE, of Mossvale, New South Wales, Hotelkeeper. *An improved* urinal.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination in a urinal of the outer trough A and inner perforated trough E, containing filtering material, having an air-space all round the sides and under the bottom thereof, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an improved urinal, the combination of the trough A and inner perforated trough E, containing filtering material, with hinged supporting brackets, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11340.—24th January, 1899.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. An improvement in string-binder harvesting-machinery.*

Claims.—(1.) The distinct novelty in an elevator string-binding harvesting-machine of a descending needle-arm for tying sheaves placed above the binding-table instead of coming up from underneath the table, as common in other machines. (2.) In a harvesting-machine as described, a needle placed above the binding-table, and descending through the grain when binding sheaves, and operating with knotting-mechanism underneath table, substantially as described and set forth in plans and specifications. (3.) In a combination as described and set forth, the novelty of the position of the binding-twine, being such as to form a top tension on the grain as it is elevated on to binding-table, holding same securely against binding-table until the sheaf is formed, when needle-arm descends and ties the sheaf.

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

No. 11535.—15th April, 1899.—BENJAMIN GARVER LAMME, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in direct-current systems of electrical distribution.*

Claims.—(1.) A system of distribution of direct currents from a compound-wound generator so arranged that translating devices situated at different distances from the generator exert different compounding effects thereon, substantially as described. (2.) A system of distribution of direct currents from a compound-wound generator in which different fractions of the main current, corresponding to the different distances of the translating-devices from the generator, are caused to pass through the series magnet-coil of the generator, for the purpose specified. (3.) A compound-wound generator provided with a resistance or resistances shunting its series magnet-coil, the leads to the translating-devices being connected to different points in the said resistance or resistances, for the purpose specified. (4.) The systems of distributing direct currents from a compound-wound generator substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 11536.—15th April, 1899.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer; CHARLES APPLETON TERRY, of New York, United States of America, Lawyer; and HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg aforesaid, Electrical Engineer. Improvements relating to collectors and conductors for electric railways on the overhead system.*

Claims.—(1.) For electric vehicles, a contact-device provided with downwardly and outwardly extending arms which are curved in such a manner that the concave sides of the arms are directed toward the rear of the vehicle, for the purpose specified. (2.) In an apparatus for conveying current from a conductor to an electric vehicle, a support for the contact-device capable of rotation on a pivot perpendicular to the axis of the support, and provided with a locking-device which is automatically operated by the rotation of the support on said pivot so as to permit it to rotate round a second pivot at right angles to the first pivot, for the purpose specified. (3.) In an apparatus of the kind described, the means for maintaining the contact-device in connection with the conductor, comprising a spring either surrounding the support or surrounding or within an arm to which the support is pivoted, and connected by a rod or rods to the support and

its arm so as to press the contact-device towards the conductor. (4.) In an apparatus of the kind described, locking-devices for normally restricting the movement of the support for the contact-device to one plane, substantially as described. (5.) In an apparatus of the kind described, an electric switch which is operated by the movement of the support for the contact-device around an axis, so that the circuit through the vehicle is broken except when the support is in an operative position, substantially as described. (6.) The various contact-devices for making connection with the overhead conductor, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 5, 11 to 17, and 18 to 20 of the drawings, for the purpose specified. (7.) The various constructions of apparatus for conveying current from an overhead conductor to an electric car constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to any of the forms shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 21 to 29, of the drawings. (8.) The means for supporting the overhead conductor at curves substantially as described with reference to Figs. 30 to 32 of the drawings. (9.) A cross-over device for two overhead conductors, one of said conductors having a section at the crossing insulated from the main portion and bridged by an auxiliary section, the other conductor, which crosses the first-named, being electrically connected to the insulated section, whereby a car normally deriving its current from the first conductor will at the crossing derive current from the second conductor. (10.) For use at the crossing-places on overhead conductors, a casting constructed as described with reference to Figs. 33 to 35, for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, £3 3s.)

No. 11689.—8th June, 1899.—BASIL JOHN ATTERBURY, of New Malden, England, Engineer, and THOMAS MACALPINE, of Chiswick, England, Doctor of Science and Research Chemist. A new or improved production of acetylene compounds and of ethylene.

Description.—"We first produce acetylene gas in any of the usual methods, preferably by means of the mutual decomposition of water and calcium-carbide, otherwise known as calcium acetylene. We then pass the acetylene gas into a vessel containing in a fine state of division metallic copper, or oxide of copper, or sulphide of copper, or carbonates or hydrates of copper, or other suitable metal, such as lead, aluminium, iron, manganese, chromium, zinc, or magnesium, which is kept suspended in water by means of an agitator; or, alternatively, we take a salt of copper or of the above-mentioned metals which is soluble in water or acid, preferably sulphate of copper, and precipitate the copper by means of the oxides, hydrates, or carbonates of lime, barium, magnesium, sodium, or potassium.

"This precipitate we suspend in water, and pass the acetylene gas into it whilst the precipitate is under agitation, with or without pressure; or, alternatively, we deliver the calcium-carbide directly into the water containing the metallic copper, or copper-oxide, or copper-sulphide, or carbonates or hydrates of copper or other metals containing the precipitate formed by any of the methods above mentioned, and thereby form copper acetylene, agitating the water and the precipitate at the same time.

"To produce ethylene from the above: After treating with acetylene gas until saturation, we transfer the copper acetylene to another vessel, where we add water and mix it with metallic zinc or other metal, or with any chemical compound suitable for the purpose of decomposing the copper acetylene by means of nascent hydrogen, using for this purpose the copper acetylene alone, mixed with the decomposing chemical, or assisted by the addition of the oxides, hydrates, or carbonates of lime, barium, magnesium, sodium, or potassium.

"The quantity necessary for this purpose may be added either when liberating the hydrogen, or an amount sufficient for this purpose may be added to the metallic copper, or to the oxides of copper, or to the sulphide of copper, or to the carbonates or hydrates of copper, or to the precipitate of the soluble salt of copper formed by any of the means mentioned, before saturation with the acetylene.

"In the case of adding the calcium-carbide to the metallic copper, or copper-oxide, or copper-sulphide, or to the carbonates or hydrates of copper, or to the precipitate of the soluble salt of copper, sufficient hydrate of lime is present through the decomposition of the calcium-carbide to decompose the zinc or other metal or chemical substance, liberating nascent hydrogen."

Claims.—(1.) The production of copper acetylene and acetylene compounds substantially as described. (2.) The production of ethylene substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 11852.—3rd August, 1899.—GEORGE EDWIN TISSINGTON, of Renwick Street, Drummoyne, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer, and JAMES RICHARD THOMSON, of Union Bank Chambers, Pitt Street, Sydney aforesaid, Consulting Engineer. An improved means of propelling bicycles.

Claim.—The combination of a driving-wheel of unequal diameters, and of more or less an elliptical form, with the usual connecting band or chain and driven-wheel, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

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.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a caisson made in sections, said sections being constructed so that when superposed and connected they form a continuous tube working in guides depending from the pontoon, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A floating pontoon, inclined standards secured to the sides thereof, legs sliding in guides upon said standards and adjustable to reach the river-bed, a well in the pontoon, vertical guide-standards upon the sides thereof, and legs sliding upon said standards, forming a guide for a caisson made in sections, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (3.) Improved means for obtaining gold from the beds of rivers and similar places consisting of the apparatus and parts constructed, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated.

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

No. 12045.—4th October, 1899.—JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, of Battle Creek, Calhoun, Michigan, United States of America, Physician. Improvements in process for preparing cereal cakes.

Claim.—The process described for the manufacture of an improved alimentary cereal product in the form of a cake or biscuit, which consists, first, in placing the moist and previously cooked or steamed cereal flakes in the several compartments of a bottomless crate, said crate temporarily resting upon a shallow pan; second, subjecting the moist flakes while in the crate to pressure; third, removing the crate and leaving the formed cakes in the shallow pan, and placing said pan in an oven for a sufficient length of time to permit the cakes to set; fourth, baking the cakes until thoroughly dry and crisp; and, fifth, passing the cakes underneath a gas toaster and browning the flakes, the last two steps serving to convert the starch into dextrine, as specified.

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

No. 12091.—16th October, 1899.—ERNEST BURTON, of Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland, Dentist, and RICHARD BOYD ECHLIN, of Toowong, near Brisbane aforesaid, Journalist. An improved ticket printing and issuing machine, applicable to enumerating-machines such as totalisator-machines.

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, locations, arrangements, and combinations of the whole of the parts and mechanical contrivances forming a complete ticket printing and issuing machine, applicable to enumerating-machines such as totalisator-machines, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In combination in a ticket printing and issuing machine, applicable to enumerating-machines such as totalisator-machines, the levers B with the two arms B^1 and B^3 pivoting on the shaft AA, and the rocker-levers X, and the moveable-type sector S, all keyed to the shaft SS, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In combination in a ticket printing and issuing machine applicable to enumerating-machines such as totalisator-machines, the levers B with projecting knobs A^1, the lever Y, moveable-type sector T pivoting on the same centre as the shaft SS, on the printing arm or lever A, and the arm T^1 with pin or spud TT and the grooves T^3, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In combination in a ticket printing and issuing machine, applicable to enumerating-machines such as totalisator-machines, the printing arm or lever A with space W^2 for printer's chase for alterable type, the moveable

star type-wheel V affixed to printing arm or lever A by the screw W, and the moveable-type sectors S and T, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In combination in a ticket printing and issuing machine, applicable to enumerating-machines such as totalisator-machines, the printing arm or lever A, with the arm G and pin GG, working in the eccentric slot H^1 in lever H, and inking-roller Q in arm P, hinging to lever H, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In combination in a ticket printing and issuing machine, applicable to enumerating-machines such as totalisator-machines, the cam U, with moveable triangular centre-piece U^1, oscillating on a pivot O^1 to the cam U, with spring to keep it in a set position, and connecting-rod L, and the lever K keyed to the shaft AA, the arm N, and the guides O, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12107. — 21st October, 1899. — WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Charles Howard Windle, of Calcutta, India, Deputy Manager of the Calcutta Port Trust). Improved method and means for attaching corrugated-iron sheets upon buildings.

Claims.—(1.) The hook and shank of the pattern or form described, and applied to the purposes aforesaid. (2.) The method substantially as described of fixing the hook to the purlin for the purposes aforesaid. (3.) The method substantially as described of utilising that portion of the purlin which is parallel with the arms of the hook so as to admit of the insertion of the upper side of the lower sheet between the purlin and the lower arm of the hook. (4.) The method substantially as described of keeping the sheeting in position by inserting the upper edge of the lower sheeting between the hook and the purlin, and gripping the lower edge of the upper sheeting between the arms of the hook. (5.) The combined form, construction, and position of the hook substantially as described, and the creation thereby of an efficient means of fastening corrugated-iron sheeting to roof-purlins.

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

No. 12113.—25th October, 1899.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Joint-stock Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada, of 925, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturers (assignees of Charles McLeod, of 925, King Street West, Toronto aforesaid, Manufacturer). Improvements in seeding-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a seeding-machine, the combination with the feed-run and grain-wheel of a yieldingly-held gate located intermediately of the length of the feed-run, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a seeding-machine, the combination with the feed-run and grain-wheel of a gate extending through a slot in the narrowest part of the feed-run and projecting into the feed-run, and a suitable spring for yieldingly holding the gate in position in the feed-run, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a seeding-machine, the combination with the seed-run and grain-wheel of a gate extending through a slot in the narrowest part of the feed-run and projecting into the feed-run, and provided with a stem extending into a hollow boss in the casing of the feed-run, and a spring for normally pressing the gate into the feed-run, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) In a seeding-machine, the combination with the feed-run and grain-wheel of a gate extending through a slot in the narrowest part of the feed-run and projecting into the feed-run, and provided with a stem extending into a hollow boss in the casing of the feed-run, a spiral spring extending between the end of the boss and the gate, and nut on the threaded end of the stem provided with end-notches, and a cotter-pin extending through the threaded end of the pin or stem and the notches of the nut, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) In a seeding-machine, the combination with the feed-run and grain-wheel of a yieldingly-held gate located in the narrowest part of the feed-run, and means for adjusting the gate, as and for the purpose specified. (6.) In a seeding-machine, the combination with the feed-run and grain-wheel of a yieldingly-held gate located in the narrowest part of the feed-run, and provided with a rounded upper end, as and for the purpose specified. (7.) A feed-run comprising a casing having a broad mouth at the upper end, and a narrow central portion, and a flaring arc-shaped discharge end for the feed-run, as and for the purpose specified. (8.) A feed-run comprising a casing having a broad mouth at the upper end, and a narrow central portion, and a flaring arc-shaped discharge end for the run, and a gate situated in the narrowest part of the run, as and for the purpose specified. (9.) The combination with the feed-run of the grain-wheel and axle, and the disc located adjacent to the wheel and substantially on the same arc as the arc of the feed-run, as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12114. — 25th October, 1899. — ARCHIBALD WHITE MACONOCHIE, of the firm of Maconochie Brothers, 131, Leadenhall Street, London, England, Merchants. Improvements in or connected with tins for enclosing preserved provisions or foods and the like.

Claims.—(1.) A tin for enclosing preserved provisions or foods or the like, having a body-part which is made by removing the corners from a plate and bending the edges which are to meet, and engaging these bent edges together and pressing them, substantially as described. (2.) A tin for enclosing preserved provisions or foods or the like, having the ends made from tin-plate, to which is cemented paper, linen, or the like, so that the said paper, linen, or the like covers the internal surfaces of the ends and also extends between the flanges at the joints, substantially as described. (3.) A tin for enclosing preserved provisions or foods or the like, having a body-part which is made by removing the corners from a plate and bending the edges which are to meet and engaging these bent edges together and pressing them, and having ends made from tin-plate to which is cemented paper, linen, or the like, so that the said paper, linen, or the like covers the internal surfaces of the ends and also extends between the flanges at the joints, which joints are formed by spinning or rolling, or otherwise engaging together flanges on the body-part and on the ends, all substantially as described.

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

No. 12116.—24th October, 1899.—ALEXANDER LAVERY, of Waipukurau, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Wire-fencer, and MICHAEL FRANCIS BOURKE, of Riverside, Clive, Hawke's Bay aforesaid, Wool-buyer. Improvements in droppers for wire-fencing.

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in fencing-droppers described and illustrated in the drawing—that is to say, making at the ends of the said droppers slotted hooks to clip the top and bottom wires of a fence, the said hooks being fixed in position upon the said wires by means of keys or wedges driven through the said slots and between the ends thereof and the said wires, as described, and illustrated in the said drawing. (2.) Making fencing-droppers (whether of the form described, and represented in the drawing, or of the ordinary form) of elastic steel.

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

No. 12119.—27th October, 1899.—FRASER AND CHALMERS, LIMITED, of 43, Threadneedle Street, London, England (assignees of John Stumpf, of Rankestrasse, 27, Berlin, Germany, Professor). Improvements in high-speed pumps.

Claims.—(1.) A pump characterized by a force-chamber having a suction lift-valve, a pump-plunger separate from said valve, and means upon said plunger within said chamber for seating the suction-valve in the movement of the plunger toward the end of its suction-stroke. (2.) The pump characterized in claim 1, wherein the suction lift-valve is annular and surrounds the plunger. (3.) The pump characterized in claim 1, wherein the means for seating the suction-valve comprise a yielding head upon the plunger, provided with valve-engaging projections. (4.) A liquid-pump characterized by a reservoir communicating with the inlet of the pump force-chamber, and an air-exhaust conduit leading at one end from the reservoir, and exposed for its discharge at the opposite end to the suction action of the pump-plunger. (5.) A pump characterized by claim 4, in which the air-exhaust conduit comprises an ejector-pipe extending from the upper end-portion of the reservoir to a point close to the inlet-port of the force-chamber. (6.) A pump characterized by claim 4, in which the air-exhaust conduit comprises a pipe extending from the upper part of the reservoir to the force-chamber, and is provided with a check-valve. (7.) A liquid-pump having a force-chamber, and a plunger provided with an abutment outside the force-chamber, exposed to a resistance-medium, whereby change in the direction of pressure upon the joints of the plunger-operating mechanism is avoided. (8.) A pump characterized by claim 7, wherein the abutment on the plunger moves in a chamber in one direction against a fluid resistance-medium and in the other direction with the aid of the fluid resistance-medium. (9.) A pump characterized by claims 7 and 8, wherein the pressure of the fluid resistance-medium against the abutment may be regulated.

(Specification, 8s. 3d.; drawings, 15s. 6d.)

No. 12120.—27th October, 1899.—ALFRED STEVENS and WILLIAM STEPHEN PENNEY, of 99, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England, Boatbuilders. Improvements in or relating to brakes for road and other vehicles, and applicable also to gun-carriages.

Claims.—(1.) In brakes for vehicles, two bars or rods carrying suitable guides, and operated through the medium of electrical, pneumatic, and hydraulic power, such as the cores and coils connected through the medium of levers to the rods or bars; cylinders or pistons similarly connected for pneumatic or hydraulic use, ends of said rods or bars being adjustably attached to supports or holders pivotally carried at one of their ends, and other ends being, as aforesaid, adjustably attached to the rods or bars, said supports or holders carrying brake-blocks adapted to engage upon the required surface for the purpose of braking the same, such as the nave of the wheel, which may carry grooves for the reception of brake-blocks, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In brakes for military use, such as artillery, transport, and other vehicles, two pivoted braking-surfaces adapted to grip a suitable part of the wheel or axle for the purpose of braking, said braking-surfaces being adjustably connected to bars or rods; an operating-lever carried by a universal joint, and connected through the medium of the rod to a lever which is in turn pivotally connected to the operating bars or rods; supplementary levers connected to said operating-lever, and operating mechanism for applying the brake, such as a toggle-joint, upon either wheel, according to the direction of movement of the operating-lever, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 12122. — 27th October, 1899. — ALFRED PRETZ SCHMUCKER, of 1234, Josephine Street, Denver, Colorado, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer; LOUIS DENNISON SWEET, of 516, Equitable Building, Denver aforesaid, Promoter; and GEORGE EDWARD ROSS-LEWIN, of the First National Bank, Denver aforesaid, Banker. Improvements in rock-drills.

Claims.—(1.) In a drill operated by air or other suitable fluid, the combination with a suitable support, and a carrier movable thereon, of a nut mounted on the support, a screw-shaft connected with the carrier and engaging the nut, an air-tube journalled in the carrier, a cylinder made fast to the forward extremity of the air-tube and provided with ducts adapted to take the air from the tube and deliver it alternately to the front and rear parts of the cylinder-chamber, a piston located in said chamber and adapted to reciprocate when actuated by the air from the said ducts, the piston being grooved to allow the air to cross the chamber, the wall of the cylinder being provided with suitable exhaust-ports, and a drill-bit supported to be actuated by the reciprocating piston. (2.) In a drill, the combination with a carrier movable on a suitable support of a screw connected with the carrier and engaging a nut on said support, an air-tube journalled in the carrier, a cylinder made fast to the forward extremity of the air-tube and provided with ducts adapted to take the air from the tube and deliver it alternately to the front and rear parts of the cylinder-chamber, the wall of the cylinder being provided with suitable exhaust-ports, a reciprocating piston located in said chamber, and forming a hammer, a drill-bit supported to be actuated by the said piston, and suitable means for rotating the air-tube and the cylinder attached thereto. (3.) The combination with a suitable carrier, and feed mechanism therefor, of an air-tube journalled in the carrier and movable longitudinally therewith; a cylinder attached to the forward extremity of the air-tube, and provided with ducts communicating with the air-tube and arranged to deliver the air to the front and rear of the piston; a piston located in the cylinder-chamber adapted to be reciprocated by the action of the air, said piston being fashioned to allow the air to cross the chamber from one duct to another; a drill supported to be actuated by the reciprocating piston, and suitable means for rotating the air-tube, the cylinder, and their attachments, comprising a suitable motor, a gear-wheel fast on the air-tube, a pinion operated by the motor and meshing with the gear, and suitable means for conducting air to the motor. (4.) In a drill or similar instrument, the combination with a suitable support of a revoluble air-shaft mounted thereon, a cylinder fast on the air-shaft and rotating therewith, a piston-hammer located in the cylinder and operated by the air from the said shaft, a bit mounted on the cylinder and arranged to be driven by the piston-hammer, and means operated independently of the movement of the piston-hammer for rotating the air-shaft, the cylinder, and the bit. (5.) The combination of a revoluble cylinder, a piston-hammer located therein, a bit mounted on a cylinder and adapted to rotate therewith, said bit being arranged to be operated by said hammer, and means for delivering to the cylinder air or other suitable fluid for operating the hammer. (6.) The combination of a revoluble cylinder, a piston-hammer located therein, a bit mounted on the cylinder adapted to turn therewith, and arranged to be operated by the piston-hammer, and means for automatically rotating the cylinder and bit. (7.) In a drill adapted to be operated by air, the combination of a cylinder, a piston-hammer located therein, a drill-bit mounted on the cylinder and adapted to be operated by the hammer, an air-shaft fast on the cylinder and arranged to deliver air thereto for the operation of the hammer, means also operated by air for rotating the cylinder, and suitable means for cutting off the flow of air to the cylinder while the rotating mechanism is in operation. (8.) The combination of a drill-bit, a piston-hammer, an air-shaft for delivering air to the cylinder, a motor, a pinion fast on the motor-shaft, and a gear fast on the air-shaft and meshing with the pinion. (9.) The combination of a drill-bit, a cylinder upon which the bit is mounted, a piston-hammer located in the cylinder, an air-shaft connected with the cylinder and adapted to deliver air thereto, a feed-screw, a motor, a pinion fast on the shaft of the motor, a gear fast on the air-shaft and meshing with the pinion, means for delivering air to the motor, and means for cutting off the flow of air to the cylinder while the motor is in operation. (10.) The combination of a revoluble cylinder, a piston-hammer located therein, a bit mounted on the cylinder and arranged to rotate therewith, said bit being adapted to be operated by said hammer, means for delivering to the cylinder air or other fluid for operating the hammer, and means operated independently of the hammer's action for rotating the cylinder and bit. (11.) The combination of a bit, a revoluble cylinder upon which the bit is mounted and with which it is adapted to turn, a hammer located in said cylinder for driving the bit, and means for rotating the said cylinder, said means operating independently of the hammer's action, whereby the rotation of the cylinder may continue while the hammer is inactive. (12.) In a drill or similar apparatus adapted to be operated by air or other expansive fluid, the combination of the cylinder, a piston-hammer located therein, a bit mounted on the cylinder and adapted to be operated by the hammer, an air-shaft fast on the cylinder and arranged to deliver air thereto for the operation of the hammer, and means, also operated by the air, for rotating the shaft and cylinder. (13.) In a drill or similar apparatus adapted to be operated by air or other expansive fluid, the combination of a revoluble cylinder, a piston-hammer located therein, a drill-bit mounted on the cylinder and adapted to be operated by the hammer and to turn with the cylinder, means for delivering air to the cylinder for operating the hammer, and means, also operated by the air or other expansive fluid, for automatically rotating the cylinder and drill-bit.

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

No. 12123. — 27th October, 1899. — SOLOMON ROBERT DRESSER, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in pipe-couplings.

Claims.—(1.) In a pipe-coupling, a coupling-plate or ring provided with an aperture for the passage of a pipe therethrough, and a sleeve portion extending perpendicularly to the main body of said plate or ring, said plate or ring being divided in a plane passing through said sleeve portion parallel to the axis thereof, means for drawing the parts of said sleeve portion together to clamp it frictionally upon a pipe-section, said ring or plate being provided with means for engaging coupling-bolts, substantially as described. (2.) In a pipe-coupling, a coupling-plate or ring provided with means for engaging coupling-bolts, a central pipe-receiving aperture, a sleeve portion extending perpendicularly to the main body of said plate or ring, and lateral flanges connecting said sleeve portion and the main body of the ring or plate, said plate or ring being formed in two parts divided in a plane passing through flanges on opposite sides of said sleeve portion parallel to the faces of said flanges, and clamping-devices engaging the parts of said flanges for clamping the sleeve portion upon a pipe-section, substantially as described. (3.) The combination with the meeting ends of two pipe-sections of a coupling-plate surrounding each section and provided with clamping-surfaces, elongated longitudinally of the pipe for frictionally engaging the same, means connected with each of said plates for clamping said surfaces upon the pipe but permitting the longitudinal movement of the pipe-section therethrough, a packing-ring in each of said plates surrounding the pipe-section, a coupling-sleeve engaging said rings, and devices for drawing said plates together, substantially as described. (4.) A pipe-coupling comprising among its members a pair of coupling-plates adapted to surround sections of pipes, each plate having the portion engaging the pipe divided, clamping means for forcing said divided

portions together upon the pipe, a packing-ring carried by each of said plates, a coupling-sleeve for surrounding the meeting ends of two pipe-sections adapted to engage said packing-rings, and coupling-devices for drawing said plates together, substantially as described. (5.) A pipe-coupling comprising among its members a pair of coupling-plates, each being provided with laterally extending portions, a sleeve portion for surrounding a pipe provided with laterally extending flanges uniting said sleeve portion and said laterally extending portions, packing-rings carried by said plates, a coupling-sleeve adapted to engage said packing-rings and to enclose the meeting ends of two pipe-sections, and coupling-devices for engaging the laterally extending portions of said plates and drawing said plates together, substantially as described. (6.) A pipe-coupling comprising among its members a pair of coupling-plates each provided with laterally extending portions, a sleeve portion adapted to engage a pipe-section, and lateral flanges connecting said sleeve portion and said laterally extending portions, said plates being each formed in two parts, divided in a plane passing through said flange and parallel with the faces thereof, clamping-devices for engaging said flanges, for clamping the sleeve portion upon a pipe-section, the coupling-sleeve, packing-rings interposed between said sleeve and said plates, and coupling-devices engaging the laterally extending portions of said plates for drawing them together, substantially as described. (7.) A pipe-coupling comprising among its members a pair of coupling-plates, each plate being composed of two parts provided each with a laterally extending portion, a semicylindrical sleeve portion for engaging a pipe-section, and flanges connecting the sleeve portion and said laterally extending portions, said plates having each a central packing-recess, packing-rings for said recesses provided each with an annular groove, a coupling-sleeve provided with annular end-portions wedge-shaped in cross-section for engaging the grooves of the packing-ring, and coupling-bolts passing through the said laterally extending portions of said plates for drawing said plates together, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s. 3d.; drawings, 15s. 6d.)

No. 12124.—27th October, 1899.—LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Washington, Columbia, United States of America (assignee of Tolbert Lanston, of 1101 O Street, North-west, Washington aforesaid, Gentleman). Improvements in machines for preparing the perforated record-strips of type-forming machines.

The present invention relates generically to improvements in controllable perforating mechanisms, and specifically to the class of manually-controlled or keyboard punching-machines, such, for example, as those employed in connection with the Lanston monotype and similar systems, for the production or preparation of perforated record-strips or controllers, the latter being utilised to govern or control other mechanisms, such as type-making machinery, in the production of printing-characters.

Although numerous features of the invention are applicable to other styles and varieties of perforating-machines, several improvements are shown as embodied in a perforating-machine designed to accomplish the same class of work and adapted to the same system as the perforating-machine forming the subject of Letters Patent No. 10005, dated the 18th of October, 1897—that is to say, this machine, like that of the patent referred to, is specially organized to produce a perforated record-strip or controller for governing a type-making machine, the perforations representing, by their number and relative arrangement, the characters, spaces, justification-adjustments, &c.

While the said points of similarity exist between the patented apparatus and the present invention, by the present improvements the mechanisms for accomplishing the desired ends are greatly simplified, and, while such mechanisms are controlled by the operator, the labour of controlling the same is materially reduced by the employment of intermediate-power mechanism (in the present machine, compressed air), and generally more accurate and complete results are attained, particularly with respect to the justification-indications, the machine indicating to the operator exactly which justification-keys are to be struck in order to produce a record for a completely-justified line, thereby eliminating all necessity for mental calculation and the consequent liability of error.

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

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

(Specification, £3 5s.; drawings, £9.)

No. 12126.—26th October, 1899.—WILLIAM STOCK, Mechanical Engineer, and ROBERT WILLIAMS, Ironmonger, both of Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. A device or appliance for cooling or keeping at an equably cool temperature ale and other malt liquors.

Claim.—The device or appliance described and illustrated in the drawing for cooling or keeping at an equably cool temperature ale and other malt liquors drawn through beer-engines—that is to say, a cistern in which the pump-barrel or pump-barrels of the beer-engine or beer-engines is or are immersed, the said cistern being furnished with means for maintaining a continuous stream of cold water through it, essentially as described.

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

No. 12127.—28th October, 1899.—EDWARD HARNETT, of St. Peter's Cottage, Usk Road, Battersea, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in the application of springs to cycles.

Claims.—(1.) In rear-driving cycles, suspending the front wheel in an independent fork, said fork being connected by means of springs to an outer fork, which latter is connected to the front fork of the machine, in combination with slides and guides, as set forth. (2.) In rear-driving bicycles, suspending the driving-wheel in an independent fork, said fork being connected to the frame of the machine, by means of springs in combination with slides and guides, as set forth. (3.) In front-driving bicycles, suspending the rear wheel in an independent fork, said fork being connected to the frame of the machine, by means of springs in combination with slides and guides, as set forth.

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

No. 12128.—28th October, 1899.—JAMES GODMAN RODGERS, of 94, North Limestone Street, Springfield, Ohio, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of rubber vehicle-tires.

Claims.—(1.) The method of manufacturing rubber vehicle-tires consisting in forming a bottom portion and stretching and securing it in position on the rim, and moulding a tread-portion so that when it is compressed in position on the bottom portion the parts will conform to each other. (2.) A rubber vehicle-tire comprising a rim, a bottom portion secured thereto and held in a stretched condition, and a tread-portion secured to the bottom portion and held under longitudinal compression. (3.) A rubber vehicle-tire comprising a rim, a bottom portion of relatively hard rubber stretched and secured in position therein, and a tread-portion of relatively soft rubber formed and moulded so that when it is compressed it will fit, and may be secured in position on the bottom portion. (4.) A rubber vehicle-tire comprising a channelled bottom portion and means for securing it to the rim in a stretched condition, and a tread-portion and means for securing it to the bottom portion in a compressed condition. (5.) The combination with a rim, of a rubber tire comprising two portions, the bottom portion fitting the rim and being stretched thereon, and the tread-portion provided with a continuous non-extensible retaining-wire, said tread-section extending beyond the rim, and having its sides inclined inwardly from the side flanges of the rim, substantially as described.

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

No. 12129.—30th October, 1899.—CHARLES HAYWARD IZARD, of Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of Joseph Baxeres de Alzugaray, of Lola Villa, Shortlands, Kent, England, Chemist). Improvements relating to the extraction of gold, silver, and other metals from ores and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The process for extracting precious metals from their ores consisting in treating moistened crushed ore with cyanogen in a concentrated state in combination with a gaseous mixture of bromine and oxygen. (2.) The process for extracting precious metals from their ores consisting in moistening the crushed ore to such an extent that it will "ball" in the hand with a concentrated solution of cyanide; placing the moistened ore in a gas-tight vessel; subjecting the same to the action of a gaseous mixture of bromine and oxygen, whereby the precious metals are converted into soluble salts of the same; obtaining the precious metals in solution by washing the ore; and, finally, recovering the metals from the solution by precipitation or electrolysis, in the usual manner, all as described. (3.) The process for extracting precious metals from their ores consisting in moistening the crushed ore with water to such an extent that it will "ball" in the hand; placing the moistened ore in a gas-tight vessel; subjecting the same to the action of a gaseous mixture of bromine, cyanogen, and oxygen, whereby the precious metals are converted into soluble salts of the same; obtaining the precious metals in solution by washing the ore; and, finally, recovering the metals from the solution in any well-known manner, all as described. (4.) In the process for extracting precious metals from their ores, the employment of bromine and cyanogen in a gaseous form as herein set forth. (5.) In the process for extracting precious metals from their ores, the employment of a concentrated solution of cyanide as and for the purpose herein set forth. (6.) In the process for extracting precious metals from their ores, the employment of oxygen in combination with a concentrated cyanide-solution, as set forth. (7.) In the process for extracting precious metals from their ores, the employment of oxygen in combination with bromine, as set forth. (8.) In the process for extracting precious metals from their ores, the employment of a concentrated solution of cyanide in combination with bromine and oxygen in a gaseous form, as set forth. (9.) In the process for extracting precious metals from their ores, the employment of a gaseous mixture of bromine, cyanogen, and oxygen, as set forth.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12133.—30th October, 1899.—ALBERT EDWARD HORLICK PAYNE, of 2, Park Road, Upper Baker Street, London, England, Builder's Manager. Improvements in or relating to ready-reckoners and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a ready-reckoner or kindred device, the combination of two superposed discs revolvable upon one another about a central connecting pivot, tabulated matter arranged in a circle around the inner face of each disc, and a view-aperture in each disc whereby any portion of the tabulated matter of the other may be sighted and read off from either side of the device on relatively rotating the discs, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a ready-reckoner or kindred device, the combination of a series of superposed discs revolvable about and connected by a central pivot, tabulated matter arranged in a circle about the face or faces of the discs, view-apertures in the discs adapted to coincide so that any portion of the tabulated matter of any disc may be sighted or read off through the coincident view-apertures of the discs above, and peripheral indicating and manipulating tabs or projections on the discs, said tabs lying over one another when the view-apertures coincide, and thereby facilitating the placing and maintaining in coincidence of the view-apertures through which any disc has to be sighted, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a ready-reckoner or kindred device, the combination of the series of superposed discs rotatable about a central pivot, the tables carried by the discs, and a catch on the periphery of each disc engaging the adjacent disc, the sight-apertures of interlocked discs being coincident, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a ready-reckoner or kindred device, the combination of the series of superposed discs rotatable about a central connecting pivot and provided with view-apertures, the tables carried by the discs and the catches on the peripheries of the latter, said catches being adapted to interlock with one another and thus hold any adjacent discs against relative movement, the view-apertures of interlocked discs being coincident, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a ready-reckoner or kindred device, the combination of the table-bearing discs connected by a central pivot, the view-apertures therein, and a catch carried on the periphery of each disc, all of said catches engaging a common disc whereby each disc is independently locked against relative movement, the sight-apertures of the different discs being coincident when the latter are locked by the catches aforesaid, so that when any disc is rotated for reference the necessary coincidence of the view-apertures of the discs above is assured, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 12137.—3rd November, 1899.—AMEDÉE MATHURIN GABRIEL SÉBILLOT, of 60, Boulevard de Clichy, Paris, France, Engineer. Process for dressing zinc-ores, and apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) A method of manufacturing metallic zinc with blast-furnaces by reducing zinc-ores such as zinc-carbonate, zinc-sulphuret, or mixed ores, the said method consisting of the disoxidation of the zinc-oxide or zinc-flower obtained by the calcined zinc-carbonate, or by treating zinc-sulphuret with oxidized or metallic iron, or also with oxidized copper-ores, and by the addition of carbon in both cases, serving as a reducing agent, the said process being effected in a hermetical double-blast furnace, the complete disoxidation of zinc being obtained by the passage of its vapours over incandescent coals before reaching the condenser, the said condenser being placed into a double-sloped flue maintaining the temperature above the fusion of zinc, to obtain this metal at the tap-hole, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) The above-mentioned method, and the arrangement of a furnace hermetically closed at the top and formed by a metallic casing A, B, with water-circulation, and supported by a brick-mass foundation, the said casing or jacket being provided with holes to introduce the air from the blast, these holes being arranged at the top and at the bottom of the furnace, and between which holes the gas-hole G is placed, this latter being provided with water-circulation tubes H, H, H, forming a grating, another grating G^1 in firebricks surrounding the space I containing charcoal, which is supplied by the cylinder J, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In the above-mentioned furnace, the combination with two rows of blast-pipes, the upper row of which blowing air which passes through the matters from top to bottom, the lower one forcing the air from bottom to top, and the two currents passing together through the outlet-hole arranged between these two rows of blast-pipes, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) Finally the application of the above-mentioned process and apparatus to the treatment of all zinc-ores, such as zinc-carbonate, zinc-sulphuret, and mixed ores, and for the separation in general of fixed and volatile metals in blast-furnaces, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 12139.—3rd November, 1899.—FRANK COFFEE, of 89, York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, General Merchant. An improved reclining-chair.

Claims.—(1.) In a reclining-chair, the combination with the crossed legs forming the sides of the chair of upright stop-bars connecting the rear portions of each pair of legs, a back pivoted near its lower end to the upper portions of said stop-bars, and a sliding-seat having its rear edge pivotally connected with the lower end of the back, and having its front portion loosely supported upon the upper portion of the rearwardly inclined legs, the rear portion of the seat being arranged to abut against said stop-bars in the normal rearward position of the seat, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a reclining-chair, the combination with the crossed legs forming the sides of the chair, front struts or standards extending upwardly from the upper ends of the rearwardly inclined legs, arm-rests connecting the upper ends of the forwardly inclined legs, upright stop-bars connecting the upper and lower rear members of the crossed legs, a back pivoted near its lower end to the upper end of said stop-bars, and a seat pivoted at its rear edge resting upon the upper front portions of the cross-legs, and arranged to abut against said stop-bars in the rearmost position of the seat, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 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, 8th November, 1899.

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

No. 12111.—20th October, 1899.—JAMES COE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchant. Improvements in electrical clocks, and winding and striking of clocks by electricity.

No. 12115.—25th October, 1899.—MCKAY SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Portland, Maine, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, and having its principal place of business at 76, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignee of Louis Amedée Casgrain, of 7, Park Avenue, Winchester, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in machines for driving fastenings.

No. 12117.—26th October, 1899.—JOHN WELSBY, Engineer, and HENRY GEORGE BEDELL, Plumber, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved machine for lead-heading nails.

No. 12118.—24th October, 1899.—PETER FERGUSON, of Seafield View Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Mining Engineer. An improved agitating and settling vat.

No. 12125.—24th October, 1899.—JAMES TALBOT NORTON, of Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Baker. An improved egg-preservative.

No. 12130.—31st October, 1899.—LOUIS HORNE, of 60, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Metal Broker. An improved process for the propulsion of steamships.

No. 12131.—27th October, 1899.—JESSIE MILLER, of Arrow Falls, Arrowtown, New Zealand, Married Woman. A self-feeding stoker for steam-boilers.

No. 12132.—27th October, 1899.—JESSIE MILLER, of Arrow Falls, Arrowtown, New Zealand, Married Woman. An improved bicycle-brake for acting on back wheel.

No. 12134.—2nd November, 1899.—MATHEW BROWN, of Mosgiel, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in feed-rollers of chaff-cutters.

No. 12135.—30th October, 1899.—JOHN CAMERON FRASER, of Coromandel, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved machine for the recovery of gold, silver, tin, or any of the precious metals or stones in alluvial or other deposits.

No. 12136.—30th October, 1899.—ROBERT ST. GEORGE, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved convertible plough.

No. 12138.—3rd November, 1899.—JOHN MILLER, of 36, Dock Road, Balmain, New South Wales, Engineer. Improvements in the apparatus for use in the generation or production of acetylene or other hydrocarbon gas.

No. 12140.—1st November, 1899.—JAMES MAY ARUNDEL, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Plumber, and THOMAS MCGREGOR, of Gisborne aforesaid, Settler. An improved adjustable cover for milk-cans and other receptacles.

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 26th October, 1899, to the 8th November 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10581.—B. Roberts and T. Rose, chimney-top.
No. 10612.—W. J. Nankivell, plough.
No. 10718.—S. M. McFarland (representative of R. S. McFarland, deceased) and G. K. Askin, bicycle-support.
No. 10793.—R. M. Hathaway and J. Robertson, device for moistening adhesive surface.
No. 10824.—M. F. Donaldson, cure for rheumatism.
No. 10856.—T. Hawke, fastening horse-covers.
No. 10871.—A. G. Tomkies, foot-grip for bicycle-pedal.
No. 10876.—B. Roberts and T. Rose, chimney-top.
No. 10891.—J. Crook, gas-generator.
No. 10893.—G. Sigley, gig-spring.
No. 10933.—F. Ellershausen, treating ores.
No. 10975.—J. Cockerell and W. C. Harper, potato-plough.
No. 11006.—R. U. Golding, amalgamator.
No. 11042.—V. Bergman and W. G. Boyle, boot-fastener.
No. 11082.—J. Robinson, clothes-peg.
No. 11195.—G. W. de Tunzelmann, carbons for electrical purposes.
No. 11214.—F and G. de Rechter, preserving anatomic, &c., specimens.
No. 11263.—The Gem Needle-threader Company, Limited, needle-threader (J. Darling).
No. 11468.—C. F. Scott and B. G. Lamme, regulating electro-motive force.
No. 11530.—C. F. Scott, H. P. Davis, and G. Wright, electric switch.
No. 11531.—B. G. Lamme, induction motor.
No. 11532.—B. G. Lamme, utilising energy of alternating electric currents.
No. 11533.—C. F. Scott, electrical distribution.
No. 11534.—H. P. Davis, controller for electric motor.
No. 11566.—A. Kitson, lamp.
No. 11587.—O. B. Hellström, cornice and curtain-hanger.
No. 11629.—H. A. Somes, fertiliser.
No. 11630.—H. A. Somes, fertiliser.
No. 11631.—H. A. Somes, meat-extract.
No. 11634.—C. Harper, sheaf-header for thresher.
No. 11650.—W. Stamm, ball grinding-mill (H. L. Sulman).
No. 11664.—C. C. Worthington, steam-engine.
No. 11676.—E. Riley, jun., machine for cutting fern and scrub.
No. 11680.—H. L. Short, telephonic or phonographic transmitter.
No. 11686.—W. Jones, appliance for drawing staples.
No. 11693.—G. de Bechi, treating ores.
No. 11697.—T. Clements, door-adjusting apparatus.
No. 11698.—The Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, telephone exchange (G. Seligmann-Lui).
No. 11703.—J. Pender, motor vehicle.
No. 11705.—J. F. Stephenson, bedstead.
No. 11708.—H. Aylmer and J. H. Plummer, drill.
No. 11732.—T. H. Patching, railway-carriage coupling.
No. 11738.—W. J. McVeigh and G. Lyell, jun., milk-testing.
No. 11741.—The Doe Portable Electric Light and Power Syndicate, Limited, galvanic battery (W. S. Doe).
No. 11746.—H. Park, gold-dredge.
No. 11773.—J. G. Leyner, rock-drill.
No. 11795.—T. E. Kiernan, trace-spreader.
No. 11800.—H. Lyon and J. B. Talbot-Crosbie, refrigerator.
No. 11802.—Oxyliquit Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, explosive (C. von Linde).
No. 11805.—F. Isitt, incandescent mantle.
No. 11811.—J. W. C. Hamilton and J. A. Linley, soluble albuminoids of meat.
No. 11812.—The Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited, wireless telegraphy (G. Marconi).
No. 11814.—J. E. Bishop, machine for setting wheel-tires.
No. 11815.—Lanston Monotype Machine Company, type casting and composing machine (J. S. Bancroft).
No. 11816.—Lanston Monotype Machine Company, preparing record-strips of type-forming machine (J. S. Bancroft and W. H. Wood).
No. 11826.—A. P. Bjerregaard, varnish.
No. 11833.—F. W. Commons, jointing wood with wood, &c.
No. 11836.—E. R. Standfield, dish-cover.
No. 11838.—G. E. U. Huckaby, burring wool, &c.
No. 11858.—J. Hair, wire-strainer.
No. 11868.—A. Billens, milk-aerator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7944.—W. H. Marsden, trousers. 3rd November, 1899.
No. 8141.—F. W. Friderichsen, cattle-food. 4th November, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 4474.—The Horsfall Furnace Syndicate, Limited, an English company formed under the English Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, and whose registered office is situate at Athenæum Buildings, 9, Park Lane, Leeds, England, furnace. [W. Horsfall.] 1st November, 1899.

No. 10613.—The Rain-water Filtration Company, Limited, a registered company having its registered office in Wellington, New Zealand, filter. [J. S. Allan.] 25th October, 1899.

No. 10746.—The New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company, Limited, of Sydney, New South Wales, butter printing and weighing machine. [A. Christie.] 2nd November, 1899.

No. 11306.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, a company duly incorporated under the Joint-stock Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturers, seed-and-manure drill. [C. McLeod.] 6th November, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend Specification No. 11755—F. J. Watty and J. Gordon, fire-escape ladder—advertised in the Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 66, of the 3rd August, 1899, has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 26th October, 1899, to the 8th November, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10548.—A. M. Bain, music-turner.
No. 10553.—C. Williams, wire-grip for fencing.
No. 10566.—J. H. Pomeroy, bottle.
No. 10567.—W. A. Scott, brake.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 26th October, 1899, to the 8th November, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 7776.—H. Greig, windmill-gearing.
No. 7780.—G. Thomson, H. Williamson, S. R. Stedman, and D. Rose, billiard-table cushion.
No. 7783.—A. Selby, stove.
No. 7784.—H. Credgington, tap (G. Barnes).
No. 7785.—G. Dillberg and P. Rabbidge, telephone.
No. 7793.—C. J. S. Lambert and W. Cook, freezing meat, &c.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5697.—W. E. Smith, metal-cutting shears.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 8th November, 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: 2703.
Date: 20th July, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CANNONITE.

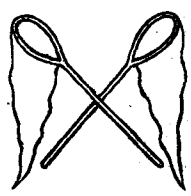
NAME.

CURTIS'S AND HARVEY, LIMITED, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Explosives-manufacturers.

No. of class: 20.
Description of goods: A sporting-powder.

No. of application: 2784.
Date: 11th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THOMAS OWENS and WILLIAM COSTELLO (carrying on business together in copartnership as "Owens and Costello"), of Greymouth, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Preserved fish.

No. of application: 2805.
Date: 22nd September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BONITO.

NAME.

E. H. CREASE AND SON, LIMITED, of Quin Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturers,

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Substances used for food or ingredients in food.

No. of application: 2813.
Date: 29th September, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

PLAN—TEKOA.

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

NAME.

JOHN ASTON AND WILLIAM JOHN HARVEY, of 26, Vivian Street, Wellington, Herbalists.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Medicine and medicated articles liniment, ointment, medicated soap.

No. of application: 2815.
Date: 2nd October, 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.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 2.
Description of goods: Insect-powder, fungicide, tobacco-wash.

No. of application: 2816.
Date: 2nd October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2815.)

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

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Senior's fluid magnesia, effervescing saline, granulated effervescent citrate of magnesia, nervin, cough-cordial, asthma-powder.

No. of app cation: 2817.
Date: 2nd October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2815.)

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

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Evans' egg-powder, flavouring essences, Kiwi baking-powder.

No. of application: 2818.
Date: 2nd October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2815.)

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

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 44.

Description of goods: Extract of herbs for making beer.

No. of application: 2819.
Date: 2nd October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2815.)

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

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Household liquid ammonia, misty ammonia, machine-oil.

No. of application: 2820.
Date: 2nd October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2815.)

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

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Tooth-powder, tooth-paste, Cheveux-line, lavender-water, limejuice and glycerine, bay-rum, violet-powder, fuller's earth.

No. of application: 2821.
Date: 2nd October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2815.)

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

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Linoleum-reviver and tan-boot polish, knife-powder.

No. of application: 2836.
Date: 24th October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been in use by him in respect of the articles mentioned for twenty years.

NAME.

FREDERICK WHITLOCK, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Sauce- and Pickle-manufacturer.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Sauces and pickles.

No. of application: 2838.
Date: 24th October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

TORALINE.

NAME.

FREDERICK JOHN COOPER, of Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicinal preparation.

No. of application: 2841.
Date: 27th October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

TRILENE

NAME.
DEANE BENNETT (trading as "The Trilene Company"), of 66, Finsbury Pavement, London, England, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 2842.
Date: 27th October, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

TERRALINE

NAME.
THE HILLSIDE CHEMICAL COMPANY, of Newburgh, New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 2843.
Date: 3rd November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

NAME.
THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 2.
Description of goods: Sheep-marking oil.

No. of application: 2844.
Date: 3rd November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

NAME.
THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 5.
Description of goods: Fencing-wire.

No. of application: 2845.
Date: 3rd November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

NAME.
THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 7.
Description of goods: Horse-hoe and cultivator.

No. of application: 2846.
Date: 3rd November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

NAME.
THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 12.
Description of goods: Sheep-shears.

No. of application: 2847.
Date: 3rd November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

NAME.
THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Twines.

No. of application: 2851.
Date: 7th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SIRDAR.

NAME.
E. H. CREASE AND SON, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Food-products.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 26th October, 1899, to the 8th November, 1899, inclusive:—
No. 2137; 2721.—J. Ballantyne and Co.; Class 24. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 17th August, 1899.)
No. 2138; 2445.—The Waimarino Dairy Factory Company; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 1st September, 1898.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.