SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

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WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 22nd 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. 11203.—1st December, 1898.—THOMAS CLEMENTS, of Launceston, Tasmania, Superintendent of Launceston Benevolent Asylum. An improved potato-moulder, or hiller and cultivator.*

Claims.—(1.) An improved agricultural implement, designed and constructed specially for the purpose of moulding, or hilling-up, rows of growing potatoes, or other plants requiring similar treatment, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In such an implement, the application to such special purpose of the ordinary steel concave revolving discs, at present in common use for other purposes, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In such an implement, the combination of the transverse slotted beams, bent slotted bracket-plates, clip-headed bolts, and disc-brackets, for the purpose of carrying the discs separately and independently, and adjusting them at any desired angle and distance apart, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In such an implement, the combined means employed for adapting it to the purpose of a cultivator or scarifier, for opening and cleaning the ground between the rows of growing potato or other plants—namely, the hanging-brackets, adjustable eye-bolts, gangs of small discs, with their spindles, fixed and movable collars, and locking screw-nuts, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) The combination in one of the advantages of four complete, distinct, and useful agricultural implements—namely, a moulder, a cultivator, a trench-cutter, a harrow; and in conjunction therewith the methods adopted for altering the implement from one purpose and form to another, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 11369.—13th February, 1899.—JOHN BENSON CARTSBURN WATTS, of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved rack for holding newspapers and the like.

Description.—The rack comprises a bar with spring hooks attached to it. The papers are placed in the hooks, which retain them in position by pressure.

Claim.—An improved rack for holding newspapers and the like, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 11655.—25th May, 1899.—WILLIAM LINGARD, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Insurance Manager. Improvements in boots and shoes.*

Claims.—(1.) In boots and shoes, in combination, a cushion comprising an elastic rim, and a top and bottom joined to the rim and forming an air-space which is airtight, substantially as set forth. (2.) In boots and shoes, in combination, a cushion comprising an elastic rim, a top and bottom joined to the rim and forming an air-space which is airtight, and elastic pillars extending from the top to the bottom of the cushion, substantially as set forth. (3.) In boots and shoes, in combination, a cushion comprising a rim made of soft rubber and thicknesses of cork placed on edge, and a top and bottom joined to the rim and forming an air-space which is airtight, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improvements in boots and shoes consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11842.—28th July, 1899.—ELIZABETH THOMSON WILLIAMS, of Picton, New Zealand, wife of Charles Henry Williams, of the same place, Road Engineer. Improvements in charts for the making and cutting of dress-patterns, and in the making, cutting, and fitting of dresses.

Extract from Specification.—"The improvements I have made are as follows:—No. 1 Plan (front of bodice): I have introduced ½ in. measurement-lines from Figs. 5 to 11; opposite this I have introduced other lines also

for ½ in. measurements. I have corrected the curve from neck to lower line of V in order to insure an accurate fit. I have inserted a V at armhole, and corrected an error in the cut of the armhole, and in the bust-measurement and waist-measurement. I have introduced lines adapted for the accurate cutting of a high-necked, low-necked, or a square-necked front. I have introduced waved, dotted, dashed, solid, and black lines for the front darts in bodice. No. 2 Plan (side body for front): I have corrected this pattern by making it about 1 in. wider throughout. I have introduced dots (or holes) marked 30 to 50 to insure accuracy of fit under the arm. I have discontinued the lines beyond the waist-line marked 5, as, if the lines were continued, an error was liable to be made in taking waist-measurements for bust-measurements. I have corrected the line from bottom of plan to top of outside curve in order to perfect the fit. I have introduced ½ in. measurements in the waist-lines, marked 5½, 6½, 7½, 8½, 9½, and 10½. No. 3 Plan (the back): I have introduced dots (or holes) at neck from centre line to dot (or hole) marked 9, to form the curves for the neck, thus making a better fit, and preventing a crease in the dress forming at the neck. I have introduced ½ in. waist-measurements marked 11½, 12½, 13½, 14½, 15½, 16½, and 17½. I have corrected all the curves in order to make an accurate fit. No. 4 Plan (side-body for the back): By taking in ½ in. on inner curve I have corrected an error in the waist-measurement, and insured a perfect fit. I have carried out the points at the top of the design in order to make a perfect fit. I have corrected the perpendicular waist-lines. I have introduced ½ in. waist-lines marked 11½, 12½, 13½, 14½, 15½, 16½, and 17½. No. 5 Plan (sleeve): I claim this as my own original design. No. 6 Plan (new back curve and collars): I claim these as my own original designs."

Claim.—The improvements in charts for the making and cutting of dress-patterns, and in the making, cutting, and fitting of dresses, as described, and as shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, £1.)

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

Claims.—(1.) In a window, a sash or sashes provided with strips at the sides, and screws passing through the sash or sashes and into the strips, so that the sash or sashes may revolve upon the said screws, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a window, a sash or sashes provided with strips at the sides, and pivoted upon screws passing through the said sash or sashes at their middle part and into the said strips, and other screws near the top and bottom of the sashes for normally securing the strips to the sashes and drawing the same closely together, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a window, in combination with a sash or sashes, strips at the sides, plates upon the sash or sashes, and screwed plates upon the strips, screws which can be operated from the inside of the window, and pins secured transversely in the screws, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improved reversible window-sash, consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12056.—4th October, 1899.—ROBERT MACKENZIE GATENBY, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Chemist. An improved petty-account book.

Claim.—An account-book having the pages arranged and ruled off in columns showing date of sale, name of customer, occupation and address, particulars of goods sold, folio of account in day-book, total amount of account, amount paid by customer and date of such payment, as shown in specimen pages.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 12144.—2nd November, 1899.—ROBERT LYALL CHRISTIE and CHARLES ALEXANDER HUDSON, of Gore, New Zealand, Engineers. An improved gold-saving plate.

Claim.—The gold-saving plate with holes, in the punching of which the piece is not cut clean out, but is allowed to remain attached to one edge and project above the surface, to cause a ripple in the water which does not occur when the holes are punched clean out and the plate left smooth on the surface, as in those at present in use on dredges and sluicing claims.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 12148.—6th November, 1899.—JOHN WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, of Napier, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in fastenings for door-handles.

Claims.—(1.) In combination with a door-spindle of square section, screw-threaded at one end and having a handle fixed on its other end, of a handle screwed upon the spindle, a spring-actuated clutch provided with lugs, and an escutcheon having recesses registering with the said lugs, substantially as set forth. (2.) In combination with a door-spindle of square section, screw-threaded at one end and having a handle fixed on its other end, of a handle screwed upon the spindle and provided with a recess or recesses in the end of its socket, a spring-actuated clutch provided with a lug or lugs to engage with the recess or recesses in the socket, and an escutcheon having a recess or recesses registering with the said lugs, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination with a door-spindle of square section, screw-threaded at one end and having a handle fixed on its other end, of a handle screwed upon the spindle and provided with recesses in its socket, a spring-actuated pin to engage with the recesses in the socket, and an escutcheon, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improvements in fastenings for door-handles consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12154.—3rd November, 1899.—WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MURRAY, of Bothwell, Glen Murray, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. A new and useful improvement in gates.

Claims.—(1.) A gate having a frame and a diagonal brace of wood, a series of metal corner-pieces each embracing one end of the two pieces of the frame, and also of a diagonal, and a flexible tie holding yieldingly with means as the nut Q′ and the bolt Q for contracting and thereby making the structure rigid, and a corner-piece having the pivot A2 formed integral therewith adapted to perform the double function of holding a junction of the parts of the gate and pivotally engaging it with fixed support, all substantially as specified. (2.) A gate having a frame and a diagonal brace of rigid material, as wood, and a flexible tie holding the parts yieldingly with means as the nut Q′ and the bolt Q for contracting and thereby making the structure rigid, and a corner-piece having the pivot A2 formed integral therewith adapted to perform the double function of holding a junction of the parts of the gate and pivotally engaging it with a fixed support, all substantially as specified. (3.) A gate having a frame and a diagonal brace of wood, a second diagonal crossing the first, a series of metal corner-pieces each embracing one end of two pieces of the frame and also of a diagonal, horizontal transverse bolts set in such corner-pieces, a wire cord K connecting such bolts and thus firmly uniting the entire structure when such cord is strained, and means for contracting such wire cord by drawing inward certain stretches thereof, combined substantially as specified. (4.) In a gate having a frame and diagonal braces of wood united by corner-pieces of metal, the thick loosely mounted washers J in combination with means as the bolts I for holding them to the corner-pieces with liberty to turn, and the flexible cord K, and contracting means therefor arranged to draw inward the corner-pieces through the means of such washers serving as sheaves or pulleys, all substantially as specified. (5.) In a gate having a frame and diagonal braces of wood united by corner-pieces of metal, the thick loosely mounted washers J in combination with means as the bolts I for holding them to the corner-pieces with liberty to turn, and the flexible cords K, in two sets, one cord and one set of washers on each face of the gate, and a yoke P and a double hook R and contracting means Q′ for tightening the cord on the two faces by a single operation, all substantially as specified. (6.) In combination with a gate having diagonal braces, a frame in parts, provisions for embracing and holding such parts rigidly together by corner-pieces, and pivots M2, M4, carried on two such corner-pieces, and standing inclined to serve as hinges for the motion of the gate and promote its closing by gravity, the roller S turning on an adjacent post B, and the latch C carried on the gate and engaging therewith, all arranged for joint operation, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12155.—8th November, 1899.—ADOLPH SOMMER, of Cambridge, Middlesex, United States of America, Manufacturer. Solutions of sweet carbamides in oils, fats, waxes, resins, and process of making the same.

Claims.—(1.) The solution of paraphenetol carbamide or its sweet homologues in those natural ingestible carbon com-

pounds which are saponifiable and either liquid or liquefiable at or below 150° centigrade. (2.) The method of forming a solution of paraphenetol carbamide or its sweet homologues in oils, fats, or waxes, which consists in dissolving the said carbamides in the oil, fat, or wax by means of an acid soluble in the said oil, fat, or wax. (3.) The method of dissolving paraphenetol carbamide or its sweet homologues in oils, fats, or waxes, which consists in combining the carbamide with an acid soluble in the oil, fat, or wax, and then adding this combination in the oil, fat, or wax. (4.) The method of dissolving paraphenetol carbamide or its sweet homologues in oils, fats, or waxes, which consists in first acidifying the oil, fat, or wax by either adding an acid which is soluble therein, or by saponifying a portion of it and decomposing the soap, and then digesting the carbamide with the acidified oil, fat, or wax. (5.) The solution in oils, fats, or waxes of paraphenetol carbamide of any of its sweet homologues and an acid soluble in the oil, fat, or wax.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.)

No. 12156.—10th November, 1899.—ATHANASIOUS TZAMIS, of 52, Stanley Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tailor. An improved stove for heating irons, particularly irons used and employed by tailors, pressers, and clothing-manufacturers.

Claims.—(1.) The employment of a stove to heat irons as described and explained. (2.) The construction of F and GG in my stove with the space intervening to accommodate irons during the process of heating. (3.) The construction of the spaces between the raised black squares I, I, to hold irons in position whilst being heated. (4.) The employment of C and A, as described, as a safeguard against fire. (5.) The construction and use, as mentioned, of K to carry off smoke and fumes, and, when removed, to permit of access to the stove through J, by means of LL. (6.) The cover O, used as set out. (7.) The use of M to extinguish the fire expeditiously. (8.) The construction of a stove capable of doing what is claimed for my invention, at so small a cost, as explained.

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

No. 12161.—10th November, 1899.—RUSSELL AVERY, of Sausalito, Marin, California, United States of America, Miner, and HENRY COOK CAMPBELL, of 528, California Street, San Francisco aforesaid, Attorney-at-law. Rock-drill.

Claims.—(1.) In a rock-drill, a casing through which the drill is guided and movable, a fixed support or column, a sleeve slidable longitudinally upon the column, and means for securing it thereto, and a clamp fixed to the drill-carrying casing and turnable about the sleeve, to give direction to the drill, with means for securing it upon the sleeve and preserving alignment. (2.) In a rock-drill having a casing and a support therefor, a drill extending axially through the casing and guided thereby, a mechanism for intermittently turning the drill, and a cord connecting the mechanism with the belt of the hammer-wielder whereby the drill is raised and turned at each swing of the body in making the stroke. (3.) A rock-drill having an adjustably supported guide, a pawl-and-ratchet mechanism connected by a cord with the belt of the hammer-wielder, whereby the drill is intermittently turned between the hammer-strokes, and a mechanism by which the drill is automatically raised from the bottom of the hole after each stroke to allow it to turn.

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

No. 12163.—10th November, 1899.—JOHN SMITH, of Salt Lake City, Utah, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in the treatment of gold- and silver-ores.

Claim.—The described treatment of ores, tailings, slimes, and other materials containing precious metals capable of extraction by the cyanide process, which consists in mixing the material, before the cyanide process is applied, with caustic lime, thereafter saturating or covering the mixture with water until all the acid present has combined with the lime, and then exposing the material to the action of atmospheric air, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s.)

No. 12164.—10th November, 1899.—RUDOLF DIESEL, of No. 2, Schack-Strasse, Munich, Germany, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to internal-combustion engines.

Claims.—(1.) An internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles in which a mixture of air and combustible is compressed, and is artificially ignited near the inner dead point (inner end of the stroke), whereupon the combustion is regulated during its progress by the admission of a secondary combustible, whose quantity, time of injection, and the admission-period are regulated by the engine, as described. (2.) An internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles in which a mixture of air and combustible is so highly compressed that, although the compression-temperature does not attain the igniting-temperature of the mixture, yet the igniting-temperature of a second and more easily ignited combustible is reached or exceeded, so that the injection of the latter into the compressed mixture results in the ignition of this mixture. (3.) An internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles in which a mixture of air and combustible is so highly compressed that, although the compression-temperature does not attain the igniting-temperature of the mixture, yet the igniting-temperature of a second and more easily ignited combustible is reached or exceeded, so that the injection of the latter into the compressed mixture results in the ignition of this mixture, whereupon the combustion is regulated during its progress by the admission of the secondary combustible, whose quantity, time of injection, and admission-period are regulated by the engine, as described. (4.) An internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles in which pure air is so highly compressed that the temperature resulting from its compression is higher than the igniting-temperature of the combustible to be used, whereupon the supply of combustible commences near the inner dead point (inner end of the stroke), and the combustion resulting from the ignition is regulated during its progress by regulating the quantity, the time of injection, and the admission-period of the combustible by means of the engine mechanism, as described. (5.) An internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles according to claims 1, 2, 3, and 4, in which the supply of the secondary combustible is effected by placing the compression-chamber of the engine into communication with a vessel L for air or gaseous combustibles (Fig. 3), which pass over, under excess pressure, into the compression-chambers of the engine when the nozzle-plug *n* is opened, and in doing so carry along with them the liquid combustibles which have been mixed with them on the way. (6.) An internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles according to claims 1, 2, 3, and 4, in which the regulation of the quantity, the time of injection, and the admission-period of the combustible is effected by a liquid-combustible pump, with valves, of which one leads to the engine and the other to the reservoir A, the latter valve being kept closed for a longer or shorter time by a spring-rod T, which ascends and descends with the plunger K, with interposition of a wedge *r*, which is actuated by the governor, as described. (7.) In an internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles according to claims 1, 2, 3, and 4, the regulation of the quantity, the time of injection, and the admission-period of the combustible by varying the pressure in the vessel L (Fig. 3) by means of an overflow-valve actuated by the governor, as described. (8.) In an internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles according to claims 1, 2, 3, and 4, the automatic generation of the compressed air for the starting and the introduction of the combustible by means of the main piston of the engine, as described. (9.) An internal-combustion engine for liquid and gaseous combustibles according to claims 1, 2, 3, and 4, in which the starting is effected by working the engine for a short time as a compressed-air engine, as described. (10.) An internal-combustion engine constructed, arranged, and operating as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, £1 8s.)

No. 12176.—15th November, 1899.—WILLIAM GEORGE MUNT and EDWARD MUNT, of St. John's Hill, Battersea, Surrey, England, Pianoforte-manufacturers. Improvements in pianofortes.

Claims.—In a pianoforte in which extra strings are provided adapted to give a double sound, or diapason tone, when desired: (1.) The construction or arrangement of the bridges, and parts co-operating therewith, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) The constructions and arrangements of parts for supporting and adjusting the extra or diapason strings relatively to the usual strings, whereby the strings producing the extra tone or sound are carried over the belly-bridge without necessitating injurious cutting or weakening of that bridge, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and shown by the drawings. (3.) The construction or arrangement of the parts of the bridges for the extra strings for the diapason tone in combination with the means for obtaining an up-bearing, or down-pull, or draught on the

said strings, substantially as set forth and shown in the drawings. (4.) The construction of iron frame and co-operating parts for attaining the up pull or bearing for the series of extra or diapason strings, as set forth. (5.) The construction and use of two metal bridges supported on the wrest-plank in combination with the pressure-bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) The construction and use of a pressure-bar designed to equalise the strains on the respective sets of strings, borne upon by its opposite bearing-surfaces, substantially as set forth, and shown by the drawings. (7.) The construction and arrangement of the parts so as to enable a divided or second soundboard to be used, substantially as described and shown with reference to Figs. 6 and 7, 8 and 9. (8.) The construction of damper-head adapted to be regulated to act on the ordinary and the additional strings, as described and shown by the drawings, Figs. 19 and 20. (9.) The various constructions of pressure-bars and iron-frame parts for supporting and regulating the tension of the extra or diapason strings, substantially as described and shown with reference to Figs. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. (10.) The construction of bridge, in adjustable parts, for the regulation of the tension and support of the extra or diapason-tone strings, substantially as set forth with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. (11.) The construction and use of "cush" bars for the support of the ordinary strings, and the passage therethrough of the extra or diapason strings, as set forth. (12.) The various constructions of parts adjustably attachable to the pressure-bars *g* for obtaining a bearing upon the extra or diapason strings, substantially as described, and shown by Figs. 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, and 33. (13.) The general arrangement and combination of the strings, ordinary and extra, for diapason tone, with the parts for straining and supporting the same in proper relative positions, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth, and as shown by the drawings.

(Specification, 12s. 6d.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 12178.—15th November, 1899.—JACOB STEIGER, of 24, Finsbury Square, London, England, Merchant. Improvements in the manufacture of cement.

Claims.—(1.) Process for the manufacture of a silicated-magnesia cement in dry form, by mixing solutions of chloride of magnesium and silicate of potash or soda, reducing the mass thus mixed to a dry powder by heating, and adding calcined magnesia, substantially as set forth. (2.) Process for the manufacture of a silicated-magnesia cement in dry form, consisting of mixing a solution of chloride of magnesium with a solution of silicate of soda or potash in suitable proportions to form hydrosilicate of magnesium and chloride of alkali, and to leave a small part of unchanged chloride of magnesium; evaporating, drying, and powdering the mixture; and adding thereto a suitable proportion of powdered calcined magnesium, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 12179.—16th November, 1899.—HARRY JAMES BUCHAN, of Cleveland Street, Redfern, near Sydney, New South Wales, Plumber. Improvements in acetylene-generators.

Claims.—(1.) In an acetylene-generator, the combination of a water-sealed shoot 19, a carbide-receptacle 20, with tips 21 and 22, and an oscillating feeder consisting of a shaft 26, cheeks 27, bottom plate 24, and curved cut-off plate 25, substantially as described. (2.) In an acetylene-generator, a carbide-feeder consisting of a rocking plate with segmental back plate, which back plate closes the mouth of the carbide-carrier when the feeder is rocked to eject a charge of carbide into the generator, substantially as described. (3.) The combination of the gas-holder, the generator 13, the carbide-carrier 20, the rocking feeder, the water-sealed shoot 19, the dispersing-cone 20^x, the gaspipes 10 and 11, the cup 14, and the water-feed pipe 15, substantially as described. (4.) In an acetylene-generator, a generating-chamber 13, with sloping bottom and perforated false bottom 16, water-cup 14, and water-feed pipe 15, carbide-shoot 19, dispersing-cone 20^x, clearing-closure 42, and draw-off pipe 18, substantially as described. (5.) In an acetylene-generator, the combination with a rocking carbide-feeder of operating mechanism, consisting of a pin 30 on a crank-arm attached to the shaft 26, a lever 34, with curved slotted end 33, and a tappet-piece 35 carried by the gas-holder dome, substantially as described. (6.) In an acetylene-generator, the combination with a rocking carbide-feeder of operating mechanism consisting of a fall-over weight 28 and an overhung pin 30 mounted on crank-arms on the shaft 26, a lever 34, with slotted end 33, working on a pin 32, which is mounted on a carrier, and tappet mechanism for oscillating said lever 34, substantially as described.

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

No. 12184.—17th November, 1899.—WILHELM GOTTFRIED PEDERSEN, of 17, Carolinevej, Hellerup, Denmark, Wholesale Dealer; LUDVIG ADLER, of 42, Vimmelskaftet, Copenhagen, Denmark, Manufacturer; and PETER NICOLAI HOLST, of 15, Odensegade, Copenhagen aforesaid, Director. A new or improved cigarette-making machine.

Claims.—(1.) In a cigarette-making machine, in which the tobacco is introduced into the paper cover by means of a rod, the arrangement by which various forms of cigarettes can be obtained by applying plates 13, dies 12 and 50 of various form and thickness, and mouthpieces 20 of a variable form, the device of scissors 42, 43, 44, 45 serving to cut the cigarettes, and being actuated by the shaft of the machine, passing sideways and being adjustable to the desired length of the cigarette, in combination with a pedal device so arranged as to enable the operator to freely use both hands. (2.) In machines of the kind ascertained in the first claim, the arrangement by which the box is rendered dust-proof and capable of being dismounted by unscrewing the screw 26 and by removing the four conical tenons 25, the plates and the parts of the mould being made of glass.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 16s.)

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, 22nd November, 1899.

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

No. 11560.—26th April, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Thomas Kyffin Freeman, of 200, Phœnix Street, St. Pancras, London, England, Merchant, assignee of Thomas Eves, of Ongar, Essex, England, Merchant). Improvements in the preservation of milk and other liquids, and apparatus therefor.

No. 12074.—7th October, 1899.—ALFRED HEDLEY COTTON, of Waipu, Auckland, New Zealand, Teacher; and DAVID RANKEN SHIRREFF GALBRAITH, of Palmerston Buildings, Auckland aforesaid, Analytical Chemist. An improvement in shells and projectiles.

No. 12145.—3rd November, 1899.—JOHN THOMAS JOHNSON, of Waipori, New Zealand, Mine-manager. Hydraulic nozzle dredge.

No. 12149.—2nd November, 1899.—MARY LAMBERT JACKMAN, wife of Walter Gordon Heathcote Jackman, of Auckland, New Zealand, Accountant. Improvements in pins.

No. 12150.—2nd November, 1899.—FREDERICK JOHN CORBETT, of 11, Portland Place, South Yarra, Victoria, Gentleman. Improved process of manufacturing lead-carbonate ($Pbco_3$).

No. 12151.—7th November, 1899.—MARY ANNE JOHNSON, of Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand, Nurse. An improved shaft-connection for hand-carts, go-carts, perambulators, and similar vehicles.

No. 12152.—7th November, 1899.—MARY ANNE JOHNSON, of Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand, Nurse. A device for supporting the body of a person in bed during the removal of a slipper bed-pan, and facilitating the said removal.

No. 12153.—7th November, 1899.—LUKE CLYDE HAZLETT, of High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk. Improvements in bridles for horses and other animals.

No. 12157.—10th November, 1899.—FRANCIS ASHTON WARNER, of Hawera, Taranaki, New Zealand, Clerk. Knife-cleaner.

No. 12158.—8th November, 1899.—JOHN HENRY WILLIAM KATER, of Reefton, New Zealand, Tinsmith. A rain-water filter.

No. 12160.—1st November, 1899.—MICHAEL JOHN CORBETT, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Contractor. An invention for the launching of stranded vessels.

No. 12162.—10th November, 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 William Henry Cuff, of Franklin Street, Braintree, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in jacks for nailing- and slugging-machines.

No. 12165.—11th November, 1899.—Henry Sankey, of 28, Franklin Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler, and Edward Brooke-Smith, of 103, Queen Street, Auckland aforesaid, Business Manager. An improved process for treating *Phormium tenax*.

No. 12166.—11th November, 1899.—George Hillery Anderson, of Waiau, Amuri, Marlborough, New Zealand, Contractor. Improved weatherboarding.

No. 12170.—10th November, 1899.—Joshua Thomas Johns, of Mount Albert, Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanic, and David Ranken Shirreff Galbraith, of Remuera, Auckland aforesaid, Analytical Chemist. Improvements in ocean-going steamships.

No. 12171.—14th November, 1899.—James Daniel Walsh, of Otakia, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved instrument for slaughtering cattle.

No. 12172.—13th November, 1899.—Joseph Henry Elstob, of Madras Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Moulder. An improved bicycle-support.

No. 12177.—15th November, 1899.—John James Roth, of 211, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Importer. An improved combined soap-cake and advertising or notifying tablet.

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 10th November, 1899, to the 22nd November, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10956.—T. Ballinger and W. Milligan, spouting-bracket.

No. 11043.—W. Jones, cartridge-wad.

No. 11900.—W. Lanwer and E. Rüping, preserving food.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

Second-term Fees.

NO. 8005.—J. B. Jackson, sheep-shearing machine. 13th November, 1899.

No. 8077.—A. Storrie, force-feed for seeder. 19th November, 1899.

No. 8103.—E. W. Cornell and F. H. Knapp, can-labelling machine. 10th November, 1899.

Third-term Fees.

No. 5882.—W. Toogood, fibre dresser and hackler. 7th November, 1899.

No. 5899.—H. Dixson, cigarette-machine. 8th November, 1899.

No. 5900.—J. G. Nash, shearing-machine driving-gear. 8th November, 1899.

No. 3019.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company, Limited, rubber tires and rims (the Pneumatic Tire and Booth's Cycle Agency, Limited). 20th November, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 11127.—Philip Henry Dixon, of Campbelltown, New Zealand, Meat-preserver, freezing meats. [G. J. A. Richardson.] *A four-fifths interest.* 10th November, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 22nd November, 1899.

A REQUEST for leave to amend the specification relating to the under-mentioned application for Letters Patent has been received, and is open to public inspection at this office. Any person may at any time within one month from the date of this *Gazette* give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 11558.—26th April, 1899.—Henry Marles, of 72, Cobden Road, Brighton, Sussex, England, Mechanic, and George Weller Butt, of Wilbury, Littlehampton, Sussex aforesaid, Manufacturer. Improvements in carving-machines.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows, viz.:—

(1.) To insert the following words:—

(*a.*) "the step-by-step increasing depths to which they operate in the moulding and in consequence of" between the words "in consequence of" and "the consecutive feed," line 28, page 1.

(*b.*) "but so as to cut to depths increasing step by step" between the words "other" and "resting," line 35, page 3.

(*c.*) "their operating to step-by-step increasing depths in the moulding and in consequence of" between the words "of" and "the," line 6, page 4.

(2.) To insert the following as the first claim, viz.:—

"(1.) A machine for carving wood mouldings, said machine provided with reciprocated slides C and D, each carrying easily removable and adjustable chucks H, in which the several tools are separately adjustable, the said tools being set at different heights and therefore not completing the pattern in the moulding by one cutting operation, but by a series of successive cuts, while the moulding is fed stepwise through the machine."

(3.) To insert the words,—

(*a.*) "one or more sets of tools abreast in said device, the tools in each set arranged to operate to depths increasing step by step in the moulding, in order to complete the pattern by consecutive cutting operations," between the words "slide" and "a," line 6, claim 1.

(*b.*) "and operate to depths increasing step by step in the moulding" between the words "other" and "for," lines 6 and 7, claim 4.

(*c.*) "the step-by-step increasing depths to which they operate in the moulding, and in consequence of," between the words "of" and "the," line 5, claim 9.

(4.) To alter the numbers of the claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, respectively.

The applicants state:—

"Our reasons for making this amendment are as follow: To convey more clearly the idea or mode of operation of the tools. Various parts of the specification—especially the description of Fig. 5 on page 5 and that figure itself—set forth the mode of operation of the tools; but the description should be made clearer, and the proposed amendments restrict the scope of the invention."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent withdrawn.

NO. 10863.—W. C. Greig, fencing-hanger. (Acceptance of complete specification advertised in the Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 48, of the 8th June, 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 10th November, 1899, to the 22nd November, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 10588.—J. Hardcastle, charging reservoir-pens.

No. 10590.—A. Ross, drying-apparatus.

No. 10592.—H. E. Duncan, ventilating-screen.

No. 10605.—W. and A. Ross, treating flax.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 10th November to the 22nd November, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 7819.—A. and S. Baldwin, gas generator and burner. (W. Felton.)
No. 7820.—G. W. Shailer and J. S. Watchorn, cultivator.
No. 7823.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cigarette-mouthpiece machine. (A. L. Munson.)
No. 7824.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, drill-feeder. (T. H. Lawrence.)
No. 7829.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cigarette-machine. (A. L. Munson.)
No. 7838.—H. W. Atkinson, advertising-plate.
No. 7842.—J. Campbell, rabbit-trap.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5710.—J. Osborne, attaching clover-thresher to combine.
No. 5717.—T. Smith, apparatus for withdrawing coke, &c., from ovens.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 22nd 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: 2458.
Date: 2nd September, 1898.

TRADE MARK.

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

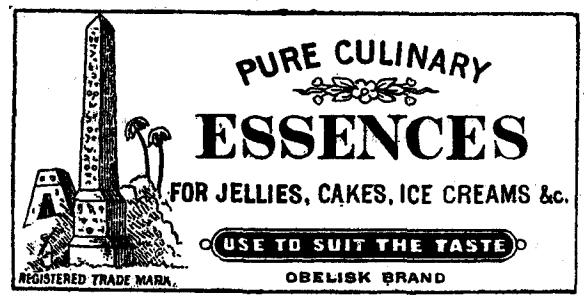
NAME.

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

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: All kinds of soaps included in this class, bars and tablets, soap-powder, and soft-soap.

No. of application: 2852.
Date: 8th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device, the word "Obelisk," and the general arrangement of the label; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

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

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Essences, culinary.

No. of application: 2854.
Date: 8th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

WHITE CAP.

NAME.

VINOLIA COMPANY, LIMITED, of Malden Crescent, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, and Soapmakers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

No. of application: 2855.
Date: 8th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

WHITE CAP.

NAME.

VINOLIA COMPANY, LIMITED, of Malden Crescent, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, and Soapmakers.

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

No. of application: 2856.
Date: 10th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

COLUMBIA EXCELSIOR FITTER.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Excelsior"; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Columbia" and "Fitter" is disclaimed.

NAME.

ELIZABETH THOMSON WILLIAMS, of Picton, Marlborough, New Zealand, Teacher of Dress-cutting and Dressmaking.

No. of class: 39.
Description of goods: A dressmaking chart.

No. of application: 2857.
Date: 10th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

GOLDEN BEE.

NAME.

E. H. CREASE AND SON (LIMITED), Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Food-products, not including tea, butter, or articles of same description.

No. of application: 2859.
Date: 10th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PENGUIN.

NAME.

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

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Food-products, not including fish or articles of same description.

No. of application: 2862.
Date: 10th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VIKING.

NAME.

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

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Food-products, not including condensed milk and articles of same description.

No. of application: 2863.
Date: 3rd November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PEARL.

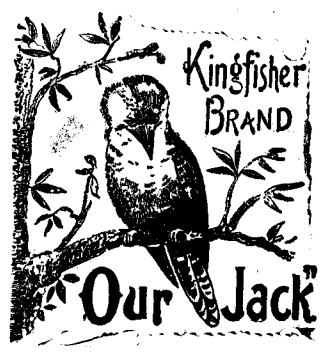
NAME.

THE ONEWHERO CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Onewhero, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 2873.
Date: 16th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the words "Kingfisher," "Our Jack," and the device of a laughing-jackass, or kingfisher; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

A. M. BICKFORD AND SONS, of Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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

No. of application: 2874.
Date: 16th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2873.)

NAME.

A. M. BICKFORD AND SONS, of Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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

No. of application: 2875.
Date: 16th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2873.)

NAME.

A. M. BICKFORD AND SONS, of Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Fermented liquors and spirits.

No. of application: 2876.
Date: 16th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2873.)

NAME.

A. M. BICKFORD AND SONS, of Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 9th November, 1899, to the 22nd November, 1899, inclusive:—

No. 2139; 2452.—J. R. Charlton; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 1st September, 1898.)

No. 2140; 2677.—Fox Bros. and Co., Limited; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)

No. 2141; 2764.—Vacuum Oil Company; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2142; 2766.—Vacuum Oil Company; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2143; 2517.—J. Craven; Class 46. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 10th November, 1898.)

No. 2144; 2752.—J. Nathan and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2145; 2753.—J. Nathan and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2146; 2754.—J. Nathan and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2147; 2755.—J. Nathan and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2148; 2756.—J. Nathan and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2149; 2757.—J. Nathan and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2150; 2758.—J. Newton and Son; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2151; 2750.—H. Coley and — Davis; Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2152; 2536.—Bates, Sise, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 8th December, 1898.)

No. 2153; 2518.—Kearns, Younghusband, and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 10th November, 1898.)

No. 2154; 2519.—Kearns, Younghusband, and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 10th November, 1898.)

No. 2155; 2643.—W. R. Cameron and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2156; 2644.—W. R. Cameron and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2157; 2666.—W. A. McIntosh and Co.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2158; 2667.—The Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2159; 2683.—H. W. Howrth; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 20th July, 1899.)

No. 2160; 2684.—H. W. Howrth; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 20th July, 1899.)

No. 2161; 2698.—The Ferru-Cocoa Manufacturing Company, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 17th August, 1899.)

No. 2162; 2706.—Dufour and Co.; Class 31. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2163; 2710.—J. Shanly; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 3rd August, 1899.)

No. 2164; 2711.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 3rd August, 1899.)

No. 2165; 2712.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 3rd August, 1899.)

No. 2166; 2731.—Portland Cement Fabrik Saturn; Class 17. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2167; 2734.—Durant and Co.; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 17th August, 1899.)

No. 2168; 2735.—W. D. and H. O. Wills, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2169; 2736.—W. D. and H. O. Wills, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2170; 2737.—W. D. and H. O. Wills, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2171; 2739.—W. A. and A. C. Churchman; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2172; 2742.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company, Australasia, Limited; Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2173; 2746.—Oakes Bros. and Co.; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2174; 2747.—Oakes and Co., Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2175; 2748.—Oakes and Co., Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 1899.)

No. 2176; 2749.—Oakes and Co., Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 73, of the 31st August, 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. 81/3977.—Adolph Frankau and Company, Limited, of 119, Queen Victoria Street, London, England. [A. Frankau and Co.] 16th November, 1899.

No. 46/34.—The American Tobacco Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America, and having an office at 111, Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America. [Marburg Bros.] 17th November, 1899.

No. 1187/1116.—S. Kirkpatrick and Co., of Nelson, New Zealand, Manufacturers. [J. Anderson and Co.] 17th November, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Applications withdrawn.

NO. 2678. } W. H. Downer. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 59, of the 6th July, 1899.)
No. 2690. }

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.