

SUPPLEMENT
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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th December, 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. 11383.—15th February, 1899.—JOHN GREENSLADE, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in the dressing-apparatus of grain- and seed-threshing machines.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting my improvements in dressing-apparatus for grain- and seed-threshing machines, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In the dressing-apparatus of a seed-threshing machine, the employment of an exhaust-fan mounted upon the machine alongside the first dresser, whereby air is drawn through and between the riddles of said first dresser, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated. (3.) In dressing-apparatus for grain- and seed-threshing machines, in combination, a caving riddle beneath which is a sloping board provided with an opening regulatable by a door, shaking-riddles beneath said board, and an exhaust-fan upon the side of said riddles drawing air through and between the riddles and through the opening in said board, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawing. (4.) In dressing-apparatus for grain- and seed-threshing machines, exhaust-fans upon opposite sides of the machine drawing air through and between the riddles of the second dresser, arranged beneath the horner, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In dressing-apparatus for grain- and seed-threshing machines, exhaust-fans upon opposite sides of the machine drawing air through and between the riddles of the second dresser, arranged beneath the horner, and valves or doors adjustable to regulate the openings to said fans from the riddles, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 11403.—24th February, 1899.—EDWARD GILSHAN, Jun., of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Farm-hand. Improved combined cardinal compass and time-indicator.*

Claims.—(1.) A combined cardinal compass and time-indicator consisting of a disc having its centre portion marked with the cardinal points, and an outer circumferential ring bearing time markings, a magnetic needle supported in the centre of said disc, and a gnomon pivoted upon said needle whereby it can be made to assume a vertical or a horizontal position, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) A combined cardinal compass and time-indicator consisting of the combination and arrangement of parts substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 11408.—27th February, 1899.—HENRY SANKEY, Settler, and EDWARD BROOKE-SMITH, Business Manager, both of 103, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand. An improved process for treating *Phormium tenax* and its waste products.*

Claim.—The improved process for treating *Phormium tenax* consisting in boiling the leaves in water containing sulphur in the approximate proportions specified.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 11409.—28th February, 1899.—WALTER CUTTEN, of 2 Commercial Chambers, 24, Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in suction elevators.*

Claims.—(1.) In a suction elevator, a ball-and-socket joint whereby the position of the elevator-end may be changed with out changing the joint, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a suction elevator, in combination, a ball-and-socket joint, a packing-ring, a nozzle, a head, a hand-hole, and a liner in the discharge-pipe, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improvements in suction elevators consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11427.—7th March, 1899.—WILLIAM ANGUS, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in hydraulic rams.*

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in hydraulic rams consisting of the noiseless valve-arrangement constructed and operating substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In combination with an hydraulic ram, the employment of a working-valve consisting of two superposed cylinders of different diameter, a piston valve working within the upper cylinder, holes in the piston valve and in said upper cylinder, a disc upon the piston valve within the lower cylinder, a valve-rod upon which the piston valve is secured, and a spring upon said valve-rod bearing between the underside of the top of the uppermost cylinder and a sleeve upon the valve-rod, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In combination, the superposed cylinders *a, b*, the piston valve *e* upon a valve-rod *t*, the disc *r*, the spring *n* within cylinder *a* bearing upon a sleeve upon the valve-rod, a projecting sleeve *k* upon the top of cylinder *a*, the spring *m* bearing thereon beneath a cap *l* screwed upon the top of the valve-rod, holes for the passage of water being provided in the piston valve and in the cylinder *a*, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated.

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

No. 11513.—6th April, 1899.—JAMES ASHDOWN, of 22, Clarence Street, Prahran, Victoria, Plumber. Apparatus for removing solids and recovering fats or oils from the waste water of sinks or from other waste liquids.*

Claims.—(1.) A chamber having perforations in its bottom plate and mounted upon a larger chamber having a receptacle (placed beneath perforations), baffle- and division-plates, and gutter with outlet opening therefrom, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In combination with the parts claimed in claim 1, a pipe as T (which communicates with gutter) set in socket as *t*, with means for holding it with its outlet-opening in a down position or upwardly, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In combination, a chamber having two compartments formed by division-plate as C, one of which has an opening communicating with chamber beneath, the other having perforations as *a* at its bottom, and a screen as D, a chamber having receptacle as F—set beneath perforations—baffle- and division-plates, and a gutter as N with outlet opening therefrom, and division-plate as Q of a height to allow of overflow of water into chamber R, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts substantially as illustrated on the sheet of drawings, and for the purposes described.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) In a horse-cover, straps adjustable in length around the hind legs of a horse by means of buckles fixed to the outside of the cover, and secured by means of spring hooks fixed to the inside of the cover, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improvement in horse-covers consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11935.—26th August, 1899.—HAROLD MCARTNEY, of Nelson, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved water-heater.

Claims.—(1.) That it consists of an improved method for heating water, as it contains a copper coil in which the water is partly heated before running over hot plates, such coil never having been used before or introduced in the manufacture of water-heaters. (2.) The water-heater being made in halves, it is easily cleaned, this invention never having been made before. (3.) The inspection-hole also allows one to see when the gas is burning satisfactorily and the water running clearly. This is quite a new feature, and has not been used before.

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

No. 12023.—28th September, 1899.—THOMAS ALVA EDISON, of Llewellyn Park, Orange, New Jersey, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in horizontal crushing- or grinding-rolls.

Claims.—(1.) The corrugating or otherwise roughening of the surfaces of grinding-rolls, and the holding of such surfaces out of contact by the engagement of smooth co-operating rims. (2.) The making of grinding-rolls with roughened or corrugated chilled peripheries. (3.) The construction of the rolls with removable grinding-plates, and the improved manner of mounting the rolls on their shafts. (4.) The employment of split collars to prevent longitudinal movement of the rolls with respect to their shafts.

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

No. 12027.—28th September, 1899.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents (nominee of the Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, assignees of Ottman Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America). Improvements in machines for making printing-bars.

[NOTE.—The claims (250) in this case are too numerous and lengthy to permit of their insertion.]

(Specification, £19; drawings, £65.)

No. 12185.—21st November, 1899.—GEORGE GARIBALDI TURRI, of Salisbury Building, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of the American Lithographic Company of New York, United States of America, the assignee of Edward Hett, of New Dorp, Richmond, New York aforesaid, Lithographer). Improvements in transferring and printing, and mechanisms therefor.

The invention consists of the improved methods and apparatus for transferring designs to suitable surfaces after the lithographic manner, and developing those surfaces into printing-surfaces of the character desired for the designs so transferred, and especially the invention relates to the transferring of a series of registering designs to a series of suitable surfaces, developing those surfaces into printing-surfaces of the character desired, and printing from the series in approximately instantaneous succession, as in multicolour printing. The transferring of the designs is accomplished by the contact of a suitable setting-up plate or transfer base carrying a design, with the surface prepared to receive it; and the development of that surface into a printing-surface may be by the ordinary manipulations employed in lithography and including light etching, or it may be deeply etched, or developed in other suitable manner. In the former case the resulting printing-surface is planographic, and requires dampening-mechanisms as well as inking-mechanisms in the printing, whereas in the latter case the surface becomes a relief or intaglio printing-surface, not requiring dampening-mechanisms in the printing. Where the development is into a relief printing-surface, the ordinary routing-out machine may be employed where desirable, and in the ways well known in the production of relief plates.

[NOTE.—The number (46) and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing general description is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £27; drawing, £10 10s.)

No. 12186.—21st November, 1899.—GEORGE GARIBALDI TURRI, of Salisbury Building, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of the American Lithographic Company, of New York, United States of America, the assignee of Edward Hett, of New Dorp, Richmond, New York aforesaid, Lithographer). Improvements in making printing-surfaces, and mechanisms therefor.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in the art of making printing-surfaces, and particularly graduated printing-surfaces, suitable for planographic, relief, intaglio, or other printing. It also relates to mechanism designed and adapted to be employed in carrying out the said process in a convenient, efficient, and economical manner. The invention is especially valuable for making multicolour prints. By a graduated printing-surface is meant one that is adapted to print an impression in which the ink will be distributed in graduated quantities for light-and-shade effects, depth of colour, &c. The invention especially seeks to make a printing-surface which will have its design located thereon in a precise predetermined position, and with reference to the use of such printing-surface in conjunction with other printing-surfaces in printing registering impressions so as to avoid the laborious and painstaking adjustment of these printing-surfaces in a press which has heretofore been necessary to enable printing-surfaces to print in accurate register. The invention also seeks to make duplicate printing-surfaces having identical designs identically located thereon, these surfaces being preferably identical in form, so that the duplicate printing-surfaces may be interchanged in the same printing-press. The printing-surfaces produced in accordance with this invention may be flat, curved, cylindrical, or of other convenient form, but they are preferably cylindrical so as to be capable of use in a rotary printing-press. The printing-surfaces may be made of stone, aluminium, zinc, or any other convenient material. In carrying out the invention a permanent printing-surface capable of printing a design is first made, which, for the purpose of this specification, will be herein termed the "primary surface" or the "primary printing-surface." The primary surface is then brought into a precise predetermined co-operating relation with a surface herein called a "secondary surface," and which

is adapted to be made into a printing-surface. Guiding means are employed in bringing the primary and secondary surfaces into the exact relation required, and the design of the primary surface is then imparted to the secondary surface, so as to be located on the secondary surface in the required precise predetermined position. In imparting the design of the primary surface to the secondary surface, these two surfaces may be brought directly into contact with each other, or the primary surface may be first brought into contact with a conveying-surface, upon which the design is thereby printed, the conveying-surface being then brought into contact with the secondary surface, to which latter surface the design is thereby imparted. In both cases, however, guiding means will be employed whereby the coating surfaces will be brought into a precise predetermined relation, both longitudinally and circumferentially, before beginning their co-operating contact. In the case of curved or cylindrical surfaces, the guiding means will insure that the peripheries of the coating surfaces are brought together circumferentially in the exact position required. After the secondary surface has received its design, it is then developed so as to be capable of printing, and becomes what is herein termed the "secondary printing-surface." The secondary surface may be developed so as to be a planographic, relief, or intaglio printing-surface, and the process of developing it will generally include etching. In this way duplicate printing-surfaces may be made, having identical designs identically placed thereon, and which may be interchangeable in a printing-press, and these printing-surfaces may be mounted in the printing-press and made to print immediately in accurate automatic register, and without the laborious and painstaking adjustment heretofore required.

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

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

No. 12187.—21st November, 1899.—GEORGE GARIBALDI TURRI, of Salisbury Building, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of the American Lithographic Company, of New York, United States of America, the assignees of Edward Hett, of New Dorp, New York aforesaid, Lithographer). Improvements in printing, and mechanisms therefor.

The invention consists of improvements in the art of printing, and in printing apparatus and mechanism, and especially in apparatus and mechanism for planographic or lithographic printing. The invention has particularly in view multicolour printing. In some of its branches it is limited strictly to planographic or lithographic printing, but in others of its branches it includes as well relief or intaglio printing where the relief or intaglio printing surface has been primarily a planographic or lithographic surface to which the design has been applied after the lithographic manner, and which surface has been subsequently developed into a printing-surface for that design of the character desired by suitable deep etching and routing out or otherwise. The object of the invention is to make multicolour printing on the rotary-press principle accurate, and cheap, and rapid.

[NOTE.—The number (125) and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing general description is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £5 15s.; drawings, £40.)

No. 12193.—23rd November, 1899.—RICHMOND GOLD AND SILVER CIGARETTE COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and having its principal place of business in the Mills Buildings, 15, Broad Street, New York, United States of America (assignees of Cassius Montezuma Richmond, of 44, West Thirty-fifth Street, New York aforesaid, Dentist). Improvements in cigarette-wrappers.

Claims.—(1.) The described article for use as a cigarette-wrapper, composed of a metal and a fibrous film, connected substantially as shown and described. (2.) The described article for use as a cigarette-wrapper, composed of a metal film, and a fibrous film secured to one or both sides of the metal film, substantially as shown and described.

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

No. 12202.—23rd November, 1899.—EDWARD ROBERTS, of Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improved wheel elevator for dredges.

Claims.—In dredges, especially gold-saving dredges, the method of lifting the wash from a lower level to a higher level by emptying the contents of a lower shoot, such as B, into the fixed buckets of a wheel such as a, a, A, so that the wash is raised to the higher shoot such as B¹, all substan-

tially as set forth and for the purposes specified. (2.) In dredges, a wheel such as A, a, a, C, revolving on a dredge, receiving wash at its lower part, and delivering the said wash at a higher level into another shoot, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 12218.—30th November, 1899.—RAYMOND PAYNE, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improved gold-saving tables, and method of gold-saving.

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving tables, the method of forming shoots that the gold-bearing wash gets a swift run and leaps over certain cross divisions such as B, and C, C, for separating the gold from the wash, and the fine from the coarse gold, by the different weights and specific gravities of the substances, substantially as set forth. (2.) In combination, a shoot having a steep and adjustable slope such as B for giving velocity to the gold-bearing wash and causing it to separate in leaping the divisions, which are adjustable as to distance and height, such as C, c¹, c², and the further separating of the fine gold from any sand by tables such as F, the whole as a combined apparatus, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 12221.—5th December, 1899.—WILLIAM STEERE MAUNDER and ROLAND MOORE MAUNDER, of Ashhurst, New Zealand, Carpenters. Improvements in clothes-horses.

Claims.—(1.) In a clothes-horse, pillars pivoted by arms to a central pillar provided with a foot, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improvements in clothes-horses consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12224.—7th December, 1899.—AUGUSTINE JOHN MADDEN, of 41, Murray Street, Prahran, Victoria, Clockmaker. Improvements in electrical synchronizing clocks.

Claims.—(1.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, a mercury-contained tube connected with a lever which makes and breaks contact with the armature of an electro-magnet, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, lever having central arm arranged to make and break contact with the armature of an electro-magnet, an arm connected by a link to mercury-contained tube, and an arm having a pawl engaging with main toothed wheel of clock-mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, lever having central arm arranged to make and break contact with the armature of an electro-magnet, an arm connected by a link to mercury-contained tube, and an arm having a pawl engaging with main toothed wheel of clock-mechanism, a pivoted and weighted click 57 engaging with teeth of wheel 1, and supported by arm 56 from staff 53, an arm 58 supported from same staff and having rounded end or roller 59 to operate against central arm of lever, and a weighted arm 54 supported from the said staff, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, lever having central arm 50 (with spring plate 51) arranged to make and break contact with armature of electro-magnet, arm 36 connected by link 43 to mercury-contained tube 48, otherwise pivoted to frame of clock, arm 35 having adjustable pressure-spring 61 bearing upon same and having pawl 37 to engage with toothed wheel 1, with limiting stop-piece 39 and pressure-spring 41, staff 53 having arm carrying pivoted click 57, weighted arm 54 and arm 58 acting on arm of main lever, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, lever set on insulated stud 32 having central arm 50 (with spring plate 51) arranged to make and break contact with armature of electro-magnet, arm 36 connected by link 43 to mercury-contained tube 48, which is otherwise pivoted to insulated frame of clock, arm 35 having adjustable pressure-spring 61 bearing upon same, and having pawl 37 engaging with toothed wheel 1 (or ratchet-wheel affixed thereto), with limitation stop-piece 39 and pressure-spring 41, staff 53 having arm carrying pivoted click 57, weighted arm 54 and arm 58 acting on arm of main lever, adjustable stops to limit travel of armature, means of forming electrical circuit from battery by arm 50, armature and electro-magnet back to battery, and a secondary clock or series of clocks in the same circuit, substantially as and for the purposes described. (6.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, lever having central arm arranged to make and break contact with the armature of an electro-magnet, an arm connected by a link to mercury-contained tube, and an arm having a pawl engaging

with main toothed wheel of clock-mechanism, the central arm having electrical connection with its pivot-pin, and said pin having electrical connection with battery, electrical connection being also made from nut or sleeve of pivot-pin to top of lever, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, lever having central arm arranged to make and break contact with the armature of an electro-magnet, an arm connected by a link to mercury-contained tube, and an arm having a pawl engaging with main toothed wheel of clock-mechanism, pendulum constructed with a semicircular tube 66, and a straight central tube 67 meeting same at centre, but not in communication with it, both of which contain mercury, means for securing same to pendulum-rod and means for adjusting position of same on said rod, substantially as and for the purposes described. (8.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, an armature 83 and electro-magnet in electrical circuit with the controlling clock-mechanism carrying pawl 85, which engages with main wheel 72, arm 89 centred in armature 83 and in bar 91 suspended from pillar 93, a second pawl 98 engaging with the teeth of main wheel 72, the arm 89 having return spring 94, and the bar 91 having means for holding pawl 98 in contact with teeth of wheel 72, substantially as and for the purposes described. (9.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, in combination, electro-magnet 80, armature 83 in electrical circuit with the controlling clock-mechanism, pawl 85, spring 88, screw stop 101, ratchet-wheel 72, arm 89, spring 94, pillar 93, bar 91, pawl 98, spring 100, and means for conveying motion from the wheel 72 to the time-indicating hands of the clock, substantially as and for the purposes described. (10.) In electrical synchronizing clocks, a short-circuit mechanism for operating secondary clocks independently of the controlling clock, consisting of press-button 105, hinged conducting-plate 107 arranged to make and break contact with pin 108, conducting-wires 132, 133, in circuit with secondary clocks, substantially as and for the purposes described.

(Specification, 14s. 3d.; drawings, £1 11s.)

No. 12225.—7th December, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of the McKay Shoe-machinery Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, United States of America, and having its place of business at 76, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, assignees of John J. Heys, of Lynn, Massachusetts aforesaid, shoe-manufacturers). Heel-breasting machines.

Claims.—(1.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, mechanism for forcing the knife positively or unyieldingly through the heel to the sole, and mechanism for automatically checking the movement of the knife when it has cut through the heel. (2.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, power-devices for actuating the knife positively or unyieldingly to breast the heel, and automatic mechanism for checking the movement of the knife relatively to the shoe without affecting the power-devices. (3.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, a knife-carrier, mechanism for imparting a positive or unyielding movement to the knife-carrier, and automatic devices for checking the movement of the knife-carrier relatively to the shoe. (4.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, mechanism for moving the knife positively or unyieldingly, and an automatic device constructed and arranged to engage the sole of the shoe and check the movement of the knife relatively to the said shoe. (5.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a reciprocating driver, a knife, a knife-carrier actuated positively or unyieldingly by said driver, and mechanism for automatically throwing the said driver out of operative relation with respect to the knife-carrier when the knife has cut through the heel. (6.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, a knife-carrier, a driver for positively or unyieldingly actuating the knife, and a bunter arranged to slide relatively to said carrier, and to disengage the carrier from the driver when the bunter engages the shoe. (7.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, a knife-carrier, a toggle for operating the knife-carrier, and mechanism for automatically breaking said toggle when said knife has cut through the heel. (8.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a reciprocating driver, a knife, a knife-carrier, a link connecting the knife-carrier and the said driver, and mechanism for automatically swinging the link and the driver at an angle to each other when the knife cuts through a heel. (9.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a carrier having a knife, a sole-engaging bunter having a guide, and a driver for actuating the knife-carrier, and adapted to engage the guide, whereby when the bunter is held against movement by the shoe the guide is engaged by the driver, and the operative re-

lation of the driver and the carrier is destroyed. (10.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a carrier having a knife, an eccentric, an eccentric rod, a link hinged to the eccentric rod and to the carrier, and a bunter constructed and arranged to engage a shoe and stop the travel of the knife-carrier relatively to the shoe by throwing the link and the eccentric rod at an angle to each other. (11.) A heel-breasting machine comprising power-devices, a knife and its carrier positively actuated by said power-devices, and a bunter arranged to stop the travel of the knife without affecting the power-devices, said bunter including a finger with its end substantially parallel to the knife-edge, and adapted to engage the sole of a shoe. (12.) A heel-breasting machine comprising power-devices, a knife and its carrier positively actuated by said power-devices, and a bunter arranged to stop the travel of the knife without affecting the power-devices, said bunter including a finger with its end substantially parallel to the knife-edge, and adapted to engage the sole of a shoe, and means for adjusting the finger. (13.) A heel-breasting machine including a shoe-support and a knife, of which elements one is movable relatively to the other, and a bunter yieldingly connected to the movable member and adapted to engage the sole of the shoe for the purpose of limiting the movement of the movable member. (14.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a movable knife, and mechanism for automatically driving said knife through a heel of any height to the sole, said mechanism including a bunter for limiting the movement of the knife, said bunter being arranged to engage the sole with a pressure less than that with which the knife engages the heel. (15.) A heel-breasting machine comprising power-devices having a regular range of movement, a knife connected to said power-devices whereby it is positively actuated, and means for automatically varying the range of movement of the knife whereby it automatically breasts a heel of any height. (16.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife, a shoe-support, means for operating the knife, a bunter yieldingly connected to the knife, and mechanism interposed between the bunter and the knife operating means for automatically varying the movement of the knife, whereby it breasts heels of varying heights. (17.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a bed, having a table, a bearing-bracket at one end, and a bracket at the other end, all in substantially the same horizontal plane, a carrier and knife mounted on said table, a shaft journaled in the first said bracket and connected to the knife-slide, and a jacking-device mounted in the second said bracket, substantially as described. (18.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support and a knife, in combination with mechanism to engage the corners and the tread of the heel, and position it with respect to the knife. (19.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife, means to engage and hold the shoe to the knife, and mechanism located between the said means and the knife for positioning the shoe with respect to the knife. (20.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife, a support for the shoe, means for moving one of said parts relatively to the other, and mechanism for engaging the tread-surfaces of the sole and heel, and adjusting them relatively to the knife and the support. (21.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife mounted on one side of said support and movable in a plane transverse to the plane of the support, and mechanism on the other side of the support for jacking a shoe thereagainst, the said knife and said jacking-mechanism moving in substantially the same or parallel planes. (22.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a bed, a knife and knife-carrier, a support pivoted to the bed, and means for jacking a shoe against the support. (23.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a bed, a knife and its carrier, a shoe-support pivoted upon the bed and arranged to receive the tread-surface of the shoe, a link connected to the support on one side of its pivot, and means for fastening the free end of the link to the bed. (24.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife, a support for the shoe, means for moving one of said parts relatively to the other, and mechanism for engaging the corners of the top-lift and positioning the heel with respect to the knife. (25.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, and mechanism for automatically positioning the heel of a shoe relatively to the knife, irrespective of the size of the heel. (26.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, and automatic heel-positioning devices movable towards and from each other in a line parallel to the edge of the knife. (27.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, devices for engaging the corners of the heels and positioning a shoe on said support with relation to the knife, and means for jacking the shoe against the support. (28.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, and heel-positioning devices connected to move in unison but in opposite directions, and mounted on said support. (29.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a knife, pivoted heel-positioning devices connected to move in unison, and means for bodily moving said devices. (30.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, a

knife, heel-positioning devices mounted upon said support to engage the corners of the heel, and means for adjusting said devices relatively to said knife. (31.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife, a shoe-support, centrally pivoted positioning-fingers mounted on said support, means connecting said fingers to cause them to move in unison in opposite directions, and a curved guide to receive the upper ends of said fingers. (32.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a shoe-support, devices on said support for positioning a heel, a knife, and mechanism for moving said devices out of the path of the knife. (33.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife and its carrier, a shoe-support, positioning-devices on the support for a heel, and means actuated by the carrier for moving said devices out of the path of the knife. (34.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife and its carrier, a shoe-support, positioning-devices on the support for a heel, and means actuated by the carrier for moving said devices out of the path of the knife, said means including a pivoted lever, and a projection on the carrier to engage the lever. (35.) A heel-breasting machine having a knife-blade at an angle to the tread-surface of the heel, and mechanism for engaging the sole and heel of a shoe and positioning it with respect to the knife. (36.) A heel-breasting machine having a knife-blade with a cutting-edge for breasting a heel, and mechanism for engaging the sole and heel and the edges of the top-lift of the heel, and positioning the shoe with respect to the knife. (37.) A heel-breasting machine comprising a knife, positioning gauges or arms, and mechanism for adjusting said gauges or arms in unison, whereby the operator can cut any desired quantity of stock from the top-lift or heel.
(Specification, £1; drawings, £3 3s.)

No. 12226.—7th December, 1899.—GEORGE ALFRED ABBOTT, of 51, Bendigo Street, Burnley, Victoria, Plumber; ALBERT LESLIE CAMPBELL, of 33, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchant; and NEHEMIAH GUTHRIDGE, of 486, Collins Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Merchant. Improvements in high-pressure filters.

Claims.—(1.) In a filter, a metal casing as A, provided with branches A¹ and A² and an internal flange a¹, or a faucet a² combined with a cover as B, provided with rim b and branch B², and with the screwed annulus or coupling D, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a filter, the combination of a cover as B provided with rim b, the edge or collar of a filtering-medium with its edge or collar arranged within said rim b, the rubber ring F and the casing A provided with internal flange a¹ or the faucet a², substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a filter of the types illustrated, a movable filtering-medium made of fine ground clay and lignite in the proportions for the purpose stated, mixed together, then pressed or moulded and dried and fired, substantially as described. (4.) In a filter of candle-form made of clay and lignite, providing a collar as c at its end, which is made of pure white or red clay, fitted and glazed in position, substantially as described. (5.) In a filter, the combination of a brush or scraper as e, arranged on spindle E, with the casing A provided with stuffing-box and gland A³ and with the filtering-disc C, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.
(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12229.—5th December, 1899.—CHARLOTTE MCKENZIE, of Tay Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Waitress. Improvements in hooks-and-eyes.

Claims.—(1.) In hooks-and-eyes, the forming of the shanks bent either up or down at about right angles to the body of the hook or eye, for the purpose of being passed once or twice through the fabric and then clinched flat, substantially as set forth. (2.) The forming of any-shaped hook or eye with the ends or shanks preferably standing apart and bent up or down at about right angles to the hook or eye, such as in Figs. 1 or 2, for being attached to the fabric by passing the shanks once or twice through it and clinching down flat, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12230.—6th December, 1899.—SAMUEL BARNINGHAM, Ironfounder, and JOSEPH ADOLPH SCHLAADT, Mechanical Engineer, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. A prospecting apparatus, for collecting samples of the bottom of a bore-hole, river, or the sea.

Claims.—(1.) In boring or sounding, an apparatus consisting principally of a cup such as B, formed so as to descend in an inverted position and be reversed by means of a chain such as C, combined with a spring cover for assist-

ing to keep the cup in the desired position such as D, D¹, E, and with or without steadying-points either fixed or sliding as F, F¹, substantially as shown and described and for the purposes specified. (2.) In combination, a frame such as A, a cup such as B or B¹, capable of being reversed by pulling a chain such as C, and being steadied in either position by a cover and spring such as D, D¹, E, the whole being steadied when needed by points such as F, F¹, and being formed to be secured to boring- or sounding-rods, substantially as set forth.
(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12231.—8th December, 1899.—JAMES WILLIAM FAULKNER, of Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer and Wire-worker. Protecting-covers for gold-saving plant.

Claims.—(1.) In any machine, box, table, or apparatus for gold-saving, or through which or over which gold or gold-bearing wash passes in or after being won, and before or after separation, the covering of such places, or parts of such places, with locked, hinged, or removable covers for preventing any illicit means being adopted for abstracting the gold, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In any gold-saving appliance such as A, B, or C, the combination of such appliance with a covering, preferably of strong wirework, such as D, D¹, E, E¹, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawing, and for the purposes as set forth.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12232.—11th December, 1899.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PAYNE, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. An improved apparatus for separating magnetic sand from gold-wash.

Claims.—(1.) In separating magnetic sand from gold or gold-wash, the combination of a fixed plate magnetized by magnetism of electricity so as to retain the magnetic sand and allow all non-magnetic substances to pass to the tables, while the retained sand is scraped to one side, substantially as described and explained, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In separating magnetic sand from gold or gold-wash, the combination of a plate such as B, C, magnetized so as to retain the magnetic sand, with drums, a band, and scrapers placed and revolved so as to scrape the sand so retained to one side and thence to the tailings, such as D, D¹, D², all substantially as described and explained, and for the purposes specified.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12235.—13th December, 1899.—DANIEL McRORIE, of 273 and 275, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria, Importer (nominee of Joseph Husbands, of 40, Chancery Lane, London, England, Manufacturer). Improvements in or relating to umbrellas and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In umbrellas and the like, a cover or roof which is secured to the stick by an elongated ring at the top, and to the ribs by one or more intermediate clips, holdfasts, or divided rings at or near the middle, and caps or thimbles at the bottom end, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In umbrellas and the like, a cover or roof which is removable by pulling caps or thimbles off the lower ends of the ribs, unlocking clips, holdfasts, or divided rings, and withdrawing an elongated ring and the cover from the stick-top, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In umbrellas and the like, a stick, a flange ferule at the top thereof, to which are pivoted the ribs, said ribs being plain at their bottom ends, in combination with a cover or roof having an elongated ring at its top, intermediate clips, holdfasts, or divided rings, and caps or thimbles at the lower junction of the segments, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In umbrellas and the like, a cover or roof which can be attached to or detached from the stick and frame without any stitching or special appliances or tools, all as and for the purposes described. (5.) In umbrellas and the like, an attachable and detachable cover or roof in combination with one or more elongated rings, clips, holdfasts, or divided rings, and caps or thimbles, all of which are secured to the said roof, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In umbrellas and the like, a divided holdfast, ring, or spring ring with an open side, which holdfast or ring is secured to the body of the roof or cover and closes around the ribs, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) The whole of the combination and arrangement of parts as shown upon Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the drawings, and constituting my "improvements in or relating to umbrellas and the like."
(Specification, 6s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12236.—3rd February, 1899.—GEORGE RICHARD HILDYARD, of 32, East Dulwich Road, Surrey, England, Colour Printer. Improvements in the manufacture of plates for printing.

[NOTE.—This is an application under section 106 of the Act, the date given being the official date thereof in Great Britain.]

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of plates for printing, the mode or process described of treating the plates, which mode or process consists in breaking up or altering the structure or nature of the parts of the surface of the plate between the designs thereon, and also of any parts that correspond with whites in the designs, into an extremely fine grain with needle-point-like tops, whereby the said parts will not in the printing process transfer any ink to the paper or other material brought in contact therewith, no water being necessary to produce this effect, substantially as described. (2.) The carrying-out of the mode or process claimed in claim 1 by applying to the design-bearing plate (preferably after having first bitten it out to a suitable depth) a thin coating of a tacky substance such as a lithographic varnish, and then submitting the plate to the action of a biting or etching solution, substantially as set forth. (3.) The manufacture of plates for printing in the manner described.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.)

No. 12238.—14th December, 1899.—JOHN WILDRIDGE, of 97, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales. Improvements in subaqueous dredgers.

Claims.—(1.) In subaqueous dredgers, the combination of a pipe hinged to a pump or apparatus for causing water to flow up the said pipe, with a hollow drum rotated on an axis at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the said pipe, the said drum having scoops or blades of any suitable shape on its periphery, and openings therefrom into the interior of the said hollow drum, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In subaqueous dredgers, the combination of a pipe hinged to a pump or apparatus for causing water to flow up the said pipe, with a hollow drum rotated on an axis at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the said pipe, the said drum having scoops or blades of any suitable shape on its periphery, and openings therefrom into the interior of the said drum, and a fixed shaft passing therethrough, and having blades secured thereto, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) A subaqueous dredger constructed and operating substantially as set forth.

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

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, 18th December, 1899.

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

No. 12169.—13th November, 1899.—WILLIAM HENRY CUTTEN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mining and Consulting Engineer. Improvements in buckets of elevators used upon gold-saving dredges.

No. 12203.—12th December, 1899.—JAMES MCINTYRE, of Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in swingletrees and horse-traction gear.

No. 12219.—5th December, 1899.—WILLIAM HENRY CUTTEN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mining and Consulting Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for elevating tailings.

No. 12220.—5th December, 1899.—HENRY HODGSON, of Main Street, Opunake, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in milk aerators and coolers.

No. 12223.—4th December, 1899.—EDWARD SMETHURST, of 164, High Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Means for automatically regulating the heat of cooking-ovens and the like.

No. 12227.—7th December, 1899.—ENOCH RICHARDSON, of 22, Chaucer Street, Moonee Ponds, Bourke, Victoria, Engi-

near. Improvements in the fittings of stationary and marine boilers for the economizing of fuel and prevention of smoke.

No. 12233.—11th December, 1899.—PERCY HUGH PRITCHETT, of Little River, Canterbury, New Zealand, Clerk in Holy Orders. Improved cycle-driving mechanism.

No. 12234.—12th December, 1899.—JOHN MORGAN TAYLOR, Plumber, and HENRY OAKLEY, Plumber, both of Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. Improvements in water-closet flushing-cisterns.

No. 12237.—14th December, 1899.—JOSEPH JOHN HARRIS, Professor of Music, and EDWIN TOFT, Pianoforte-manufacturer, both of 99, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England. Improvements in gloves and the like used in sport.

No. 12241.—15th December, 1899.—ERNEST ROBERT GODWARD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved egg-beater.

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.

No. 11205.—G. H. Cain, dress-supporting device.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8157.—The Niagara Pulveriser, Limited, crushing-mill. (W. H. Coward.) 16th December, 1899.

No. 8167.—J. Lemichel, raising liquids. 15th December, 1899.

No. 8173.—J. M. Smart, preserving. (A. T. Perkins.) 14th December, 1899.

No. 8224.—The United Alkali Company, Limited, manufacturing cyanides. (J. Raschen.) 8th December, 1899.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5938.—H. Dixon, cigarette-machine. 1st December, 1899.

No. 5982.—J. C. Teare, nail. (F. Gold.) 15th December, 1899.

No. 6012.—The Milburn Lime and Cement Company, Limited, cement. (V. F. L. Smidth.) 8th December, 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. 10538.—The Kern Burner Company, Limited, of 78, York Street, Westminster, London, England, Manufacturers, gas-burner. [O. Kern.] 11th December, 1899.

No. 11013.—The Petolite Fuel Syndicate, Limited, of 57, Moorgate Street, London, England, fuel. [W. E. Hughes—J. W. Leadbeater.] 7th December, 1899.

No. 11629.—George Shirley, of Sydney, New South Wales, Merchant, fertiliser. [H. A. Somes.] 11th December, 1899.

No. 11630.—George Shirley, of Sydney, New South Wales, Merchant, fertiliser. [H. A. Somes.] 11th December, 1899.

No. 11631.—George Shirley, of Sydney, New South Wales, Merchant, meat-extract. [H. A. Somes.] 11th December, 1899.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th December, 1899.

A REQUEST for leave to amend the specification (including drawings) 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. 11944.—29th August, 1899.—ERNEST ROBERT GODWARD, of Invercargill, in the Colony of New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in pins.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

1. To strike out "spiral," line 13, page 1.
2. To substitute—
 - (a.) "a" for "an ascending," line 2, page 2.
 - (b.) "coils" for "involved circles," line 5, page 2.
 - (c.) "head" for "cap," lines 7, 8, 16, 20, 21, 25, 28, 30, page 2.
 - (d.) "to coincide with the axis of the spiral or spirals" for "opposite the centre or centres of the involved circles, which end or ends are again bent longitudinally outwardly from the circles," lines 14, 15, 16, page 2.
 - (e.) "shank" for "neck," lines 16, 17, 18, page 2.
 - (f.) "securely" for "firmly," line 18, page 2.
 - (g.) "or" for "and," line 27, page 2.
3. To insert the following matter between the present description and the claims:—

"The details of the invention will be described by reference to the accompanying drawing. Fig. 1 is a view of a pin with a head adapted to carry a single spiral. Fig. 2 is another form of the same shown partly in section. Fig. 3 illustrates the form of a pin with two spirals. Fig. 4 is a detail of a pivot, on a larger scale. Similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts. Upon the drawing (1) is the spiral and (2) the head, which may be ornamented in any desired manner, or modified in form. The spiral is pivoted into the head, as shown by the section, Fig. 2, by forming a head 3 upon the shank 4 of the spiral, and a socket made in the head 2, to admit the said head 3. The material of the head 2 is afterwards pressed into the groove below the head 3, leaving the spiral free to revolve easily. The axis of the shank 4 corresponds with the axis of the spiral. The end of the spiral may be guarded by a ball point 5, as shown on Fig. 1, or sharpened as shown at 6 on the other figures. The ball point is used in pins employed for holding the hair, and the sharp point for pins designed for pressing through fabrics. In a pin as shown by Fig. 2 the end 7 may be made any desired length, and will assist in holding the hair. In using the pin, the head 2 is grasped by the thumb and finger, and the point 5 or 6 is presented to and the spiral forced into the hair or material. In its progress the spiral revolves, and inserts itself into the hair or material so that it cannot be withdrawn unless revolved in a reverse direction. To withdraw the pin the head 2 is grasped and pulled, when the spiral will revolve in a direction reverse to that by which it entered, and will release itself from the material. The pin is thus easily introduced and withdrawn, but will not fall out unless the head is pulled to revolve the spiral. The pitch of the spiral is such that the pin will revolve when entering a woman's hair or other material, and this pitch may be varied to suit the material in or upon which the pin is to be used. The coils of the spiral may be of even diameter throughout, as shown by Figs. 1 and 3, or with graduated diameters increasing from the ends towards the middle part, as shown by Fig. 2."
4. To insert the following in place of the present claims:—

"(1.) In improvements in pins such as described herein, a wire formed into a spiral and pivoted into a head, substantially as and for the purpose set forth herein. (2.) In improvements in pins such as described herein, a wire formed into a spiral, and pivoted into a socket in a head by means of a head formed upon the wire, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth. (3.) In improvements in pins such as described herein, a wire formed into a spiral and pivoted into a head, and a ball point on the free end of the wire, substantially as and for the purpose set forth herein. (4.) In improvements in pins such as described herein, a wire formed into a spiral and pivoted into a head, the diameters of the coils of the spiral gradually increasing from the ends towards the middle part, substantially as and for the purpose set forth herein. (5.) In improvements in pins such as described herein, a head shaped to receive two pivoted wires formed into spirals, substantially as and for the purpose set forth herein. (6.) In improvements in pins such as described herein, a head provided with a pivoted spiral wire or wires, so that, when the wire or wires is or are forced by means of the head through hair or other materials mentioned herein, the spiral wire or wires will revolve, substantially as herein set forth. (7.) The improvements in pins such as described herein, consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth herein."
5. To file drawings containing four figures.

The applicant states that "My reasons for making this amendment are to fully describe and ascertain my invention, and to better define its novel features."

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 6th December, 1899, to the 18th December, 1899, inclusive:—

- No. 10675.—T. Morrison and W. J. T. Ranger, dry-earth closet.
 No. 10679.—W. Smith, match-box.
 No. 10684.—J. R. Melville, threshing-mill.
 No. 10691.—E. H. Schnackenberg, wire-strainer.
 No. 10694.—J. Pomeroy and M. G. Raymond, thimble.
 No. 10697.—A. E. Bagnall, ploughshare-extension attachment.
 No. 10698.—F. J. Leonard, paper-cutter.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 6th December, 1899, to the 18th December, 1899, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 7879.—W. McLean, electric lighter (B. Wolinski).
 No. 7887.—J. C. Alexander and R. C. Beveridge, treating shale.
 No. 7889.—W. White and J. A. Wallace, lighting street-lamps.
 No. 7903.—J. Gray, chaff-discharge for thresher.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 5758.—J. Lawson, lifting water.
 No. 5769.—D. R. S. Galbraith, P. Lanigan, and S. C. Macky, extracting gold and silver.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

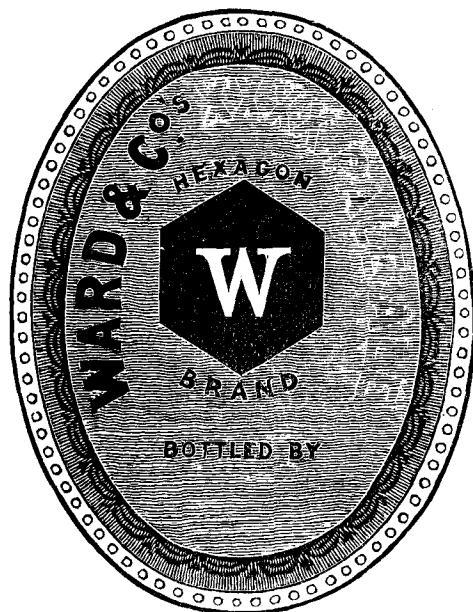
Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th December, 1899.

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: 2669.

Date: 26th May, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device of and word "Hexagon," and the distinctive label; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except their name.

NAME.

WARD AND Co., LIMITED, of Christchurch, New Zealand,
Brewers.

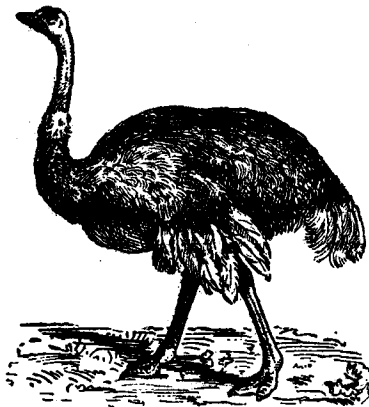
No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Ales and stout.

No. of application : 2865.

Date : 13th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



OSTRICH BRAND.

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

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand,
Merchants.

No. of class : 39.

Description of goods : Paper, stationery, and bookbinding.

No. of application : 2866.

Date : 13th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2865.)

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand,
Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

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

No. of application : 2867.

Date : 13th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2865.)

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand,
Merchants.

No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Fermented liquors and spirits.

No. of application : 2868.

Date : 13th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2865.)

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand,
Merchants.

No. of class : 44.

Description of goods : Mineral and aerated waters,
natural and artificial, including ginger-beer.

No. of application : 2869.

Date : 13th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2865.)

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand,
Merchants.

No. of class : 45.

Description of goods : Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application : 2870.

Date : 13th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2865.)

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand,
Merchants.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Candles, common soap, detergents;
illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches;
starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

No. of application : 2871.

Date : 13th November, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2865.)

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application: 2888.

Date: 1st December, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PARASITOSCIDE.

The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been used by his predecessors in business, in respect of the articles mentioned, since before the year 1890.

NAME.

WALTER JAMES HUNT, of 11, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Financial Agent.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Cattle-, horse-, and sheep-medicines.

No. of application: 2891.

Date: 7th December, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device and the word "Hexagon"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

WARD AND Co., LIMITED, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Brewers.

No. of class: 43.

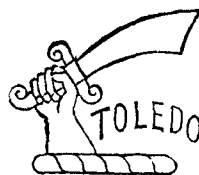
Description of goods: Ales and stout.

No. of application: 2892.

Date: 7th December, 1899.

B

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the said goods, since upwards of five years before the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

JNO. HY. ANDREW AND Co., LIMITED, of Toledo Steelworks, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Iron and steel, both raw and in bar, and rail, bolt and rod, sheets, plates, and hoops.

No. of application: 2893.

Date: 7th December, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the said goods, since upwards of twenty-five years before the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

JNO. HY. ANDREW AND Co., LIMITED, of Toledo Steelworks, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Steel.

No. of application: 2895.

Date: 7th December, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the said goods, since upwards of thirty years before the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

THOMAS TURNER AND Co. (trading as "Wingfield, Rowbotham, and Co."), Suffolk Works, Suffolk Road, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 12.

Description of goods: Cutlery and edge-tools, including razors, scissors, files, and saws.

No. of application : 2898.

Date : 11th December, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the combination of devices; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name and address.

NAME.

KEARNS, YOUNGHUSBAND, AND CO., LIMITED, of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application : 2899.

Date : 14th December, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

The words

SEA FOAM.

NAME.

HERBERT EDWIN CREASE, of 32, Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : A hair tonic and cleanser.

F. WALDEGRAVE,

Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 6th December, 1899, to the 18th December, 1899, inclusive:—
 No. 2182; 2453.—E. H. Crease and Son, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 1st September, 1898.)
 No. 2183; 2829.—W. Pretty and Son; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 12th October, 1899.)
 No. 2184; 2830.—W. Pretty and Son; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 12th October, 1899.)
 No. 2185; 2578.—W. and J. Staples and Co.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 2, of the 5th January, 1899.)
 No. 2186; 2579.—W. and J. Staples and Co.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 2, of the 5th January, 1899.)
 No. 2187; 2772.—Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 12th October, 1899.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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

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

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

1. Printed Specifications to the end of the year 1879.
2. Annual Lists of Letters Patent and Letters of Registration applied for, and Particulars of Applications and Patents lapsed from 1880 to 1888, inclusive.
3. Annual Reports of the Registrar, containing list of Letters Patent, nature of Letters Patent, &c., applied for during the years 1889 to 1898, inclusive.

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.