



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

Accession of Japan to International Convention.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 3rd January, 1900.

THE following despatch, received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published for general information.

T. THOMPSON.

(New Zealand.—General.)

Downing Street, 1st November, 1899.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to state, for the information of your Government, that the Empire of Japan acceded on the 15th July last to the International Convention for the protection of industrial property of the 20th March, 1883, and that an Order of the Queen in Council was issued on the 7th of October last for giving effect in this country to the accession of Japan to the Convention.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor the Right Honourable
the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G., &c.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 17th January, 1900.

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. 11448.—14th March, 1899.—ESTELLE HAYHURST, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. An improved conveyance particularly useful for debt-collectors and persons of similar occupation.*

Claims.—(1.) A covered delivery-wagon provided with a hooded platform upon its rear, said platform being secured to the wagon by pivots or hinges whereby it can be turned over with its hood into the interior of the wagon, as specified and illustrated. (2.) The improved conveyance constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 11543.—18th April, 1899.—JOHN TAYLOR, of 2, Commercial Chambers, Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Rabbit-exporter. An improved crate for packing rabbits.*

Claims.—(1.) In a crate for packing rabbits, a bar of wood permanently fixed inside and centrally near the top of the crate, and holes in the ends of the crate for ventilation, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improvements in rabbit-crates consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) The improved process for the preservation of milk and other liquids, without the aid of antiseptics or boiling, consisting essentially in subjecting the cold or cooled liquid to agitation, in order to release the dissolved air therefrom, and then charging the same with carbonic-acid gas mixed with oxygen gas, at a pressure of at least 30 lb. per square inch, and hermetically sealing the vessel containing the said liquid under such pressure. (2.) In the process set forth in claim 1, causing the carbonic-acid gas to react first upon the aerobic germs or organisms, and then adding the oxygen gas to complete the sterilisation in respect to the anaerobic germs or organisms, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11695.—8th June, 1899.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Harry Phillips Davis, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in fuse-blocks for electric circuits.*

Claims.—(1.) A fuse-block for electric circuits in which a filling of loosely packed non-combustible material is provided at each end of the fuse-chamber, and having followers for normally retaining the filling in place. (2.) A fuse-chamber constructed of alternate layers of wire and insulating material substantially as described. (3.) A fuse-block in which the fuse-chamber is strengthened by end plates connected by insulating clamping-bolts substantially as described. (4.) Fuse-blocks constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 11731.—22nd June, 1899.—HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer; GILBERT WRIGHT, of 409, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Electrical Engineer; and ALEXANDER JAY WURTS, of Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg aforesaid, Engineer. Improvements in controllers for electric motors.*

Claims.—(1.) A controller for electric motors in which a separate circuit making and breaking switch is provided for automatically breaking the circuit before the connections of the motors can be changed from series to parallel, or when the controller is moved backwards. (2.) The special devices for automatically operating the circuit making and breaking switch, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 9 of the drawings. (3.) The combination with a controller for electric motors of a separate circuit making and breaking switch automatically operated by the movement of the controller-drum, and with its contacts located in a closed box filled with a suitable liquid such as glycerine, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (4.) A controller for electric motors in which a certain amount of lost motion or play is provided between the operating-shaft and the drum carrying the movable contacts, and a toothed wheel is provided on the drum, co-operating with a spring pawl, so that when said drum has been rotated a certain amount by the operating-shaft the pawl and wheel act to cause said drum to move quickly, and in advance of the movement of the shaft, through the next portion of its path, for the purpose specified. (5.) The combination with a controller for electric motors of a separate circuit making and breaking switch, the shaft of which is connected to the controller-shaft through a friction-clutch, which is arranged to be operative to connect the shafts while the controller is varying the resistance in circuit, but being inoperative while the connection of the motors is being changed from series to parallel, at which time the circuit making and breaking switch is actuated by the agency of a spring to break the circuit. (6.) The combination with a controller for electric motors of a separate circuit making and breaking switch operatively connected to the controller-shaft, and arranged as described with reference to Figs. 12 and 13 of the drawings.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 11966.—6th September, 1899.—WILLIAM EDWARD RAMSAY, of Abberley Road, St. Albans, Canterbury, New Zealand, Builder. The improvement of sash-weights.*

Claims.—(1.) The improvements in sash-weights substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A sash-weight having a slit or notch *a* formed in its upper end, in which slit or notch a pulley *b* rotates upon a pivot *c* (preferably a clout-nail) fitted in holes *d* formed in cheeks *e*, such holes being preferably tapered from one side substantially as set forth. (3.) A sash-weight having a slot *i* formed therein at a suitable distance from the upper end, in which slot a pulley *b* rotates upon a pivot *j* fitted in holes in said weight, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12248.—21st December, 1899.—EDWARD LACEY ANDERSON, of 1823, Cora Place, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, Electro-chemist. Improvements in the chemical generation of electricity.

Claims.—(1.) In a chemical generator of electricity, the combination of a pair of electrodes or elements, one of which is carbon, a solution of hydrofluoric acid, and means for supplying oxygen to the cell, substantially as described. (2.) In a chemical generator of electricity, the combination of a pair of electrodes, one of which is carbon, a solution of hydrofluoric acid, and a chemical, such as chromic acid, capable of supplying oxygen to the cell. (3.) In a chemical generator of electricity, the combination of a pair of electrodes, one of which is lead, and a solution of hydrofluoric acid. (4.) In a chemical generator of electricity, a solution of hydrofluoric acid, an electrode of carbon, and another electrode of material capable of furnishing oxygen to the cell. (5.) A chemical generator of electricity comprehending a solution of hydrofluoric acid and two electrodes, one of which is carbon and the other peroxide of lead. (6.) A chemical generator of electricity comprehending a pair of electrodes, one of which is carbon and the other of material capable of furnishing oxygen to the cell, a solution of hydrofluoric acid, and a suitable depolarising agent. (7.) In a chemical generator of electricity, two carbon electrodes immersed in solutions of hydrofluoric acid, separated by a porous diaphragm, and a material in one of said solutions capable of furnishing oxygen, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.)

No. 12270.—30th December, 1899.—EDWARD SHAW, of Broad Street House, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for cooking, concentrating, and evaporating liquids, more particularly for use in the manufacture of sweetmeats.

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for cooking, concentrating, and evaporating liquids, comprising an externally heated tube, a chamber into which said tube discharges, means for removing vapour from said chamber and causing a low pressure therein and in the externally heated tube, and means for causing or permitting the removal of the treated liquid, as set forth. (2.) Apparatus for cooking, concentrating, and evaporating liquids, comprising an externally heated tube, a chamber into which said tube discharges and which is formed with a liquid-discharging aperture, means for removing vapour from said chamber and causing a low pressure therein and in the externally heated tube, and means for periodically causing an increased pressure in said chamber, as set forth. (3.) Apparatus for cooking, concentrating, and evaporating liquids, comprising an externally heated tube, means for feeding liquid thereto, means for exhausting air or vapour therefrom, and a valve controlling the passage of liquid from the feeding-means to the cooking-coil, said valve being so loaded as to open only when the pressure against it exceeds a predetermined pressure, as set forth. (4.) Apparatus for preparing syrup for use in the manufacture of sweetmeats, comprising an externally heated tube through which the syrup is passed, means for exhausting vapour, and a valve that opens communication between said coil and exhausting-means only when the pressure in the coil exceeds a predetermined pressure, as set forth. (5.) Apparatus for cooking, concentrating, and evaporating liquids constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference respectively to sheets 1 and 2, to sheet 3, and to sheet 4 of the drawings. (6.) In apparatus for cooking, concentrating, and evaporating liquids, a device for effecting the separation of the liquid from the vapour, and causing the discharge of the liquid, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and shown in sheet 8 of the drawings.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 12274.—3rd January, 1900.—JOHN ANDERSON, of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer and Brass-founder. Automatic cream-temperature controller.

Claims.—(1.) In an appliance for cooling or warming cream to bring it to the required temperature, the combination of cream-vats such as A or A¹ with a set of coils made of light tubes such as B, capable of being lifted out of or lowered into the cream in the said vats, and of allowing fluid of the required temperature to circulate through them whilst reciprocating slowly through a vat, and also with the connections and apparatus such as set forth and as illustrated in the diagrams. (2.) In combination, coils such as B, capable of being lowered into or withdrawn from, or partly withdrawn from, a cream-vat such as A, and also capable of being used in other vats such as A¹, A¹, reciprocating slowly through the cream while a fluid passing through the coils brings the cream to the desired temperature, together with the connections, valves, and apparatus for working the whole substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 12276.—4th January, 1900.—HENRY JAMES KIMMAN, of 1295, Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Machinist. Improvements in and relating to pneumatic drills and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In pneumatic drills or the like, a reversing throttle-valve, such as *g*, substantially as described with reference to the drawings and for the purpose specified. (2.) In pneumatic drills or the like, fixed pivotal valves, said valves each having two ports or passages adapted to act as inlet- or exhaust-passages for pressure to and from the cylinders, and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings and for the purpose specified. (3.) In pneumatic drills or the like, the combination of a reversing throttle-valve, passages such as E, E¹, E², E³ in the drill casing or framework, each passage adapted to act as inlet or exhaust for pressure to and from the cylinders, and fixed pivotal cylinder-valves, each having two ports, each of said ports being adapted to act as inlet to or exhaust from the cylinder, the whole operating substantially as described for the purposes specified and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12277.—4th January, 1900.—VICTOR BELANGER, of Sea View, Marshfield, Massachusetts, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements in spinning- or twisting-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a spinning- or twisting-frame, a rotatable ring freely yielding in any direction under unbalanced strains. (2.) The combination of a rotatable ring capable of radial movement relatively to the spindle under the stress of the yarn, and means for limiting the movement of the ring. (3.) The combination of a rotatable ring capable of axial movement relatively to the spindle under the stress of the yarn, and means for limiting the movement of the ring. (4.) The combination of a ring-casing, and a rotatable ring capable of radial movement relatively to said casing. (5.) The combination with a ring-casing of a rotatable ring loosely confined by said casing to yield perceptibly laterally. (6.) In combination, a rotatable ring and a casing, with a space between them to admit of radial movement of said ring relatively to the casing. (7.) The combination with a ring-casing of a ring rotatable by the yarn and capable of axial and radial movement relatively to the casing. (8.) The combination of a rotatable ring and a ring-casing, there being a space between the ring and the casing whereby the ring is capable of radial and axial movement when in operation. (9.) The combination of a rotatable ring, and yielding means for limiting the radial movement of said ring. (10.) The combination of a rotatable axially-movable ring, and yielding means for limiting the axial movement of said ring. (11.) The combination of a rotatable ring capable of radial movement, and yielding means for limiting the radial movement of said ring. (12.) The combination of a rotatable ring capable of radial and axial movement, and a yielding casing for said ring. (13.) The combination of a yielding supported ring-casing, and a ring capable of movement relatively to said casing. (14.) The combination of a rotatable ring, and a yielding supported casing for said ring. (15.) The combination of a ring-casing, and a ring movable radially and axially relatively to said casing, said ring and casing having adjacent surfaces curved in the direction of their axes. (16.) A drag for a spinning- or twisting-frame consisting of a bell-shaped ring. (17.) A drag for a spinning- or twisting-frame consisting of a bell-shaped ring having a race to receive a traveller. (18.) The combination of a radially-movable ring, means for limiting the radial movement of said ring, and a traveller revoluble on said ring. (19.) The combination of a ring axially and radially movable relatively to the spindle, said ring having a race, a traveller revoluble about the said race, and means for limiting the described movement of said ring. (20.) The combination of a rotatable ring having a race, a traveller revoluble about said race, and yielding means for limiting the radial or axial movement of said ring. (21.) The combination with a rail, and a yarn-drag supported thereon, of a ballooning regulator carried by the rail and adapted to enclose the bobbin, said regulator having rocking weighted arms for releasing the bobbin when moved laterally. (22.) The combination with a rotatable ring capable of axial movement relatively to the spindle under the stress of the yarn, and means for limiting the movement of the ring, of a device for regulating the ballooning of the yarn.

(Specification, 12s.; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 12282.—11th July, 1899.—JAMES SWINBURNE, Engineer, and EDGAR ARTHUR ASEHCROFT, Mining Engineer, both of Grosvenor Mansions, 82, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England. Improvements in the treatment of sulphide ores.

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

Claims.—(1.) Treating sulphide ores, suspended in or mixed with a fused chloride or chlorides, with chlorine, substantially as described. (2.) Treating metallic sulphides with a fused chloride or chlorides, and passing chlorine through the mixture, substantially as described. (3.) Obtaining sulphur from sulphide ores by passing chlorine through a mixture of the ore and a fused salt, substantially as described. (4.) Treating ore mixed with chloride in a converter heated essentially by the chemical action of the chlorine. (5.) The cyclic process of treating ores suspended in fused salt with chlorine, and electrolytically decomposing the resulting chlorides into metal and chlorine. (6.) As a step in the described process, separating from the fused chlorine-treated charge iron and manganese, by precipitation as oxide, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.)

No. 12284.—4th January, 1900.—ALEXANDER STORRIE, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Implement Agent. Improvements in ridge-drills.

Claims.—(1.) In a ridge-drill, a concave roller caused to revolve by gearing from the travelling-wheels of the implement, or from the axle upon which said travelling-wheels are fixed, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In a ridge-drill, a concave roller journaled in a pivoted frame, a chain-pinion connected to said roller, connected by a drive-chain with a sprocket-wheel receiving motion from the travelling-wheels of the implement, substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawing. (3.) In a ridge-drill, a concave roller connected by gearing with and revolved by the travelling-wheels of the implement, and a scraper formed of approximately the shape of the contour of the roller, and designed to remove earth adhering to the surface thereof, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) In a ridge-drill, a frame comprising two corresponding bars pivoted upon opposite sides of the frame of the implement, a concave roller journaled in said frame, a frame journaled upon the axle of the roller, to which is secured a coultter, a scraper designed to clean the periphery of the concave roller carried upon the coultter-frame, a sprocket-pinion upon the axle of the concave roller, a chain connecting said pinion with a sprocket-wheel fixed upon a travelling-wheel of the implement or to the axle thereof, substantially as specified and illustrated. (5.) The improvements in ridge-drills substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 12290.—10th January, 1900.—ALEXANDER IMSCHENETZKY, of 20, Snamenskaia, St. Petersburg, Russia, Colonel. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of fire-resisting materials.

Claims.—(1.) The improved method of introducing silica into asbestos or other sheets consisting in causing the reacting liquids for forming silica to mix in proper proportions upon the constituent webs or layers of the sheet during the formation thereof, substantially as described. (2.) The combination, in a machine for manufacturing asbestos cardboard and like material, in the manufacture of fire-resisting materials useful for building purposes and the like, of rollers each of which is supplied with one of the reacting liquids for forming silica, adapted to successively engage with the drum or cylinder on which the cardboard is formed, so as to deposit the reacting liquids for forming silica in proper proportions upon the constituent webs or layers of the cardboard in course of formation, substantially as and for the purposes described.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.)

No. 12293.—10th January, 1900.—HENRY NIELD BICKERTON, Engineer, and HENRY WENTWORTH BRADLEY, Engineer, both of Wellington Works, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, England. Improvements in oil- and gas-engines.

Claims.—(1.) In oil- or gas-engines, a separate vaporizing- or gas-chamber permanently open to the combustion-chamber, into which separate chamber the oil or gas is introduced and allowed to remain partly or wholly separated from the air-charge during compression, means of displacing the vapour or gas into the combustion-chamber at or near the completion of compression by air under pressure to form combustible mixture, and means of igniting when the mixture is formed, as set forth. (2.) In oil- or gas-engines, the forming of a local compression-space between the cylinder and piston by means of a projection upon the latter fitting into an aperture in a partition in the former, or *vice versa*, when approaching the end of the stroke, whereby the charge of oil, or vapour, or gas may be forced through a passage leading from the confined space so formed to the rear of the piston, for the purpose of there or otherwise firing the same in manner substantially as shown and described. (3.) In oil- or gas-engines, the forcing of oil, vapour, or gas at or toward the end of the compression-stroke of the piston into the explosion-chamber of the cylinder, for the purpose and in manner substantially as shown and described. (4.) In combination with the foregoing, the employment of a heated block or other obstacle in the explosion-chamber at the rear of the piston upon which the oil, vapour, or gas may be sprayed, for the purpose and in manner substantially as shown and described.

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

No. 12294.—8th January, 1900.—SOPHIA BOYLE, of Sockburn, Canterbury, New Zealand, Married Woman. Improved clothes-wringer.

Claims.—(1.) The improved clothes-wringer consisting of the combination and arrangement of parts constructed and operating substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In a clothes-wringer, a tub with openings for the emission of water, a cover operable therein, a screw for actuating the cover working in a nut constructed in two parts carried by a frame attached to the tub, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12308.—8th January, 1900.—JOHN ARNABOLDI, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A flexible hobble for confining the legs of sheep or other animals of a like kind while undergoing operations.

Claims.—(1.) A hobble having a yoke of iron, steel, or other suitable material made in the form and manner described in specification and drawing. (2.) A hobble having a pair of foot-loops of leather or other suitable material, and operated by a rope, chain, or leather strap, made in the form and manner described in specification and drawing. (3.) A hobble in which the foot-loops are drawn up and fastened to a cleat at the ends of yoke, as shown in specification.

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

No. 12304.—13th January, 1900.—WILHELM SCHMIDT, of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, Germany, Engineer. An improved arrangement for drying and superheating wet steam.

Claim.—In steam-boilers having superheaters, the arrangement of a coil of superheating pipes arranged in such a manner as to rise up to the middle of the chamber in spiral form, then being conducted straight upwards, and descending, again in spiral form, whereby the fire-gases effect the drying of the steam within the superheating pipes at the bottom of the chamber, whilst the superheating proper takes place in the upper portion, for the purpose to attain a thoroughly dried and superheated steam, substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12305.—13th January, 1900.—WILHELM SCHMIDT, of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, Germany, Engineer. Arrangement for regulating superheated steam in compound engines.

Claim.—In a regulator for superheated steam in compound engines, the combination with a high- and a low-pressure cylinder, a receiver, connections between the latter and that cylinder, a superheater arranged within such receiver, a connection between said superheater and the high-pressure cylinder, means for regulating the way of the live steam, for the purpose and substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; 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, 17th January, 1900.

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

No. 12272.—3rd January, 1900.—JAMES KNIGHT, Composer, and WILLIAM ARTHUR JENNINGS, Wheelwright, both of 71, Molesworth Street, Wellington, New Zealand. The improvements of printers' galleys.

No. 12275.—3rd January, 1900.—RICHARD SIMMONDS, of Coromandel, Auckland, New Zealand, Accountant. Improvements in candle-holders.

No. 12279.—4th January, 1900.—JOSEPH JOHN HARRIS and EDWIN TOFT, both of 99, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England, Boat-builders. Improvements in saddles, seats, or supports for human or other bodies.

No. 12281.—4th January, 1900.—JOHN ALGEN BELK, of Feilding, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improvements in driving-mechanism for steamships.

No. 12283.—5th January, 1900.—THOMAS MARTIN LEWINGTON, of Lyttelton, New Zealand, Joiner. Safety holder for adhesive fly-papers.

No. 12285.—8th January, 1900.—WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, of Kaikoura, Marlborough, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved candle-holder.

No. 12286.—8th January, 1900.—GEORGE RENNER, Journalist, and WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, Mechanical Engineer, both of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand. An improved branding-mixture.

No. 12287.—8th January, 1900.—GEORGE RENNER, Journalist, and WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, Mechanical Engineer, both of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand. An improved appliance for branding wool-bales, corn-sacks, &c.

No. 12288.—8th January, 1900.—FREDERICK HENRY WRIGLEY, of Opaki, Wairarapa, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in lifting-jacks.

No. 12292.—10th January, 1900.—AUBREY DE COUBROY GWYNNETH, of "Weerona," Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Gentleman. Improvements in extension foot or boot.

No. 12295.—8th January, 1900.—JAMES BERNARD MACKENZIE, of New Brighton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Commission Agent. A housemaid's pneumatic knee-pad.

No. 12296.—8th January, 1900.—FRANCIS ARTHUR RICH, of Karangahake, Auckland, New Zealand, Mining Engineer. Improvements in bicycle driving-gear.

No. 12299.—6th January, 1900.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. A combined turnip-thinner and rotary-disc ridger.

No. 12300.—11th January, 1900.—OTTO WASCHATZ, of 119, Hoddle Street, Richmond, Victoria, Modeller. Improvements in coffins or receptacles for the dead.

No. 12301.—11th January, 1900.—WILLIAM FRANCIS JAMES, Draughtsman, and HARMAN JEFFARES REEVES, Sharebroker, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements in gold-saving apparatus.

No. 12307.—15th January, 1900.—JOHN NICOL, Plumber, and PETER ELLIS, Mechanical Engineer, both of Cuba Street Extension, Wellington, New Zealand. Improvements in valves.

No. 12308.—16th January, 1900.—CAMILLE MICHEL MALFROY, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand. An improved self-disengaging snatch-block.

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 5th January, 1900, to the 17th January, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11292.—J. Downs, smoke-consumer.

No. 11765.—A. J. Sterne, gas-burner-igniting device.

No. 11853.—T. A. Bromell, wire-strainer.

No. 11880.—T. Bunting and J. Woolf, scrubbing-brush.

No. 11892.—G. H. and D. Little, device for marking out styles for frames, &c.

No. 11974.—F. Mitchell and C. Hill, cycle-pedal and crank-head.

No. 11980.—H. A. and R. J. Hancox, rotary engine.

No. 11981.—R. F. Marsh, rotary motor.

No. 11988.—A. J. Metzler, gelatinising brewing-grain.

No. 11989.—J. Gibson, loading coal, &c., into ships' holds.

No. 11992.—S. L. Fog and A. G. Kirschner, match.

No. 11993.—E. Maertens, cleaning wool.

No. 12001.—W. E. Hughes, drill (H. J. Kinman and E. N. Hurley).

No. 12002.—E. Waters, jun., internal-combustion engine (G. Westinghouse and E. Ruud).

No. 12008.—J. J. Pearse, grid or broiler.

No. 12022.—W. Evans, till.

No. 12024.—J. A. Secor, means for marine propulsion.

No. 12025.—Wright's Taper-roller Bearings Syndicate, Limited, roller bearings (W. H. Wright).

No. 12047.—G. B. Webb, faucet.

F. WALDEGRAVE,

Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 8177.—H. C. Jensen, stump-jack. 4th January, 1900.
 No. 8215.—Moore Electrical Company, electric illumination (D. M. Moore). 4th January, 1900.
 No. 8253.—Bradbury's World Patent Drill-sharpener Company (Limited), sharpening rock-drills (T. H. Bradbury). 10th January, 1900.
 No. 8317.—A. L. Bricknell, cycle. 4th January, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 6101.—A. Riedler, compressing- and pumping-apparatus. 10th January, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

- LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 4th January, 1900, to the 17th January, 1900, inclusive :—
 No. 10759.—G. Claydon, oil-can.
 No. 10766.—T. Lewis, paper-holder.
 No. 10778.—J. A. McCartney, paint.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent Void.

- LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 4th January, 1900, to the 17th January, 1900, inclusive :—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 7958.—W. Bennett, window-frame.
 No. 7967.—Midas Gold-saving Machinery Company, amalgamator (A. C. Rumble).
 No. 7970.—The Self-threading Sewing-machine Company, sewing-machine (A. Legg).
 No. 7971.—J. Robinson, concentrator.
 No. 7972.—J. Robinson, quartz-crusher.
 No. 7975.—A. A. Lockwood and A. E. Langley, ore-grinding pan.
 No. 7976.—A. A. Lockwood and A. E. Langley, amalgamating-pan.
 No. 7991.—W. Cooper, orrery.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 5820.—J. T. Kofoed, bottle-corking machine.
 No. 5837.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, reaper-and-harvester (C. McLeod).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

- THE request to amend specification No. 11558—H. Marles and G. W. Butt, carving-machine—advertised in the Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899, has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Designs registered.

- DESIGNS have been registered in the following names on the dates mentioned :—

- No. 112.—The British and Continental Stamp Company, of 37, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand; Class 12. 5th January, 1900.
 No. 113.—Frank Tydeman, of Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Managing Jeweller; Class 1. 5th January, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 17th January, 1900.

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: 2914.
Date: 4th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

LANE AND FITTE, of 331, Kennington Road, London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Leather-polish, metal-polish, furniture-polish, blacking, black-lead, knife-polish, plate-polish, plate-powder, polishing-cloths, emery, emery-cloth, glass-cloth, and all other preparations and materials for cleaning, polishing, or preserving leather goods, metal goods, glass goods, and furniture and brushes.

No. of application: 2915.

Date: 4th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except so far as it consists of their name and address.

NAME.

THE LOZIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Toledo, State of Ohio, United States of America, Manufacturers, &c. (a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Ohio aforesaid).

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Bicycles and other carriages in Class 22.

No. of application : 2917.
Date : 5th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the facsimile signature; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the representation of a sheep and lambs.

NAME.

LEICESTER MATSON, of 164, Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Frozen meat and lamb.

No. of application : 2918.
Date : 9th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

A. SPOONER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of Bendigo Street, Richmond, Victoria, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 2.

Description of goods : Embrocation.

No. of application : 2919.
Date : 9th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2918.)

NAME.

A. SPOONER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of Bendigo Street, Richmond, Victoria, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : Embrocation.

No. of application : 2920.
Date : 9th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2918.)

NAME.

A. SPOONER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of Bendigo Street, Richmond, Victoria, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Saddle-scrap.

No. of application : 2921.

Date : 9th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2918.)

NAME.

A. SPOONER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of Bendigo Street, Richmond, Victoria, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Harness-liquid, harness-composition, black oil, harness-blackening, sponge-composition, saddle-polish, saddle-paste, polishing-cream, black dye, plate-powder, knife-polish, furniture-cream, cloth-balls, breeches-paste, boot-top powder; blacking, Royal Navy Dressing, Universal Cream (black and white), dubbin, Maori gloss.

No. of application : 2922.
Date : 9th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

UNEEDA.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLOCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of London, England, Manufacturers, &c.

No. of class : 45.

Description of goods : Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application : 2923.
Date : 15th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VISCO-NIGRENE.

NAME.

ARTHUR BRISCOE AND Co., of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Ironmongers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Lubricating-oils.

No. of application : 2924.
Date : 15th January, 1900.

The word

TRADE MARK.

BROMOSE.

NAME.

THE SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, of Cooranbong,
New South Wales.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : A preparation of nuts.

No. of application : 2925.
Date : 15th January, 1900.

The word

TRADE MARK.

GRANOSE.

NAME.

THE SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, of Cooranbong,
New South Wales.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : A prepared wheat food.

No. of application : 2926.
Date : 15th January, 1900.

The word

TRADE MARK.

GRANOLA.

NAME.

THE SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, of Cooranbong,
New South Wales.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : A cooked health food.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 4th January, 1900, to the 17th January, 1900, inclusive :—
No. 2204; 2590.—G. A. Montgomery; Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 19th January, 1899.)
No. 2205; 2402.—Monkwell Street Warehouse Company; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2206; 2594.—Langdown and Son; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2207; 2738.—Rosella Preserving Company Proprietary, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2208; 2774.—H. R. Dixson; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2209; 2775.—H. R. Dixson; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2210; 2783.—Rosella Preserving Company Proprietary, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2211; 2792.—Mosgiel Woollen Factory Company, Limited; Class 33. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2212; 2793.—Mosgiel Woollen Factory Company, Limited; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2213; 2794.—Mosgiel Woollen Factory Company, Limited; Class 35. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2214; 2795.—Mosgiel Woollen Factory Company, Limited; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2215; 2831.—J. Tindal, A. J. Ellingham, and F. de L. Luckie; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2216; 2832.—R. Brown; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2217; 2834.—H. S. Chipman; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)
No. 2218; 2835.—The Muralo Company; Class 41. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th 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.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority : JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

