SUPPLEMENT

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NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

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WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

New Premises appointed for Patent Office.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 13th February, 1900.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the three rooms on the top floor, northern end, of the Government Printing Office to be the Patent Office under and for the purposes of "The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1889."

JAMES McGOWAN.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 14th February, 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. 11511.—6th April, 1899.—GEORGE GARIBALDI TURRI, of Salisbury Buildings, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of Mary Glover, of 29, Lower Charles Street, Leicester, England, Spinster). An improved trunk or case for carrying or exhibiting ladies' wearing-apparel and other articles.*

Claims.—(1.) A combination wardrobe basket, forming, with a packing of waterproof board or other covering of leather, cloth, or suitable canvas, edged with leather and lined, a trunk or case, having the sides and back secured to an inner supporting rectangular frame in which are firmly or movably secured transverse and other wood or metal rods, carrying a series of suspending devices for ladies' wearing-apparel, compartments for head- or foot-coverings, a drop or sliding front, all secured and arranged in the manner substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 of the drawings. (2.) A combination wardrobe basket of compressed cane, forming, with an outer covering of leather, cloth, or suitable canvas cemented thereto, edged with leather and lined, a trunk or case, the sides and back being secured to an inner supporting rectangular frame, with carrying-devices of the character as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a trunk or case for carrying or exhibiting ladies' wearing-apparel and other articles, the securing of the sides and back thereof to a metal rectangular frame such as E or E^1, with their carrying-devices, and arranged substantially in the manner with reference to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11557.—26th April, 1899.—DONALD GRANT, Farmer, and ALEXANDER MACPHERSON, Accountant, both of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand. Improvements in covers for seats of closets.*

Claims.—(1.) In a cover for closet-seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, and a fringe on the lower side of the cover, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a cover for closet-seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and pockets hanging from the cover, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a cover for closet-seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and means for securing the cover upon the seat, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a cover for closet-seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and a side piece perforated to form wipers, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a cover for closet-seats, in combination, radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe on the lower side of the cover, and a frame having hooks and a flexible connection with the seat, substantially as set forth. (6.) The combination of a cover having radial slits, an uncut area to which the radial slits diverge, a fringe and pockets on its lower side, and a flap 16 and tabs 22*a*, with a holder having loops 20, tabs 21, and gaps 22, substantially as set forth. (7.) The improvements in covers for seats of closets consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 5s. 9d.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 11598.—8th May, 1899.—MATTHEW GAWTHORP HEELES, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Manager of Company. Improvements in blanketing for gold-saving.*

Extract from Specification.—According to my invention, the blanketing is woven with ribs or corrugations disposed transversely, and the water, crushed quartz, black sand, and the like flow over the ribs or corrugations, which operate as ripples in retaining the particles of gold. The ribs or corrugations are formed by mounting the loom as required, and may be arranged at regular distances apart, or at graduated distances, or otherwise. The blanketing is used upon the gold-saving tables, and the gold is recovered from the blankets, in the same way as ordinary blanketing.

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in blanketing for gold-saving consisting of woven ribs for catching the gold, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improvement in blanketing for gold-saving substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11633.—18th May, 1899.—RACHAEL BROWN, of 103, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Widow. An improved specific for diarrhœa, dysentery, and the like.*

Extract from Specification.—The mixture consists of tincture of rhubarb, tincture of cardamoms, spirits of sal volatile, cinnamon-powder compound, laudanum, and water.

Claim.—The improved specific for diarrhœa, dysentery, and the like, consisting of the ingredients mentioned, and substantially in the proportions set forth.
Specification, 1s.)

No. 11857.—1st August, 1899.—HENRY ROBERTS, of Haslett Street, Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter and Builder. Improved dust-and-insect screens to openings of windows, in combination with sash-fasteners and meeting-bars.

Claims.—(1.) By the combination of spring rollers and screens attached to or detachable from window-sashes at top or bottom of same, or either of them singly, an effectual screen is created for the prevention of wind, dust, or insects from entering an apartment, or aperture, or other place desired. (2.) The combination of a catch or bolt in connection with the lower sash of a window to prevent the lower sash being raised when the upper sash is free or lowered for ventilating purposes, and the bolt or catch at meeting-bars of sashes fastening the sashes when closed, as substantially set forth.
(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11897.—16th August, 1899.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Harry Phillips Davis, of 327, Neville Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, and Gilbert Wright, of 409, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in circuit-breakers.*

Claims.—(1.) An automatic circuit-breaker in which the movable main and shunt terminals are carried by an arm hinged to a frame, which frame is itself pivoted to a fixed support, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) An automatic circuit-breaker in which the supporting arm for the moving terminals is hinged to one side of a frame, and connected through a spring to the other side of the frame, said frame being pivoted to fixed brackets and connected by toggle levers to an electro-magnetic releasing-device, substantially as described. (3.) An automatic circuit-breaker constructed and operating as described, and shown in the drawings.
(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 11997.—19th January, 1900.—ANDREW SINCLAIR, of Patea, New Zealand, Cooper. Improvements in keg- or cask-stave jointing-machines.

Claim.—An improved machine for the manufacture of staves, consisting of a slanting board, upon which are fixed adjustable gauges at any required angle to a circular saw, so as to cut the stave of any size and at any angle, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12014.—2nd February, 1899.—ALPHONSE DENAEYER, f 3, Place Liedts, Brussels, Belgium, Chemist. Improved manufacture of cocoa, chocolate, or other alimentary substances with milk, and apparatus therefor.

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

Claims.—(1.) The process for producing compounds of alimentary substances mixed with milk, and in particular compounds of cocoa and chocolate, which consists in first partially evaporating the aqueous constituents from a charge of milk, and, after mixing therewith the cocoa, chocolate, or other alimentary substance, subjecting the mass to evaporation to dryness by heating it in vacuo or under exhaust, substantially as described. (2.) In a manufacture of compounds of cocoa and chocolate with milk produced by first subjecting a mixture of milk and sugar to partial evaporation under continual stirring, then mixing the powdered cocoa or chocolate therewith, then subjecting the mixture to complete evaporation in a heated apparatus subject to vacuum or exhaust, and finally desiccating the dried mass in a desiccating-apparatus, also under vacuum or exhaust, substantially as described. (3.) For carrying out the process referred to in the first and second claims, the combination with a preliminary evaporating-pan with stirring-device such as is described with reference to Fig. 1, firstly, of a vacuum evaporating-apparatus consisting of a column-shaped vacuum evaporating-vessel such as *b'*, surrounded by a jacket such as *a'*, containing a heating coil such as *c'*, and filled with paraffin or other suitable liquid, the vessel *b'* serving to contain a number of superposed open pans *v'*, *v'*, containing the compound to be evaporated, and having handles *w'*, *w'*, serving as supports for the pan above, the evaporating-column being closed at top by a removable cover *d*, which is connected by a pipe *h'* with a condensing-apparatus such as *p'*, with reservoir *r'* communicating with an exhaust-pump, such as is described with reference to Fig. 2; and, secondly, of a desiccating-apparatus such as described with reference to Fig. 3; the said combined apparatus being arranged and operating as described with reference to the drawings.
(Specification, 6s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12146.—1st November, 1899.—DENNIS WILLIAM COTTON, Miner, and JULIUS FREDRICK WILLIAM HENRY SCHADICK, Surveyor, both of Westport, New Zealand. A quicksilver-injector.

Extract from Specification.—The quicksilver-injector consists of a metal cylinder, open in the bottom, and with a sharp lower edge. A strong cylindrical socket is joined to the top of the cylinder. A hole extends through socket and top of cylinder. The inner side of the socket has a screw-thread. Transversely through the socket extends a hole into which a screw-tap fits; the latter has a small transverse hole. Into the top of the socket screws a tube with a funnel top. This apparatus is designed to act on the principle of the hydrostatic paradox. It provides a simple but efficient way to inject quicksilver into wooden blocks. To do this, place the apparatus with the open end of the cylinder on a block the grain of which is in a perpendicular position, pour the quicksilver down the tube, the screw-tap being open, until sufficient pressure is caused to drive the quicksilver through the pores of the wood.

Claims.—The described appliance for injecting quicksilver into wooden blocks for the purpose set forth, and utilising hydrostatic and pneumatic pressure as the agent.
(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12228.—7th December, 1899.—ROBERT PERKINS, of Ucolta, South Australia, Farmer, and JAMES SWANN, of Brim, Victoria, Blacksmith. An improved elevator for loading bags of wheat and other merchandise into trucks and other receptacles.

Claims.—(1.) An elevator for loading bags of wheat and other articles of merchandise into trucks and other receptacles, consisting essentially of a framing pivotally supported upon or connected to the side of a vehicle or other receptacle, so that it can be swung bodily outwardly and upwardly on being actuated by horse or other power, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The described elevator for loading bags of wheat and other articles of merchandise into trucks and other receptacles, consisting essentially of a framing comprising a long and a short arm or arms as A, B, connected together approximately at right angles to each other, and having their outer ends connected together by a stay or stays, the outer end of the long arm or arms being curved to form a seat for the bag or other article to be elevated, the whole being capable of being pivoted to the side of a vehicle or other receptacle, and having a rope or chain attached to the inner end of the framing and extending forwardly therefrom, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an elevator for loading bags of wheat and other articles of merchandise into trucks and other receptacles, a framing such as A, B, C pivotally mounted upon or connected to the side of a vehicle or other receptacle, and having an adjustable stop such as *D* secured upon it, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In an elevator for loading bags of wheat and other articles of merchandise into trucks and other receptacles, a framing having long and short arms projecting approximately at right angles to each other, and connected together at their ends by a segment of an ellipse, said frame being pivotally mounted upon or connected

to a vehicle or other receptacle, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12340.—25th January, 1900.—EWEN MCGREGOR, of Mangaonoho, New Zealand, Sawmiller. An improved apparatus for excavating, dredging, transporting, and elevating earth, and similar operations.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, a cutting-edge on the scoop, and a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, substantially as set forth. (2.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, means on the supports for traversing the carrying-rope laterally, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, and a cutting-edge on the scoop, and a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, substantially as set forth. (3.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted on the carrying-rope, a cutting-edge on the scoop, a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, and a releasing-device whereby the pull of the hauling-rope is transferred from the top to the bottom of the scoop, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus such as described, a scoop provided with a releasing-device, comprising a spring pivoted to the scoop, and to which the hauling-rope is attached, and a catch, substantially as set forth. (5.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed to form a cutting with sloping sides, supports near the end of and for the carrying-rope, a third support at the foot of the proposed cutting, and to which the carrying-rope is fastened so that it forms an angle in the carrying-rope, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, a cutting-edge on the scoop, and a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, substantially as set forth. (6.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, and means for vertically deflecting the carrying-rope, substantially as set forth. (7.) An apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, comprising a carrying-rope anchored on each side of the material to be removed, supports for the carrying-rope, a scoop provided with rollers and mounted upon the carrying-rope, a hauling-rope and hauling-machinery, and means for laterally deflecting the carrying-rope, substantially as set forth. (8.) The apparatus for excavating or dredging earth and similar operations, consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, £1 16s.)

No. 12345.—27th January, 1900.—WILLIAM FREDERICK PELLEW, of St. Vincent Street, Nelson, New Zealand, Machinist, and WILLIAM MCCONCHIE, of Vanguard Street, Nelson aforesaid, Carpenter. A butter-churn.

Claim.—The arrangement of angular sides at such an inclination one to the other so that more than one action is given to the cream when the churn is made to revolve, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12350.—31st January, 1900.—HARRY EDWARD GRESHAM, of Craven Ironworks, Ordsall Lane, Salford, Manchester, Lancaster, England, Engineer. Improvements in or applicable to mechanism for actuating brakes for railway-wagons or vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) The combination and arrangement of brake-mechanism substantially as described and illustrated by Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and by reference to Figs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, of the drawings. (2.) The toothed vertical bar arranged to partly rotate to release the brake-lever handle, and then move back to the position for holding the brake-lever handle when the brake or brakes are put "on," substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (3.) The combination of mechanism for releasing the brake-lever handle substantially as described, and illustrated by Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings. (4.) The combination and arrangement of brake-mechanism substantially as described, and illustrated by Figs. 6, 7, 4, 5, 8, and 9 of the drawings. (5.) The combination and arrangement of mechanism for holding and releasing the brake-lever handle from either side of the vehicle by the same rod, substantially as described, and illustrated by Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the drawings. (6.) The combination and arrangement of brake-mechanism substantially as described, and illustrated by Figs. 10 and 11 of the drawings.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 12351.—31st January, 1900.—OLOF OHLSSON, of Svenska Centrifugaktiebolaget, Sodertelje, Sweden, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in or relating to centrifugal separators.

Claims.—(1.) An inset for centrifugal separators, comprising a number of hollow pyramids placed one within another, and provided at their corners or angles with perforations, said pyramids being so arranged in relation to one another that radii drawn through the corners of a pyramid in planes perpendicular to the axis of the centrifugal apparatus will intersect at right angles the sides of the pyramid adjoining it on the outer side, and arranged out of contact with said corners, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) The complete inset for centrifugal separators substantially as described, or illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 12356.—1st February, 1900.—FREDERICK WILLIAM BRAUN, of 501, North Main Street, Los Angeles, California, United States of America, Merchant Chemist (assignee of Albert Champlin Calkins, of 2824, South Flower Street, Los Angeles aforesaid, Assayer and Chemist). An improved cupel-compressing machine.

Claims.—(1.) A compressing-machine having a plunger, and a lever jointed to the plunger, and having two separate fulcra-bearings, one of which is located in a slotted bearing near the plunger and comes into action during the first part of the stroke to give a powerful compression, and the other of which is located more remote from the plunger and comes into action during the last part of the same stroke of the lever to make a discharge of the object compressed by a continuation of the same stroke of the lever, substantially as described. (2.) A compressing-machine consisting of a rotating disc with cells, an independently rotating false bottom having a hole through it and connected with the disc above by a pawl, and a plunger and plunger-guide, substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) A compressing-machine consisting of a rotating disc with cells, an independently rotating false bottom with a hole through it, means for locking the two together and also for turning them, a reciprocating plunger and a shoulder resting beneath and in contact with the discs below the point where the compressing strain is applied, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) The combination with a base having two upright standards, one having a pair of rotating discs with cells as described, and the other a shoulder-rest for the edge of the discs, a frame rigidly connected to the tops of said standards and having a guide-chamber for a plunger, and a reciprocating plunger working therein, substantially as and for the purpose described. (5.) A compressing-machine comprising a base with two standards D and F, the two rotating discs A and B connected together by a pawl, the frame E connected to the tops of the two standards and having a chamber for the plunger, the links L, bar H, and link G jointed as described, and the lever I with stops i, i^2, and having a plunger loosely connected thereto as described.

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

No. 12360.—2nd February, 1900.—JAMES HAY, of Ballance, Pahiatua, New Zealand, Evangelist. An appliance for washing all kinds of clothing.

Claim.—My improved appliance consists of two hollow cones open at base and mounted on a pipe extending through the centre of both cones, a division across the lower part of the lower cone, and pipes extending respectively from the foot to the top of the lower cone, and from the foot of such cone to the top surface of the division, substantially as or for the purpose described.

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

No. 12364.—2nd February, 1900.—WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Lithographic Artist. Improvements in hair-pins.

Claims.—(1.) In a hair-pin, a leg having curves and kinks shown by Figs. 1, 3, 4, and a straight leg of greater length than the bent leg, substantially as and for the purposes de-

scribed, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a hair-pin, a leg having a series of kinks, as shown by Fig. 2, and a straight leg of greater length than the bent leg, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a hair-pin, a leg having a curve, kinks, and straight lengths separating the kinks, and a straight leg of greater length than the bent leg, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (4.) The improvements in hair-pins constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12370.—8th February, 1900.—WILLIAM HENRY GOODWIN, of 120, Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada, Chart-compiler. Improvements in chart-blanks.

Extract from Specification.—This invention is particularly adapted for the production of chronological charts. The invention may be briefly described as consisting of a quadrantal chart-blank, having one or more scales at one or both of the edges radiating from one corner thereof, and a graduated arc extending from one of said radial edges to the other.

Claims.—(1.) A quadrantal chart-blank having one or more radial scales at the radial edge or edges thereof, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth. (2.) A quadrantal chart-blank having one or more radial scales at the radial edge or edges thereof, and a graduated arc, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 12371.—8th February, 1900.—CHARLES HAVELOCK TAYLOR, of 57, Clandeboye Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in rotary engines.

Claims.—(1.) In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder, and a part to be driven, of means for forming a series of spiral chambers within said cylinder, means for operatively connecting said chambers to the part to be driven—said spiral chambers being of progressively increasing capacity from the fluid-intake port of said cylinder to the exhaust-port thereof, and means for causing said fluid to pass successively through said chambers, for the purpose set forth. (2.) In a rotary engine, the combination with a cylinder, and a part to be driven, of means for forming a series of spiral chambers within said cylinder, means for operatively connecting said chambers to the part to be driven—said spiral chambers being of increasing capacity from one end thereof to the other, means for supplying an expansible fluid direct to several of said chambers, means for automatically decreasing or increasing the number of said supplies, and means for causing said fluid to pass successively through all of said chambers, for the purpose set forth. (3.) In a rotary engine, a cylinder, a spiral piston located within said cylinder, and increasing in diameter from one end to the other, said cylinder closely fitting the periphery of said piston; an exhaust-port from said cylinder at the end of greatest diameter; means for supplying steam to said cylinder at points of different diameter along said spiral piston; and means for automatically decreasing or increasing the number of points to which steam is supplied, for the purpose set forth. (4.) In a rotary engine, a cylinder, a shaft extending through said cylinder, a spiral vane formed integrally with and entwined about said shaft from end to end of the portion thereof within said cylinder—said cylinder corresponding in form to and fitting closely the periphery of said vane, supply- and exhaust-ports to and from said cylinder and located respectively at the opposite ends thereof; the spiral space formed by said vane, the surface of said shaft, and the inside face of said cylinder increasing in capacity from the supply end to the exhaust end thereof; a series of diaphragms adapted to intermesh with said vane and completely bisect the spaces between the convolutions thereof; means for carrying said diaphragm, and means for causing same to travel axially of said shaft during the revolution thereof, for the purpose set forth. (5.) In a rotary engine, a cylinder, a concavo-conoidal shaft extending through said cylinder, a spiral vane formed integrally with and entwined about said shaft from end to end of the portion thereof within said cylinder—said cylinder corresponding in form to and fitting closely the periphery of said vane, supply- and exhaust-ports to and from said cylinder and located respectively at the ends of minimum and maximum diameter thereof, a circular box extending laterally in an axial plane from said cylinder, a hub mounted rotatably within said box, a series of diaphragms adapted to completely bisect the spaces between the convolutions of said vane, and means for yieldingly connecting said diaphragm radially to the periphery of said hub, and means for packing the line of juncture of said box and cylinder and the points at which said diaphragms intersect said line of juncture, for the purpose set forth. (6.) In a rotary engine, a cylinder, a concavo-conoidal shaft extending through said cylinder, a spiral vane formed integrally with and entwined about said shaft from end to end of the portion thereof within said cylinder—said cylinder corresponding in form to and fitting closely the periphery of said vane, supply- and exhaust-ports to and from said cylinder and located respectively at the ends of minimum and maximum diameter thereof; a circular box extending laterally in an axial plane from said cylinder, a hub mounted rotatably within said box and having a series of radial borings formed in the periphery thereof; a series of tapered wedge-shaped resistance-heads 62, each formed with a plug 67 adapted to take into said borings, said resistance-heads being adapted to completely bisect the space between the pair of convolutions adjacent thereto of the vane; a series of coiled springs adapted to take over said plugs and bear between said resistance-heads and the hub, and means for packing the line of juncture of said box and cylinder and the points at which said diaphragms intersect said line of juncture, for the purpose set forth. (7.) In a rotary engine, a cylinder, a concavo-conoidal shaft extending through said cylinder, a spiral vane formed integrally with and entwined about said shaft from end to end of the portion thereof within said cylinder—said cylinder corresponding in form to and fitting closely the periphery of said vane, supply- and exhaust-ports to and from said cylinder and located respectively at the ends of minimum and maximum diameter thereof, a circular box extending laterally in an axial plane from said cylinder, a pair of sleeves formed in one with and extending axially in opposite directions from the exterior of said box, a hub mounted rotatably within said box and having a series of radial borings formed in the periphery thereof; a series of tapered wedge-shaped resistance-heads 62, each formed with a plug 67 adapted to take into said borings, said resistance-heads being adapted to completely bisect the space between the pair of convolutions adjacent thereto of the vane; a series of coiled springs adapted to take over said plugs, and bear between said resistance-heads and the hub; a series of packing-pins located in registering grooves in the adjoining edges of said resistance-heads, a pair of pins located respectively in contact with each side edge of each head; said hub being formed with oppositely extending sleeves adapted to take into said before-mentioned sleeves, a spindle passing through said sleeves and enlarged and screw-threaded at one end to take into the screw-threaded interior of one end of the outer sleeves, the exterior of the adjacent inner sleeve being circumferentially grooved; and a series of packing-rings L-shaped in cross-section encircling said sleeve and taking into the grooves thereof; substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (8.) An automatic cut-off device comprising a casing 72, formed with a cylindrical valve-chamber 73; a steam-supply to the upper end of said valve-chamber; a series of channels 75, 76, 77, and 78, communicating with the cylinder of the engine, and each communicating independently with the valve-chamber 73 at a different point along the length thereof; a tray 178, supported a short distance beneath the lower end of said valve-chamber; a valve 90 of hollow cylindrical form slidable within and longitudinally of said valve-chamber; and means under control of a moving part of the engine for sliding said valve to cut off the steam-supply to said channels as the speed of said moving part becomes excessive. (9.) A governor for automatically actuating a cut-off device, consisting of a slidable stem 93, formed at its upper end with a rack 95, a rotatable bracket 96, a pair of toothed segments 97 pivoted to said bracket and intermeshing with said rack 95, a pair of rods 98 connected rigidly at their inner ends to said racks and carrying governor-balls 99 at their outer ends, and a pulley 100 mounted rigidly upon said bracket 96, as described and shown.

(Specification, 16s. 9d.; drawings, £2 11s.)

No. 12373.—8th February, 1900.—WILLIAM JAMES DAVY, of 52, Durham Road, East Finchley, Middlesex, England, Engineer, and CHARLES WILLIAMSON MILNE, of 3 and 5, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in electric arc-lamps.

Claims.—(1.) In an enclosed arc-lamp in which the carbon tends to feed forwards, the feed-mechanism chamber closed at its ends, a transparent enclosing bell bearing against one end of the chamber, a carbon passing through this end of the chamber into the enclosing bell, a disc fitting loosely in the mechanism-chamber and having a hole through which the carbon passes freely, a regulating-rod loosely attached to the disc near its periphery, a stop adapted to limit the motion of the disc at an opposite point of the periphery, and a means for determining the position of the rod according to the resistance of the arc. (2.) An enclosed electric arc-lamp con-

sisting of the carbon guide-tube closed at one end, the feed-mechanism chamber attached at one end to the other end of the guide-tube, a transparent enclosing bell bearing against the other end of the chamber, a dash-pot fixed on the end at one side of the chamber, a piston working in the dash-pot and a rod fixed to the piston passing into the mechanism-chamber to operate the feed-device therein and passing outwards to the regulating-mechanism, the whole forming an enclosed chamber in which any transference of gases has to take place through the dash-pot. (3.) The means for fixing the enclosing bell in position, consisting of a fitting fixed on the end of the bell opposite to its mouth and provided at its outer end with a recess, a loop or double yoke having a projection bearing in the recess and side arms, and spring bolts hung on the lamp-frame, and a swivel joint connecting the side-arms of the yoke to the spring bolts. (4.) The carbon-holder, consisting of a split cylinder forming tongues adapted to grip the carbon and spring contacts, riveted at one end to the tongues, and bearing at the other end on the carbon guide-tube. (5.) The negative-carbon holder, comprising the split socket with tapered exterior surface and an internally tapered bush fitting on the tapered jaws, and having a pin adapted to pass through the slits in the socket. (6.) The means for conveying current to the movable carbon, consisting of a contact roller, a link carrying the contact roller, and a piece fixed to the feed-devices that raises the roller off the carbon when the feed-devices are operative. (7.) The shunt cut-out device, comprising a cut-out lever, fulcrummed to an insulating-ring on the main tube, and capable of being engaged by the main lever, an insulated spring contact-plate forming with the cut-out lever the cut-out switch, and a shunt coil, one end of which is connected to the negative terminal of the lamp, whilst the other end is connected to the spring contact. (8.) The regulating-mechanism for arc-lamps, consisting of a lever, curved guide-surfaces on the lever, cords or bands fixed to the lever and bearing on the guide-surfaces, and the regulating-device and the feed-device connected to the cords. (9.) The method of suspending the lamp, consisting in suspending the frame from the crown, the lamp from the ceiling, and the case from the crown by springs, straps, or the like.

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

No. 12374.—8th February, 1900.—ELI NASH MOYER, of 120, Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada, School-furnisher. Improvements in chart-drawing instruments.

Claims.—(1.) An arm for chronological-chart-drawing instruments having a pivot-point at one end and a series of divisions concentric of said pivot-point, said series of divisions being divided into a number of sets for the purpose set forth. (2.) An arm for chronological-chart-drawing instruments having a pivot-point at one end, a series of equal divisions *g* radiating from said pivot-point and extending one beyond the other and offset from one another, and a series of equal divisions concentric of said pivot-point and subdividing said radial division, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (3.) An arm for chronological-chart-drawing instruments having a pivot-point at one end in line with one side edge thereof, a series of divisions *g* radiating from said pivot-point, and extending one beyond the other along both side edges of said arm and offset from one another, the radial divisions at one side edge being of greater length than the division at the other side edge, and a series of equal divisions concentric of said pivot-point and subdividing correspondingly said radial divisions, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (4.) An arm for chronological-chart-drawing instruments having a pivot-point at one end and a scale at each edge of one side thereof, each of said scales comprising large divisions subdivided by smaller divisions, the smaller divisions of said scales being equal and the larger divisions of one scale differing from the larger divisions of the other scale, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (5.) A chronological-chart-drawing instrument comprising a base, a detachable rigid arm pivotally connected to said base so as to allow of the introduciion of a chart-blank between the arm and base, and suitably divided and subdivided, and a marker carried by said arm and movable longitudinally thereof, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) A chronological-chart-drawing instrument comprising a base, a detachable rigid arm pivotally connected to said base so as to allow of the introduction of a chart-blank between the arm and base and suitably divided and subdivided, a flexible indiarubber block gripping and movable longitudinally of said arm, and a marker carried by said block, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (7.) A chronological-chart-drawing instrument comprising a base, an arm pivotally connected to said base and suitably divided and subdivided by radial and concentric lines, a flexible indiarubber block gripping and movable longitudinally of said arm, and a marker carried by said block, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (8.) An arm for chronological-chart-drawing instruments having a longitudinal recess in the exposed face thereof, and a series of strips *b*, bearing time-scales, carried in said recess, said strips being interchangeable with one another; a hinge-plate 7 pivotally connected to one end of said arm, a thumb-screw 5 for connecting said arm to the frame 4 of a blackboard 3, and a slidable block *m*, having a notch *n* and a diagonal hole *p* for a chalk marker *o*, all as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, and substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth. (9.) A chronological-chart-drawing instrument comprising a base, an arm pivotally connected to said base and suitably divided and subdivided by radial and concentric lines, a flexible indiarubber block gripping and movable longitudinally of said arm, and a marker carried by said block, the base adapted to support a chart-blank having one or more radial scales, said scales comprising divisions and subdivisions corresponding to those upon the arm, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 10s. 6d.; drawings, 13s.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy 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, 14th February, 1900.

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

No. 12318.—18th January, 1900.—ANGUS HENRY MCNEIL, of Coromandel, Auckland, New Zealand, Mine-manager. An automatic mine-ventilator.

No. 12319.—15th January, 1900.—WALTER HORMAN, of Waikiwi, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. Scoop for removing stack-butts, &c.

No. 12322.—17th January, 1900.—ALBERT FRANCIS TALBOT, of 189, Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Office-fitter. Improved contrivance for securing shelving in position and the like purposes.

No. 12330.—19th January, 1900.—THOMAS DANKS, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in high-pressure boilers for cooking-ranges and stoves.

No. 12344.—30th January, 1900.—JOHN EDWARD FRIEND, of Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer, and JOHN SAWERS, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington aforesaid, Dairy Expert. Improvements in governors for marine engines.

No. 12347.—31st January, 1900.—EDWARD FOX, jun., of 75, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Miner. An improved appliance for use in connection with igniting fuse.

No. 12352.—31st January, 1900.—FREDERICK EBENEZER HARDY, of Eltham, Taranaki, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved horse-cover.

No. 12353.—29th January, 1900.—ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Shipping Clerk. An attachment to gold-dredging tables, and gold-saving appliances in general, for the purpose of saving gold in gold-mining.

No. 12354.—1st February, 1900.—THOMAS FIRTH, of 5, Martin Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Labourer. Improvements in brake-strap.

No. 12355.—1st February, 1900.—JOSEPH GAUT, of 63, Renwick Street, Leichardt, Sydney, New South Wales, Artist. Improved photographic camera, and attachments therefor.

No. 12358.—30th January, 1900.—GEORGE LOVEGROVE, of Napier, New Zealand, Tally Clerk. An improved horse-box for use in shipping or lifting horses or other animals.

No. 12359.—2nd February, 1900.—ALFRED HIDE, of High Street, Dannevirke, New Zealand, Traction-engine Assistant. An improved machine for coiling wire netting.

No. 12361.—31st January, 1900.—WILLIAM DALL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Commission Agent. A cross-leg lock hairpin.

No. 12366.—5th February, 1900.—BERNARD ELLIS WATTS, of 37, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Printer. An improved device for displaying photos and views.

No. 12367.—7th February, 1900.—DONALD DONALD, of Masterton, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improved eccentric journal lever.

No. 12368.—6th February, 1900.—JOHN DARLING DOUGLAS, of George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. A gold-saving travelling screen.

No. 12376.—12th February, 1900.—SYDENHAM OXENHAM, of Makauri, Poverty Bay, New Zealand, Brickmaker. Improvements in or relating to hoppers for spouting.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy-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 27th January, 1900, to the 31st January, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 10761.—H. G. Bedell and J. Welsby, skylight.
No. 11122.—D. Donald, wire-strainer.
No. 11129.—A. H. Cotton, hair-comb and cleaner attachment.
No. 11149.—W. Andrews and A. W. Beaven, seed-cleaning machinery.
No. 11655.—W. Lingard, boot or shoe.
No. 11761.—T. Stevenson, pump.
No. 11770.—J. Drummey, dredge.
No. 11842.—E. T. Williams, dress-chart.
No. 11920.—R. Garnham, valve.
No. 12045.—J. H. Kellogg, cereal cake.
No. 12056.—R. M. Gatenby, account-book.
No. 12110.—J. Ward, dredge-bucket.
No. 12129.—C. H. Izard, extracting gold (J. B. de Alzugaray).
No. 12137.—A. M. G. Sébillot, dressing zinc-ores.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 7367.—T. L. Baker and J. H. Cobb, rabbit-trapping fence. 9th February, 1900.

No. 8189.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, removing superfluous paraffin. (J. S. Beeman.) 6th February, 1900.

No. 8243.—W. H. Sharpington, combined pick and shovel. 31st January, 1900.

No. 8267.—J. S. Detrick, cigarette-machine. 31st January, 1900.

No. 8290.—A. V. Young, pulverizing-mill. 8th February, 1900.

No. 8376.—M. Guilleaume, electric cable. 8th February, 1900.

No. 8393.—The Baron Cigarette-machine Company, Limited, cigarette. 31st January, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietor of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 11650.—Fried Krupp, trading in the name of Fried Krupp Grusonwerk, of Magdeburg, Bukau, Germany, ball grinding-mill. [W. Stamm.] 12th February, 1900.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 1st February, 1900, to the 14th February, inclusive:—

No. 10805.—E. Donald, medicinal pastille.
No. 10860.—A. Y. Ross, hoe.
No. 10866.—J. Macalister, tip tank and truck.
No. 10878.—H. Priestley, spectacle for timber-jack.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registr

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 1st February, 1900, to the 14th February, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8030.—G. E. Beaumont, J. P. Faulds, and R. Glendining, loom.
No. 8031.—J. C. Husband, stump-extractor.
No. 8033.—W. S. Simpson, cycle-chain.
No. 8035.—The Floating Metal Company, Limited, treating ores (G. Robson).
No. 8036.—O. Frölich and R. Encke, production of zinc.
No. 8038.—J. S. Scarr, polishing-glove.
No. 8042.—J. A. Hurley, turnip-thinner.
No. 8048.—E. Chaquette, air-compressor.
No. 8057.—C. A. Pownall and D. Lea, tobacco-cutter.
No. 8058.—A. Hormann, blight-destroyer.
No. 8059.—J. W. Brandreth, appliance for distributing water.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5865.—The Self-threading Sewing-machine Company, sewing-machine (C. W. Weston and A. Legg).
No. 5874.—A. Kohn, preserving- and tanning-machine (C. Ulrich and A. Kohn).
No. 5880.—S. W. Lester and C. A. Lees, grain- and seed-separator.
No. 5884.—F. de J. Clere, window-sashes.
No. 5893.—J. Anderson, stone-collector.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 14th February, 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: 2897.

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.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and having an office at 111, Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars.

No. of application: 2911.
Date: 29th December, 1899.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

HARTSTONE AND SONS, of Woodville, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Butter and cheese.

No. of application: 2937.
Date: 31st January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PLASMON.

NAME.

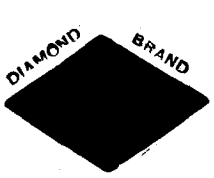
SAMUEL BERGHEIM, of 56, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, England, Merchant.

No. of class: 42.

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

No. of application: 2940.
Date: 31st January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the device of a diamond and the word "Diamond"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

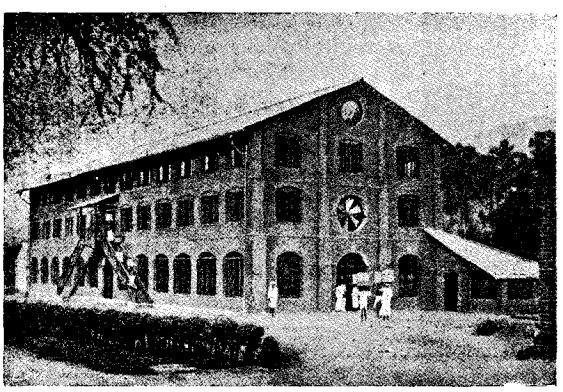
THEODORE JOHN CHARLES HANTKE, of Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Oil and Colour Merchant.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Varnishes, paints mixed or dry (including oil, water-colour, and enamel, but excluding dry metallic), Brunswick black, wood stains mixed or dry, glue and size, included in such class.

No. of application: 2942.
Date: 7th February, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Colombo, Ceylon.

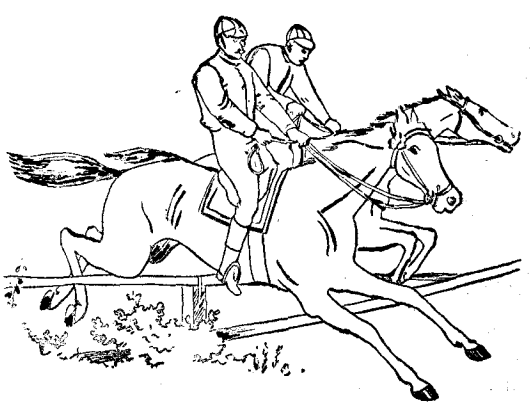
No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 2943.
Date: 7th February, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

GRAND NATIONAL



NAME.

CHARLES HOPKINS, of Westport, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Liniment for animals.

No. of application: 2930.

Date: 18th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Sunlight Flakes"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except as regards their name and the exclusive address "Port Sunlight."

NAME.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, of Balmain, near Sydney, New South Wales, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Laundry soap, and all other preparations for laundry purposes in Class 47.

No. of application: 2931.

Date: 18th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 2930.)

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Sunlight Flakes"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except as regards their name and the exclusive address "Port Sunlight."

NAME.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, of Balmain, near Sydney, New South Wales, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumed soap, and all other preparations for toilet purposes in Class 48.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 1st February, 1900, to the 14th February, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 2227; 2796.—Sharland and Co., Limited; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 28th September, 1899.)

No. 2228; 2833.—Sharland and Co., Limited; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)

No. 2229; 2674.—H. J. Barraclough; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 52, of the 22nd June, 1899.)

No. 2230; 2856.—E. T. Williams; Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2231; 2458.—J. Newton and Son; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2232; 2852.—Sharland and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2233; 2703.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2234; 2808.—Levin Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)

No. 2235; 2841.—D. Bennett; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2236; 2854.—Vinolia Company, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2237; 2855.—Vinolia Company, Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2238; 2873.—A. M. Bickford and Sons; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2239; 2874.—A. M. Bickford and Sons; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2240; 2875.—A. M. Bickford and Sons; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2241; 2876.—A. M. Bickford and Sons; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.)

No. 2242; 2580.—Madill and Collier; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 77, of the 14th September, 1899.)

No. 2243; 2837.—Vacuum Oil Company; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 89, of the 26th October, 1899.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Mark registered.

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

NO. 12/11.—William Hay, Limited, of 18, Aulaby Road, Hull, England, Manufacturing Chemists. [W. Hay.] 10th February, 1900.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Request to Correct Clerical Error in Trade Mark Application.

NO. 2864.—A. and J. McFarlane (*Gazette* No. 2, of the 4th January, 1900).

To insert the words "Tinned fish for export" after the words "Tinned fish" in the description of goods.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.