

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 14th March, 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. 11599.—4th May, 1899.—GEORGE BALLARD, of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. A spring-tooth subsoiling attachment to ploughs.*

Claims.—(1.) A subsoiling attachment for ploughs, comprising spring prongs or tines mounted upon a frame pivoted to the plough-frame, substantially as set forth. (2.) A subsoiling attachment for ploughs, comprising spring prongs or tines mounted upon a frame pivoted to the plough-frame in combination with a swingletree connected with the subsoiling attachment and the plough-frame, substantially as set forth. (3.) A subsoiling attachment for ploughs so combined with draw-gear that the pulverised ground is left untouched by the horses, substantially as set forth. (4.) A subsoiling attachment for ploughs comprising in combination spring prongs or tines mounted upon a frame pivoted to a rod or yoke which is fixed to the plough-frame, and means for elevating or depressing the prongs or tines, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a subsoiler for ploughs, spring prongs or tines capable of passing over an obstruction without stopping the horses, substantially as set forth. (6.) The spring-tooth subsoiling attachment for ploughs, consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth. (Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 11638.—22nd May, 1899.—JOHN TYSON, of Rongahere, Otago, New Zealand, Sawmiller. A gold-saving and self cloth-washing machine.*

Claims.—(1.) The improvement consisting in the revolving endless cloth for catching the gold or similar substance, as set forth. (2.) The improvement consisting in the spray or wave-jet which continually washes the lower side of the cloth as it revolves, and thus keeps the cloth always perfectly clean to receive the next deposit of wash-dirt. (3.) The improvement consisting in the fact that the invention as set forth is

a self washing-machine for saving gold, and it is not necessary, therefore, to stop working to save and wash up the gold or other substance that is being treated. (Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 11663.—30th May, 1899.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for branding live and dead animals.*

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for branding consisting of the combination of a vapour lamp, a bracket connected thereto supporting a branding-device in position where flame from the burner of said lamp impinges against the back of said device, and a handle upon the lamp, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) Apparatus for branding consisting of a branding-device, an atmospheric burner the flame from which impinges upon the back of said device, with means for supporting said device in position relative to the burner, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) Apparatus for branding consisting of the combination of a vapour lamp, a handle therefor and a bracket connected thereto, a ring fixed to the bracket and a branding-device connected to the ring, a metal loop fixed to and projecting rearwardly from the ring, oval metal loops threaded upon the rod connected together and to the ring at one end and a collar sliding upon the rod at the other, a jaw upon the collar, and a rod connecting said jaw with a lever operating the spindle of a tap controlling the supply of vapour to the burner of the lamp, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (4.) A branding-device secured to a bracket by which it is held in position relative to an atmospheric burner the flame from which impinges upon the back of the device, a metal rod heated by conduction from the brand, oval flat metal loops threaded upon the rod rigidly fixed at one end and attached at the other to a collar sliding upon the rod and connected to a connecting-rod operating a lever upon the spindle of a tap controlling the supply of inflammable vapour to the burner, substantially as specified and illustrated. (5.) In apparatus for branding animals and carcasses in which a heated device is employed, an expansive medium connected to the device and designed to expand by the heat thereof, and by such expansion to operate means employed for controlling the heat of said device, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a branding-device heated by a current of electricity passed through the device, substantially as specified and illustrated. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose

described, a branding-device heated by a current of electricity, a cylinder connected thereto having a piston operable in one direction by the expansion of mercury within the cylinder and by a spring in the other, said piston having a rod connected to a bell-crank lever, one arm of which when the lever is operated passes over a coil of wire arranged as a rheostat controlling the current of electricity passing to the brand, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 11669.—3rd June, 1899.—JULIUS LAMBERG, of Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand. Mariner. An improved windmill.*

Claims.—(1.) In a windmill, hollow cones arranged in a horizontal plane, with their open ends in the same direction around a frame, so that they may rotate on a vertical driving-shaft, in combination with a structure provided with shutters to admit the wind to or exclude the same from the cones, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improved windmill consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12090.—16th October, 1899.—DANIEL DOOLING, of Hokitika, Westland, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved hand grubber.

Claims.—(1.) In a hand grubber, a fork at one extremity consisting of two divergent prongs tapering to the points, and at the other extremity a fork consisting of two divergent approximately diamond-shaped prongs terminating in sharp points, the inner edges of such prongs being bevelled so as to form a cutting-face, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improvement in hand grubbers consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12186.—30th October, 1899.—ROBERT ST. GEORGE, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved convertible plough.*

Claim.—Instead of having holes only for bolts to keep the mouldboard or breast in position in plough-frames, I have the bolt-holes slotted or bifidated, so that by the slackening of the nuts on the bolts the mouldboard or breast can be released, easily removed, and another form of mouldboard or breast substituted in its place; the same principle being applicable to all ploughs, right hand or left, single, double, also to disc harrows, ploughs, shovels, and agricultural implements of any other description of a like character, as substantially set forth in specification.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 12173.—13th November, 1899.—MEYER JOSEPH DAVIDSEN, of 29, Vestergade, Copenhagen, Denmark, Civil Engineer. Improved means for pulverising mineral ores, or Portland cement or materials for making same, or for pulverising and mixing Portland cement or materials for making cement.

Claims.—(1.) The pulverising of mineral ores, or Portland cement or materials for making the same, or the pulverising and mixing of Portland cement or of materials for making cement, by the use, substantially in the manner described, of hard pebbles in a horizontally arranged tube or long cylindrical or conical chamber, which is suitably actuated and is fed with the material to be treated so as to operate in a practically continuous manner. (2.) For the purpose specified, the improved machine substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 12348.—31st January, 1900.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Chester Ives, of Lurgan House, Wolsey Road, East Molesey, Surrey, England, Journalist). An improved process for the treatment of gelatine, glycerine, and bichromate of potash to obtain therefrom a substance of rubber- or gutta-percha-like character.

Claims.—(1.) The process described for producing from a composition of gelatine, bichromate of potash, and glycerine, a substance of rubber- or gutta-percha-like character, which consists in using and mixing the said ingredients in an anhydrous condition, substantially as described. (2.) The process of producing from a composition of gelatine, glycerine, and bichromate of potash a substance of rubber- or

gutta-percha-like character, which consists in mixing the ingredients in an anhydrous state, whereby the chemical action set up between the bichromate of potash and the gelatine is sufficiently inactive to allow time for moulding or otherwise causing the composition to assume the shape of the desired product before the chemical action has advanced so far as to prevent the perfect adhesion of the molecules of the composition, moulding the composition under pressure, and heating it while under pressure to a temperature of from 200° to 300° Fahr., substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 12849.—31st January, 1900.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William Adolph Koneman and William Henry Hartley, both of 23, Moorfields, London, England, Civil and Mining Engineers). Improvements in furnaces for roasting ores and the like.

Claims.—(1.) A furnace for roasting ores and the like, in which the heating medium is passed through the material to be treated, and is abstracted by means of flues communicating with a suction-chamber, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) A furnace for roasting ore and the like, in which the course of the heating-medium through the material to be treated can be changed by means of valve-controlled flues communicating with the suction-chamber, in the manner and for the purpose described. (3.) In an ore-roasting furnace, an ore-chamber communicating with a flame-chamber and an exhaust- or vacuum-chamber by means of valve-controlled passages. (4.) In an ore-roasting furnace of the kind described, the combination with a suction-chamber such as D, and flame-chamber such as B, of an ore-chamber such as C, having valve-controlled, upwardly inclined flues B¹, C³, in its side walls. (5.) An ore-roasting furnace of the kind described, comprising a central suction-chamber placed between two ore-chambers, each of which is heated by one or more flame-chambers having separate fire-chambers, substantially as described. (6.) In an ore-roasting furnace, an exhaust-passage, comprising a series of pockets such as E¹, and a succession of rows of inclined baffle-plates such as E³, for the purpose described. (7.) In an ore-roasting furnace, the combination with a suction-chamber such as D, of an exhaust-passage E, baffle-plates E³, pockets E, screens F¹, and an exhauster G, substantially as described. (8.) In an ore-roasting furnace having an ore-chamber, a flame-chamber, and a suction- or exhaust-chamber suitably connected one with the other, a passage-way for trams or the like, and discharge-openings such as C⁵, substantially as described. (9.) In an ore-roasting furnace of the kind described, a suction-chamber such as D, having a bottom in the form of two inclined planes, substantially as and for the purpose described. (10.) The complete ore-roasting furnace substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 12369.—8th February, 1900.—RALPH BROWN, of 42, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manufacturer. An improved wire-strainer.

Claims.—(1.) A wire-strainer made of metal, and composed of one piece, having a base such as A, and on one side of said base A a prong such as B, which has two arms such as B¹ and B², with two points projecting in opposite directions such as B³ and B⁴; also, on the same side of the base A as the prong B, but at the end thereof, is a hook such as C to hold the tightened wire, and thus is produced a self-holding wire-strainer to be used between the posts, as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a lever such as E, having handles such as E¹, and clips such as E² and E³, to grip the base A of the strainer so as to hold it securely, as described and explained, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12372.—8th February, 1900.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 111, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Edwin Francis Mover and Peter Amable Coupal, both of Boston aforesaid, Inventors). Improvement in stitch forming and finishing machines.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with stitch-forming and stitch-separating mechanisms of means for adjusting the stitch-forming mechanism to vary the length of stitch, and means to adjust the stitch-separating mechanism relatively to and simultaneously with the adjustment of the stitch-

forming mechanism, substantially as described. (2) The combination with a laterally movable head of stitch-forming and stitch-separating tools mounted in said head, means to actuate said head and tools, means for varying the lateral movement of the head, and mechanism for adjusting the working-end of the stitch-separating tool toward and from the stitch-forming tool simultaneously with the adjustment for varying the lateral movement of the head, substantially as described. (3) The combination with a swinging frame of vertically reciprocating bars mounted in said swinging frame, a stitch-forming tool carried by one bar, and a stitch-separating tool carried by the other bar, means to vary the swinging movements of the swinging frame, connected mechanism to adjust the stitch-separating tool and its bar toward and from the stitch-forming tool and its bar simultaneously with the adjustment of the movement of the swinging frame, and a retaining device to maintain said adjustment, substantially as described. (4) The combination with a stitch-forming tool, and means to move the said tool toward and from the work, of a thread-slackener, arranged to be projected toward and from the line of stitches formed by the stitch-forming tool, and to have a lateral movement toward and away from the said tool between said tool and the standing thread, a horizontal reciprocating rod carrying said thread-slackener, a pivoted bearing for said rod, and means to reciprocate and oscillate said rod, substantially as described.

(Specification, 17s. 6d.; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 12375.—6th February, 1900.—JOHN GRANT, of Wallace-town, New Zealand, Farmer, and ALEXANDER STORRIE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Implement maker. An improved drag-point for attaching to grain coulter or hoes.

Claims.—(1) A renewable and removable drag-point, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2) In a coulter or hoe of any shape, as set forth in the drawing, a separate drag-point to be attached, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (3) A removable point, to be attached by means of bolts, clips, or wedge, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated.

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

No. 12399.—15th February, 1900.—ROBERT ARTHUR SIMPSON, of Wright's Bush, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in hat-pins.

Claim.—Improvements in hat-pins, consisting of the combination of ordinary straight hat-pins with a spiral point, as substantially described and as explained in the specifications, and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 12401.—20th February, 1900.—JOHN COATES, of 23, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Civil Engineer (assignee of George Roscoe Cottrell, of 8, Morris Street, New York, United States of America, Gas Engineer). Apparatus for measuring and mixing gas and air.

Claims.—(1) In a mixing-meter, the propelling-drum constructed with screw vanes, each having one or more driving-shoulders at the receiving-end of the drum, outside of the measuring-compartments, for causing the revolution of the drum by the pressure of gas against said shoulders, and means for supplying gas, substantially as set forth. (2) In a mixing-meter, the propelling-drum having screw vanes provided each with one or more exterior driving-shoulders at the receiving-end of the drum, and an interior driving-shoulder in the interior of the measuring-compartments for causing the revolution of the drum by the pressure of the gas against said shoulders, and means for supplying gas, substantially as set forth. (3) In a mixing-meter, a drum constructed with screw vanes, forming screw measuring-compartments having comparatively narrow openings at the inlet end of the drum, and of gradually increasing width in cross-section and comparatively wide openings at the discharge end of the drum, for decreasing the resistance to the revolution of the drum, and facilitating the flow or passage of both gas or aeriform fluid and the sealing-liquid through the measuring-compartments, substantially as set forth. (4) A meter-drum, divided by spiral vanes into screw measuring-compartments, having narrow inlets at the receiving-end, and wide outlets at the discharge end of the drum for decreasing the resistance and facilitating the revolution of the drum, substantially as set forth. (5) A gas-and-air-mixing meter, comprising a propelling gas-drum and an induction air-drum mounted on the same shaft, said gas drum having vanes provided with driving-shoulders at the receiving-end of the drum, and means for

supplying gas to bear against said shoulders, whereby said drum and the air-drum are more readily revolved by pressure of gas being metered, substantially as set forth. (6) A gas-and-air-mixing meter, comprising a propelling drum constructed with vanes, one or more of which has an exterior driving-shoulder at the receiving-end, and an air-measuring drum having narrow inlets at the receiving-end and wide outlets at the discharge end, both drums being mounted on the same shaft, substantially as set forth. (7) In a mixing-meter, the gas-drum constructed with a cylindrical shell, a shaft, a gas-receiving chamber as *e*, spiral screw vanes between said receiving-chamber and the discharge end of the drum, said vanes having each one or more driving-shoulders in the receiving-chamber, and means for supplying gas to the latter chamber to bear against such shoulders, substantially as set forth. (8) In a mixing-meter, the gas-drum constructed with a cylindrical shell and a gas-receiving chamber on a shaft, a gas-supply pipe therefor, spiral vanes forming screw measuring-compartments between said receiving-chamber and the discharge end of the drum, said vanes having each one or more radial driving-shoulders in the receiving-chamber for revolving the drum by the pressure of gas against said shoulders, substantially as set forth. (9) A gas-and-air-mixing meter, comprising a propelling gas-drum and an air-measuring drum mounted on the same shaft, and each having a receiving-chamber provided respectively with a gas- and air-inlet, said gas-drum having vanes provided at the receiving-end of the drum with a driving-shoulder, and said air-drum having smooth spiral vanes forming screw measuring-compartments between them, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 12s. 6d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12424.—28th February, 1900.—WILLIAM JAMES MUIR, of Poowong East, Victoria, Farmer. Improvements in bucket-supports and the like.

Claims.—(1) In a bucket-support or the like, the combination with a suspended band having a loop or the like B, and a tongue F, with lugs or ears G, of links as D, E, connected to said band and to one another as by a part C, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2) In a bucket-support or the like, the combination with a suspended band of the parts referred to hereinbefore under the respective designations B, C, D, and E. (3) In a bucket-support or the like, the combination as a whole of all the parts referred to under the designations A to H, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 12429.—1st March, 1900.—ALEXANDRE TROPENAS, of 6, Rue d'Erlanger, Paris, France, Engineer. Improvements in the manufacture of steel, and apparatus or furnaces therefor.

Claims.—(1) An apparatus comprising within its enclosed space or interior part two separate and distinct portions, both shaped and adapted to be used at will, one as a crucible or converter, and the other as an open-hearth furnace, and provided with means whereby the metal bath in one such portion may be transferred to the other at will, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2) An open-hearth furnace and crucible or converter combined in a single structure, and being respectively parts of a single enclosed space, and equipped and adapted to be separately operated as an open-hearth furnace and converter respectively, such structure being adapted to be rocked or tilted to cause the material or bath in the converter to run into the open-hearth furnace, and *vice versa*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3) A structure constituting an open-hearth furnace, provided with the usual equipment or adjuncts of such a furnace, having mounted thereon a crucible or converter at one side of the floor of the open-hearth furnace, opening into the enclosed space, and having the usual or proper equipment or adjuncts of a converter, the structure being so constructed and mounted as to be capable of a rocking or tilting movement that will cause the molten bath in the converter to flow into the open-hearth furnace, substantially as set forth. (4) A closed structure comprising an open-hearth furnace, with the necessary or usual equipment, having mounted at one side of the floor thereof, and opening into the enclosed space, a removably attached crucible constituting a converter, which is provided with tuyères and blowing apparatus; such structure being so made and mounted as to be capable of being rocked or tilted to run the contents of the crucible upon the floor of the open-hearth furnace. (5) An elongated hollow structure, one portion of the interior of which constitutes the suitable floor of an open-hearth furnace, open-hearth burners arranged in the ends of the structure in

suitable relation to the floor thereof, and an interior extension or recess in the side of the structure, constituting a crucible or converter having tuyères and blowing apparatus; the structure being so made and mounted as to be capable of being tilted or rocked axially to raise the converter, then at the bottom of the structure, to flow its contents into the open-hearth furnace, which by such rocking action becomes the bottom of the structure. (6.) A hollow structure, one portion of the interior of which constitutes the floor of an open-hearth furnace, open-hearth burners arranged at the ends of the structure in suitable relation to such floor, a projecting crucible or converter opening into the hollow structure and mounted thereon at one side of the floor of the open-hearth furnace, and an opening *k* in the wall of the structure on the other side of the structure; the structure being so mounted as to be capable of being rocked to discharge the contents of the converter upon the floor of the furnace. (7.) A hollow structure, one portion of the interior of which constitutes the floor of an open-hearth furnace, open-hearth burners arranged at the ends of the structure in suitable relation to such floor, a projecting crucible or converter opening into the hollow structure, and mounted thereon at one side of the floor of the open-hearth furnace, and an opening *k* in the wall of the structure on the other side of the structure, and one or more openings *j* in the wall of the structure between the converter and the first-named opening, the structure being so mounted as to be capable of being rocked to discharge the contents of the converter upon the floor of the furnace. (8.) A hollow structure provided at its ends with burners, and a portion of the interior of which forms the floor of an ordinary open-hearth furnace arranged in suitable relation to the burners, a converter mounted upon the structure, forming part thereof, and opening therinto at one side of the said floor, and of less width than the length of the structure, and a raised ledge as *d* surrounding the mouth of the converter, the structure being so made and mounted as to be capable of being rocked to run the contents of the converter upon the floor of the open-hearth furnace. (9.) A hollow structure provided at its ends with burners, and a portion of the interior of which forms the floor of an ordinary open-hearth furnace arranged in suitable relation to the burners, a converter mounted upon the structure, forming part thereof, and opening therinto at one side of the said floor, and of less width than the length of the structure, and a raised ledge as *d* surrounding the mouth of the converter, and having ducts or passages in it through which any fluid material escaping from the converter may return thereto, the structure being so made and mounted as to be capable of being rocked to run the contents of the converter upon the floor of the open-hearth furnace. (10.) The combination of a hollow structure, a portion of the interior of which forms the floor of an open-hearth furnace, and which is provided with proper burners at its ends in suitable relation to such floor, of a converter, attached to the side of the structure, opening therinto, and provided with a system of tuyères and blowers of the general character described, and operating in the manner set forth, the structure being so made and mounted as to be capable of being rocked to discharge the contents of the converter upon the floor of the furnace. (11.) An open-hearth furnace and a converter comprising portions of the same structure, and whose interior surfaces are part of the interior space of said structure, of a system of tuyères and blowers, such as described, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (12.) The described improvement in the art of manufacturing steel which consists in so associating an open-hearth furnace and a converter that the heat from the operation of either of them is conserved in the enclosed space common to both of them, and the available temperature of one operation utilised in the other, substantially as set forth. (13.) The described improvement in the art of manufacturing steel which consists in so associating an open-hearth furnace and a converter that the heat from the operation of the converter is conserved in the enclosed space common to both of them, heating the material to be added to the bath in the open-hearth operation while such material is disposed in said common space, and, after the completion of the operation in the converter, transferring the bath therein and the material so heated to the floor of the open-hearth furnace. (14.) The improvements in the process of manufacturing steel from pig-metal which consists in treating successively, in two distinct, separate, and independent operations, any kind of pig-metal, high or low in silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon, with or without the addition of ores, scrap, lime, or the like, according to circumstances, by the two methods known under the generic names of the converter and open-hearth processes, carrying on the operation in two vessels entirely distinct from and independent of each other as regards their mode of action and of working, though contained in the same apparatus, each vessel, in fact, working in the exact conditions of the class of apparatus to which it belongs, but at the same time so connected with the other,

and contained in the same apparatus or furnace, that the surplus heat of each of these distinct operations can be made available for specific purposes of carrying on the other. (15.) A rotary furnace of the character set forth, fitted with a converter specially for the decarburization and desilicization of iron, the possibility of replacing this converter, the lining of which is worn out quicker than the lining of the furnace, without stopping the furnace; also the possibility of replacing the ends of the gas and air passages or burners *f, g*, without stopping the furnace. (16.) In a rotary furnace of the character set forth, the disposition shown in Fig. 10, which allows, when phosphoric iron is treated alone or with a small proportion of scrap, of the lime or other material being treated by the gases emitted during the decarburization, and the location of the lime, being such that when the furnace is tilted in position of Figs. 7 and 8 it does not fall on the middle of the bath, but towards each end, thus allowing the evacuation of a great portion of the siliceous slag before the floating lime gets mixed with all the slag and comes near to opening *k*, thus saving a quantity of lime, and accelerating the operation of dephosphorization. (17.) In a rotary furnace of the character described, the utilisation of a portion of the temperature developed during the decarburization of the iron for the heating of scrap, lime for dephosphorization, or other materials generally added to the charge, thus allowing, after decarburization, of the introduction into the charge of the materials previously heated in the furnace itself. (18.) In a rotary furnace of the character described, the disposition, form, and shape of the furnace, allowing to place the scrap, lime, and other materials in proximity to the crucible or converter where the decarburization is effected; these materials being charged in a heap, protecting the ends of the furnace where the passages *f, g*, come in, and preventing their obstruction with slag and metal in case of an abnormal operation of blowing.

(Specification, £1; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 12431.—1st March, 1900.—KARL MILLER, of 291, Burdett Road, Bow, London, England, Metallurgical Chemist. An improved process for rendering ore friable.

Claims.—(1.) In a process for the disintegration of ores by chilling them when red-hot in a liquid bath, the employment of a chemical or chemicals in the said bath adapted to readily evolve free gases by or during contact of the red-hot ore therewith, to thoroughly permeate the said ore and widen fissures therein, and thus to render it easily friable, substantially as described. (2.) In a process for the disintegration of ores by chilling them when red-hot in a liquid bath, the composition of the said bath consisting of a solution of soda and caustic soda in about equal quantities to a density of 15° Beaumé, with about 1½ per cent. of peroxide of hydrogen or peroxide of sodium added thereto immediately before the introduction of the red-hot ore, substantially as described. (3.) In a process for the disintegration of ores by chilling them when red-hot in a liquid bath, the composition of the said bath, consisting of a solution of soda and caustic soda in about equal quantities to a density of 15° Beaumé, and about 5 per cent. of permanganate of potash added thereto immediately before the introduction of the red hot ore, substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.)

No. 12435.—3rd March, 1900.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturers (assignees of Lyman Melvin Jones, Charles McLeod, and Frederick Duncan Mercer, of 915, King Street West, Toronto aforesaid, Manufacturers). Improvements in self-binding harvesters.

Claims.—(1.) In a self-binding harvester, an outside divider hinged at a point intermediate of the length between the cutter-bar and back sill of the grain-table or platform, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a self-binding harvester, an outside divider hinged at a point intermediate of the length between the cutter-bar and back sill of the grain-table or platform, and a holding-brace secured to the divider, and means for securing the free end of the brace in position, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a self-binding harvester, an outside divider hinged at a point intermediate of the length between the cutter-bar and back sill of the grain-table or platform, a holding-brace secured to the divider, and a latch bolt for holding the free end of the holding-brace in position, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) The combination with the lower side-bar of the grain-table and the upper side-bar attached to or forming part of same, and suitably secured thereto at the front and the rear, of the divider comprising the board, the upright, and the converging-bars secured to the upright and at the apex of the divider to the board, and hinged at the rear to the upper

and lower side-bar of the grain-table behind the cutter-bar, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) The combination with the lower side-bar of the grain-table and the upper side-bar attached to or forming part of same, and suitably secured thereto at the front and the rear, of the divider comprising the board, the upright, and the converging-bar secured to the upright, and at the apex of the divider to the board, and hinged at the rear to the upper and lower side-bar of the grain-table behind the cutter-bar, and the upper hinge or pivot being located to the rear of the lower hinge or pivot, as and for the purpose specified. (6.) The combination with the side bars of the grain-table and the divider, hinged at a point between the cutter-bar and sill, and the forward bracket or standard connecting the side bars of the grain-table together, of a catch connected to the divider, and designed to engage with the bracket, as and for the purpose specified. (7.) The combination with the bracket secured at the front of the side of the grain-table and the divider hinged at a point behind the bracket, of the holding-brace, the latch-bolt socket attached to or forming part of the bracket, and provided with a recess to receive the free end of the holding-brace, and the latch bolt having a spring encircling the same, and designed to engage with the hole in the end of the holding-brace, as and for the purpose specified. (8.) The combination with the side bars of the grain-table converging at the rear and the bracket securing the same together at the front, and suitably connected to the cutter-bar, of the divider provided with converging lower bars extending parallelly at the rear between the side bars of the grain-table, and suitably hinged to the side bars between the cutter-bar and back sill, and means for holding the divider in its normal position, as and for the purpose specified. (9.) In a harvesting-machine, an inside divider hinged at a point behind the front of the side board of the elevator-frame, and designed to be swung backwardly over the table, as and for the purpose specified. (10.) In a harvesting-machine, an inside divider hinged at a point behind the front of the side board of the elevator-frame, and designed to be swung backwardly over the table, and a suitable catch for holding it in position on the shoe, as and for the purpose specified. (11.) In a self-binding harvester, an inside divider hinged at the bottom at a point behind the front board, and having the back edge inclined and the top hinged at a point still farther behind the front board, and the bottom having an upward incline forward from a point in proximity to the cutter-bar, as and for the purpose specified. (12.) The combination with the side board, the bracket secured to the same, and the inside shoe of the cutter-bar, of the inside divider suitably pivoted at the top on the bracket and at the bottom on the shoe, and means for holding such divider rigidly in its normal forward position, as and for the purpose specified. (13.) The combination with the side board, the bracket secured to the same and the inside shoe of the cutter-bar, of the inside divider suitably pivoted at the top on the bracket and at the bottom on the shoe, and the latch bolt, such as described, designed to extend through a hole in the bottom bar of the divider, so as to hold it in its normal position, as and for the purpose specified. (14.) In a self-binding harvester, an outside divider hinged at a point intermediate of the length between the cutter-bar and back sill of the grain-table or platform, and means for holding such outside divider in its normal forwardly extending position, as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12436.—3rd March, 1900.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturers (assignees of Lyman Melvin Jones, Manufacturer, William John Clokey, Pattern-maker, and Charles McLeod, Manufacturer, of 915, King Street West, Toronto aforesaid). Improvements in mowers.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with the mower-bar hinged to the pivotally swung supporting-bracket, and lifting-means for the bracket, of the rod connected to the bracket and to the lifting-means, and designed to hold the inner end of the cutter-bar from lowering too quickly, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) The combination with the mower-bar suitably hinged to the pivotally swung supporting-bracket, of the raising-chain, and means for operating the same, and the rod connected to the bracket and to the aforesaid means, and designed to hold the inner end of the cutter from lowering too quickly, as shown, and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a mower, the combination with the supporting V-shaped swinging bracket, and the mower-bar hinged thereto, of the upright secured to the end of the mower-bar, the sheaf and block secured to the bracket, the chain connected to the upright and passing under the sheaf, the double arm pivoted on the tongue, and to which the upper end of the chain is connected, and the supplemental rod connected to the

bracket and to a slot in the double arm, and means for imparting the requisite movement to the double arm, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) In a mower, the combination with the supporting V-shaped swinging bracket, and the mower-bar hinged thereto, of the upright secured to the end of the mower-bar, the sheaf and block secured to the bracket, the chain connected to the upright and passing under the sheaf, the double arm pivoted on the tongue, and to which the upper end of the chain is connected, the boss extending inwardly from the top of the double arm, and the foot lever extending into a boss-socket and projecting over the inwardly extending lug or boss, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) In a mower, the combination with the supporting V-shaped swinging bracket, and the mower-bar hinged thereto, of the upright secured to the end of the mower-bar, the sheaf and block secured to the bracket, the chain connected to the upright and passing under the sheaf, the double arm pivoted on the tongue, and to which the upper end of the chain is connected, the laterally inwardly extending boss secured in the upper end of the double arm, the bell-crank pivoted on the tongue and having the free end extending underneath the path of partial rotation of the boss on the double arm, and a connection between the opposite end of the bell-crank and the driving gear whereby upon the boss coming in contact with the free end of the double arm the driving-gear is thrown out of mesh, as and for the purpose specified. (6.) In a mower, the combination with the supporting V-shaped swinging bracket, and the mower-bar hinged thereto, of the upright secured to the end of the mower-bar, the sheaf and block secured to the bracket, the chain connected to the upright and passing under the sheaf, the double arm pivoted on the tongue, and to which the upper end of the chain is connected, the boss extending inwardly from the top of the double arm, the foot lever extending into a boss-socket and projecting over the inwardly extending lug or boss, the end notches formed in the upper quadrantal end of the double arm, the hand lever pivoted on the hub of the double arm, and means secured on the hand lever to engage such notches when the hand lever is thrown rearwardly, as and for the purpose specified. (8.) In a mower, the combination with the supporting V-shaped swinging bracket, and the mower-bar hinged thereto, of the upright secured to the end of the mower-bar, the sheaf and block secured to the bracket, the chain connected to the upright and passing under the sheaf, the double arm pivoted on the tongue and to which the upper end of the chain is connected, the boss extending inwardly from the top of the double arm, the foot lever extending into a boss-socket and projecting over the inwardly extending lug or boss, the end notches formed in the upper quadrantal end of the double arm, the hand lever pivoted on the hub of the double arm, and a dog pivoted on the lever and designed to engage such notches, as and for the purpose specified. (9.) In a mower, the combination with the supporting V-shaped swinging bracket, and the mower-bar hinged thereto, of the upright secured to the end of the mower-bar, the sheaf and block secured to the bracket, the chain connected to the upright and passing under the sheaf, the double arm pivoted on the tongue and to which the upper end of the chain is connected, the boss extending inwardly from the top of the double arm, the foot lever extending into a boss-socket and projecting over the inwardly extending lug or boss, the end notches formed in the upper quadrantal end of the double arm, the hand lever pivoted on the hub of the double arm, a dog pivoted on the lever and designed to engage such notches, and provided with a tail designed to engage with the laterally extending boss forming part of the bracket L when the lever is thrown forward, as and for the purpose specified. (10.) In a mower, the combination with the supporting V-shaped swinging bracket, and the mower-bar hinged thereto, of the upright secured to the end of the mower-bar, the sheaf and block secured to the bracket, the chain connected to the upright and passing under the sheaf, the double arm pivoted on the tongue and to which the upper end of the chain is connected, the boss extending inwardly from the top of the double arm, the foot lever extending into a boss-socket and projecting over the inwardly extending lug or boss, the end notches formed in the upper quadrantal end of the double arm, the hand lever pivoted on the hub of the double arm, a dog pivoted on a pin journalled on the lever,

an arm at the opposite end of said pin extending into the plunger, the socket, the plunger and spring thereof designed when operated to raise the arm and depress the dog, as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 11s.; drawings, 15s. 6d.)

No. 12445.—7th May, 1900.—HENRY ALONZO BUCK, of 11, Montague Street, Russell Square, London, England, Engineer. A new method of and means for generating steam in steam-engines.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of introducing water at a high temperature under pressure into the preferably heated cylinder of a steam-engine for the purpose of conversion of the water into steam in the cylinder itself. (2.) The combination of an hydraulic ram and feed-pump for the purpose of automatically adjusting the feed and pressure of the water, substantially as described and shown. (3.) In a steam-engine working according to the general method described, the use of a measuring admission-valve for regulating the charge of water introduced into the cylinder. (4.) The form of admission-valve substantially as described, and shown more particularly in Fig. 4. (5.) The general combination and arrangement of parts described, and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 6s. 6d.; drawings, 18s.)

No. 12451.—10th March, 1900.—EDWIN ORLANDO BLACKWELL, of Wynyard, Tasmania, Miller. Improvements in door-stops.

Claims.—A door-stop composed of a piece of metal bent to form three main members, two of which form a compressible wedge, the third acting as a spring resisting compression of the said wedge, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In combination, in a door-stop formed of a piece of metal, members forming a wedge, and having means (as roughening or projections) for gripping the door (or the door and floor), and a spring to resist the compression of the wedge, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) As an improved article of manufacture, a door-stop constructed to form a compressible wedge, having a spring to resist compression, a front and rear foot, and projections for gripping, all as set forth and as illustrated.

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

No. 12452.—10th March, 1900.—FRANCIS EDWARD ELMORE, of Roundhay, Leeds, York, England, Electro-metallurgist. An improved method of separating metallic from rocky constituents of ores, and apparatus for that purpose.

Claims.—(1.) Process for separating the metallic from the rocky constituents of ore by mixing the pulverised ore, first with water in considerable quantity, then adding to the mixture an oil of the kind described, which adheres to the metallic constituents but not to the wet rocky constituents, allowing the water carrying the rocky material to subside while the oil carrying metallic constituents floats above, and separating the oil from these constituents, substantially as described. (2.) For separating metallic from rocky constituents of ore, apparatus comprising horizontally revolving helically ribbed mixing-drums, subsidence-vessels, a centrifugal drum for separating the oil, a tank provided with agitators, and a second centrifugal machine for separating the water, arranged and operating substantially as described.

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

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, 14th March, 1900.

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

No. 12377.—12th February, 1900.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, New Zealand, Carriage-trimmer. Im-

provements in apparatus for generating acetylene and similar gases.

No. 12413.—22nd February, 1900.—JAMES TENNANT, of Oroua Bridge, New Zealand, Flaxmillier. Improved flax-stripper chair.

No. 12430.—1st March, 1900.—FRANCIS JAMES OLSEN, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Photographer. An improved cover for seats of water-closets and the like.

No. 12432.—23th February, 1900.—THOMAS WILLIAM COULTHARD, of Mangapai, New Zealand, Sawmillier. A spring chair for amusing and soothing children.

No. 12434.—3rd March, 1900.—FREDERICK AUSTIN NEVILL, of Percy Street, Portland, Victoria, Tinsmith and Ironworker. Improvements in steam cookers.

No. 12439.—3rd March, 1900.—JOHN WILLIAM STONYER, of Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand, Machinery Expert. An improved plough.

No. 12440.—27th February, 1900.—ALEXANDER BATTRAY AYSON, of Wyndham, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved gold-saving attachment adaptable to gold-dredges and gold-saving sluice-boxes, for the purpose of gold-saving.

No. 12441.—1st March, 1900.—JOHN ALEXANDER PRINGLE PHILP, of Stanley Street, Sydenham, Canterbury, New Zealand, Cycle-salesman. A guard to prevent the grease on bicycle-chains from soiling the rider's trousers, and also for preventing the chain from mounting the cogs of chain-wheel, or being raised by the cranks.

No. 12442.—6th March, 1900.—GEORGE ALLEN, of Masterton, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An invention for branding sheep, cattle, or horses.

No. 12443.—7th March, 1900.—FREDERICK JONES, of 4, Home Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Boot-salesman. Improvements in or relating to tires for bicycles or any description of vehicles.

No. 12444.—7th March, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Method of and installation for operating two-phase electric motors.

No. 12446.—8th March, 1900.—ALBERT HERBERT, of John Street, Perth, Western Australia, Engineer. An improved process of and apparatus for the extraction of gold from finely divided matter.

No. 12447.—6th March, 1900.—ISAAC JONES, Prospector, and EDWARD ALLISON, Electrician, both of No. 1 Silver Queen, Zeehan, Tasmania. An electro-magnetic separator.

No. 12448.—9th March, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in dynamo-electric machines.

No. 12449.—5th March, 1900.—WILLIAM ARTHUR VEARY, of 20, Ure Street, Oamaru, New Zealand, Carpenter. A railway road-lever.

No. 12453.—9th March, 1900.—FRANCIS JAMES OLSEN, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Photographer. Improved water-filtering apparatus.

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 21st February, 1900, to the 5th March, 1900, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 8090.—The Oppermann-Fischer Patents Proprietary, Limited, process of amalgamating gold (E. L. and C. T. J. Oppermann and E. Fischer). 27th February, 1900.
No. 8314.—J. Manttan, Venetian blind. 28th February, 1900.

No. 8340.—A. Hart and C. A. Bramwell, butter-box. 28th February, 1900.
 No. 8362.—T. T. A. H., and H. M. Field, hoe. (G. H. Grapes.) 7th March, 1900.
 No. 8522.—Biernatzki and Co., refrigerating-apparatus. (The Economical Refrigerating Company—G. F. Knox and E. L. Sharpneck.) 8th March, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 5968.—J. Copeland, wire-strainer. 3rd March, 1900.
 No. 6048.—J. Zimmerman and F. Kinsey, can. 15th February, 1900.
 No. 6098.—A. A. Brodziak, insurance-policy form. (L. M. Brodziak.) 1st March, 1900.
 No. 6118.—W. S. Lockhart, separating gems from earthy matters. 10th March, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 6019.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company of Australasia, Limited, formerly of Nos. 247 and 249, Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, but now of 108, Flinders Street, Melbourne aforesaid, wheel rim and tire. [The Pneumatic Tire and Booth's Cycle Agency, Limited—O. K. Welch.] 5th March, 1900.
 No. 7363.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company of Australasia, Limited, formerly of Nos. 247 and 249, Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, but now of 108, Flinders Street, Melbourne aforesaid, velocipede-wheel. [O. K. Welch.] 5th March, 1900.
 No. 11878.—J. and E. E. Pullman, both of 17, Greek Street, Soho Square, London, England, Manufacturers, liming furs, skins, &c. [J. and E. E. Pullman and E. E. M. Payne.] 8th March, 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 1st March, 1900, to the 14th March, 1900, inclusive:—
 No. 10884.—H. Reynolds, race-starting clock.
 No. 10986.—W. D. Verschoyle, chain-wheel and chain for cycle.
 No. 10963.—J. T. Norton and D. Deavoll, mouse- and rat-trap.
 No. 10969.—T. Hoare, spouting.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

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

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8100.—C. V. Potter, increasing heat in furnaces.
 No. 8106.—The De Mare Incandescent Gaslight System, Limited, gas apparatus (F. de Mare).
 No. 8108.—T. Branton, D. B. Nolan, and J. J. Corry, treating flax (T. Branton).
 No. 8115.—C. H. Reed, fastening-device for envelopes, &c.
 No. 8117.—H. S. Chipman, spray nozzle.
 No. 8119.—J. J. Stone, J. P. Wright, and H. E. Pratten, hermetically sealed vessel.
 No. 8125.—C. Bristow, raisin-seeder.
 No. 8127.—W. H. Trengrove, chain-adjustment for cycles.
 No. 8128.—P. Boyd, securing or drawing corks.
 No. 8131.—F. M. McLarty, boxing earth, &c.
 No. 8136.—A. Pringle, fencing-post.
 No. 8140.—The Alternate-current Electro-motor Syndicate, Limited, electro-motor (W. Langdon-Davies).
 No. 8143.—L. de Rigaud, extracting gold.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Clerical errors corrected.

THE following requests to correct clerical errors in Patent Applications have been allowed:—

No. 11800.—H. Lyon and J. B. Talbot-Crosbie, refrigerating-apparatus. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 2, of the 4th January, 1900.)
 No. 12001.—W. E. Hughes, pneumatic drill. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 9, of the 1st February, 1900.)
 No. 12230.—S. Barningham and J. A. Schlaadt, prospecting-apparatus. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 2, of the 4th January, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

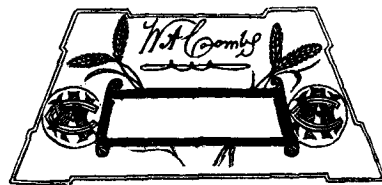
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 14th March, 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: 2613.
 Date: 16th February, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

COOMBS' EUREKA AERATED FLOUR COMPANY, LIMITED, of Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham, England, and 8 and 8A, Farringdon Road, London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Flour, self-raising flour, malted food, custard-powder, blanc-mange powder, egg-powder, and light-pastry powder.

No. of application: 2936.
 Date: 30th January, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

C. J. BADHAM, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturers' Agent.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Horse and cattle medicines.

No. of application: 2948.
Date: 14th February, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

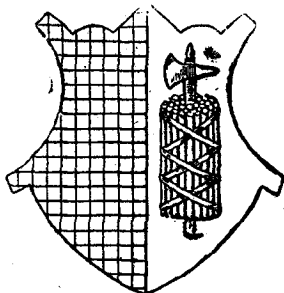
FARQUHAR AND GILL, of North of Scotland Colour-works,
St. Paul Street and Drums Lane, Aberdeen, Scotland,
Colour, &c., Manufacturers.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Paints, colours, varnishes, and
enamels.

No. of application: 2949.
Date: 14th February, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



GLENCARSE

NAME.

JAMES WATSON AND CO., LIMITED, of 97, Seagate, Dundee,
Scotland, Distillers and Whiskey Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Whiskey.

No. of application: 2959.
Date: 23rd February, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BOBS.

NAME.

HENRY EDWARD PARTRIDGE, trading as "H. E. Partridge
and Co.," of Auckland, New Zealand, Tobacco and General
Merchant.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or
unmanufactured.

No. of application: 2957.
Date: 20th February, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the com-
bination of devices and the words "Snow Flake"; and any
right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

C. AND R. McLEOD, of Nelson, New Zealand, Manu-
facturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Starch.

No. of application: 2971.
Date: 1st March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in
use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of
the said goods for upwards of twenty-three years prior to
the 2nd September, 1889—that is to say, since the year 1866
to the present time.

NAME.

DAVY, HILL AND SON, YATES AND HICKS, of 64, Park Street,
Southwark, and 103, Southwark Street, London, England,
Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for
use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application : 2972.
Date : 3rd March, 1900.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow: The words "Bénédictine" and "Munk," a cross with the letters "D. O. M." above, and the combination of devices; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except the words "L'Abbaye de Fécamp," which form a portion of their name.

NAME.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DE LA DISTILLERIE DE LA LIQUEUR BÉNÉDICTINE DE L'ABBAYE DE FÉCAMP, of Fécamp, France, Distillers.

No. of class : 43.
Description of goods : A liqueur.

No. of application : 2975.
Date : 10th March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



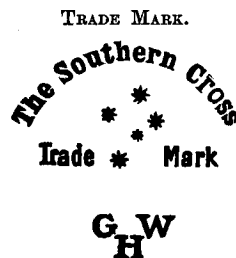
NAME.

RECRITT AND SONS, LIMITED, of 423, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales, and Hull, Yorkshire, England, Starch, Blue, and Black-lead Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.
Description of goods : Washing-blue, starch, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

B

No. of application : 2976.
Date : 12th March, 1900.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the five stars with the words "The Southern Cross" above and the initials "G.W.H." underneath; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Trade Mark" is disclaimed.

NAME.

WEBENDÖRFER BROTHERS, of Sydney, New South Wales, Importers.

No. of class : 13.
Description of goods : Enamelled iron and steel hollow-ware.

No. of application : 2977.
Date : 12th March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is a knight in armour on horseback, with the word "Bayard" underneath; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Trade Mark" is disclaimed.

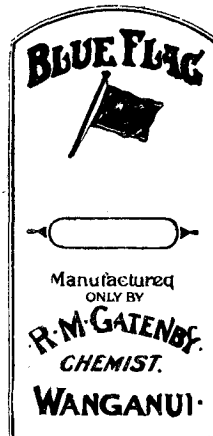
NAME.

WEBENDÖRFER BROTHERS, of Sydney, New South Wales, Importers.

No. of class : 19.
Description of goods : Fire-arms and ammunition.

No. of application : 2979.
Date : 12th March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the said trade mark are the

words "Blue Flag" and the representation of a flag as shown in the said trade mark; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter shown upon the said trade mark other than the said words "Blue Flag" and the said representation of a flag.

NAME.

ROBERT MACKENZIE GATENBY, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicinal preparations.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

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

No. 2252; 2843.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2253; 2844.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2254; 2845.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited; Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2255; 2846.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited; Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2256; 2847.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2257; 2883.—T. McGregor; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 103, of the 7th December, 1899.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Clerical Error corrected.

THE request to correct clerical error in trade-mark application No. 2864—A. and J. McFarlane—advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 15, of the 15th February, 1900, has been allowed.

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.