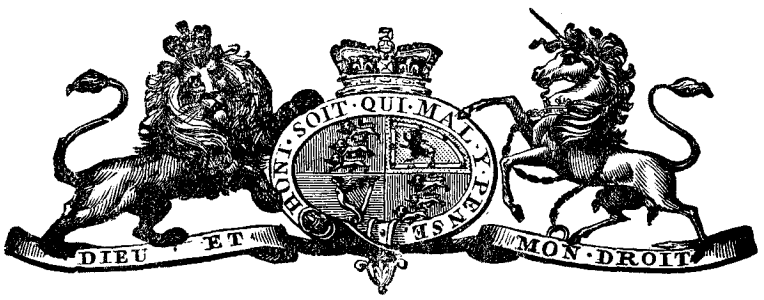


SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

Patent Office Agents appointed.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 19th June, 1900.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

GEORGE JOHN ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE

to be Patent Office Agent at Gisborne;

ALEXANDER ADAM MAIR

to be Patent Office Agent at Hokitika;

ROBERT PERCY WARD

to be Patent Office Agent at Oamaru;

CHARLES ARTHUR BARTON

to be Patent Office Agent at Wanganui.

JAMES McGOWAN.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th June, 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. 11940.—31st August, 1899.—ARTHUR LLEWELLYN SMITH, of Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer, and WALTER PEARSON YOUNG, of Cargill Road, Dunedin aforesaid, Engineer. An improved feed for seed-drills and similar implements.*

Claims.—(1.) In a seed-feed, in combination, a canister having a perforated bottom, discs pivoted above and below the bottom, notches and holes in the discs, and an agitator, substantially as set forth. (2.) A seed-feed comprising, in combination, a canister having a perforated bottom, means for securing the canister to the bottom of the seed-box, a funnel below the canister, an extension on the bottom of the canister provided with radial studs, discs pivoted above and below the bottom of the canister, notches and holes in the discs, tabs on the discs provided with holes for engaging with the said radial studs, an agitator, and means for rotating the agitator, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improved seed-feed consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 11950.—1st September, 1899.—WILLIAM HENRY BICKERTON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Analyst. Improvements in and relating to effervescing drinks.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination and proportion of ingredients for producing a flavoured effervescing drink substantially as specified. (2.) The cartridge-receptacle for containing the ingredients for an effervescing drink substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawing. (3.) The combination of a cartridge-receptacle with the materials for producing an effervescing drink, the ingredients likely to injuriously affect each other being separated by sugar which is used in the drink, substantially as specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) The combination of a cartridge-receptacle with the material for producing an effervescing drink, the ingredients likely to injuriously affect each other being separated by a wad placed between them in the cartridge, substantially as specified. (5.) In ingredients for producing an effervescing drink, a tabloid formed of carbonate of soda mixed with dextrine gum substantially as specified.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 11970.—7th September, 1899.—AMBROSE ISAIAH HULME, of Richmond, Canterbury, New Zealand, Baker, and WILLIAM THOMSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Baker. A furnace boiler for bakers' ovens.*

Claims.—(1.) A furnace boiler for bakers' ovens constructed, arranged, and operating in the manner substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In the combination with a bakers' oven, a boiler C, having the fire-chamber formed diagonally, and provided with suitable furnace-door, fire-bars, detachable top E provided with escape-pipe c, an opening for supply provided with suitable covering or lid *e*, and an overflow-pipe, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 11982.—13th September, 1899.—WILLIAM HOSKING, of Norseman, Western Australia, Mine-manager. An improved automatic ore-feeder.*

Claims. — (1.) In an automatic ore-feeder, a barrel or cylinder into and from which the ore is fed and discharged, and such barrel having intermittent motion imparted to it, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an automatic ore-feeder, a feeding-barrel as above claimed, being provided with a ratchet-and-pawl mechanism, which latter is operated by adjustable connections such as a vertical rod made extensible and reducible in its length by means of a right-and-left-threaded connection, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an automatic ore-feeder, a pivoted arm as E for engaging with the stamper-shank, and provided with a spiral cushion as G3 and such arm as E having holes as E3 for the adjustment of the stroke of the ratchet mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) The general arrangement and combination of an automatic ore-feeder consisting of a barrel rotated in an intermittent manner by ratchet mechanism, which is in its turn operated by the upward stroke of the stamper-shank by the agency of a pivoted arm, which latter connects to such ratchet mechanism by means of an adjustable connection-rod, the whole substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12101.—16th October, 1899.—JOHN WILLIAM STONYER, of Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand, Machinery Expert. Improved seed-feeder for agricultural drills.*

Claims.—(1.) An improved seed-feeder for agricultural drills, consisting of a cylinder arranged beneath a hopper, and having a hole for admission of seed therefrom, and a slot parallel with the axis of the cylinder for the discharge of seed, the opening of said slot being adjustable by a slide, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) An improved seed-feeder for agricultural drills, consisting of a cylinder arranged beneath a hopper, and having a hole for admission of seed therefrom, and a horizontal slot for the discharge of seed, the amount of opening of said slot being adjustable by a slide working in guides upon the cylinder and clamped in position by a set-screw, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of a cylinder arranged beneath a hopper and having a hole for admission of seed therefrom, a horizontal slot for discharge of seed, means for regulating the size of said slot, a spindle revolving through said cylinder, a collar upon the spindle, and agitating-arms upon the collar, substantially as specified.

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

No. 12115. — 25th October, 1899. — MCKAY SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Portland, Maine, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, and having its principal place of business at 76, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignee of Louis Amedee Casgrain, of 7, Park Avenue, Winchester, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in machines for driving fastenings.*

Description.—This invention has for its object the production of an improved nailing-machine adapted more especially for handling Hungarian nails, said nails having large heads. Heretofore it has been customary, when removing nails from the raceway, to use a separator which acted against one side of the shank of the nail; but such a separator is unreliable in its action, and it is difficult to discharge the nails so that they may be driven straight into the stock. Our improvements have been designed especially to insure the proper presentation of headed nails to the driver-passage and driver; and to do this we have devised a new separator which acts to deliver the nails, one at a time, into the driver-passage in the path of the descending driver, our separator acting first against the heads of the nails, and in one form of our invention it may also act later against the shanks. The lower end of the driver-passage contains jaws provided at their ends preferably with semi-grooves, said jaws being under the control of a suitable spring whereby they are made to position the nails, the head of the nail acted upon by the driver passing through the semi-grooves. The raceway has co-operating with it a knock-off, it acting to throw from the raceway those nails coming down thereon which have their heads abnormally elevated so that they are not seated on the raceway, or which are lodged improperly on the nails hanging properly in the raceway. The knock-off is reciprocated intermittingly, and for the best results we have provided means for imparting to it an irregular or variable throw, giving to it occasionally a longer and sharper stroke than usual, to knock off nails improperly lodged on the raceway.

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

(Specification, 19s. 6d.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 12458.—14th March, 1900.—WILLIAM FAIRHEAD, of Broad Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Joiner. An improved method of hanging sashes to allow of them being cleaned or glass replaced from the inside of room.*

Claims.—(1.) In a window, a sash provided with slides hinged to the bottom of the sash, and furnished with screws for uniting the slides and sash together substantially as set forth. (2.) In a window, a sash provided with slides hinged to the bottom of the sash, and furnished with screws for uniting the slides and sash together, and a covering-strip, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination with a window-frame, a top sash hinged at the bottom to side slides and secured thereto by screws, a bottom sash, weights for balancing the said sashes, and stop-beads held in position by screws engaging with plates let into the frame of the window, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improvements in windows and sashes consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12469.—19th March, 1900.—GEORGES TABARD, of 22, Rue d'Algerie, Lyon, France, Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for generating acetylene gas.

Claim.—A carbide-distributer for acetylene-generators, in which the charge of carbide is carried on or by a fixed valve, on or against which bears a movable seat, the movement of which is regulated by the bell of a gasometer, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12542.—20th April, 1900.—EDWARD HOPE KIRKBY, of Cromwell Buildings, corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne, Victoria, Electrician. Improvements in and relating to closed-circuit fire-alarums.*

Claims.—(1.) In a closed-circuit fire-alarum, a fan or governor as D carried upon a pivoted arm as d^2, and driven by the rotation in one direction of a disc carrying projecting pins or pegs as a, in combination with a bell-crank lever as F having an inclined, eccentric, or cam-shaped surface as f^1, adapted to hold said governor out of gear with said disc when the latter has been operated, whilst allowing it to move into gear therewith when said disc is set ready for the next operation, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a closed-circuit fire-alarum, a trigger as G having a flat curved spring as g^3 projecting therefrom, so that it will offer a rigid resistance in one direction but not in the other, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a closed-circuit fire-alarum, a relay having a hook or catch as k^1 attached to the armature, in combination with a pivoted counterbalanced bar or standard, carrying a plate with a letter or other device indicating the particular series of street-boxes from which the indication has been sent, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In a closed-circuit fire-alarum, a relay having its cores bored axially and cut radially from the bore to the periphery, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In a closed-circuit fire-alarum, a ratchet- or escapement-wheel in combination with a lever as J carrying pawls or detents arranged at right angles to each other, and operated by an electro-magnet as j^5 and spring as j^4, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In a closed-circuit fire-alarum, a pin as i^1 mounted upon the ratchet-wheel as I of the indicator mechanism, and adapted to hold a contact spring as i^2 out of engagement with a contact screw as i^3, so as to keep the bell circuit open until the indicator is operated, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) The combination and arrangement of the several devices and improvements set forth, and shown in the drawings, all co-operating to provide an effective and reliable closed-circuit fire-alarum.

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

No. 12603.—12th May, 1900.—JAMES COUSTON and JAMES FINLAYSON, both of Craig Lusker, Lincoln Street, Perth, Western Australia, Contractors. A pipe-joint caulking-machine, usable also as a pipe-cutter.

Claims.—(1.) A caulking-machine having a circumferential frame or rim which is geared or toothed, and which in its rotation carries one or more caulking-tools, which travel around and against the peripheral edge or face of the joint, said toothed rim being provided with rollers on which it rides, and held thereby in working-position, substantially as and for the purposes specified and set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A caulking-machine having a circumferential toothed frame to which a circular travelling motion is imparted by suitable driving-gearing mounted on a frame, which latter is clamped to the pipe-main, substantially as and for the purposes specified and set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) A caulking-machine having transverse union bars which are formed with right- and left-hand threads for imparting or obtaining a double and inwardly directed and adjustable compression on to the caulking-tools, substantially as and for the purposes specified and set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) A caulking-machine having union bars, on which bars are carried or arranged the caulking-tools in such a manner that they impinge and travel right on to the face-edge of the lead joint, and being provided with tension-spring mechanism as denoted by the parts marked 33 to 35, substantially as and for the purposes specified and set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) The peculiar construction, combination, and arrangement of a caulking-machine consisting of the operative driving-gearing and circumferential geared rims for carrying the caulking-tools, and the means provided whereby such rims and their attached parts are drawn together in an inward direction, so as to obtain a caulking or compression action, and further the means provided whereby such rims and their parts travel or rotate around the pipe in a circumferential or peripheral manner, substantially as and for the purposes specified and set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) A caulking-machine having the parts as above claimed, illustrated, and set forth, with the addition of the parts denoted by the parts 36 to 40, in order that it is usable for cutting pipes and such-like purposes, substantially as explained and set forth, and more particularly shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 12646.—24th June, 1899.—CHARLES HAMBLIN HEWER, of High Street, Cricklade, Wilts, England, Carriage-proprietor. Improvements in railway-couplings.

[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.) An automatic railway-coupling, consisting in the combination with a draw-link of substantially U-shape (pivoted and normally supported as described), in position to engage with the draw-hook on an adjacent vehicle, of a draw-hook pivoted and weighted as described, and presenting an inclined nose to the draw-link to be engaged therewith, and of a sliding locking-bolt engaging with the draw-hook so as to normally prevent it yielding under the hauling-strain, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with an automatic coupling comprising a pivoted draw-hook and a pivoted draw-link constructed and adapted to enter into engagement substantially as described, and provided with a locking-bolt adapted to engage with and lock the draw-hook, of retaining and releasing mechanism for said bolt, consisting of a rock-shaft having a crank connected with the locking-bolt, and of weighted-tumbler mechanism in engagement with the cross-shaft, so as to operate substantially as described. (3.) A releasing-gear for uncoupling railway-couplings, consisting in the combination of a pivoted draw-hook, a locking-bolt adapted to engage with the rear end of the draw-hook, and of retaining and releasing mechanism for said bolt, consisting of a rock-shaft having a crank connected with the bolt, and of weighted-tumbler mechanism connected with the rock-shaft, for operation substantially as described.

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

No. 12665.—6th June, 1900.—ANDREW MCMILLEN ERNSBERGER, of 31, Cortlandt Street, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer; and ARTEMAS WARD, of 1, Union Square, New York aforesaid, Publisher. Amalgamating-machine.

Claims.—(1.) In an amalgamating-machine a framework adapted to carry horizontal revolving drums at a distance apart and above the same, a vertical disintegrating-cylinder, an amalgamated belt upon the drums, and means for its driving, revolving and stationary disintegrating-means within the vertical cylinder, means to operate the same from the means to run the amalgamated belt, means to introduce material into the disintegrating-cylinder at opposite sides, by feeding-mechanism driven from the drum-shaft, and in uniform and in desired quantities, means to deliver the material thereafter to the amalgamated belt across its width, means to press the material to the amalgamated belt as it passes from drum to drum, and distributors at each side of the pressing-means, substantially as described and set forth. (2.) In an amalgamating-machine, a pair of drums, one in fixed position and one in movable position, a belt upon the drums, a cylinder above the belt, a hopper above the cylinder, feeding-means within the hopper to deliver material to be operated upon into the cylinder by mechanism worked from the belt-operating mechanism, means within the cylinder to rapidly move and disintegrate the material, means to distribute the material evenly to the belt, multiple rolling-means to press the material to the belt, means to distribute the before- and after-pressure to the belt, and means from the drum-shaft to drive the mechanism to cleanse the belt, substantially as described. (3.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework, drums thereby supported, one in fixed and one in movable position, and means for its moving, multiple rollers upon a belt run upon the drums, brackets upon the framework, and distributors composed of flexible material secured to brackets so distributed as to place the distributors at each side of the rollers, in continuous stretch from bracket to bracket, reaching across the belt, and adapted to continuously touch the belt upon its upper surface with their lower edge, substantially as described. (4.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework, a fixed and a movable drum thereon, a belt upon the drums, pressure-rollers above and carrier-rollers below the belt, between the drums, and pressing upon opposite sides of the belt at the same time, the upper ones being adapted to move to or away from the belt, and means to cause them to press with greater or less degree upon the belt, distributors at either side of the upper rollers, secured to the framework, and adapted to touch the belt but to yield under pressure, and a flexible dam secured to each outer edge of the belt, substantially as described. (5.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework, drums carried thereby for revolving, one in a fixed and one in a shifting position, a belt upon the drums, positive means for revolving the drums in unison, a water-receptacle adjacent to the fixed drum, a shaft journalled upon the framework above the receptacle, a revolving brush yieldingly supported, partially immersed in the water, means upon the shaft to support the brush in normal position clear of the belt aforesaid, means upon the arms to elevate the brush to the belt, means to hold it in such elevated position or remove it from contact with the belt, and means from the drum-driving mechanism to revolve the brush, substantially as described. (6.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework therefor, carrying drums and a belt, a water-tank and a brush therein, means to press the brush to the belt or remove it from the belt, and a wringer-roller, suspended from the framework in manner to cause it to normally fall away from the belt by its own gravity, and means to move the wringer to and press against the belt or away from contact with the belt, as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework carrying drums positively driven and a belt thereon, a tank, and a brush suspended from the framework to normally be partially immersed therein, means to move the brush upwards in the tank to the belt, and a shield secured to the elevating-means and over the brush to prevent its throwing water outwardly from the belt, substantially as described. (8.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework, drums carried thereon having a belt-connection, a disintegrating-cylinder disposed above the belt, a central vertical shaft therein, means to run the drum and the central shaft, and rods reaching outward from the central shaft arranged on and secured to the shaft by clamp collars having rectilinear central holes therein and placed on a shaft of rectilinear section, a collar at each side of each rod, a collar fixed on the shaft below the rods and their collars, a nut above the rods and their collars and thimbles between the pairs of rod-collars, and all clamped to place by the shaft-collar and nut aforesaid, in manner set forth and substantially as described. (9.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework carrying drums having a belt thereon and a vertical disintegrating-cylinder, a shaft within the cylinder, rods reaching outward therefrom and secured thereto by clamp-collars, means to run the drums and the vertical shaft, segmental rings secured within the cylinder near its upper and somewhat removed from its lower end, and rectangular bars secured thereby in a vertical position within the cylinder's inner wall, substantially as described. (10.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework, drums carried thereby, a belt upon the drums, a disintegrating-cylinder disposed above the belt, a shaft within the cylinder, means to move the drums and the shaft, rectangular bars held within the cylinder-walls and secured by segmental rings at their upper and lower ends, and breaker-bars having inwardly projecting fingers adapted and spaced to pass between the rods, substantially as described. (11.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework carrying drums and a disintegrating-cylinder, a belt upon the drums, a shaft within the cylinder and means to move the drums and the shaft, rectangular bars and breaker-bars secured within the cylinder, rods upon the shaft intermeshing with fingers upon

the breaker-bars, and within the cylinder at its lower end chutes oppositely disposed and inclined, and set apart to form a space between their adjacent edges and in direction across the belt aforesaid, substantially as described. (12.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework carrying drums and a belt thereon, a disintegrating-cylinder and a shaft therein, means to move the drums, the belt, and the shaft, breaker-bars secured within the cylinder, oppositely inclined chutes located within the cylinder at its lower part, and so disposed as to form a delivery-space between them and at their lower part, and multiple directing-ribs thereon, for the purpose and of the form substantially as described. (13.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework, and, thereby held and carried, a pair of drums, one in movable and one in fixed position on the frames, and means to positively revolve the drums by a chain connected to a chain-wheel on each drum-shaft and independent of the belt carried thereon, fixed supports upon the framework, and, therein resting and thereby carried, a cross-piece, a vertical disintegrating-cylinder supported upon the cross-piece, a step-bearing centrally disposed upon the cross-piece, a step therein, a shaft within the step, a shield secured upon the shaft at its upper end, projecting downwardly and outwardly over and clear of the step and its bearing, outwardly projecting bars secured and clamped to the shaft, a bearing at the shaft's upper end secured to the framework, and a pulley upon the shaft at its upper end, substantially as described. (14.) In an amalgamating-machine, drums located upon and supported by the framework of the machine, an amalgamated belt upon the drums, a disintegrating-cylinder upon the framework, a central shaft therein, a hopper above the cylinder, double inclines therein towards the centre thereof, and means driven from the drum-shaft aforesaid to gradually move the material fed to the hopper into spouts leading into the disintegrating-cylinder, substantially as set forth. (15.) In an amalgamating-machine, a framework supporting drums carrying an amalgamated belt, a disintegrating-cylinder supported by the framework above the belt, and having a shaft therein and means for its driving from the drum-shaft, a hopper above the disintegrating-cylinder, double inclines in the hopper centrally inclined and having a central space between them, oppositely disposed slides under the inclines to increase or decrease the central space, a shaft within the hopper, right- and left-hand screw-blades thereon, spouts from the hopper-bottom at the end of the screws and leading into the disintegrating-cylinder, and means to positively move the shaft and screw-blades from the drum-shaft of the machine, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 14s.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 12668.—8th June, 1900.—CHARLES BEDE TREFLE, of Temora, New South Wales, Farmer. Equaliser for yoking six or three horses.

Description.—Swingle-bars A, A, with pulleys B, B, and C, C, on each end, and fastened to a large swingle-bar from points D, D, one-third from inner ends of aforesaid swingle-bars, and ropes or chains E, E, running through pulleys B, B, with pulleys H, H, H, H, on each end, through which run ropes or chains I, I, I, I, from leading horses, said ropes or chains with similar ropes or chains passing through pulleys C, C, to act as traces, and to be fastened to hames of leading horses at points L, L, L, L, L, L, and to back horses at points K, K, K, K, K, K, thus making the portions of the weight of the load drawn by the team at the points K, K, K, K, K, K, equal, and the portions of the weight at the points L, L, L, L, L, L, equal, and weight at the points K, K, K, K, K, K, equal to the weight at the points L, L, L, L, L, L, thereby compelling each horse to bear its equivalent portion of the weight of the whole load. The equaliser, when required for three horses, is adjusted by removing leading tackling, together with chains E, E, and putting short ropes or chains from hames of inner back horse through pulleys B, B, and on to hames of outer back horses, and single traces from the ends C, C, to hames of outer horses, the whole as shown on drawing.

Claim.—A combination of three swingle-bars with pulleys and ropes or chains, as described above and specified, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12674.—12th June, 1900.—SAMUEL BENJAMIN ALLISON, of S½ and Thirty-fifth Streets, Galveston, Texas, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in machines for separating the fibres of plants.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of rollers to crush stalks, scutching-devices situated immediately below one of said rollers, and a block situated between the rollers, said block having a working-face curved to correspond to one of the rollers, and extending from the point of operative contact of the rollers to a point adjacent the scutching-devices. (2.) In a machine for separating the fibre of plants, the combination of a grooved feeding-belt, and a roller having annular guides registering with the belt-grooves. (3.) In a machine for separating the fibre of plants, the combination of a stalk-feeding device, blades to split the stalks, and a stalk opening and flattening roller having operative faces corresponding in number and plane of rotation with the blades, and a roller co-operating with said stalk-opening roller. (4.) In a machine for separating the fibre of plants, the combination of the wood- and fibre-separating blades, a block having a working-bed, means for splitting the stalks and presenting their woody side to said blades to separate the wood, and pins to follow the blades. (5.) In a machine for separating the fibre of plants, the combination of coacting rollers, a block having a working-bed conformed to one of the rollers and extending to near their proximate lines, a reciprocating scutcher, a hinged plate to receive the fibre from said scutcher, and a tool-carrying roller coacting with the bed. (6.) In a machine for separating the fibre of plants, in combination with a working-bed, the wood-separating blades carrying combing-pins, said blades having receptacles for fine refuse combed out of the pins. (7.) In a machine for separating fibre, the combination of the several blades to split each one side of a stalk, an endless feeding-belt, a stalk supporting and guiding roller coacting with the belt and having grooves embracing each a stalk and holding them against the transverse action of the knives, and the flattening- and breaking-rollers situated in proximity to the blades. (8.) The combination of a feeding-belt with a roller having circumferential grooves to embrace and sustain the sides of the stems without splitting or crushing them and maintain their parallelism on the belt, said belt having an elastic support adjacent said roller. (9.) In a machine for separating fibre, in combination with a slotted bar to beat the fibre, a fixed bar correspondingly slotted and having tracks for the reciprocating-bar bearing on its face. (10.) In a machine for separating fibre, the combination of a fixed slotted bar and a reciprocating slotted bar to beat the fibre, said fixed bar being provided with ball bearings for the reciprocating bar. (11.) In a machine for separating fibre, the combination of bars for treating the material, means for reciprocating one or more of the bars, and ball bearings between the edges of a bar and the frame, and said frame. (12.) In a machine for separating fibre, a beating-bar, means for reciprocating it, and cushions at its ends to obviate jar and noise. (13.) In a machine for separating fibre, a bar in combination with actuating-devices having a broken connection with the bar alternately acting on each end of the bar to positively reciprocate it. (14.) In a machine for separating fibre, the combination of a reciprocating scutching-bar, a co-operating bar, and mechanism for actuating fibre-cleaning tools, and the tools, said tools being carried lengthwise, the lower of the two scutching-bars in proximity thereto to coact with it to clean the fibre. (15.) In a machine for separating fibre, the combination of a reciprocating scutching-bar, a co-operating guide-bar, mechanism for actuating fibre-cleaning tools, and the tools, said tools being carried in proximity to the lower of the two guide-bars, and lengthwise thereof, to coact with it to clean the fibre, and the bed constituting a continuation of a bar and having a curved surface conforming to the path of the tools.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, £1 6s.)

No. 12679.—13th June, 1900.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of the Illinois Reduction Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America, having its principal office at Room 904, No. 115, Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois aforesaid, Manufacturers, the assignees of Elias Anthon Smith and Marcus Hartmann Lyng, of Stevens, Washington, United States of America, Chemists). Improvements in methods of extracting precious metals from their ores.

Claims.—(1.) The method of extracting precious metal from ores which consists in forming a leach-liquid by admixture of an alkali-metal oxychloride solution—*e.g.*, sodium-oxychloride—with free sodium-chloride, digesting the pulverised ore suspended in such liquid in the presence of a free acid—*e.g.*, hydrochloric acid—to release the chlorine and effect solution of the gold and silver (and copper, if present), precipitating said metals from the separated solution by addition of suitable reagent, and, upon removal of such resultant precipitates, electrolytically treating the properly neutralised solution so as to directly convert into oxychloride the alkali-metal chloride present in said solution, and thus to regenerate it for re-use, substantially as described. (2.) The method of extracting precious metals from ores which consists in suitably electrolysing an alkali-metal chloride solution—*e.g.*, sodium-chloride—to form in part oxychloride, leaving sodium-chloride in excess in the resultant leach-

liquid, digesting the pulverised ore in suspension with the mixed chloride solution and a free acid—*e.g.*, hydrochloric acid—to release the chlorine and effect solution of the gold and silver (and copper, if present), precipitating said metals from the separated solution by addition of suitable reagent, and, upon removal of such resultant precipitates, electrolytically treating the properly neutralised solution so as to directly convert into oxychloride the alkali-metal chloride present in said solution, and thus regenerate it for re-use, substantially as described. (3.) The method of extracting precious metal from ores which consists in suitably electrolysing an alkali-metal chloride solution—*e.g.*, sodium-chloride—to form in part oxychloride, leaving sodium-chloride in excess in the resultant leach-liquid, digesting the pulverised ore in suspension with the mixed chloride solution and a free acid—*e.g.*, hydrochloric acid—to release the chlorine and effect solution of the gold, silver, and copper (if present), properly precipitating said metals, and after their removal evaporating the remaining solution for recovery of the alkali-metal chloride by fractional crystallization, dissolving the recovered chloride-crystals, and thereupon treating the same electrolytically to regenerate the chloride to the state of oxychloride in readiness for re-use, substantially as described. (4.) The method of extracting precious metal from ores which consists in suitably electrolysing an alkali-metal chloride solution—*e.g.*, sodium-chloride—to form in part oxychloride, leaving sodium-chloride in excess in the resultant leach-liquid, digesting the pulverised ore in suspension with the mixed chloride solution and a free acid—*e.g.*, hydrochloric acid—to release the chlorine and effect solution of the gold, silver, and copper (if present), properly precipitating said metals, and after their removal evaporating the remaining mixed chloride solution, separately recovering, by fractional crystallization, the alkali-metal chloride present, digesting by means of a suitable reagent (with aid of free steam if necessary), the concentrated mixed chlorides left over as a residue from such fractional crystallization, condensing the vapours of hydrochloric acid thence evolved, separately dissolving the recovered crystals of alkali-metal chloride, and thereupon treating such solution electrolytically to regenerate the same into state of oxychloride for re-use, substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12687.—16th June, 1900.—ARTHUR LEWIS CUMMINGS, of Hepburn Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved caster for furniture.

Claim.—A caster having a socket or receptacle to receive the weight to be supported, constructed with a spheroidal or oblate cup of an egg-shape to receive balls or friction-rollers at its smaller end, and to operate in conjunction with a sphere or ball runner, the balls or friction-rollers being of a sufficient size to allow the runner free action with the least amount of friction, and the whole combination to form a caster as applied to furniture and other like requirements, as substantially set forth in specification and drawings.

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

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, 20th June, 1900.

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

No. 12659.—30th May, 1900.—ROBERT ALEXANDER MCLEOD, of Kaihu, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved hauling-, lifting-, and lowering-winch.

No. 12662.—31st May, 1900.—JAMES EAST, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Storekeeper. An improved scutching-bar for use in scutching the fibre of *Phormium tenax* and other fibrous material.

No. 12663.—6th June, 1900.—ROBERT LOUIS HOWELL MURRAY, of Auckland, New Zealand, Electrician. An improved method of increasing the illuminating-power of gas.

No. 12664.—6th June, 1900.—JOHN EDWARD FRIEND, of Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer, and JOHN SAWERS, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington aforesaid, Dairy Expert. Improvements in propelling-mechanism for cycles and other machines.

No. 12666.—1st June, 1900.—DAVID CAITHNESS, of Mataura, New Zealand, Winchman. Apparatus for breaking up stiff matter such as clay, and removing it from the shoots of dredges.

No. 12669.—6th June, 1900.—HENRY MONLEAN DE MONTEMAS, Civil Engineer, and MARTIN FRANCKEL, Accountant, both of Sydney, New South Wales. An improved crematory for the destruction of garbage and other noxious refuse.

No. 12670.—9th June, 1900.—WILLIAM JOSEPH CHARLES STOKES, of Lonsdale Street, New Brighton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Pyrotechnist. Improved method of rocket signalling applicable to the International Flag Code, either by day or night.

No. 12671.—11th June, 1900.—GEORGE ARTHUR PEARSON, of Lower Hutt, Wellington New Zealand, Engineer. A combination safety draw-pin and catch for railway and other vehicles.

No. 12672.—11th June, 1900.—LOUIS HOLDEN, of Feilding, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in and relating to feeding-troughs for animals.

No. 12673.—12th June, 1900.—AUGUSTINE JOHN MADDEN, of 187, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Metal-worker. Improved automatically-cleansing filter.

No. 12675.—12th June, 1900.—WILLIAM MCKEEGAN, of Waterloo Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved dredge.

No. 12676.—12th June, 1900.—CHARLES BILDERBECK MEAD BRANSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Hotelkeeper. An improved saddle-cover.

No. 12677.—8th June, 1900.—EDWARD ERSKINE COLLINS, of Southland Freezing-works, Mataura, New Zealand, Engineer. Apparatus for clearing sluice-boxes.

No. 12678.—8th June, 1900.—JOHN BENSON CARTSBURN WATT, of Mataura, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Apparatus for breaking up and separating matter from the gold in dredging, sluicing, and suchlike.

No. 12681.—14th June, 1900.—WILLIAM HOLMES, of *New Zealand Times* Office, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. A new or improved justification-gauge for tabulated and half-stick work on linotype and other type-setting machines.

No. 12682.—11th June, 1900.—EDWARD ROGERS ATKIN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. An improved switchback method for placing and displacing hind seats of buggies, waggons, and other vehicles.

No. 12684.—12th June, 1900.—DAVID WILSON, of Mataura, New Zealand, Engineer. Apparatus for keeping weeds, &c. clear of the suction-pipes of dredges or other machinery.

No. 12686.—12th June, 1900.—WILLIAM ALFRED HOLMAN, of 215, Victoria Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. A spouting-strap.

No. 12688.—14th June, 1900.—THOMAS PLUMMER CLARKE, of Waihi Gold-mining Company (Limited), Waihi, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improvement in the dies and mortar-boxes used for crushing ore, stone, or other hard substances.

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 7th June, 1900, to the 20th June, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11228.—G. Renner and W. H. Boyens, brand.
No. 11400.—H. A. Scott, apparatus for sinking post-holes.
No. 11409.—W. Cutten, suction elevator.
No. 11429.—C. E. Page, step-ladder and shelf combined.
No. 11829.—J. P. Campbell, electrical measuring-instrument (H. P. Davis and F. Conrad).
No. 11897.—J. P. Campbell, circuit-breaker (H. P. Davis and G. Wright).
No. 11919.—J. P. Campbell, electrical distribution (R. D. Mershon).
No. 11947.—J. P. Campbell, fuse-block for electric circuit (H. P. Davis).
No. 11948.—J. P. Campbell, electric switch (G. Wright and C. Aalborg).
No. 12014.—A. Denaeyer, cocoa-and-milk product.
No. 12029.—J. P. Campbell, electrical machine (B. G. Lamme and J. P. Mallett).
No. 12030.—J. P. Campbell, induction motor (B. G. Lamme).
No. 12090.—D. Dooling, hand-grubber.
No. 12173.—M. J. Davidsen, ore-pulveriser.
No. 12304.—W. Schmidt, superheating steam.
No. 12305.—W. Schmidt, steam-regulator.

No. 12306.—W. Schmidt, compound engine.
No. 12321.—H. Pettitt, package-filling machine.
No. 12324.—H. Braby, steam-generator.
No. 12340.—E. McGregor, dredging-apparatus.
No. 12348.—W. E. Hughes, rubber-like substance (C. Ives).
No. 12349.—W. E. Hughes, ore-furnace (W. A. Koneman and W. H. Hartley).
No. 12351.—O. Ohlsson, centrifugal separator.
No. 12372.—United Shoe-machinery Company, stitch-forming and finishing machine (E. F. Mower and P. A. Coupal).
No. 12392.—H. B. Haigh, boot-heel.
No. 12393.—W. Kingsland, electric traction.
No. 12394.—W. Kingsland, electric traction.
No. 12424.—W. J. Muir, bucket-support.
No. 12425.—A. G. Clark, treating zinc-ore (B. Sadtler).
No. 12426.—A. G. Clark, retort (B. Sadtler).
No. 12427.—A. G. Clark, retort (B. Sadtler).
No. 12429.—A. Tropenas, manufacturing steel.
No. 12431.—K. Miller, rendering ores friable.
No. 12435.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, harvester (L. M. Jones, C. McLeod, and F. D. Mercer).
No. 12436.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, mower (L. M. Jones, W. J. Clokey, and C. McLeod).
No. 12445.—H. A. Buck, steam-generator.
No. 12451.—E. O. Blackwell, door-stop.
No. 12452.—F. E. Elmore, separating metals from ores.
No. 12461.—A. E. Mills, car-coupling.
No. 12462.—A. G. Blackwell, car-coupling.
No. 12463.—W. Bruhn, fare-indicator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 8546.—A. N. Whitney, cartridge. 1st June, 1900.
No. 8578.—W. McPherson, hatch-covering. 8th June, 1900.
No. 8646.—Aerators, Limited, filling and closing metal capsules (E. Stern). 11th June, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6186.—O. B. H. Hanneborg, ditching and tile-laying machine. 6th June, 1900.
No. 6208.—J. Greenslade, clover-dressing machine. 18th June, 1900.
No. 6247.—J. Greenslade, clover-sheller. 18th June, 1900.
No. 6279.—Wahlin's Butter Patents Syndicate, Limited, cream-separator (A. Wahlin). 11th June, 1900.
No. 6294.—J. Shone, drainage system. 11th June, 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. 11356.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having its registered office at *Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster*, England, alternating-current apparatus (W. E. Hughes—E. M. Tingley and M. W. Shallenberger). 12th June, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 7th June, 1900, to the 20th June, 1900, inclusive:—
No. 11866.—H. Dalton, sarking for carrying roofing-felt, &c.
No. 11867.—A. H. O. Kempthorne, horse-gear.
No. 11874.—A. Tindill, boot-heel (Revolving Heel Company—G. Wood).
No. 11876.—T. Sandlant, propeller.
No. 11882.—B. Shears, harrow.
No. 11883.—A. J. Cuming, seed and manure sower.
No. 11884.—F. H. Carrick, whipping ropes.
No. 11891.—J. O. Gardner, melting ironsand.
No. 11893.—J. Shepherd, bullet-resisting garment.
No. 11894.—A. J. Park, gold-saving apparatus.
No. 11899.—J. Torrens, fire-escape.
No. 11901.—C. F. Courtney and R. Butterworth, magnetic separator.
No. 11902.—C. F. Courtney and R. Butterworth, magnetic separator.
No. 11903.—C. F. Courtney and R. Butterworth, magnetic separator.
No. 11912.—W. Page, wire-strainer.
No. 11913.—J. W. McDougall, door-lock spindle.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 7th June, 1900, to the 20th June, 1900, inclusive:—
No. 11220.—J. S. Smith, mangling-and-wringing machine (J. R. Bell and W. Woods, jun.).
No. 11230.—A. H. Shury, gold-saving ripples.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent refused.

NO. 12342.—W. E. Gladstone, hairpin. (Advertised in the Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 7th June, 1900, to the 20th June, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8332.—R. Lees, wire-strainer.
No. 8337.—S. H. Wright and H. E. Taylor, churning.
No. 8338.—G. Erlwein and M. Voigt, extracting zinc from ore.
No. 8341.—J. C. R. Isherwood, telephone.
No. 8346.—A. Bergin, toffy.
No. 8347.—A. C. Koch, spanner.
No. 8351.—E. L. Barton, velocipede.
No. 8352.—J. S. Chambers and J. G. Seymour, oven.
No. 8354.—J. A. Belk, joining railway-rails.
No. 8356.—J. T. Penny and J. Dungey, preventing "sickening" of mercury.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6088.—R. Pearce, ore-furnace.
No. 6097.—T. Peacock, winding-case for surveyors' band.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—
No. 118.—John Henry Robinson, of Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Class 2; 7th June, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

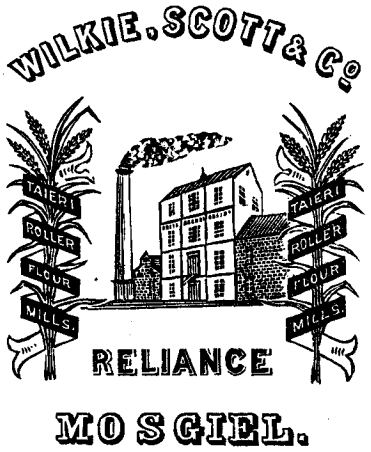
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th June, 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: 3042.
Date: 18th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WILKIE, SCOTT, AND Co., of Mosgiel and Dunedin, New Zealand, Flour-millers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Flour.

No. of application: 3043.

Date: 19th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

GIFFORD, PLOWMAN, AND Co., of Battery and Shakespeare Road, Napier, New Zealand, Bottlers, Spice-grinders, Cordial-makers, &c.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Cod-liver oil, castor-oil.

No. of application: 3044.

Date: 19th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3043.)

NAME.

GIFFORD, PLOWMAN, AND Co., of Battery and Shakespeare Road, Napier, New Zealand, Bottlers, Spice-grinders, Cordial-makers, &c.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Spices and essences, sauces, vinegar, arrowroot, cornflour, olive-oil, syrups.

No. of application: 3046.

Date: 19th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3043.)

NAME.

GIFFORD, PLOWMAN, AND Co., of Battery and Shakespeare Road, Napier, New Zealand, Bottlers, Spice-grinders, and Cordial-makers.

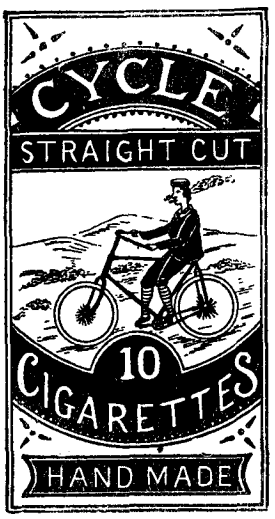
No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Hair-oil, vaseline.

No. of application: 3052.

Date: 26th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is that it is a distinctive device, the word "Cycle" and the device of the cyclist being essential particulars; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the words and figures "Straight Cut, 10 Cigarettes, Hand Made."

NAME.

ISADORE LUDSKI, EMANUEL LUDSKI, MAX LICHTENSTEIN, and LOUIS ARNOLDSON, all of Auckland, New Zealand (trading in copartnership under the style or firm of "The Virginia Tobacco Company").

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Cigarettes.

No. of application: 3062.

Date: 11th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

TITIROA.

NAME.

THE INVERCARGILL DAIRY SUPPLY COMPANY, of Invercargill, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Butter, bacon, hams, lard.

No. of application: 3063.

Date: 11th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices, including the repre-

sentation of two globes and the words "Two Globes"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter save and except their name and address.

NAME.

JÖNKÖPINGS TÄNDSTICKSFABRIKS AKTIE BOLAG, of Jönköping, Sweden, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Matches.

No. of application: 3064.

Date: 11th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices, and the word "Strix"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JÖNKÖPINGS TÄNDSTICKSFABRIKS AKTIE BOLAG, of Jönköping, Sweden, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Matches.

No. of application: 3065.

Date: 11th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter excepting the name "Jönköpings Tändsticksfabriks."

NAME.

JÖNKÖPINGS TÄNDSTICKSFABRIKS AKTIE BOLAG, of Jönköping, Sweden, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Matches.

No. of application: 3066.

Date: 13th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

NAME.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED), of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 7.

Description of goods: Agricultural and horticultural machinery.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 7th June, 1900, to the 20th June, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 2343; 2836.—F. Whitlock; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 93, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2344; 2946.—W. Gregg and Co., Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 1st March, 1900.)

No. 2345; 2639.—Neustadter Bros.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 48, of the 8th June, 1899.)

No. 2346; 2786.—G. N. Henry; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 77, of the 14th September, 1899.)

No. 2347; 2877.—T. Hedley and Co., Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 103, of the 7th December, 1899.)

No. 2348; 2878.—T. Hedley and Co., Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 103, of the 7th December, 1899.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

No. 88/466. The Northern Roller Milling Company, Limited, carrying on business in Quay Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Millers. [The Bank of New Zealand and the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited.] 6th June, 1900.

No. 88/2825.

No. 88/3152.

No. 851/669.—Reckitt and Sons, Limited, a body corporate, whose offices are at Kingston Works, Hull, England, and 423, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Starch, Blue, and Black-lead Manufacturers. [E. A. Morse.] 7th June, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.