



SUPPLEMENT

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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 4th July, 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. 11956.—4th September, 1899.—EBENEZER MAXWELL, of Opunake, New Zealand, Grazier. A new method of preventing sand and shingle accumulating in harbours, mouths of rivers, or around piers, sea-walls, and similar places.*

Claims.—(1.) The described method of preventing the accumulation of sand and shingle on sea-coasts where the wave-action is checked, as set forth, consisting in passing the sand and shingle through pipes or channels beyond the obstruction causing the check to a point where the wave-action recommences, substantially as set forth. (2.) The described method of preventing the accumulation of sand and shingle on sea-coasts where the wave-action is checked, as set forth, consisting in pumping the sand and shingle and forcing the same through a pipe beyond the obstruction causing the check to a place where the wave-action recommences, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12402.—19th February, 1900.—JOHN WRIGHT, Farmer, and JOHN WILLIAM MITCHELL, Machinist, both of Mosgiel, New Zealand. Improved means for branding carcasses.

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 18, of the 1st March, 1900.]

Claims.—(1.) Improved apparatus for producing an embossed brand-marking, consisting of a drum having a recessed chamber in the form of the brand-mark to be produced, said chamber having an opening through which air may be drawn, and an exhausting air-pump communicating with the chamber through said opening, substantially as de-

scribed. (2.) The combination in apparatus for producing an embossed brand-mark of a vacuum tank, an air-pump for extracting air therefrom, a drum having a recessed chamber of the form of the brand to be produced, and a pipe connecting said chamber with said vacuum tank, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 12460.—16th March, 1900.—WILLIAM TODD, of Sydney, New South Wales, Sharebroker. An improved sheep-dip powder.

Claim.—A sheep-dip powder consisting of lime, sulphur, bicarbonate of soda, yellow ochre, and arsenic, as described, to destroy ticks and lice and their eggs on sheep and other animals, and to improve the appearance and value of wool, and to increase the growth of the wool.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 12590.—10th May, 1900.—NAPOLEON DU BRUL, of Cincinnati, Ohio, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in cigarette-machines.

Description.—This invention relates to improvements in machines for making cigarettes, and more particularly to that class of machines generally known as "continuous cigarette-machines," and has for its object to improve and simplify the general arrangement of the machine as a whole, as well as the several mechanisms or parts thereof which are employed in carrying out the several steps in producing the finished cigarettes and delivering them in orderly condition ready for introduction into the boxes. My invention, therefore, involves improvements in the main frame upon which all the mechanisms are mounted, in the tobacco feeding and dressing mechanism, in the tobacco-ropo-former, in the tape guiding and directing mechanism, in the wrapping-tube, in the pasting-device, in the cutter or severing-device, in the discharger, and in the conveyer.

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

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

ERRATA.—In Supplement to *Gazette*, No. 50, of the 7th June, 1900, under heading "Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications," for "29th May, 1900," in Nos. 12651-12656, read "30th May, 1900."

No. 12628.—16th May, 1900.—JOHN SMAILL, of Magnetic Street, Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in whippetrees and mountings for same.

Claim.—In combination, the whippetree, the sockets B at the ends thereof, the couplers C sliding in said sockets and engaging the traces, also the engagements G and H, and the spring bar extending along the side of the whippetree and connecting at its ends with the couplers, and the connection I at its centre for bending the same and thus withdrawing the couplers from the traces, substantially as described. (Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12630.—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 Raymond Combret, of 18, Rue Mogador, Paris, France). An improved process for tanning and treating hides and skins.

Claims.—(1.) Process for tanning and treating hides and skins which consists in treating the said hides and skins in solutions or liquors containing small quantities of formic aldehyde in combination with systematically determined quantities of free acids, in particular acetic acid, such treatment being effected either at atmospheric temperature or, preferably, at a moderate temperature in closed vessels, having motion imparted thereto, substantially as described. (2.) In the process for tanning and treating hides and skins referred to in the first claim, the employment for the combined formic-aldehyde and free-acid solutions of from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{800}$ parts of formic aldehyde and from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{800}$ parts of free acid, substantially as described. (3.) In combination with the process referred to in the first and second claims, the supplemental application of the known liquors, extracts, tanning-materials, or dye-stuffs, for imparting to the hides the desired tints, or for increasing their weight and rendering them similar to leather of existing manufacture, substantially as described. (4.) The application of the process referred to in the first and second claims to all kinds of leather-manufacture, such as white leathers, chamois-leathers, hides or skins having the furs or feathers left thereon, which hides or skins may be subsequently rendered waterproof, or otherwise treated for rendering them applicable to various industrial applications, substantially as described. (Specification, 5s. 9d.)

No. 12691.—19th June, 1900.—WALTER WILLIAM GUNDRIE, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Sawmiller. An improved fodder-holder.

Claims.—(1.) In a fodder-holder, the combination with lengths of chain provided with hooks, of an assembling-bar attached to the ends of the chains and provided with eyes through which the said hooks may pass, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a fodder-holder, the combination with lengths of chain provided with hooks, of an assembling-bar having eyes and attached to the ends of the chain, and a spacing bar or bars spreading the chains apart, substantially as set forth. (3.) The improved fodder-holder consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth. (Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 12696.—19th July, 1899.—JOSEPH YARDLEY JOHNSTON, of 22, Bride Lane, London, England, Manufacturer of Steel Die and Plate Presses. Improvements in presses for printing or embossing.

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

Extract.—This invention has reference to the impression-mechanism of printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing presses, in which the downward stroke of a plunger causes the engraved or other printing- or embossing-surface (hereinafter called a "die") to strike the material to be printed or embossed, objects being to provide more effectually than heretofore usual for preventing the die, after it has struck the material to be printed or embossed and has once left the same, returning thereto until the proper time for its next stroke, for enabling the plunger to rebound quickly and the die to leave the material immediately after the impression has been struck, and for obviating shock and vibration. The drawings illustrate a convenient arrangement of impression-mechanism according to this invention, which I will now describe, premising that, as here described, my improved apparatus is applied in a press which (for convenience of description) I will assume is to be used for printing, and which is so arranged that an arm adapted to revolve in a horizontal plane, and carrying the die at its end, first passes over apparatus which charges the die with ink, then over a wiping-

apparatus which removes all superfluous ink, leaving only the female part of the die charged, and is then brought to rest and locked in register over a counter, force, male-plate, or other part between which and the die the impression is to take place, the impression being then given by a blow of the die caused by the release and descent of the plunger from the raised position to which it had been carried, and in which it had been locked during the preceding cycle of operations.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the descriptive part of the specification is inserted instead.]

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

No. 12697.—18th July, 1899.—JOSEPH YARDLEY JOHNSTON, of 22, Bride Lane, London, England, Manufacturer of Steel Die and Plate Presses. Improvements in inking-apparatus for printing-presses.

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

Claim.—(1.) An inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, comprising a table, a removable ink-reservoir freely supported by said table, and means for insuring the correct relative positions of said table and reservoir, as set forth. (2.) An inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, comprising a table formed with sockets, and a removable ink-reservoir having projections adapted to fit said sockets, as set forth. (3.) An inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, comprising a spring-supported table, a removable ink-reservoir freely supported by said table, and means for insuring the correct relative positions of said table and reservoir, as set forth. (4.) An inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, comprising a vertically adjustable spring-supported table, a removable ink-reservoir freely supported by said table, and means for insuring the correct relative positions of the said table and reservoir, as set forth. (5.) An inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, comprising a table carried by a standard adjustably mounted on the press-frame, a removable ink-reservoir freely supported by said table, and means for insuring the correct relative positions of said table and reservoir, as set forth. (6.) An inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, comprising a table carried by a standard pivoted to the press-frame, means for turning said standard upon its pivots, and a removable ink-reservoir freely supported by said table, as set forth. (7.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of an ink-reservoir with inking-roller, a spring-supported table carried by a pivoted standard mounted on the press-frame, means for vertically adjusting said table and parts supported thereby, and for turning the standard about its pivots so as to laterally adjust it and the parts carried by it, as set forth. (8.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of a table, tubes extending through and projecting below said table, a standard formed with guide-holes adapted to receive said tubes, springs interposed between said standard and table, a cross-head connecting the lower ends of said tubes, an adjusting-screw passing through said cross-head, and an ink-reservoir provided with pins adapted to fit into said tubes, as set forth. (9.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of a table, tubes extending through and projecting below said table, a pivoted standard formed with guide-holes adapted to receive said tubes, springs interposed between said standard and table, a cross-head connecting the lower ends of said tubes, an adjusting-screw passing through said cross-head, a trunnion-nut carried by said standard, a longitudinally immovable adjusting-screw passing through said nut, and an ink-reservoir provided with pins adapted to fit into said tubes, as set forth. (10.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of an ink-reservoir and an ink-agitator arranged within said reservoir and comprising a pair of horizontal bars suspended from pivots at the ends of the reservoir, the bars being formed with teeth inclined in opposite directions, as set forth. (11.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of an ink-reservoir, a short spindle pivoted within said reservoir, a bearing at one end of the reservoir, means for rotating said spindle, an eccentric fixed to said spindle, and faces formed on the agitator between which the eccentric rotates so as to oscillate said agitator, as set forth. (12.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of an ink-reservoir, an ink-agitator pivoted within said reservoir, a short spindle supported in a bearing at one end of the reservoir, means for rotating said spindle, an eccentric fixed to said spindle, faces formed on the

agitator between which the eccentric rotates so as to oscillate said agitator, an ink-conveying roller, a flange at one end of the spindle of said roller, an axial recess in the face of said eccentric to receive the said flange, means to prevent relative rotation of the spindle and eccentric, and a screw centre for supporting the other end of said spindle, as set forth. (13.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of an ink-reservoir, an ink-conveying roller mounted therein, an inking-roller whose spindle has partly spherical end portions, and adjustable plugs extending through the ends of the reservoir and formed with eccentric holes in which the end portions of the spindle rest, as set forth. (14.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of an ink-reservoir, an ink-conveying roller mounted therein, an evening-roller whose spindle has partly spherical end portions, and adjustable plugs extending through the ends of the reservoir and formed with eccentric holes in which the end portions of the spindles rest, as set forth. (15.) In an inking-apparatus for printing or printing-and-embossing presses, the combination of an ink-reservoir, an inking-roller whose spindle has partly spherical end portions, and adjustable plugs extending through the ends of the reservoir and formed with eccentric holes in which the end portions of the spindles rest, an ink-agitator pivoted within said reservoir, a short spindle supported in a bearing at one end of the reservoir, means for rotating said spindle, an eccentric fixed to said spindle, faces formed on the agitator between which the eccentric rotates so as to oscillate said agitator, an ink-conveying roller, a flange at one end of the spindle of said roller, an axial recess in the face of said eccentric to receive the said flange, means to prevent relative rotation of the spindle and eccentric, and a screw centre for supporting the other end of said spindle, as set forth. (16.) Inking-apparatus constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 12698.—20th July, 1899.—JOSEPH YARDLEY JOHNSTON, of 22, Bride Lane, London, England, Manufacturer of Steel Die and Plate Presses. Improvements in means for wiping or removing superfluous ink from the dies of printing-presses.

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

Extract.—This invention has reference to improvements in means for wiping or removing superfluous ink from the dies or other printing or printing-and-embossing surfaces (hereinafter referred to as "dies") of printing or printing-and-embossing presses, whereby this operation may be effected more efficiently than has heretofore been usual, which improvements may be employed in presses of various kinds. The drawings illustrate wiping-apparatus embodying my improvements and designed for use in a press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm revolving in a horizontal plane first passes over an apparatus which inks the die, then over the apparatus illustrated, and is then brought to rest and locked over a device adapted to resist the impression-blow, which is then given by the descent of a screw plunger on to the top of the die.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the descriptive part of the specification is inserted instead.]

(Specification, 15s. 6d. ; drawings, £2 12s. 6d.)

No. 12699.—20th July, 1899.—JOSEPH YARDLEY JOHNSTON, of 22, Bride Lane, London, England, Manufacturer of Steel Die and Plate Presses. Improvements in means for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in printing- or embossing-presses.

[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.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, means for supporting, for guiding, and at the required time moving the said fingers towards and from the paper and parallel therewith, as set forth. (2.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a longitudinally movable pin to which said fingers are attached, means for reciprocating said pin and attached parts, means for raising and lowering them at the required times, as set forth. (3.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-

and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a vertically reciprocating pin to which said fingers are attached, rollers carried by said pin, a vertical face against which said rollers bear, and means for reciprocally moving said pin and attached parts at the required times, as set forth. (4.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a longitudinally movable pin to which said fingers are detachably connected, means for guiding said pin and attached parts, and means for reciprocating said pin at the required times, as set forth. (5.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, means for supporting, for guiding, and for raising and lowering at the required times the said fingers, and means for adjustably connecting said fingers to the supporting-means, as set forth. (6.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a vertically movable pin, a cross-bar detachably fitted to its upper end, a carriage which supports the fingers and which is mounted so as to be capable of sliding on said cross-bar, and means for raising and lowering the pin and its attached parts at the required times, as set forth. (7.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a longitudinally movable pin to which said fingers are attached, and a cam whereby the raising and lowering of said pin and fingers is effected, as set forth. (8.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising slotted fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a slotted cross-bar, means for detachably securing said cross-bar to said pin, a carriage adapted to slide on said cross-bar and formed with holes, a clamping-strip formed with tapped holes, and set-screws adapted to pass through said fingers, carriage, and cross-bar into the clamping-strip, as set forth. (9.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a vertical movable pin to which said fingers are attached, rollers carried by said pin, a vertical face against which said rollers bear, a cam-roller carried by said pin, and a rotary cam bearing against said roller, as set forth. (10.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, a longitudinally movable pin with dovetailed head, a cross-bar to which said fingers are secured, and formed with a transverse recess fitting said head, and a spring bolt carried by said pin and adapted to engage with said cross-bar, as set forth. (11.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, comprising fingers adapted to rest upon the paper or other material, means for supporting, for guiding, and for raising and lowering at the required times the said fingers, and an adjustable stop for limiting the downward movement of the said fingers, as set forth. (12.) A device for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 12700.—20th July, 1899.—JOSEPH YARDLEY JOHNSTON, of 22, Bride Lane, London, England, Manufacturer of Steel Die and Plate Presses. Improvements in or relating to the dies or the like and inking-devices of presses for printing or embossing.

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

Claims.—(1.) The combination with die-clamping jaws, of which the forward or leading jaw is formed with lateral extensions, of adjustable means carried by said extensions for regulating contact between said die and the inking device of the press, as set forth. (2.) The combination of a pair of die-clamping jaws, means for causing them to grip a die, and vertically adjustable guards, as set forth. (3.) The combination with a die-clamping jaw having lateral extensions, each formed with an opening, a vertically adjustable block located in each of said openings, and means for adjusting said block, as set forth. (4.) The combination with a die-clamping jaw having lateral extensions, each formed with an opening, a

vertically adjustable block located in each of said openings, and formed with a renewable wearing-surface, and means for adjusting said block, as set forth. (5.) The combination with a die-clamping jaw having lateral extensions, each formed with an opening, a vertically adjustable block located in each of said openings, and formed with a renewable wearing-surface, and with a half-nut, a screw engaging in said half-nut, and means for preventing said screw moving longitudinally, as set forth. (6.) The combination with a die-block, having a dovetail groove, of a pair of clamp-jaws, each formed with projections fitting in said groove, means for causing said clamp-jaws to move towards and from each other, vertically adjustable blocks contained in openings formed in lateral extensions of the forward or leading clamping-jaw, and having renewable wearing-surfaces and half-nuts, screws engaging in said half-nuts and each formed with a recess into which a part collar formed on the clamp-jaw enters, as set forth. (7.) Means for clamping or holding in position the dies or the like of printing or printing-and-embossing presses, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12701.—20th July, 1899.—JOSEPH YARDLEY JOHNSTON, of 22, Bride Lane, London, England, Manufacturer of Steel Die and Plate Presses. Improvements in presses for printing or embossing.

[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.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, the combination of a device adapted to give an impression, a device adapted to resist the impression-blow, means for causing said devices to come in contact at the required times, and a lay-over device, and means whereby said lay-over device is moved above and below the level of the active surface of the resisting-device, so as at the required times to release and to rest upon the material which is to receive the impression around said resisting-device, and to hold it in position between said devices, but out of contact with the edges of the impression-device, and prevent it being carried away therewith, as set forth. (2.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is fixed to an intermittently revolved shaft, the combination with said die-carrying arm and shaft of a die adapted to give an impression, a device adapted to resist the impression-blow, means for causing said devices to come in contact at the required times, and a lay over device adapted to rest upon the material which is to receive the impression at the required times, so as to hold it in position between said devices, but out of contact with the edges of the impression-device, and prevent it being carried away therewith, and a cam carried by said shaft and adapted to operate said lay-over device at the required times, as set forth. (3.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is fixed to an intermittently revolved shaft, the combination with said die-carrying arm and shaft of a die, a die-inking apparatus, a die-wiping apparatus, a device adapted to resist the impression-blow, means for causing the die to give the impression-blow, a lay-over device, a cam carried by said shaft and operating the wiping-apparatus, and a cam also carried by said shaft and operating the lay-over device, which is thereby moved above and below the active face of said resisting-device, as set forth. (4.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is fixed to an intermittently revolved shaft, the combination with said die-carrying arm and shaft of a die, a die-inking apparatus, a die-wiping apparatus comprising a wiping-pad and a strip of paper adapted to be intermittently fed across said pad, a device adapted to resist the impression-blow, means for causing the die to give the impression-blow, a lay-over device, and cams carried by said shaft and adapted to operate at the required times the wiping-apparatus and the lay-over device, and to feed the paper strip, as set forth. (5.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination of gear for causing the revolution of said arm, means for locking said arm in the printing position, and means for gradually setting said die-arm into motion, independently of said gear, as set forth. (6.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination with die-arm-locking means of a rotary cam, a lever actuated by said cam, a locking-block engaged by said lever, and a projection on said die-arm capable of being held by said block, a wedge surface on said lever and another wedge surface carried by the die-arm, as set forth. (7.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the

kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination with the die-arm-locking means of a rotary cam, a lever actuated by said cam, a locking-block engaged by said lever fitting and sliding in a rectangular channel in part of the press frame, a wear-compensating strip adjusted by a screw, and a projection on said die-arm capable of being held by said block, a wedge surface on said lever and another wedge surface carried by the die-arm, as set forth. (8.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press, the combination with the press-frame of an anvil surface, frames fixed around said anvil surface and formed with projections ground to gauge and adapted to bear against the edge of a counter-plate, a fixed pin adapted to enter a recess on one side of said counter-plate, the under edges of which are recessed to receive removing-tools, as set forth. (9.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination of a die-inking apparatus, a die-wiping apparatus, and means for causing the die to give an impression, comprising a vertical screw plunger carrying a weighted fly-wheel and a pinion, spring-pressed racks engaging said pinion and contained in tubular boxes provided with screw spindles, a continuously rotating driving-part, means for intermittently connecting said plunger thereto, and for locking and releasing the said parts, as set forth. (10.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination of die-wiping apparatus, means for causing the die to give an impression, and an apparatus for inking the face of an impression-device comprising a reservoir formed with pins or projections, an inking-roller fed with ink from said reservoir, a vertically adjustable spring-supported table carried by the press-frame, sockets formed in said table and adapted to receive the pins or projections on the reservoir, whereby the reservoir and its appurtenances are accurately located and secured in the exact position required, as set forth. (11.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination of die-inking apparatus, means for causing the die to give an impression, and apparatus for wiping the impression-surfaces, comprising a frame, wiping-paper rollers carried thereby, means for operating said rollers so as to intermittently feed wiping-paper forward, and present a fresh wiping-surface to the die, a table supported on springs and provided with a pad over which the paper is drawn by said rollers, a lever supporting said frame, a cam carried by the die-arm shaft and adapted to raise said lever and frame at the required times, and a device for scraping ink off the wiping paper, as set forth. (12.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination of a die-inking apparatus, a die-wiping apparatus, means for causing the die to give an impression, and a device adapted to resist the impression-blow, means for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon, comprising adjustable plates or fingers, means for supporting and guiding and raising above and lowering below the level of the active surface of the said resisting-device at the required times said plates or fingers, which when lowered bear upon the material to be impressed around the resisting-device, and hold it out of contact with the edges of the die, as set forth. (13.) In a printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press of the kind in which a die-carrying arm is intermittently revolved from a continuously driven shaft, the combination of a die-inking apparatus, including a spring-supported ink-roller, a die-wiping apparatus, means for causing the die to give an impression, clamping jaws connected to the die-block of the press and capable of being caused to grip the die and at the same time centre it under the block, the forward or leading jaw of which is formed with laterally projecting ends fitted with vertically adjustable guards adapted to depress the spring-supported inking-roller, as set forth. (14.) A printing, embossing, or printing-and-embossing press constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, £1 12s.; drawings, £10 10s.)

No. 12703.—18th June, 1900.—CHARLES BRISTOW, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in seed-sowing apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a roller revolvably mounted beneath a receptacle containing seed to be sown, and a riding hopper beneath said receptacle riding upon a roller, means for admitting seed to said riding hopper from said receptacle, a continuous groove upon the circumferential periphery of said roller, receiving seed within

the said riding hopper and conducting it therefrom, and a channel or channels in the form of a screw-thread upon said roller feeding seed to said groove, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a receptacle containing seed, a roller revolvably mounted beneath it, said roller being provided with means for receiving and conducting seed from a hopper beneath the seed-receptacle and riding upon the roller, said hopper having an opening through which the seed passes and a slide for adjusting the size of said opening secured in position by a set-screw, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a receptacle containing seed, means for conducting seed from said receptacle to a roller mounted revolvably beneath it, said roller having holes or indentations in the form of a plurality of rings upon its circumferential periphery, receiving seed within and conducting it from the riding hopper, and a partition bracket riding upon said roller and fitting within said riding hopper for preventing seed from entering one or more of the rings of holes in said roller, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) In seed-sowing apparatus, a box for carrying drawers containing seed to be sown, such box having a right-angle flap hinged upon it which projects over the end or ends of one or a series of drawers, and holds them in position, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in Fig. 6. (Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 12707.—22nd June, 1900.—THOMAS FRANCIS TIERNEY, of 74, Cortlandt Street, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer of Churns. Improvements in rotary churns.

Claim.—In a rotary churn, a dasher consisting of a hollow circular body comprising a bottom, crescent-shaped segments arranged opposite to each other with their outer faces concentric with the perimeter of the dasher for the greater portion of their length, and their end portions turned sharply inwards and eccentric to the edge-face of the dasher, there being a radial passage-way between the adjacent ends, and a conical top formed with a central socket and opening leading therefrom into the interior of the dasher, and a vertical stem the bore of which tapers from top to bottom. (Specification, 6s.; drawings, 18s.)

No. 12709.—22nd June, 1900.—JOHN COTTER PELTON, of 41, Park Row, New York, United States of America, Constructing Engineer, and LEROY EUGENE MOSHER, of 1620, Bush Street, Los Angeles, United States of America, Journalist. Improvements in building-constructions.

Claims.—(1.) In a building-construction, a lintel having inclined sides, a floor-block having oppositely inclined ends and bearing against said lintel, a strengthening core enveloped in said lintel, said core being perforated, and through which perforations the enveloping material extends. (2.) In a building-construction, a lintel, a floor-block, a strengthening core enveloped in said lintel, said core being perforated on obliquely arranged lines, through which perforations the enveloping material extends. (3.) In a building-construction, a lintel, a strengthening core for said lintel enveloped therein, said core being perforated on obliquely arranged lines extending in opposite directions away from the centre of said lintel, and through which perforations the enveloping material extends, and a floor-block supported by said lintel. (4.) In a building-construction, a lintel comprising a strengthening core, perforations therein arranged in oblique lines extending away from the centre, an envelope therefor the material of which passes through the perforations of said core to anchor the same. (5.) In a building-construction, a lintel comprising a strengthening core of perforated sheet metal, cables carried thereby at opposite edges thereof, perforations in the sheet-metal portion of said core, and an envelope of suitable material enclosing the aforesaid core, and passing through the perforations therein from opposite sides thereof. (6.) In a building-construction, a lintel, a strengthening core for said lintel, said core being perforated on lines obliquely arranged and extending in opposite directions away from the centre of said lintel, and at gradually reduced angles of inclination towards the ends thereof, perforations in said core, through which perforations the enveloping material upon opposite sides of said lintel is connected, and a floor-block bearing against said lintel. (7.) In a building-construction, a lintel comprising a strengthening core, said core being perforated on an obliquely arranged line, an enveloping material, said material extending through and being anchored in said perforations, said lintel being adapted to support floor-blocks, substantially as described. (8.) In a building-construction, a lintel, a perforated sheet-metal core therefor, said core being imbedded in said lintel and vertically arranged with respect to its normal position, the opposite sides of said lintel being inclined upwardly and inwardly, and adapted to receive and

support floor-blocks which bear against opposite sides of said lintel to laterally support the same and preserve it in its upright position. (9.) In a building-construction, a plurality of cross-beams arranged in parallel, a plurality of lintel-blocks supported by said beams and arranged in parallel but in planes transversely to the supporting beams, a perforated metal core in each of said lintels, flooring-blocks supported by said lintels. (10.) In a building-construction, a lintel-comprising a strengthening core, an envelope therefor comprising a series of layers bearing against and secured to each other. (11.) In a building-construction, a lintel-block comprising a perforated core and a laminated envelope, the inner layers being secured to each other through said perforations, and the outer layers being secured one upon another. (Specification, 7s. 3d.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 12710.—22nd June, 1900.—ARTHUR JOHN WEBB, of Yarra Glen Road, Healesville, Victoria, Grocer. An improved identification or information-conveying label.

Claims.—(1.) In a device of the class indicated, a casing having an open lower end, and an opening or openings in the upper end as shown in the drawings, in combination with a label having an enlargement adapted to close the lower end of the casing, another enlargement near the upper end of said label, and one or more openings in the upper end as shown in the drawings, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a device of the class indicated, a label having enlargements as D and F, and one or more openings at the upper end, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (Specification, 4s.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12712.—22nd June, 1900.—JAMES FREDERICK BENNETT, of 18, Violet Bank, Sheffield, England, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to hydrocarbon motors.

Claims.—(1.) Supplying air to the generator between two discs, whose distance apart can be varied. (2.) The combined generator substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The combination with a generator of the class described of an oil-separator, substantially as described, and illustrated at Fig. 3. (4.) The combination with the ordinary governor for regulating the quantity of mixed air and gas or vapour supplied of a second governor regulating the air-supply. (5.) The starter substantially as described, and illustrated at Fig. 4. (Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12714.—22nd June, 1900.—JOSEPH BISPHAM LEATHERBARROW, of Longsight, Manchester, England, Engineer, and THOMAS BUTLIN MARGETTS, of Flowerdale, Table Cape, Tasmania, Grazier. An improved sheaf binding harvester.

Claims.—(1.) In sheaf-binding harvesters, the combination with an ordinary reaping-machine in which elevators as *j* are employed, of a guard as *q*, a balance-lever or levers as *e*, and a cradle as *b*, automatically actuated by the weight of the grain by which a connection is intermittently formed by levers *s* and *u* with the binder attachments, in the manner shown and described and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In sheaf-binding harvesters, the combination with mechanism described of a needle as *p* that is fitted so that the needle-point is inwards when the sheaf is being tied by the knoter, in the manner described. (Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 10s. 6d.)

No. 12715.—22nd June, 1900.—HECTOR MARSHALL, of 227, Bay Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria, Boot and Shoe Architect. Improvements in sanitary head-rests for barbers' or other chairs.

Claims.—(1.) A sanitary head rest for barbers' or other chairs consisting of a reel of material, portion of which material can be removed, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A sanitary head rest for barbers' or other chairs consisting of a reel having material thereon drawn through nipping or feeding-rollers, and cut off by a knife, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) A sanitary head rest for barbers' or other chairs consisting of a frame having upstanding ends above a stem, bearings for a reel, material upon said reel, nipping-rollers, one having a hand-wheel, and a knife, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12720.—22nd June, 1900.—JOHN YOUNG BUCHANAN, of 27, Nicolson Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, Consulting Chemist. Improvements in or relating to electric cables.

Claims.—(1.) An electric cable comprising a conductor having alternate coatings of guttapercha and a compound of indiarubber and ozokerit, the innermost and outermost of such coatings being of guttapercha. (2.) An electric cable comprising a conductor, a coating of guttapercha round the conductor, a coating of a compound of indiarubber and ozokerit round the guttapercha coating, and another coating of guttapercha round the compound coating, substantially as described.

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

No. 12721.—22nd June, 1900.—ROBERT KAYE GRAY, of 106, Cannon Street, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to electric cables.

Claims.—(1.) In an electric cable, the combination with a plastic or semi-plastic insulating covering of means to prevent the flow or displacement of such covering. (2.) In an electric cable, an insulating coating having longitudinal ribs, for the purpose described. (3.) In an electric cable, the combination with a conductor of two or more alternate layers of hard and plastic or semi-plastic insulating material, the hard material being formed with longitudinal ribs, for the purpose described. (4.) In an electric cable, the combination of a conductor, an insulating coating such as B, B', of guttapercha round the conductor, a covering of plastic or semi-plastic insulation round the guttapercha coating, and a retaining coating of guttapercha or other material round the plastic or semi-plastic covering, substantially as described.

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

No. 12722.—22nd June, 1900.—THE NEW TAITE HOWARD PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY, LIMITED, of 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Joseph Boyer, of 5934, Maple Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, Manufacturer). Improvements in pneumatic hammers for hand use.

Claims.—(1.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein and having a length of stroke greater than its own length, and a fluid-actuated valve controlling suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (2.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein and having a length of stroke greater than its own length, and a valve operated by air compressed by the piston and controlling suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (3.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein and having a length of stroke greater than its own length and a valve composed of two co-operating parts located at the opposite ends of the cylinder and controlling suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (4.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein and having a length of stroke greater than its own length, and a valve composed of two co-operating parts located at opposite ends of the cylinder and operated by air compressed by the piston to control suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (5.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein, and a valve composed of two annular portions or rings located at opposite ends of the cylinder and controlling suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (6.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein, and a valve composed of two annular portions or rings located at opposite ends of the cylinder and operated by air compressed by the piston to control suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (7.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein, and a valve composed of two annular portions or rings located in the opposite ends of the piston-chamber in position for the piston to pass through them at the opposite ends of its strokes, and controlling suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (8.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston located therein, and a valve composed of two annular portions or rings located in the opposite ends of the piston-chamber and operated by air compressed by the piston and controlling suitable inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (9.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a hammering-piston therein, and a co-operating valve composed of two annular portions or rings located at opposite ends of the cylinder and suitably connected to move in unison for the purpose of controlling inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (10.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a piston therein, and a co-operating valve com-

posed of two annular portions or rings located in the opposite ends of the piston-chamber and suitably connected to move in unison for the purpose of controlling inlet- and exhaust-passages to produce reciprocations of the piston. (11.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a piston therein, and a co-operating valve composed of two annular portions or rings located at the opposite ends of the cylinder and connected by rods extending longitudinally of the cylinder. (12.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a piston therein, and a co-operating valve composed of two annular portions or rings located in the opposite ends of the piston-chamber and connected by rods passing longitudinally through the cylinder-wall. (13.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a piston therein, and a valve composed of two annular portions or rings located in the opposite ends of the piston-chamber, and connected by rods passing longitudinally through the cylinder-wall, said valve being shifted in opposite directions by air compressed by the piston at the opposite ends of its strokes. (14.) A pneumatic hammer comprising a cylinder, a piston therein, and a valve composed of two annular portions or rings located in the opposite ends of the piston-chamber, and connected by rods passing longitudinally through the cylinder-wall, said valve being shifted in opposite directions by air compressed by the piston at the opposite ends of its strokes, and serving to control the inlet and exhaust of the motive fluid at the opposite ends of the cylinder. (15.) In a pneumatic hammer, the combination of an annular valve located in one end of the piston-chamber, and a piston passing through the valve at the end of its stroke, and shifting the valve by the air compressed in front of the piston. (16.) In a pneumatic hammer, the combination of an annular valve located in one end of the piston-chamber, and a piston passing through the valve at the end of its stroke, and shifting the valve in a direction opposite to the movement of the piston by means of the air compressed in front of the piston. (17.) In a pneumatic hammer, the combination of a valve composed of two co-operating annular portions or rings located in opposite ends of the piston-chamber, and a piston passing through said valve-rings at the opposite ends of its strokes, and shifting them in a direction opposite to its own movement by means of the air compressed in front of it. (18.) In a pneumatic hammer, the combination of a cylinder, a piston therein, and a co-operating annular valve located in position for the piston to pass through it, and having an internal bore closely fitting the piston to prevent the passage of air between them. (19.) In a pneumatic hammer, the combination of a cylinder, a piston therein, and a co-operating valve composed of two annular portions located at opposite ends of the piston-chamber in position for the piston to pass through them at the opposite ends of its strokes, and having internal bores closely fitting the piston to prevent the passage of air between them and the piston. (20.) In a pneumatic hammer, a hammering-piston consisting of a plain cylindrical bolt of uniform diameter throughout its length, in combination with suitable valve-mechanism for controlling the inlet and exhaust of the motive fluid at opposite ends of the piston-chamber to reciprocate the piston. (21.) The combination of the cylinder A having the piston-chamber D and inlet- and exhaust-ports at the opposite ends thereof, the valves (or two-part valve) M, M¹, located in opposite ends of the piston-chamber D and connected by the rods T, T, and the piston E reciprocating in the chamber D and operating at opposite ends of its strokes to shift the valves M, M¹, by means of the air compressed in front of it. (22.) The combination of the cylinder A having the piston-chamber D, and provided with the inlet-passages H and groove I and exhaust-passages L and groove K at its rear end, and the groove I¹ connected by the passage J with the inlet-passage H and the groove K¹ and exhaust-ports L¹ at its front end, the valves (or two-part valve) M, M¹, the former located in the rear end of the piston-chamber and controlling the inlet- and exhaust-grooves I, K, and the latter located in the front end of the piston-chamber and controlling the inlet- and exhaust-grooves I¹, K¹, the rods T, T, interposed between said valves, and the piston E reciprocating in the chamber D and operating to shift the valves M, M¹, at the opposite ends of its strokes by means of the air compressed in front of it. (23.) The combination of the cylinder A having inlet- and exhaust-ports at opposite ends, the valves M, M¹, controlling said ports, the bushing or sleeve N fitted within the cylinder A between the valves M, M¹, and provided with the exterior longitudinal grooves, the wires T, T, located in the said grooves and co-operating at their opposite ends with the valves M, M¹, the strips N¹ inlaid in the said longitudinal grooves and confining the wires T, T, therein, and the piston E reciprocating in the cylinder A (within the bushing N) and operating to shift the valves M, M¹, at the opposite ends of its strokes by the air compressed in front of it. (24.) In a pneumatic hammer, a normally closed throttle-valve located within the cylindrical body of the tool, and opened by the act of pressing the tool to its work, to admit the motive fluid to the tool. (25.) In a pneumatic hammer, the combination

with the working-tool of a normally closed throttle-valve located within the cylindrical body of the tool, and means intermediate to said valve and working-tool for opening the valve by the act of pressing the tool to its work. (26.) In a pneumatic hammer, the combination with the working-tool of a throttle-valve located within the cylindrical body of the tool for controlling the admission of motive fluid to the tool, a spring normally pressing said valve forward and holding it in closed position, and means intermediate to said valve and working-tool for forcing said valve backward to open position by the act of pressing the tool to its work. (27.) In a pneumatic hammer provided with an annular inlet-groove for the motive fluid, the combination of a normally closed cylindrical throttle-valve controlling said groove, and means operated by pressing the tool to its work for opening said valve to admit motive fluid to the tool. (28.) In a pneumatic hammer having an annular inlet-groove for the motive fluid, the combination of a cylindrical throttle-valve controlling said groove, a spring normally pressing said valve forward in position to close said groove, and means operated by pressing the tool to its work for forcing said valve backward and uncovering said groove. (29.) In a pneumatic hammer having an annular inlet-groove for the motive fluid, the combination of a cylindrical throttle-valve for controlling said groove, a spring normally pressing said valve forward in position to close the groove, a working-tool carried by the front end of the cylinder, and rods extending longitudinally through the cylinder-wall between said working-tool and valve, for forcing said valve backward and uncovering the inlet-groove. (30.) The combination with a pneumatic hammer and its removable working-tool F of the spring clip G co-operating therewith, in the manner and for the purpose described. (31.) The spring coupling-clip G, adapted to co-operate in the manner described with annular shoulders upon the two members to be coupled together.

(Specification, 16s.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 12723.—22nd June, 1900.—THOMAS NICHOLLS BEAVAN, of Seldown House, Poole, Dorset, England, Gentleman (assignee of Elias Petersson, of 32, Avenue de la Couronne, Brussels, Belgium, Mining Engineer). An improved process for the treatment of sulphurous ores containing arsenic, antimony, or tellurium.

Claims.—(1.) The removal of antimony and tellurium from sulphurous ores containing them by direct volatilisation, by admixing the ore in a powdered state with powdered carbon or carbonaceous material, and heating the mixture in a retort or muffle furnace to a temperature sufficient to volatilise the antimony as stibnite vapour. (2.) A process of disaggregation of sulphurous ores containing arsenic, antimony, or tellurium, consisting in pulverising the ore, in mixing the same with carbon, likewise pulverised, and in heating the mixture in a retort or muffle furnace sufficiently to volatilise the arsenic-sulphide, and in collecting this vapour in a suitable condenser, and afterwards heating the mixture to a higher temperature to volatilise the antimony-sulphide and similarly collect it in a condenser, substantially as described. (3.) The removal of arsenic, antimony, and tellurium, or any of these, from sulphurous ores containing them, by making up the ore when pulverised and admixed with carbonaceous material into blocks or bricks, and afterwards heating such blocks or bricks in a retort or muffle to a temperature to volatilise the arsenic, antimony, or tellurium.

(Specification, 6s.)

No. 12724.—22nd June, 1900.—ARCHIBALD WHITE MACONOCHE, of the firm of Maconochie Brothers, of 131, Leadenhall Street, London, England, Merchants. Apparatus for use in connecting together tins containing provisions or the like.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for use in connecting together tins containing provisions or the like, the said apparatus consisting of a base carrying heads and means for adjusting the said heads, or one of them, to grip and to release the tins, and means for supporting the tins and allowing of their being moved round during soldering, substantially as described. (2.) An apparatus for use in connecting together tins containing provisions or the like, the said apparatus consisting of a base with heads, one or both of which is or are movable, a block or blocks shaped to receive the tins, and with a recess therein or a space between them to give access to the tins and strip for soldering, and a wedge to fix and release the said tins, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings. (3.) An apparatus for use in connecting together tins containing provisions or the like, the said apparatus consisting of a base with heads, one or both of which is or are movable by means of a screwed rod, and a block or blocks shaped to receive the tins, and with a recess therein or a space between them to give access to the tins and strip for soldering, substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12725.—22nd June, 1900.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents (nominee of Albert Husson, of Porrentruy, Berne, Switzerland, Notary, and Edward William Lancaster, of 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, Civil Engineer). Improvements in acetylene-generators.

Claims.—(1.) In an acetylene-generator, the combination of a vessel, preferably cylindrical, having an inclined or conical bottom and a suitable cover, with a tapering or conical charging-hopper fixed in the said cover, the delivery orifice of the said hopper being below the working-level or the water in the generator, a casing surrounding the lower portion of the said hopper, inclined planes formed in one with or attached to the casing below the hopper, baffle-plates attached to the casing below the said inclined planes, and an inclined bottom to the said casing, all substantially as specified, and shown by Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (2.) In an acetylene-generator, the combination of a vessel, preferably cylindrical, having an inclined or conical bottom and a suitable cover, with a tapering or conical charging-hopper fixed in the said cover, the delivery orifice of the said hopper being below the working-level of the water in the generator, and two or more inclined planes or shoots formed in one with or attached to a casing surrounding the lower portion of the said hopper, the said shoots being below the delivery orifice of the hopper, and provided with vertical mouths of mouths slightly inclined inwards, all substantially as specified and for the purpose stated. (3.) In acetylene-generators, the combination, with open-topped charging-hoppers of one or more baffle-plates or inclined planes, for the purpose stated. (4.) In an acetylene-generator, the combination of two concentric vessels forming a generator, having a tapering or conical bottom, with a domed vessel or bell forming a gasholder, the said bell being provided with a charging-hopper, and casing surrounding the lower end of the hopper, all substantially as specified, and illustrated by Fig. 3 of the drawings. (5.) In acetylene-generators, the stirring-device, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (6.) Acetylene-generators constructed as shown by the drawings.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 12726.—22nd June, 1900.—GEORGE JOHN HOSKINS and CHARLES HENRY HOSKINS, of Sydney, New South Wales, Engineers. Improved appliances to be used in closing the locking-bars on the longitudinal joints of certain types of rivetless metal pipes.

Claims.—(1.) In machines that are used in closing the seams of the locking-bar type of rivetless metal pipes, a solid block or internal anvil such as O, which is permanently fixed intermediately between an upper anvil such as L and a lower closing-tool such as K, such anvil being axially provided with a hydraulic ram or other equivalent mechanical contrivance whereby the pipe may be hauled intermittently over the block or anvil O for the purpose of enabling the seams to be closed, as specified. (2.) In machines that are used in closing the seams of the locking-bar type of rivetless metal pipes, in combination, a carriage or truck such as A, a solid permanently fixed block such as O, and hydraulic or other mechanical appliances situated axially in respect to the block or anvil, all as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 12727.—22nd June, 1900.—GEORGE JOHN HOSKINS, of Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. An improved machine for "buffing" or upsetting the edges of metal plates to be used in the construction of a certain class of rivetless metal pipes.

Claims.—(1.) In machines for "buffing" or upsetting the edges of metal plates, two series of pressure and anti-friction rollers, which are preferably loose on their axial shafts, each series being divided into two sets with a space between the sets on the same axis, each set in the upper series being vertically above the corresponding set in the lower series, in combination with two series of "buffing" rollers on vertical axes, one series at each end of the pressing and anti-friction rollers, and so disposed that the horizontal distance between the first pair shall be greater than the horizontal distance between the second pair, and so on to the last pair, two lines being drawn through the vertical axes of such rollers converging to a point beyond the exit of the plate from the machine, as and for the several purposes set forth. (2.) In machines for "buffing" or upsetting the edges of metal plates, two series of pressure and anti-friction rollers and two series of "buffing" rollers, all as set forth in claim 1, the axes of the two series of "buffing" rollers being in the same vertical plane with the axes of the sets in the upper and lower series of pressure-rollers against which they lie, as set forth. (3.) In machines for "buffing" or upsetting the edges of metal plates, two series of pressure and anti-friction rollers,

as set forth in claim 1, in combination with two pairs of rollers such as G, H, G¹, H¹, mounted on oblique axes, each pair of such rollers having corresponding convex and concave peripheries, whereby the plate as it is rolled through them may be turned out from the machine in the form of a shallow trough with curved sides, as and for the purposes specified. (4.) In machines for "buffing" or upsetting the edges of metal plates, two series of pressure and anti-friction rollers, and two pairs of rollers such as G, H, G¹, H¹, mounted on oblique axes, such pair of rollers having corresponding convex and concave peripheries, all in combination with any suitable pulling- or hauling-gear whereby the plate may be hauled through the machine, prevented from bending while being thus hauled, have its edges "buffed" or upset, and a portion of each side near its edges curved upwards so that it shall leave the machine in the form of a shallow trough, as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 12734.—26th June, 1900.—HENRY STRONG DURAND, Physician and Surgeon, and ROBERT KENDALL McLELLAN, Machinist, both of Rochester, New York, United States of America. Improvements in stuffing-boxes.

Claims.—(1.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body, collars making a continuous changeable contact with surfaces at the ends of the body, and a shaft-bearing secured in the body between the collars, substantially as described. (2.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body, a shaft-bearing secured in the body, and a displaceable filling surrounding the shaft between the shaft-bearing and each end of the body, substantially as described. (3.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body, collars making a continuous changeable contact at the ends of the body with internal annular surfaces larger in diameter than the collars, and a shaft-bearing secured in the body between the collars, substantially as described. (4.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body, collars making a continuous changeable contact with surfaces at the ends of the body, a shaft-bearing in the body movable in directions transverse to the axes of the body and bearing, and means for securing the bearing in different positions in the body, substantially as described. (5.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body, collars making a continuous changeable contact with surfaces at the ends of the body, and a shaft-bearing secured in the body between the collars, the bearing being a ball-bearing having only a single ring of balls, substantially as described. (6.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body, collars making a continuous changeable contact with surfaces at the ends of the body, and a shaft-bearing secured in the body between the collars, the bearing being composed of a case, bearing-rings fixed in the case, and forming a ball-channel, and a single ring of balls in the ball-channel, substantially as described. (7.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body having the parts 4 and 5, and provided with an internal shoulder 20 at the inner end of the part 5, and with a screw-plug 17 extending into the part 5, collars making a continuous changeable contact with the head of the screw-plug 17, and a surface at the front end of the part 4, and a shaft-bearing which is inserted in the part 5, and clamped therein against the shoulder 20 with the screw-plug 17, substantially as described. (8.) A stuffing-box as described in the preceding claim, having a shaft-bearing movable in the body in directions transverse to the axes of the body and bearing, and fixable in different positions between the screw-plug and shoulder, substantially as described. (9.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body having the parts 4 and 5, and provided with internal shoulders 12 and 20 at the inner ends of the parts 4 and 5 respectively, and with screw-plugs 13 and 17 extending into the parts 4 and 5 respectively, the plug 17 having an internal annular projection 19, a collar 15 smaller in diameter than the interior of the part 4, and a collar 21 smaller in diameter than the interior of the screw-plug 17, the collar 15 making contact with the end 14 of the plug 13, and the collar 21 making contact with the inside of the head of the plug 17, a coil spring bearing against the collar 15 and shoulder 12, and a coil-spring bearing against the collar 21 and projection 19, and a shaft-bearing which is inserted in the part 5 of the body and clamped therein against the shoulder 20 with the screw-plug 17, substantially as described. (10.) In a stuffing-box or other device comprising a ball bearing, the combination of a bearing-case, a screw 29 extending into a threaded hole in the case, bearing-rings in the case, one of the rings being threaded and engaging with a thread in the case and with that of the screw 29, and a ring of balls between the bearing-rings, substantially as described.

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

No. 12735.—26th June, 1900.—HENRY STRONG DURAND, of Rochester, New York, United States of America, Physician and Surgeon. Improvements in stuffing-boxes.

Claims.—(1.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body, shaft-collars making a continuous changeable contact with

surfaces at both ends of the body, each of the collars being movable on the shaft on an axis transverse to that of the shaft, and a displaceable filling confined in the body between the collars, substantially as described. (2.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body having internal annular surfaces at its ends, and two or more shaft-collars, each being movable on the shaft on an axis transverse to that of the shaft, and two of said collars making a continuous changeable contact with said internal annular surfaces at the ends of the body, substantially as described. (3.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body having internal annular surfaces at right angles to its axis, a group of two or more shaft-collars interposed between said surfaces, each of said collars being movable on the shaft on an axis transverse to that of the shaft, and means for clamping the group of collars between said surfaces, substantially as described. (4.) A stuffing-box comprising a hollow body containing surfaces that loosely surround the shaft, and a filling consisting of a viscous fluid interposed between said surfaces and extending around the shaft in contact with the shaft, its viscosity being great enough to prevent its escape from between said surfaces, substantially as described.

(Specification, 6s. 3d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12744.—29th June, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED), of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Edwin Roud, of 214, Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in governing internal-combustion engines.

Claims.—(1.) A device for governing gas-engines in which the admission-valve is connected with and its operation controlled by the governor, the proportion of gas and air in the motive fluid being regulated by means of separate regulating-cocks provided in the gas- and air-supply pipes, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) The devices for regulating the admission of air and gas to a gas-engine cylinder substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 or to Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, and operating as described. (3.) In a device for governing gas-engines in the manner described by regulating the quantity of mixed air and gas admitted into the cylinder, a pressure-reducing valve in the gas-supply pipe by which the pressures of the gas and air are equalised before mixing, so that the proportion of gas and air in the mixture remains substantially constant notwithstanding variations of load, substantially as described.

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

No. 12746.—26th June, 1900.—ALAN MACKENZIE McNEILL, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. Staple-extractor.

Claim.—A lever having a claw head with an opening in centre of claw, in combination with a movable claw similarly made, and the said movable claw having a heel in front of same to act as a fulcrum; the centre bolt or rivet being off the centre, thereby making the back of movable claw act as a weight to automatically open same.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; 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, 4th July, 1900.

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

No. 12685.—15th June, 1900.—CHARLES DIXON, of Masterton, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved grip for securing clothes to lines.

No. 12689.—15th June, 1900.—JAMES FORSYTH, of Monor Terrace, Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk, Railway Department. The treatment of New Zealand flax or other leaf-bearing fibres, combining the twofold operations of separating the fibres from the leaf and spinning the fibre in the one process.

No. 12690.—19th June, 1900.—JOHN MATHESON, of Middlemarch, Otago, New Zealand, Farmer. An invention for the poisoning and extermination of rabbits and other animals.

No. 12692.—19th June, 1900.—THOMAS WALSH, of Kuri Bush, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved mixture for the cure of toothache.

No. 12693.—19th June, 1900.—JOHN LAW KIRKBRIDE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in window-sash fasteners.

No. 12694.—19th June, 1900.—HENRY DONKIN, of 167, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Bag- and Tent-maker. A new or improved safety pocket for wearing-apparel.

No. 12695.—16th June, 1900.—DAVID CHARLES STREETER, of Halswell, Canterbury, New Zealand, Inventor. Improved automatic steam-pressure regulator.

No. 12702.—16th June, 1900.—GEORGE ALEXANDER COLES, of Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Boot-manufacturer. Improved military boot.

No. 12705.—21st June, 1900.—GEORGE ROBINSON, of Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand, Farrier, Blacksmith, &c. Improvements in slashers, billhooks, and suchlike tools and implements.

No. 12706.—29th June, 1900.—THOMAS MOORE BRYANT, of Whangarei, New Zealand, Salesman. An improved oscillating easy-chair.

No. 12708.—22nd June, 1900.—HUGO FISCHER, of 70, Hindley Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Wholesale Saddler. Improved brake block.

No. 12711.—21st June, 1900.—ROBERT PATRICK GRANT, of Swannanoa, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved machine for cleaning water-races.

No. 12713.—22nd June, 1900.—WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Lithographic Artist, and WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Invercargill aforesaid, Miner. Improvements in gold-saving appliances.

No. 12716.—22nd June, 1900.—NEWTON ROBERTS GORDON, of 535, Victoria Parade, East Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in rotary engines.

No. 12717.—22nd June, 1900.—HERBERT ROSE, of 15, Surrey Road, South Yarra, Victoria, Geologist, and WILLIAM HOCKIN, of 20, Avoca Street, South Yarra aforesaid, Gentleman. An improved automatic or self-acting gravity wheel.

No. 12718.—22nd June, 1900.—EBENEZER MAXWELL, of Opunake, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improved apparatus for maintaining a uniform tension on wire ropes or other cable-ways for loading and unloading vessels, and for similar operations.

No. 12719.—22nd June, 1900.—WILLIAM SIM, of Underwood, near Wallacetown, Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved milk feeder and heater.

No. 12728.—23rd June, 1900.—JAMES GITSHAM, of 445, Punt Road, Richmond, Victoria, Metallurgist, and JOHN JONES, of 61, Robe Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Electrical Engineer. Process for making zinc-oxide from the prepared ores, and the regeneration of the solutions employed in such process.

No. 12729.—25th June, 1900.—EDWARDS ALBERT GEORGE HAMLIN, of Reefton, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Silt-separator for dredges.

No. 12730.—21st June, 1900.—LAWRENCE PETER HALCROW, of Dacre, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in spark-arresters.

No. 12731.—25th June, 1900.—JOHN LAW KIRKBRIDE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in tap-pet-heads.

No. 12732.—21st June, 1900.—FRANCIS RICHARD CLAUDE, of Papatoitoi, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. A shield for preventing injury to the forefinger when using knives.

No. 12733.—21st June, 1900.—WILLIAM ALFRED HOLMAN, of 215, Victoria Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. A spouting-strap.

No. 12736.—26th June, 1900.—WILLIAM SIM, of Wallacetown, near Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer, and JAMES HARVEY STEWART, of Invercargill aforesaid, Plumber. An improved milking-machine.

No. 12738.—25th June, 1900.—FRANCIS RAPER, Jun., of Great King Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Tinsmith. A railway speed-indicator.

No. 12740.—28th June, 1900.—JOHN ROBERTSON, of Halcombe, Wellington, New Zealand, Settler. An improved office novelty or device for moistening adhesive and other surfaces.

No. 12742.—29th June, 1900.—THOMAS BURRELL, of 193, Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Stonemason. An improved adjustable handcut.

No. 12745.—29th June, 1900.—WILLIAM THOMPSON PURVES, of 47, York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, Civil Engineer. Improvements in carburetters.

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 June, 1900, to the 4th July, 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. 8599.—R. C. and A. M. Lindsay, condensing and sterilising milk. 21st June, 1900.

No. 8623.—W. S. Williams, mixing and spraying kerosene and water. 28th June, 1900.

No. 8645.—The Textile Cleaning Company, Limited, degreasing and cleansing wool, &c. (F. N. Turney). 22nd June, 1900.

No. 8714.—C. A. MacDonald, cooling, purifying, and drying air. 22nd June, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6189.—F. Brown, music-stool. 17th May, 1900.

No. 6254.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, box forming and filling machine (E. Waters—W. H. Butler). 20th June, 1900.

No. 6298.—Ogdens, Limited, sealing cans (R. A. Sloan and J. E. L. Barnes). 22nd 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. 11514.—Lamson Store Service Company, Limited, of 20, Cheapside, London, E.C., England, cash- and parcel-carrier system (M. J. Foyer). 3rd July, 1900.

No. 12348.—Maponite, Limited, a company registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, whose registered office is situate at 13 and 14, Abchurch Lane, London, England, producing a rubber-like substance (W. E. Hughes—C. Ives). 3rd July, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Clerical Error corrected.

THE request to correct clerical error in application No. 12390—D. Lichtenberg Madsen, reproduction of cliches and stamps in celluloid—advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 46, of the 25th May, 1900, has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent withdrawn.

NO. 12686.—W. A. Holman, spouting-strap (advertised in the Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 54, of the 21st 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 21st June, 1900, to the 4th July, 1900, inclusive :—

No. 11910.—J. T. Murphy, harness.

No. 11911.—A. A. Whitelaw, linotype-treadle attachment.

No. 11914.—A. Baker, sleeve-link.

No. 11915.—F. Isitt, gas- and air-compressor.

No. 11916.—A. J. Cumming, debairing hides.

No. 11917.—H. Dalton, chimney.

No. 11918.—W. J. Stevens, cab-door operating appliance.

No. 11924.—G. Moros, coupling-chain.

No. 11925.—G. J. A. Leslie, window fastener.

No. 11926.—J. Mitchell, producing lettering for placards, &c.

No. 11928.—W. R. Whyte, typewriter attachment.
 No. 11931.—D. Whitburn and P. H. Basley, hair-curler.
 No. 11932.—G. A. Fuller, wool-washing apparatus.
 No. 11934.—A. E. and A. McLeod, timber-jack key.
 No. 11936.—J. E. Friend, boot-sole.
 No. 11938.—C. R. Wilson, cycle driving gear.
 No. 11943.—G. W. Darvall, roof and spouting.
 No. 11946.—A. Morrow, shrapnel shell.
 No. 11957.—T. Shale, dredging-machinery.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 21st June, 1900, to the 4th July, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11275.—D. A. McIntyre and A. Y. Dickinson, non-refillable bottle.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 21st June, 1900, to the 4th July, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8359.—W. H. Hyatt and J. Henochsberg, extracting gold.

No. 8361.—H. J. Wood and W. Thomson, weight-and-cost indicator for scales.

No. 8365.—V. S. Aston, E. H. Featon, and T. G. Lawless, boot-protector.

No. 8366.—L. A. Hean, corset.

No. 8370.—H. Galopin, cock.

No. 8378.—C. J. Ball, obtaining material from river-beds.

No. 8379.—H. D. A. Reynolds, sleeve-link.

No. 8380.—W. Majert, extracting gold.

No. 8381.—C. Thompson, conveyer.

No. 8233.—W. McKenzie and W. W. Rising, violin.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6106.—G. W. Shailer, ear-marker.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 4th July, 1900.

APPPLICATIONS 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: 2990.
 Date: 26th March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SIREN.

NAME.

THE SYDNEY SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Sydney, New South Wales.

No. of class: 48.

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

No. of application: 3067.
 Date: 15th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The words

THE CRESCENT BRAND.

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

NAME.

S. J. BEST AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand, Varnish- and Paint-makers.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Varnishes, paints, lacquers, enamels.

No. of application: 3068.

Date: 19th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follows—the device of a star and the word "Star" over the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

RICHARD SIMMONDS, of Coromandel, Auckland, New Zealand, Accountant.

No. of class: 13.

Description of goods: Candle-holders.

No. of application: 3069.

Date: 22nd June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"EGLINTINE."

NAME.

EDWARD HENRY EGLINTON (trading as "Ferdinand Eglington"), of Park Street, Walsall, Stafford, England, Manufacturer of Saddlers' Hardware.

No. of class: 13.

Description of goods: Saddlers' hardware goods, such as bits, spurs, stirrups, buckles, and general harness-furniture.

No. of application : 3070.
Date : 22nd June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is as follows—the bee device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

HENRY BROOKS AND COMPANY, of 70, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, England, Merchants.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Painters' brushes, not being artists' brushes or brushes of metal.

No. of application : 3071.
Date : 22nd June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE RUBBER-TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Para Rubber-mills, Aston Cross, Birmingham, England, Rubber-tire Manufacturers.

No. of class : 40.

Description of goods : Tires, outer covers of tires, and inner tubes of tires, made of indiarubber or indiarubber compounds, for cycles and vehicles.

No. of application : 3074.
Date : 26th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK—"ROYAL MAIL."

NAME.

ROBERT MALCOLM AND Co., of 154, Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 25.

Description of goods : Cotton lace, cotton braids, cotton tapes, and all other goods included in this class.

No. of application : 3080.
Date : 2nd July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EUCRYL.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmllee, Kingston-upon-Hull (generally called Hull), England, Chemical-manufacturers.

No. of class : 2.

Description of goods : Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.

No. of application : 3081.
Date : 2nd July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EUCRYL.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmllee, Kingston-upon-Hull (generally called Hull), England, Chemical-manufacturers.

No. of class : 3.

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

No. of application : 3082.
Date : 2nd July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EUCRYL.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmllee, Kingston-upon-Hull (generally called Hull), England, Chemical-manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

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

No. of application : 3083.
Date : 2nd July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EUCRYL.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmllee, Kingston-upon-Hull (generally called Hull), England, Chemical-manufacturers.

No. of class: 48.

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

No. of application: 3084.

Date: 2nd July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CORKERS

NAME.

OGDEN'S, LIMITED, of Liverpool, England, and York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 21st June, 1900, to the 4th July, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 2349; 2944.—A. Morrall, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2350; 2945.—A. Morrall, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2351; 2981.—H. Wertheim; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 25, of the 29th March, 1900.)

No. 2352; 2982.—H. Wertheim; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 25, of the 29th March, 1900.)

No. 2353; 2983.—Stohwasser and Co.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 25, of the 29th March, 1900.)

No. 2354; 2991.—The Erasmic Co., Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2355; 2993.—F. E. von Bodenhausen; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2356; 2995.—P. Moir-Crane and Co.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2357; 2996.—J. D. Roberts; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2358; 2997.—G. Roberts; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2359; 2998.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2360; 2999.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2361; 3000.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2362; 3001.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2363; 3002.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2364; 3003.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2365; 3004.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2366; 3006.—P. Hayman and Co.; Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

No. 2367; 2931.—Lever Bros., Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 15th February, 1900.)

No. 2368; 2591.—P. Book and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 20, of the 2nd March, 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. 83/187. } Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Explosives Manufacturers. [Curtis's and Harvey.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 84/481. }
No. 88/2354. } Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Explosives Manufacturers. [J. Hall and Son, Limited.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 87/890. }
No. 1834/1476. } Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Explosives Manufacturers. [Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence, Limited.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 99/73. }
No. 100/74. } Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Explosives Manufacturers. [C. H. Curtis.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 1145/923. }
No. 1146/924. } Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Explosives Manufacturers. [C. H. Curtis.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 1622/1302.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, Eng and, Explosives Manufacturers. [C. W. Curtis.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 87/4328.—Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, Limited, of 60, Bunchill Row, London, England, Manufacturers. [Freeman and Hildyard.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 13/12. }
No. 1360/1101. }
No. 1361/1102. }
No. 1911/1744. } Vinolia Company, Limited (incorporated 1899), of Malden Crescent, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Soap- and Candle-makers, and Glycerine-distillers. [Blondeau et Cie.] 2nd July, 1900.

No. 2513/1978. }
No. 2514/1979. }
No. 2545/2008. }
No. 2546/2009. } Vinolia Company, Limited (incorporated 1899), of Malden Crescent, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Soap- and Cand'e makers, and Glycerine-distillers. [Vinolia Company, Limited.] 2nd July, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.