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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 1st August, 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. 12177.—15th November, 1899.—JOHN JAMES ROTH, of 211, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Importer. An improved combined soap-block and advertising- or notifying-tablet.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 99, of the 23rd November, 1899.]

Claims.—(1.) In transparent soap blocks or tablets, the insertion of films of gelatine or like subtances bearing a print or inscription substantially as described and explained. (2.) The manufacture of combination soap-blocks and advertising- or notifying-tablets by placing upon finished soap previously printed films of gelatine and pouring over the whole boiled soap of about the temperature set forth, substantially as described and explained.
(Specification, 2s.)

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

Claim.—Branding-apparatus consisting of a reservoir adapted to contain marking-fluid, a tap connecting said reservoir with a subsidiary chamber to the perforated face of which porous felt is attached formed to the shape of the brand-marking to be produced, substantially as specified and illustrated.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12636.—23rd May, 1900.—GEORGE ALLEN, Masterton, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An invention for fixing brackets or shelves to the wall without screws or nails or damaging the paper.*

Description.—The brackets or shelves to be of any size or shape, but instead of being screwed or nailed to fillets on the wall they are fixed in position by two steel pins at the back corner and two eccentrics at the front corners, which force the brackets or shelves into the corner; and can be removed at any time and replaced at pleasure.

Claim.—An improved means for fastening brackets or shelves substantially as described, and as illustrated by drawings.
(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12741.—29th June, 1900.—EDWIN SMALLBONE, of the Port, Nelson, New Zealand, Proprietor of B. Franzen and Co., Sailmakers and Ship-chandlers. Improvements in horse-covers.

Claims.—(1.) Rope covered with felt to prevent chafing horse. (2.) D fastened on canvas patch for splicing rope into inside of the cover. (3.) Spring hook spliced on end of rope to fasten into D on canvas patch at rump, inside of the cover.
(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12748.—30th June, 1900.—ETHELBERT ALFRED RANSOM, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved fastener for covers for horses and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The improved fastener as described, comprising a strap attached to each side of the cover in front of the animal's hind legs and provided with a loop at the free ends of the said strap, and a strap attached to the back of the cover and passed through the said loops and through a loop on the opposite side of the cover and secured by a buckle, substantially as set forth. (2.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved fastener for covers for horses and the like, substantially as set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12779.—12th July, 1900.—JAMES PERROTT, of King Street, Gardiner, near Malvern, Victoria, Stationer. An improved cash-registering machine.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved cash-registering machine, hand levers operating band and type-wheels, said type-wheels being above a printing-roller on a carriage capable of moving longitudinally, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an improved cash-registering machine, and beneath type-wheels, a printing-roller mounted on a carriage capable of a longitudinal motion, said carriage and its finger-bar by end pieces being pivoted to bearings and remaining elevated when the cash-drawer is open by a roller on an extension, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an improved cash-registering machine, bands having numerals thereon operated by hand-levers having pointers to numeral strips on the outside of the casing, said band-numerals showing through an observation window on the customer's side of the casing, and registering with type-wheels above a printing-roller having a balance-sheet thereon, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In an improved cash-registering machine, an observation window showing the cash paid by numerals on bands, and the character of the payment by an indicator pivoted near its middle, and having at its bottom an opening engaged by an extension of the printing-roller carriage, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In an improved cash-registering machine, a cash and change drawer pressed outwardly by a spring, and released by a shoulder on a locking-lever, said lever being lifted by an extension of the printing-roller carriage with a screw contact thereon, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In an improved cash-register, a printing-wheel shaft having wheels with numerals thereon, and a similar wheel with distinguishing marks for each operator of the machine, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) In an improved cash-registering machine, a printing-roller having a balance-sheet upon which is printed in columns each transaction, also a distinctive mark for each operator, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (8.) In an improved cash-registering machine, the combination of numeral printing-wheels operated by hand-levers having pointers to numeral strips, an operator's printing-wheel, bands with numerals thereon showing through an observation window, an indicator displaying the character of the payment, a printing-roller carriage capable of a longitudinal motion elevated by a finger-bar and pivoted to brackets, a cash and change drawer outpressed by a spring and released by striking the finger-bar, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12780.—12th July, 1900.—GEORGE GARIBALDI TURRI, of Salisbury Buildings, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of Emil Olund, Insurance Solicitor, and Peter John Cæsar, Machinist, both of Duluth, St. Louis, Minnesota, United States of America). Improvements in flexible-rim wheels.

Claims.—(1.) In a wheel, a flexible rim and the described means for attaching spokes to the hub, consisting of the hub-flanges having an inward axial movement, balls interposed in axial grooves formed between the hub-flanges and hub, and means for holding the hub-flanges outward with a yielding pressure, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In a wheel, the combination of the rim, the spreading spokes, the hub, the hub-flanges axially movable upon the hub and provided with inwardly projecting sleeves, the resilient medium for holding the hub-flanges outward, and the adjusting nuts threaded upon the sleeves of the hub-flanges and affording the abutment for the resilient medium, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a wheel, the combination of the hub-flange 9 having a perforated rim and an abutment 24 within said rim, the spokes 8, and the screws 18 through which the spokes are passed, provided with slots 19 in which the spokes are headed, and impinging against the abutment 24 to prevent displacement of the spokes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) A wheel comprising an axle-box or hub, formed with roller grooves, a flexible rim, flanges having inwardly extending sleeves formed with roller grooves, rollers in said grooves, means for holding the flanges outward with yielding pressure, the telescoping sheathing, and the spokes rigid under tension and yielding under compression; substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 12781.—12th July, 1900.—ARTHUR JAY KNOWLES, of Brantford, Ontario, Canada, Gentleman, at present temporarily of Sydney, New South Wales. Combined induction, mixing, regulating, and controlling apparatus, applicable to engines operated by volatilised oil or spirit.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus applicable to engines operated by volatilised oil or spirit, an oil- or spirit-receiver provided with a lower screw ferrule adapted to be combined with a heating-chamber, an upper sleeve, and a centrally disposed perforated tube whose taper outlet end is expandible and adapted for vertical adjustment, its internal centrally situated air-pipe being likewise vertically adjustable, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In apparatus of the class described, an adjustable central tube perforated for a portion of its length where enclosed within an oil- or spirit-receiver, the taper outlet end thereof formed to project beyond its seating-orifice and into a hot-air chamber, and being made expandible and vertically adjustable, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In apparatus of the class described, an oil- or spirit-receiver having an upper sleeve for the adjustment of a centrally disposed tube, an air-cell, a lower screw ferrule with which is associated an upper hot-air passage of a main heating and mixing chamber, and an inner casing and outer casing whose hot air chambers are in communication with the said upper hot-air passage, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In apparatus of the class described, a heating-chamber provided with air-passages communicating with a chamber having vertically disposed hot-air tubes with radial outlets, an inner removable casing also forming part of said heating-chamber, whose air-passages are in communication with an expanding chamber, and an upper hot-air passage, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In apparatus of the class described, a central or inner casing with air-passages at the upper end thereof, and adapted to receive internally an adjustable cone constructed so as to form, with the said casing, an expanding-chamber, and an outlet-passage communicating with an upper hot-air passage, the said cone being vertically adjustable to enlarge or diminish the width of that portion of the top hot-air passage immediately adjacent to the projecting point of the central tube, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In apparatus of the class described, the combination of the outer casing of a hot-air chamber communicating with the upper hot-air passage of a mixing-chamber, with hot-air pipes connected with the external hot-air casing of an exhaust muffler, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (7.) A mixing-chamber adapted to apparatus of the class described, and consisting of a central tube and an adjustable corrugated cone whose centrally situated passage is in communication with a lower chamber adapted to receive a perforated cone or any desired number of such, and downwardly and inwardly projecting circular lips attached both to the said adjustable cone and also to cone separating collars, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (8). In apparatus of the class described, the combination of an inner tube, an adjustable corrugated cone, a perforated cone or any desired number of such associated with separating collars, the whole forming an oil or spirit and air mixing chamber, with a controlling-chamber adapted to form an attachment to an engine having an explosion-chamber for the reception of volatilised oil or spirit, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (9.) In the construction of a mixing-chamber adapted to receive perforated cones, a separating collar or any desired number of such, provided with downwardly and inwardly projecting circular lips to form a contracted passage, or series of such, within the said mixing-chamber, and superimposed above the perforated cone or cones with which they are associated, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (10.) In apparatus of the class described, the combination of an oil- or spirit-receiver, a centrally situated vertically adjustable and expandible perforated tube enclosing an inner and adjustable air-pipe, with an outer hot-air chamber and an inner mixing-chamber, the whole combined with an exhaust muffler and heating-chamber whose associated hot-air pipes are in communication with the aforesaid outer hot-air chamber, and a controlling-chamber adapted to receive a supply of air beneath a centrally situated mixing-chamber, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (11.) In oil- or spirit-containers adapted to be operated by means of a centrally disposed air-pipe, the combination with such container of a vertically adjustable tube, perforated in that portion of its length situated within the container, and whose expandible point is the discharging-outlet for the liquid, and is combined with an inner air-tube whose outlet-passage is situated below the level of the bottom of the said container, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (12.) In oil- or spirit-containers adapted to be operated by means of a centrally disposed air-pipe whose outlet-passage is situated below the level of the bottom of the said container, the combination, with the casing of such container, of a drip-chamber adapted to receive the taper and expandible portion of a perforated tube, and a combined detachable cover and seating, whose central boss and clamping-nut is adapted to receive the aforesaid perforated tube, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (13.) In apparatus of the class described, the combination of an oil- or spirit-receiver having an air-cell surrounding an

adjustable perforated tube which likewise encloses an inner air-pipe, with an air-delivery pipe communicating with the said air-cell, and a vertically adjustable perforated tube of an oil- or spirit-container, whose drip-chamber is provided with a delivery-pipe connected with the aforesaid receiver, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (14.) The general combination and arrangement of the parts described, the whole forming my combined induction, mixing, regulating, and controlling apparatus applicable to engines operated by volatilised oil or spirit, as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12788.—16th July, 1900.—FRANK BROOKS HART, of 62, Barton Arcade, Manchester, England, Civil Engineer. An improved overlapping railway-rail joint.

Claim.—Forming rail-joints of the overlap or scarf character, with bent overlapping webs provided with extensions beyond the bends, which extensions lie parallel to the ordinary webs of the rails, and are provided with a sufficient number of suitably formed bolt-holes for the secure attachment of the rails to one another, the several parts being formed and arranged substantially as described, and as shown in the drawings.

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

No. 12791.—17th July, 1900.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 111, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Sherman William Ladd, of Beverley, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvement in lasting-machines.

Extract from Specification.—In machines of this class the boot or shoe is prepared for the lasting operations by suitably arranging the last, upper, lining, &c., and overdrawing the upper at the toe and along the ball at each side of the last, and there fastening it to the inner sole by a tack or similar fastening-device in each of said places. A single pair of pincers is employed, to which the boot or shoe is presented and turned about by the workman, the lasting-operation as a whole being carried out progressively by repeated operations of the machine applied to different parts of the upper at different times. Tack supplying and driving mechanisms are employed, whereby the part of the upper acted upon by the machine at one time is secured in place to the inner sole preliminary to the next operation of the machine. Mechanism is employed whereby wire or a similarly continuous material is placed progressively in binding relation with the successively lasted parts of the upper, particularly about the toe portion of the shoe, said wire being then secured in place, and thereafter serving in place of said tacks for holding said manipulated parts of said upper against displacement. This invention, in part, relates to means for suspending the insertion of said tacks during the time of said wire-placing operations of said machine, and, further in part, to means for variably controlling the tension of said wire, and to means for shifting the wire-placing mechanism into and out of operative positions, and to mechanism for cutting said wire.

[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.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 12792.—16th July, 1900.—WILLIAM BURGELAND JOHNSON, of 51, Egerton Street, Liverpool, England, Engineer. Improvements in ventilators.

Claims.—(1.) In a ventilator, the combination with an air-passage of stationary vanes near one end thereof, and a movable vane arranged between the stationary vanes, and provided with an extension-piece, and adapted to close the openings between or alongside the vanes, substantially as described. (2.) In a ventilator, the combination with an air-passage of stationary vanes near one end thereof, a movable vane arranged between the stationary vanes, and provided with an extension-piece, side pieces attached to the movable vane, and pivots on which the movable vane is hung by means of the side pieces, substantially as described. (3.) In a ventilator, the combination with an air-passage of stationary vanes near one end thereof, a movable vane arranged between the stationary vanes, and a bent extension-piece connected with the movable vane, said movable vane and extension-piece being adapted to close the openings between and alongside the vanes, substantially as described.

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

No. 12793.—16th July, 1900.—CARL JOHAN KIELBERG, of Hillerod, Denmark, Polytechnic Student. Method and apparatus for making all kinds of articles with cylindrical cavities from cement mortar, moulding-sand, clay, or other substance of similar consistence.

Claims.—(1.) Method for making all kinds of articles with cylindrical cavities from cement mortar, moulding-sand, clay, or other substances of similar consistence, characterized by the moulding being done by a cylindrical movable drum or similar body, with one or more principally spiral projections, being screwed up through the substance placed in the mould, and compressing the said substance during the moulding. (2.) Apparatus for the carrying-out of the method described in claim 1, characterized by a drum rotating within the mould, and fitted with spiral projections, which drum forms the core of the mould, and which is screwed up through the moulding-substance placed in the mould, thereby compressing the former and moulding the article. (3.) Apparatus for the carrying-out of the method described in claim 1, characterized by a cylindrical body rotating in the mould, and fitted with spiral projections, being screwed up through the moulding-substance in the mould, fitted with a fixed core, thereby compressing the substance during the moulding. (4.) In the apparatus described in claim 3, the arrangement that the core during the moulding rotates round a vertical axle without being raised. (5.) In the apparatus described in claims 2–4, the arrangement of the spiral projections running horizontally in the lower portion for the purpose of smoothing, at the finishing of the moulding of pipes, the end surfaces of the latter.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12797.—19th July, 1900.—WILLIAM and THOMAS NUTTALL, both of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Plumbers, and HANS PETER MEYER, of Dannevirke aforesaid, Farmer. An improved apparatus for dressing crested dog's tail grass seed and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a seed-cleaning apparatus such as described, a cylinder provided with honeycombed pockets substantially as set forth. (2.) In a seed-cleaning apparatus such as described, a brush to check impurities whilst allowing the cleaned seed to pass in the pockets of the cylinder, substantially as set forth. (3.) In the seed-cleaning apparatus such as described, in combination, a honeycombed cylinder, a feed-hopper, and a check-brush, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a seed-cleaning apparatus such as described, in combination, a honeycombed cylinder, spring-actuated bearings for the cylinder, a feed-hopper, and a check-brush, substantially as set forth. (5.) A seed-cleaning apparatus such as described, comprising a honeycombed cylinder, a feed-hopper, a check-brush, and a sloping frame upon which the cylinder is mounted, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12799.—20th July, 1900.—FRANK NORMAN SPEAR, of Los Angeles, California, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Fuel-feeders.

Claims.—(1.) In a furnace-feeder, the combination with a casing having a feed-chamber and a delivery-chamber, a fuel passage-way between the chambers, a rotary feed-brush arranged within the feed-chamber for causing a continuous feed of fuel to the delivery-chamber, a delivery-brush arranged within the delivery-chamber, and compressed by a wall thereof adjacent the discharge-opening by which the fuel is ejected directly into the combustion-chamber, and of means for imparting rotary motion to the said brushes. (2.) In a furnace-feeder, the combination with a casing having a feed-chamber and a delivery-chamber, a fuel passage-way between the chambers, a rotary feed-brush arranged within the feed-chamber for causing a continuous feed of fuel to the delivery-chamber, a delivery-brush arranged within the delivery-chamber, and compressed by a wall thereof adjacent the discharge-opening by means of which the fuel is ejected directly into the combustion-chamber, and of means for imparting rotary motion to the said brushes. (3.) The combination with a combustion-chamber, of a pulverulent-fuel feeder, comprising a feed-chamber and a delivery-chamber within which the fuel is delivered, rotary means arranged within the feed-chamber for causing continuous delivery of the fuel to the delivery-chamber, a resilient delivery-brush arranged within said delivery-chamber so as to contact with a part near the delivery-opening, causing the brush to spring and positively throw the fuel directly into the combustion-chamber, and of means for imparting rotation to the delivery-brush. (4.) In a fuel-feeder, the combination with a combustion-chamber, a fuel-delivery chamber communicating therewith, a yielding delivery-brush in the delivery-chamber, and means for compressing the brush adjacent the delivery-opening for throwing the

fuel into the combustion chamber, and means for rotating said brush, substantially as described. (5.) In a fire-fuel feeder for furnaces, the combination of a casing having a feed-chamber and a delivery-chamber communicating by means of a passage, a rotary feed-brush in said feed-chamber and acting to cause a continuous feed of fuel to the delivery-chamber, a rotary delivery-brush so arranged in said delivery-chamber that a space is afforded for the fuel from the receiving-chamber, and to engage a part of the wall near the delivery-opening of the chamber to cause said brush to spring and positively throw the fuel from the delivery-chamber, and means for rotating the brushes, substantially as described.

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

No. 12801.—21st July, 1900.—HENRY JAMES RANGER, of Victoria Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle Engineer. Improved road-cleaning machine.

Claims.—(1.) In a road-cleaning machine, the employment of pivoted rotating arms carrying brushes, and a cam-race whereby said arms are raised during a part of their rotation, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) In a road cleaning machine, the combination of two sets of rotating arms carrying cleaning brushes, the arms in each set being pivoted upon a separate sleeve, means for connecting the sleeves whereby motion of one is conveyed to the other, said sleeves being caused to revolve by forward movement of the travelling-wheels of the machine, an inclined cam-race beneath each set of arms, an inclined shute up which material is conveyed by the brushes, a hopper receiving material from said shute, and an elevator removing material from said hopper, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a road-cleaning machine, the combination of rotating arms carrying cleaning-brushes and pivoted at their ends upon a sleeve, means for revolving said sleeve upon a fixed support by forward movement of the travelling-wheels of the machine, an inclined cam-race beneath the arms, an inclined shute up which the material is conveyed by said brushes, and a hopper receiving the material from the shute, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In a road-cleaning machine, the combination of two sets of rotating arms carrying cleaning-brushes, the arms in each set being pivoted upon a separate sleeve journalled upon a fixed vertical pillar, a bevel wheel upon one sleeve gearing with a similar wheel upon one end of a spindle which has a bevel wheel upon its opposite end gearing with a similar wheel upon the other sleeve, a main axle of the machine revolved by forward motion of the travelling-wheels, a bevel driving-wheel free upon said axle, and a clutch by which it may be caused to revolve therewith, means for operating said clutch by a hand-lever, a bevel pinion in gear with the bevel driving-wheel and fixed upon a spindle the opposite end of which has a bevel wheel in gear with the bevel wheel upon one of said sleeves, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (5.) In a road-cleaning machine, the combination of rotating arms carrying cleaning-brushes and pivoted at their ends upon a sleeve, means for revolving said sleeve upon a fixed support by forward movement of the travelling-wheels of the machine, an inclined cam-race beneath the arms, an inclined shute up which the material is conveyed by said brushes, and a hopper receiving the material from the shute or elevator consisting of buckets carried upon endless sprocket-chains for removing the material from said hopper, and means for actuating said elevator from the travelling-wheel axle, substantially as described and illustrated. (6.) In a road-cleaning machine, the combination of rotating arms carrying cleaning-brushes and pivoted at their ends upon a sleeve, said sleeve being supported upon a pillar fixed to the frame of the machine, a bevel wheel upon said sleeve gearing with another bevel wheel upon a spindle which has a bevel pinion upon its opposite end driven by a bevel wheel upon the axle of the travelling-wheels of the machine, substantially as described and illustrated. (7.) The combination in road-cleaning machinery of two corresponding sets of rotating arms carrying cleaning-brushes, the members of each set of arms being pivoted upon a sleeve revolvable upon a fixed support, a bevel wheel upon one sleeve gearing with a bevel wheel fixed upon a spindle which has another bevel wheel at its opposite end gearing with a bevel wheel upon the sleeve which carries the other set of arms, with means for rotating one set of arms by forward motion of the machine, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (8.) In a road-cleaning machine, the combination of rotating arms carrying cleaning-brushes and pivoted at their ends upon a sleeve, means for revolving said sleeve upon a fixed support by forward movement of the travelling-wheels of the machine, an inclined shute up which material is conveyed by said brushes, a hopper receiving material from the shute, and an inclined circular cam-race beneath said arms, said cam-race being in two parts, the one fixed and the other pivoted, with means for operating said pivoted portion of the race whereby it is raised with the arms resting upon it, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (9.) In a road-cleaning machine, rotating arms carrying brushes and pivoted at their ends, a cam-race beneath said arms whereby they are caused to rise in one portion of their path of rotation, said cam-race being in two parts, the one fixed and the other pivoted, a hinged inclined shute up which material is conveyed by the brushes, a rocking shaft having a lever-arm projecting beneath said shute and a lever-arm projecting beneath the pivoted portion of the cam-race, with means for rocking said rocking shaft and thereby simultaneously lifting the pivoted part of the cam-race and raising the lower edge of the shute, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (10.) In a road-cleaning machine, a main axle of the machine revolved by forward motion of the travelling-wheels thereon, a bevel driving wheel free upon said axle giving motion through bevel gearing to rotating arms carrying cleaning-brushes, a sprocket chain-wheel by which motion is conveyed to an elevator, said chain-wheel being free upon said axle and connected to said bevel driving-wheel, a sliding clutch upon said axle by which the bevel driving-wheel and chain-wheel may be caused to revolve therewith, a fork working in a recess in said clutch, a rocking shaft to which said fork is attached, and a lever for operating said rocking shaft, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (11.) In a machine for cleaning roads, the means of attaching a cleaning-brush to an arm consisting in forming a recess in the brush which receives a carrier-bracket one end of which is hooked and takes into a hole in the end of the arm and the other terminates in a lug wherein is formed a slot receiving a bolt which also passes through a hole in the arm and is provided with a wing nut, substantially as specified and illustrated. (12.) The improved machine for cleaning roads consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated

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

No. 12803.—20th July, 1900.—FREDERICK GEORGE BRIGHAM, Salesman for the Wiard Plow Company, Batavia, New York, United States of America. Improvements in spading-harrows.

Claims.— (1.) The improvements in spading-harrows substantially as set forth, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The improvements in spading-harrows arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The improvement in spading-harrows consisting in the construction of the frame, said frame having side tie-bars secured to a main beam, and an arch bar supporting the rear end of the beam, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing. (4.) The S-shaped double-ended blade for a spading-harrow made from one piece of spring steel, substantially as specified and illustrated. (5.) The improvement in spading-harrows consisting in the arrangement of a plurality of blades grouped together between two discs having partitions which secure the blades in their relative positions, substantially as specified and illustrated. (6.) In a spading-harrow, the combination of a pivoted hand lever, the lower part of which is bifurcated, and connecting-rods connecting the lower ends of such lever with the inner ends of two gangs of the implement, and swivel bearings whereby the angle of said gangs can be varied by the operation of said hand lever, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (7.) In a spading-harrow, the combination with the main axle of a sleeve threaded upon it having square ends and working within a bracket in two parts bolted together, a circumferential circular projection from the sleeve working in a similar recess in the two parts of the bracket, each part of the bracket being provided with a projecting pivot stud fitting into corresponding recesses formed in a two-part bracket secured to the end of a member of the frame of the implement, substantially as specified and illustrated. (8.) The improvements in spading-harrows consisting of the cleaner attachment substantially specified, and illustrated in the drawing. (9.) The combination in a spading-harrow of a cleaner attachment consisting of a plurality of scrapers, one of which is provided between every two sets of blades; the scrapers at each end of a gang being bolted to a projection from a bearing-bracket, a horizontal bar being supported thereby to which are bolted the other scrapers.

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

No. 12804.—21st July, 1900.—GEORGE JONES ATKINS, of the Laboratory, Ruskin Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, England, Metallurgical Chemist. Improvement in the manufacture of gases and other products, and in apparatus employed therein.

Claims.—(1.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and other useful products which consists in mixing with a carbide one or more solid comparatively dry substances containing hydrogen and oxygen either in chemical combination with other elements, or as water of crystallization, or as water of combination, substantially as described. (2.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and lime and alkaline products which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide an alkaline salt, substantially as described. (3.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and lime and earth-metal products which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide an earth-metal salt, substantially as described. (4.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and soap which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide an alkaline salt, and then treating the alkaline residue with oleaginous or resinous materials, substantially as described. (5.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and soap which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide an alkaline salt which has previously been mixed with oleaginous or resinous material, substantially as described. (6.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and starch which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide crushed potatoes or other organic matter containing starch, substantially as described. (7.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and salts such as tartrates, citrates, and oxalates by the aid of carbide, which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide organic matter containing the acids of such salts, substantially as described. (8.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and alkaline salts which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide organic matter containing alkaline compounds, substantially as described. (9.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene gas and acid salts which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide organic matter containing acid compounds, substantially as described. (10.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene and other gases and chemical compounds which consists in mixing with calcium-carbide salts containing hydrogen and oxygen in combination with other elements not in the form of water of crystallization or water of combination, substantially as described. (11.) Process for the manufacture of acetylene and other gases more or less free from phosphorous compounds which consists in mixing with a carbide a salt containing hydrogen and oxygen, and which has been previously mixed with oleaginous or resinous material, substantially as described. (12.) Process for preventing more or less the rise of temperature in the manufacture of acetylene and other gases from carbide which consists in mixing with the carbide oleaginous, cellular, or other organic matter, containing water either chemically combined therewith or as water of combination, substantially as described. (13.) Process for preventing more or less the rise of temperature in the manufacture of acetylene and other gases from carbide which consists in mixing with the carbide a salt which contains hydrogen and oxygen in combination with other elements, but not in the form of water of crystallization or water of combination, substantially as described. (14.) Process for the manufacture of gas and alkaline chlorides, bromides, and iodides, and cellular matter, which consists in mixing seaweed with carbide, substantially as described. (15.) In the manufacture of acetylene gas, the employment of continuously or more or less intermittently acting apparatus whereby the carbide and the decomposing material in a granulated, powdered, or subdivided but more or less solid form are brought into contact with one another and mixed together. (16.) For grinding or crushing calcium-carbide, the employment of a grinding- or crushing-mill enclosed from atmospheric air, substantially as described and for the purpose specified. (17.) For grinding or crushing calcium-carbide, the employment of a grinding- or crushing-mill in which the operation of grinding or crushing takes place in the presence of hydrogen or hydrocarbon gas, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified. (18.) Generating-apparatus for acetylene gas which consists of a generating-chamber *a* with right- and left-handed traversing screws or conveyers *d*, *e*, feeding-hoppers *f*, *g*, regulating taps or valves *j*, *k*, and outlet *o* for exhausted residual products, combined and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings. (19.) Generating-apparatus for acetylene gas which consists of a drum *t* divided into compartments *z 1*, communicating with one another by openings 4 and 7, said drum being adapted to be rotated within an air-tight casing *u*, the drum *t* and casing *u* being provided with charging- and discharging-orifices, combined and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings. (20.) In apparatus for storing acetylene gas, the employment of a gas-reservoir which consists of a submerged gas bellows or bag 9, arranged and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. (21.) In apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas, the means for automatically mixing the carbide with the decomposing material as the reservoir 9 becomes exhausted which consists of the rising and falling rack 15 and pinion 14 acting upon the moving part of the generating-apparatus 13, arranged and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. (22.) In apparatus for storing acetylene gas, the employment of a liquid seal consisting of a solution of water-glass, substantially as described.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12805.—21st July, 1900.—James Josiah Smyth, of Peasenhall, Suffolk, England, Agricultural implement Maker. Improvements in machines for distributing manure broadcast or in drills.

Claims.—(1.) In manure-distributing machines such as described, the coupling-together the scrapers, which act against the revolving measuring-discs, in pairs, by short levers at the back, in such way that when one scraper is moved backwards the other must move forwards, whilst at the same time the discs against which they act are so set that when one scraper rests against a prominence on one disc, the other scraper rests in a cup or recess in the other disc. (2.) Mounting the bar upon which the several scrapers are hung upon pivots at its upper end. (3.) The construction of manure-distributing machines substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12810.—25th July, 1900.—George Arthur Hanna and Theodore Axel Swanson, of Hartington, Nebraska, United States of America, Gentlemen. Automatic liquid-weighers.

Claims.—(1.) In an automatic liquid-weigher, the combination with the supporting-frame, of a rocking shaft mounted thereon, a vessel counterpoised on said shaft and having an outlet-valve in its lower part, a scale or weighing-beam adjustably secured on and suspended from the counterpoise or adjusting-beam, a movable weight on the weighing-beam, a sliding bar having means to engage and move said weight, the latter adapted to be operated by checks of variable lengths, substantially as described. (2.) In an automatic liquid-weigher, the combination with the supporting-frame, of a rocking shaft mounted thereon, a vessel counterpoised on said shaft and having an outlet-valve in its lower part, a scale or weighing beam adjustably secured on and suspended from the counterpoise or adjusting-beam, a movable weight on the weighing-beam, a grooved sliding bar having means to engage and move said weight, the latter adapted to be operated by checks of variable lengths, and a mechanism to alternately and simultaneously open and close the inlet- and outlet-valves, substantially as described. (3.) In an automatic liquid-weigher, the combination with the supporting frame, of a rocking shaft mounted thereon, a vessel counterpoised on said shaft and having an outlet-valve in its lower part, a scale or weighing beam adjustably secured on and suspended from the counterpoise or adjusting-beam, a movable weight on the weighing beam, a sliding bar having a longitudinal V-shaped groove and means to engage and move the said weight, the latter adapted to be operated by V-shaped checks of variable lengths, substantially as described. (4.) The combination with a supporting-frame, of a rocking shaft mounted thereon, and having arms or projections, a vessel pivotally secured on said arms, and having an outlet-valve in its lower part, a counterpoise-beam rigidly connected to the rocking shaft, a scale or weighing-beam adjustably secured on the counterpoise-beam and suspended therefrom, a movable weight on the weighing-beam, an inlet-valve located above the vessel, a second rocking shaft journalled on the supporting-frame, levers on said shaft to raise the inlet- and outlet-valves alternately and simultaneously, a grooved sliding bar having means to engage and move the weight on the weighing-beam, the weight adapted to be operated by checks of variable lengths, a connection uniting the sliding bar and the second rocking shaft, substantially as described. (5.) The combination, in an automatic liquid-weigher, of a counterpoised vessel, with a weighing-beam suspended from the counterpoise-beam, a movable weight on the weighing-beam, a sliding bar having a longitudinal groove in its upper surface and means to move said weight, the latter adapted to be operated by checks of variable lengths, and an ejector for the controlling-check pivotally secured so as to rest on the upper surface of the sliding bar, substantially as described. (6.) The combination with a weighing-beam, of a movable weight thereon, a grooved sliding bar located near the weighing-beam and having means to move the weight thereon, the weight adapted to be operated by checks of variable lengths, substantially as described. (7.) The combination with a weighing-beam, of a movable weight thereon, a grooved sliding bar located near the weighing-beam and having means to move the weight on said beam, the weight adapted to be operated by checks of variable lengths, and an ejector to remove the check from the groove of the sliding bar, substantially as described. (8.) The combination with a weighing-beam, of a movable weight thereon, a

grooved sliding bar located near said beam and having means to move said weight, the latter adapted to be operated by grooved checks of variable lengths, and a guard pivotally secured so as to rest on the upper surface of the sliding bar, and having a projection to correspond in shape with and fit into the groove of the controlling check or piece, substantially as described. (9.) The combination with a weighing-beam, of a movable weight thereon, a grooved sliding bar having means to engage and move said weight, the latter adapted to be operated by grooved checks of variable lengths, an ejector and a guard pivotally secured so as to rest on the upper surface of the sliding bar, the said guard having a projection to correspond in shape with and to fit into the groove of the controlling-piece, substantially as described.

(Specification, 13s. 6d.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 12812.—25th July, 1900.—HARRY RANISH (trading under the name of "Wright, Ranish, and Co."), of Wellington, New Zealand, Billiard-table Makers. Improvement in the low billiard-cushions.

Claim.—In a billiard-table cushion, the strips of india-rubber or other suitable flexible material of ½ in. in thickness and marked D, E, F, G, inlaid slightly parallel above and below rubber moulding marked C, substantially as described, and shown in drawings.

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

No. 12815.—26th July, 1900.—CHARLES PERCY WHITE, of Morvi, Kattiwar, Bombay, India, Engineer. Improvements in central buffer and coupling-gear for railway rolling-stock.

Claims.—(1.) The described improvement in central buffer couplings for railway rolling-stock whereby the presentation of the coupling-hook in position to effect automatic engagement with the other buffer-head is insured, substantially as specified. (2.) The described combined central and side coupling and draw-gear, comprising central buffers and an automatic coupling-hook, carried by combined buffer and draw-bars made either single or double, and applied to act on combined buffing and draw springs mounted in a frame in rear of the head-stocks and side couplings, comprising swingletree levers pivoted to the respective draw-bars, loosely connected to the head-stocks, and coupled together by chain and screw couplings, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 13s.)

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, 1st August, 1900.

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

No. 12774.—11th July, 1900.—EDWARD OWEN, GEORGE CARDER, and WALTER CARDER, of Pompallier Terrace, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Pottery-manufacturers (trading as "Carder Brothers and Co."). An improved yard sink and outdoor drain.

No. 12782.—12th July, 1900.—WILLIAM HICKSON and WILLIAM LEE PALMER, both of Jervois Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Engravers and Draughtsmen. An improved apparatus for drying varnished labels.

No. 12796.—16th July, 1900.—THOMAS CUSDIN, of Orrong Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria, Farrier, and JOHN WILLIAM RICE, of Trecarne, Grand View Grove, Armadale aforesaid, Traveller. Improvements in horse-shoes.

No. 12798.—20th July, 1900.—JOHN ALEXANDER ELLIS, of "Hill Crest," White Horse Road, Surrey Hills, Victoria, Commercial Traveller. A new or improved appliance for aerating milk and other liquids.

No. 12800.—19th July, 1900.—GEORGE ALFRED MAZEY, of East Town Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Painter. Improvements in latches for gates or outside doors.

No. 12802.—19th July, 1900.—WILLIAM MORICE, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improved buckle for harness and for other purposes.

No. 12807.—23rd July, 1900.—PHILIP HENRY KIRBY, of 87, Westgarth Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Manufacturer. An improved concave cushion rubber hinge and attachment for connecting the heels of boots to the fore part thereof.

No. 12809.—24th July, 1900.—THOMAS BUDDLE CRUMP, Solicitor, and ALEXANDER THOMPSON HAUSMANN, Painter, both of Masterton, New Zealand. An improved bridle-bit.

No. 12811.—25th July, 1900.—JOHN WELSBY, Engineer, and HENRY GEORGE BEDELL, Plumber, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved machine for lead-heading nails.

No. 12813.—25th July, 1900.—JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER, of Whangarei Heads, Auckland, New Zealand, Ship's Engineer. An improved apparatus for cleaning ships' bottoms.

No. 12816.—23rd July, 1900.—JOHN THOMSON, of Eye Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Draper. An improved method of saving gold during washing.

No. 12818.—27th July, 1900.—FRANCIS CORNWELL TAYLOR, of New York, United States of America, and of 106, Golden Lane, London, E.C., England. A new and improved art of treating printing-inks by chemicals by which they are more applicable for printing two or more colours by one impression.

No. 12820.—26th July, 1900.—WILLIAM OVER, of Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, Pianoforte-tuner. Improvements in piano escapements.

No. 12821.—28th July, 1900.—CHRISTCHURCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at 204, Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, and JOHN VINCENT PRICE, of the same address, Printer. Improved combination of materials, and method of employing same, for the production of overlays in illustration-printing.

No. 12822.—28th July, 1900.—WILLIAM ALFRED LAND, of Styx, Canterbury, New Zealand, Shearer. Improved seed-and-manure sower.

No. 12823.—26th July, 1900.—WALTER ROBERT MORGAN, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Blacksmith. A combined staple-drawer and wire-cutter.

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 18th July, 1900, to the 1st August, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11539.—J. Ramage, water-tap.
No. 11557.—D. Grant and A. Macpherson, cover for closet-seat.
No. 11755.—F. J. Watty and T. Gordon, fire-escape ladder.
No. 11813.—R. D. Sanders, manufacture of wire.
No. 12249.—E. J. de Couroy and R. Crawford, flax-scutching machinery.
No. 12275.—R. Simmonds, candle-holder.
No. 12291.—H. V. Simpson, treating wood to render it non-flammable.
No. 12339.—E. J. de Couroy and R. Crawford, flax-scutching machinery.
No. 12360.—J. Hay, clothes-washing appliance.
No. 12476.—L. L. Carpentier, preservation of alimentary products.
No. 12541.—R. Franklin, ventilation of ships.
No. 12546.—J. A. Coe, extracting gold.
No. 12561.—J. Gaut and J. J. Rouse, camera.
No. 12562.—S. G. Brown, telegraphic apparatus.
No. 12563.—S. R. Dresser, pipe-coupling.
No. 12575.—A. P. Rimoldi and J. D. Rand, unrefillable bottle.
No. 12576.—W. Matthews, earth-scoop.
No. 12577.—H. Marles and G. W. Butt, carving-machine.
No. 12585.—A. M. Hamilton, pocket filter.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 8518.—H. Childs, flooring and lining clamp. 20th July, 1900.
No. 8660.—P. Hutson, joining pipes. 23rd July, 1900.
No. 8665.—J. E. Yates, ventilating-cowl. 20th July, 1900.
No. 8679.—A. Parsons, boot-protector. 23rd July, 1900.
No. 8690A.—A. E. Allpress, clothes-washing fluid. 28th July, 1900.
No. 8691.—T. Clements, horse-collar. 27th July, 1900.

No. 8755.—J. P. Wright, match-making machine. 20th July, 1900.

No. 8828.—E. B. Beecher and J. P. Wright, match-making machine. 20th July, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 6314.—J. Greenslade, seed-thrashing machine. 23rd July, 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. 4061.—The English Electro-Metallurgical Company, Limited, of Pontefract Road, Hunslet, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Manufacturers, electro-deposition of metals. [A. S. Elmore.] 25th July, 1900.

No. 5095.—The English Electro-Metallurgical Company, Limited, of Pontefract Road, Hunslet, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Manufacturers, manufacturing tubes by electrolysis. [F. E. and A. S. Elmore.] 25th July, 1900.

No. 5153.—The English Electro-Metallurgical Company, Limited, of Pontefract Road, Hunslet, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Manufacturers, manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis. [A. S. Elmore.] 25th July, 1900.

No. 10932.—Rothlauf-Serum Gesellschaft, M.B.H., of 138, Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, Germany, preparation for rendering swine proof against swine-fever. [G. Lorenz.] 26th July, 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 18th July, 1900, to the 1st August, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11998.—J. Mowlem, wire-strainer.

No. 11999.—D. C. Carr, indicating results of races, &c.

No. 12000.—H. Caspers, tiring wheels.

No. 12004.—L. N. Dyhrberg and G. K. Askin, belt and braces.

No. 12005.—H. W. Gilling, washing-machine.

No. 12013.—H. J. Marks, railway-car coupling.

No. 12015.—G. E. Anson and J. B. Gould, spigot.

No. 12016.—W. Reach, device for weaning calves.

No. 12017.—C. O. Rosenberg, subdivider for artists.

No. 12018.—T. Spear, gold-saving apparatus.

No. 12019.—W. E. Chamberlain, slasher.

No. 12021.—F. Ellershausen, treatment of flue-dust from metallurgical furnaces.

No. 12026.—J. P. and J. Simon, boot.

No. 12031.—H. A. Flatman, steering-gear for traction-engine.

No. 12032.—R. P. Gibbons, circulating water in steam-boilers.

No. 12035.—A. H. Chapman, clearing snow from pipes of freezing-chambers.

No. 12036.—W. Cutten, separating solid matter from liquid.

No. 12037.—R. Tomline and K. Graf, plough.

No. 12038.—W. Cutten, lubricating dredge-tumblers.

No. 12041.—A. Grant, preserving meat.

No. 12042.—P. A. Vaile, pen-nib.

No. 12064.—C. J. Cooze, branding sheep.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 18th July, 1900, to the 1st August, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11328.—E. R. Atkin, window-sash fastener.

No. 11332.—A. W. Pilkington and D. J. Whelan, window-sash spring suspender.

No. 11335.—G. R. Rowe and J. Trevethick, billiard-table.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 18th July, 1900, to the 1st August, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8401.—J. Campbell, rabbit-trap.

No. 8402.—E. M. Litchfield, tea-infuser.

No. 8405.—M. L. Warson and E. F. Pickett, wheel-tire.

No. 8407.—A. M. Perry, manure-and-seed distributor.

No. 8412.—J. Aitken, hoe.

No. 8416.—Compagnie Internationale des Procèdes Adolphe Seigle, treating liquids (A. Seigle).

No. 8417.—Compagnie Internationale des Procèdes Adolphe Seigle, treating hydrocarbons (A. Seigle).

No. 8419.—H. J. Ingle, regulating supply of gas (C. A. Finch).

No. 8424.—D. R. S. Galbraith, ore-furnace.

No. 8428.—W. C. Sherman, non-refillable bottle.

No. 8433.—A. J. Vause, preserving food.

No. 8434.—H. W. Potter and S. Frankel, branding sheep.

No. 8437.—W. B. Walters, gold-saving apparatus.

No. 8438.—D. Houston, soldering joints of tin vessels.

No. 8439.—L. Hooker, gas-burner.

No. 8444.—G. Bowron, feeder-apron for reaper-and-binder.

No. 8448.—A. L. J. Tait, pot-cleaner.

No. 8451.—T. Cole and G. Springer, coffin.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6165.—R. C. Miller, chair-seat.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—

No. 119.—August Julius Metzler, of 14, Castlereagh, Sydney, New South Wales, Bacteriologist. 24th April, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

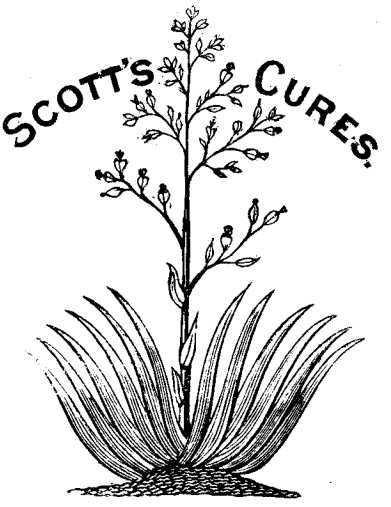
Patent Office,
Wellington, 1st August, 1900.

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: 2986.

Date: 23rd March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are a flax-bush with twelve leaves and a flower-stem; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the words "Scott's Cures."

NAME.

JOHN SCOTT, of Tay Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Upholsterer.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy, such as patent medicines, plasters.

No. of application: 2987.
Date: 23rd March, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark shown in preceding notice, No. 2986.)

NAME.

JOHN SCOTT, of Tay Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Upholsterer.

No. of class: 4.

Description of goods: Raw or partly prepared vegetable substances, fibrous substances, such as flax (*Phormium tenax*), or substances therefrom.

No. of application: 3011.
Date: 19th April, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AUSONE.

NAME.

D. AND *J.* FOWLER, LIMITED, of 6, East India Avenue, London, England.

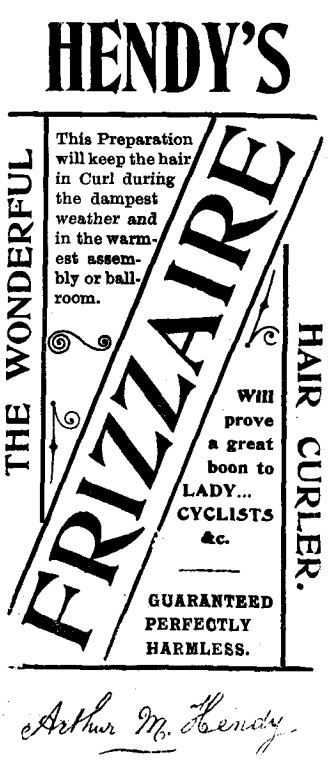
No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Preserved fish.

[NOTE.—This application is regazetted on account of a clerical error in the name appearing in the former notice (*Gazette* No. 35, of 26th April, 1900).]

No. of application: 3050.
Date: 25th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the facsimile signature; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except his name.

NAME.

ARTHUR M. HENDY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Hairdresser.

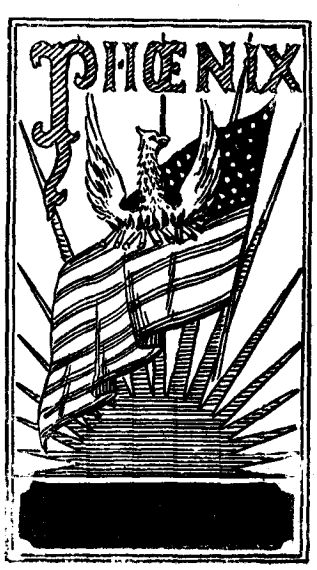
No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: A preparation for the hair.

No. of application: 3053.

Date: 26th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

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

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application: 3075.

Date: 27th June, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ECLIPSE.

NAME.

EDGER FREDERICK TOBY, of 20, Manchester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Dealer.

No. of class: 37.

Description of goods: Devices for preventing horses and the like from bolting.

No. of application: 3089.

Date: 16th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of the trade mark is as follows: The word "General" and the combination of devices; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

FREDERICK JOHN CLARIDGE, of 32, Vale Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Tea Merchant.

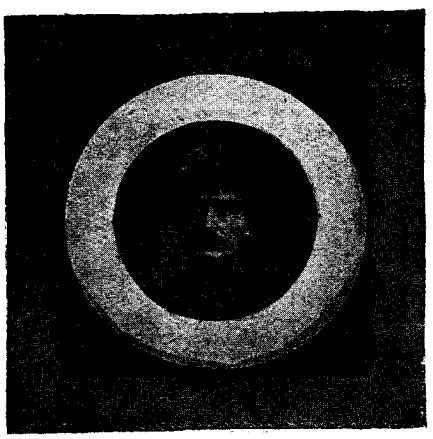
No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 3090.

Date: 16th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

FREDERICK JOHN CLARIDGE, of 32, Vale Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Tea Merchant.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 3093.

Date: 16th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Oak" upon an oak-leaf; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

THOMPSON AND HILLS, of Wellesley Street West, Auckland, New Zealand, Fruit-preservers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Fruit-preserves.

No. of application: 3096.

Date: 20th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALUBRENE.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmlee, 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: 3097.

Date: 20th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALUBRENE.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmlee, 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: 3098.

Date: 20th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALUBRENE.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmlee, 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: 3099.

Date: 20th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALUBRENE.

NAME.

MAJOR AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 447, Wincolmlee, 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: 3104.

Date: 23rd July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PREMIER.

NAME.

W. T. MURRAY AND CO., LIMITED, of Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Preserved milk, and all dairy produce with the exception of butter, and goods of same description as butter.

No. of application: 3106.

Date: 25th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the characteristic form and get-up of the label, with the representation of a resplendent sun and square central panel, and the name "Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

MERWANJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS, of Mody Bay, Bombay, India, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Chutney, curry-powder, and condiments.

No. of application: 3107.

Date: 25th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GAMAGE.

NAME.

ALEXANDER LOWRY AND GEORGE MILNE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle Salesmen and Agents.

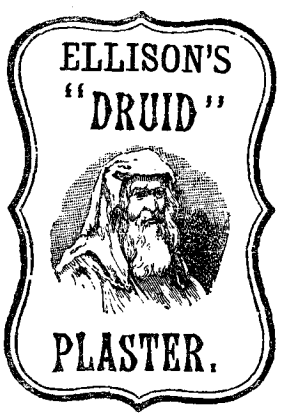
No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Bicycles.

No. of application: 3109.

Date: 30th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

HENRY ANDREW ELLISON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Hotelkeeper.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Plasters.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 18th July, 1900, to the 1st August, 1900, inclusive:—

2381; 2823.—G. Foster Clark and Co. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 83, of 12th October, 1899.)

2382; 3030.—T. H. Hall. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

2383; 2938.—J. Player and Sons, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 46, of the 25th May, 1900.)

2384; 2939.—J. Player and Sons, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 46, of the 25th May, 1900.)

2385; 3020.—Findlay and Battle. Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 46, of the 25th May, 1900.)

2386; 3038.—P. Adler. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 46, of the 25th May, 1900.)

2387; 2965.—J. B. Gilberd and Sons. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 1st March, 1900.)

2388; 2966.—J. B. Gilberd and Sons. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

2389; 3012.—D. Teed. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 46, of the 25th May, 1900.)

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. 88/2709.—Alfred Bishop, Limited, of 48, Spelman Street, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists (Alfred Bishop and Sons). 31st July, 1900.

No. 603/473.—James Service and Company, of Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Merchants (Hawthorn, Rhodes, and Company). 27th July, 1900.

No. 1709/1375. } Alfred Bishop, Limited, of 48, Spelman Street, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists (Alfred Bishop and Sons, Limited). 31st July, 1900.
No. 2292/1822. }

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

COPIES of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, with Regulations thereunder, and printed forms of application and specification, can be obtained from the Patent Office, the Government Printer, Local Patent Offices, or Money-order Offices.

Local Patent Offices for the reception of applications for Letters Patent have been established at the following places: Auckland, Thames, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Gisborne, Napier, Blenheim, Westport, Greymouth, Hokitika, Christchurch, Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, Queenstown, Lawrence, and Invercargill. In every case the office is at the Courthouse.

Specifications of all Patents and Letters of Registration applied for in the colony can be inspected at the Patent Office, and particulars of Patents, &c., granted in England, the United States, Canada, and the Australian Colonies can be seen at the Patent Office Library, Wellington.

The following publications of this office can be had from the Government Printer:—

1. Printed Specifications to the end of the year 1879.
2. Annual Lists of Letters Patent and Letters of Registration applied for, and Particulars of Applications and Patents lapsed, from 1880 to 1888, inclusive.
3. Annual Reports of the Registrar, containing list of Letters Patent, nature of Letters Patent, &c., applied for during the years 1889 to 1899, inclusive.

Alphabetical lists for the current year of applicants for Letters Patent and for registration of designs and Trade Marks, and of inventions sought to be protected, appear in *Gazette* No. 29, of 12th April (for quarter ending 31st March), and *Gazette* No. 63, of 12th July (for quarter ending 30th June).

The Patent Office Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette* is published fortnightly, and contains all notices required by law to be gazetted concerning Patents and Trade Marks. It also contains particulars of lapsed applications for Patents and of expired Letters Patent, and other information useful to inventors, manufacturers, and others. This Supplement is issued free to subscribers to the *Gazette*, and to others on payment of a special subscription of 10s. per annum, payable in advance to the Government Printer.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.