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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 12th 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. 11962.—5th September, 1899.—SETH LOUIS JOHNSON, of 10, Billingsley Terrace, Bradford, England, Commercial Traveller; ELLEN JOHNSON, of 10, Billingsley Terrace, aforesaid, Gentlewoman; and ALFRED HORSWILL GIBBINGS, of 31, Pemberton Drive, Bradford aforesaid, Electrical Engineer. An improved apparatus for removing the wool and other hair from skins.

Claim.—(1.) Improved apparatus for removing wool or hair from skins, consisting essentially of a suitable wire or its equivalent, supported on a foundation-piece or support of non-conducting material of a rigid character, such as ganister or soapstone, said wire being capable of being heated by electricity, substantially as shown and described. (2.) The combination with a handle of conductors of electricity connected together by a suitable refractory bad conductor supporting a platinum wire or its equivalent, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 12141.—4th November, 1899.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents (nominee of the Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, assignees of Ottmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America). Improvements in linotype machines.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to that class of machines which, being actuated by finger-keys representing characters and spaces, produce and assemble, ready for use, linotypes or type-bars each having the type-characters to print an entire line. The type-surfaces or forms thus created as demanded are used in the same manner as forms composed of the usual single-letter type, and, being once used, are returned to the melting-pot. Like those represented in the various patents heretofore granted to me, the present machine consists essentially of a series of matrices and spaces, mechanisms by which they are selected and assembled in line, the line presented against the open side of a mould to close the same, the mould supplied with molten metal to form the linotype bearing the characters of the opposing matrices, and, finally, the linotype delivered and the matrices and spaces returned to the magazines or holders from which they started. The matrices of it are each provided with several independent characters less than the number represented by the keyboard, so that by adjusting the matrix endwise in the composed line one or another of its characters may be brought into operative position. They have a twofold movement: first, that of travelling or being transported successively from the magazine or place of storage bodily to a common assembling- or composing-point, where they are assembled side by side in line; second, that of longitudinal adjustment in relation to each other in the composed line. The first action brings together in line matrices which contain the required characters, while the second brings the special characters demanded, one on each matrix, into a common line for presentation to the mould. The invention has reference to various improvements in the composing, spacing or justifying, casting, and distributing mechanisms, and in the general organization of the machine.

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

(Specification, £1 18s.; drawings, £5 5s.)

No. 12142.—4th November, 1899.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents

(nominee of the Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, assignees of Ottmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America). Improvements in linotype machines.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to mechanism for selecting and assembling or composing in line type-matrices or type-dies, for use in connection with a linotype casting-mechanism, or with mechanism for effecting an impression in papier-mache or other material from which to cast linotypes or stereotypes by a subsequent operation. The improvements are intended more particularly for use in what are known in the art as "linotype machines," wherein a series of type-matrices, each representing a single character, are temporarily assembled in line, together with suitable intervening spaces, and the line then employed to close momentarily the side of a mould which is automatically filled with molten metal, thereby producing a linotype or type-bar bearing in relief the characters to print an entire line of a page or column. I have therefore represented my invention as embodied in a machine of this character; but it is to be distinctly understood that the same composing-mechanism may be used with male type or type-dies as well as with matrices, and that the assembled line, whether of matrices or dies, may be used either with a casting-mechanism using molten metal, or with mechanism for presenting to the line cold metal bars, plastic material, papier-mache, or any other material adapted to the production of printing-type, or matrices therefor. The primary aim of this present invention is to produce a machine in which a small number of matrices may be used to produce a large number of characters, and this in order to avoid the necessity of handling a great number of parts, and admit of the machine being put into simple and compact form. To this end I make use of matrices each of which bears in one edge a number of independent characters, or matrices proper, less than the entire number represented in the keyboard, so that when these matrices are assembled side by side in a row or line they are adjusted endwise in relation to each other, and thus the selected characters, one on each matrix, brought into a common line for conjoint use. I commonly provide each matrix with eight characters, and make use of twelve different styles—that is to say, matrices bearing twelve different groups of characters, thus adapting the machine to produce ninety-six characters; but the number of characters may be varied at will. In connection with the matrices I propose to make use of an assembling- or composing-mechanism controlled by finger-keys or otherwise, for the purpose of selecting the matrices bearing the appropriate characters in the order in which the characters are to be printed, and guiding or transporting such selected matrices from their holders, magazines, or storage-devices to the aligning- or assembling-point, and adjusting the matrices endwise in relation to each other to bring the requisite characters thereon in line. In order to admit of the machine being operated with great rapidity, and to avoid the loss of time which would result from the necessity of composing, using, and distributing one line before commencing the composition of another, I provide the machine with independent and duplicate sets of matrices and composing-mechanisms, the latter arranged to operate alternately in connection with one and the same finger-key mechanism. I also organize the machine in such manner that, while a line of matrices is being composed by its appropriate mechanism, the previously composed line of the other composing-mechanism is presented to the mould or impression-devices, and thereafter distributed. I prefer to use as a means of suspending the matrices, and guiding them in their course from the storage-points to the point of assemblage, wires on which the matrices slide; but it is to be understood that any equivalent guides may be used in connection with the duplex organization above referred to.

[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 8s.; drawings, £6 6s.)

No. 12208.—28th November, 1899.—MARY LAMBERT JACKMAN, of Remuera Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Teacher of Music. An improved clip for fastening ladies' belts and the like.*

Claim.—The improved clip for fastening ladies' belts and the like consisting of a casing that is provided with a groove to one end of which is pivoted a tongue adapted to fit within the groove, and to be secured and retained therein by means of a catch upon the opposite end of the casing, as specified.

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

No. 12241.—15th December, 1899.—ERNEST ROBERT GODWARD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved egg-beater.*

Claims.—(1.) In an egg-beater, the combination of a cylinder having removable covers and cutters mounted on a spindle inside the cylinder, substantially as set forth. (2.) In an egg-beater, the combination of a cylinder, covers fastened to the cylinder by bayonet joints, spiral cutters of thin metal fixed to the spindle and separated by a flat cutter of similar material, substantially as set forth. (3.) In an egg-beater, the combination of a cylinder having removable covers, cutters fixed to the spindle, and cups on the covers to receive the ends of the spindle, substantially as set forth. (4.) In an egg-beater, the combination of a cylinder, removable covers upon the ends of the cylinder, and valves in the covers for aerating the egg whilst being beaten, substantially as set forth. (5.) The improved egg-beater, consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12247.—4th December, 1899.—WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, of Main Street, Dobson Town, Brunnerton, New Zealand, Miner. An improved widening-drill for use in sinking bore-holes.*

Claim.—A widening-drill for use in sinking bores, constructed of a flat piece of metal, one side of which is made convex while the other is made concave, the cutting-edge of the drill extending from the convex side and projecting over the concave side, as described, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings.

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 2, of the 4th January, 1900.]

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

No. 12258.—22nd December, 1899.—ALFRED B. JACKSON, of Tuparoa, East Cape, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in spur-fasteners.*

Claims.—(1.) In a spur-fastener, a tab made of sheet metal folded around the buckle-bar, and provided with holes for the tongue of the buckle and the stud of the spur, substantially as set forth. (2.) The improvements in spur-fasteners, consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12332.—23rd January, 1900.—ROBERT ADAMS WILSON, of Bull's, Rangitikei, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in grass-seed-cleaning machines.*

Claim.—In the grass-seed-cleaning machine shown in drawing, the use of a blanket revolving on rollers for separating hairy seeds from other grass-seeds.

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

No. 12396.—16th February, 1900.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Egbert Moore Tingley, of Amber Club, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in electric brakes.*

Claims.—(1.) An electric brake, having means such as springs for automatically setting the brake, and a releasing-device comprising a plurality of polyphase electro-magnets, provided with armatures which are connected to the brake-setting means so as to act in opposition to said means when current is supplied to the electro-magnets. (2.) An electric brake for use with a rotary shaft in which a plurality of non-rotatable friction-plates are placed alternately with a plurality of plates rotating with the shaft, and brake-setting means, such as springs, are provided for normally forcing the two sets of plates into braking-engagement, such means being connected to the armatures of the releasing electro-magnets, all of which are arranged to act in the same line in opposition to the brake-setting means when the magnets are energised. (3.) The brake setting and releasing mechanism constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, £1 6s.)

No. 12397.—16th February, 1900.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in current-collectors for electrical machines.*

Claims.—(1.) For electrical machines, a collector-ring comprising an outer contact rim connected by conducting-arms to an inner supporting-band secured to the machine-shaft. (2.) The modification in which the inner supporting-band is made in two parts, connected by radial arms, into which a rod or rods is or are screwed for conducting currents towards or away from the ring. (3.) For electrical machines, collector-rings constructed as described, with reference to the drawing.

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

No. 12777.—7th July, 1900.—JESSIE MILLER, wife of James Miller, Mining-manager, of Arrow Falls, Arrowtown, New Zealand. A self-feeding stoker for steam-boilers.

Description.—Consists of a crusher, an elevator, a tube provided with a feeder and extending through the boiler to furnace, a pyramid grating beneath the tube composed of pipes connected to the boiler, &c.

Claim.—The combination and adaptation of the various appliances marked A to H, arranged and operating substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12784.—9th July, 1900.—FRANCIS HUGH TUCKER, of Yarrow Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Clerk. Improvements in brushes for wetting the surfaces of paper and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In a brush for wetting the surfaces of paper, &c., the combination of the hollow, compressible body of the brush such as A with the felt (or other materials) forming the brush, as B, and the air-tight stopper such as C, substantially as described and as explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In a brush for colouring surfaces or for writing, the combination of the hollow, compressible body of the brush such as A with the felt (or other materials) forming the brush, such as B, and the air-tight stopper such as C, substantially as described and as explained, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 12860.—8th August, 1900.—GEORGE JAMES ADDISON RICHARDSON, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in spherical casters.

Claim.—In connection with spherical casters, the collar made with a groove or ball-path, and fitted with ball bearings, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 12918.—27th August, 1900.—LEON SAUBAIN DE CLEENE, of Boundary Road, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved flooring-cramp.

Claims.—(1.) In flooring-cramps, the grip D with fulcrum at F, as shown in drawing. (2.) The combination of lever and strut in connection with the grip D.

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

No. 12921.—24th August, 1900.—GEORGE ARMIT WATSON, of Tay Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Tinsmith. Improvements in tin-openers.

Claims.—(1.) The novelty and use of the combination and arrangement of parts constituting my improvements in tin-openers, for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In the novelty and use of the grooved or flanged blade A, in combination with the parts A^1, B, B^1, C, D, E, of the invention, substantially for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12922.—29th August, 1900.—WILLIAM LAWRENCE VOELKER, of 42, Bernard Street, Russell Square, London, England, Electrician. Improvements in the manufacture of filaments for incandescing electric lamps.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of producing carbide filaments for electric incandescing lamps, consisting in soaking a long fibre, cotton-thread, or cellulose filament in a solution of a readily decomposable salt or salts of the metal or metals intended to form the metallic base of the carbide, drying and spooling the same, packing the spool with powdered carbon and carbide of the kind required in a sealed crucible, and subjecting the same to a temperature adapted to convert the salt or salts into oxide or oxides, passing the filament thus carbonised through an electric arc whilst surrounded by a cylinder or like envelope composed of the aforesaid metallic base, and enclosed within a vessel charged with hydrogen or like gas, or with vapour of the metal or metals constituting the aforesaid metallic base, substantially as set forth. (2.) The modified method of producing carbide filaments for electric incandescing lamps consisting in passing a carbon filament through an electric arc, the atmosphere being displaced by hydrogen or like gas, or by vapour of the metal or metals intended to form the metallic base of the carbide, and passing the filament, thus converted into graphite, through an electric arc whilst surrounded by a cylinder or like envelope composed of the aforesaid metallic base, and enclosed within a vessel charged with vapour of the metal or metals constituting the metallic base of the carbide to be produced, substantially as set forth. (3.) The further modification whereby a carbon filament is treated in the electric arc in the presence of vapour of the metal or metals constituting the metallic base of the carbide to be produced, the said carbon filament being converted into graphite and then into carbide at a single operation, substantially as set forth. (4.) In the manufacture of carbide filaments for incandescing electric lamps, the employment of apparatus constructed substantially as described, and comprising a pair of longitudinally perforated carbon electrodes, a cylinder composed of the metal or metals forming the metallic base of the carbide, and arranged about the opposed extremities of the electrodes, an enclosing vessel, and means for drawing the filament through the arc. (5.) In the manufacture of carbide filaments for incandescing electric lamps, the employment of a crucible formed with a hollow core about which the bobbin under treatment is arranged, and through which the heating gases are free to pass, substantially as described. (6.) For use in an electric lamp, a conductor for illuminating by incandescence, composed essentially of uranium-carbide or of titanium-carbide, and prepared substantially as described. (7.) For use in an electric lamp, a conductor for illuminating by incandescence, composed substantially of zirconium-carbide or of beryllium-carbide.

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

No. 12924.—29th August, 1900.—HARRY SHAW, of the Torpedo Corps, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer, and JOHN JARDINE EWING, of Wellington aforesaid, Sawmiller. Improvements in apparatus for opening, closing, and fastening window-sashes.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus such as described, screws engaging in nuts fixed to the sides of the sashes, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus such as described, screws engaging in nuts fixed to the sides of the sashes, and means for rotating the said screws, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus such as described, screws engaging in nuts fixed to the sides of the sashes, bevel-tooth wheels, and a handle for operating the said screws, substantially as set forth. (4.) In combination with a window-frame provided with side chambers and sashes, screws pivoted in brackets and engaging in nuts fixed to the sides of the sashes, means for rotating the said screws, and friction-rollers to prevent the sashes jamming when being raised or lowered by the screws, substantially as set forth. (5.) The improvements in windows consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 12926.—29th August, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Ralph Davenport Mershon, of 120, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Electric Engineer). Improved method of and means for indicating speed or current-frequency of electric generators.

Claims.—(1.) The method of determining the speed of a dynamo-electric machine or the frequency of its generated current which consists in causing a current to flow, either directly or indirectly, from the said machine in a local circuit in which an ohmic and an inductive resistance are included in series, and measuring the potential difference at the terminals of the inductive resistance. (2.) In an electrical installation, a local circuit supplied with alternating currents, either directly or indirectly, by the main generator, and containing an inductive resistance and an ohmic resistance joined in series, the latter being so large as to substantially control the current flowing in the local circuit, and an indicating-instrument connected in shunt to all or a portion of the inductive resistance, for the purpose specified. (3.) The modification in which, for the purpose of measuring the speed of any rotary machine, the local circuit is joined to the terminals of an alternating-current generator belted to the said machine, substantially as described. (4.) The arrangements for determining the speed of a dynamo-electric machine, or the frequency of its generated current, substantially described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12927.—29th August, 1900.—FREDERIC LIONEL GRAHAM, of Nareen, Victoria, Grazier. Improvements in penholders (nib-ejecting).

Claims.—(1.) In a nib-ejecting penholder, the combination with the hollow casing having near the nib end an enlargement of its bore, and having a double abutment spring ring sprung thereinto, and a slit in its other end, of a spring retracted plunger having integrally, in the order stated, the

curled-up portion *e*, rib *f*, narrow spindle *g*, curled-up portion *h*, a shoulder *m*, and a paper-cutter end *l*, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a nib-ejecting penholder, the combination with the hollow casing having near the nib end an enlargement of its bore, and having sprung thereinto a split ring *i*, having at each end turned-in edges *j* to serve as abutments, of a plunger having integrally, in the order stated, the curled-up portion *e*, rib *f*, narrow spindle *g*, a spiral spring *k* extending the full length of the spindle and bearing against an abutment of ring *i*, curled-up portion *h*, and the projecting paper-cutter or blade *l*, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a nib-ejecting penholder, the combination with the hollow casing having near the nib end an enlargement of its bore, and having sprung thereinto a split ring *i*, having at each end turned-in edges *j* to serve as abutments, of a plunger having integrally, in the order stated, the curled-up nib-holding portion *e*, the rib *f*, narrow spindle *g* enclosed by a spiral spring, a curled-up portion *h* fitting within the bore of the casing, and an extremity projecting from the end of the casing, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12934.—31st August, 1900.—WALTER ROSSLYN FRY, of "Como," Norton Street, Ashfield, near Sydney, New South Wales, Gentleman (assignee of Sidney Read Bellingham, of Glen Hill, near Picton, New South Wales, Artist). Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same.

Claims.—(1.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same, in which a supplemental measuring-vessel of fixed or adjustable capacity is affixed to the main vessel, with communication between them, and in which there are devices adapted to open and close said communication, substantially as described and explained. (2.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same, constructed substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (3.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same, constructed substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings. (4.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predeter mined portions of same, constructed substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings. (5.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same, constructed substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings. (6.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same, constructed substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 of the drawings. (7.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same, constructed substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Fig. 10 of the drawings. (8.) Improved receptacles for containing tea and like discrete materials, and for measuring predetermined portions of same, constructed substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Fig. 11 of the drawings.

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

No. 12936.—31st August, 1900.—ALLAN BREBNER, of 4, Nemoure Road, Acton, London, W., England, Civil Engineer. Improvements in revolving group-flashing apparatus for lighthouses and the like.

Claims.—(1.) A complete subdivided eclipsing-screen of two or more subdivisions, which can be opened or closed independently of one another, in combination with a burner and with a revolving optical apparatus composed of two or more panels, each emitting one beam of light and having one subdivision of the eclipsing-screen attached to it and to it alone, the complete subdivided eclipsing-screen being such that, when all its subdivisions are closed, it entirely cuts off the light of the burner from the optical apparatus. (2.) A revolving optical apparatus of two or more panels, consisting in part of a complete subdivided eclipsing-screen, one subdivision of the said eclipsing-screen corresponding to each panel of the said optical apparatus, together with a burner, and together with the necessary operative means therefor, substantially as set forth, and for the production of group-flashing lights. (3.) A revolving optical apparatus of two or more sides or panels in combination with a burner, and with a complete set of eclipsing-screens, one to each side of the optical apparatus, placed outside and revolving with it, each of said screens composed of a number of interdependent parts opening and closing simultaneously, the whole combination so disposed that the beam of light issuing from each side of the apparatus can be eclipsed, or allowed to pass out, independently of the beams from the other sides, together with the necessary operative means therefor, substantially as set forth, and for the production of group-flashing lights. (4.) A revolving optical apparatus of two or more sides in combination with a burner, and with a complete set of eclipsing-screens, one to each side of the optical apparatus, placed inside and revolving with it, each of said screens composed of a number of interdependent parts opening and closing simultaneously, the whole combination so disposed that the light falling on each side of the said optical apparatus can be stopped or allowed to pass on to such side of the said optical apparatus independently of the light falling on the other sides of it, together with the necessary operative means therefor, substantially as set forth, and for the production of group-flashing lights. (5.) In combination with a burner, a revolving optical apparatus of two or more sides, subtending only a portion of the vertical angle of light from the said burner, the other portion of the said vertical angle of light being received by fixed-light optical apparatus, which spreads it uniformly round the horizon, each side of the said revolving-light apparatus having a composite screen of interdependent parts attached to it, capable of being opened or closed independently of the composite screens attached to the other sides of the said revolving-light apparatus, together with the necessary operative means therefor, the whole combination so disposed that, whilst a permanent fixed light emerges from the fixed-light apparatus, the revolving-light apparatus, with its adjuncts, produces a group-flashing light, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, £1 11s.)

No. 12944. — 3rd September, 1900. — NIELS BIDSTRUP, Grazier, JAMES MARCHBANK, Engineer, and JOHN NOBLE, Storekeeper, all of Broadford, Victoria. Improved damp-resisting metal spring plate for insertion between the leathers forming the soles of boots and shoes.

Claims.—(1.) As a means for arresting and preventing the introduction of moisture or damp into the insole of boots and shoes through the medium of the sole-leathers, the insertion or interposition of a thin flexible metal sole-plate between such insole and such sole-leathers, to seat therein loosely, or to be secured in manner and as described. (2.) As a means for arresting and preventing the introduction of moisture or damp to the insole of boots and shoes through the medium of the sole-leathers, and also to impart a spring-action or resiliency to the tread of such boots and shoes, the insertion or interposition between such insole and sole-leathers, or other prepared part in the make-up of the sole-leathers, of a thin metal sole-plate, stamped or pressed, having a narrow margin or flange perfectly flat or flat with overturned edge, and the remaining central portion of such plate slightly convexed and strengthened by corrugations or series of convexities stamped therein of any suitable number, shape or size, design, pattern, or configuration, substantially as described, and such as or similar to the respective designs illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12947.—4th September, 1900.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 111, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignee of George Goddu, of Winchester, Massachusetts aforesaid). Improvement in machines for forming screw-threaded wire.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, threading discs or rolls to act on the wire and form the threads thereon, a rotatable carrier for said threading discs or rolls, and means to cause the wire on its passage to the threading-rolls to move in a path at an angle to the path in which the wire is moved while under the action of the said threading-rolls, substantially as described. (2.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, rotatable threading discs or rolls to act on the wire and form the thread thereon, and a wire-deflecting- or bending-device to act on the unthreaded wire and cause the same on its movement toward the threading discs or rolls to travel in a path at an angle to the path in which the said wire is moved while under the action of the threading rolls or discs, whereby the said wire is held from twisting under the action of the threading rolls or discs, and may be presented to the action of said rolls or discs in its normal condition, substantially as described. (3.) In a machine of the class described, the combination with a threading disc or roll of substantially large diameter, having a substantially narrow periphery provided with a plurality of annular projections and with a smooth portion forming a

bearing for the unthreaded wire, of a co-operating threading disc or roll of substantially large diameter having a substantially narrow periphery provided with a plurality of annular projections in excess of the annular projections on the first-mentioned disc or roll, one of the annular projections on the second-mentioned roll co-operating with the smooth portion of the other roll, substantially as described. (4.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, threading discs or rolls, a carrier for said discs or rolls comprising an outer cylinder or sleeve, an inner cylinder or sleeve secured to the outer cylinder but separated therefrom to form an oil well or chamber, and a head attached to said outer cylinder and having converging surfaces provided with a transverse slot; sliding blocks in said slot, provided with oppositely inclined faces corresponding to the converging surfaces of said head; studs or pins secured to the inclined surfaces of said sliding blocks, and upon which said threading-discs are mounted; and anti-friction bearings for said discs, substantially as described. (5.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, threading rolls or discs to act on the wire and form the threads thereon, a rotatable carrier for said threading rolls or discs, a reel for the unthreaded wire, and a deflecting- or bending-device interposed between said reel and said threading rolls or discs, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (6.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, threading rolls or discs to act on the wire and form the threads thereon, a rotatable carrier for said threading rolls or discs, a reel for the unthreaded wire, a deflecting- or bending-device interposed between said reel and threading rolls or discs, and an oiler for the unthreaded wire interposed between said deflecting-device and said reel, substantially as described. (7.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, threading rolls or discs to act on the wire and form the threads thereon, a rotatable carrier for said threading-rolls, and means to deflect or bend the wire on its passage to the threading-rolls, comprising loosely mounted wheels or rolls arranged substantially in line with each other, substantially as described. (8.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, rotatable threading discs or rolls to act on the wire and form the threads thereon, a wire-deflecting- or bending-device to act on the unthreaded wire and cause the same on its movement toward the threading discs or rolls to travel in a path at an angle to the path in which the said wire is moved while under the action of the threading rolls or discs, and an oiling-device for the unthreaded wire with which said wire makes contact previous to its meeting the deflecting- or bending-device, substantially as described. (9.) In a machine of the class described, threading discs or rolls, supports for said rolls provided with oppositely inclined faces, discs secured to said oppositely inclined faces, studs or pins projecting beyond said discs and on which said rolls are loosely mounted, a cap or head on said studs or pins, and anti-friction bearings for the said threading-rolls interposed between said studs and said threading-rolls, and between the threading-rolls and the discs secured to the inclined faces, and between the cap or head on the studs or pins and said threading-rolls, substantially as described. (10.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, mechanism to act on wire and form threads thereon, and means to cause the wire on its passage to the threading-mechanism to move in a path at an angle to the path in which the wire is moved while under the action of the threading-mechanism, substantially as described. (11.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of the following instrumentalities—namely, mechanism to act on wire and form threads thereon, and means to bend the wire before its presentation to the threading-mechanism.

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

No. 12948.—4th September, 1900.—WILLIAM OLIVER TAYLOR, of Princeton, Ontario, Canada, Physician (assignee of Eber Blake Tree, of Woodstock, Ontario aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in compound rotary engines.

Claims.—(1.) In a compound rotary engine, the combination with the standards and the stationary cylinders suitably connected together, and the ends therefor suitably connected to the cylinders, and provided with longitudinally extending portions resting on the standards and the inner rotating casing, the ends therefor provided with a hollow trunnion at one end and a shaft at the opposite end, and suitably connected together, of the bearing-blocks and the adjustable wedge-shaped supporting-blocks located beneath the inclined ends of the lower bearing-blocks, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a compound rotary engine, the combination with the standards and the stationary cylinders suitably connected together, and the ends therefor suitably connected to the cylinders, and provided with longitudinally extending portions resting on the standards and the inner rotating casing, the ends therefor provided with a hollow trunnion at one end and a shaft at the opposite end, and suitably connected together, of suitable bearings for the shaft at one end and the hollow trunnions at the other, a crank pin or axle having the offset or end portions extending into recesses in the shaft at each end, the sleeve on the major portion of the crank pin or axle, the rings dividing the cylinders and suitably secured into the ends thereof, and the wings journalled on the crank-pin and extending through recesses in the rotating inner cylinder, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a compound rotary engine, the combination with the standards and the stationary cylinders suitably connected together, and the ends thereof suitably connected to the cylinders, and provided with a hollow trunnion at one end and a shaft at the opposite end, and suitably connected together, of suitable bearings for the shaft at one end and the hollow trunnion at the other, the crank pin or axle having the offset or end portions at one end extending into the recesses in the shaft and the offset at the opposite end extending through the hollow trunnion and provided with a reduced end, clamping means for holding the crank-pin securely in position, and the wings suitably journalled on the major portion of the crank pin or axle and extending through the recesses or slots in the rotatable casings, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) The combination with the ends of the stationary casings suitably held in position, and the intermediate cylinders provided with flanges suitably connected at the ends and to each other, leaving annular recesses, the shaft and trunnions suitably journalled in the ends of the stationary casing, the end discs of the casings attached to or forming part of the shaft and trunnions, the inner rotatable cylinders or casings provided with flanges and means for connecting the flanges together and the flanges to the ends, the crank pin or axle having the minor offset extending into recesses in the axle and trunnions at each end, the annular rings dividing the stationary casing into several parts and extending into recesses between the flanges of the stationary casings, suitable packing-rings for the rings in the stationary casing, and the wings suitably journalled on the shaft and extending through slots in the rotatable casing, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) The combination with the stationary cylinder having suitable ends provided with trunnions and the rotatable cylinder provided with suitable ends extending through the trunnions of the stationary cylinder and having the periphery thereof extending into a recess in the stationary cylinder corresponding to the arc of the rotatable cylinder, the wings journalled on the crank-shaft and extending through the slots in the rotatable cylinder, and the packing-dog comprising a plurality of bars connected together at their ends and fitting into the corresponding recess in the stationary cylinder, as and for the purpose specified. (6.) The combination with the stationary cylinder provided with ends and the rotatable cylinder provided with ends and journalled in the ends of the stationary cylinder, but leaving an annular space between the stationary and rotatable ends, of the equalising passage-way connecting such annular spaces, as and for the purpose specified. (7.) The combination with the stationary cylinders suitably connected together, and the ends of the same suitably supported, of the rotatable cylinder located eccentrically to the stationary cylinder and provided with suitable end shafts journalled in the stationary ends, the separating-rings dividing the cylinders, the crank-pin extending into the ends of the shaft, the wings journalled on the same and extending through slots in the rotating cylinders, the inlet-pipe leading into a chamber so arranged that the steam passes through the inlet-ports at one side against the wings and exhausts through the outlet-port into the receiver or chamber between succeeding cylinders and thence into the next succeeding cylinder, and so on until it finally exhausts from the last cylinder, as and for the purpose specified. (8.) The combination with the rotatable cylinder and the stationary cylinder suitably packed and the crank-shaft of the wings, the flanges by which the rotatable cylinder is connected together, the inwardly projecting arc-shaped lugs in the rotatable cylinder, the cylindrical plugs fitting the same and provided with slots through which their wings extend, the packing at each side of the slot in the plugs and the packing in the arc-shaped projections abutting the plugs on the outside, as and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 12949.—4th September, 1900.—JOSEPH BRAGGE, of "Mononia," Waterloo Street, Camberwell, near Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. An improved carriage-truck for railways.

Claims.—(1.) A carriage-truck having a revolving platform or bottom, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In a carriage-truck, a revolving platform or bottom

mounted upon a king-bolt and ring of anti-friction balls or rollers, substantially as and for the purposes specified.
(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 15s. 6d.)

No. 12950.—4th September, 1900.—WILLIAM HENRY BAXTER, of 71, Gelderd Road, Leeds, York, England, Engineer. Improvements in means or apparatus for imparting motion to machinery.

Claims. — (1.) The mechanism for imparting motion to machinery constructed and arranged substantially as described, consisting essentially of a shaft mounted in fixed bearings, having a lever mounted by its upper end pendently thereon, arms rigidly connected to and moving with said lever, a shaft carried in bearings on and rising and falling with said arms, an eccentric mounted upon the last-named shaft, a connecting-rod mounted on said eccentric, and toggle levers connected at their inner ends to the said connecting-rod, and at their outer ends respectively to a fixed pedestal and to the moving end of said lever, all combined substantially as set forth and as illustrated. (2.) In mechanism such as described and illustrated for imparting motion to machinery, the combination of shaft mounted in fixed bearings, a lever mounted by its upper end pendently on said shaft, arms rigidly connected to and moving with said lever, a shaft carried in bearings on and rising and falling with said arms, an eccentric mounted upon the last-named shaft, a connecting-rod mounted on said eccentric, toggle levers connected at their inner ends to the said connecting-rod, and at their outer ends respectively to a fixed pedestal and to the moving end of said lever, fly-wheels and driving-pulleys mounted upon said eccentric shaft, and a rod for connecting said reciprocating lever with the moving or rotating part of the machine, all arranged substantially as set forth. (3.) The arrangement and combination of the various parts forming the mechanism as a whole, substantially as described and illustrated, whereby the weight of the actuating-mechanism is utilised for increasing the power or pressure of said mechanism.
(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 15s. 6d.)

No. 12952.—5th September, 1900.—GEORGE THOMAS RITCHIE, of 135, Wigram Road, Forest Lodge, near Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. Improvements in nightsoil and garbage destructors.

Claims.—(1.) In nightsoil and garbage destructors, the furnace constructed of a closed chamber having top feeding-orifice and a bottom inner perforated dome, in which latter are devices for feeding vaporized liquid fuel and air, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In nightsoil and garbage destructors, the combination with a furnace or kiln of a hopper having a valve or door actuated by a hydraulic ram, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In nightsoil and garbage destructors, the combination with a furnace or kiln such as A of firebars such as B, dome such as C, and an injector and vaporizer within said dome, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In nightsoil and garbage destructors, the combination with a furnace or kiln of air-flues such as E, E1, E2, F, F1, and F3, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In nightsoil and garbage destructors, the combination with a flue such as G1 for the gases of combustion from a kiln or furnace of regenerative chambers such as K1 and K2, a fire such as N between said chambers and the final exit of the gases, and means for reversing the course of the gases, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In nightsoil and garbage destructors, the combination with a flue such as L3, carrying gases from a regenerative chamber, of a steam-jet such as N1, a heated hearth such as N2, firebars such as O2, a boiler with return and back-return flues and passages to another regenerative chamber, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) A nightsoil and garbage destructor combined, constructed of all the parts set forth, arranged, and assembled together, substantially as described, and explained as illustrated in the drawings.
(Specification, 7s.; drawings, £2 2s.)

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, 12th September, 1900.

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

No. 12850.—27th August, 1900.—CALEB YEOMAN DALLY, of Apiti, Feilding, New Zealand, Carpenter. New combination of circular saw with carpenter's bench.

No. 12867.—13th August, 1900.—CAROLINE LAWSON, of 29, Robe Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Married Lady (nominee of Thomas Bowman, of 145, Park Street, Princes Road, Liverpool, England, Manufacturer). Improvements in or connected with lamps.

No. 12876.—13th August, 1900.—FREDERICK PAGE WOOD, of Auckland, New Zealand, Gunmaker. An improved tire for bicycles and other vehicles.

No. 12877.—13th August, 1900.—FREDERICK PAGE WOOD, of Auckland, New Zealand, Gunmaker. An improved shield for pneumatic tires.

No. 12879.—7th September, 1900.—MONTGOMERY DAVIES, of Coromandel, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in machines for cutting wool or hair.

No. 12905.—18th August, 1900.—JAMES HENDERSON, of Pareora, Timaru, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in the mounting of horse trees or yokes.

No. 12917.—21st August, 1900.—GEORGE TOUSSAINT GIRDLER, of Westminster Lodge, Kyber Pass, Auckland, New Zealand, Surgeon. An improved method of generating electricity by means of moving carriages.

No. 12919.—24th August, 1900.—ARTHUR CHURCH, of Haslett Street, Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An automatic vertical adjusting perforated pendulum for rifle and other firearm sights.

No. 12923.—29th August, 1900.—EWEN MCGREGOR, of Mangaonoho, New Zealand, Sawmiller. Improvements in apparatus for use in excavating, dredging, transporting, and elevating earth, and in other similar operations.

No. 12928.—28th August, 1900.—ALEXANDER LAVERY, of Waipukurau, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Wire-fencer. A new or improved tool or extractor for extracting fencing-staples from fencing-posts.

No. 12930.—30th August, 1900.—ENOCH RICHARDSON, of 22, Chaucer Street, Moonee Ponds, Bourke, Victoria, Engineer. An improved spark arrester and extinguisher for locomotive, traction, portable, or other high-pressure steam-engines.

No. 12931.—28th August, 1900.—JAMES MEAD, Sen., of Great North Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Joiner. An improved shop-window and show-case bracket.

No. 12933.—31st August, 1900.—HUGH FITZALIS KIRKPATRICK-PICARD, of 60, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Metallurgist. Improvements in or relating to the treatment of complex sulphide ores.

No. 12937.—29th August, 1900.—JOHN WILLIAM COOK, of 224, Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Basket-maker. Improvements in fastenings for hampers.

No. 12938.—29th August, 1900.—BUNTER CLAPCOTT, of Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. A knife-holder.

No. 12939.—29th August, 1900.—HERMAN REISLER, of Blake Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved clothes-peg.

No. 12940.—1st September, 1900.—JOHN JONES, of Buckland, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. A device for hanging gates.

No. 12941.—30th August, 1900.—HENRY DROUTLEGE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Clerk. An electoral registering-machine.

No. 12942.—28th August, 1900.—JOSEPH MORGAN, Mining Engineer, and JAMES KERR, Jun., Compositor, both of Greymouth, New Zealand. A set of improved dredging-scoops.

No. 12945.—3rd September, 1900.—GEORGE SCHÜTZE, of the Royal Arcade, Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchant. Travelling rug or bed.

No. 12951.—5th September, 1900.—GEORGE LAWLER, of Manukau Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Bootmaker. An improved tool for use in boot- and shoe-making.

No. 12953.—3rd September, 1900.—BLANCHE ROGERS HALL, of "Strathmore," Elizabeth Street, Timaru, New Zealand, Schoolmistress. Improved apparatus for heating hair-curling instruments.

No. 12954.—3rd September, 1900.—JOHN NORTHEY, of Franklin Road, Thames, Auckland, New Zealand, Miner. Improved washing-paste.

No. 12955.—3rd September, 1900.—JAMES HAIR, of Tyne Street, Oamaru, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Breeching-staple and swingletree-end.

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 30th August, 1900, to the 10th September, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11607.—C. White, acetylene-generator.

No. 11625.—T. Murray and W. Pinches, advertising-apparatus.

No. 11633.—R. Brown, diarrhœa specific.

No. 11638.—J. Tyson, gold-saving machine.

No. 11642.—W. Norrell and J. D. Murray, wool-lock-treating apparatus.

No. 11747.—T. Ballantine, perambulator.

No. 11855.—W. Burrell and J. W. Story, rabbit-crate.

No. 11955.—W. H. Heard, spray-pump.

No. 12101.—J. W. Stonyer, seed-feeder for drill.

No. 12271.—C. Bristow, fastener for sprocket-wheel-driving chain.

No. 12484.—J. Scott, bedding for invalids.

No. 12493.—G. T. Smith and W. Gardner, scalper, grader, and dresser.

No. 12495.—C. A. Parsons, G. G. Stoney, and H. F. Fullagar, steam-turbine ring of blades.

No. 12624.—W. Parker, treating sewage. (D. Cameron, F. J. Commin, and A. J. Martin.)

No. 12625.—W. Parker, generating gas from sewage. (D. Cameron, F. J. Commin, and A. J. Martin.)

No. 12626.—W. Parker, sewage discharge-valve. (D. Cameron, F. J. Commin, and A. J. Martin.)

No. 12633.—G. L. Anders, bell-push for telephone.

No. 12651.—J. Morris, refuse-bin.

No. 12652.—G. P. Innes, bottle-holding device.

No. 12653.—A. Kitson, lamp.

No. 12654.—A. Kitson, lamp.

No. 12655.—G. C. Smith, window-fastener.

No. 12656.—G. Westinghouse, car coupling and draft appliances.

No. 12668.—C. B. Trefle, equaliser for yoking horses.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 8825.—M. Kreissig, ice-safe. 5th September, 1900.

No. 8842.—O. Mergenthaler, linotype machine. 24th August, 1890.

No. 8908.—T. Peacock, levelling-head for tripod of theodolite. 4th September, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6417.—J. Russell, chiming- and crozing-machine. 10th September, 1900.

No. 6433.—T. H. Doughty, woven wire fabric. 5th September, 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. 8376.—Felten and Guilleaume, Carlswerk Actien-Gesellschaft, a company limited by shares, duly constituted and registered, and having its principal place of business at Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, cable-manufacturers, electric cable. [M. Guilleaume.] 29th August, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to correct Clerical Error.

NO. 12596.—R. Caldwell, milking-instrument (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 65, of the 19th July, 1900). To insert the words "knives operating inside of said cylinder and blades on upper ends of said knives adjusted to thrust out and in of said slots in probe," in place of the words "and operating inside of said cylinder and probe knife-blades on upper end of said knives adjusted to thrust out and in of slots and probe," in claim 4.

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 30th August, 1900, to the 12th September, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 12130.—L. Horne, propelling steamships.

No. 12138.—J. Miller, acetylene-generator.

No. 12149.—M. L. Jackman, pin.

No. 12150.—F. J. Corbett, manufacturing lead-carbonate.

No. 12151.—M. A. Johnson, shaft connection for hand-cart.

No. 12152.—M. A. Johnson, body-support for invalid.

No. 12153.—L. C. Hazlett, bridle.

No. 12157.—F. A. Warner, knife-cleaner.

No. 12158.—J. H. W. Kater, filter.

No. 12160.—M. J. Corbett, launching stranded vessels.

No. 12165.—H. Sankey and E. Brooke-Smith, treating flax.

No. 12168.—R. Tomline and K. Graf, press.

No. 12170.—J. T. Johns and D. R. S. Galbraith, steamship.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 30th August, 1900, to the 12th September, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11421.—G. Coates, wire-strainer.

No. 11422.—A. L. J. Tait, fibre-dressing machinery.

No. 11423.—P. A. and E. B. Vaile, envelope.

No. 11432.—E. H. and H. A. Jull, bicycle-stand and tool-chest combined (A. Young and C. A. Falk).

No. 11437.—A. H. Chapman, freezing-chamber wall.

No. 11442.—W. H. Travis, horse-cover.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 30th August, 1900, to the 12th September, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8544.—R. Caldwell, governor.

No. 8547.—S. M. Hawkins, sheepshears.

No. 8548.—E. Waters, lamp (the Lee Lamp (Parent) Company, Limited—J. B. Fenby and J. C. C. Read).

No. 8549.—A. Schmidt, dry distillation of wood.

No. 8550.—J. D. Fisher, advertising-directory table.

No. 8556.—M. Higgins and J. Storrier, plough wheel and axle

No. 8559.—W. C. Peacock, producing embossed photographs (F. A. Taber).

No. 8560.—W. Humble and W. Nicholson, clothes-washing machine (G. Bryon).

No. 8561.—J. Gray, cultivator.

No. 8565.—J. Russell, press.

No. 8566.—R. Caldwell, governor.

No. 8567.—Aerators, Limited, closing vessels (E. Stern).

No. 8568.—W. Peck, thawing frozen meat.

No. 8570.—F. H. Snow, generating gaseous fuel (B. H. Thwaite).

No. 8571.—J. Gray, deepening-adjust for plough.

No. 8574.—C. L., C. S., and G. Croxford, water-heater.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6216.—J. Osborne, clover-dressing apparatus.

No. 6227.—E. Thomson, lightning-arrester.

No. 6228.—E. Thomson, lightning-arrester.

No. 6232.—Her Majesty the Queen, tube-plate hole-cutter (T. W. Felton).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 12th September, 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: 3094.
Date: 19th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Golden Grain"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WILLIAM STOCK, of Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Storekeeper and Dairy Factory Proprietor.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter.

No. of application: 3154.
Date: 29th August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Trefoil"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WILLIAM HOLMES CLARIS, of Waiteika Road, Opunake, Taranaki, New Zealand, Dairy Farmer.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Dairy produce.

No. of application: 3035.
Date: 10th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, of 77, Murray Street, New York, United States of America, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 3151.
Date: 23rd August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALV-OVA.

NAME.
JOHN NEWTON AND SON, of Kaiwarra, Wellington, New Zealand, Soap and Soda-crystal Manufacturers.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Egg-preservative.

No. of application: 3155.
Date: 31st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BECHSTEIN.

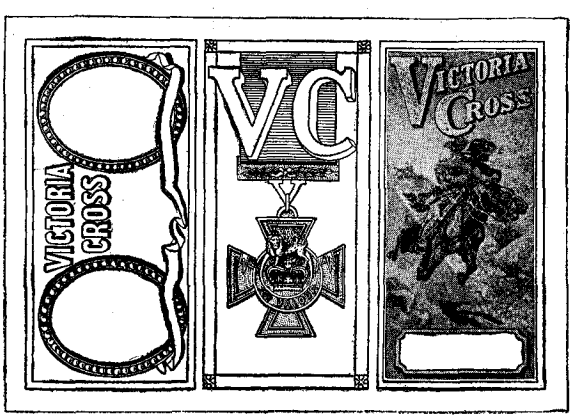
The applicants claim that this trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business since before January, 1885.

NAME.
EDWIN BECHSTEIN, CARL BECHSTEIN, and HANS BECHSTEIN, trading as "C. Bechstein," of Berlin, Germany, and 40, Wigmore Street, London, W., England, Pianoforte-manufacturers.

No. of class: 9.
Description of goods: Pianofortes.

No. of application: 3157.
Date: 31st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



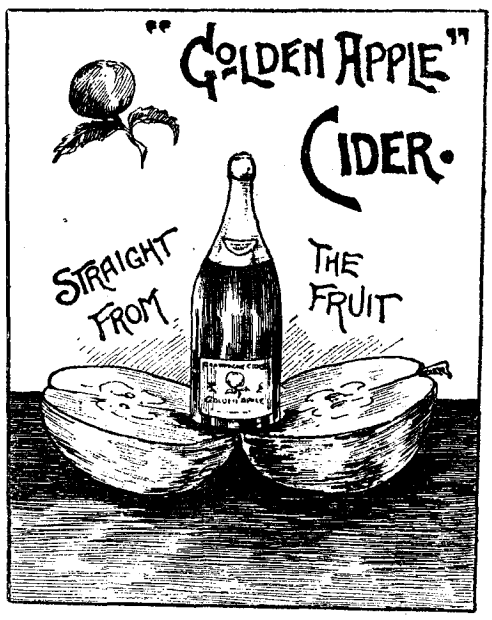
B

NAME.
ROBERT HARPER AND COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of Nos. 390–394, Little Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Spices, syrups, cordials (non-alcoholic), preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruit, farinaceous foods, cereal foods, culinary and food essences, condiments, dairy produce, jams, jellies, and preserves, coffee and its essences and compounds, chicory and cocoa of all kinds, cooking-powders, carraways, ginger, sugar, table oils, desiccated cocoanut, honey, hops, condensed milk, salt, dried herbs, ginger-beer powders, table-jelly crystals, fruit-juices, tea, hams, and bacon.

No. of application: 3158.
Date: 31st August, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the combination of devices; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.
FLETCHER HUMPHREYS AND CO., of Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Cider.

No. of application: 3159.
Date: 3rd September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The words

STAR MOTORS.

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

NAME.
ADAMS STAR CYCLE COMPANY, of Mercer Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 22.
Description of goods: Motors.

No. of application: 3160.
Date: 4th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The words

LEMON HART & SON, LONDON.

The applicants claim to have used the said trade mark in respect of the goods mentioned for twenty-five years past.

NAME.

PORTAL, DINGWALL, AND NORRIS, of 40, Eastcheap, London, England, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Gin, bitters, rum, whisky, and brandy.

No. of application: 3161.
Date: 4th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

T. C. WILLIAMS COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia, United States of America, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 3165.
Date: 4th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned since before the 1st day of January, 1890.

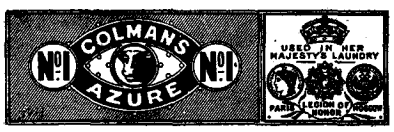
NAME.

J. AND J. COLMAN, LIMITED, of 108, Cannon Street, London, England.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Starch.

No. of application: 3168.
Date: 4th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned since before the 1st day of January, 1890.

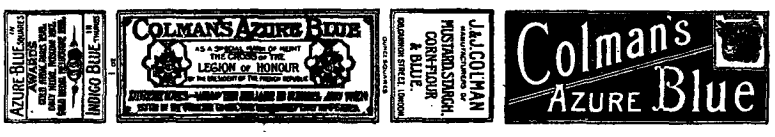
NAME.

J. AND J. COLMAN, LIMITED, of 108, Cannon Street, London, England.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Washing-blue.

No. of application: 3170.
Date: 4th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned since before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

J. AND J. COLMAN, LIMITED, of 108, Cannon Street, London, England.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Washing-blue.

No. of application: 3171.
Date: 4th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned since before the 1st day of January, 1890.

NAME.

J. AND J. COLMAN, LIMITED, of 108, Cannon Street, London, England.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Washing-blue.

No. of application: 3173.
Date: 5th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

SANITARIUM HEALTH FOODS COMPANY, of Papanui, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Food-substances manufactured by Sanitarium Health Foods Company.

No. of application: 3175.
Date: 7th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BOBS.

NAME.

THE CAMPBELL AND EHRENFRIED COMPANY, LIMITED, of 43, Queen Street Wharf, Auckland, New Zealand, Brewers and Wine and Spirit Merchants.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Peppermint, raspberry, cloves, lemon squash, lime-juice, lime-juice cordial, and lemon syrup.

No. of application: 3176.
Date: 7th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BOBS.

NAME.

THE CAMPBELL AND EHRENFRIED COMPANY, LIMITED, of 43, Queen Street Wharf, Auckland, New Zealand, Brewers and Wine and Spirit Merchants.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Brandy and wines.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 30th August, 1900, to the 12th September, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 2403; 2378.—H. Nichols and Co.; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 60, of the 4th August, 1898.)

No. 2404; 3043.—Gifford, Plowman, and Co.; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

No. 2405; 3044.—Gifford, Plowman, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

No. 2406; 3046.—Gifford, Plowman, and Co.; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

No. 2407; 3063.—Jönköpings Tändsticksfabriks Aktie Bolag; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

No. 2408; 3064.—Jönköpings Tändsticksfabriks Aktie Bolag; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

No. 2409; 3065.—Jönköpings Tändsticksfabriks Aktie Bolag; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

No. 2410; 3037.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 46, of the 25th May, 1900.)

No. 2411; 3042.—Wilkie, Scott, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

No. 2412; 3084.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 59, of the 5th July, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark refused.

NO. 3052.—I. and E. Ludski, M. Lichtenstein, and L. Arnoldson, trading as "The Virginia Tobacco Company." (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 54, of the 21st June, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.