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[NOTE.—Quarterly lists of Inventors, Inventions, and Designs and Trade-mark Applicants for the current year appear in *Gazettes* No. 29, of the 12th April, No. 63, of the 12th July, and No. 91, of the 25th October.]

Despatch.—Patent and Copyright Laws of Hawaii.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 4th December, 1900.

THE following despatch and enclosure, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, are published for general information.

JAMES MCGOWAN,
Minister of Justice.

(New Zealand.—No. 84.)

THE Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Officer administering the Government of New Zealand, and has the honour to transmit to him, for the information of his Ministers, the papers described in the subjoined schedule respecting the patents and copyright laws of Hawaii.

Downing Street, October, 1900.

Her Majesty's Consulate,
Honolulu, 7th September, 1900.

(No. 16.—Commercial.)

MY LORD,—I have the honour to report, for the information of your Lordship, and of those who may be interested, that the Hawaiian laws relating to the issue of patents and

certificates of copyright were repealed by the Act of Congress of the United States, approved 30th April, 1900, and that application for patents and certificates of copyright for this territory must now be made to the Patent Office at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America.

In regard to the registration of prints, trade-marks, and labels, the Hawaiian laws and regulations still continue in force.

I have, &c.,
W. R. HOARE.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 5th December, 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. 12288.—8th January, 1900.—FREDERICK HENRY WRIGLEY, of Opaki, Wairarapa, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in lifting-jacks.*

Claims.—(1.) In lifting-jacks, a standard whose upper end is provided with a slot through which a ratchet-bar is adapted to slide, in combination with a pair of links depending from and pivoted to each side of the slotted end of the standard, such links being at their lower ends pivoted to a forked lever whose forked ends are provided with a cross-pin adapted to fit into the teeth of the ratchet-bar, as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In lifting-jacks, a standard whose upper end is provided with a slot through which a ratchet-bar is adapted to slide, and from which depends a pair of links whose lower ends are pivoted to a forked lever provided with a cross-pin on its forked ends, in combination with a retaining-pawl that is pivoted to the standard, and whose free end is provided with a tooth adapted to take into the recesses of the ratchet-bar, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in lifting-jacks as described and explained, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings. (Specification, 8s.; drawings, 1s.)

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

Claim.—The combination with a bicycle of a guard A provided with clips *a* and *d* for clipping bicycle-frame, each clip having flanges to receive fastening-screws *b*, an inner clip *f* and fastening-screw *g*, all arranged substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12599.—12th May, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in dynamo-electric machines.*

Claims.—(1.) An electrical machine having field-magnet pole-pieces the faces of which are provided with teeth, and with conducting material surrounding each tooth, and also the entire set of teeth substantially as described. (2.) Field-magnet pole-pieces with teeth surrounded by conducting material in the manner shown in and described with reference to any of the accompanying drawings, for the purpose specified.

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

No. 12632.—22nd May, 1900.—ERNEST ROWLAND HILL, of 814, Maple Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in electro-pneumatic controlling-apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a train of electric cars, some or each of which are provided with electric motors, of motor-controllers on each of the motor-cars, and governing-devices connected with said controllers for automatically raising the speed of the motors, substantially as described. (2.) In an electro-pneumatic controlling-system of the kind described, a governing-device, comprising a manually operated switch and an automatic switch connected electrically and pneumatically with the motor-controllers so that a step-by-step movement of the controller-drums is automatically effected when the manually operated switch is closed. (3.) For making and breaking the various electro-magnetic circuits which govern the admission of fluid pressure to the operating- and releasing-cylinders of electro-pneumatic controllers, a manually operated switch, having means such as springs for automatically returning the switch to the open-circuit position when released by the motorman, substantially as described. (4.) An electro-pneumatic controller for electric motors in which the electro-magnetically actuated valves for admitting fluid pressure to the releasing-cylinder are so connected with the armatures of the electro-magnets that when the electro-magnets are energised the releasing-cylinder is exhausted, and when de-energised fluid pressure is admitted to the releasing-cylinder and causes the controller-drums to return to their zero or "off" position, for the purpose specified. (5.) An electro-pneumatic controller, having means operated either pneumatically or electro-pneumatically for cutting off the air-pressure from the operating-cylinder of the controller and for venting such operating-cylinder into the atmosphere whenever the releasing-cylinder of the controller is in communication with the source of fluid under pressure, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (6.) An indicating- and governing-device constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 6 of the drawings. (7.) In an electro-pneumatic controlling-system of the kind described, a safety-valve device which is operated by an electro-magnet connected to the motor circuit and serving when the current to the motors exceeds a predetermined limit to cut off air communication between the controller operating-cylinders and the governing-device, for the purpose specified. (8.) The safety-valve device constructed and operating as described, and shown in Fig. 8 of the drawing. (9.) The means for interrupting the electrical circuit of the magnet of the operating-cylinder of an electro-pneumatic controller, or for directly cutting off air from such cylinder and exhausting any pressure that may be contained therein, substantially as described, and shown in Figs. 11 or 12 of the drawings, for the purpose specified. (10.) In an electro-pneumatic controlling-system for railway-vehicles, means for automatically interrupting the governing circuit of the controller, and thereby opening the power circuit when the brakes are applied, substantially as described. (11.) The means for breaking the power circuit of an electric railway when the brakes are applied, operating as described, and shown in Figs. 14, 15, or 16 of the drawings.

Specification, 12s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12884.—17th August, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, Manufacturers (assignees of the Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, Director, Reginald Belfield, Electrician, and William Chapman, Electrical Engineer, all of 5, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England). Improvements relating to electric railways.*

Claims.—(1.) For electric railways operated on the conduit system, a yoke having projecting ribs 4 cast or otherwise formed integral therewith, preferably on each side thereof, surrounding the lower portion of the conduit, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In an electric railway of the kind described, the connection of the slot rails both to the car rails and to projections 8 formed on the yoke for the purpose of preventing partial closure of the slot, as described with reference to Fig. 1 or to Fig. 4 of the drawings. (3.) In an electric railway operated on the conduit system, means for supporting a conductor in the conduit, comprising a bracket 14 bolted to the yoke, within a box 10 also bolted thereto, said bracket being provided with an orifice in which an insulator 15 is located, being secured by a cap 18 bolted by bolts 19 to the bracket, and an L-shaped piece 16 secured to the insulator by a nut within the cap 18, upon the lower extremity of which the conductor 17 is fastened, substantially as described. (4.) A modification of the supporting-means claimed in claim 3 in which the bracket is replaced by a shelf supported on ledges within the box 10, substantially as described. (5.) For use in conveying current to electric cars operated on the conduit system, a plough which is suspended from the car by rivets or other fastening-pieces of copper or other metal which when the plough meets an obstacle will be easily sheared, and cause the plough to become detached from the car, substantially as described. (6.) For use in conveying current to electric cars operated on the conduit system, a plough supported by pins 34 from a slider 35, whereby it is capable of angular movement, vertical movement, or horizontal movement transversely to the car without becoming dismounted, substantially as described. (7.) A plough in which the contacts 24 are supported on two pairs of horizontal links 26, 27, and a horizontal spring 28 for pressing the contacts outward against the conductor, substantially as described. (8.) For electric railways, yokes constructed as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, or in any of the Figs. 4 to 8, of the drawings.

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

No. 12925.—29th August, 1900.—HERBERT SAMUEL RUSSELL, of 62 and 63, Mark Lane, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in the method of and apparatus for lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels.

Claims.—(1.) The process described for lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels, consisting in the following steps: (a) The admission of sterilised heated air into the vessel; (b) the injection of the lining-material into the still heated vessel; and (c) the admission of compressed air in such quantity as will expand in the vessel, and so reduce the temperature therein as to cause the lining to set or harden, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth. (2.) Lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels by first admitting sterilised heated air therein, then injecting the lining-material into the still heated vessel, and subsequently setting the lining by admitting compressed air in such quantity as will expand in the vessel and reduce the temperature therein, substantially as and for the purposes described, and by apparatus such as is shown in the drawings. (3.) Apparatus for lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels, comprising means for supplying air, a furnace for heating the air, a series of distributing-pipes with nozzles thereon, a tank for the lining-material, provided with means for keeping the lining-material fluid, and with means for injecting same through spraying-nozzles into the interior of the vessel, and a compressor for supplying air to the interior of the vessel after the spraying, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings, and for the purposes stated. (4.) For lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels, a tank or receptacle for the lining-material, a cylinder within and secured to the said tank, and having two or more outlet-pipes fitted with spraying-nozzles, valves in said cylinder opening inwards, and a plunger fitting said cylinder and actuated by a motor situated outside the said tank or receptacle, all combined to operate substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to Figs. 4 to 6 of the drawings. (5.) For lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels, a tank or receptacle for the lining-material, a cylinder within and secured to the said tank, and having two or more outlet-pipes fitted with spraying-nozzles, valves in said cylinder opening inwards, a plunger fitting said cylinder and actuated by a motor situated outside the said tank or receptacle, a back-pressure valve in each of said outlet-

pipes, and a pipe opening communication between a compressed-air supply and each of said outlet-pipes and fitted with a back-pressure valve in each branch, all combined to operate substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to Figs. 4 to 6 of the drawings. (6.) In apparatus for lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels, means for heating and supplying air, comprising a furnace or other heater having air-pipes therein, an inlet to said air-pipes from the blower or other device, and an outlet to the distributing-pipes, both inlet and outlet being of smaller diameter than the air-pipes in the heater, so as to allow the air to expand in the heater air-pipes and to pass into the distributing-pipes under practically uniform pressure, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 of the drawings.

(Specification, 9s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13039.—4th October, 1900.—DAVID MARKS, of Sydney, New South Wales, Gentleman (assignee of Robert Gregory, of Post Office Chambers, Pitt Street, Sydney aforesaid, Mining Engineer). Improvements in apparatus for treating auriferous wash, said improvements being particularly applicable to gold-dredging apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, the combination of a shoot through which the large and small stuff passes whilst being acted upon by water, and a screen or grizzly receiving the wash from said shoot, allowing the smaller portions thereof to pass through it on to the tables, and conveying the boulders and larger portions over the tables and discharging them to waste, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, a screen consisting of a rope or chain belt traversing the washing-tables, passing the finer wash on to the same for treatment, and conveying the boulders and large stuff to waste, substantially as described. (3.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, the combination of a riffle-box, a screen, and washing-tables, whereby the wash is broken up and irrigated in passing over the riffles, and is then separated into large stuff and wash, and the large stuff conveyed to waste, whilst the wash is deposited on the tables and there treated for the separation of the gold, substantially as described. (4.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, the combination of the drop shoot A, a riffle-box such as B, a rope or chain conveyer screen such as D, and tables C below the same, with or without elevator F for carrying off the tailings, substantially as described. (5.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, a riffle-box with iron riffles and a water-service, through which box the wash passes before reaching the screen or grizzly which separates the boulders from the wash, substantially as described. (6.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, the combination of a drop shoot, an elevator adapted to pass the wash through it while carrying off the boulders, a tray below said elevator, and tables receiving the wash and water from said tray, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (7.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, the combination of a drop shoot, a screen or grizzly, a rope or chain elevator, an irrigating-pipe above the same, a tray below the same, and tables receiving the wash and water and treating the same for the separation of the gold, substantially as described. (8.) In apparatus for treating auriferous wash, the combination with the construction of apparatus set forth in the next preceding claim of a riffle-box set between the drop shoot and the elevator, substantially as described. (9.) In apparatus for the purpose set forth, a conveyer screen or grizzly consisting of a number of endless wire ropes carried over end wheels or a barrel and connected at intervals by slats, substantially as shown in Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings. (10.) In apparatus for the purpose set forth, a slat-and-chain belt constructed substantially as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings.

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

No. 13064.—3rd March, 1900.—JOHN DARLING, of Gallow flats, Rutherglen, Lanark, North Britain, Engineer. Improvements in and connected with the windows of railway-carriages, cabs, omnibuses, ships, and suchlike.

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

Description.—A screw runs lengthwise in the centre of the space of the door or frame in which the window slides. At the lower end of this screw there is a pinion in which a rack connected to a lever works. This screw is suitably connected to the lower end of the sliding window, so that in operating the lever the rack gives motion to the pinion, which in turn revolves the screw, thereby raising or lowering the window.

Claim.—The general arrangement, combination, and operation of the parts of mechanism for opening and closing the windows of railway-carriages, cabs, omnibuses, ships

and suchlike, substantially as described, and illustrated on the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 13094.—26th October, 1900.—FREDERICK WILLIAM BRIGHT, of 14, South Park Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, United States of America, Mechanic. A machine for cooling and rinsing cans of cooked food.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for cooling and rinsing cans of cooked foods, the combination, with a chain-and-basket conveyer, of a water-tank adapted to be traversed by said conveyer, a perforated water-pipe for spraying the cans in said conveyer with water, and a trough or pan for receiving a part of said spray and conducting the water to one end of said tank, substantially as described. (2.) In a machine for cooling and rinsing cans of cooked foods, the combination, with an endless chain-and-basket conveyer, of a chute for depositing cans in the basket thereof, a dumping-cam secured to the track of said conveyer for causing said baskets successively to dump their contents at a suitable point, and an endless belt for receiving the cans so dumped and conveying them to a point outside of said machine, substantially as described. (3.) In a machine for cooling and rinsing cans of cooked foods, the combination of a chain-and-basket conveyer, comprising a pair of endless sprocket-chains and a series of baskets pivotally attached to said chains and provided at their pivotal points with anti-friction track rollers, upper and lower tracks for said conveyer for throwing a spray of water into said baskets, and a water-tank through which said baskets are carried, said tank receiving at one end a water-supply from said spray, and having at its opposite end an overflow outlet, substantially as described. (4.) In a machine for cooling and rinsing cans containing cooked foods, the combination of a chain-and-basket can-conveyer, consisting of a pair of endless chains and a series of baskets hung therefrom, a pair of sprocket-wheels for driving said chains, a shaft by which said sprockets are driven, a worm-gear rotating said shaft, having secured to the worm-shaft thereof a driving sprocket-wheel, a chain and second sprocket-wheel driven by said sprocket, a gear-wheel secured to the shaft of said pulley, a driven gear-wheel, an upper pulley secured to the shaft of said driven gear, and a short conveyer belt located below a portion of said baskets and driven by said upper pulley, substantially as described. (5.) In a machine for cooling and rinsing cans containing cooked foods, a conveyer basket, comprising, in combination, a plurality of approximately semi-annular ribs arranged so as to form a semicylindrical frame, a pair of end plates registering with said ribs, a plurality of tie-rods passing through registering perforations in said ribs and plates, and bosses on said ribs adjacent to said perforations for separating said ribs from one another, substantially as described.

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

No. 13115.—26th October, 1900.—WILLIS GORMAN DODD, of 1919, Pierce Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Concentrating-tables.

Claims.—(1.) In an ore-concentrator of the described class, the combination, with the concentrating-table, of an overflow-riffle or rib arranged diagonally across the working-face thereof, and of a series of parallel riffles or ribs joined to said diagonal riffle or rib, and extending longitudinally toward the foot or tail of the table. (2.) In an ore-concentrator of the described character, the combination, with the concentrating-table, having a movement whose tendency is to carry the material fed thereon toward the foot or tail of the table, of the overflow-riffle or rib arranged diagonally across the working-face of the table, and extending from its upper end to its lower side, a series of parallel riffles or ribs extending from the diagonal riffle or rib longitudinally toward the foot or tail of the table, and of a plain unriffled surface between the ends of the longitudinal riffles or ribs and tail of the table. (3.) In an ore-concentrator of the described character, the combination, with the concentrating-table, of an overflow-riffle or rib arranged diagonally across the working-face of the table, and extending from its upper end to its lower side portion, said riffle or rib decreasing in height from its upper to its lower end, and of a series of parallel riffles or ribs extending from the diagonal riffle or rib longitudinally of the table, or toward the tail or foot of the table, said ribs or riffles being of a height corresponding with the height of the diagonal riffle or rib at the juncture of said ribs therewith. (4.) As a new article, a concentrating-table for ore-concentrators, the working-face of which is provided with a diagonal overflow riffle or rib extending across the face thereof from its upper end to its lower portion, and with a series of parallel riffles or ribs extending from the diagonal riffle or rib longitudinally of the table or toward the foot or tail thereof.

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

No. 18117.—31st October, 1900.—FREDERICK WILLIAM PADDLE, of Potutu, Gisborne, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improved candlestick.

Claims.—(1.) In candlesticks, an annular sleeve that surrounds the candle-holder, and means for securing such sleeve at different heights upon such holder, as specified. (2.) In candlesticks, an annular sleeve that surrounds the candle-holder, and that is provided with a vertical slot throughout its length, from which slot branch off a number of transverse slots, all of such slots being capable of sliding over a pin secured upon the candle-holder, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In candlesticks, a sleeve such as that claimed in claim 2, in combination with a grease cup or holder that is loosely mounted upon the top of such sleeve, and is capable of being lowered away from such position, as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 18127.—29th October, 1900.—ROBERT MILLAR, of 49, Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Inventor. Improvement in working water-wheels under water by means of compressed-air relief cap.

Claims.—(1.) In water-wheels, the method of working them under the ordinary surface of running currents or streams by creating an artificial surface below the surface of the water in a caisson or box in which the wheel works, substantially as described and as shown, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In water-wheels, the combination of any water-wheel such as A, A, working in an airtight box such as E, E, arranged for the lower part of the current to enter at G and leave at H, with the pipe J for delivering the air under pressure for maintaining the artificial surface within E, at or about the line K, K, thus allowing the upper part of the wheel to work in air, all substantially as described and as shown, and for the purposes as set forth. (3.) The method of working water-wheels below the surface of moving water by forcing air into a cap or cover to the wheels, so as to relieve the upper part of the wheels from working in water, and allow them to work in air contained in the cap, all substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 18139.—7th November, 1900.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Samuel P. McKelvey, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America). Improvement in concrete-mixers.

Claims.—(1.) In a mixer, a rotatable mixing-drum mounted horizontally on bearings, and having the feed and outlet at opposite ends, deflectors set in series transversely against the inner surface of said mixing-drum, having the points of deflection toward the outlet, a gravity bracket mounted upon a pivotal support between the series of deflectors and longitudinally through said drum to permit the edge of said bracket to lie against the inner surface of said mixing-drum and swing back over its pivotal support when the drum is in motion, and means for rotating said drum, substantially as specified. (2.) In a mixer, a rotatable mixing-drum mounted horizontally on bearings, and having a feed and outlet at opposite ends, deflectors in series in parallel lines longitudinally through said mixing-drum secured transversely to the inner surface of said mixing-drum, said deflectors set at an angle with reference to a straight line longitudinally through said drum to deflect the contents towards the outlet, gravity brackets mounted upon pivotal bearings upon the inner surface of said drum between the lines of the several series of deflectors to permit the edge of bracket shelf to lie against the rising inner surface of the revolving mixing-drum and swing back over its pivotal bearings when the centre of gravity is passed, and means for rotating said drum, substantially as described. (3.) In a mixer, a rotatable drum mounted on bearings, gravity brackets having pivotal bearings on the inner surface of said drum to permit the edge of the bracket shelf to lie against the side of the drum and fall back as the pivotal bearings pass the centre of gravity by the rotation of said drum. (4.) In a mixer, a rotatable drum mounted horizontally on bearings, gravity brackets having pivotal bearings on the inner surface of said drum set at an angle from a straight line longitudinally through said drum, and swinging upon their bearings by the rotary motion of said drum, means for rotating said drum, substantially as specified. (5.) In a gravity bracket, a bracket shelf, supporting-legs for said bracket shelf, a base for said supporting-legs, a pivotal connection for said supporting-legs with said base to permit said bracket to swing upon its base, substantially as described. (6.) In a concrete-mixer, a rotatable mixing-drum mounted horizontally upon bearings, having the feed at one end and the outlet at the other, short gravity

brackets mounted in series spirally through said mixing-drum upon pivotal bearings on the inner surface of said mixing-drum, each of said gravity brackets having two supporting-legs in bearings placed at an angle relatively to a straight line longitudinally through said drum, one of the said supporting-legs under each bracket nearer the outlet being shorter than the other; said gravity brackets adapted to swing upon their pivotal bearings to permit the edge of the bracket shelf to lie against the rising side of the revolving drum and fall back when the centre of gravity is passed, with a limited movement towards the outlet, substantially as described. (7.) In a mixer, an open-ended mixing-drum rotatably mounted on external bearings, deflectors erected in series on the inner surface of said drum to deflect the contents of said drum towards one end thereof, gravity brackets mounted on pivotal bearings in said mixing-drum between said series of deflectors to swing on their bearings when the drum is in motion, and means for rotating said mixing-drum, substantially as specified. (8.) In a mixer, the combination of a mixing-drum open at both ends and rotatably mounted on external bearings with deflectors erected on the inner surface of said mixing-drum in series, and having the point of deflection towards one end thereof, gravity brackets extending longitudinally through said mixing-drum comprising a bracket shelf, supporting-legs for said bracket shelf, said supporting-legs being pivotally attached to the inner surface of said mixing-drum, and means for rotating said drum, substantially as described. (9.) In a mixer, a mixing-drum rotatably mounted on bearings, brackets pivotally mounted longitudinally on the inner surface of said mixing-drum to swing the edge of said bracket against the inner surface of said drum and fall back over its pivotal support during the revolution of the drum.

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

No. 18147.—8th November, 1900.—ROBERT WOOLLEY GIBBS, of Nile Street, Nelson, New Zealand, Poultry-farmer, and HERBERT STANLEY TUNNICLIFFE, of Bridge Street, Nelson aforesaid, Agent of Anglo-New Zealand Cycle Agency. A new bicycle-tire.

Claim.—The cork-shavings and finely shred horsehair combination, as used in the construction of our new bicycle-tire.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 18174.—17th November, 1900.—HENRY BRABY, Consulting Engineer, and CHARLES COUTTS, Merchant, both of Ayr, Queensland. An improved fire-lighter.

Claims.—(1.) In a fire-lighter, the combination with a perforated pipe, for distributing oil, of an asbestos or other suitable wick enveloping the perforations, a reservoir (forming a handle) for containing oil, and a tap for regulating the supply to the distributing-pipe, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The improved fire-lighter consisting of the combination and arrangement of an oil-reservoir (forming a handle), a regulating-tap between the said reservoir and a perforated distributing-pipe, the end of the said pipe being enveloped in an asbestos or other suitable wick, and a sheath for the reception of the pipe when not in use, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 18181.—23rd November, 1900.—THE SPINK LIQUOR COMPANY, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Eugene A. Spink, of Chicago aforesaid, Chemist). Process for treating liquors and liquids.

Claim.—A process of treating new or green liquors consisting of moistening a quantity of suitable absorbent and porous material, in a closed vessel, with an aged liquor of the same character as that to be treated, then pouring in the new liquor and allowing it to remain in contact with said aged liquor for a determined period, then withdrawing the liquor in said vessel, then forcing air through said vessel, condensing the resultant vapours, and restoring the distillate to the liquor withdrawn, substantially in the manner described.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 18182.—23rd November, 1900.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of Frank Lemont Dodgson, of 1, King Street, Cohoes, New York, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in railway switch and semaphore apparatus.

Description.—This invention relates to pneumatic apparatus for operating railway switches and signals, having

a complete cycle of movements, beginning with the setting of the signal to safety, then the setting of the switch to its reverse position, then the returning of the switch to its normal position, and then the resetting of the signal to danger. The construction of the apparatus is such that this cycle of movements must be accomplished in order to set and return the switch. The combination between the switch-mechanism and the signal-mechanism is through a suitable interlocking board, such, for instance, as one of the Saxby and Farmer type, although the switch and the signal mechanism may be employed independently.

[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, £2 12s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 13189.—23rd November, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Henry Russell Kent, of 26, Cortlandt Street, New York, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.

Claims.—(1) In a system of electrical distribution, a secondary battery and one or more dynamo-electric generators, one of the field-magnet windings of said generator or of each of said generators being connected between one pole of the battery and the portion of the system where the current supply is utilised, substantially as described. (2) Systems of electrical distribution arranged and operated as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 13192.—28th November, 1900.—THE AMPERE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, of 60, Grand Street, Jersey City United States of America, Manufacturing Chemists (assignees of Nathaniel Thurlow, of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, United States of America, Chemist). Improvements in process for the production of camphor.

Claims.—(1) The process of producing camphor which consists in acting on turpentine with oxalic acid at a suitable temperature. (2) The process of producing camphor which consists in heating anhydrous turpentine with anhydrous oxalic acid. (3) The process of producing camphor which consists in acting on turpentine with oxalic acid, producing borneol and camphor, and then oxidizing the borneol to convert it into camphor. (4) The process of producing camphor which consists in acting on turpentine with oxalic acid, acting on the resulting mixture with lime, and distilling to separate the borneol and camphor, and oxidizing the borneol to convert it into camphor. (5) The compound, pinyl oxalate, produced by the action of oxalic acid on turpentine, and having the following structural formula: [Formula is here shown]. (6) The compound, pinyl formate, resulting from the action of oxalic acid on turpentine, and having the following structural formula: [Formula is here shown].

(Specification, 6s.)

No. 13193.—28th November, 1900.—THOMAS ROWLAND JORDAN, of 47, West Forty-second Street, New York, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for the separation of ores.

Claims.—(1) In apparatus for the extraction and separation of minerals, the combination of a casing receiving screened minerals and other materials and water, and having outlets in its lower end, and concentrating-tubes connected with said outlets, each of the tubes having a restricted passage between upper and lower chambers, and having an inlet for water at the lower chamber. (2) In apparatus for the extraction and separation of minerals and other materials, the combination of a casing having outlets in its lower end, concentrating-tubes connected with said outlets, a screen towards the upper end of the casing, a hopper above the screen having an outlet for material and water, and means for regulating the flow from the outlet to distribute or spread the material and water over the screen. (3) In apparatus for the extraction and separation of minerals and other materials, the combination of a casing having outlets in its lower end from which lead nozzles, concentrating-tubes connected with said nozzles, a rotatable brush in the casing arranged to free the outlets and keep the particles in motion, a screen towards the upper end of the casing, water-jet pipes adjacent to the screen, and a hopper arranged to deliver material and water over the whole surface of the screen. (4) In apparatus for the extraction and separation of minerals and other materials, the combination of a casing having outlets in its lower end, nozzles adjustably secured to said outlets, said nozzles having apertures slightly tapered towards the inlet end and abruptly

tapered adjacent to said inlet end, and concentrating-tubes connected with said nozzles. (5) In apparatus for the extraction and separation of minerals and other materials, the combination of a feeder and a plurality of tubes, one of which is connected with the feeder, inlets for water in controllable quantity towards the lower ends of each tube, and an adjustable siphon connection between the upper portions of certain of the tubes. (6) In apparatus for the extraction and separation of minerals and other materials, the combination of a feeder, concentrating-tubes connected with the feeder, each tube having an upper and a lower chamber connected by a restricted passage, a valve-seat below the restricted passage, a valve adjustable to or from said seat, and an inlet for water below the valve. (7) In apparatus for the extraction and separation of minerals and other materials, the combination of a feeder, a series of concentrating-tubes having water-inlets towards their lower ends, a valued water-supply pipe, a branch pipe leading from the supply-pipe to each inlet, and a valve for each branch.

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

No. 13194.—28th November, 1900.—THOMAS ROWLAND JORDAN, of 47, West Forty-second Street, New York, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Improvements in and relating to amalgamating apparatus.

Claims.—(1) In an amalgamating apparatus, the combination with a vertical spindle, having means for its rotation, of a sleeve fixed to the spindle to rotate therewith, said sleeve being formed in separable sections, each of which is provided towards its upper end with an annular flange and towards its lower end with vertical ribs, a concave receiving-dish fixed to the flange of each section, and a delivery-dish of relatively greater concavity having an outlet in its bottom and fixed to the ribs, whereby each of the set of receiving- and delivery-dishes is separable from the other sets. (2) In an amalgamating apparatus, the combination with a vertical spindle, and means for rotating the same, of a tube surrounding the spindle, having at its upper end a drip-cup for oil, a sleeve surrounding the tube and keyed to it and the spindle, said sleeve being formed in separable sections, and a receiving-dish and delivery-dish fixed to each section. (3) In an amalgamating apparatus, the combination with a vertical spindle, and means for rotating the same, of a tube surrounding the spindle, a sleeve of the described material surrounding the tube and keyed to the spindle, a hopper near the upper end of the spindle, a series of sets of receiving-dishes and delivery-dishes carried by the sleeve, a concentrating-pan below the spindle, and discharge-tubes carried by and leading from the lowermost delivery-dish into the pan. (4) In an amalgamating apparatus, the combination with a vertical spindle, having means for its rotation, of a tube surrounding the spindle, a sleeve surrounding the tube and keyed to it and the spindle, said sleeve being formed in separable sections, a receiving-dish and a delivery-dish fixed to each section, a concentrating-pan having concentric wells, and discharge-tubes leading from the lowermost delivery-dish into the inner well and operating to agitate the material therein.

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

No. 13195.—28th November, 1900.—THOMAS ROWLAND JORDAN, of 47, West Forty-second Street, New York, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Improvements in and relating to crushing-machines.

Claims.—(1) In a crushing or reducing machine, the combination of a pan rotatably mounted and supported on rollers, said pan having a recess in its bottom, a false bottom removably seated in the recess and having an annular groove for containing mercury, crushing-rolls adapted to revolve on said false bottom, spindles on which the rolls are mounted, said spindles being pivoted at one end and guided and adjustably weighted at the other end, and a siphon pipe or pipes adjustably mounted and extending into the pan. (2) In combination with the pan of a crushing or reducing machine, rotatably mounted on a tubular spindle, a siphon pipe adjustably arranged within the spindle and discharging below the same, said pipe having a branch or branches extending into the pan. (3) In combination with the rotatable pan of a crushing or reducing machine, a plurality of crushing-rolls adapted to revolve on the bottom of the pan, and amalgamated baffle-plates suspended on hangers and extending into the pan at intervals. (4) In combination with the rotatable pan of a crushing or reducing machine, a siphon pipe having a flexible branch extending into the pan, and means for raising and lowering the receiving end of the flexible branch. (5) In combination with the rotatable pan of a crushing or reducing machine, a siphon pipe having a flexible branch extending into the pan, means for vertically adjusting the siphon pipe, and separate means for raising and lowering the receiving end of the flexible branch.

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

No. 13196.—28th November, 1900.—JOHN COLLINS CLANCY, Analytical Chemist and Metallurgist, and LUKE WAGSTAFF MARSLAND, Solicitor, both of Mutual Life of New York Buildings, Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales. An improved process for the elimination of zinc from sulphide ores, and the extraction and recovery of lead, silver, gold, and other metals therefrom, and from other sulphide ores.

Claims.—(1.) Our described process for the elimination of zinc, and the recovery of lead, silver, or other metals, from sulphide ores, consisting essentially in the following step-by-step operations: (a) Roasting the pulverised ore with the addition of lead-sulphate (1) at such degree of heat as will not volatilise the lead contained in the ore or the added lead-sulphate, or (2) at or above such temperature, with the further addition of calcium-oxide or lime; (b) transferring the roasted ore whilst still very hot immediately from the roasting-furnace into a vat containing a solution of sulphuric acid and water, and thereby causing the solution to become heated to boiling-point or thereabouts; (c) agitating the whole mixture in the said vat during the process of charging, lixiviating, extracting, and dissolving of the zinc in the same; (d) recovering lead-oxide by concentration from the ore and solution whilst undergoing treatment in the said solution; (e) converting the lead-oxide so recovered into lead-sulphate to be used for adding to succeeding charges of ore to be roasted in the furnace; (f) conducting the residual ore and solution into a settling-vat, and separating the solution from the ore by drawing off the solution into a separate vat; (g) extracting the zinc from the solution so separated by electrolysis the same, and recovering from the said solution the sulphuric acid therein contained for use in treating succeeding charges of roasted ore; and (h) recovering the lead, silver, and other metals contained in the residual ore by smelting the same in any suitable smelting-furnace; all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In extracting metals from sulphide ores, roasting pulverised ores with the addition or admixture of lead-sulphate thereto either before or during roasting, in quantity proportional to the quantity of zinc or metallic sulphide the ore contains, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In extracting metals from sulphide ores, heating a solution of sulphuric acid for dissolving or extracting the zinc to a temperature of 100° C. or thereabouts by transferring heated roasted ore from the furnace into a vat containing such solution, substantially as described and explained. (4.) In extracting metals from sulphide ores, separating by means of concentrating-tables or other concentrating-apparatus whilst under treatment with sulphuric-acid solution during or simultaneously with the elimination of the zinc, the whole or part of the lead-oxide which is produced in the roasting of the ore, substantially as described and explained.
(Specification, 10s.)

No. 13199.—26th November, 1900.—WILLIAM BIRKMYRE YOUNG, of Portrose, New Zealand, Inventor. An improved wire-strainer.

Claims.—(1.) In wire-strainers, the combination of a reel having slots such as A, A, opposite each other for engaging a staple such as B, with projections in one with the reel such as C, C, for allowing the handle D, D', to slip and unship, all substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In combination, a reel having slots A, A, in both flanges, one flange and part of the drum being slotted out for entering a wire in the length without cutting, or two ends bent so as not to slip, with a handle D, D', shipping into and between projections in one with the reel and a staple B, for maintaining the wire wound on the drum, the said reel to remain in the tightened wire, all substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes as set forth.
(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13204.—29th November, 1900.—EMMA SUSAN McRAE, of Prebbleton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Chemical Expert. An improved medicinal effervescent drink.

Claim.—A medicinal effervescent drink, consisting of Epsom salts, carbonate of soda, cream of tartar, magnesia, sugar, tartaric acid, saltpetre, and flavouring essence, in the approximate proportions specified.
(Specification, 1s.)

No. 13205.—29th November, 1900.—EMMA SUSAN McRAE, of Prebbleton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Chemical Expert. An improved embrocation.

Claim.—An embrocation, consisting of turpentine, carbolic oil, camphorated oil, white-wine vinegar, powdered ammonia,

fowl-oil, and the whites of eggs in approximate proportions stated.

(Specification, 1s.)

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 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, 5th December, 1900.

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

No. 12884.—17th August, 1900.—THE BRITISH WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED), of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, Manufacturers (assignees of the Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, Director, Reginald Belfield, Electrician, and William Chapman, Electrical Engineer, all of 5, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England). Improvements relating to electric railways.

No. 13137.—5th November, 1900.—LUTHER WASHINGTON MENCE, of Wharf Hotel, Greymouth, New Zealand, Photographer. Improvements in photographic cameras.

No. 13157.—15th November, 1900.—ALFRED JOHN KNOCKS, of Otaki, New Zealand, Licensed Native Interpreter. A botfly lotion.

No. 13175.—20th November, 1900.—GEORGE SMART, Plumber, and CHARLES MALCOLM GRANT, Builder and Saw-miller, both of Stratford, New Zealand. A milking-bucket.

No. 13176.—21st November, 1900.—JAMES GRAHAM, of Collingwood Street, Nelson, New Zealand, House-decorator and Signwriter. An invention for the manufacture of improved bricks, and also of a mechanical contrivance for the manufacture of the same, and other cognate building purposes.

No. 13178.—19th November, 1900.—EWEN ALEXANDER CAMBERN, of Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand, Civil Engineer and Architect. An improved spark-arrester and fuel-economizer.

No. 13179.—19th November, 1900.—JOSEPH JAMES COLLIS, of Devonshire House, Te Aroha, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. An extending step-ladder.

No. 13180.—20th November, 1900.—HARRY REYNOLDS, of Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Watchmaker. Improved calculating and indicating apparatus, particularly applicable to totalisator purposes.

No. 13183.—23rd November, 1900.—HENRY CASPERS, of Albury, New South Wales, Mechanic. Improvements in wheels for road vehicles.

No. 13188.—26th November, 1899.—JAMES YATE JOHNSON, of 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in and apparatus for sterilising liquids.

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

No. 13191.—28th November, 1900.—CHARLES MURRAY CRUCKSHANK, of Kelso, Otago, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved cock or faucet for water-tanks.

No. 13197.—27th November, 1900.—ADAM MORROW, of Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Stoker. Improved spark-extinguisher.

No. 13200.—28th November, 1900.—MARK DAVIES, of Edinburgh Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer. A composition for cooling or reducing the temperature of iron, brick, or wood buildings.

No. 13201.—28th November, 1900.—THOMAS EDWARD BRYANT, of Kinlock, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved fastening for harness, which can be easily unfastened in cases of runaways and accidents.

No. 13203.—1st December, 1900.—ERNEST CECIL GAGE, of Telegraph Office, Wanganui, New Zealand, Clerk, and HENRY GEORGE DREW, of Victoria Avenue, Wanganui aforesaid, Jeweller. Laterally adjustable duplex V-slide for back sights of military rifles.

No. 13207.—3rd December, 1900.—JAMES HENRY LOCKWOOD BARRY, of Maitaia, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in wire-strainers.

No. 13208.—3rd December, 1900.—IGNATIUS SINGER, of Stokes's Valley, Taita, Wellington, New Zealand, Analytical

and Consulting Chemist. An improved churn for churning either whole milk or cream, or for making emulsions.

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 16th November, 1900, to the 5th December, 1900, inclusive:—
No. 12377.—C. J. Cooze, acetylene generator.
No. 12395.—W. E. Hughes, electric lighting of railway vehicles (E. R. Hill).
No. 12792.—W. B. Johnson, ventilator.
No. 12865.—A. Petersen, lock.
No. 12866.—A. P. Hall, pasteurising apparatus.
No. 12871.—J. Thomas and G. W. Bell, computing-machine.
No. 12880.—J. T. Moate, book-leaf.
No. 12881.—B. J. Diplock, traction-engine.
No. 12882.—S. M. Lissau, ore-concentrator.
No. 12883.—A. Yager, whipple-tree.
No. 12886.—E. Waters, jun., stove-fuel (Spiratine, Limited—B. Hoffmann).
No. 12895.—T. Bell, packing starch.
No. 12897.—E. Gates, separating pulverised substances.
No. 12898.—E. Gates, separating pulverised substances.
No. 12899.—E. Gates, separating pulverised substances.
No. 12900.—I. Davis, purifying feed-water.
No. 12902.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric generator (N. W. Storer).
No. 12903.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electrical distribution (C. I. Young).
No. 12914.—The Victor Motor Company, Limited, tube igniter for gas-engine (G. Ey).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9088.—W. G. Jenkins and P. Fyfe, vehicle-wheel. 26th November, 1900.
No. 9110.—J. Sands, pipe-joint. 23rd November, 1900.
No. 9120.—G. Saunders, concave bar for threshing-mill. 28th November, 1900.
No. 9131.—J. Hall, treating skins, &c. 28th November, 1900.
No. 9261.—C. T. Crowden, tubular joint. 28th November, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

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. 10161.—The Cosmopolitan Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 804, New York Life Building, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, rotary engine. [W. S. Colwell.] 26th November, 1900.

No. 11617.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, a company duly formed and registered under the English Companies Acts, and having their registered office situated at Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, electric motor and speed-varying devices. [R. H. Hassler.] 26th November, 1900.

No. 12460.—The New South Wales Sheep-dipping Company, Limited, of 32, Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales, sheep-dip powder. [W. Todd.] 1st December, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Requests to amend Specifications allowed.

THE following requests to amend specifications have been allowed:—

No. 11059.—M. L. Squire, medicine. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900).

No. 12946.—G. S. C. Ford, glazing shirt-fronts, &c. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 83, of the 27th September, 1900).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Requests to amend Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 4th December, 1900.

REQUESTS for leave to amend the specifications (including drawings) relating to the under-mentioned applications for Letters Patent have been received, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within one month from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendment. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 10951.—8th September, 1898.—JAMES LANG ANDERSON, of 54, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved tree-stump extractor.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

- (1.) To substitute "claws" for "other shackles," line 17, page 1; and "claws" for "shackles," line 18, page 1.
- (2.) To strike out "claws are connected by links to the hauling-shackles and," lines 18 and 19, page 1; and to alter the following "a" to a capital "A."
- (3.) To strike out words "chain and," line 5, page 2.
- (4.) To insert "and connected to a ratchet-bar provided with teeth on each side," after "extracted," line 6, page 2.
- (5.) To substitute "catch" for "link," lines 7 and 12, page 2.
- (6.) To substitute "ratchet-bar" for "chain," line 7 page 2, line 23 page 3; and for "hauling-chain," line 17, page 3.
- (7.) To strike out the words "the said links being made of suitable size for this purpose," lines 7 and 8, page 2.
- (8.) To strike out the words "Figure 4 is an end view of the same," line 24, page 2; and to alter the figures "5," "6," and "7" in the succeeding lines to "4," "5," and "6" respectively.
- (9.) To substitute for "shackles (7 and 8) claws (9 and 10) links connecting the hauling-shackles to the claws," lines 5 and 6, page 3, "claws which are forked at (7 and 8) so as to allow of the forked ends passing one on each side of the lever (1)."
- (10.) To substitute "flat ratchet-bar which is provided with serrations or teeth on both sides" for "hauling-chain," line 9, page 3.
- (11.) To insert between lines 11 and 12, page 3, "The hauling-claws (5 and 6) are provided with short projecting pieces (9 and 10) so that they shall be kept from falling down away from contact with the ratchet-bar (14). They are also connected together by means of a slight spring (5*) which serves to keep the claws always pressed against the serrated edges of the ratchet-bar."
- (12.) To alter figures "7 and 8," lines 22 and 23, page 3, to "5 and 6."
- (13.) To cross out "applied to and adjusted upon the chain (14) at each oscillation of the lever (1)," line 23 page 3, lines 1 and 2 page 4, and insert instead "at each oscillation of the lever moved back and forward upon the ratchet-bar (14), and at each backward movement will engage with one of the teeth therein."
- (14.) To insert "bar" in place of "chain," line 2, page 4.
- (15.) To strike out "The claws (7 and 8) have split heads or ends (24) which will readily pass between the links of the chain (14), and I bend the shank (25) of the said claws to prevent them slipping off the chain," lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, page 4.
- (16.) To alter claim 1 by striking out "shackles provided with," line 3; substituting "teeth" for "links," line 4, and "ratchet-bar connected" for "hauling-chain secured," line 4.
- (17.) To alter claim 2 by substituting "claws" for "shackles," line 2; "ratchet-bar" for "hauling-chain," line 5; and striking out words "claws connected to the hauling-shackles," line 4.
- (18.) To strike out the whole of claim 3, and to alter the figure in the following claim from "4" to "3."
- (19.) To alter the drawings marked "Fig. 1," and "Fig. 2," and Fig. 6"; to strike out those marked "Fig. 3," "Fig. 4," and Fig. 5"; to insert two fresh views marked "Fig. 3" and "Fig. 4"; to alter "Fig. 6" and "Fig. 7" to "Fig. 5" and "Fig. 6" respectively.

The applicant states: "My reasons for making these amendments are to more clearly define the nature and scope of my invention, and to limit the claims therefor."

No. 12360.—2nd February, 1900.—JAMES HAY, of Ballance, New Zealand, Evangelist. An appliance for washing all kinds of clothing. The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To strike out the whole of the description, and to insert in place thereof the following: "It has been found by experiment that if air is forced through clothing while it is immersed in the water for washing, the dirt contained in the clothes will be more readily and more thoroughly freed therefrom, so that the clothes will be rendered cleaner than if washed in the ordinary rubbing manner. The appliance that forms the subject of the present application for Letters Patent has been devised for the purpose of providing means whereby such a process can be carried out, either on a large or small scale. The invention consists of a hollow cone-shaped vessel that is provided with a bottom which dips downwards towards the centre of the cone. The wall of the cone is extended beyond the bottom so as to enclose a space beneath the bottom thereof. The free space enclosed by the wall of the cone thus left beneath the bottom of the vessel is divided into four divisions by means of divisional pieces radiating from the centre. Arranged around the centre of the cone are four air-tubes, the mouths of which are flush with the bottom edge of the side extension of the cone. Two of these tubes, which are placed diagonally opposite each other, extend through the bottom of the hollow vessel and pass up and open out near the top of the cone. The other two tubes extend only a short distance up and open into the bottom of the hollow vessel. The hollow vessel is provided with air-holes near the top. These air-holes and the mouths of the tubes opening out through the top of the cone are covered by a cone-shaped cover which fits over the top of the hollow vessel so as to leave a free space for the admission of air between them. A handle is provided whereby the appliance may be worked. In the accompanying drawings, Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the appliance; Fig. 2 is an underneath plan of the same; Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the same taken on the line 1-2 of Fig. 2. A is the hollow cone-shaped vessel, which is provided with a bottom B which dips towards its centre (as shown in Fig. 3) and encloses an air-chamber A'. The wall of the vessel A is extended beyond the bottom B so as to leave a free space beneath it. This space is divided into four divisions, C, C', C2, C3, by means of the radial divisional pieces D. Arranged round the centre of the cone, and at equal distances therefrom, are four air-tubes, E, E1, E2, E3, which are placed diagonally opposite each other. The mouths of these air-tubes are made flush with the bottom edge of the extension of the wall of the vessel A. Two of the tubes, E1 and E2, extend upwards through the inside of the vessel A, and open outwards near the top thereof, while the other two, E and E3, extend only a short distance up and open into the bottom of the air-chamber A'. Near the top of the vessel A are two holes F (only one of which is shown in the drawings, Fig. 3) for the admission of air to the chamber A'. These holes are placed preferably vertically above the openings of the air-tubes E and E3 into the chamber A'. Enveloping the top of the vessel A, so as to cover the air-holes F and the openings of the tubes E1 and E2, is a cover or cap G, which is placed above the vessel A so as to leave a free space for the admission of air between them. Running axially down the whole length of the appliance is a centre tube J, which serves only as a stay and for the insertion of a handle H, by which the appliance is worked. The manner of using the appliance is as follows: The clothes to be cleaned are placed in a flat-bottomed vessel with just sufficient water to cover them. The appliance is then grasped by its handle H and pressed down upon the clothes. This will have the effect of causing the air within the spaces beneath the bottom B to be forced under the water and through the clothes. This operation is repeated, the appliance being pulled up from and pressed down upon the clothes until they are perfectly clean. The air which is within the chamber A' and which passes down through the tubes E1 and E2 will allow of the appliance being readily lifted, as the suction otherwise caused by the vacuum formed within the divisions will thereby be nullified. It will thus be seen that there will be a continuous current of air forced through the clothing, and this will have the effect of causing the dirt in the clothes to be readily and expeditiously cleared therefrom, so that much time will be saved and the clothes will be more thoroughly cleaned. The appliance herein described and shown in the drawing is made cone-shaped, but it will be readily understood that it may be made of any other shape, such as pyramidal, without departing from the spirit of the invention."

(2.) To strike out the claim, and insert in place of it the three following claims, viz.: "(1.) An appliance for use in washing clothes, consisting of a hollow vessel or chamber that is provided on its underside with a number of bottomless divisional spaces, and is also provided with a number of air-tubes and holes which are in communication with the outer air, substantially as herein described. (2.) The combination with an air-chamber or vessel provided on its underside with a number of bottomless divisional spaces, of a

number of air-tubes the bottoms of which are flush with the bottom edges of the divisional spaces, and the tops of which open alternately into the air-chamber and the outer air (after passing through the chamber), as and for the purposes herein described. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my appliance for use in washing clothes as herein described and for the several purposes set forth."

(8.) To delete the drawings, and substitute three fresh figures.

The applicant states: "My reasons for making these amendments are to more clearly define the nature and scope of my invention, and to limit the claims therefor."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been filed) abandoned from the 22nd November, 1900, to the 5th December 1900, inclusive:—

- No. 12341.—E. E. Earle, butter-cooler.
- No. 12344.—J. E. Friend and J. Sawers, governor.
- No. 12346.—G. A. Gamman, cutter for planing-machine.
- No. 12347.—E. Fox, jun., fuse-igniter.
- No. 12352.—F. E. Hardy, horse-cover.
- No. 12353.—A. Cameron, gold-saving appliance.
- No. 12354.—P. Firth, brake-strap.
- No. 12355.—J. Gaut, camera.
- No. 12358.—G. Lovegrove, horse-box.
- No. 12359.—A. Hide, wire-netting collar.
- No. 12361.—W. Dall, hairpin.
- No. 12365.—J. B. Mackenzie, knee-pad.
- No. 12366.—B. E. Watts, photo-displaying device.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 22nd November, 1900, to the 5th December, 1900, inclusive:—

- No. 11669.—J. Lamberg, windmill.
- No. 11670.—G. A. Pearson, hand signalling-lamp.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 22nd November, 1900, to the 5th December, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 8782.—O. Frölich, extracting metals from ores.
- No. 8783.—L. H. Hart, stereopticon.
- No. 8784.—A. Gross, boot or shoe.
- No. 8786.—E. A. Ashcroft, treating zinc-ores.
- No. 8787.—K. King, pneumatic wheel.
- No. 8788.—G. Barnes and F. P. Stevens, postal wrapper and letter-sheet combined.
- No. 8805.—E. A. Ashcroft, propelling cycles, &c.
- No. 8806.—S. Lever, securing neckties, &c.
- No. 8807.—H. J. I. Bilton and T. Timmins, thimble and hatch-box for water-mains.
- No. 8809.—P. O. Griffiths, securing railway-carriage doors.
- No. 8810.—F. J. A. Kindermann, bicycle-driving mechanism.
- No. 8814.—A. G. Brown, metal castings.
- No. 8817.—F. D. P. Lehmann and P. N. Kohlmaat, kiln.
- No. 8818.—J. L. Löb, G. H. Barlow, and A. W. R. Drabsch, cycle-driving gear.
- No. 8824.—E. J. and V. W. Hill, supporting window-sashes.
- No. 8826.—The Wood and Claydon Automatic Stoker, Coal-crusher, Self-feeder, and Smoke-consumer Company, Limited, automatic stoker (G. Claydon).
- No. 8838.—P. C. K. Young, flour-tester.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 6389.—M. Angell, hat-suspender.
- No. 6395.—E. Merrillees, corset and belt combined.
- No. 6396.—J. S. Macarthur and C. J. Ellis, extracting gold, &c., from ores.
- No. 6397.—The Newall-Cunningham Sheep-shearing Machine Syndicate, Limited, sheep-shears (J. W. Newall).
- No. 6404.—C. Rogers, message-recorder.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Designs registered.

DESIGNS have been registered in the following names on the dates mentioned:—

No. 124.—Frederick Arthur Newman, of 175 and 177, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Class 5. 23rd November, 1900.

No. 125.—Frederick Arthur Newman, of 175 and 177, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Class 5. 23rd November, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

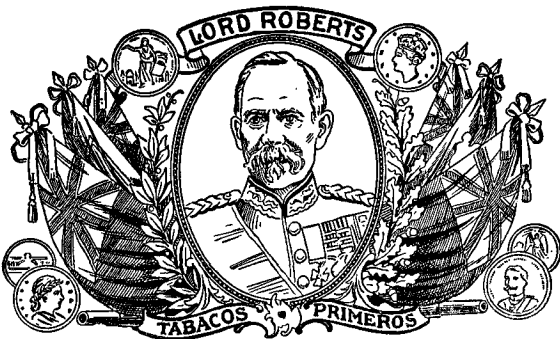
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 5th December, 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: 3181.
Date: 12th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices; and any right to the exclusive use of the printed matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

MARC RUTTY, of 58, Margaret Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchant.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application: 3238.
Date: 1st December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ADVANCE.

NAME.

MURRAY, ROBERTS, AND Co., of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Agricultural produce for export.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 22nd November, 1900, to the 5th December, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 2483; 2838.—F. J. Cooper. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2484; 2842.—The Hillside Chemical Company. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 10th November, 1899.)

No. 2485; 3035.—The Centaur Company. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2486; 3151.—J. Newton and Son. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2487; 3155.—E. C. and H. Bechstein. Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2488; 3157.—Robert Harper and Co. Proprietary, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2489; 3158.—F. Humphreys and Co. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2490; 3160.—Portal, Dingwall, and Norris. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2491; 3161.—T. C. Williams and Co. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2492; 3165.—J. and J. Colman, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2493; 3168.—J. and J. Colman, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2494; 3170.—J. and J. Colman, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

No. 2495; 3171.—J. and J. Colman, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACRAE Government Printer, Wellington.

