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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 30th January, 1901.

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. 12362.—16th February, 1900.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of Caledonian Road, St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in and relating to branding animals and carcases, and apparatus therefor.*

Claims.—(1.) In branding-apparatus the employment of a branding-device the surface of which is serrated or roughened, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) In branding-apparatus in which the brand-mark is produced by heat, the employment of a branding-device the surface of which has fixed upon it a plurality of projecting points or pins, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) In branding animals and in connection with a heated branding-device, the employment of a depilatory consisting of a mixture of equal parts of caustic soda, pitch, and glue, which is applied by the branding-device in the act of branding, substantially as specified. (4.) In apparatus for branding animals and the like, the combination therewith of a device for actuating counting or numbering mechanism, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12479.—20th March, 1900.—HARRY SHAW, of Leeston, Canterbury, New Zealand, Saddler and Harness-maker. An improved fastening for horse-covers.*

Claim.—The novelty claimed is that a strong piece of rounded leather, made so that it will not sag, enables the ring thereon to move backwards or forwards with the motion of the horse, which nothing else of the same sort would do were it not made in a rounded form.

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

No. 12503.—4th April, 1900.—THOMAS FINCH and CHARLES EDWARD FINCH, of Paeroa, New Zealand, Blacksmiths. An improved scoop for cleaning cesspits and the like.*

Claim.—A scoop pivoted in a fork substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 12523.—10th April, 1900.—WILLIAM ANDREWS and ARTHUR WARD BEAVEN (trading as "Andrews and Beaven"), of South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineers. Improvements in chaff-cutting machinery.*

Claims.—(1.) In chaff-cutting machines in connection with which bagging or compressing screws are employed, the arrangement for driving said compressing-screws consisting of a bevel wheel upon the main shaft of the machine gearing with a bevel wheel fixed upon a shaft journalled diagonally to the main shaft, a bevel wheel upon said diagonal shaft gearing with a similar wheel fixed upon a countershaft arranged approximately horizontally and having a bevel wheel at each end, each driving one of the compressing-screws through a wheel upon its spindle, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In a chaff-cutting machine, a revolvable guard-roller arranged behind the feed-roller, and provided with means whereby it is pressed firmly upon the material to be cut, and whereby it is capable of vertical movement against the action of adjustable springs, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing. (3.) The adjustable guard-roller, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing. (4.) The combination in a chaff-cutter of two separate sets of tooth rollers compressing and feeding the material to be cut by the chaff-knives, in combination with an endless travelling web working in the feeding-box substantially as specified. (5.) The improved bearing, consisting of one part cast in the frame of the machine, and an independent part fitting into a recess formed for its reception in said frame, and a set-pin screwing through said frame and engaging with and adjusting the independent part of the bearing, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated.

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

No. 12525.—9th April, 1900.—JOHN FRANCIS MCCARTHY, of Middleton Road, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A spark-arrester for locomotives or traction-engines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a spark-arrester for locomotives or traction-engines, the combination with an inner funnel arranged within an outer chamber whereby a space for water is provided, of a conical deflecting-cap supported above the top of the inner funnel, the smaller end of the cone projecting towards the top of the inner funnel, whereby sparks are deflected into the water, while a free passage for steam is provided, as specified and illustrated. (2.) In apparatus described, the combination with the inner funnel of a conical deflecting-cap carried by a support above the top of the inner funnel, the edge of said cap being curved outwardly and downwardly, as and for the purpose specified and illustrated. (3.) In a spark-arrester for locomotives or traction-engines, the combination with an inner funnel arranged within an outer chamber whereby a space for water is provided, a pipe for conveying water to said space, a gauge-glass for indicating the height of the water therein, and a draw-off cock by means of which water and cinders may be discharged therefrom, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 12527.—9th April, 1900.—EDWIN GIRDLER, of Green Hills, Southland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in jaws for stone-crushers.*

Claim.—In improvements in jaws for stone-crushers, frames having adjustable teeth forming jaws, with plates and flanges for securing the teeth, and the plates being movable for adjusting the teeth, which are formed so as to lock into one another, substantially as shown and as described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13230.—20th December, 1900.—JOHN JOSEPH DAILY, of Victoria Street, Richmond, Christchurch, New Zealand, Chemist. Improved boots and shoes on hygienic principles.

Claims.—(1.) For an opening in the heel-soles and instep-soles of boots and shoes to admit a current of air to the feet, such openings being protected by metal tubes A, B, inlaid in the boot- and shoe-soles, and secured therein by nails or screws, as shown at C and D and L, L. (2.) For a layer of sheet rubber fixed in the heel-soles, as shown at E, F, G, which acts as a cushion to the heel, and also, in combination with the circular openings in the heels, acting as a force-valve in pressing the air-current upwards round the feet while the body is in motion, and for being secured between the sole-leather of the heels, as shown and marked at E, F, G, and metal tubes K, K, and how the metal tubes are secured L, L.

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

No. 13234.—10th December, 1900.—JOHN FRANCIS CORRIK, of Havelock, Marlborough, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in conveyers or elevators.

Claim.—An endless trolley-way, with parallel lines of railway-iron, cable, or other material run in any direction, and continued in a vertical curve at the ends, are united again at the beginning, forming an endless pair of rails one over the other. A trolley, or any number of trollies, with wheels attached in such a way that two wheels are above and two below the lines. The top wheels take the weight when on the top rails, and as the trolley turns over at the end the other two wheels take the weight when the trolley is running on the lower rails. The wheels are set in a frame set on hinges or centres so that they adapt themselves to the curve, or they may be fixed for any given curve. A belt, cable, or chain is attached to the trollies for controlling them.

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

No. 13287.—28th April, 1900.—FRANK CLARENCE NEWELL, of 432, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in automatic regulators for electric brakes.

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

Claims.—(1.) In a brake system for electrically propelled cars, a local braking-circuit to which current is supplied by a motor acting as a generator, with a regulating-device for shunting a portion of the current around the field-coil of the motor when the current in the braking-circuit is excessive. (2.) An automatic regulator constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (3.) An electric braking-circuit for cars arranged and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13288.—28th April, 1900.—FRANK CLARENCE NEWELL, of 432, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in electric brake-shoes.

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

Claims.—(1.) A magnetic brake-shoe device having a body or core made up of a series of plates or laminæ securely fastened together and provided with wearing-shoes at its ends or poles. (2.) In a brake-shoe device a brake-shoe body having projecting ends, a slot in each end, and wearing-shoes with projecting ribs adapted to be secured in the slots. (3.) A magnetic brake-shoe device having a body or core composed of a series of plates or laminæ securely fastened together, a wearing-shoe secured at the end of the body, said body being wider at its end where the shoe is attached than at other portions, and additional plates secured to the side of the body at such narrower portions whereby a uniform area of cross-section is obtained throughout the length of the body. (4.) A magnetic brake-shoe device substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 13289.—2nd May, 1900.—FRANK CLARENCE NEWELL, of 432, Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in electric brakes.

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

Claims.—(1.) A brake-mechanism of the class described, in which the rail-shoe is connected to the wheel-shoes through a rock-shaft provided with a cam which operates to set the wheel-shoes when the rail-shoe is applied. (2.) A brake-mechanism of the class described for use with a multiple truck, having yielding connections between the wheel-shoes, so that one of the wheel-shoes is set against its adjacent wheel with greater force than that with which the other wheel-shoe is applied to its wheel when the rail-shoe is attracted to the rail, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) Brake-mechanism constructed and operating substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13290.—3rd January, 1901.—JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Jun., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in gas-engines.

Claims.—(1.) A four-cycle explosion-engine comprising four cylinders in line provided with pistons rigidly connected, and also provided with valves and igniting-devices so operated and timed that the four separate steps of suction, compression, explosion, and exhaust take place successively in each cylinder, whereby the engine receives an impulse with every stroke, substantially as set forth. (2.) A four-cycle explosion-engine consisting of a main frame provided with oppositely disposed inner cylinders and an intervening crank-chamber, supplemental outer cylinders beyond the inner cylinders, such cylinders being provided with valves and igniting-devices, and means whereby such valves are operated, so that these four separate steps of suction, compression, explosion, and exhaust take place successively, and a series of rigidly connected pistons mounted in the cylinders with a connecting-rod secured to the crank and to such piston-structure, substantially as set forth. (3.) A four-cycle explosion-engine consisting of a main frame provided with oppositely disposed inner cylinders, an intervening crank-chamber, supplemental outer cylinders beyond the inner cylinders, pistons mounted in the inner cylinders having intervening rigid connections with clearance-spaces for the shaft, crank and connecting-rod, a connecting-rod secured to one of the inner pistons and to the crank of the engine, pistons mounted in the outer cylinders on rods secured to the inner pistons, and valves and igniting-devices so operated and timed that the four separate steps of suction, compression, explosion, and exhaust take place successively in each cylinder, whereby the engine receives an impulse with every stroke, substantially as set forth. (4.) A four-cycle explosion-engine comprising four cylinders in line, a rigidly connected piston-structure provided with piston-heads adapted to operate in the cylinders, internal telescoping water-supply pipes for cooling the piston-rods, governor-controlled gas-and-air-mixing valves with conduits leading to the cylinder-valves, and cylinder-valves provided with ports adapted to communicate with interior of the cylinders and with the inlet and outlet-ports respectively. (5.) A four-cycle explosion-engine comprising four cylinders in line, a rigidly connected piston-structure provided with piston-heads adapted to operate in the cylinders, internal telescoping water-supply pipes for cooling the piston-rods, governor-controlled gas-and-air-mixing valves with conduits leading to the cylinder-valves, cylinder-valves provided with ports adapted to communicate with the interior of the cylinders and with inlet and outlet-ports respectively, and exhaust-conduits communicating with the cylinder-valves and with a muffler chamber in the base of the engine provided with an exhaust-outlet. (6.) In a gas-engine, a gas-and-air-mixing valve consisting of an outer shell, gas- and air-supply opening therein, a rotating valve provided with gas- and air-ports and a common opening leading into the mixture-conduit, and intervening rings provided with gas- and air-ports respectively adapted to communicate with the gas- and air-openings of the valve-shell and with the ports of the rotating valve. (7.) In a gas-engine, a gas-and-air-mixing valve consisting of an outer shell, gas- and air-supply openings therein, a rotating valve provided with gas- and air-ports and a common opening leading into the mixture-conduit, and intervening rings provided with gas- and air-ports respectively adapted to communicate with the gas- and air-openings of the valve-shell and with the ports of the rotating valve, and provided with means for adjusting them independently to control the flow of the gas and air to the rotating valve. (8.) In a gas-engine, the combination of speed-controlled governor, a gas-and-air-mixing valve consisting of an outer shell, gas- and air-supply openings therein, a rotating valve connected with and adapted to be operated by the governor, provided with

gas- and air-ports and a common opening leading into a mixture-conduit, intervening adjustable rings provided with ports adapted to register with gas- and air-openings of the valve-shell and with the ports of the rotating valve, and cylinder-valves in communication with mixture-conduit, the cylinder, and exhaust-conduits. (9.) In a gas-engine provided with a plurality of cylinders in line, and valves adapted to control the admission of the explosion-mixture to the cylinders and the exhaust therefrom, and having a closed chamber in the base of the engine with a conduit leading therefrom, exhaust-conduits leading from the cylinder-valve to the closed chamber. (10.) In a gas-engine, a multiple piston-structure comprising two inner piston-heads rigidly connected, and two supplemental piston-heads, one beyond each of the inner piston-heads mounted on extended hollow piston-rods secured to and projecting outwardly from the inner piston-heads, and inner pipes telescoping within the hollow piston-rods adapted to furnish water therethrough and to the interior from a stationary source of supply. (Specification, 8s. 9d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13293.—10th February, 1900.—WILLIAM MORRIS MORDEY, of 82, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, and GUY CAREY FRICKER, of 149, Fleet Street, London, England, Electrical Engineers. Improvements in electricity-meters.

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

Claims.—(1.) An electricity-meter wherein an armature comprising a suitably shaped piece or pieces of soft iron mounted on an arbor is arranged in a coil or winding (after the manner of a galvanometer-needle and its coil), the armature and coil or winding being so constructed and arranged in relation to a suitably driven escapement that when the current to be measured (or a proportion thereof) passes through the coil or winding the armature will, by the combined action of the current and of the escapement, be caused to oscillate across the magnetic lines of force at a rate proportional to the current, the armature, when no current is passing, taking up a position of rest under the control of the escapement at or near one or other of the extreme positions of its stroke or throw, substantially as described. (2.) In an electricity-meter of the type wherein an armature of soft iron is caused to oscillate under the influence of magnetic force produced by the current to be measured, or a proportion thereof, short-circuiting or shunting the coil or winding, when the armature is in or near its central position, for the purpose of preventing the armature stopping in such position. (3.) In an electricity-meter of the type referred to in the preceding claim, a short-circuiting device constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 6, or modified according to Fig. 7, of the drawings. (4.) An electricity-meter of the type referred to in claim 1, wherein iron is arranged external to the coil or winding surrounding the armature, substantially as described. (5.) An electricity-meter of the type referred to in claim 1 provided with magnetic poles arranged to repel the oscillating armature from each of its extreme positions, substantially as described. (6.) Electricity-meters constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described and illustrated. (Specification, 10s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13297.—3rd May, 1900.—FRANK CLARENCE NEWELL, of 432, Ross Avenue, Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in electric brakes.

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

Claims.—(1.) In an electrically propelled car, a braking-controller independent of the running-controller, which can be operated to connect the car motor or motors in a braking-circuit and to apply and control the brakes, substantially as described. (2.) For electric cars, an electric braking system comprising the car motor or motors, the running-controller and a braking-controller, and in which, after the braking-controller has been operated to connect the motors in a local braking-circuit, the brakes may be controlled by means either of the braking-controller or the running-controller at will, substantially as described. (3.) An electric controller having a switch and a resistance controlling device mounted on the same shaft, so constructed and arranged that the switch and resistance controlling device may be moved together, or the resistance device may be moved independently of the switch by rotation of the shaft. (4.) The means for automatically locking and unlocking a switch from a rotary shaft carrying the same, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (5.) A controller having its movable contact-bars separated from the stationary contact-fingers by means of insulating sheets, substan-

tially as described, and shown in the drawings. (6.) An electric controller having a rotatable carrier provided with a plurality of contact-bars adapted to revolve in different planes and to connect with corresponding stationary contact-fingers, one or more of the contact-bars having an extension or extensions overlapping one or more of the other bars so that the same finger may make contact with two or more of the contact-bars at different times, substantially as described. (7.) An electric braking system arranged and operated substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13298.—7th January, 1901.—JAMES THOMAS HUNTER, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of Frank Clarence Newell, of 432, Ross Avenue, Wilkensburg, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, and Edwin Musser Herr, of 6338, Marchand Street, Pittsburg, Allegheny aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements relating to electric railways.

Claims.—(1.) In an electro-magnetic brake apparatus, a brake magnet provided with a plurality of coils, whereby the magnetic force and braking-force may be varied by varying the effectiveness of one or more coils. (2.) An electro-magnetic brake apparatus provided with a plurality of shoes and a plurality of coils, which coils possess different numbers of turns, so that they will saturate the shoes at different current-strengths, whereby the number of shoes which are effectively operative varies according to the current. (3.) In a brake apparatus, the combination of a magnetic brake-shoe with a brake-shoe adapted to be mechanically applied, and a connection between them whereby the magnetic brake-shoe may by its movement apply the other one. (4.) A magnetic track-brake device having shoes adapted to bear on a track-rail, and a flexible connection between them to enable the shoes to conform to irregularities in the rail. (5.) The method of heating electric cars by connecting electric heaters in the local braking-circuit, to which current is supplied by the motor when driven as a generator by the momentum of the cars. (6.) In an electric-heating system for cars, the combination with an electrical generator on the car, which is adapted to be operated by the momentum of the car, of a local braking-circuit to which current is supplied by the generator, and an electric heater within the car which is connected with the local braking-circuit so as to receive current from the generator. (7.) The several forms of brake-apparatus constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (8.) The various improvements in electric-heating apparatus substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (Specification, £1 4s.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 13300.—7th January, 1901.—CHARLES ALBERT KELLER, of 88, Rue du Rocher, Paris, France, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in or relating to resistance electric furnaces.

Claims.—(1.) In an electric resistance furnace, the arrangement of two electrodes forming two distinct foci and permitting of the elimination of the sole-plate from the electrode point of view, one of the electrodes serving for the delivery of the current and the other electrode for its return to the source of energy, the material under treatment serving as the common conductor, and being practically unaffected by the carbons of the electrodes. (2.) In a resistance electric furnace, the controlling mechanism for the electrodes which enables the operator notably at the moment of running off the molten material to automatically double the power of one of the foci without varying the work of the source of current, and of displacing the front focus towards the run-off orifice in order to assist the running-off by developing at this point a great heating-power, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a resistance electric furnace, the system of raising the electrodes enabling the two electrodes to be operated together or separately from one and the same mechanism, to raise one of the electrodes and to give to the other a simultaneous ascending motion and lateral motion, to cause the focus to spread sideways, and consequently obviating the drawbacks of the raising of the electrodes. (4.) In a resistance electric furnace, the use of a controlling mechanism for the electrodes which permits of the establishment of an electric equilibrium such that after the running-off the electrodes can be replaced exactly in their original positions without danger of over-charging the source of current, and thus admitting of obtaining the point of fusion at any desired height in the furnace, and, moreover, of being able to use the electrodes more completely without danger of destroying the parts attached thereto, substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 13302.—8th January, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Cyrus Robinson, of Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood Park, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in fluid-pressure engines.

Claims.—(1.) A device for stopping a fluid pressure engine when the speed thereof increases beyond a certain limit, and for restarting the same, consisting of a valve in the supply-pipe which is automatically actuated to close said pipe as soon as the limiting speed is reached, and which can be actuated to open said pipe by means the operation of which can be controlled from a distant point, substantially as described. (2.) In the supply-pipe of a fluid-pressure engine, a valve which is opened by the fluid pressure normally existing in the supply-pipe, but which can be closed by the application of fluid pressure to one side of a piston operating the valve, this application being governed by a manually operated governing-device located at a more or less distant point, and also by a mechanical device which operates when the speed of the engine exceeds a predetermined limit, substantially as described. (3.) In a fluid-pressure engine, a valve tripping lever embodying one turn of a spiral and projecting therefrom in opposite directions, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) For stopping and restarting a fluid-pressure engine, apparatus constructed and operated substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 9 or to Fig. 10 of the drawings.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13307.—8th January, 1901.—ALEXANDER SPENCER, of 77, Cannon Street, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in means for enabling passengers in a railway-train to apply the brakes and attract the attention of the driver and guards.

Claims.—(1.) For enabling signals to be given by passengers in railway-trains to drivers or guards of same, the arrangement in combination of parts described with reference to and shown in Figs. 1 to 8 of the drawings, or modified according to Figs. 9 and 10, or to Figs. 11 and 12, or to Figs. 12^a and 12^b, or to Fig. 13, or to Figs. 14 and 15, or to Fig. 16. (2.) In an arrangement of the kind referred to for enabling signals to be given by passengers in railway-trains to drivers or guards of same, the construction and arrangement in combination as described with reference to Figs. 3 to 5, inclusive, of the parts therein illustrated. (3.) In an arrangement of the kind referred to for enabling signals to be given by passengers in railway-trains to drivers or guards of same, the device described with reference to and illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 of the drawings, for the purpose specified.

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

No. 13309.—7th January, 1901.—THOMAS HEWTON, of Wai-anakarua, New Zealand, Miller. An improved apparatus for straining wire.

Claims.—(1.) In wire-strainers, the combination of a fixed clip A³, secured to and as part of a straight sliding-bar A, with a movable clip sliding on the said bar, drawn forward by the lever G, working on the movable sliding fulcrum G¹, substantially as shown and described and for the purposes as set forth. (2.) In wire-strainers, a fixed clip or vice A³, a movable clip or vice D, E, for straining wires in combination with a supplementary clip D¹, for holding a wire partly stretched till more can be tightened, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination, in an apparatus for wire-straining, movable and fixed clips having several grooves for wearing; the movable clip sliding on the main bar by a lever and link, and the handle being formed to be used as a cutter and twister either before or after straining, all substantially as set forth in the drawing and as described and explained.

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

No. 13313.—15th January, 1901.—SIDNEY TRIVICK, of 2, Lydon Road, Clapham, Surrey, England, Metallurgist. Improvements in and connected with solvents for metals, and the treatment of gold and other ores for the extraction of the contained metal.

Claims.—(1.) Improved solvent for metals, and for the treatment of gold and other ores for the extraction of the contained metals, formed by the addition of a solution of calcium-hypochlorite, obtained by adding water to chloride of lime, and then mixing the clear solution thus obtained

with aqueous solution of ferric chloride so long as the hydrated ferric-oxide precipitate redissolves, substantially as described. (2.) Improved solvents for metals, and for the treatment of gold and other ores for the extraction of the contained metals, consisting of an aqueous solution of one of the salts as classified herein, as, for instance, ferric sulphate, manganese-sulphate, manganese-chloride, aluminium-chloride, aluminium-sulphate, oxalic acid, and the like, which, on the addition of one of the hypochlorites, either of calcium or of the alkali metals, evolves chlorine, or oxygen compounds of chlorine, substantially as set forth. (3.) Improved means for dissolving metals, and for the treatment of gold and other ores for the extraction of the contained metals, consisting in the addition of one of the salts, as herein classified, in the solid state, well mixed with the ore or other material, and adding thereto a solution of calcium-hypochlorite, or of one of the hypochlorites of the alkali metals, dissolved in water alone and used as a lixiviating solution; or of chloride of lime mixed in the solid state with the ore or material, and a solution of one of the salts used as a lixiviating solution; or of both the salt and chloride of lime mixed in the solid state with the ore or other material and water alone, or carrying sodium-chloride in solution, used as a lixiviating solution, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 11s.)

No. 13315.—15th January, 1901.—EDWIN CLAYTON POHLÉ, of 2521, Vine Street, Denver, Colorado, United States of America, Assayer, and STUART CROASDALE, of 1574, York Street, Denver aforesaid, Chemist. Process for the reduction of refractory ores.

Claims.—(1.) The process which consists in effecting a mixture containing the ore, sulphur, and a haloid of an alkaline or alkaline-earth metal, the relative proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a haloid of the metal or metals to be extracted from the ore and a sulphate of the alkaline or alkaline-earth metal; subjecting the mixture to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned; and volatilising and recovering the metal-values as haloids or oxy-haloids, substantially as described. (2.) The process which consists in preparing a charge containing the ore, sulphur, and a chloride of an alkaline or alkaline-earth metal, the relative proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a chloride of the metal or metals to be extracted from the ore and a sulphate of the alkaline or alkaline-earth metals; subjecting the charge to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned; and volatilising and recovering the metal-values as chlorides or oxy-chlorides, substantially as described. (3.) The process which consists in preparing a charge containing the ore, sulphur, and a chloride of an alkaline or alkaline-earth metal, the relative proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a chloride of the metal or metals to be extracted from the ore and a sulphate of the alkaline or alkaline-earth metal; subjecting the mixture to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned; and volatilising and recovering the metallic values as chlorides and oxy-chlorides from the fumes liberated by subjecting them to the action of water, substantially as described. (4.) The process which consists in preparing a charge containing the ore, sulphur, and a chloride of an alkaline or alkaline-earth metal, the relative proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a chloride of the metal or metals to be extracted from the ore and a sulphate of the alkaline or alkaline-earth metal; subjecting the mixture to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned; and volatilising and recovering the metallic values as chlorides or oxy-chlorides from the fumes liberated by subjecting them to filtration and to the action of water, substantially as described. (5.) The process which consists in preparing a charge containing the ore, sulphur, and a chloride of an alkaline or alkaline-earth metal, the relative proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a chloride of the metal or metals to be extracted from the ore and a sulphate of the alkaline or alkaline-earth metal; subjecting the mixture to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature above 900° centigrade; and volatilising and recovering the metallic values as chlorides and oxy-chlorides from the fumes liberated, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 13316.—15th January, 1901.—CHARLES SCOTT SNELL, of Culver Park, Saltash, Cornwall, England, Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for compressing gas, air, or the like.

Claims.—(1.) The apparatus for compressing gas or air for incandescent gas lighting, in which the attainment of the increased gas- or air pressure is effected by the direct expansive action of heat upon the gas or air to be used, without intermediate compressing accessories, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In apparatus for compressing gas or air for incandescent gas lighting, the combination of vessel A having sections such as C, and containing a displacer such as H attached to diaphragm L, controlled by springs J and K, with a reservoir such as M, and cooling-department such as F, as described, and substantially in the manner indicated on the drawings. (3.) In combination with an apparatus as in claim 1, the governor-arrangement consisting of a needle T opening or closing the burner-orifice by action of the heated gas or air on a diaphragm X, substantially as described and shown.

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

No. 13320.—17th January, 1901.—OLIVER COURTLAND BARBERIE, of Batlow, Adelong, New South Wales, School-teacher. An improved tin for holding jams, jellies, and the like.

Claim.—In a tin for holding jams, jellies, and other preserves, the combination with the body and removable lid of the tin of a jointless metal ring, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13325.—17th January, 1901.—THE CONCENTRATED BEER COMPANY, LIMITED, whose registered offices are at 28, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, London, England (assignee of Herbert Amos Hobson, of 54, Church Road, Acton, London aforesaid, Analytical Chemist). Improvements in and connected with the production of beer and other beverages and of alimentary substances.

Claims.—(1.) Producing hopped wort by first digesting hops in hot water and then mashing malt (or malt and grain) in the hop-extract itself as the mashing-liquor, substantially as specified. (2.) A process of producing hopped wort, which process consists in first digesting hops in hot water, then digesting or boiling with the hop-extract a substance containing albuminous matter capable of combining with tannic acid, and then mashing malt (or malt and grain) in the hop-extract itself as the mashing-liquor, substantially as specified. (3.) The described process of brewing beer, which consists in first mechanically removing the lupulin (*i.e.*, the flour, or condition) from hops, then digesting the hops in hot water, then digesting or boiling with the hop-extract some soluble albumen-containing substance, then mashing malt (or malt and grain) in the hop-extract itself as the mashing-liquor, then straining off and fermenting the hopped wort thus produced, and finally adding the lupulin (flour, or condition) abstracted from the hops at the outset to the fermented wort or finished beer, substantially as specified. (4.) The described process for the manufacture of concentrated hopped wort, which process consists in first mechanically removing the lupulin (*i.e.*, the flour, or condition) from hops, then digesting the hops in hot water, then digesting or boiling with the hop-extract some soluble albumen-containing substance, then mashing malt (or malt and grain) in the hop-extract itself as the mashing-liquor, then straining off and concentrating the hopped wort thus produced, and finally adding thereto the lupulin (flour, or condition) abstracted from the hops at the outset, substantially as specified. (5.) A concentrated hopped wort consisting of a wort formed by mashing malt in an extract or infusion of hops, and then concentrating the wort and adding the lupulin abstracted from the hops previous to making the extract, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 6s.)

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, 30th January, 1901.

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

No. 13279.—28th December, 1900.—FRANK MARRYAT NORRIS, of Hunterville, New Zealand, Settler. An oil-distributing appliance for craft in the case of heavy sea.

No. 13284.—2nd January, 1901.—WILLIAM NICOL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Watchmaker. A device to prevent dust, draughts, or water from entering underneath doors.

No. 13291.—4th January, 1901.—GEORGE FOSTER, of Heriot, Otago, New Zealand, Teacher. Gold-saving mat.

No. 13292.—5th January, 1901.—EDWIN JOSEPH MACKRELL, of Buln Buln, Gippsland, Victoria, Butter Expert. An improved butter-overturning attachment for butter-working or other machines.

No. 13295.—5th January, 1901.—HERBERT WILLIAM ACTON-ADAMS, of Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand, Stationholder. Improved adjustable shoe-tree.

No. 13299.—7th January, 1901.—WILLIAM HORNSBY and JOHN LOWSON, both of Spitlegate Ironworks, Grantham, Lincoln, England, Engineers. Improvements in or connected with ploughshares.

No. 13303.—5th January, 1901.—HERMAN HOUSE, of Tyne Street, Oamaru, New Zealand, Importer. Improvements in adjustable seat and adjustable body of gig or cart.

No. 13305.—8th January, 1901.—ALBERT JAMES WHITLEY, of High Street, Kaiapoi, Canterbury North, New Zealand, Bootmaker. An attachable wind-gauge for rifles.

No. 13306.—8th January, 1901.—JOHN HEATH NEWLYN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Gentleman. An invention for improving the coupling of metal rails.

No. 13310.—10th January, 1901.—JAMES SHEPHERD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. A hook adjustable button.

No. 13312.—12th January, 1901.—JAMES HAY CAMPBELL, of 159, Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch, New Zealand, Electrical Engineer. Improved method of and apparatus for separating black sand and similar magnetisable mineral particles from other matters.

No. 13314.—15th January, 1901.—ROBERT THOMPSON BATLEY, of Moawhango, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An appliance to be used in transplanting plants, and for other analogous purposes.

No. 13318.—16th January, 1901.—JOHN NEWSOME CLAPHAM, of Ashhurst, New Zealand, Hairdresser. Improved rein-holder and wheel-stop for holding horses.

No. 13319.—15th January, 1901.—JAMES HENRY LOCHWOOD BARRY, Farmer, and DONALD WOOD MACKAY, Saw-miller, both of Mataura, New Zealand. A contrivance to be affixed to carriages and the like for instantaneously detaching horses.

No. 13324.—16th January, 1901.—NEWTON WATT, of Melville Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in spark-arresters.

No. 13326.—14th January, 1901.—ALEXANDER STORRIE, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Implement-manufacturer. A combined lime and manure lifter and distributor.

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 10th January, 1901, to the 23rd January, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12066.—J. Wright, W. Andrews, and A. W. Beaven, manure-mixer.

No. 12094.—E. Bartley, stud for securing scrim to walls.

No. 12099.—W. L. Page and G. P. Mollison, dredge.

No. 12146.—D. W. Cotton and J. F. W. H. Schadick, quicksilver-injector.

- No. 12147.—D. W. Cotton and J. F. W. H. Schadick, gold-saving block.
 No. 12260.—W. Tremain, draught-hook.
 No. 12332.—R. A. Wilson, seed-cleaner.
 No. 12574.—A. Griffith, cycle (G. Enrico).
 No. 12805.—J. J. Smyth, manure-distributor.
 No. 12815.—C. P. White, railway buffer and coupler.
 No. 12944.—N. Bidstrup, J. Marchbank, and J. Noble, boot-plate.
 No. 12994.—E. Seitz, pump.
 No. 13010.—C. F. Mendham, closing metal boxes.
 No. 13011.—F. Treweek, rat-trap.
 No. 13016.—The International Postal Supply Company of New York, mail-marker (F. G. Jahn).
 No. 13017.—The International Chemical Company, manufacturing silicides (C. B. Jacobs).
 No. 13018.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (Limited), electrical distribution (C. I. Young).
 No. 13019.—J. Armstrong, obtaining zinc from ores.
 No. 13021.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (Limited), electric generator (J. E. Miller).
 No. 13022.—A. Hamilton, wire-strainer.
 No. 13026.—J. T. Johnson, dredge.
 No. 13034.—T. E. W. Noyes, egg-tray for incubator (G. W. Green).
 No. 13058.—The International Metal-extraction Company, treating ores (M. Seligsohn).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

[NOTE.—The dates are those of the payments.]
SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 9171.—M. W. Marsden, corn product. 21st January, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 6618.—W. T. and E. T. Firth, drying pumice. (J. C. Firth.) 8th January, 1901.

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.]

THE Diamond Match Company, Limited, of Violet Road, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, registered as licensees of the exclusive right to the whole legal working of the Letters Patent until the expiration thereof. No. 10071: Sheet-metal boxes. No. 10587: Making sheet-metal boxes. [T. L. Carbone.] 18th January, 1901.

No. 11454.—The Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum (Frederick Walton's New Patents) Company, Limited, of 35, Newgate Street, London, England, manufacture of mosaic floorcloth. [F. Walton.] 21st January, 1901.

The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, a company duly formed and registered under the English Companies Acts, and having its registered office situate at Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the City of Westminster, England. In respect of the following thirteen patents:—

No. 11615.—Electrical distribution. [C. F. Scott.] 21st January, 1901.

No. 11678.—Electrical distribution and regulation. [B. G. Lamme.] 21st January, 1901.

No. 11695.—Fuse-block for electric circuit. [W. E. Hughes—H. P. Davis.] 21st January, 1901.

No. 11696.—Rotary transformer, or synchronous motor. [B. G. Lamme.] 21st January, 1901.

No. 11731.—Controller for electric motor. [H. P. Davis, G. Wright, and A. J. Wurts.] 21st January, 1901.

No. 11829.—Electrical measuring-instrument. [J. P. Campbell—H. P. Davis and F. Conrad.] 12th January, 1901.

No. 11897.—Circuit-breaker. [J. P. Campbell—H. P. Davis and G. Wright.] 12th January, 1901.

No. 11919.—Distribution of electrical power. [J. P. Campbell—R. D. Merston.] 12th January, 1901.

No. 11941.—Controller for electric motor. [W. E. Hughes—H. P. Davis and G. Wright.] 21st January, 1901.

No. 11947.—Fuse-block for electric circuit. [J. P. Campbell—H. P. Davis.] 12th January, 1901.

No. 11948.—Switch for electric circuit. [J. P. Campbell—G. Wright and C. Aalborg.] 12th January, 1901.

No. 12029.—Electrical machine. [J. P. Campbell—B. G. Lamme and J. P. Mallett.] 12th January, 1901.

No. 12397.—Current-collector for electrical machine. [J. P. Campbell—B. G. Lamme.] 12th January, 1901.

No. 12779.—William Charles Everingham, of Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Agent. Cash-registering machine. [J. Perrott.] 18th January, 1901.

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 10th January, 1901, to the 23rd January, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12457.—G. Dixon, wire-straining gripper.
 No. 12459.—L. G. Reeves, dredge-pontoon.
 No. 12470.—A. Grant, disinfecting ships' holds, &c.
 No. 12471.—A. Richards, mattress.
 No. 12473.—F. V. Raymond and R. Wales, shirt.
 No. 12474.—F. V. Raymond and R. Wales, shirt-collar fastener.

No. 12477.—C. A. Harris, pump.
 No. 12480.—C. A. Harris, cricket-stumps.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 10th January, 1901, to the 23rd January, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 11787.—R. Latta, cycle parcel-rest and lamp-bracket.
 No. 11803.—R. Cockerell, rocking lever.
 No. 11808.—D. W. Bodle, roller guide for belting.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 10th January, 1901, to the 23rd January, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8861.—J. G. Black, gas-lamp.
 No. 8926.—J. Thompson and C. Everard, bicycle (J. Harrison and J. Dodd).

No. 8927.—J. Vaughan-Sherrin, dynamo.
 No. 8928.—D. Mayer, pianoforte.
 No. 8929.—C. D. Jenkins, ore-crusher.
 No. 8930.—E. Davies and A. Harrison, bicycle-driving gear.

No. 8935.—W. Wheelband, insecticide.
 No. 8937.—Pettibone, Mulliken, and Co., gas-generator (H. F. Fuller).

No. 8942.—J. W. B. Abel, treating animal bones and flesh (J. J. Stone and M. J. Dempsey).

No. 8943.—R. Reyburn and E. Denham, milk cooler and aerator.

No. 8945.—J. W. McDougall, tire.
 No. 8947.—C. M. Pielsticker, substitute for emery wheel.

No. 8948.—R. W. Hutton, back-support for cyclist.
 No. 8951.—W. B. Walters and F. H. Jeffcoat, amalgamator and concentrator.

No. 8954.—I. A. Timmis, food.
 No. 8955.—E. A. Ashcroft, treating ores.

No. 8956.—W. H. N. Steed, sports scoring-board.
 No. 8958.—G. Poll, dredge.

No. 9781.—F. G. Myers, forging-machine.
 No. 9782.—F. G. Myers, rock-drill sharpener.

No. 9783.—F. G. Myers, rock-drill forger and sharpener.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6475.—G. G. Turri, coating metals with aluminium.
 No. 6479.—P. A. and W. C. Howard and G. Notman, electric arc lamp (L. E. Howard).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Designs registered.

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

No. 126.—Isabella Russell, corner George and Howe Streets, Dunedin, New Zealand; Class 5. 10th September, 1900.

No. 127.—Mary C. Douglas, 17, Hobson Street, Wellington, New Zealand; Class 5. 16th January, 1901.

No. 128.—Mary C. Douglas, 17, Hobson Street, Wellington, New Zealand; Class 12. 16th January, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 30th January, 1901.

A PPLICATIONS 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 : 3251.
Date : 13th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the mark consist in the word "Omega" and the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE OMEGA CHEMICAL COMPANY, of 29, Central Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 3.

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

No. of application : 3257.
Date : 28th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SPARKLETS

NAME.

AERATORS, LIMITED, of Broad Street Avenue, London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 44.

Description of goods : Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger-beer.

No. of application : 3258.
Date : 28th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business since prior to the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Battersea Works, London, England, Crucible-manufacturers.

No. of class : 16.

Description of goods : Crucibles of all kinds, including plumbago crucibles and other fire-standing goods, porous cells, and plates for galvanic batteries not being of metal or carbon.

No. of application : 3259.
Date : 28th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business since prior to the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Battersea Works, London, England, Crucible-manufacturers.

No. of class : 16.

Description of goods : Crucibles of all kinds, including plumbago crucibles and other fire-standing goods, porous cells, and plates for galvanic batteries not being of metal or carbon.

No. of application : 3260.
Date : 28th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by the applicants and their predecessors in business since prior to the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Battersea Works, London, England, Crucible-manufacturers.

No. of class : 16.

Description of goods : Crucibles of all kinds, including plumbago crucibles and other fire-standing goods, porous cells, and plates for galvanic batteries not being of metal or carbon.

No. of application : 3264.

Date : 8th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

OXO

NAME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, of 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England, and 21, Longue Rue des Claires, Antwerp, Belgium, Manufacturers of Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, and Manufacturers, Shippers, and Importers of South American Produce.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Substances used as food, or as ingredients in food.

No. of application : 3268.

Date : 10th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

WOLFT

NAME.

THE KINGSCOTE COMPANY, LIMITED, of 7, Lancaster Place, Strand, London, England, and of 5, Penarth Street, Old Kent Road, Surrey, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : A new material used as a substitute for leather and indiarubber in the manufacture of various articles, and more particularly in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

No. of application : 3271.

Date : 15th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned for seventeen years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

FERGUSON BROTHERS, LIMITED, of Holme Head Works, Carlisle, England, Cotton-spinners and Silesia-manufacturers.

No. of class : 24.

Description of goods : Cotton twilled cloth, known in the trade as silesia.

No. of application : 3275.

Date : 18th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

FOSO.

NAME.

ANDREW W. SINCLAIR, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Merchant.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : Toilet articles, and preparations for the hair.

No. of application : 3276.

Date : 21st January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HERO.

NAME.

BROAD, SMALL, AND COMPANY, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Ironmongers.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Rabbit-traps.

No. of application : 3273.

Date : 16th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

**IMPEY'S
MAYAPPLE**
THE
CELEBRATED
**LIVER & STOMACH
TONIC**

THIS famous compound of
May Apple, Dandelion,
Cascara, and other Herbal
Extracts is a reliable remedy
for Indigestion, Flatulency,
Heartburn, Sick Headache,
Biliousness, Constipation,
Piles, Worms in Children,
&c., &c.

Price 2/- per bottle
PREPARED FROM
THE ORIGINAL RECIPE
OF **MATTHEW IMPEY**
BY
SHARLAND & CO. LTD.
WELLINGTON & AUCKLAND.

REGISTERED.

**A
Sovereign
Remedy
FOR**
*Indigestion
Palpitation
Heartburn
Flatulency
Biliousness
Dizziness
Constipation
Piles
AND ALL
Liver
Complaints*

DIRECTIONS.—Turn the bottle cork downwards and shake thoroughly each time before using, and take 5 to 20 drops in an eggcupful of water after meals. As an aperient medicine, 1 teaspoonful at bedtime. For Children over 1 year, 15 drops; over 3 years, half a teaspoonful; over 7 years, 1 teaspoonful at bedtime. Taken in these doses once a month it cleanses the stomach and bowels, and prevents worm breeding.

DIRECTIONS.—Turn the bottle cork downwards and shake thoroughly each time before using, and take 5 to 20 drops in an eggcupful of water after meals. As an aperient medicine, 1 teaspoonful at bedtime. For Children over 1 year, 15 drops; over 3 years, half a teaspoonful; over 7 years, 1 teaspoonful at bedtime. Taken in these doses once a month it cleanses the stomach and bowels, and prevents worm breeding.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the distinctive label or cartoon, and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

SHARLAND AND Co., LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand, Wholesale Druggists.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : Medicinal preparations.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 10th January, 1901, to the 23rd January, 1901, inclusive:—
 No. 2519; 3198.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)
 No. 2520; 3207.—The Phoenix Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2521; 3211.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2522; 3212.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2523; 3213.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2524; 3214.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2525; 3215.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2526; 3217.—Kay Brothers, Limited; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2527; 3060.—Thompson and Hills; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 27th September, 1900.)
 No. 2528; 3203.—A. Needham, jun.; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 25th October, 1900.)
 No. 2529; 3204.—J. Coster; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 25th October, 1900.)
 No. 2530; 3216.—H. S. Chipman; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2531; 3219.—Manson and Barr. Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2532; 3220.—The Renboy Syndicate; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2533; 3222.—Marshall's Chemical Co., Limited; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2534; 3223.—H. S. Chipman; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)
 No. 2535; 3224.—Wilson, Williams, and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 3080/2424.

No. 3081/2425.
 No. 3082/2426.
 No. 3083/2427.
 No. 3096/2438.
 No. 3097/2439.
 No. 3098/2440.
 No. 3099/2441.

Eueryl, Limited, of 9, Rangoon Street, London, England, Merchants. [Major and Company, Limited.] 16th January, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

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By Authority: JOHN MACRAY, Government Printer, Wellington.