SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

CONTENTS.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th February, 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. 12579.—5th May, 1900.—WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved method of and apparatus for branding carcases of sheep and the like.*

Claim.—In an apparatus such as described, the use of an air-box, with a perforated face-plate and recessed chambers, attached, as described, to an exhaust-pipe; the necessary vacuum created, when the apparatus is placed firmly (to prevent escape of air) against a carcase, a character is obtained in relief, this being the more effectually secured by means of the perforations in the face-plate of the apparatus than by any other known means. I therefore seek to obtain letters patent for the joint combination of socket, tap, valve, air-box, perforations, and recessed chamber, used in conjunction with vacuum, as the operative agency for branding carcases of sheep.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) A compound elastic-tread horse-shoe, constructed of upper and lower members or plates A, B, united or formed in one at the toe, and separated towards and at the heel by intermediate elastic cushion C, the two plates being united by rivets E shouldered and riveted at their upper ends to the upper plate A, and the lower plate being formed with cavities in its under-face, in which the lower heads of the rivets are housed so that when, by the compression of the cushions, the rivet-heads are caused to protrude into the cavities, the rivets will be protected by the adjacent walls or solid portions of the plate B from contact with the ground or with stones, substantially as specified. (2.) A shoe of the kind specified in claim 1, having, besides the cavities G to receive the rivets, additional cavities such as H to receive and collect road-detritus, the cavities H being separated from the cavities G by an intermediate cross-bar or solid portion I, substantially as specified. (3.) A shoe of the kind specified in claim 1, having downwardly projecting side clips formed on the upper plate, and adapted to laterally confine the rubber cushions, as described.

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

No. 13033.—3rd October, 1900.—JOSEPH ADDISON FRANCIS of Norwood, South Australia, Irrigation Engineer. An improved "buzz" fly- or insect-trap.*

Claims.—(1.) A fly- or insect-trap comprising a trough with closed ends, and a horizontal opening and baffle along its upper part, said opening being held adjacent to a vertical surface such as a window-pane. (2.) The combination with a trough having closed ends and an opening and baffle along its upper part adjacent to a vertical surface such as a window-pane, of a stationary holding- and adjusting-clip. (3.) The combination of—(*a*) a vertical transparent surface such as a window; (*b*) a horizontally positioned trough, with horizontal opening and baffle; (*c*) means for adjusting and attaching the said trough adjacent to the said vertical surface, substantially as described. (4.) The combination of—(*a*) a vertical transparent surface such as a window; (*b*) a horizontally positioned trough, with horizontal opening and baffle; (*c*) a poisonous powder or material spread over the bottom interior of the trough; (*d*) means for adjusting and attaching the said trough to the said vertical surface, substantially as described.

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

No. 13071.—15th October, 1900.—JAMES ROBERTSON, of 38, Regent Park Square, Strathbungo, Glasgow, North Britain, Cabinetmaker. Improvements in and relating to articles of furniture.

Claims.—(1.) In a hinged and collapsible table, the combination therewith of a member B, hinged between upright supports A and to the top C, with devices m^2 and c^1, all substantially as described and drawn, or any mere modifications thereof, for the purposes specified. (2.) In a hinged and collapsible table, the combination therewith of a shelf pivoted to one pair of pillar-legs a^5 or a^6, and adapted for reposing vertically between them or for being fixed in a horizontal position by means of simple catches to an opposite leg or legs, all substantially as described and drawn, or any mere modification thereof. (3.) In a hinged and collapsible table, the combination therewith of a metal girder with hinges a^4, n^5, all substantially as described with reference more especially to Fig. 8 of the drawings, for the purposes specified. (4.) In a hinged and collapsible table, the combination therewith of a metal girder with hinges a^4, n^5, all substantially as described with reference more especially to Fig. 9 of the drawings, for the purposes specified. (5.) In a hinged and collapsible umbrella-holder, the combination therewith of a member N hinged between two upright sides L, having a foldable umbrella-frame P, p^1, pivoted between one pair of pillar-legs, and a foldable tray-frame k^{10} pivoted between an opposite pair of pillar-legs, all substantially as described and drawn, for the purposes specified. (6.) In a hinged and collapsible umbrella-holder, the combination therewith of a metal handle n^4 hinged or pivoted between two upright members L carrying umbrella- and tray-frames, all substantially as described and drawn, for the purposes specified. (7.) A hat-, coat-, hall-, and umbrella-stand, having its middle or mirror-frame K to k^6 united between two upright sides L, with a shelf or table k^5 projecting backwards beyond the frame K, and a hat-rail M, all substantially as described and drawn. (8.) In a hat-, coat-, and umbrella-stand, the combination therewith of hat- and coat-pegs k^4 or l^1 fixed thereto in the same plane as the panel of which they form a part, all substantially as described with reference more especially to Figs. 22 to 25 of the drawings. (9.) In a table or other article of furniture having two vertical supports A joined to an upper vertical member B, the combination of the said parts, all substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 13 of the drawings, or any mere modifications thereof, for the purposes specified. (10.) A hinged and collapsible hat-, coat-, hall-, and umbrella-stand, having its middle or mirror-frame K hinged centrally between two upright sides L, also a keel k^{11} with pan-frame hinged horizontally thereto, a shelf or table-top hinged horizontally upon the frame K, an umbrella-holder or frame k^{12} pivoted to the lower part of the frame K, a hat-rail M pivoted to one upright side L and adapted for being fixed to the opposite one, with comb-tooth pegs for hats and coats, all substantially as described and drawn, for purposes specified. (11.) In an umbrella-holder, the combination therewith of an umbrella-frame pivoted thereto and adapted for being folded into horizontal and vertical positions as required, all substantially as described and drawn. (12.) A hinged and collapsible combined book-case and sideboard having members N and k^{11} hinged to right and left uprights L, also having shelves k^5 and n^1 hinged to N, and n^2 hinged to k^{11}, all the parts being adapted for being folded together flat for parcelling. (13.) A collapsible combined hall table and umbrella-holder, all substantially as described more especially with reference to Fig. 20 of the drawings. (14.) In an article of furniture, the combination therewith of the L-shaped device c^1, having its plain angled end transversely to the eye upon the end of the shank, and in the same plane as the nail or screw which is used to fix it in its place, all substantially as described with reference more especially to Figs. 3 and 18 of the drawings. (15.) A collapsible hinged seat having metal standards Q, Q^1, with wood posts Q^2 and back-rest T united rigidly to them, and a seat S, also legs R, united to the wood posts with hinges, and one or more stiffening swords hinged to the under-side of the seat S, all substantially as described with reference to Figs. 32 to 36 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (16.) A hinged and collapsible seat having a rigidly framed back comprising uprights Q^3, rails T and t^1, a seat S hinged to the back rail t^1, and legs R hinged to the uprights Q^3, all substantially as described with reference more especially to Figs. 37 and 38 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (17.) In a hinged and collapsible seat, the combination therewith of metal standards Q, Q^1, angled at the lower part, all substantially as described with reference to the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified.

(Specification, 18s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 13163.—15th November, 1900.—WILLIAM KINGSLAND, of 8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, England, Electrical Engineer. A new or improved method of and means for carrying and connecting strikers to motor vehicles for mechanically operating electric switches.

Claims.—(1.) In operating electric switches by tappet action from a motor vehicle running on rails, the combination of a striker carried by an axle, a wheel upon the axle to run upon the track-rail, a frame connected to the motor vehicle to carry the axle, and means for permitting the frame to have vertical motion relatively to the axle, whereby the position of the striker is maintained constant relatively to the track-rail and to the switch-operating mechanism, and means for maintaining the acting end of the striker in a working-position in the direction of its action, substantially as set forth. (2.) In operating electric switches by tappet action from a motor vehicle running on rails, a striker carried by an axle, a wheel upon the axle to run on the track-rail, a frame connected to the motor vehicle to carry the axle, means for permitting the frame to have vertical motion relatively to the axle, whereby the position of the striker is maintained constant relatively to the track-rail and to the switch-operating mechanism, and means for elastically maintaining the acting end of the striker in a working-position in the direction of its action, substantially as set forth. (3.) In operating electric switches by tappet action from a motor vehicle running on rails, the combination of a striker mounted upon an axle, a wheel upon the axle to run on the track-rail, a frame connected to the motor vehicle, vertical guides on the frame, and sliding bearing-blocks in the guides to carry the wheel-axle so that the frame may move vertically upon the bearing-blocks which it carries, and whereby the position of the striker is maintained constant relatively to the rail and to the switch-actuating mechanism, and means for maintaining the acting end of the striker in a working-position in the direction of its action, substantially as set forth. (4.) In operating electric switches by tappet action from a motor vehicle running on rails, the combination of an axle, a striker mounted upon the axle, a wheel fixed upon the axle to run on the rail-track, a frame connected to the motor vehicle, bearings in which the striker-carrying axle is free to revolve and to have lateral motion in the direction of its axis, guides in the aforesaid frame to carry the bearings and allow of the frame having vertical motion upon the said bearings, and means for maintaining the acting end of the striker in a working-position in the direction of its action, substantially as set forth. (5.) In operating electric switches by tappet action from a motor vehicle running on rails, the combination of an axle, a striker-bar loosely mounted upon the axle but prevented from lateral motion thereon, a wheel fixed upon the axle to run on the track-rail, a frame connected to the motor vehicle, bearings in which the striker-carrying axle is free to revolve, and also to move laterally therein in the direction of its axis, guides in the aforesaid frame to carry the bearings and allow of the frame having vertical motion upon the said bearings, and means to connect the freely carried striker to the framework of the vehicle to maintain the acting end of the striker in a working-position in the direction of its action, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13164.—15th November, 1900.—WILLIAM KINGSLAND, of 8, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, England, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in or connected with boxes or cases for containing switches, and mechanism connected therewith, for electrical traction.

Claims.—(1.) In a switch-box for electric traction, to enclose an electric switch worked by mechanical means, the combination of an outer box, a removable cover to same, mechanism in the box to mechanically operate a switch, a removable case to be placed inside the box through the cover-aperture thereof, a switch contained within the case, and an operating-spindle therefor projecting through a watertight bearing in the side of the removable case, means for rendering the case watertight, means for permitting of the placing and removal of the case to or from the box together with the contained switch without dismounting the mechanism located in the outer box, and means for detachably connecting the projecting end of the switch-shaft to the mechanism contained in the outer box for mechanically operating same, as set forth. (2.) In a switch-box for electric traction, to enclose an electric switch worked by mechanical means, the combination with an outer box, a spindle mounted in the box, a mechanically operated lever on the spindle, a removable cover to the top of the box, and a seating in the interior of the box, of an inner removable case adapted to be placed within the box, and held to the seating therein so as to be rendered water-

tight, a switch contained within the case, the operating-spindle thereof passing through the side of the said case, means for detachably connecting the said end of the switch-spindle to the mechanically operated spindle within the box, and means for connecting the electric terminals of the switch located within the switch-case to the electric connections within the box, as set forth. (3.) In a switch-box for electric traction, to enclose an electric switch worked by mechanical means, the combination with an outer box, mechanism therein to mechanically operate a switch-shaft, a removable cover to the box and a seating within the box, of a case formed with an open base, and containing an electric switch, a switch-spindle for operating same projecting through a watertight bearing in the side of the case, the said case being placed within the box, and means for holding the lower edges of the open base of the case upon the seating in the box to render the case watertight, means for detachably connecting the switch-spindle to the operating mechanism within the outer box, and means for detachably connecting the electric terminals of the switch within the switch-case to electric connections covered by the switch-case, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a switch-box for electric traction, to enclose an electric switch worked by mechanical means, the combination with an outer box, a removable cover to the box, a spindle carried on bearings within the box, and mechanical means for operating the spindle, a removable case to be placed inside the box, a switch contained within the case, an operating-spindle from the switch extending through the said case, means for effecting the electrical connection of the switch and conductor-terminals upon the insertion of the switch-case within the box, and means for rendering the said switch-case watertight when fixed in position within the box, of means for adjusting and securing the switch-case within the box to bring the axes of the switch-spindle and the operating-spindle as nearly coincident as possible, and a detachable coupling of universal-joint character between the ends of the switch-spindle and the operating-spindle, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a switch-box for electric traction, to enclose an electric switch, worked by mechanical means, the combination with an outer box, a removable cover to the box, and mechanism in the box to mechanically operate a switch-spindle, a case to be placed inside the box, through the cover-aperture thereof, a switch contained within the case, a spindle projecting through the case for operating the switch, and a detachable connection between the projecting switch-spindle and the operating-mechanism in the outer box, of an opening in the base of the switch-case, means for making a watertight joint between the edges of the said opening, and a seating in the box, switch-terminals with downwardly extending spring sockets, carried within the open base of the switch-case, and electric connections in the box terminating in upstanding parts adapted to enter the spring sockets forming switch-terminals carried by the switch-case when the latter is placed in position, and thereby effect electrical connection, substantially as set forth. (6.) In a switch-box for electric traction, to enclose an electric switch worked by mechanical means, the combination with an outer box, a removable cover to the box, and a mechanically operated shaft in the box to work a switch-spindle, a case to be placed inside the box-aperture, a switch contained within the case, a spindle from the switch projecting through the case, an opening in the base of the switch-case, means for making a watertight joint between the edges of the said opening of the case and a seating in the outer box, and electrical connections to the switch, of a universal-joint connection between the ends of the mechanically operated shaft in the outer box and the projecting end of the switch-spindle, consisting of a disc on the end of the switch-spindle, a projecting rib on the face of the disc, a similar disc and rib on the end of the operating-shaft, and an intermediate loose disc located between the two ribbed discs aforesaid, and having a groove upon each face, the said grooves extending at right angles to each other and receiving the ribs of the discs, whereby rotary motion can be communicated from the shaft to the switch-spindle even when not perfectly aligned, and the coupling can be connected and detached by the act of inserting or withdrawing the inner case, as set forth. (7.) In a switch-box for electric traction, to enclose an electric switch worked by mechanical means, the combination with an outer box, a removable cover to the box, a case to be placed in the interior of the box, a switch contained within the case, a spindle projecting through the case for operating the switch, and means for rendering the case watertight when inserted in the outer box, of mechanism mounted within the box, arranged at the sides of the case to mechanically operate the switch-spindle, a detachable connection between the projecting switch-spindle and the operating-mechanism in the outer box, the said operating-mechanism being capable of ready removal from the outer box after the removal of the switch-case, as set forth.

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

No. 13294.—4th January, 1901.—ROBERT WOOLLEY GIBBS, of Nile Street, Nelson, New Zealand, Poultry-farmer. A new window-sash hanger.

Claim.—A grooved bar of iron, brass, or other suitable material for the purpose, fitted into the frames of house-windows, carriages and other vehicles, and a steel spring fitted to the sides of window-sash acting in concert with the grooved bar, for the purpose and in the manner described.

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

No. 13301.—7th January, 1901.—THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, having its principal place of business at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, United States of America (assignees of Frederick Winslow Taylor, of Third and Seneca Streets, South Bethlehem aforesaid, Engineer, and Maunsel White, of the Eagle Hotel, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Engineer). Metal-cutting tool, and method of making and treating the same.

Claims.—(1.) A metal-cutting tool formed of air hardening tool steel, containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, said tool, or its cutting-portion, being heated prior to use to a temperature of not less than 1,725° Fahr., in order to make it capable of efficient use at high temperatures. (2.) A metal-cutting tool formed of air hardening tool steel, containing not less than 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 4 per cent. of tungsten, or its equivalent as specified, said tool, or its cutting-portion, being heated prior to use to a temperature of not less than 1,725° Fahr., in order to make it capable of efficient use at high temperatures. (3.) A metal-cutting tool formed of air hardening tool steel, containing not less than 3 per cent. of chromium and not less than 6 per cent. of tungsten, or its equivalent as specified, said tool, or its cutting-portion, being heated prior to use to a temperature of not less than 1,725° Fahr., in order to make it capable of efficient use at high temperatures. (4.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel, containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, and heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,725° Fahr. (5.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, and heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,850° Fahr. (6.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,725° Fahr., then cooling the tool rapidly to a temperature below 1,550° Fahr. (7.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,725° Fahr., then cooling the tool, and then reheating it to a temperature above 450° Fahr. and below 1,350° Fahr. (8.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,725° Fahr., then cooling the tool, and then reheating it to a temperature above 700° Fahr. and below 1,240° Fahr. (9.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of over 1,725° Fahr., then cooling the tool to a temperature of not over 1,240° Fahr., and afterwards maintaining the tool at temperatures between 1,240° Fahr. and 450° Fahr. for several minutes. (10.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molyb-

denum, or of a mixture of these substances, heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,725° Fahr., then cooling the tool rapidly to a temperature below 1,550° Fahr., and afterwards maintaining the tool at temperatures between 1,350° Fahr. and 450° Fahr. for several minutes. (11.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or *molybdenum*, or of a mixture of these substances, heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,725° Fahr., then cooling the tool rapidly to a temperature below 1,550° Fahr., and afterwards maintaining the tool at temperatures between 1,240° Fahr. and 700° Fahr. for several minutes. (12.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 1 per cent. of tungsten or molybdenum, or of a mixture of these substances, coating the portion of the tool to be treated with a fusible slag, and then heating the tool to a temperature over 1,725° Fahr., and sufficient to melt the slag coating. (13.) The method of producing a metal-cutting tool adapted to retain its efficiency at high temperatures which consists in forming the tool of air hardening tool steel containing not less than 1 per cent. of chromium and not less than 4 per cent. of tungsten or its equivalent, as specified, and heating it, or its cutting-portion, to a temperature of or over 1,725° Fahr.

(Specification, 12s.)

No. 13335.—28th January, 1901.—FREDERICK FARGO CHURCH, of Rochester, New York, United States of America, Lawyer (assignee of Alfred J. Gillespie, of Rochester aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in voting-machines.

Extract from Specification.—My present invention has for its object to provide an improved voting-machine, by means of which the voter may indicate in secret the ballots he desires to cast, whether what is known as a straight ballot, involving all the candidates of a party, or a split ballot, involving votes for candidates nominated or indorsed by different parties, and then may simultaneously register all of the votes or ballots indicated by him, when or after leaving the proximity of the indicating-devices; and it further consists in the embodiment in the machine of suitable interlocking devices, whereby the voter is permitted to indicate and cast ballots for only a predetermined number of candidates for an office. It further consists in devices whereby he may be permitted to cast or indicate ballots for persons not nominated by any of the regular parties, or whose names do not appear upon the ballot-sheet or ticket; and, further, in devices by which he may indicate his will with regard to questions for and against which a popular vote is desired. It further consists in certain improvements relating to balloting-devices for candidates nominated or indorsed by two or more parties, whereby a vote for such candidate is registered but once, although the voter may indicate a ballot in several places where the candidate's name appears. It further consists in the provision of means for preventing tampering with the machine and insuring the proper operation of some or all of the ballot indicators to voted position, although the voter may retract or withdraw any votes thus indicated, and may alter and arrange the ticket he desires to vote, to his satisfaction, before leaving the proximity of the indicating-devices, all as will be hereinafter fully described, the novel features being pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

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

(Specification, £3 17s.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 13337.—28th January, 1901.—WILLIAM MEDHURST, of Pahiatua, New Zealand, Saddler. Improved means for securing covers to horses and other animals.

Claim.—(1.) In means for securing covers to horses and other animals, a pair of straps secured to the rear end of the cover, and fastened together so as to form a double loop, to which a spring hook is affixed, in combination with another pair of straps secured to the inside of the cover, about midway between its ends, the free ends of such straps being provided with links adapted to fit into the spring hook upon the rear pair of straps, as specified, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 13345.—24th January, 1901.—JOHN ERNEST LELLIOTT CULL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved apparatus for separating magnetic from non-magnetic materials.

Claims.—(1.) In the separation of magnetic from non-magnetic substances, the combination of a belt C with a pulley A, A^1, the said pulley being magnetized by a current of electricity passing through insulated wires wound round the bosses of the parts forming the pulley, for the purpose of separating magnetic from non-magnetic substances, the latter falling away by gravitation, and the former being held to the pulley till the belt leaves it, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In combination, pulleys A and A^1, having coils for carrying a current of electricity wound round the bosses, with a belt on which the substances to be separated are delivered, and the arrangement by which the pulleys are separated by insulating-substance F, F, for more evenly distributing the magnetic force over the pulley, all substantially as described and shown, and for the purposes as set forth.

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

No. 13347.—29th January, 1901.—THOMAS COOK BAYLDON, of Thames, Auckland, New Zealand, Master Mariner and Harbourmaster. An invention for preventing the teredo worm and other marine insects destroying wharf- and bridge-piles, and other timber used in wharf- or bridge-construction, or timber used generally for marine purposes of any description.

Claim.—The coating of the surface of wharf- and bridge-piles and other timber used in erecting such structures, immersed or partially immersed in water, with a composition consisting of ground glass or glassy sand mixed with coal-tar or other suitable paint or oil, and then covering the piles or other timber in such a manner as to prevent the composition getting rubbed off while the piles are being driven or placed in position, and so preserving the piles and other timber from being destroyed by the attacks of the teredo worm and other marine insects, and thus preventing the teredo and other marine insects from boring and otherwise destroying the piles and other timber used in building wharves, bridges, and other structures erected for the use of shipping, roads, and other purposes where the teredo worm and other insects exist.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 13352.—19th January, 1901.—ROBERT COCKERELL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved horizontal centrifugal puddling and amalgamating screens and tables for dredges and batteries.

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving tables, the combination of the circular, reciprocating, and up-and-down twisting motion for forcing the heavier particles to the outer rims by centrifugal motion, whilst the tailings are forced to the centre, substantially as described and as shown in the drawings. (2.) In combination, tables formed of endless races on sleeves D, rising and falling by a twisting motion by being hung on chains F, the wash being broken by the spikes on the upper screen D^3, and being delivered at the outer part of the outer race over the mercury, when the heaviest portions work to the outer parts and the tailings are forced to the centre and discharged, all substantially as shown and described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13353.—28th January, 1901.—JAMES TROUP, of 147, Salisbury Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, *Engineer*, Improved spouting-bracket.

Description.—The bracket consists of two pieces of metal. One piece is bent to support spouting at foot, and, after being carried up between the spouting and the wall, is turned over the top of the former, projecting nearly to its edge. The other piece has one end curved to catch the edge of the spouting, and the other end is provided with a slot corresponding with a slot in the end of the first-mentioned piece. A bolt fastened by a nut passes through the slots.

Claim.—A bracket for securing spouting over the top of same by means of adjustable pieces, substantially as mentioned and described.

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

No. 13355.—30th January, 1901.—The Hon. CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS, of Heaton Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to screw propellers.

Claims.—(1.) A screw propeller provided with blades constructed with a reduced pitch towards their tips, as set forth. (2.) A screw propeller fitted with vanes behind the blades, as set forth.

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

No. 13357.—30th January, 1901.—HENRY CORRICK, of 47, Roseneath, Wellington, New Zealand, Boot-manufacturer, An improvement in chrome-dressed leather.

Claim.—The blacking and finishing the flesh side of chrome-dressed leather, or removing the grain and blacking the remaining surface, instead of blacking and finishing the grain side, as is at present the custom.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 13361.—31st January, 1901.—WILLIAM SPENCER, of Lothersdale, near Keighley, York, England, Gentleman. Improvements in kilns for burning or calcining limestone or like substances.

Claims.—(1.) In a kiln of the kind described, a cavity or cavities in the wall of the kiln connected by means of a number of ascending passages with a smaller number of passages leading into the interior of the kiln near where the fuel is fed in, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In a kiln of the kind described, having two or more chambers with constricted intervening passages, a cavity or cavities in the wall of the kiln connected by means of a number of ascending passages with a smaller number of passages leading into the interior of the kiln at or near the constricted intervening passage or passages, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) The improved kiln for burning limestone or the like constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described. (4.) In kilns of the class described, the application of means whereby all the outer walls of said kilns are rendered of an airtight construction, as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13365.—28th January, 1901.—HARRY NOEL BURGESS, of Parnell, near Auckland, New Zealand, Picture-framer. An improved cooking-stove for use as an addition to Primus and similar kinds of stoves or lamps.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved stove of the kind described, the flue for holding the heat immediately over and to one side of the oven, and the holes at the lower end of flue for letting the heat from the flue into the oven, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In an improved stove of the kind described, the upper shelf, and holes therein for holding kettles, pots, and pans in position for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In an improved stove of the kind described, the lower shelf, with hole therein for fitting the lamp into, and the band beneath for securely holding the lamp in position, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In an improved stove of the kind described, in combination, the different parts of the improved stove above described, and as illustrated, all for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 13375.—7th February, 1901.—PIERRE FINCH MARTINEAU BURROWS, of Hunterville, Wellington, New Zealand, Architect. A combined letter-weigher and a pen or pencil.

Claim.—The combination of an appliance for weighing letters and a tube or tubes for holding or containing a pen or a pencil, substantially as described.

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

No. 13377.—7th February, 1901.—WALTER MCDERMOTT, of 43, Threadneedle Street, London, England, Mining Engineer (assignee of Francis Edward Elmore, of 4, Bishopsgate Street, London aforesaid, Electro-metallurgist). Improvements in ore-concentrating machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a concentrator of the class described, the combination of two shaking travelling-belts with a common shaft, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) In a concentrator of the class described, the arrangement of a common crank-shaft driving two shaking-frames supporting the travelling belts, and held together or held apart (or held independently) by springs or equivalent devices so that the cranks or eccentrics communicate their motion by constant thrust or constant draw as the case may be, substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) In a concentrator of the class described, the arrangement of a common crank-shaft with two cone pulleys connected by gearing or the like, with separate driving-rollers or shaking-frames, so that the two belts on said frames may be independently regulated with reference to a fixed speed of the crank-shaft, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) In a concentrator of the class described, and in combination, transverse foundation-beams, centrally arranged pedestals on same for supporting a crank-shaft, two shaking-frames, and supporting-toggles for same, substantially as and for the purpose described. (5.) In a concentrator of the class described, the combination of a single crank-shaft with two independent shaking-frames, supported on toggles adjustable by movable bearings so as to permit of independent levelling of the frames transversely, and of independent alteration of inclination of the frames longitudinally, substantially as described. (6.) In a concentrator of the class described, the method of driving the shaking-frame supporting a travelling flanged belt by a crank or eccentric shaft supplemented by springs or equivalent devices so as to secure the absence of jar or percussive motion in the rotary movement of the shaft, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

No. 13378.—7th February, 1901.—ISAAC SHIMWELL MCDOUGALL and ISAAC MCDOUGALL, both of 68, Port Street, Manchester, England, Manufacturing Chemists. Improvements in and relating to sheep-dipping preparations.

Claims.—(1.) Preparing sheep-dip in the form of solid blocks or cakes, adapted to be readily handled, and transported in inexpensive wrappings or packages, and composed of the ordinary disinfectants, insecticides, or ingredients, with a sufficient proportion of a firmly setting or solidifying material, substantially as described. (2.) Sheep-dip in the form of solid blocks or cakes composed of the ordinary disinfectants, insecticides, or ingredients, with a sufficient proportion of a firmly setting or solidifying material, and such that it may be transported and stored without the use of the usual metal or wooden containers. (3.) Sheep-dip in the form of solid blocks or cakes, provided with indentations, corrugations, or perforations, to enable it to dissolve readily, and to be easily broken into suitable smaller pieces, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 13379.—7th February, 1901.—Dr. HERMANN PASSOW, of 11, Posthof, Hamburg, German Empire, Manager. Process for the production of cement.

Claims.—(1.) Process for production of cement, consisting in melting down the raw materials together to a liquid mass, and treating the latter while liquid with oxygen, air, or oxygen-containing gases. (2.) Process for production of cement, consisting in treating blast-furnace slag, while liquid, with oxygen, air, or oxygen-containing gases.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 13380.—7th February, 1901.—OTTO SIEBOLD, of Neubrandenburg, Mecklenburg, German Empire, Chemist. An improved process for the production of alkali compounds of albuminous substances.

Claims.—(1.) An improved process for the production of soluble neutral albumen salts from albuminous bodies reacting as acids, in which process the precipitated and still moist albuminous matter is treated with a bicarbonate or acid carbonate until a glassy, swollen, lumpy, or flocky, tough consistency results, the so-obtained product being subsequently dried, substantially as described. (2.) An improved process for the production of soluble neutral albumen-salts from albuminous bodies reacting as acids, in which process the precipitated and still moist albumen is treated with bicarbonate or acid carbonate, said treatment being accelerated by heat, until a glassy, swollen, lumpy, flocky, tough consistency results, the so-obtained product being subsequently dried, substantially as described. (3.) An improved process for the production of soluble neutral albumen-salts from albuminous bodies reacting as acids, in which process any of the described operations or steps may be carried out in an atmosphere containing carbonic acid, substantially as described.

(Specification, 6s. 9d.)

No. 13382.—7th February, 1901.—CROWN GOLD-MILLING COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and having its principal place of business at 23, Stevenson Street, San Francisco, United States of America (assignee of Frederick Ward Wood, of 23, Stevenson Street, San Francisco aforesaid, Mechanic). Dry concentrators.

Claims.—(1.) In a concentrator, the combination of a casing, a pervious travelling belt arranged therein, an ore-feeding device communicating therewith, a blower for forcing air up through the belt, means for regulating the inlet of air to said blower, and an exhaust having its intake above the tail end of said casing, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a concentrator, and in combination, a base frame, a movable frame pivoted to the base frame, and carrying a pervious belt, a blower for forcing air through the belt, a valve for regulating the inlet to the blower, an indicator operated by the adjustment of said valve, a device for adjusting the pitch of said frame and belt, and an indicator connected therewith, substantially as set forth. (3.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with a travelling concentrating-belt, and with a blower for forcing air through the same, of a feed-hopper, an adjustable gate for regulating the feed, and an indicator operated by the adjustment of the gate. (4.) In an ore-concentrator, a travelling concentrating belt, a feed-hopper, a regulating feed-gate having adjusting means so as to discharge a regulated quantity of material, an incline for supplying such material to the said belt, and having parallel passages whereby a uniform distribution of the material passing the gate is secured. (5.) An ore-concentrator having an adjustable ore-feeding device, a travelling inclined concentrating-belt set in a casing so as to provide air-chambers above and below said belt, a regulated air-blast through said belt upwardly, means for adjusting the incline of said belt, and indicators applied respectively to the ore-feed, the air-blast inlet, and the incline adjustment, whereby all of the said devices can be harmoniously adjusted relatively to the kind of material being treated. (6.) A belt or working-surface for ore-concentrators composed of a plurality of plies or layers of material forming a body pervious to air, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) A belt or surface for ore-concentrators composed of textile or fibrous material having raised portions formed by tucks in the fabric. (8.) A belt or surface for ore-concentrators composed of a plurality of layers of material secured together, the outer layer having raised portions formed by tucks in the fabric. (9.) A belt or surface for ore-concentrators composed of several plies of textile material, riffles formed by tucks in the outer ply, rods enclosed by said tucks, raised side pieces or rims, and clips connected to said rods and to said side pieces.

(Specifications, 15s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13383.—8th February, 1901.—JAMES CHARLES NEWELL, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Piano-tuner. An improved music-leaf turner.

Claims.—(1.) In music-leaf turners, a number of lever-arms pivoted upon a spindle, each one of which is connected to a spring, such lever-arms being provided with means for gripping the leaves of music, and with means whereby the arms may be released one by one and allowed to turn upon their pivots, as specified. (2.) In music-leaf turners, a number of pivoted spring lever-arms, provided with means for gripping the leaves of music, in combination with an escapement, such escapement consisting of a vertical rod sliding in a sleeve, the bottom end of which is provided with forked horizontal arms that are provided with projecting pins that release and retain the spring lever-arms one by one, as the vertical rod is moved up and down, as specified. (3.) In music-leaf turners, a number of pivoted spring lever-arms, in combination with an escapement such as that referred to in the preceding claim, and with a bell-crank or other lever, to one arm of which the vertical rod of the escapement is secured, the other arm of the lever being connected to a wire or cord, the other end of which is secured to a crank-lever adapted to be turned by the knee of the operator, as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In music-leaf turners, an escapement such as that referred to in claim 2, in combination with a spring that is secured to the sliding rod and the sleeve of the escapement, so that when the rod is pulled up the spring will return to its normal low position, as set forth. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved music-leaf turner as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 13391.—8th February, 1901.—EDWARD ACTON GIBBON, of Grove Road, Blenheim, New Zealand, Veterinary Surgeon. An improved hackling-machine for the saving of various fibres.

Claims.—(1.) In machines for saving fibres, a combination of hackling-drum with particular manner of arranging knives or hackles thereon, and revolving endless slotted band working over knives. (2.) In machines for saving fibres, combination of spikes for purposes of holding fibres and enabling knives to operate thereon. (3.) In machines for saving fibres, revolving endless slotted band separately and in combination with revolving drum, spikes for holding fibre, and fan for blowing away *débris*, dust, and refuse. (4.) In machines for saving fibres, in combination, a fan placed under hackling-drum to carry away dust, *débris*, broken fibre, &c. (5.) In machines for saving fibres, in combination with foregoing, fly-wheel on spindle of hackling-drum to give increased impetus to parts implied. (6.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved machine for saving fibres, as described, as explained, and as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 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 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, 20th February, 1901.

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

No. 13329.—18th January, 1901.—WILLIAM HENRY EDWARDS and GEORGE JAMES, both of Onehunga, New Zealand, Builders. A starting-barrier.

No. 13330.—23rd January, 1901.—ANDREW WILLIAMS, of Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand. A new or improved bicycle-brake.

No. 13354.—30th January, 1901.—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. Improvements in the extraction of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and other metals from sulphide ores.

No. 13358.—30th January, 1901.—WILLIAM CATTO GREIG, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Improved shirt-cuff protector.

No. 13359.—30th January, 1901.—WILLIAM JOHN MADDREN, of Madras Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Mechanic. Non-chafing straps and roller for securely and comfortably fastening covers on horses and other animals.

No. 13360.—31st January, 1901.—JOHN ALFRED MILLANE, of Mount Paradise, Pakenham, Victoria, Farmer. An improved contrivance for enabling horses to conveniently carry their own forage.

No. 13362.—31st January, 1901.—HIRAM JONES, of 99, South Street, Ascot Vale, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. An improved ore-crusher, with gold saving, amalgamating, and concentrating tables, for auriferous earths, tailings, and low-grade ores.

No. 13363.—29th January, 1901.—WILLIAM YOUNG HENRY HALL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Solicitor. A cultivator attachment to ploughs.

No. 13364.—29th January, 1901.—WILLIAM YOUNG HENRY HALL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Solicitor. Improvements in ploughs.

No. 13366.—30th January, 1901.—ALFRED TAYLOR LAWRENCE, of Maple Grove, Invercargill, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in tile-ditching machines.

No. 13367.—30th January, 1901.—CHARLES MARSHALL BUCKWORTH, of Whakatane, Auckland, New Zealand, Land Agent. An improved method of branding and marking cheese.

No. 13369.—4th February, 1901.—DONALD DONALD, of Masterton, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in lifting-jacks.

No. 13370.—4th February, 1901.—THOMAS BOYD, of Gloucester Street West, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle-manufacturer. An improved saddle for cycles.

No. 13371.—4th February, 1901.—MATTHEW GUINAN, of Kelso, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved dredge grubber and tumbler-shaft.

No. 13374.—4th February, 1901.—TETAU PARANIHI HEARSE, of Roto Aira, Tokaanu, New Zealand, Farmer. An improvement in bicycle-gearing.

No. 13384.—8th February, 1901.—ARCHIBALD CAMERON, of Forest Hill, Southland, New Zealand, Farm-labourer. Improved appliances for straining wire and securing the ends thereof together.

No. 13385.—6th February, 1901.—FREDERICK GEORGE MORRIS BRITTIN, Medical Practitioner, OLAF MAGNUS, Dredging Expert, and WILLIAM LE CREN, Engineer, all of Christchurch, New Zealand. Improvements in gold-saving apparatus.

No. 13386.—4th February, 1901.—GEORGE BUCKLAND DROWER, of New North Road, Kingsland, Auckland, New Zealand, Land Agent. A roller brake for cycles.

No. 13387.—9th February, 1901.—FREDERICK SIMONDS CORY, of Wellington, New Zealand, Salesman (nominee of William McKenzie, of Wellington aforesaid, Cabinetmaker). Improvements in boot- and shoe-heels, and in the manner of securing the same to boots and shoes.

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 7th February, 1901, to the 20th February, 1901, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9277.—E. J. Curran, drafting garment-patterns. 13th February, 1901.

No. 9295.—D. E. Smith and A. Tyree, lasting-pliers. 18th February, 1901.

No. 9315.—R. Hornsby and Sons, Limited, plough (J. Hornsby, J. Money, and W. Grice). 14th February, 1901.

No. 9351.—The Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum (Frederick Walton's New Patents) Company, Limited, mosaic floor-cloth. 7th February, 1901.

No. 9421.—T. Huntington and F. Heberlein, treating ores. 14th February, 1901.

No. 9445.—H. Higgins, treating "separated" milk. 14th February, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend Specification No. 12360—J. Hay, clothes-washing appliance—advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 100, of the 6th December, 1900, has been allowed.

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. 12020.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, Manufacturers, *alternating-current generator*. [W. E. Hughes—B. G. Lamme.] 19th February, 1901.

No. 12030.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, Manufacturers, induction motor. [J. P. Campbell—B. G. Lamme.] 19th February, 1901.

No. 12220.—James Cartwright George, Newton King, and Richard Cock, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Merchants, milk aerator and cooler. [H. Hodgson.] 11th February, 1901.

No. 12929.—John Morgan Taylor and Henry Oakley, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Plumbers and Gasfitters, ridge-capping. *Proprietors in respect of the South Island of New Zealand.* [J. Watson.] 6th February, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Requests to amend Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1901.

REQUESTS for leave to amend the specifications (in one case including drawings) relating to the undermentioned 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 amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 10546.—29th April, 1898.—Francis Temple Page, of Pahiatua, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved wire-strainer.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows: To strike out the claim, and insert instead the following: "(1.) A wire-strainer comprising, in combination, a lever fulcrumed to a gripper and provided with a hook on each side of the fulcrum, and a length of chain provided with another gripper, substantially as set forth. (2.) A wire-strainer comprising, in combination, a lever fulcrumed to a gripper and provided with a short hook on one side of the fulcrum and a longer hook on the other side, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a wire-strainer, a lever provided with hooks of unequal length, and capable of being reciprocated to advance the said hooks so as to engage alternately in the links of a single chain, said lever and chain being provided with grippers for grasping the wires to be strained, substantially as set forth."

The applicant states, "My reason for making the amendment is to more specifically set forth the matter claimed as novel in my apparatus, the claim originally filed covering matter that has since been found to have been old when the application for the patent was filed."

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.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

1. To strike out the words "the atmosphere," and insert instead the words "a hot blast," line 7, page 2.
2. To strike out the words "atmospheric air," and insert instead the words "the oxygen of the hot blast," line 20, page 2.
3. To insert, after the word "in," line 36, page 2, the words "the before-mentioned muffle furnace or in."
4. To alter "40" to "4," line 43, page 2.
5. To strike out the word "latter," and insert instead the words "first mentioned," line 25, page 4.
6. To strike out the words "by electrolysing the same," line 18, claim 1.

The applicants state, "Our reason for making the amendments is that certain errors crept into the specification whilst being written, and the present amendments are to remedy the effect of those errors."

No. 13218.—6th December, 1900.—Thomas Daniells Merton, of the Spottiswoode Refinery and Metallurgical Works, Spottiswoode, near Melbourne, Victoria, Metallurgist. An improved ore-roasting furnace.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

1. To insert, after the words "cylinder G," line 16, page 3, the following: "whence it will be delivered through a discharge-opening (g), which can be automatically opened when approaching the lower part of its travel by the withdrawal of a slide or valve (g^1) operated by a curved guideway (g^2).

"A simple coupling device or connection may be provided for the purpose of disconnecting the slide or valve so that it will not be operated by the curved guideway (g^2) at each revolution, but will remain shut until it is desired to again start discharging the contents of the cylinder, or said guide can be moved back out of the path of the valve-spindle to effect this object."

2. To add to Figures 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings.

The applicant states, "My reason for making the amendments is that, through an oversight, the means whereby the revolving cylinder G discharges its contents were not described in the specification filed, and it is to remedy this oversight that I desire to make the proposed amendments."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to correct Clerical Error.

NO. 13270.—T. Grundy, feed-water heater. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 5, of the 10th January, 1901.) To alter "escapes" to "enters," line 18, page 2, of specification.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent withdrawn.

NO. 13027.—H. G. Bedell, securing guttering to houses. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 7th February, 1901, to the 20th February, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12511.—L. Fagan, hair-curler.
No. 12517.—J. McCreath, draught-increaser and spark-extinguisher.
No. 12518.—D. W. Mackay, sawing-and-planing machine.
No. 12519.—H. A. Fry, fleece-rolling machine.
No. 12520.—J. Gaut, camera.
No. 12522.—W. H. Evans, bicycle-support.
No. 12524.—G. A. Ritson, chimney-pot.
No. 12528.—J. Wylie, bag-ring for chaff cutter and bagger.
No. 12529.—A. H. McNeil, mine-ventilator.
No. 12530.—G. T. Townshend, saucer.
No. 12531.—W. B. Galloway, standards for rabbit-carrier.
No. 12532.—H. Pinny, artificial limb.
No. 12533.—H. H. Rayward, gold-dredging apparatus.
No. 12534.—P. Young and W. Hogg, dredge-shoot cleaner.
No. 12537.—J. Gell, tin.
No. 12540.—J. H. Perry, oxygen-generator.
No. 12544.—A. Beaton, corn-husking machine.
No. 12545.—A. H. Chapman, treating frozen meat.
No. 12547.—J. H. H. Lewis, tea-pot.
No. 12548.—J. L. E. Bourbaud, tobacco-cutter.
No. 12549.—J. Kelly and F. Oakden, kiln.
No. 12553.—F. W. Bryant, pump or dredge.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 7th February, 1901, to the 20th February, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 11878.—E. R. Godward, hair-pin.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 7th February, 1901, to the 20th February, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9015.—The Granville Automatic Typewriter Syndicate, Limited, typewriting-machine (A. G. Corre—B. Granville).
No. 9016.—J. W. Flower and R. J. Cousins, corking-machine.
No. 9017.—The Cutlan Patent Sew-round Machine Syndicate, Limited, sewing-machine (P. Tracy).
No. 9019.—C. W. Hughes, hair-pin.
No. 9020.—R. Tomline and W. Angus, pump.
No. 9024.—J. Evinof, locking-nut.
No. 9025.—A. W. Smart and J. Wilson, valve for pneumatic tire.
No. 9027.—G. Renz, W. A. Tarves, and D. Chenhall, extracting gold.
No. 9035.—G. B. Beere and D. G. MacDonnell, drum for aerial tramway system.
No. 9037.—A. T. Pfeiff, milk-steriliser.
No. 9044.—N. Selfe, air- or gas-compressor.
No. 9049.—C. H. Hart, cycling-skirt.
No. 9050.—C. L. Garland, cycle-driving gear (T. Andrew).
No. 9053.—A. McGill, tram-car.
No. 9054.—A. Durie, canister-cover.
No. 9056.—F. White, saving gold from ores.
No. 9057.—J. Arthur, locknut.
No. 9064.—A. Evans, attachment for endless belt.
No. 9119.—J. Barton, stamper castings.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6525.—J. L. Davies, colour-printing machinery.
No. 6534.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cigarette machinery (A. L. Munson).
No. 6553.—T. and W. Bennet, mangle.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th February, 1901.

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: 3277.

Date: 29th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PICKAXE

NAME.

PEEK, FREAN, AND Co., of 158–194, Drummond Road, Bermondsey, London, England, Biscuit-manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

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

No. of application: 3278.

Date: 29th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

PEEK, FREAN, AND Co., of 158–194, Drummond Road, Bermondsey, London, England, Biscuit-manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

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

No. of application: 3294.

Date: 6th February, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

AMO TE.

NAME.

CANTERBURY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, a registered society carrying on business in Christchurch, New Zealand.

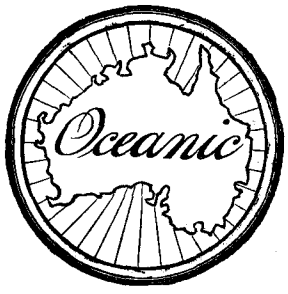
No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 3301.

Date: 14th February, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TIRE COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, whose registered office is at 108, Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

No. of class: 40.

Description of goods: Pneumatic tires and other goods manufactured from indiarubber.

No. of application: 3303.

Date: 18th February, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

FLUX.

NAME.

WILLIAM FRASER EDMOND, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Merchant.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Lubricating-oils.

No. of application: 3299.

Date: 13th February, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

RED BIRD.

NAME.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED, of 29, Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

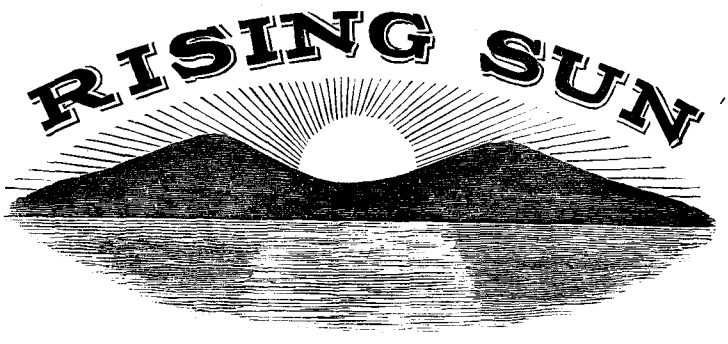
No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Cycles and motor vehicles.

No. of application: 3295.

Date: 7th February, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

RECKITT AND SONS, LIMITED, of 423, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales, and of Hull, Yorkshire, England, Starch, Blue, and Blacklead Manufacturers.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Stove-polish.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 7th February, 1901, to the 20th February, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2541; 3228.—T. Walsh; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 97, of the 22nd November, 1900.)

No. 2542; 3229.—Manson and Barr; Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 97, of the 22nd November, 1900.)

No. 2543; 3208.—J. H. Dalton; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 25th October, 1900.)

No. 2544; 3181.—M. Rutty; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 100, of the 6th December, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fee Paid.

[NOTE.—The date is that of the payment.]

NO. 87/58.—Brunner, Mond, and Co., Limited. 14th February, 1901. 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. 87/1544.—Vereinigte Chemische Werke Actiengesellschaft, a company incorporated according to the German law, and having their office at 16, Salzufer, Charlottenberg, near Berlin, Germany, Chemical Manufacturers. [Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co.] 19th February, 1901.

No. 1835/1459.—W. M. Bannatyne and Co., Limited, a company incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1882," and having its registered office at Wellington, New Zealand. [W. M. Bannatyne and Co.] 19th February, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.