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Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1901.

IT is hereby notified that

SAMUEL ARNOLD ATKINSON,

of Wellington, New Zealand, Barrister and Solicitor, has been registered as a Patent Agent.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th July, 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. 12993.—20th September, 1900.—JOHN ALBERT BLACKALL WESLEY, of Gawler, South Australia, Mining Engineer. Improvements in concentrating-tables.*

Claims.—(1.) A concentrating-table having a movement in an elliptical or quasi elliptical path in a horizontal plane, substantially as described. (2.) A concentrating-table having a movement in an elliptical or quasi-elliptical path in a horizontal plane, such movement being adjustable, and capable of being applied at any angle relative to the flow of water over the table, substantially as described. (3.) A concentrating table having a movement in an elliptical or quasi-elliptical path in a horizontal plane, such movement being adjustable, and capable of being applied at any angle relative to the flow of water over the table, and being further capable of variation in the speed of its travel over certain portions of its orbit, substantially as described. (4.) In concentrating-tables, the combination with a table pivoted to one corner of a triangular lever, to which an eccentric motion is imparted, of a reciprocating lever capable of adjustment whereby the movement of the table is capable of being applied at any angle relative to the flow of water, substantially as described. (5.) In concentrating-tables, the combination with a table pivoted to one corner of a triangular lever, to which an eccentric motion is imparted, of reciprocating levers connected by means of a rod, such levers being capable of adjustment whereby the movement of the table is capable of being applied at any angle relative to the table, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In concentrating-tables, the combination with a table such as B, pivoted to one corner of a triangular lever such as J, to which an eccentric motion is imparted capable of adjustment by means of an eccentric sleeve such as G^2, of reciprocating levers such as K and N pivoted to blocks such as L^1 and P^1, capable of adjustment within quadrants such as L and P, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13020.—28th September, 1900.—EDWIN PHILLIPS, of 533, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Certified Patent Agent (nominee of Luther Look, of Nos. 321, 322, 323, 324, Potomac Block, 217, South Broadway, Los Angeles, California, United States of America, Miner and Manufacturer). An ore-concentrator.*

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to the construction and mechanism of ore-concentrators known as stratifying or percussion tables, in which the surface or lighter portion of the pulp is acted upon by clear water, which has a tendency to carry the lighter portion downward

and backward, while the mineral is impelled across the table underneath the surface of the lighter material and in a direction at an angle thereto, which angle varies, depending upon the adjustment and upon the various forces at work. The object of my invention is to increase the efficiency and capacity of this class of machines. The operating mechanism is applicable for use with various kinds of concentrating-tables. Other objects are economy of water and power, simplicity and ease of operation and adjustment for different ores, and simplicity and lightness of construction combined with greater capacity. The principal feature of this mechanism is that the swinging-table is held by springs intermediate the ends of the throw or path of the table, and the cam which moves the table in one direction acts to move the table during a greater portion of the rotation of the cam, but is freed from acting upon the table at the instant of the percussion. An object of the invention is to give to the table a perfectly smooth movement under a high speed of vibration. I employ a cushioning spring and a stationary stop for arresting the motion of the table when it has been swung to the percussion side of the machine. The purpose of the spring is to check and cushion the movement of the table immediately before the table reaches the stationary stop. In my invention I balance the table by means of springs, so that the table rests normally on a balance under the force of two springs acting in opposite directions. The table when thus balanced has a natural rate of vibration, and will vibrate a certain number of times per minute, depending upon the tension of the springs, in a manner similar to the balance-wheel of a watch. The number of complete vibrations per minute must be greater than the number of revolutions per minute of the cam which operates the table, so that the cam will at no time outrun the table and overtake the table-operating mechanism. The tension of the springs governs the number of vibrations of the table per minute for a given weight of table, and to increase the number of vibrations per minute the tension of the springs must be increased. In my invention I provide means for adjusting the tension of all the springs, so that the rate of vibration can be adjusted to the number of bumps per minute produced by the cam. I preferably use a cam of special form for varying the speed at different portions of the stroke as required for the most efficient separation of the mineral from the waste, and to prevent any bumping on the cam. It is an object of my invention to do away with any movement of the table which is liable to cause internal vibration in the pulp while passing over the table, and which would thus prevent the finer mineral from settling to the table. In practical operation there are certain limits of length and frequency of stroke within which the most effective action can be obtained, and a purpose in view in my invention is to secure a sufficient length and rapidity of stroke to keep the pulp lively and allow the mineral to settle to the table and to cause it to be thrown toward the upper side of the table while lying on the table, and to do this without producing any eddies, cross-currents, or vibrations in the pulp which would keep the finer mineral in suspension. I purpose to give to the table such a movement as will tend to throw the mineral across the table and diagonally upward against the course of the water. The surface of the table may be riffled or unriffled; the purposes of the riffles, as is well known, being to retard the flow of the pulp at the bottom and to give the mineral a better chance to settle.

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

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

No. 13028.—28th September, 1900.—WILLIAM ROBERT BLYTHE, of Napier, New Zealand, Outfitter. An improvement or improvements in shirts.*

Claim.—Making each sleeve of a shirt in two separate parts, the upper part terminating a little below the elbow and the lower part consisting of a cuff sewn on to a piece of linen, calico, or other suitable fabric of such length that, when the said lower part is attached to the upper by means of buttons or studs, the two parts so attached form a complete sleeve, essentially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13031.—27th September, 1900.—OSCAR PEAT, of York Street, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. An automatic adjustable chair.*

Claim.—An automatic adjustable chair, consisting of a frame or body to a cross-stay on which the back frame of the chair is pivoted, and to which are also pivoted battens such as D, the back frame and battens being connected together by means of a cross-stay, and means, such as the chain H, whereby the back frame is prevented from tipping too far back, as specified, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 13166.—15th November, 1900.—CURT PAUL WEBENDORFER, of 187, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Importer (nominee of Nicolas Pieper, of Liége, Belgium, Manufacturer. Improvements in and relating to breech-loading small-arms.

Claims.—(1.) In breech-loading small-arms, the combination with the barrel thereof of a trigger system comprising a lever carrying an upwardly projecting rigid piece, and operated by a spiral spring, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In breech-loading small-arms, the combination, with a bolt carrying a firing-pin operated by a trigger system, of an ejector, operated in the manner described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In breech-loading small-arms of the bolt type, the combination of the aforesaid trigger system with an ejector, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13451.—6th March, 1901.—JAMES ROBERTSON, of the Belleisle Cabinet-works, Belleisle Street, Govanhill, Glasgow, North Britain, Cabinetmaker. Improvements in and relating to domestic and other furniture.

Claims.—(1.) In an article of furniture, a rigid indivisible pedestal A, B, C, D, recessed suitably for receiving one or more drawers E; a hinged and collapsible cupboard portion, comprising a top H, a back F, and two sides G, hinged thereto, and adapted for being fitted upon pegged strips a^1 and h^1; the said strips a^1 and h^1 with pegs a^2; one or more panels J capable of being united to the sides G with pegs a^2 and holes a^3, and held in position by means of hinged strips b^1, and adapted for receiving lift off door or panel K; and the hinged strips b^1: all substantially as described and drawn, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (2.) In an article of dismembering furniture, the combination therewith of a rigid indivisible pedestal A, B, C, D, recessed suitably for receiving one or more drawers E, having pegged side strips a^1 projecting upward above the top B; a strip b^1 hinged to the part B, and grooves b^2 in the said top: all substantially as described and drawn, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (3.) In an article of dismembering furniture, the combination therewith of a cupboard receptacle, comprising a top H with hinged and pegged strips b^1 and h^1, a part F with two parts G hinged (or separable therefrom), having holes a^3 formed therein, adapting them for being fitted upon pegged strips a^1 and h^1, all substantially as described and drawn, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (4.) In an article of furniture, a rigid plinth or base-board a^4 with pegged ends a^5, a^6, a top H with hinged and pegged strips b^1, h^1, a part F, with two leaves G hinged thereto, having holes a^3 therein, adapting them for being fitted upon the said plinth and top, and a binding base-board b^3, all substantially as described and drawn, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (5.) In an article of dismembering furniture, the combination therewith of a plinth or fender-shaped base, a^4 to a^6, fitted with pegs a^2, all substantially as described, with reference to Figs. 5 and 7 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (6.) In an article of dismembering furniture, the combination therewith of a base a^4 with pegged parts a^5, a^6, a top H, having hinged and pegged strips b^1, h^1, and parts G, with holes a^3 formed therein, all substantially as described, with reference to Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (7.) An article of dismembering furniture, comprising a top H with hinged and pegged strips b^1, h^1, a back f^2 with table supports g^3, g^4, g^5, hinged thereto, and having holes a^3 adapting them for engaging with the pegs a^2 upon the strips h^1, and a board b^4 with fixing-devices g^6, all substantially as described, with reference to Fig. 8 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (8.) In an article of dismembering furniture, a top H with plain or unpegged strips h^1, drawer frame L rigidly fixed to the top H; a board b^4 and its fixing-devices g^6, supports g^3 to g^5 with the fixing-devices b^1, g^7, g^8, g^6; the board m^1 hinged to the part L, and adapted for being united to the board b^4: all substantially as described, with reference to Figs. 9 and 10 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (9.) In an article of dismembering furniture, the combination therewith of a top H, having plain or unpegged strips h^1, and with a drawer frame L, or its equivalent without drawers, separably or inseparably united thereto, and parts l^1 shaped and adapted for fitting with precision into the spaces between the members g^3 and g^7, together with the devices for fixing

the parts l^1 to g^4, substantially as described, with reference to Figs. 9, 10, and 11 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (10.) In the framed supports g^3, g^4, g^5, of a dismembering table, the combination therewith of a strip g^7 and cavity g^8, adapted for receiving the bottom of a member l^1, all substantially as described, with reference to Figs. 9, 10, and 11 of the drawings, or any mere modification thereof, for the purposes specified. (11.) In an article of dismembering furniture having a top H with plain strips h^1 beneath it, also framed supports comprising legs g^3 and recessed boards g^4 with inside strips g^7, the combination with the top H of the parts l^1 fixed rigidly, movably, or foldably to the underside of the top in such a manner that each part l^1 is adapted for being fitted tightly between those portions of the legs g^3 which are above the strips g^7, and the parts l^1 and g^4 can be thereafter bound together by means of bolts or screwing-devices such as g^6, substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 13s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13545.—16th April, 1901.—FRANK THOMPSON, of 108, Manchester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Estate Agent. Improved horse-cover.*

Claims.—(1.) In combination with a horse-cover, a shield of leather or other similar protecting material secured to the breast of the cover, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In means for securing a cover upon a horse, the combination with a strap designed to pass around the inside of the flank of the animal of a ring secured to the cover upon which is threaded the link of a chain, to the end of which is secured the buckle or the strap, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) The improvements in horse-covers substantially as specified.

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

No. 13572.—26th April, 1901.—CHEW CHONG, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Butter Merchant. An improved instrument for packing butter into boxes, and impressing an imprint thereon.

Claim.—In a butter-packer and print, a board provided with handles on the back, and having its lower face worked in reeds, having a central space occupied by letters or device (as may be desired) in relief, to be used for packing butter into boxes and impressing an imprint thereon, substantially as drawn and described.

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

No. 13732.—20th June, 1901.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Joint-stock Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (assignees of Lyman Melvin Jones, Manufacturer, Charles McLeod, Manufacturer, and William John Clokey, Pattern-maker, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, aforesaid). Certain new and useful improvements in reaping-machines.

Extract from Specification.—Our invention relates to improvements in reaping-machines, and the object of the invention is—First, to improve the construction of the front portion of the machine, including the pole and the connection thereto to the main body of the machine, so that the pole, braces, seat, and tilting- and tripping-levers are always in the same relative position to each other in raising or lowering the machine bodily; secondly, to so pivot the front end of the grain-table in relation to the axle of the wheel so that the tilting of the machine may be facilitated; thirdly, to provide a simple means for delaying the operation of the rake in sweeping the grain-table when it is desired to turn a corner, or where there are light spots in the field which it is not desirable to rake in regular succession; fourthly, to devise a ready automatic means for throwing the rake-operating mechanism into gear after delay in the operation of the rake has been caused; fifthly, to provide a simple means for setting the mechanism so that the rakes may be made to operate upon the grain-table at any predetermined interval of space; sixthly, to furnish an auxiliary means to help in the tilting of the machine; seventhly, to supply a simple and adjustable means whereby the inner and rigid end of the grain-table may be supported and securely held in position when folding the grain-table of the machine, and when such table is folded may be readily disconnected; eighthly, to devise a simple connection from the ear-lifter to the divider of the machine, whereby the prongs and point are allowed to roll up when the table is folded, and yet are secured in position when the machine is ready for operation; and, ninthly, to devise a simple and readily detachable connection between the pitman and the heel of the knife.

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

(Specification, £1 2s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13733.—20th June, 1901.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Joint-stock Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (assignees of Lyman Melvin Jones, Manufacturer, Charles McLeod, Manufacturer, and William John Clokey, Pattern-maker, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, aforesaid). Certain new and useful improvements in elevator aprons, frames, and drives therefor, for harvester-binders.

Extract from Specification.—Our invention relates to improvements in elevator aprons, frames, and drives therefor, for harvester-binders, and the object of the invention is, first, to devise an improvement in what is known as the floating-apron frame, which supports the upper canvas, which will allow of the lower front corner of such floating frame to yield to prevent the crowding of the grain at the butts as it is being fed up between the aprons to the binding-deck, and, secondly, to devise a positive and a strong drive not liable to get out of order; and it consists essentially, first, of a hinged bar connected to the lower end of the side bar supporting the rollers, such hinged bar supporting the spindle of the lower roller of the upper apron, and being held down by a spring supported in a suitable socket and exerting normally a pressure against the cross-rod of the apron-frame, the parts being arranged and constructed in detail as more particularly explained, and, secondly, of four pinions, the intermediate pinions of which are journalled on suitable studs and convey motion from the pinion of the upper apron to the pinion of the lower apron, such pinions being held in suitable bearings within a frame constructed as explained.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13734.—20th June, 1901.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Joint-stock Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (assignees of Lyman Melvin Jones, Manufacturer, and Charles McLeod, Manufacturer, both of 915, King Street West, Toronto, aforesaid). Certain new and useful improvements in spring-tooth cultivators.

Claims.—(1.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the rectangular cross-frame and axle and wheels, of the sections carrying the teeth pivotally connected to the front bar of the frame, and extending rearwardly over the frame and axle, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the rectangular frame, and wheels carrying the same, of the sections formed of the U-shaped bars, and provided with means for carrying the spring teeth, and a lever pivoted to the front bar of the frame, and provided with upwardly extending lugs, and a cross-rod extending through the lugs and side bars of the section, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the rectangular frame, and wheels carrying the same, of the sections formed of the U-shaped bars, and provided with means for carrying the spring teeth, and a lever pivoted to the front bar of the frame, and provided with upwardly extending lugs, a cross-rod extending through the lugs and side bars of the section, and means for normally holding the lever rigid with the frame, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the rectangular frame, and wheels carrying the same, of the sections formed of the U-shaped bars, and provided with means for carrying the spring teeth, and a lever pivoted to the front bar of the frame, and provided with upwardly extending lugs, a cross-rod extending through the lugs and side-bars of the section, and a bolt extending through one end of the lever into a hole in the frame, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the rectangular frame, and axle and wheels at the outer end carrying the same, and the tongue secured to the centre of the frame, and the wheel carrying the forward end of the tongue, of the sections pivotally secured to the front bar of the frame and extending over the axle and frame, and carrying the teeth, as and for the purpose specified. (6.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the angle-iron frame, and bearings at the rear side of the frame, of the short wheel-axle extending through the end bearings, and an adjustable gripping-means for the inner end of the axle, as and for the purpose specified. (7.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the angle-iron frame, and end bearings at the rear side of the frame, and the slot in the rear bar of the frame, of the short wheel-axle extending through the end bearings, the clip and

pin extending through the short end of the axle and slot in the bar and the clamping-lever fitting on to the threaded end of the pin, as and for the purpose specified. (8.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the frame, and end bar secured to the same, of the brake-shoes, and crank-rods carrying the same, suitably journalled in the end bars and provided with square inner ends lying one above and close to each other, and clamping-means for such square portion to permit of the ready longitudinal adjustment and yet normally prevent the same, as and for the purpose specified. (9.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the frame, and end bar secured to the same, of the brake-shoes, and crank-rods carrying the same, suitably journalled in the end bars and provided with square inner ends lying one above and close to each other, a foot-lever provided at the lower end with a square opening, and clamping-jaws and bolt, whereby the square inner ends of the brake-shoe rods are gripped and held together, as and for the purpose specified. (10.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the frame, and end bar secured to the same, of the brake-shoes, and crank-rods carrying the same, suitably journalled in the end bars and provided with square inner ends lying one above and close to each other, a foot-lever provided at the lower end with a square opening, and clamping-jaws and bolt whereby the square inner ends of the brake-shoe rods are gripped and held together, a loop bracket through which the lever extends, and a spiral spring extending between a teat on such loop bracket and a teat on the lower end of the lever, as and for the purpose specified. (11.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the sections pivotally connected at the forward end of the frame above the axles, of the cross-bar suitably journalled in bearings supported on the frame, and arms suitably connected to the ends of the cross-bar, means for connecting them to the sections, the lever at one end of the cross-bar, and a coacting quadrant with which it is designed to coact secured to the frame, the supplemental arm on the cross-bar, a rod pivotally connected at the rear end to the arm and extending through a bearing at the lower end of the tongue, and a spring located between such latter bearing and the arm, as and for the purpose specified. (12.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the sections pivotally connected at the forward end of the frame above the axle, of the cross-bar suitably journalled in bearings supported on the frame, and arms suitably connected to the ends of the cross-bar, the C-springs held in suitable clips secured to the cross-bars of the sections, the chains connecting the arms to a point at the lower end of the C-springs, the chains connecting the arms to the upper ends of the C-springs, and the lever for turning the cross-shaft, as and for the purpose specified. (13.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the frame, and the sections pivotally secured to the front end thereof, of a cross-bar designed to carry the drills or subsoil teeth, and extending across the machine, and binding-means for securing the cross-bar to the rear end of the sections, so as to rigidly secure them together, as and for the purpose specified. (14.) In a spring-tooth cultivator, the combination with the frame, and the sections pivotally secured to the front end thereof, and having a double angle-iron cross-bar at the rear end of the sections, secured in reverse U-shape underneath the ends of the section, of the double cross-bar connected together by the blocks and bolts, and the supplemental blocks fitting between the top of the double cross-bar and the bottom of the double angle-bar, the plates at the top of the double angle-bar opposite the same, and the bolts securing the plates, bars, and blocks together, as and for the purpose specified. (15.) The combination with the double cross-bar and the drill or subsoil teeth formed with a double shank, of the grooved rear clip, the inner clip provided with upper notches and forward projections, the front separating-block and the pair of bolts extending through the separating-block underneath the double cross-bar, through the notches in the clip and between the members of the double shank, and through the rear clip, as shown, and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 13735.—20th June, 1901.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Joint-stock Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (assignees of Lyman Melvin Jones, Manufacturer, Charles McLeod, Manufacturer, and William John Clokey, Pattern-maker, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, aforesaid). Certain new and useful improvements in mowers.

Claims.—(1.) In a mower, the combination with the cutter-bar, and the hand-lever and the double arm located in proximity thereto and suitably journalled, and raising-means connecting the front end of the double arm to the heel of the cutter-bar, and means operated from the double arm for throwing the mechanism out of gear, of a stop designed to limit the upward movement of the raising-means, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a mower, the combination with the cutter-bar and the hand-lever provided with a laterally extending stop, and the double arm located in proximity thereto and suitably journalled, and raising-means connecting the front end of the double arm to the heel of the mower-bar, and means operated from the double arm for throwing the mechanism into gear, of a stop on such double arm designed to come in contact with the aforesaid stop on the lower end of the hand-lever, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a mower, the combination with the cutter-bar and the hand-lever provided with a laterally extending stop, and the double arm provided with a quadrantal front end and located in proximity to the hand-lever, and the raising-chain extending from the quadrant end of the double arm through a pulley on the bail to a standard on the end of the cutter-bar, a spiral spring connected at one end to the tongue and at the other end to an arm pivotally connected to the rear of the double arm, a lateral projection attached to or forming part of the double arm, a bell-crank suitably pivoted and having an inclined end with which such lateral projection is designed to come in contact, and a connection between the opposite end of the bell-crank and the driving-mechanism, of a stop on the double arm designed to come in contact with the aforesaid stop on the lower end of the hand-lever, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) In a mower, the combination with the double arm, suitably pivoted, and provided with a lateral extension, and means for operating the same, of a foot-lever pivotally connected to the double arm above the lateral extension and extending over such extension rearwardly, and means underneath the rearwardly projecting portion of the foot-lever for varying the relation of such lever to the double arm, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) In a mower, the combination with the double arm, suitably pivoted, and provided with a lateral extension, and means for operating the same, of a foot-lever pivotally connected to the double arm above the lateral extension and extending over such extension rearwardly, and a set-screw extending into such lateral extension underneath the rearwardly projecting portion of the foot-lever, as and for the purpose specified. (6.) In a mower, the combination with the double arm, suitably pivoted, and provided with a lateral extension, and means for operating the same, of a foot-lever pivotally connected to the double arm above the lateral extension and extending over such extension rearwardy, and means for varying the relation of such lever to the double arm, as and for the purpose specified. (7.) A pitman for mowers, comprising a tubular intermediate portion with solid ends, as and for the purpose specified. (8.) In a mower, a pitman having a hollow laterally extending end journal for connecting it to the heel of the knife, an end disc for closing such hollow journal so as to form an oil-reservoir, and oil-ducts extending from the periphery of the journal into the oil-chamber, as and for the purpose specified. (9.) In a mower, a pitman having a hollow laterally extending end journal for connecting it to the heel of the knife, an end disc for closing such hollow journal so as to form an oil-reservoir, and oil-ducts extending from the periphery of the journal into the oil-chamber, and provided with oil-holes outside the journal proper, and closing caps or plugs therefor, as and for the purpose specified. (10.) In a mower, the combination with the crank-wheel, and wrist-pin thereof, of the pitman and socket having a laterally extending shell at the end provided with an annular groove, and the sleeve fitting within the laterally extending shell and provided with the holes communicating with such groove, as and for the purpose specified. (11.) In a mower, the combination with the crank-wheel, and wrist-pin thereof, of the pitman and socket having a laterally extending shell at the end provided with an annular groove, and the sleeve fitting within the laterally extending shell and provided with the holes communicating with such groove, and a suitable cap secured on the threaded end of the sleeve, as and for the purpose specified. (12.) In a mower, the combination with the crank-wheel, and wrist-pin thereof, of the pitman and socket having a laterally extending shell at the end provided with an annular groove and an orifice at the top of the sleeve, having holes communicating with the annular groove and a spring finger pivotally held at the top of the socket and having one end arranged to normally close the orifice, as and for the purpose specified. (13.) In a mower, the combination with the crank-wheel and wrist-pin and the pitman having a lateral extension at the end provided with annular grooves, of the sleeve having holes extending from the wrist-pin to the groove, as and for the purpose specified. (14.) In a mower, the combination with the crank-wheel and wrist-pin and the pitman having a lateral extension at the end provided with an annular groove, of the sleeve having an annular groove opposite the groove in the lateral extension, and provided with holes extending from such groove through the sleeve to the wrist-pin, as and for the purpose specified. (15.) In a mower, the combination with the crank-wheel and wrist-pin and the pitman having a lateral extension at the end provided with an annular groove and the projection *b*[4]

and teat b^5 in such groove substantially diametrically opposite, of the sleeve having an annular groove opposite the groove in the lateral extension and provided with diametrical holes extending from such groove through the sleeve to the wrist pin substantially on a line with the projection b^4 and teat b^5, and the wool filling in the upper portion of the groove, as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 12s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13740.—22nd June, 1901.—WILLIAM NICHOLLS, of 8, Barnard's Inn, Holborn, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in apparatus for supplying aerated liquids from bulk on draught.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for supplying aerated liquids from bulk on draught, the combination with a reservoir for containing aerated liquid under pressure of a rotatable controlling-valve forced on to its seat by the pressure of the aerated liquid, a handle disconnected axially from the valve and operating the same between stops, a measuring-vessel into which the liquid is forced from the containing-reservoir, and means for automatically closing the outlet of the measuring-vessel when it is in communication with the containing-vessel, and opening it for the egress of the liquid when the vessel is closed to the containing-vessel and open to the atmosphere, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for supplying aerated liquids from bulk on draught, the combination of a rotatable controlling-valve forced on to its seating by the pressure of the aerated liquid, a spindle having projecting horns or tongues engaging in notches in the valve, a spring forcing the valve and the spindle on their seatings in the valve-chamber, a handle fixed on the valve-spindle and working between stops, substantially as described. (3.) In apparatus for supplying aerated liquids from bulk on draught, the combination of a rotatable controlling-valve forced on to its seating by the pressure of the aerated liquid, a spindle having projecting horns or tongues engaging in notches in the valve, a spring forcing the valve and the spindle on their seatings in the valve-chamber, a sleeve fitting in the valve-body and prevented from rotating therein, a cap nut for keeping the sleeve and spindle in position axially, a handle fixed on the valve-spindle, and stops on the sleeve and handle, substantially as described. (4.) Apparatus for supplying aerated liquids from bulk on draught, the whole arranged, constructed, and operating substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13741.—22nd June, 1901.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in car-couplings.

Claims.—(1.) An automatic car-coupling in which the coupler head is provided with a fixed vertical coupling-member adapted to be engaged with and disengaged from a corresponding member on a counterpart head by a lateral movement of the entire coupler-head, a lock being provided for retaining the heads in substantially rigid engagement, and with or without electric terminals in the heads by means of which an electric circuit or circuits is or are made by the operation of coupling. (2.) An automatic car-coupling in which the coupler-heads are maintained in substantially rigid engagement when coupled, and are each provided with one or more fluid-conduits having properly packed ends and with a cock for opening and closing said conduits when necessary, said cock being provided with operating-means, which also operate the lock for maintaining the coupler-heads in engagement. (3.) In an automatic car-coupling of the kind described, the provision of lost motion in the lock-operating mechanism for the purpose specified. (4.) Means for operating the lock and cock of an automatic coupling of the kind described in which the operating-handle is capable of assuming three positions, in the first of which the cock is shut and the lock withdrawn from engagement with the counterpart coupler-head, in the second of which the cock is shut and the lock is placed in its operative position, and in the third of which the cock is opened, the lock being in its operative position. (5.) In a car-coupling wherein the coupler-head is connected to the draw-bar or coupler-shank by a ball-and-socket joint, the provision of means whereby the movement of the coupler-head on such joint is opposed by a frictional resistance, substantially as described. (6.) Automatic car-couplings constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 13742.—22nd June, 1901.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements relating to the production and utilisation of gas.

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for the production and utilisation of gas, comprising a gas-producer and a gas-engine or like device so connected that the products of combustion from the gas-engine are caused to pass through passages in the wall of the producer in close proximity to air-passages in said wall, for the purpose specified. (2.) A producer in which the producing-chamber is surrounded by a series of tubes enclosed in an annular space, with or without deflecting-plates or walls dividing said tubes into groups, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) A producer having a steam-raising or superheating coil or coils combined therewith in such a manner that after a portion of the sensible heat of the products of combustion has been employed in heating the air and steam supplied to the producing-chamber a further portion of such heat at a lower temperature is utilised in heating the steam-raising or superheating coil, substantially as described. (4.) A producer in which a supply of water regulated according to the amount of gas produced is provided in the wall of the producer, which is heated by the produced gas, the water-vapour thus formed being fed into the producing-chamber with the air-supply. (5.) Gas-producers constructed substantially as described with reference to Fig. 2, or to Fig. 9, or to Fig. 11 of the drawings, and with or without an incinerator, for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 8s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13743.—22nd June, 1901.—WALTER WOOLNOUGH BROWNING, Electrician, and CUTHBERT G. PEART, Engineer, both of Nelson, New Zealand. Improved appliances for silencing the exhaust of gas- and oil-engines.

Claims.—(1.) In gas and other explosion engines, an exhaust-pipe provided with a divisional block and with a number of perforations on each side of the block in combination with a cylinder surrounding the perforated portions of the exhaust-pipe with an annular space between them, as specified. (2.) In gas and other explosive engines, an exhaust-pipe provided with a number of perforations on each side of the block in combination with a cylinder surrounding the perforated portions of the exhaust-pipe, and with a sliding sleeve surrounding the exhaust-pipe and adapted to slide over the perforations on one side of the block, as set forth.

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

No. 13747.—19th June, 1901.—ROBERT COCKERELL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved prospecting and elevating dredge.

Claims.—(1.) In prospecting-dredges, the combination of solid buckets made in a piece as shown, with picks strung on a chain and worked with a reciprocating movement alternately lifting the wash to one or the other end of the dredge, substantially as set forth. (2.) In combination, on a dredge or platform A, a chain having buckets G, picks H, and stops J, strung on and secured to the said chain, with renewable forked-ended tumblers C, C^1, and the whole driven alternately backwards and forwards by such a device as the ropes F on drums E, and the devices E^1 and F^1, all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 13748.—20th June, 1901.—EDWARD HERBERT HANKINS, Trainer, WALTER JOHN GORE, Brickmaker, and CHARLES PEARSON ROBERTS, Commission Agent, of Dunedin, New Zealand. An improved mechanical counter.

Claims.—(1.) In adding- or counting-machines, the combination of the counting-cylinders being detachable for alteration, or to be put to zero, with the push and lever movements and the locking-apparatus, all substantially as shown and described, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In mechanical adding- or counting-machines, the combination of the registering-cylinders A or A^1 with their wheels B, B^1, and with the pushing and turning rod and levers C, C^1, C^2, C^3, C^7, and the locking-lever to each wheel C^5, all substantially as described and as explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (3.) In combination, figured cylinders A or A^1 arranged to be locked to prevent tampering with, and worked by the pushes or by the device E, and sounding a bell as needed, substantially as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13750.—24th June, 1901.—DAVID MUDIE MIDDLETON, care of Anderson's Foundry, Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved tumbler for dredging-machinery.

Claims.—(1.) In a tumbler such as described herein, taper bars on the corners of the tumbler fitted into correspondingly tapered channels, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a tumbler such as described, bars having V-shaped tops and bottoms, fitted into channels having a correspondingly V-shaped bottom, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a tumbler such as described, taper bars fitting into correspondingly tapered channels, V-shaped tops and bottoms on the bars and V-shaped bottoms to the channels, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In a tumbler such as described, bars having V-shaped tops and bottoms and parallel ends, with V-shaped washers below such ends, and bolts for securing the bars to the tumblers, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) The combination of a tumbler having channels in its corners, with bars having V-shaped tops and bottoms providing four wearing-surfaces, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved tumbler, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13753.—22nd June, 1901.—THOMAS GRUNDY, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer, and ROBERT POTTER, of Auckland aforesaid, Gentleman. A combined safety clothes-line and peg, holder, or clamp.

Claims.—(1.) The clothes holder or clamp comprising a lower piece having an upward projection, to which is eccentrically connected a lever, an upper piece loosely fitted between the walls of the upward projection, and having a recess in its outer and upper centre part to receive eccentric of lever, said upper and under pieces being hollowed out with their lips made the one to lap over the other, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In combination, two clothes-lines having the upper and lower pieces of the clothes holder or clamp fitted over and under them, with the lever eccentrically connected to and between the upper ends of the projection from the lower piece, and having its eccentric in position to fit into the recess in top of upper piece when operated, said upper piece being loosely fitted between the walls of the upward projection of the lower piece, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 13757.—26th June, 1901.—HERMANN WILHELM CARL EHMCKE, of Martin Street, Birkenhead, South Australia, Mechanical Engineer. A new or improved purse for tickets.

Claims.—(1.) A new or improved purse for tickets, consisting essentially of a body portion provided with a recess or opening A^1, a locking-device, and a hinged lid or cover, together with a spring claw and sliding button arranged within the lid, and a spring-governed false bottom within the body part, the whole arranged substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth, as a combination of parts. (2.) In a new or improved purse, as specified, the combination of a metal spring G and the false bottom E, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In a new or improved purse, as specified, the combination of a sliding button and a spring claw, such button and claw being so arranged that they slide respectively within the slots of the lid or cover and the bottom plate of such lid or cover, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In a new or improved purse, as specified, a recess for the exit of ticket, such recess being characterized by an enlargement at each end, so as to facilitate the passage of the frayed edges or sides of tickets, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) The specified new or improved purse for tickets, arranged substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth, as a combination of parts.

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

No. 13762.—27th June, 1901.—JOHN TAYLOR, of William Street, Hamilton, Newcastle, New South Wales, Engineer. Improvements in bicycles.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a bicycle including a frame, front and rear wheels, a mutilated driving-sprocket, a sprocket on the rear wheel, and a sprocket-chain, of an idle wheel over which said chain is guided, said wheel being adjustable towards and from the driving-sprocket to vary the chain-tension, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with a bicycle including a frame, front and rear wheels, a mutilated driving-sprocket, a sprocket on the rear wheel, and a sprocket-chain, of an idle wheel supported in front of the driving-sprocket in alignment with the centres of the driving and rear sprockets over which said chain is guided, said idle wheel being adjustable towards and from the driving-sprocket to vary the chain-tension, substantially as described. (3.) The combination with a bicycle including a frame, supporting-wheels, driving-sprocket and sprocket-chain having a drive-connection to the rear sprocket, of an arm extending from the crank-hanger in alignment with the centres of the rear and driving-sprockets, and an idle wheel carried by said arm over which the chain is guided, said wheel being adjustable, substantially as described. (4.) The combination with a bicycle having chain driving-gearing, of a mutilated sprocket, and drive-cranks set at substantially right angles to the toothed portion of the sprocket, substantially as described. (5.) The combination with a bicycle having chain driving-gear, of a driving-sprocket having a series of teeth at opposite sides of the sprocket removed, cranks set at an angle to the toothed parts of the sprocket, and rollers interposed in place of the cut-out teeth, substantially as described. (6.) In existing bicycles, the combination of the mutilated driving-sprocket *g*, rear sprocket *l*, chain *h*, and idle wheel *f* with the bracket *m*, substantially as described, and shown in Fig. 3.

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

No. 13764.—27th June, 1901.—GEORGE NAIRN, of Dargaville, Auckland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved thimble for wire and other rope.

Claim.—In thimbles for wire and other ropes, forming the smaller end of the thimble with a tube upon each side, through which the end of the rope to be secured is passed, as specified.

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

No. 13769.—29th June, 1901.—MARIE HOLAUBEK, of 21, Wienstrasse, Vienna, Austria. A wheel with resilient tire.

Claims.—(1.) A resilient wheel, characterized by a U-shaped tire 3 in which a series of helical springs 8 are separated from each other by flat springs 6, 9, or joint-levers 10, 11, upon which the unjoined felly 1, which is supported by the tire, rests and, when loaded, acts through the flat springs or the like underneath it at the time upon the helical springs (Figs. 1–3). (2.) A form of construction of the wheel described in claim 1 characterized by a U-shaped felly 13 inserted into the U-shaped tire 1 and by helical springs 21 between felly and tire, which helical springs are separated from each other by means of flat springs 15 in such a manner that the ends of said flat springs, which are in sockets 16, engage the ends of the helical springs, while the flat springs rest against the felly and the tire, so that changes in the shape of the flat springs produced by loading are transmitted to the helical springs, and from these to the rest of the resilient system. (3.) In the resilient wheel described in claim 2, radially movable connection between the tire and the felly in such a manner that these parts cannot be circumferentially displaced with regard to one another, in order that the action of the brake will be transmitted from the tire to the shaft.

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

No. 13777.—4th July, 1901.—JAMES FOSTER MCCONAGHY, Clerk, and GEORGE GOODRICK DUDDLES, Clerk, both of 19, Majoribanks Street, Wellington, New Zealand. An improved non-refillable bottle.

Claim.—An improved non-refillable bottle, with a frosted marble, and blocks or plates having spaces between them, and being provided with openings so placed that the openings of the lower blocks or plates are protected by the blocks or plates above them, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. It is obvious that the blocks may be of other suitable shape, or be perforated with any number of holes.

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

No. 13782.—5th July, 1901.—WILLIAM EDWARD KREY, of 32, Cotton Exchange, New York, United States of America, Mining Engineer, and ANTON DUPPLER, of 117, Lincoln Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Automatic twisting-in machine.

Claims.—(1.) The combination, with the warps, and a machine for successively manipulating them, movable the one relatively to the other, and mechanism movably arranged in said machine for holding the ends of the warps, said mechanism being substantially stationary relatively to the warps, substantially as described. (2.) The combination, with the warps, and a machine for successively uniting them, said machine being movable relatively to the warps, of mechanism for holding the ends of warps arranged to move in the machine in a direction opposite to that of the movement of said machine, substantially as described.

(3.) The combination, with the warps, and a machine for successively uniting them, said machine being movable relatively to the warps, of mechanism for holding the ends of the warps movably arranged in said machine, means for moving said machine, and power-transmitting mechanism operatively connecting the thread-holding mechanism and said machine-moving means, substantially as described. (4.) The combination, with the warps, and a machine for successively uniting them, said machine being movable relatively to the warps, of a carriage arranged in said machine for movement in a direction opposite to that of the movement of the said machine, warp-holding clamps carried by said carriage, means for moving the machine, and power-transmitting mechanism operatively connecting said carriage and said machine-moving means, substantially as described. (5.) In a machine for successively uniting warp-threads, the combination, with the frame, of a uniting mechanism, means for successively advancing the threads to be united to said uniting-mechanism, and thread-sustaining means arranged in said frame and movable substantially in the direction of movement of the threads toward said uniting-mechanism, substantially as described. (6.) In a machine for successively uniting warp-threads, the combination, with the frame, of a uniting-mechanism, means for successively advancing the threads to be united to said uniting-mechanism, guides arranged in said frame, a carriage movable on said guides, means for moving said carriage, and warp-sustaining clamps mounted on said carriage, substantially as described. (7.) In a machine for successively uniting warp-threads, the combination, with the frame, of a uniting-mechanism, means for successively advancing the threads to be united to the said uniting-mechanism, a support arranged in said frame, a carriage guided on said support, a screw swivelled in said carriage and engaging the support, a gear keyed on said screw, a worm engaging said gear, and warp-sustaining clamps mounted on said carriage, substantially as described. (8.) In a thread-releasing mechanism for twisting-machines, the combination, with a suitable support, of a pair of reciprocatory and revoluble hook-bars mounted in said support and having their hooks projecting laterally therefrom, and in relatively opposite directions, the hook-carrying portion of each hook-bar being offset out of alignment with the other portion of said hook-bar, substantially as described. (9.) In a machine for successively uniting warp-threads, the combination, with the frame, of spaced thread-holding means, and a pair of reciprocatory and revoluble hook-bars arranged in said frame between said holding-means substantially in the plane in which the threads extend between said holding-means and having their hooks projecting laterally therefrom and in relatively opposite directions, the hook-carrying portion of each hook-bar being offset out of said plane, substantially as described. (10.) In a thread-releasing mechanism for twisting-machines, the combination, with a suitable support, of hook-bars penetrating said support, sleeves journalled in said support and penetrated by and revoluble with said hook-bars, a pinion loosely arranged on each sleeve and having a ratchet-like engagement therewith, a gear engaging the several pinions, a combined gear and star-wheel, said last-named gear engaging one of the pinions, and a pin-wheel engaging said star-wheel, substantially as described. (11.) In a thread-releasing mechanism for twisting-machines, the combination, with a suitable support, of hook-bars penetrating said support, sleeves journalled in said support and penetrated by and revoluble with said hook-bars, a pinion loosely arranged on each sleeve and having a ratchet-like engagement therewith, a gear engaging the several pinions, a combined gear and star-wheel, said last-named gear engaging one of the pinions, a pin-wheel engaging said star-wheel, and means for longitudinally reciprocating said hook-bars, substantially as described. (12.) A twisting-mechanism for twisting-machines, consisting of two members, of which one is stationary and of which the other is revoluble, said revoluble member being mounted to yield relatively to the stationary member, substantially as described. (13.) In a twisting-mechanism for twisting-machines, the combination, with a frame, of a stationary member, a revoluble member adapted to wipe against said stationary member, a rotary shaft-like support carrying said revoluble member, and journalled in said frame, said support being spring-actuated, substantially as described. (14.) In a twisting-mechanism for twisting-machines, the combination, with a frame, of a stationary member, a revoluble member adapted to wipe against said stationary member, a rotary spindle carrying said revoluble member, a sleeve removably arranged on said spindle, a collar arranged on said sleeve, and a spring interposed between said collar and a portion of the frame, substantially as described. (15.) The combination, with a frame, of a rotary spiral arranged in said frame, a shaft carrying said spiral, a rock-shaft, a finger carried by said rock-shaft, a crank on said rock-shaft, a gear, a link connecting said crank with an eccentric point on the gear, and power-transmitting mechanism operatively connecting said gear and the spiral-carrying shaft, substantially as described. (16.) The combination, with a frame, of a rock-shaft journalled in said frame, a finger carried by said rock-shaft, a fork arranged to reciprocate substantially parallel with said shaft, a gear journalled in said frame, a crank on said rock-shaft, a link connecting said crank with an eccentric point on the gear, and power-transmitting mechanism operatively connecting said gear and said fork, substantially as described. (17.) In a machine for successively uniting warp-threads, a coiled hook-like thread-deflecting device having a free point at both ends of the coil, substantially as described. (18.) In a machine for successively uniting warp-threads, a thread-deflecting device consisting of two hooks coiled about a common axis and having their free ends at the opposite ends of said device, one of said hooks being carried by the other and intercoiled therewith, substantially as described. (19.) In a thread-uniting machine, the combination, with a frame, of a thread-releasing mechanism, a thread-uniting mechanism, devices fulcrumed in said frame and adapted to engage the threads, said devices being adapted to move the released threads longitudinally, and means for actuating said devices, the releasing-mechanism and the uniting-mechanism, substantially as described. (20.) In a warp-sustaining clamp, the combination of three coacting members pivotally connected together at one end, a clip adapted to bind together the free ends of two of said members, and means for binding the third member against said first-named members, a part of said means being carried by the clip, substantially as described. (21.) In a mechanism for holding one portion of a warp at a narrower width than another portion thereof, a device adapted to be engaged by the threads to maintain a turn therein and having a concave thread-engaging surface on the side thereof away from the wide portion of the warp, substantially as described. (22.) In mechanism for holding one portion of each of two warps at a narrower width than another portion thereof, a bifurcated device adapted to receive and be engaged by the threads to maintain a turn therein, the members of said device having concave thread-engaging surfaces on the sides thereof away from the wide portions of the warps, substantially as described. (23.) In a twisting-in frame, the combination of two sections each formed of jointed tubing, one of said sections having a part of its tubing telescoped with a part of the tubing of the other section, substantially as described. (24.) In a twisting-in frame, the combination of two frame-sections adjustably connected together, adjustable harness-supports mounted on one of said sections, adjustable reed-clamps also mounted on said section, and adjustable beam-supporting means arranged on the other of said sections, substantially as described. (25.) In a thread-holding mechanism for twisting-machines, the combination of a suitable support, and spring warp-sustaining hooks carried by said support, substantially as described.

(Specification, £1; drawings, 6s.)

No. 13783.—5th July, 1901.—OCTAVE DE SANTA CRUZ, of 94, Rue de l'Université, Paris, and Trappes, Seine et Oise, France, Gentleman. A new or improved process and apparatus for the preservation of meat and other food or alimentary substances.

Claim.—The preservation of food by using the combined action of vacuum, carbonic acid under pressure, and cold—that is to say, by submitting such chilled food, in a hermetically sealed vessel substantially of the type and construction specified and shown, to the action of carbonic acid applied and retained under pressure, the food thus being at a refrigerating temperature without freezing, and such refrigerating temperature being maintained throughout such treatment, substantially as described.

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

No. 13784.—5th July, 1901.—WILLIAM MCARTHUR STEWART, of Unwin's Bridge Road, St. Peter's, near Sydney, New South Wales, Manufacturer. Improvements in incubators.

Claims.—(1.) In the construction of apparatus for heating incubators, the arrangement of a plunger *e* with tube or casing *a* and a stop-loop *c* connected with a movable burner in combination with a lamp or flame, substantially as described and explained, and as shown in the drawings. (2.) In the construction of incubators, a grooved or corrugated conduit *f* in combination with a flame, substantially as described and explained, and as shown in the drawings.

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

No. 13786.—5th July, 1901.—THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Maine, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at 25,

Broad Street, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Clarence William Coleman, of Westfield, New Jersey, United States of America, Engineer, Hall Signal Company; Joseph Adams Wilson, of Westfield aforesaid, Superintendent Construction, Hall Signal Company; and Llewellyn Thomas, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Assistant to President Taylor, Signal Company). Improvements in signal-operating apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) A device for moving a signal or other object into set position characterized by a motor, connections between the motor and the signal or other object to be moved including a detachable portion for making and breaking the connection between the motor and the signal, and means automatically actuated for detaching such portion from operative position or replacing it therein, whereby the connection between the motor and the signal or other object will be automatically broken and made as the signal or other object moves to its different positions. (2.) The device of claim 1 having the connections between the motor and signal or other object characterized by an operating-belt driven by the motor and a magnetically controlled clutch, connected with the signal, and adapted to connect or disconnect the signal with the belt. (3.) The device of claim 1 characterized by a clutch connected with the signal or other object adapted to engage or not with the detachable portion, and a catch for engaging with the clutch when the connection between the clutch and detachable portion is broken, to hold the signal in set position, and means for causing the clutch to engage with or be freed from the detachable portion of the catch. (4.) The device of claim 1 having the connections between the motor and the signal characterized by a rotary power-wheel. (5.) The device of claim 4 characterized by an arm, connected with and adapted to move the signal and mounted concentrically with the power-wheel and provided with a magnetically controlled clutch adapted when energized to engage with the power-wheel to move the signal to set position. (6.) The device of claim 5 characterized by a magnet controlling the clutch and mounted upon and movable with the arm. (7.) The device of claim 1 having the connections between the motor and the signal or other object characterized by a clutch, and a locking-device therefor, electrically controlled, the clutch and lock being flexibly connected together and so arranged that when the locking-device is held in its locking position the clutch will operatively connect the motor with the devices for operating the signal or other object to move the signal or other object into set position without moving the magnet, and when the locking-device is in its inoperative condition the clutch will be inoperative and the signal or other object will be disconnected from the motor. (8.) The device of claim 5 characterized by a locking-device flexibly connected with the clutch and a stationary magnet controlling the locking-device, substantially as described.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, 7s.)

No. 13787.—5th July, 1901.—GUSTAVE LOUIS MOUCHEL, of 38, Victoria Street, London, England, Engineer, and CONSTANT ELIET, of 24, Rue Bellefontaine, Lorient, France, Civil Engineer. Improvements in concrete and metal partitions.

Extract from Specification.—This invention has for its chief object to provide an improved construction of concrete and metal partitions capable, when arranged vertically, of withstanding lateral or horizontal pressures, such, for example, as in the case of the outer and inner walls of silos, bins, granaries, warehouses, and other structures and receptacles, and also, when arranged horizontally, of withstanding vertical pressures, as in the case of floors and the like. According to this invention, such partitions are constructed of concrete, having imbedded in it a strengthening skeleton or framework of metal composed of practically rigid longitudinal members—that is to say, members extending between the main or end supports of the partition—in a suitable combination with practically rigid transverse members—that is to say, members arranged substantially at right angles to the said vertical members. The longitudinal members are made of metal bars, curved or arched in such a manner as to effectually take up the strains. The transverse members are made of preferably straight metal bars of any suitable form in cross-section, arranged preferably parallel to one another at suitable intervals apart. In the case of vertical partitions the longitudinal members are horizontal, and are curved or arched in a horizontal plane, with the convex side of the arch or curve directed in the opposite direction to that of the pressure the partition is designed to withstand. In vertical partitions which are liable to horizontal pressure on both sides the longitudinal members are arranged in two series—that is to say, one series of longitudinal bars are arranged with their convex curvature or arch towards one side of the partition, and another series of longitudinal bars are arranged with their convex curvature or arch towards the opposite side of the partition. In general, it is preferred to arrange the ends of the one series of longitudinal bars so as to overlap the ends of the other series of longitudinal bars, so that the overlapping ends of the two oppositely curved or arched series of longitudinal bars when seen in plan have the appearance of a swallow's tail. In the case of vertical partitions which are required to withstand horizontal pressure from one side only, only one series of longitudinal bars presenting their convex curvature or arch towards that side of the partition may be employed. In constructing vertical partitions according to this invention, it is preferred to arrange the metal framework of the same in such a manner that the ends of the longitudinal metal members or bars of each partition will overlap in plan the ends of the longitudinal members or bars of the adjacent and intersecting partition or partitions, with the object of obtaining a better bond between the several partitions at their junctions and intersections. Instead of making each vertical or horizontal partition in one solid piece at the time of erection, such partition may be constructed of self-contained partition bodies or slabs or blocks of concrete, moulded separately beforehand according to this invention. Such slabs for vertical partitions may be made at their ends with tongues, grooves, or other suitable devices to facilitate making the joints on erection. The slabs may be made with the ends of their longitudinal metal members either projecting from the concrete or embedded in the same. To form the angle or connection between four intersecting or adjacent partitions, the slabs may be arranged in the form of a cross in such a manner as to enclose between them a rectangular cavity in plan, and with the projecting ends of their longitudinal metal members overlapping one another in plan, in said cavity, which is then filled with concrete or cement to form the joint.

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

(Specification, 17s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13788.—5th July, 1901.—JOHN BREEDON, of John Street, Granville, near Sydney, New South Wales, Brickmaker. An improved method, with apparatus therefor, for treating kaolin, slimes, saponaceous earthy matter, and the like, preparatory to the extraction, by either amalgamation, chlorination, leaching, or suchlike processes, of the precious metals contained therein.

Extract from Specification.—By means of this invention kaolin, slimes, saponaceous earthy matter, and the like are treated with the object of converting the pulpy, slimy, or tenacious material into coagulated pieces preferably of tubular or channel formation, and of dimensions suitable for immediate furnacing, by which they are adapted for subsequent treatment by means of extraction processes, such as amalgamation, chlorination, leaching, or the like. The initial operation, when treating pulpy or slimy matter, comprises the use of an evaporating-table suitably heated, combined with an endless conveyer fitted with cutting-appliances for separating the layer of material during its passage over the evaporating-table so as to facilitate the escape of the moisture, thus hastening the drying operation. The material passes from thence into an expressing appliance suitably constructed to create tubular, channelled, or suchlike elongated formations, the said appliance being further provided with means for filling, wholly or partially, the tubes or channels (during the period of the expressing operation) with an inflammable material, which will be of service during the subsequent calcining operation. Combined with the said expressing appliance is a multitubular heating-chamber, through which the expressed material passes in its elongated form, and is partially dried. In its outward movement it is caused to pass between suitable cutting-appliances, and is divided into pieces of any desired length. The said material passes thence to the heated surfaces of a series of shaking-tables, set at a desired angle, and having an impulsive action imparted to them by which the pieces are moved (and hardened during the movement) onward towards an exit, where a conveyer is located to receive and discharge them on to a trough having a distributing conveyer, by means of which they are passed into a kiln of special construction, adapted for the immediate furnacing and perfect calcination of the coagulated tubular pieces which require no special method of setting, but may occupy a jumbled state within the chambers. The tubular and channelled formation of the pieces provide the necessary interstices and spaces for the passage of the heat, which is generated in adjacent chambers, from whence it is conveyed to the inflammable material within the coagulated pieces. The furnaces adjacent to the calcining-chambers are placed one above the other, and are fed from upper openings. Fire-ducts and heating-flues are also provided so as to permit of

continuous burning, and of the passage of the heat from one chamber to another, or of the use of one only, or of any desired number of chambers simultaneously. The calcining-chambers, unlike the adjacent furnaces, are not of dual formation, and are each provided with a sloping hearth, communicating with external doors for discharging the calcined pieces, which are conveyed thence into suitable appliances, vessels, or vats for extracting the gold, by either amalgamation, chlorination, leaching, or the like. The object to be attained by constructing the coagulated pieces of tubular form, and of charging the same with an inflammable material or composition, is to assist in the rapid calcination of the pieces, and to facilitate the creation of spaces and passages throughout the material when occupying its jumbled condition within the calcining-chamber, and to insure the perfect suffusion of the heat throughout the mass. The inflammable material used for charging the tubes or channels is not intimately mixed with the coagulated material, but is applied within the tubes in a body, so that it may be subsequently wholly destroyed, which will leave the original passage clear as a channel of communication for the heat subsequently applied. A further advantage possessed by charging the tubes or channels with the inflammable material is the strengthening of the said material prior to the performance of the cutting operation. The inflammable material may consist merely of sawdust associated with bituminous or resinous matter, or other suitable ingredients may be used. During the cutting operation the enclosed inflammable material is prevented from exuding by the formation of a thin skin of earthy matter carried across during each movement of the cutting mechanism. Gold-bearing material in its natural state sometimes resembles clay which has been pugged; for the treatment of such certain modifications would be made in the expressing appliances before mentioned, so as to provide a thin strip of expressed material, or a series of such, which would be made to discharge on to heated plates, and subsequently be divided in their semi-hardened condition by downwardly cutting and piercing appliances, to obtain a tubular formation. The coagulated pieces so produced would be similarly treated as before described by passing on to the heated shaking-tables. By means of this invention the continuous treatment of the pliable material is insured, which results in changing the gold-bearing matter from its soft slimy, pulpy, or tenacious condition into a coagulated and gritty state fit for the extraction processes or final treatment.

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

(Specification, 16s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 13791.—5th July, 1901.—ERNST AUGUST BEHRENS, of the Chemische Fabrik, Hemelingen, Germany, Chemist. Improved process for manufacturing acetic acid.

Claim.—The improved process for manufacturing acetic acid of a high percentage of strength from acetate of lime by entirely or partly dissolving the said salt in acetic acid of at least 60 per cent. strength, decomposing the same by sulphuric acid, and separating the acetic acid produced from the precipitated calcium-sulphate, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.)

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 copying the specification and drawings has 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 notes for the cost of copying.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th July, 1901.

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

No. 13428.—23rd February, 1901.—CHARLES BOOTH, of 50, St. Thomas Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E., England, Merchant (nominee of George S. Wolff, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Leather-manufacturer). Improvements in enamelled leather.

No. 13429.—23rd February, 1901.—CHARLES BOOTH, of 50, St. Thomas Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E., England, Merchant (nominee of George S. Wolff, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Leather-manufacturer). Improvements in enamelled leather.

No. 13729.—17th June, 1901.—ALBERT ROBERT FOWLER, of 454, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchant (assignee of George Henry Burrows, of 25, North Union Street, Somerville, Massachusetts, United States of America, Machinist). An improvement in incandescent gas-lighting apparatus.

No. 13730.—17th June, 1901.—THOMAS WILLIAM PIERSON, of Petone, New Zealand, Butcher. An improved branding-instrument for carcases.

No. 13751.—20th June, 1901.—ROBERT CALDWELL, of Mount Roskill, near Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A cage fire-escape with spring adjustment.

No. 13754.—21st June, 1901.—PETER FERGUSON, of Thames, Auckland, New Zealand, Mining Engineer. An improved automatic amalgamating bullion and mercury trap.

No. 13758.—26th June, 1901.—THOMAS FIRTH, of 5, Martin Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Labourer. Improvements in wheelbarrows.

No. 13759.—24th June, 1901.—SAMUEL RICHARD STEDMAN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer, and JOHN MCNARRY, of Maori Hill, Dunedin aforesaid, Blacksmith. Improvements in traps for rats, rabbits, and the like.

No. 13765.—27th June, 1901.—JOSEPH H. COUPE, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Clerk. Improved means for use in reversing the rotation of shafting.

No. 13768.—29th June, 1901.—CHARLES ALISTER TROTTER, of Opunake, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved method of and appliances for ascertaining distances and calculating altitudes, the same being specially applicable in range-finding for rifles.

No. 13771.—25th June, 1901.—CHARLES LLEWELLYN WATT, Consulting Engineer, ALEXANDER CROW MCGEORGE, and SAMUEL CROW, Dredge-owners, all of Dunedin, New Zealand. An improved automatic tailings-elevator.

No. 13772.—27th June, 1901.—JOHN FREDERIC RUSSELL GWATKIN, of The Peaks, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved apparatus for sowing agricultural seeds.

No. 13773.—1st July, 1901.—GEORGE EDWARD ANDREW, of 539, Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Broker. Improvements in and relating to the packing of rabbits for freezing and export.

No. 13774.—1st July, 1901.—THOMAS WILLIAM HUGHES, of Kaikoura, Canterbury, New Zealand, Surveyor. Apparatus for utilising waste heat from stoves, furnaces, and the like.

No. 13775.—29th June, 1901.—WILLIAM PETER MCNAIR, of Dairy Flat, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved apparatus for straining fencing-wire.

No. 13776.—2nd July, 1901.—ROBERT MCDONALD, of Lumsden, Southland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in ploughshares.

No. 13778.—4th July, 1901.—WILLIAM HENRY BALLINGER, of Waring Taylor Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improved spouting-bracket.

No. 13780.—5th July, 1901.—ROBERT CASTLES, of Ballance, New Zealand, Farmer. An invention for drawing and extracting stumps and the like from the ground.

No. 13781.—5th July, 1901.—EDWIN ANSON SPERRY, of Biwabik, Minnesota, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Improvements in concentrators.

No. 13789.—5th July, 1901.—JOSEPH GAUT, of 63, Renwick Street, Leichhardt, Sydney, New South Wales, Artist. Improvements in firearms.

No. 13790.—5th July, 1901.—HENRY GRASS, of Flowerdale, near Broadford, Victoria, Grazier. An improved hand tool or dropper for pasty material, applicable in distributing phosphorized pollard.

No. 13792.—2nd July, 1901.—LESLIE HUNTER REYNOLDS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. An automatic sewage-pump.

No. 13794.—5th July, 1901.—JULIUS DECIMUS TRIPE, of Guyton Street, Wanganui, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. Improvements in pliers for ear-marking cattle, sheep, pigs, and other similar purposes.

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.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 27th June, 1901, to the 10th July, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12287.—G. Renner and W. H. Boyens, branding-appliance.

No. 12485.—R. H. Goldworthy, hoe-blade holder.

No. 12496.—J. C. Naismith, straw-elevator for threshing-machine.

No. 12502.—R. Glendining, coat-adjustment. (D. Nable.)

No. 12503.—T. and C. E. Finch, cesspit-scoop.
No. 12508.—E. Basstian, emptying washing-boilers, &c.
No. 12535.—F. A. Rich, recovering gold from cyanide-solutions. (S. B. Christy.)
No. 12579.—W. H. Boyens, branding-apparatus.
No. 12663.—R. L. H. Murray, apparatus for increasing illuminating-powers of gas.
No. 12684.—D. Wilson, keeping weeds clear of dredge suction-pipe.
No. 12755.—R. Garnham, valve for water-cistern.
No. 12790.—United Shoe Machinery Company, pulling-over machine for use in manufacturing boots. (R. F. McFeely.)
No. 13285.—C. P. Treat, telautograph apparatus. (F. Ritchie.)
No. 13351.—H. B. Blackinton, W. F. Cox, and M. E. Ginn, box-covering machine.
No. 13405.—E. Waters, jun., printing music typographically. (The Linotype Company, Limited—J. Broadhouse.)
No. 13467.—T. Clark, legging-fastening.
No. 13479.—C. B. Smith, counter-sales book. (E. M. Wildey.)
No. 13497.—Joshua Bros. Proprietary, Limited, maturing whisky, &c. (H. Breidahl.)
No. 13500.—The American Tobacco Company, can-closing apparatus. (R. A. Hall.)
No. 13501.—T. and W. L. Cole, producing cold air for refrigerating purposes.
No. 13506.—A. Brake, drawing off liquids.
No. 13508.—O. C. Beale and C. J. Vader, wrest-pin for piano.
No. 13509.—Sulphur Elimination Syndicate, Limited, eliminating sulphur from ores. (A. Gutensohn.)
No. 13514.—The Empire Cash-register, Limited, cash-register. (N. Collins.)
No. 13531.—C. S. Dunningham, brooch-pin.
No. 13534.—H. W. Abbott and T. I. Porter, coin-counting machine.
No. 13535.—G. H. Grapes, hoe.
No. 13542.—C. A. Ulrich, dredge.
No. 13553.—T. C. Bayldon, preserving-composition for marine timbers.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9689.—W. F. Williams, sociable bicycle. 27th June, 1901.
No. 9690.—W. F. Williams, cycle-driving gear. 27th June, 1901.
No. 9774.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cutting- and printing-mechanism for box-making machine. 2nd July, 1901.
No. 9803.—T. Hitchen, baker's oven. 5th July, 1901.
No. 9844.—J. H. Rosenthal, feed-water purifier. 27th June, 1901.
No. 10063.—J. Ancel, ore-sorter. 5th July, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 6950.—T. Danks, windmill. 8th July, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors, &c., of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 12002.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, Manufacturers, internal-combustion engine. [E. Waters, jun.—G. Westinghouse and E. Ruud.] 4th July, 1901.

No. 12257.—Piano Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America, and having its principal office at Chicago, Illinois aforesaid, grinding-machine for harvesting-knives. [W. E. Hughes—Piano Manufacturing Company—J. Macphail.] 29th June, 1901.

No. 12304. / No. 12305. / No. 12306. The Schmidt Steam-power Parent Company, Limited, of Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, London, S.W., England, drying and superheating wet steam (12304), steam-regulator (12305), and compound engine (12306). [W. Schmidt.] 9th July, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to correct Clerical Error.

NO. 13598.—G. J. Atkins, manufacture of chlorine (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901).—To alter the word "bleaching" to "leaching," line 20, page 7 of specification.

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 27th June, 1901, to the 10th July, 1901, inclusive:—
No. 12847.—R. Wise, wire-strainer.
No. 12850.—C. Y. Dally, bench-and-saw combination.
No. 12879.—M. Davies, wool- or hair-cutting machine.
No. 12928.—A. Lavery, staple-extractor.
No. 12930.—E. Richardson, spark arrester and extinguisher.
No. 12931.—J. Mead, sen., bracket.
No. 12937.—J. W. Cook, hamper-fastening.
No. 12938.—B. Clapcott, knife-holder.
No. 12939.—H. Reisler, clothes-peg.
No. 12941.—H. Droutlege, electoral registering-machine.
No. 12945.—G. Schütze, travelling-rug.
No. 12951.—G. Lawler, bootmakers' tool.
No. 12953.—B. R. Hall, heating hair-curlers.
No. 12954.—J. Northey, washing-paste.
No. 12956.—W. H. Harrison, recovering gold and silver from ores.
No. 12957.—P. Rabbidge, telephone.
No. 12958.—D. Rugg, crutch.
No. 12959.—J. Taucher, legholder for cows.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 27th June, 1901, to the 10th July, 1901, inclusive:—
No. 12284.—A. Storrie, ridge-drill.
No. 12294.—S. Boyle, clothes-wringer.
No. 12299.—J. Macalister, disc-ridger.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 27th June, 1901, to the 10th July, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9385.—L. R. Taylor, reel for thread.
No. 9389.—W. A. Koneman and W. H. Hartley, treating ores.
No. 9041.—J. D. Williams and L. D. Gibson, treating air in mines.
No. 9407.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cigarette-machine. (N. J. Evans.)
No. 9408.—E. P. Baker, drench for horses and cattle.
No. 9413.—H. Symes, vehicle-propelling gear.
No. 9415.—A. L. Potter, branding-composition.
No. 9416.—E. N. Stephenson, mattress-stuffing machine.
No. 9418.—M. C. A. Fourchotte, acetylene-generator.
No. 9423.—E. E. Wigzell, steam-boiler.
No. 9426.—G. T. Clarke and T. Summerton, jun., lever attachment to pliers.
No. 9435.—A. James, electric precipitation of gold.
No. 9437.—P. I. Buaas, sterilising milk.
No. 9451.—J. Swan and J. Chisholm, oil- or gas-engine.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6743.—J. R. Newton, wool-press.
No. 6744.—J. Middleton, tallying apparatus for chaff-cutter.
No. 6750.—A. Shiels, milking-machine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

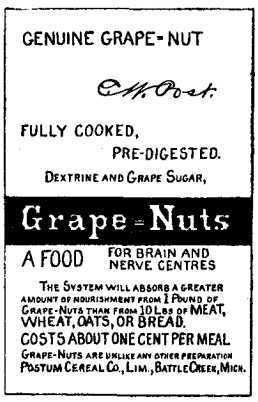
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th July, 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: 3300.
Date: 14th February, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the compound word "Grape-Nuts"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their own name and address.

NAME.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Battle Creek, Michigan, United States of America.

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

No. of application: 3314.
Date: 1st March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

E. DEGUINGAND AND SON, of 5, Colonial Avenue, Minories, London, England.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Briar-root pipes.

No. of application: 3315.
Date: 1st March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

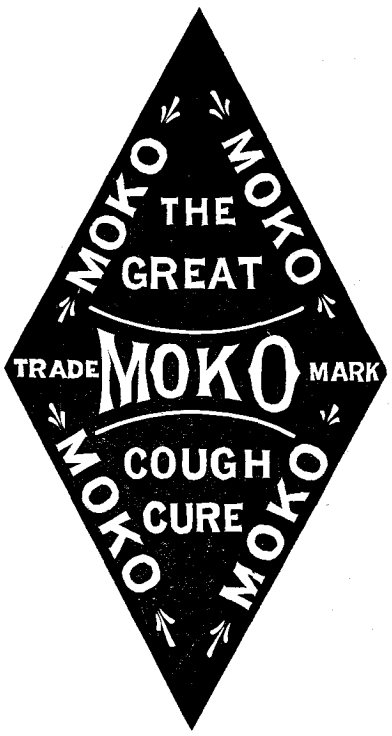
E. DEGUINGAND AND SON, of 5, Colonial Avenue, Minories, London, England.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Smoking-pipes.

C

No. of application: 3415.
Date: 10th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Moko," and the distinctive label; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

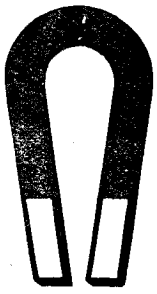
NAME.

ALFRED OUDAILLE, of Great King Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Medicinal preparations.

No. of application: 3420.
Date: 17th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

DAVID ANDERSON AND SON, of Molesworth Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Tea and Provision Merchants.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Tea, coffee, butter, cheese, and bacon.

No. of application: 3433.
Date: 24th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

MOA.

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

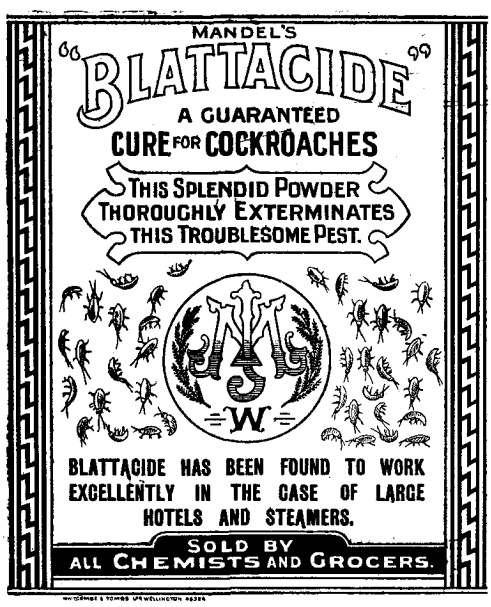
NAME.

COLEGROVE COMPANY, of 31, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 3434.
Date: 26th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

JOSEPH MANDEL, of Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Hotel Proprietor.

No. of class: 2.
Description of goods: Insect-destroying preparations.

No. of application: 3437.
Date: 27th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

NEW SUNLIGHT INCANDESCENT COMPANY (1900), LIMITED, of 33 and 34, Shoe Lane, London, England.

No. of class: 13.
Description of goods: Lamps and burners.

No. of application: 3438.
Date: 27th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3437.)

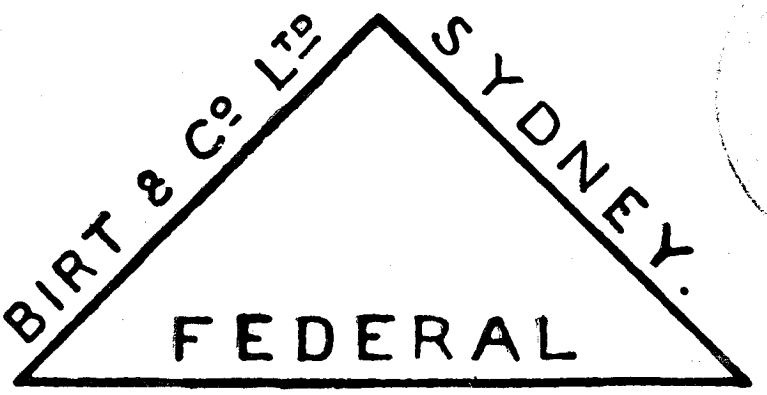
NAME.

NEW SUNLIGHT INCANDESCENT COMPANY (1900), LIMITED, of 33 and 34, Shoe Lane, London, England.

No. of class: 18.
Description of goods: Incandescent mantles and burners.

No. of application: 3439.
Date: 27th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

BIRT AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 7, Macquarie Place, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchants.

No. of class: 4.
Description of goods: Wool and tallow.

No. of application: 3440.
Date: 27th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3439.)

NAME.

BIRT AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 7, Macquarie Place, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchants.

No. of class: 37.
Description of goods: Hides and skins.

No. of application: 3441.
Date: 27th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3439.)

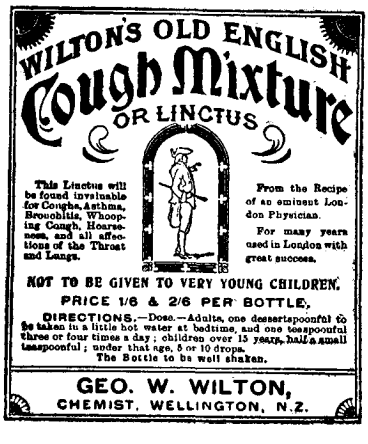
NAME.

BIRT AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 7, Macquarie Place, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Fresh, frozen, and chilled meats, and butter.

No. of application: 3444.
Date: 1st July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

GEORGE WILLIAM WILTON, of 3, Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A medicinal compound for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

No. of application: 3447.
Date: 4th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EAGLE.

NAME.

ALFRED TYREE AND Co., of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 18.
Description of goods: Incandescent mantles.

No. of application: 3448.
Date: 4th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

UNICORN.

NAME.

ALFRED TYREE AND Co., of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 18.
Description of goods: Incandescent mantles.

No. of application: 3449.

Date: 5th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

RALEIGH.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used continuously by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the said goods, for over one year before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

RALEIGH CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Faraday Road, Lenton, Nottingham, England, Cycle-manufacturers.

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Cycles and other carriages.

No. of application: 3450.

Date: 5th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HUDSON.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used continuously by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the said goods, for at least nine months before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

THE NEW HUDSON CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Summer Hill Street Parade, Birmingham, England, Cycle-manufacturers.

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Cycles and other carriages.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 27th June, 1901, to the 10th July, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2614; 3348.—C. Fulton; Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 39, of the 18th April, 1901.)

No. 2615; 3345.—The Gandy Belt-manufacturing Company, Limited; Class 25. (*Gazette* No. 39, of the 18th April, 1901.)

No. 2616; 3337.—G. H. McHaffie; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)

No. 2617; 3364.—American Bicycle Company; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 44, of the 2nd May, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 78/4075.
No. 82/4054.
No. 86/1208.
No. 87/423.

Ernest John Patrick Brooks, Harry Wilkinson Brooks, and John McLachlan (trading together under the style or firm of "Henry Brooks and Co."), of 70, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, England; 20, Wynyard Buildings, Sydney, New South Wales; 59 to 65, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria; Moir's Buildings, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia; and Westminster Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants. [H. Brooks and R. Cochrane.] 1st July, 1901.

No. 85/3847.—R. F. and J. Alexander and Co., Limited, of Molenbinar Mills, 100, Duke Street, Glasgow, Scotland. [R. F. and J. Alexander and Co.] 27th June, 1901.

No. 86/456.—T. B. Hall and Co., Limited, of 79 to 83, Norfolk Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, England, Export Bottlers and Commission Merchants. [T. B. Hall and Co.] 9th July, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.