

No. 6501, Mark Knight Westcott, Melbourne.—Compressing fodder for animals. The process consists in compressing fodder into blocks, in clamping the blocks in frames while under pressure, and, finally, in heating and cooling such blocks.

No. 6775, John Cunningham Montgomerie, Ayr, Scotland.—Relates to the treatment of auriferous ores for the purpose of separating and collecting the gold and silver, and to a means of regenerating the agents employed. The pulverised ore is mixed with water to the consistency of cream, the water having been previously mixed, with cyanide of potassium or sodium, caustic soda or potash, or other nitrate. Having been mixed in a barrel the barrel is charged with air or oxygen to a pressure of 76lbs per square inch. The process is elaborately described in the specification.

No. 6795, Henry O'Hara and John Alston Wallace, Melbourne.—Arresting and extinguishing sparks by directing one or more jets of steam across the mouth of the funnel or chimney. To assist in the operation baffle plates are fixed a short distance above the mouth. Receptacles may be provided for receiving volatilised particles when the invention is applied to kilns or furnaces.

No. 6809, William George Cook, Barker street, Wellington.—A washing machine consisting of an hexagonal box swinging in a suitable frame, and having its inside fluted and provided with partitions for forming a current.

No. 6833, Emile Roget, Onehunga.—This invention is for a medicinal water to be called pepinister water, and consists of water mixed with sulphate of iron, bicarbonate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonic acid gas.

No. 6834, Edward Jones, Dunback, Otago.—An appliance for preventing rabbit traps being sprung. Consisting in extending the main longitudinal bar of trap past the jaws and pointing the extension so that it can be fixed to the ground.

No. 6886, John Tranter, Christchurch.—Improved medical battery. Each cell of battery has a carbon cylinder and an amalgamated zinc rod and is charged with solution of sal-ammoniac. The whole apparatus is enclosed in a case having a hinged front, and is so arranged that on the front being opened the battery is set in action.

No. 6837, J. McMurray, Christchurch.—Artists easel. The easel is designed to be capable of easy adjustment and consists of an upright stationary frame, another upright frame hinged at bottom and having a slotted bar to fasten it to stationary frame, and another frame carrying easel, board, &c., sliding vertically in the last mentioned frame.

No. 6841, C. Hallam, Dunedin.—Adjustable carriage seats. Is so arranged that seat can be made either single or double at will. One of the seats has a hollow space beneath it and into this the back (which is made in one piece with the other seat) folds, so that the other seat becomes a back for the first mentioned seat.

No. 6844, H. C. Fellowes, W. R. Crozier, and H. Ferguson, London.—Extraction of fibre from grasses &c. The "ribbons" stripped from the fibrous vegetables under treatment are sorted and placed in an open-work receptacle, preferably made of wire in the form of a hollow tray and provided with a lid. The receptacles are then immersed in a boiler containing an alkaline solution, from which, after a time, they are removed and placed in a tank containing warm water. Subsequently the "ribbons" are rinsed in cold water, and for this purpose an appliance may be used in which the receptacles are held between the inner face of two discs mounted on a spindle revolving in bearings on each side of a tank containing the water. The fibres may be finally immersed in a cold composition of vegetable oils with alkalis and water.

No. 6845, James Nicholas, Lancaster, England.—Treating gold and silver ores. In obtaining gold and silver treating the ore with oxalic acid or with a hypochlorite or with both. The apparatus used consists of a vessel to contain the ore, provided with an upright shaft and perforated false bottom. To the shaft are attached arms which act as stirrers, and, to the bottom of such arms, scrapers or brushes. Two small tanks, for the reception of acid, etc., used, are provided above and connected to the vessel by suitable pipes.

No. 6849, A. L. J. Tait, Dunedin.—Making butter, butterine, etc. This apparatus consists of a vertical tank having attached diagonally to its sides V shaped ribs. A central vertical spindle provided with wings or beaters of different shapes is rotated, and thus agitates the contents of vessel. The whole stands in a vessel which contains some liquid regulating the temperature.

No. 6851, Joseph Johnston, Invercargill.—Self-oiling bearing. This invention relates to self-oiling pillow blocks for trolleys, etc., and consists in having lower movable half bush. This half-bush forms an oil cup, contains wicks, and rests on a bar which is supported by springs placed in cases cast on pillow block.

No. 6852, F. Smith and C. A. Seebeck, Sydney.—An improved rotary steam engine in which the slides are simply designed and actuated by simple mechanism.

No. 6835, E. B. Jones and W. A. Ashley, Invercargill.—An appliance for fastening windows to allow of ventilation. On upper rail of bottom sash is fastened a casing in which is a pin having a spring wound round it, and a projection taken into a slot, in the casing. A series of holes is made in style of upper sash and a pin engages with any one of these holes.

No. 6868, W. W. Crawford, Christchurch.—This apparatus is designed for either heating, cooling, or mixing liquids. It consists of a series of vessels over which is hung a beam. To this beam a number of depending frames are hinged, one for each vessel, and all are connected by a driving rod. To each frame, another frame is pivotted below driving rod, and to the lower end of each a coil of copper pipe is attached, the coil being below the surface of the liquid in vessel. Suitable mechanism is used to reciprocate the driving rod and either heating or cooling medium is passed through coil.

No. 6862, H. E. McDonald and E. J. McDonald, Invercargill.—In a machine for making ditches and waterways a system of cutters fixed to the lower front part of the machine to loosen the earth, which is then elevated by means of two endless chains having vanes or plates attached horizontally. Gear similar in principle to this is also used for the purpose of removing the earth to the side of the ditch.

No. 6863, S. Barningham, T. McCormack and E. T. O'Connell, Dunedin.—Cooking and heating apparatus. In ranges (1) the envelopment of the oven by flues at two sides, back, top and bottom, all of such flues coming into flue at back of fire. (2) The fire grate having the front bars alternating with bottom bars. (3) Openings in front of range for distributing air under fire grate, etc.

No. 6864, A. L. Macdonald, Brunswick, Wanganui.—Consists in the making of a sheep brand with divided bars and spring in the centre, and a facing of india rubber.

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