

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 9th January, 1901.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the under-mentioned applications for Letters Patent have been accepted, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the grant of any such patent. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 12405.—20th February, 1900.—STANLEY WAKEFIELD SHAW, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Auctioneer (nominee of the Cyclone Woven-wire Fence Company, of Holly, Michigan, United States of America, the assignees of William Hewitt, of Trenton, New Jersey, United States of America, and John Lane and Cornelius Lane, of Holly, Michigan, aforesaid). An improved fence, and apparatus for constructing the same.*

Claims.—(1.) The improved manner of constructing metallic fences, consisting of a series of corrugated or spiral strips or rods or pieces of metal, and a series of wire cables, the strands of which respectively embrace and bind in each strip independently of every other strip, as specified. (2.) A wire fence constructed of two or more horizontal cables that are each composed of two or more wires twisted or stranded together, the strands of such cables engaging a series of metallic strips or pickets which are placed transversely across the said cables and are locked therein by the twisting or stranding of the cables, the strands being alternately twisted upon the pickets from left to right and right to left, substantially as set forth. (3.) A machine for twisting or stranding together the wires composing the longitudinal cables of wire fences, consisting of a frame on which are mounted, in suitable bearings, a number of twisting-wheels through which the wires are threaded, and that are all geared together so that they may be actuated simultaneously and at the same rate of speed, as set forth. (4.) A machine such as that claimed in claim 3, adapted to be carried upon the wires of the fence that is under construction, and provided with a guard-arm such as N, with a cross-piece such as C, through which two of the cables are threaded, such guard-arm serving to keep the machine always in an upright position, as specified. (5.) A machine for straining or stretching the wires used in the construction of wire fences, consisting of a frame mounted upon a suitable stand and provided with a supporting-leg, such frame having mounted thereon a number of reels that are operated by a handle and which are provided with ratchets and pawls, all as and for the several purposes specified. (6.) In the manufacture of wire fencing, the combination with a number of twisting-wheels that are mounted upon a frame and are actuated simultaneously, of a number of straining-reels that are mounted upon another frame and provided with ratchets and pawls, the axes of the respective twisting-wheels and straining-reels being in the same horizontal planes, as and for the purposes set forth.

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

ERRATUM.—In Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 100, of the 6th December, 1900, under heading "Provisional Specifications," No. 13188, for "26th November, 1899," read "29th November, 1899."

No. 12432.—28th February, 1900.—THOMAS WILLIAM COULTHARD, of Mangapai, New Zealand, Sawmiller. A spring chair for amusing and soothing children.*

Claim.—The application of a spring inside the leg of a chair, substantially as and for the purposes described. (Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12472.—20th March, 1900.—THOMAS RANGIWAHIA ELLISON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor. An improvement in cycles.*

Claim.—A detachable hand-rest and steerer for cycles, comprising a bar of suitable material and shape resting on springs secured to the handle-bar, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as shown in the drawings. (Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12485.—23rd March, 1900.—RICHARD HENRY GOLDSWORTHY, of Mullet Point, Eastern Mahurangi, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved hoe-blade and other garden-tool holder.*

Claim.—In a garden-tool holder, in combination, the slot connected to the handle-socket, fitting into said slot a clamp having its upper part shaped to pass through hole in top of said slot and screw-threaded, nut to screw on same with washer under nut, lower back part of said clamp having grooves in its front to engage ridges on hoe-blade or suchlike, and pivoted to front part of said clamp a curved arm with movable face held thereto, lower corners of said slot to engage back of clamp and curved arm and hoe-blade, push hoe, fork, rake, or suchlike, with ridges thereon to engage said grooves, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12486.—27th March, 1900.—WILLIAM LEWIS LUXFORD, and ALFRED HENRY WYLDs, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Sawmillers, and JOHN HERBERT HANKINS, of Palmerston North aforesaid, Solicitor. A traversing hoist for lifting and depositing heavy weights along the line of rope.*

Description.—This invention comprises a new method for lifting by taking advantage of the power required to tighten the carrying-rope from which the load is suspended, and by taking advantage of the leverage obtained by the load being near the fulcrum of the lever at the end of the said rope. The apparatus is suitable for lifting heavy weights and depositing them at any point along the line of rope. It is adapted for carrying weights across ravines or rivers or other spaces, also for landing and loading goods and passengers in open roadsteads, for use in building bridges and hay-stacks, and for working goods in stores or granaries, and for other similar purposes. The rope to carry the load may be of wire or other suitable material, and the apparatus used to work the invention consists of two derricks or other suitable erections, or natural elevations, with anchor-posts or other sufficient stays behind each derrick or elevation, with an additional anchor-post or stay close to the derrick on the side where the winch will work. A steam-engine or other suitable motive-power is required to stretch or lift the rope and load over the space. The quantity of apparatus required and the position of the same will vary with the weight of the load and the distance of the lift thereof, and with the nature of the work.

Claim.—The aforesaid method of lifting heavy weights. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12702.—16th June, 1900.—GEORGE ALEXANDER COLES, of Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Boot-manufacturer. An improved boot- or shoe-upper for military and other purposes.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 59, 5th July, 1900.]

Claim.—The boot- and shoe-upper cut and blocked out of one piece of leather and moulded to have only one small seam in it, and the hole for draining from lacing-part, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12733.—21st June, 1900.—WILLIAM ALFRED HOLMAN, of 215, Victoria Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. A spouting-strap.*

Claim.—A strap for fixing spouting, made of hoop-iron, as described in specification, and fixed to eave of building, as shown by drawings, the strap being nailed to the top edge of

fascia on eave of building, and the outer end of same bolted to the outer edge of spouting, so that nothing of the strap can be seen when looking at the spouting from the ground; or by turning the outer end of strap into a scroll it can be fixed into the bead on outer edge of spouting without a bolt. (Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12923.—29th August, 1900.—EWEN MCGREGOR, of Mangaonoho, New Zealand, Sawmiller. Improvements in apparatus for use in excavating, dredging, transporting, and elevating earth, and in other similar operations.*

Claims.—(1) In apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, a scoop to the top frame of which are pivoted two right-angled arms that extend down each side of the scoop and engage with catches thereon, the other ends of the arms being connected to links that are pivoted to a cross-bar with an upwardly extending arm, such arm being provided on its top end with a groove, as specified. (2) In apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, a scoop provided on each side with forwardly extending arms which are contracted together in front of the scoop, such arms being capable of being moved up and down, and a wheel mounted in bearings upon the forward ends of the arms, as specified. (3) In apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, a carrying-rope to which is secured a tapered enlargement-piece, as set forth. (4) In apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, a scoop that is suspended from a carrying-rope, and which is kept in a level position by means of catches upon right-angled lever-arms pivoted to the top frame of the scoop, and that is provided with forwardly extending arms, such scoop being connected to an endless hauling-rope by means of short connections secured to the front and back of the scoop and the hauling-rope, as specified. (5) In apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, a scoop that is suspended from a carrying-rope, and which is kept in a level position by means of catches upon right-angled lever-arms pivoted to the top frame of the scoop, and that is provided with forwardly extending arms, such scoop being connected to an endless hauling-rope by means of short connections secured to the front and back of the scoop and the hauling-rope, in combination with an enlargement-piece secured to the carrying-rope, as set forth. (6) In apparatus for excavating or dredging earth, and similar operations, a carrying-rope upon which is mounted a scoop provided with rollers, one end of such carrying-rope being passed round a block or pulley secured to an anchor and enclosed in a clamp that is connected by means of block and tackle to a similar clamp secured to the body of the carrying-rope, as and for the purposes set forth. (Specification, 9s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12932.—28th August, 1900.—DAVID BRIGHAM, of 5, Norfolk Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Saddler. A new method for making horse-collar rolls.*

Claims.—(1) A horse-collar roll constructed of a number of wooden laths A B of suitable width and thickness, which are rendered pliable in any suitable manner, such as by steaming or boiling, and bent to the required shape, substantially as described and illustrated. (2) A horse-collar roll constructed of wooden laths between which is held and to which is secured the material upon which the body is built, the whole being held or secured firmly together by rivets H, and provided with a fastening-device E, F, G, substantially as described and illustrated. (Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13084.—20th October, 1900.—HENRY MAYR, of Pitt Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter and Joiner. An improved sash-and-frame combination.*

Claim.—The device of having window-sashes and sash-frames combined to act as one construction capable of being opened as a door hung on hinges or other like contrivance to effect a similar purpose, as substantially set forth in drawings and specification. (Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13119.—31st October, 1900.—ALFRED GEORGE JACKSON, of George Street, Electrician; CHARLES DOUGLAS FERGUSON, of Queen Street, Merchant; and EDWARD GARLAND ABELL, of Queen Street, Patent Agent; all of Brisbane, Queensland. An improved apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas.

Claim.—In an improved apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas, a gas-holder such as B provided with a cock such as F connected by piping and screwed union such as E to a cartridge-tube such as A, said tube being provided with

cock such as D and perforated sliding tray such as H in combination with a water-tank such as C, as described, and illustrated by drawings.

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

No. 13122.—31st October, 1900.—JONATHAN BOWMAN, of Bismark Street, Petersburg, South Australia, Fireman. Improvement in means for providing brakes to railway vehicles, to be actuated either independently or simultaneously, and automatic in certain cases.

Claims.—(1.) The described continuous brake and mechanism by which the starting of the engine through tension upon a draught-rod releases simultaneously all the independent brakes. (2.) In brake-mechanism capable of continuous simultaneous operation, the combination of independent brakes on each vehicle adapted to be operated by hand with a chain extending throughout the train, and means of connection by which the said chain on being tightened is caused to apply all the brakes simultaneously. (3.) The combination with a hand-operated brake of a spring and lever adapted to be engaged by a chain extending throughout the train, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (4.) The described continuous brake with automatic action in case of division of the train, adapted also to allow the brakes of each vehicle to be applied or released by hand. (5.) In brake-mechanism, the combination and arrangement of devices described whereby a continuous simultaneous action or an independent action are obtained as desired by the operator, and according to requirements. (6.) In combination with the described continuous-brake mechanism a hand-lever adapted to be operated from the side of the train opposite to that on which the ordinary brake-levers are situated, substantially as described.

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

No. 13245.—18th December, 1900.—THE BRITISH MOTOR TRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED), of 40, Holborn Viaduct, London, England (assignees of Charles Jarrott, of 14, Regent Street, London, England, Engineer). Improvements in or relating to motor vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) In a motor-vehicle friction-clutch, the combination of an annulus carried by one shaft, a friction block or blocks carried by a second shaft and arranged within the annulus of the first shaft, one or more screw spindles adapted to move the friction block or blocks in a radial direction relatively to the second shaft, and an operating-rod concentric with this shaft and adapted to revolve the screw spindle or spindles, substantially as described. (2.) In a motor-vehicle change-speed mechanism, the combination with two clutches of the kind described in claim 1 of an operating-rod arranged within one of the gear-wheel shafts, the thread of one set of screw spindles being oppositely arranged to that of the other set, substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) In a motor-vehicle change-speed mechanism of the kind described in claims 1 and 2, a hollow shaft carrying spider-pieces adapted to receive the friction-blocks with their screw spindles and pinions, substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings. (4.) In a motor-vehicle reversing-gear, the combination with driving and driven wheels such as F¹, F², concentrically arranged, and an intermediary pinion such as F⁵ engaging both wheels and carried by an arm or stud-face to travel in the same plane as these wheels, of a detent whereby the pinion may be held upon its stud or permitted to revolve upon the same, substantially as described. (5.) In a motor-vehicle reversing-gear of the kind described in claim 4, the combination of a brake-rim carrying the detent and engaging the pinion-spindle, a stop such as F⁸ on the brake-ring to limit the movement of the spindle relatively to the same, a spring which always tends to keep the detent in engagement with the pinion and the spindle away from the stop, and a brake-band co-operating with the brake-ring, substantially as and for the purpose described. (6.) In a motor-vehicle brake-mechanism, the combination with a band brake of a brake-shoe co-operating with the band brake and brought into operation by torsional movement of the latter when tightened upon its drum, substantially as described. (7.) In a motor-vehicle brake-mechanism, the combination with an operating-rod such as G¹⁴ of a bell-crank lever or its equivalent such as G⁴, to which both ends of a brake-band are pivoted, with or without the intervention of an adjustable link such as G⁶, the whole allowing the brake-band to rotate a limited distance with its drum, substantially as and for the purpose described. (8.) In a motor-vehicle carburettor, the combination with a casing such as J⁵, provided with admission and exit orifices, of a lining J⁴ free to revolve in the casing for the purpose of controlling the flow through these orifices, and a tubular baffle-plate such as J² within the liner and surrounding the feed-nozzle,

substantially as described. (9.) In a motor-vehicle carburettor, the employment of a tubular baffle-plate such as J², contracted at each end, and enlarged to form a chamber at that part where the feed-nozzle is situated, substantially as described. (10.) In a motor-vehicle carburettor, the combination with a tubular baffle-plate of the kind described in claim 8 of a nozzle having a conical top such as J¹, substantially as and for the purpose described. (11.) In a motor vehicle, the employment of a tubular member such as e³ as a protection for a shaft of the driving-mechanism and as an axle for one of the road-wheels, substantially as described. (12.) In a motor-vehicle steering-mechanism, the employment of a member such as L⁵ interposed between the steering-apparatus on the frame of the vehicle and that on the road-axle, such member being secured to one part of the mechanism by a hinge joint and to the other part of the mechanism by a universal joint, with or without a second member such as L⁷, substantially as and for the purpose described. (13.) The complete speed-changing mechanism substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings. (14.) In a motor vehicle, a starting-device substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1, 6, and 7 of the drawings. (15.) The complete reversing-mechanism substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 8, 9, and 10 of the drawings. (16.) The complete brake-mechanism substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 11 of the drawings. (17.) The complete arrangement for protecting the driving-shaft and connecting the same with the road-wheel of the motor vehicle, substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 12 of the drawings. (18.) The complete carburettor substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 13 and 14 of the drawings. (19.) The construction and arrangement of the ignition-coil for a motor vehicle, substantially as described, or illustrated in Fig. 16, or Fig. 17, or Fig. 18, or Fig. 19 of the drawings. (20.) The complete steering-mechanism for a motor vehicle, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 20, 21, 22, and 23 of the drawings. (21.) The complete motor vehicle substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

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

No. 13255.—14th December, 1900.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of William Andrew Bole, of 722, South Negley Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in igniting-apparatus for internal-combustion engines.

Claim.—In an internal-combustion engine, a cylinder-head having a restricted igniter recess at its inner side and a communicating recess of larger diameter, the latter recess receiving a plug provided with igniter electrodes, which plug is seated upon and forms a close fit with the ledge located at the junction of the two recesses, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 13256.—14th December, 1900.—JOSEPH SAMUEL BEEMAN, of 182, Earl's Court Road, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to automatic-feed apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In automatic-feed apparatus, the combination of a support for the article, means for causing the article to protrude too far through the support, and means for altering thereafter with precision the relative position of the article and support so that the protruded portion is reduced to a definite length. (2.) In automatic-feed apparatus, the combination of a support for the article, a plunger operating to protrude the article too far through the support, means for reciprocating the plunger, a movable stop for partially returning the article, and means for bringing the stop into a definite position relatively to the support, and for withdrawing it from that position, substantially as described. (3.) In automatic-feed apparatus, the combination of a support for the article, a plunger for causing the article to enter and protrude too far through the support, means for reciprocating the plunger, a pivoted stop-lever operating to partially return the article, a bell-crank lever operatively connected to the pivoted stop-lever, a cam capable of rotation and operating upon the bell-crank lever, adjustable means for limiting the motion of the pivoted stop-lever, and a spring controlling such lever, substantially as described. (4.) In automatic-feed apparatus, the combination of a support for the article, a plunger for causing the article to enter and protrude too far through the support, means for reciprocating the plunger, a pivoted stop-lever operating to partially return the article, a bell-crank lever, a yielding connection between the pivoted stop-lever and the bell-crank lever, a cam capable of rotation and

operating upon the bell-crank lever, adjustable means for limiting the motion of the pivoted stop-lever, and a spring controlling such lever, substantially as described. (5.) The automatic-feed apparatus substantially as described, or illustrated in Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 of the drawings. (Specification, 5s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13257.—14th December, 1900.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William Andrew Bole, of 722, South Negley Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer, and Edwin Ruud, of 214, Wood Street, Pittsburg aforesaid Engineer). Improvements in gasifiers for internal-combustion engines.

Claims.—(1.) In a gasoline-saturation plant, a saturating-chamber the flow of air through which is only restricted by the requirements of the engine to which it is supplied after saturation, and having a continuous supply of gasoline, the unused portion of which escapes at the bottom of the chamber, with means for maintaining the desired temperature in the interior of the chamber, substantially as described. (2.) The means for regulating the flow of water supplied to the jacket of a gasoline-saturating chamber in accordance with the temperature of the chamber, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (3.) In a gasoline-saturation plant, a saturating-chamber constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (4.) A gasoline-saturating chamber having a water-jacket connected by pipes with the water-jacket of an internal-combustion-engine cylinder, and with or without thermostatic means for regulating the flow of water round the water-jacket of the saturating-chamber in accordance with the temperature thereof, substantially as described. (5.) The combination of an internal-combustion engine and a gasoline-saturation plant constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13261.—20th December, 1900.—ALBERT GOSS, of 197, Trenton Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, Silk-worker. Warp-twisting-in machine.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to twisting-machines, and its object is to provide a machine of this nature whose special adaptation is the twisting-together and thus uniting of the ends of threads or other similar filaments. I have constructed such a machine with the idea mainly of applying it to the operation of "twisting in" new warps in the process of weaving, and thus employing it to supersede the usual hand operation, which is tedious, and involves considerable expense in the matter of time and labour necessarily employed. The invention consists in the machine for twisting together and thus uniting the ends of threads or other similar filaments, constructed substantially as described and embodied finally in the clauses of the claim.

[NOTE.—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 13s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13262.—20th December, 1900.—THOMAS GARE, of Bramble Beach, Warren Drive, New Brighton, Chester, England, Engineer. Improvements in and connected with elastic tires.

Claims.—(1.) In elastic tires, a round, oval, or similarly sectioned ring wholly or partly of steel, forming a wearing-surface, in combination with a V or similar grooved elastic bed in a channelled sectioned rim, the said groove being so shaped as to support the said ring or wearing-surface mainly at the sides, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In an elastic tire comprising a ring or wearing-surface seated in a V or similarly grooved elastic bed, so as to be mainly supported at the sides, imbedding the said ring at the sides in the said groove by gradual cramping or compression, and when open connecting the said ends together whilst in the cramp, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In an elastic tire, comprising an open tubular ring or wearing-surface cramped into a V or similarly grooved elastic bed, so as to become imbedded at the sides, a tongue for joining the ends of the said ring together whilst in the cramp, all substantially as set forth. (Specification, 4s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13273.—27th December, 1900.—JOHN HARRIS LEONARD, of Motueka, near Nelson, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvement in horse-covers.

Claims.—(1.) In a horse-cover, straps secured to cover as at D, adjustable in length round the body of the horse, and fastened by means of buckles attached to short straps fixed to surcingle and crossed under the belly of the horse, sub-

stantially as set forth, and as illustrated on drawings. (2.) The improvement in horse-covers consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth. (Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13275.—28th December, 1900.—LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Washington, Columbia, United States of America (assignees of Tolbert Lanston, of 1101, O Street, North West, Washington aforesaid, Gentleman). Improvements in machines for preparing the perforated record strips of type-forming machines.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to and constitutes an improvement upon paper-perforating machines of the class described in prior Patent No. 10005, dated 18th October, 1897. These machines are specially organized to produce the perforated records or controllers employed in the Lanston monotype system for governing the action of the type-forming mechanism in the production of justified lines of type. The essential elements of such a machine are a paper-feed device for advancing the strip at regular intervals and holding it in position to receive the punches; a punching-mechanism for forming the perforations representing separate types, points, spaces, &c., the setting of the justifying-mechanism, and the starting of the galley mechanism; a line-register; a space-counting device; a justification-indicator; a series of keys; and a resetting-mechanism for restoring the various parts to their normal or zero positions. With the exception of the resetting-mechanism, all of the enumerated elements are controlled in their action from a keyboard, and the present invention has to do with and is embodied in the connected actuating-mechanism through which the keys of the keyboard are enabled to actuate and control the motions of the other elements, together with a resetting-mechanism specially designed to operate in conjunction with said actuating-mechanism.

[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 13s.; drawings, 19s.)

No. 13276.—28th December, 1900.—JOSEPH SAMUEL BEEMAN, of 132, Earl's Court Road, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to machinery for applying tips to cigarettes.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a holder for the cigarette, a retainer for a strip, means for moistening the retainer, means for presenting a strip to and contacting it with the retainer, means for moving the retainer with the strip into proximity with the cigarette, and a lifting-device to disengage the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette. (2.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a holder for the cigarette, a retainer for a strip, means for supplying adhesive to the retainer, means for presenting a strip to and contacting it with the retainer, means for moving the retainer with the strip into proximity with the cigarette, and a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette. (3.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a holder for the cigarette, a retainer for a strip, means for supplying adhesive to the retainer, means for automatically presenting a strip to and contacting it with the retainer, means for bringing the strip into more complete contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, means for moving the retainer with the strip into proximity with the cigarette, and a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette. (4.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a holder for the cigarette, a retainer for a strip, means for supplying adhesive to the retainer, means for automatically presenting the strip to and contacting it with the retainer, means for bringing the strip into more complete contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, means for moving the retainer with the strip into proximity with the cigarette, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, a tapping and smoothing device, and means for operating such device. (5.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a holder for the cigarette, a retainer for a strip, means for supplying adhesive to the retainer, means for automatically presenting the strip to and contacting it with the retainer, means for bringing the strip into more complete contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, means for moving the retainer with the strip into proximity with the cigarette, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-

surface into contact with the cigarette, a tapping and smoothing device, means for operating such device, and a stationary support for the end of the cigarette under treatment. (6.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a holder for the cigarette, means for protruding the cigarette too far through the holder, means for partially returning the cigarette into the holder, a retainer for a strip, means for supplying adhesive to the retainer, means for automatically presenting the strip to and contacting it with the retainer, means for bringing the strip into more complete contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, means for moving the retainer with the strip into proximity with the cigarette, and a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, substantially as set forth. (7.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, a holder for the cigarette, means for intermittently rotating the holder, a retainer having accommodation for a strip, means for intermittently reciprocating and rotating the retainer, a spring-controlled band, means for intermittently supplying the band with adhesive, a container for the strips, means for intermittently reciprocating the container, a relieving-piston within the container, means for intermittently reciprocating the piston, a block having two projections for bringing the strip into intimate contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, one projection having accommodation for the pin upon the retainer and the other being a spring, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, and an inclined plane operating to raise the lifting-device, substantially as set forth. (8.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, a holder for the cigarette, means for intermittently rotating the holder, a retainer having accommodation for a strip and a pin which engages with the strip, means for intermittently reciprocating and rotating the retainer, a spring-controlled band, means for intermittently supplying the band with adhesive, a container for the strips, means for intermittently reciprocating the container, a relieving-piston within the container, means for intermittently reciprocating the piston, a block having two projections for bringing the strip into intimate contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, one projection having accommodation for the pin upon the retainer and the other being a spring, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, and an inclined plane operating to raise the lifting-device, substantially as set forth. (9.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, a holder for the cigarette, means for intermittently rotating the holder, a retainer having accommodation for a strip and a pin which engages with the strip, means for intermittently reciprocating and rotating the retainer, a spring-controlled band, means for intermittently supplying the band with adhesive, a container for the strips, means for intermittently reciprocating the container, a relieving-piston within the container, means for intermittently reciprocating the piston, a block having two projections for bringing the strip into intimate contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, one projection having accommodation for the pin upon the retainer and the other being a spring, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, an inclined plane operating to raise the lifting-device, a tapping and smoothing device and means for causing it to give a series of taps and then to rest upon the strip in process of application, substantially as set forth. (10.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, a holder for the cigarette, means for intermittently rotating the holder, a retainer having accommodation for a strip and a pin which engages with the strip, means for intermittently reciprocating and rotating the retainer, a spring-controlled band, means for intermittently supplying the band with adhesive, a container for the strips, means for intermittently reciprocating the container, a relieving-piston within the container, means for intermittently reciprocating the piston, a block having two projections for bringing the strip into intimate contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, one projection having accommodation for the pin upon the retainer and the other being a spring, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, an inclined plane operating to raise the lifting-device, a tapping and smoothing device, means for causing it to give a series of taps and then to rest upon the strip in process of application, substantially as set forth. (11.) In a machine for supplying tips to cigarettes, a holder, a plunger for protruding the cigarette too far through the holder, means for operating the plunger, a pivoted stop-lever for partially returning the cigarette into the holder, means for bringing the stop-lever into a definite position relatively to the holder, a retainer having accommodation for a strip and a pin which engages with the strip, means for intermittently reciprocating and rotating the retainer, a

spring-controlled band, means for intermittently supplying the band with adhesive, a container for the strips, means for intermittently reciprocating the container, a relieving-piston within the container, means for intermittently reciprocating the piston, a block having two projections for bringing the strip into intimate contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, one projection having accommodation for the pin upon the retainer and the other being a spring, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, and an inclined plane operating to raise the lifting-device, substantially as set forth. (12.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, a holder for the cigarette, means for intermittently rotating the holder, a retainer having accommodation for a strip and a pin which engages with the strip, means for intermittently reciprocating and rotating the retainer, a spring-controlled band, means for intermittently supplying the band with adhesive, a container for the strips, means for intermittently reciprocating the container, a relieving-piston within the container, means for intermittently reciprocating the piston, a block having two projections for bringing the strip into intimate contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, one projection having accommodation for the pin upon the retainer and the other being a spring, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, an inclined plane operating to raise the lifting-device, a heated tapping and smoothing device, means for causing it to give a series of taps and then to rest upon the strip in process of application, and a stationary curved support for the end of the cigarette under treatment, arranged so that it is normally just clear of the tipped end and operates during the period in which the cigarette is tapped, substantially as set forth. (13.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, a holder for the cigarette, means for intermittently rotating the holder, a retainer having accommodation for a plurality of strips and pins engaging with said strips, means for intermittently reciprocating and rotating the retainer, a spring-controlled band, means for intermittently supplying the band with adhesive, a container for the strips, means for intermittently reciprocating the container, a relieving-piston within the container, means for intermittently reciprocating the piston, a block having two projections for bringing the strip into intimate contact with the adhesive-coated surface of the retainer, one projection having accommodation for the pin upon the retainer, and the other being a spring, a lifting-device to disengage a portion of the strip from the retainer and bring its under-surface into contact with the cigarette, an inclined plane operating to raise the lifting-device, a heated tapping and smoothing device, means for causing it to give a series of taps and then to rest upon the strip in process of application, and a stationary curved support for the end of the cigarette under treatment arranged so that it is normally just clear of the tipped end and operates during the period in which the cigarette is tapped, substantially as set forth. (14.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a flexible band, a spring acting to keep said band normally straight, means for supplying the band with adhesive, a retainer having a circular surface to receive the adhesive, and means for intermittently reciprocating the retainer and bringing it into contact with the strip, substantially as set forth. (15.) In a machine for applying tips to cigarettes, the combination of a counterbalanced tapping-lever, means for intermittently raising the lever, a spring to oppose the latter portion of the upward movement of the lever and to operate upon said lever for the first portion of its downward stroke, and a stop to intercept the spring after a portion of the stroke has been made, substantially as described.

(Specification, 13s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13282.—2nd January, 1901.—WILLIAM PAINTER, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Ploughman. Improvements in ploughs.

Claims.—(1.) In ploughs (either single, double, or triple furrow), the employment of an adjustable buckle A attached to beam or beams of plough by means of D bolts a, and provided with holes and a coil spring b through which the stalk c-of swivel skeith is passed; means for securing said stalk, and means for setting said buckle and skeith in any required position, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In ploughs (either single, double, or triple furrow), the employment of an adjustable buckle A attached to beam or beams of plough by means of D bolts a, and provided with requisite holes through which the stalk of the coulter is passed; also hole for attaching eye-bolt k for securing said stalk, and means for setting said buckle and coulter in any required position, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In ploughs (either single, double, or triple furrow), the employment of

spring-pulling-gear, consisting of plates *l* and *n*, connected by bolts *m*, a hook-bar *o* being passed through plate *l* and fitted with stop-nut *p* and plate *n*, through which plate also the bolts *m* pass; said bolts having coil spring *q* placed thereon between the plates *l* and *n*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, £1.)

No. 13286.—3rd January, 1901.—JAMES THOMAS HUNTER, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of Albert Herbert, of John Street, Perth, Western Australia, Engineer). An improved process of and apparatus for the extraction of gold from finely divided matter.

Claims.—(1.) In the treatment of slimes, the use of a solution consisting of, approximately, 4 lb. of clean wood-ashes, 8 oz. of lime, 3 oz. of sulphuric acid, 2 oz. of chloride of lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of lime-salt, and 1 oz. of alum, mixed separately or collectively with 1,000 to 2,000 gallons of pure water, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and described. (2.) In the treatment of slimes, the use of the specified solution in combination with the appliances, used either separately or collectively, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In the treatment of slimes, the use of an extraction-vat as B, provided with horizontal meshes as B² and revolving agitators as B⁴ and B⁵, and scraper as B⁷, and with a two-way discharge as D and D², and a removable gold-trap as D³, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In the treatment of slimes, the use of a chamber as F having a pegged or open spiral as F² for depressing the slimes into a body of mercury, as described and shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. (5.) In the treatment of slimes, the use of a chamber as J having an adjustable splash-plate as J² and a revolving submerger as J³, as described, and as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. (6.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of a set of appliances substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13296.—2nd January, 1901.—ALEXANDER HARRISON BROWNLEY, Jeweller, and WILLIAM THOMAS DAVIDGE, Valuer and Estate Agent, both of Onehunga, New Zealand. A device for securing a serviette or napkin on the table, or attaching same to the clothing of persons when in use.

Claims.—(1.) A serviette- or napkin-holder comprising a member adapted to be attached to the clothing or the like, and a member designed to be engaged with the serviette or napkin, each of said members consisting of spring-pressed jaws, the jaws of one member being extended at right angles to the jaws of the other member, and a swinging connection between the two members, substantially as shown and described. (2.) A serviette- or napkin-holder comprising two jaw members having swinging connection one with the other, one jaw member having its end extended upward and provided with a smooth edge, and its other jaw having its end turned downward and provided with rounded teeth, the jaws of the two members being extended at right angles to each other, substantially as shown and described. (3.) A serviette- or napkin-holder comprising a member consisting of jaws adapted for engagement with a serviette or napkin a member adapted for connection with clothing or the like, and consisting of two jaws, a pin on which said jaws are mounted, a ring formed on one end of said jaw for engaging in an eye formed in a jaw member of the serviette- or napkin-engaging member, and divergent finger-pieces on the clothing-engaging member, substantially as shown and described.

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

NOTE.—The cost of transcribing the specification, and an estimate of the amount required for copying the drawings, have been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

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

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 9th January, 1901.

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

No. 13187.—23rd November, 1900.—HENRY JAMES JONES, Engineer, and JOSEPH BAKER, Watchmaker, both of Stratford, New Zealand. Improvements in the generation of acetylene gas and in appliances therefor.

No. 13206.—1st December, 1900.—JAMES DASHWOOD, of 63, Manchester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Labourer. A bot-fly destroyer.

No. 13226.—8th December, 1900.—ARTHUR STEELE FORD, Mechanical Engineer, and JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, Commission Agent, both of Auckland, New Zealand. A movable collar-stud grip.

No. 13238.—13th December, 1900.—SAMUEL TREVURZA, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Self-acting skeith.

No. 13258.—13th December, 1900.—JOHN MCCOMBIE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Mining Engineer. An improved compound for consolidating the formation of streets and roads, and for laying the dust on the same.

No. 13259.—20th December, 1900.—ALFRED RUSSELL DONISTHORPE, of the Friars' Mill, Sarah Street, and the North Mill, Frog Island, both in Leicester, England, Spinner. An improved saddle-pad for horses and other animals.

No. 13266.—20th December, 1900.—FRANCIS TEMPLE PAGE, of Peshurst, Pahiatua, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved wire grip to be used in conjunction with wire-straining appliances.

No. 13268.—18th December, 1900.—JAMES HISLOP SCOTT, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Upholsterer. A dust-, draft-, and rain-proof addition to doors.

No. 13269.—21st December, 1900.—JOHN CORBETT, of Orepuki, New Zealand, Mine-manager. Improvements in ditchers.

No. 13270.—21st December, 1900.—THOMAS GRUNDY, of Thames, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved feed-water heater and condenser.

No. 13271.—27th December, 1900.—CHARLES BRISTOW, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Mechanical Expert. An invention for pneumatically expanding boots, shoes, gloves, drapers' and clothiers' dress-models.

No. 13274.—23rd December, 1900.—JAMES MCKEGG, of Goodwood, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved fire-kindler.

No. 13280.—28th December, 1900.—GEORGE CARRINGTON, of Tomoana, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Cook. An improved combination wall-bracket for facilitating the operation of shaving.

No. 13281.—2nd January, 1901.—JOSEPH SPEIGHT, of Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand, Engineer, and BENJAMIN SPEIGHT, of Woodville, New Zealand, Tallow-refiner. A marine governor for steamships.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted.

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

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 15th December, 1900, to the 9th January, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 11898.—E. McGregor, dredging-machinery.
- No. 11933.—A. Storrie, seed-sower.
- No. 11940.—A. L. Smith and W. P. Young, feed for seed-drill.
- No. 11956.—E. Maxwell, preventing sand, &c., accumulating in harbours, &c.
- No. 11962.—S. L. and E. Johnson and A. H. Gibbings, removing wool from skins.
- No. 11970.—A. I. Hulme and W. Thomson, furnace-boiler for baker's oven.
- No. 11971.—E. Shadgett, draught-regulator for fireplace.
- No. 12006.—P. Woods, horse-cover.
- No. 12012.—W. Cutten, replacing buckets on dredge-tumblers.
- No. 12077.—C. Legge, cigarette-case.
- No. 12141.—E. Waters, jun., linotype machine (the Linotype Company, Limited—O. Mergenthaler).
- No. 12142.—E. Waters, jun., linotype machine (the Linotype Company, Limited—O. Mergenthaler).
- No. 12189.—G. H. Green, fare-box registering and recording mechanism.
- No. 12220.—H. Hodgson, milk aerator and cooler.
- No. 12334.—W. Burrell and J. W. Story, rabbit-orate.
- No. 12397.—J. P. Campbell, electric-current collector (B. G. Lamme).
- No. 12444.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, operating two phase electric motor (B. G. Lamme).
- No. 12448.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, dynamo-electric machine (B. G. Lamme).
- No. 12557.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric-motor controller (T. S. Perkins).

- No. 12560.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, lightning-arrester (A. J. Wurts).
 No. 12798.—J. A. Ellis, milk-aerator.
 No. 12804.—G. J. Atkins, manufacturing gas.
 No. 12915.—J. Orr and T. McCulloch, ventilating-cowl.
 No. 12926.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric-current speed-indicator (R. D. Mershon).
 No. 12933.—H. F. Kirkpatrick-Picard, treating ores.
 No. 12935.—G. Weir, ore-dressing machine.
 No. 12936.—A. Brebner, group-flashing apparatus for light-house.
 No. 12947.—United Shoe-machinery Company, machine for forming screw-threaded wire (G. Goddu).
 No. 12969.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, induction motor (B. G. Lamme).
 No. 12970.—G. Brownlee, gate-fittings.
 No. 12977.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electrical distribution (B. G. Lamme).
 No. 12995.—H. Lange, soldering aluminium.
 No. 13038.—D. McDonald, acetylene-generator.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

- NO. 9176.—A. H. Telfer and D. Richardson, double doors. 7th January, 1901.
 No. 9311.—F. Leslie and M. Bromet, cloth-cutter. 28th December, 1900.
 No. 9357.—The Gold Extraction and Bromine Recovery Company, Limited, extracting gold (H. R. Cassel and B. C. Hinman). 28th December, 1900.
 No. 9388.—E. M. Fox, treating wood. 28th December, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

- NO. 11187.—Union Carbide Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, having its principal place of business at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, electric furnace. [C. S. Bradley.] 8th January, 1901.
 No. 11628.—The British Uralite Company, Limited, of 37, Lombard Street, London, England, manufacture of refractory material for building purposes. [A. Imschenetzky.] 8th January, 1901.
 No. 12290.—The British Uralite Company, Limited, of 37, Lombard Street, London, England, fire-resisting material. [A. Imschenetzky.] 8th January, 1901.
 No. 12727.—G. and C. Hoskins, of Darling Street, Ultimo, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineers, upsetting edges of metal plates. [G. J. Hoskins.] 8th January, 1901.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

- LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 20th December, 1900, to the 9th January, 1901, inclusive:—
 No. 12403.—T. Vivian, treating salt.
 No. 12411.—J. A. Dewhirst, branding-instrument.
 No. 12413.—J. Tennant, flax-stripper chair.
 No. 12416.—H. Ward, door-closing mechanism.
 No. 12417.—W. Coates, A. M. Shand, and G. F. J. Hewitt, preserving meat.
 No. 12418.—N. H. Macmeikan, rabbit-crate.
 No. 12419.—W. Hall, wire-cutting attachment to rifle.
 No. 12420.—W. Wood, hairpin.
 No. 12421.—J. Stewart, bottle.
 No. 12422.—E. A. Cameron, spark-arrester and fuel-economiser.
 No. 12423.—H. Campbell, straining wire around cheese-cases, &c.
 No. 12430.—F. J. Olsen, closet-seat cover.
 No. 12434.—F. A. Nevill, steam-cooker.
 No. 12438.—W. Healey, cess-pan.
 No. 12439.—J. W. Stonyer, plough.
 No. 12440.—A. R. Ayson, gold-saving appliance.
 No. 12442.—G. Allen, branding cattle.

- No. 12443.—F. Jones, tire.
 No. 12446.—A. Herbert, extracting gold.
 No. 12447.—I. Jones and E. Allison, electro-magnetic separator.
 No. 12449.—W. A. Verey, railway road-lever.
 No. 12453.—F. J. Olsen, filter.
 No. 12454.—G. Claydon, whippletree.
 No. 12455.—G. Claydon, tea-infuser.

[NOTE.—In Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 105, of the 20th December, 1900, No. 12362—A. J. Cumming, was inserted in list of applications abandoned, in error.]

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

- LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 20th December, 1900, to the 9th January, 1901, inclusive:—
 No. 11729.—C. M. Newson, burglar-alarm.
 No. 11734.—J. Fitchett, wheel.
 No. 11736.—S. J. Holland, cooking-apparatus.
 No. 11750.—R. Cockerell, gold-saving table.
 No. 11780.—W. E. Potts, frame for tin.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

- LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 20th December, 1900, to the 9th January, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 8874.—W. R. Townsend, preventing explosions in mines.
 No. 8875.—A. Pringle, swimming-device.
 No. 8879.—P. F. McCarthy, advertising-apparatus.
 No. 8882.—J. M. Brown and N. A. Joubert, ice-cream producer (G. A. Amos).
 No. 8883.—J. Black, pneumatic sprayer.
 No. 8890.—M. P. McDermott, burglar-alarm.
 No. 8903.—W. Owen, artificial stone.
 No. 8905.—J. Grannes, shoe-buckle.
 No. 8906.—The Oppermann Patents Proprietary, Limited, amalgamating-apparatus (E. L. Oppermann).
 No. 8912.—W. F. Maclaren and A. S. Fleming, manufacturing condensed milk products.
 No. 8913.—W. R. Clay, burner.
 No. 8915.—J. Davidson, manufacturing fats.
 No. 8918.—W. Agar, motive-power increaser and transmitter.
 No. 8919.—A. D. Wallis, postal wrapper.
 No. 8920.—F. W. Painter, cycle-instructor.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 6457.—A. Arthur, rabbit-trap.
 No. 6465.—G. Bargate and F. J. Bringham, manufacturing leather articles.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 9th January, 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: 3023.
 Date: 30th April, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and distinctive signature; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except the name "McClinton's."

NAME.

DAVID BROWN AND SON, LIMITED, of Donaghmore, County of Tyrone, Ireland, Soap and Candle Manufacturers and Merchants.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods: Soaps included

No. of application : 3024.

Date : 30th April, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and distinctive signature; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except the name "McClinton's."

NAME.

DAVID BROWN AND SON, LIMITED, of Donaghmore, County of Tyrone, Ireland, Soap and Candle Manufacturers and Merchants.

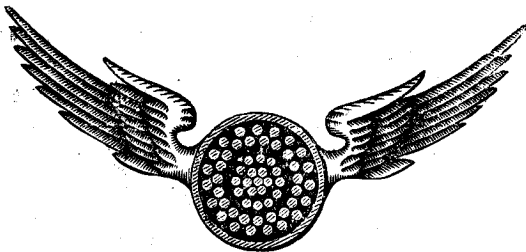
No. of class : 48.

Description of goods: Soaps included in Class 48.

No. of application : 3245.

Date : 6th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

W. T. GLOVER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of Trafford Park, Manchester, England, and of No. 2, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, England, Electrical Wire and Cable Makers.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods: Electrical cables and conductors.

No. of application : 3255.

Date : 20th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALATUS.

NAME.

J. BARTRAM AND SON, of 19, 21, and 23, King Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Produce Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

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

No. of application : 3263.

Date : 7th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AUSTRAL.

NAME.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, New York, United States of America; 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England; 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, and elsewhere, Oil and Grease Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods: Lubricating, heating, illuminating, solidified, and all other oils in this class.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 20th December, 1900, to the 9th January, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2509; 3184.—G. Watt and J. Hally; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 27th September, 1900.)

No. 2510; 2950.—J. Watson and Co., Limited; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2511; 3072.—Ichthyol-Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermann and Co.; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2512; 3073.—Ichthyol-Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermann and Co.; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2513; 3172.—J. and J. Colman, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2514; 3180.—J. Player and Sons, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2515; 3193.—P. A. Hadley and Co.; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2516; 3197.—S. G. Roseman; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2517; 3205.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 25th October, 1900.)

No. 2518; 3206.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 25th October, 1900.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Trade Mark Application withdrawn.

NO. 3234.—Ogden's, Limited.—Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 97, of the 22nd November, 1900.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.