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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd April, 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. 12323.—17th January, 1900.—ABRAHAM SKILLICORN, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Settler. An improved wool-press.*

Claim.—An improved wool-press, having a double iron windlass made in spiral form, placed at the side of the press, to which are attached steel ropes working direct from the cones to the pressure-plate without the intervention of pulleys or the necessity for fastening the ropes to any other part of the press. I disclaim any novelty in the use of a spiral windlass for my purpose, apart from the manner in which it is applied, and described in the specifications, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 12685.—15th June, 1900.—CHARLES DIXON, of Masterton, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved grip for securing clothes to lines.*

Claim.—A grip for securing clothes to lines, consisting of a piece of wire bent into a loop at its middle, and with a pair of semicircular spring arms at right angles thereto, the extremities of which are each turned down and formed into loops, as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 12689.—15th June, 1900.—JAMES FORSYTH, of Monor Terrace, Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk, Railway Department. The treatment of New Zealand flax or other leaf-bearing fibres combining the twofold operations of separating the fibres from the leaf and spinning the fibre in the one process.*

Claims.—(1.) The original conception of the combination constituting this invention, subject to modifications, for converting the flax-leaf or other fibre-bearing leaves and the spinning them in one process. (2.) The invention of the corrugated rollers in combination with the needles or hacklers for dividing the fibre of all leaf plants, and steaming of such prior to spinning for twine. (3.) The invention, in combination with the machine specified, of the callander rollers, working in water and oil, with the machine for the purpose of rendering the thread or twine more plastic, and also for other purposes the treatment of the fibre in water without oil. (4.) In combination with the machine specified of the automatic differential motion in combination with the escapement or ratchet-wheel for adjusting the bells on the cone motion, giving motion to the heart cam, which governs the traverse of the plate and bobbins.

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

No. 12711.—21st June, 1900.—ROBERT PATRICK GRANT, of Swannanoa, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved machine for cleaning water-races.*

Claims.—(1.) The improved machine for cleaning water-races consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) In a machine for cleaning water-races, the combination of a share connected to a sole-plate designed to run upon the bed of the race, and mould-boards mounted

behind said share and adjustable in relation thereto, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (3.) In a machine for cleaning water-races, a share carried at the forward end of a sole-plate, a pair of mould-boards extending rearwardly behind said share, and a second pair of mould-boards secured to and operating in the rear of the first pair, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) In a machine for cleaning water-races, a sole-plate carrying a share at its forward end, a draw-beam arranged above the sole-plate, a steering-wheel in front of the share, and means by which the share is adjusted vertically in relation to said steering-wheel, substantially as specified and illustrated. (Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12790.—17th July, 1900.—United Shoe Machinery Company, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 111, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Ronald Francis McFeely, of Beverly, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). A pulling-over machine for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.]

Extract from Specification.—In operating the machine, the workman takes in hand the shoe, the materials composing which, it will be understood, have been previously assembled upon the last, and presents its bottom upwardly to the rests 354, 355, 356 of the last-supporter. This operation simultaneously puts the upwardly and outwardly standing edges of the shoe-upper and lining material into place between the toe- and side-pulling grippers, ready for the gripping operations to take place. By one foot he next depresses the treadle-lever X54, and thereby puts the machine into action, whereupon the grippers close together for gripping the upper, and then lift for pulling it between said grippers and the last. The relative timing of the machine-parts is such as to cause the toe-pulling grippers to act for pulling, and thereby straightening the material on the last from heel to toe, in anticipation of the side-pulling operations, which then taking place will more effectively shape the material to the last-lines along and forwardly of the instep part thereof, the said toe-grippers contributing to this result by yielding during the side-pulling operations and thus permitting the material to bend inwardly along the top curvature of the last. The grippers having gripped for pulling the upper, the last-supporter swings downwardly. In this operation the toe-rest 354 pushes the toe of the last downwardly against the gripped and now tightly strained upper material, whereby it is made to settle the last downwardly and backwardly against the heel-part of the upper, for more tightly stretching the lines of the upper from heel to toe, and consequently stretching and shaping the lines of the said heel-part of the upper into conformity with the contour of the heel of the last. In the machine represented, said movement of the last-supporter downwardly also operates for depressing the shoe to the plane or altitude for the wiping- and tacking-mechanisms to be moved inwardly over the shoe-bottom, and thereupon, the machine-shaft D having completed one-half of a revolution, the machine is stopped by the cam-face X30 acting through roll X36 and stopping connections before described. Opportunity is now presented for the workman to shift the grippers by hand-manipulation so as to bodily move and replace, if necessary, the upper, in whatsoever manner is required to insure it being properly positioned to the last, after which the machine is restarted by again depressing the lever X54, whereupon the arms 20, 22 move forwardly the finger-rests 52, 56, and then the arms 672, 674, 676 are caused to move inwardly, carrying forward the tacks and driving-connections, and simultaneously moving the wipers 932, 934, 936 into bearing with the material, wiping it over and holding it in place upon the inner sole, after the grippers let go. This letting-go of the grippers is effected by the arms 672, 674, 676 coming into bearing with and consequently tripping the locking-levers 83 of the respective gripper-mechanisms, and consequently relaxing the grip of the grippers. By this arrangement, it will be observed the letting-go of the grippers is in the nature of giving way to the pull of the material, the clinging of the grippers to such material being protracted by the inclined faces of the locker and slide rubbing past each other. In said forward movements, the arms 672, 674, 676 are limited by the edge-gauges 938, 940, 942 coming into bearing with the edge of the shoe, after which the tack-driving operations take place. The arms 20, 22 then retire, and the last-supporter moves further downwardly for placing the shoe below the plane of the wipers, and then the arms 672, 674, 676 are moved backwardly from over the shoe-bottom, followed by the gripper-mechanisms. Said gripper-mechanisms are then depressed and simultaneously opened apart for again receiving the

edges of the material therebetween. The last-supporter and the drivers having been lifted to their positions of normal rest, the machine is again stopped by the cam-face X30 acting upon the roll and stopping connections as before, whereupon the shaft D will have completed a full revolution. It is considered desirable for the workman to have full view of the fore part of the last, in order to observe the progress of the work and to see at a glance the relative positions of the upper and the last, and observe the conformity of the upper with the lines of the last. To this end the last-supporting and upper-manipulating mechanisms of this present machine are relatively disposed so that the last is supported bottom-upwardly in a plane inclined to the perpendicular and at the height or altitude for presenting full view of the fore part of the upper to the operator who is working the machine.

[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, £4 5s.; drawings, £1 5s.)

No. 13425.—22nd February, 1901.—WALTER PECK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Centrifugal tailings-elevator.*

Claims.—(1.) In dredges, especially for the recovery of gold, the combination of a wheel B, provided with beaters C, or C¹, C², C³, and direction- or concentrating-plates E, E¹, with the tailings-shoots D, D¹, or D, D², all substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In dredging, the combination of a wheel B, swivelled if required, and provided with beaters, some in advance of others where needed, with the direction-plates E, E¹, and side-plates if needed, and the shoot D, D¹, D² as needed, all substantially as described, and as set forth on the drawing. (3.) In gold-dredging, in combination, a dredge or other platform capable of carrying the invention A; a delivery-shoot D¹, or D², with a wheel B working on bearings on a shaft driven by power, and furnished with beaters to catch the descending stream of tailings and send them off centrifugally and at a tangent, the said tailings being guided by direction-plates or a tube for the purpose of stacking the tailings at a distance from the machine, all substantially as set forth, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 13446.—28th February, 1901.—JOHN MITCHELL, of Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. An improved leg-guard.

Claims.—(1.) A leg-guard characterized by being so formed as to require a horizontal wrapping round the leg to enwrap all parts thereof between the lower and upper parts of the shin, and consisting of bottom and top leg-encircling and fastening parts situate in parallel horizontal planes respectively at about the ankle-level, and there formed of a relatively flexible tongue-like formation adapted to be connected to wound horizontally around and bound down to the boot-top by an adjustable fastening, and at a level intermediate of the calf and the knee, and there formed of a relatively stiffened band-like formation adapted to be wound horizontally around such part of the leg, and with meeting and fashioned parts adapted to be secured behind and under the bend of the knee, and separated longitudinally of the leg-guard at an approximately constant distance for all (say) men's sizes, and of a leg- or calf-enwrapping part intermediate of such bottom and top horizontally disposed fastening-parts, and of an intermediate flexibility and stiffness, gradually widening from continuity with the tongue-like lower-shin-encircling fastening-parts and gradually merging into the fullness of the upper shin-encircling fastening-part, as set forth. (2.) A leg-guard consisting of bottom and top leg-encircling and fastening parts situate in parallel horizontal planes respectively at about the ankle-level, and there formed of a relatively flexible tongue-like formation adapted to be connected to wound horizontally around and bound down to the boot-top by an adjustable fastening, and at a level intermediate of the calf and the knee, and there formed of a relatively stiffened band-like formation adapted to be wound horizontally around such part of the leg, and with meeting and fashioned parts adapted to be secured behind and under the bend of the knee, and separated longitudinally of the leg-guard at an approximately constant distance for all (say) men's sizes, a leg- or calf-enwrapping part intermediate of such bottom and top horizontally disposed fastening-parts, and of an intermediate flexibility and stiffness, gradually widening from continuity with the tongue-like lower-shin-encircling fastening-part and gradually merging into the fullness of the upper-shin-encircling fastening-part, and a knee-protecting part superimposed upon the upper-shin-encircling band, as set forth. (3.) A leg-guard having the parts 1 and 7 and the part 2 adapted to protect only the shin-front, and to be fastened by end straps and buckles, as set forth. (4.) A leg-guard having the parts 1 and 7 and the part 2 consisting of

top and bottom leg-encircling back-fastening straps and buckles connected by a cross- or suspending-strap, as set forth. (5.) A leg-guard having the parts 1, 7, and 2, with or without the part 20, with the part 1 permanently attached to the boot, as set forth.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13479.—15th March, 1901.—CHARLES BOWTELL SMITH, of Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Printer and Bookbinder (assignee of Edward Milton Wildey, of 182A, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Printer and Bookbinder). Improvements in counter-sales books.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a counter-sales book, consisting of consecutively numbered series of unfolded slips or leaves and their repeats fastened or sewn together, of a stiff back and a carbon sheet or carbon sheets for each repeat attached to said stiff back, substantially as described and explained. (2.) The combination with a counter-sales book, as set forth in the preceding (1st) claiming clause, of a stiff back having a portion thereof forming a slightly bendable tongue, as and for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and explained. (3.) The combination with a counter-sales book having a stiff back with a bendable tongue, of an outer cover or binding having a pocket or keeper near one of its outer edges adapted to receive said tongue, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and explained. (4.) The combination with a counter-sales book having a stiff back with bendable tongue and an outer cover or binding, of a hinged staple and frame, as and for the purposes set forth, substantially as described and explained. (5.) A counter-sales book with cover and attachments, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13480.—13th March, 1901.—SAMUEL MILNES, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer, and HERBERT WILLIAM DE BAUGH, Commercial Traveller, of Auckland, New Zealand. An improved portable combination furnace for domestic and other purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved portable combination furnace of the kind described, a hollow pedestal having an opening in its base and an inwardly projecting circular flange set to hold a furnace-floor so that the lower portion of the upper part will fit in between said furnace-floor and cornice of pedestal, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In an improved portable combination furnace of the kind described, the furnace-floor fitting on to the inwardly projecting circular flange of pedestal, said furnace-floor having a projection to fill lower portion of doorway and a hole in its centre, said hole being covered either with fixed firebars or a movable grating, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In an improved portable combination furnace of the kind described, the upper part made hollow either in one or two pieces to carry boiler and to fit at its under end between the cornice of the pedestal and the furnace-floor, carrying firebars with an opening or doorway over the projection of said furnace-floor. (4.) In an improved portable combination furnace of the kind described, in combination, a hollow pedestal having an opening in its base, and within it an inwardly projecting circular flange carrying a furnace-floor, said furnace-floor having a projection thereon, a hole in centre of furnace-floor covered with firebars or movable grating, an upper part made hollow either in one or two pieces to carry or carrying boiler, said upper part fitting over said furnace-floor between it and the cornice of the pedestal, with a doorway or opening over said projection of furnace-floor, said doorway being closed by suitable door, a funnel to said upper part, and a lid to cover boiler, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 13490.—20th March, 1901.—WALTER WRIGHT, Inventor, and WALTER HENRY PEARSON, Gentleman, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. An improved flooring-cramp.

Claims.—(1.) In flooring-cramps, the combination of an eccentric and handle combined, such as C¹, C, with the bed-plate also forming a clip to the joist and a fulcrum for the eccentric, D, D¹, for the purpose of cramping boards together, all substantially as described and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In flooring-cramps, the combination of the clip D, or D¹, having the fulcrum at a distance from the joist to cross-clip the joist when the pressure is applied with an eccentric and handle-lever in one for the purpose of tightening boards, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 13493.—25th March, 1901.—WILLIAM ABRAHAM SHORE, of Gore, Otago, New Zealand, Dredgemaster, and JOHN WHITE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Solicitor. Improvements in gold-saving appliances.

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving appliances, a box or trough that is placed between the gold-saving tables and adapted to contain mercury or other gold-retaining material, such box or trough being divided longitudinally into halves, and provided with means whereby the auriferous material may be fed into each half of the box, as specified. (2.) In gold-saving appliances, a distributing-trough into which the material to be treated is led, in combination with a box or trough placed beneath adapted to contain mercury or other gold-retaining material, which is divided longitudinally into halves, and with a row of pipes or conduits leading from the bottom of each side of the upper trough into each half of the lower trough, as and for the purposes set forth and explained.

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

No. 13497.—26th March, 1901.—JOSHUA BROTHERS PROPRIETARY (LIMITED), whose registered office is at 4, St. James Building, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Distillers (assignees of Harold Breidahl, of 36, Rouse Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria, Distiller). An improved method of accelerating the maturing of whisky, brandy, and other strongly spirituous liquors.

Claims.—(1.) An improved method of accelerating the maturing of whisky, brandy, and other strongly spirituous liquors, consisting in subjecting same in wooden casks or vats to the action of a moist heat, substantially as described and explained. (2.) An improved method of accelerating the maturing of whisky, brandy, and other strongly spirituous liquors, consisting of storing same in a vault or chamber in wooden casks or vats in a warm atmosphere, saturated or partly saturated with moisture, substantially as described and explained.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 13500.—26th March, 1901.—THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its place of business at 111, Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America (assignees of Robert Allison Hall, of 529, West 22nd Street, Manhattan, New York aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in can-closing apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a receiver of an exhaust-mechanism, means for supporting a can in the receiver, a seaming-mechanism, and means for subjecting the can to the action of the seaming-mechanism while in the receiver, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with a receiver of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism, means for supporting a can in the receiver, a seaming-mechanism, and means for subjecting the can to the action of the seaming-mechanism while in the receiver, substantially as described. (3.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a cover therefor, means for supporting a can in the chamber, a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected with the chamber, a can-closing mechanism, and means for subjecting the can to the action of the can-closing mechanism, substantially as described. (4.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a cover therefor, means for supporting a can in the chamber, a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected with the chamber, a seaming-mechanism, and means for subjecting the can to the action of the seaming-mechanism, substantially as described. (5.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a cover for the chamber, a can-support carried by the cover, a can-closing mechanism, and means for subjecting the can to the action of the closing-mechanism, substantially as described. (6.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a cover for the chamber, a can-support carried by the cover, a seaming-mechanism, and means for subjecting the can to the action of the seaming-mechanism, substantially as described. (7.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a cover therefor, means for supporting a can in the chamber, a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected with the chamber, a seaming-mechanism, means for subjecting the can to the action of the seaming-mechanism, and means independent of the movement of the cover for relieving the vacuum in the chamber, substantially as described. (8.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a cover for the chamber, a can-support carried by the cover, a can-closing mechanism, means for subjecting the can to the action of the can-closing mechanism, and means independent of the movement of the cover for relieving the vacuum in the chamber, substantially as described. (9.) The combina-

tion with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a cover for the chamber, a can-support carried by the cover, a seaming-mechanism, means for subjecting the can to the action of the seaming-mechanism, and means independent of the movement of the cover for relieving the vacuum in the chamber, substantially as described. (10.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of an exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the chamber, means for rotating the chuck, a seaming-tool co-operating therewith, a cover for the chamber, and a can-support rotatably mounted in the cover, substantially as described. (11.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the chamber, means for rotating the chuck, a seaming-tool co-operating therewith, a cover for the chamber, and a can-support rotatably mounted in the cover, substantially as described. (12.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the chamber, means for rotating the chuck, a seaming-tool co-operating therewith, a cover for the chamber, a can-support rotatably mounted in the cover, and means independent of the movement of the cover for relieving the vacuum in the chamber, substantially as described. (13.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of an exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the chamber, means for rotating the chuck, a seaming-tool co-operating with the chuck, a cover for the chamber, a can-support rotatably mounted in the cover, means for moving the cover to close the vacuum-chamber, and means for giving the can-support a movement independent of the cover to bring the can against the chuck, substantially as described. (14.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the chamber, means for rotating the chuck, a seaming-tool co-operating with the chuck, a cover for the chamber, a can-support rotatably mounted in the cover, means for moving the cover to close the vacuum-chamber, and means for giving the can-support a movement independent of the cover to bring the can against the chuck, substantially as described. (15.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a constantly acting mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the chamber, means for rotating the chuck, a seaming-tool co-operating with the chuck, a cover for the chamber, a can-support rotatably mounted in the cover, means for moving the cover to close the vacuum-chamber, means for giving the can-support a movement independent of the cover to bring the can against the chuck, and means independent of the movement of the cover for relieving the vacuum in the chamber, substantially as described. (16.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a chuck mounted therein, means for rotating the chuck, a seaming-tool co-operating with the chuck, a cover for the chamber, a plunger on which the cover is carried, a spring interposed between the plunger and the cover, a rotating can-support mounted in the cover, and means whereby the plunger is caused to move the can-support, substantially as described. (17.) The combination with a receiver of an exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the receiver, a seaming-tool movably mounted in the receiver, means for moving the seaming-tool so as to cause the seaming-mechanism to act upon the can, a valve in the receiver, and means whereby the seaming-tool is caused to open the valve to relieve the vacuum in the receiver, substantially as described. (18.) The combination with a receiver of a constantly acting exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the receiver, a seaming-tool movably mounted in the receiver, means for supporting a can in the receiver, means for moving the seaming-tool so as to cause the seaming-mechanism to act upon the can, a valve in the receiver, and means whereby the seaming-tool is caused to open the valve to relieve the vacuum in the receiver, substantially as described. (19.) The combination with a vacuum-chamber of a chuck mounted therein, a movably mounted seaming-tool co-operating with the chuck, a cover for the chamber, a can-support carried by the cover, a relief-valve in the chamber, and means whereby the seaming-tool operates the relief-valve, substantially as described. (20.) The combination with a receiver of an exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the receiver, an arm mounted in the receiver, a seaming-tool carried by the arm, a lever for operating the arm, a relief-valve in the receiver, and means whereby the arm opens the relief-valve, substantially as described. (21.) The combination with a receiver of an exhaust-mechanism connected therewith, a chuck mounted in the receiver, an arm mounted in the receiver, a seaming-tool carried by the arm, a lever for operating the arm, a relief-valve in the receiver, means whereby the arm opens the relief-valve, and stops for controlling the movement of the lever, substantially as described.

(Specification, 11s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 18501.—26th March, 1901.—THOMAS COLE and WILLIAM LAWES COLE, both of St. Ann's Road, Burdett Road, Bow, London, England. Improvements connected with apparatus for producing cold air for refrigerating and like purposes.

Claims.—(1.) The improvements connected with apparatus for producing cold air for refrigerating and like purposes described and set forth, whereby the compressed cold air is caused to travel between fins or ribs arranged around the expansion-cylinder, and thereby be deprived of its moisture and cooled so that it enters the expansion-cylinder in a perfectly dry and cold condition, as set forth. (2.) In connection with apparatus for producing cold air for refrigerating and like purposes, providing fins, ribs, or the like between the outer side of the expansion-cylinder and its jacket, and placing therein division-plates for directing the travel of compressed air around the cylinder in the same or different directions, substantially as set forth. (3.) In connection with apparatus for producing cold air for refrigerating and like purposes, the combination with a jacketed expansion-cylinder, having fins, ribs, or the like for affording a greater surface for the air to deposit its moisture and conducting the air around the cylinder in the same or different directions, of a base or bed having holed partitions therein corresponding to the partitions around the expansion-cylinder, whereby the compressed air is caused to travel through such partitioned box or casing as well as around the expansion-cylinder, the deposited moisture on the fins or ribs trickling down into the box or casing, to be there passed to outside through a water-seal and valve, substantially as set forth. (4.) In connection with apparatus for producing cold air for refrigerating and like purposes, the combination with an expansion-cylinder B of jacket C enclosing fins or ribs F, partitions H and G, the whole or portion of the pipe or pipes D, bed or casing I, having sloping bottom O, valve arrangement Q, holed partitions G¹, H¹ for causing the compressed air to travel circuitously around the cylinder B and deposit its moisture upon the fins and cylinder-walls in its travel, so as to enter the expansion-cylinder in a dry, cold manner, substantially as set forth. (5.) In an apparatus for producing cold air for refrigerating purposes and the like, an air-compressor, an air-cooling device in communication therewith, a ribbed expansion-cylinder, a casing in communication therewith, a jacket surrounding the expansion-cylinder, partitions in said casing for causing the air to travel circuitously around said expansion-cylinder within said jacket and deposit its moisture upon said ribs, means in said casing for collecting said moisture, a valve-mechanism for admitting air to the expansion-cylinder, and connections between the latter and a suitable reservoir. (6.) In an apparatus for producing cold air for refrigerating purposes and the like, an air-compressor, an air-cooling device in communication therewith, a casing, a valve-mechanism for admitting air to said casing, an expansion-cylinder, a jacket surrounding same, a moisture-collecting means interposed between said expansion-cylinder and said jacket, partitions in said casing for causing the air to travel around said expansion-cylinder and to deposit its moisture upon said collecting-means, a sloping bottom in said casing for receiving said moisture from said means, a valve-mechanism for admitting air to said expansion-cylinder, and a reservoir in communication with said expansion-cylinder.

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

No. 18505.—28th March, 1901.—THE MINE AND SMELTER SUPPLY COMPANY OF THE CITY OF DENVER, Arapahoe, Colorado, United States of America, a corporation created by authority of the laws of the State of Colorado, and doing business at Nos. 1430 to 1438, Seventeenth Street, Denver, Arapahoe, aforesaid (assignees of Lafayette Durkee, of 1203, South Eleventh Street, Denver aforesaid, Mining Engineer). A motor-operated rock-drilling engine.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to improvements in motor-operated rock-drilling engines, and the objects of this invention are: (1.) To provide an electrical-power-operated rock-drill. (2.) To provide a rock-drill provided with a reciprocating drill-holder that is actuated by a crank-lever which is operated by mechanism operatively connected to and driven by a motor. (3.) To provide a rock-drill in which the drill-holder is reciprocated by a two-armed lever, one arm of which is connected to the drill-holder in each direction of its reciprocal movement by a resilient member that directly actuates the drill-holder. (4.) To provide a rock-drill that can be run at a very high speed without its own actuating mechanism interfering with some of its own members.

[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, 3s.)

No. 13506.—28th March, 1901.—ALFRED BRAKE, of Wellington, New Zealand, but temporarily of 57 and 58, Chancery Lane, London, England, Aerated-water Manufacturer. Improvements in apparatus for drawing off liquids.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for drawing off liquids, an intermediate vessel that is normally in communication with a liquid-storage vessel, is adapted to have its upper end placed in communication with the external atmosphere, and is provided with a liquid-discharge outlet at the bottom, and means for mechanically opening the said outlet, the arrangement being such that normally the said intermediate vessel is in communication with the liquid-storage vessel, so that it will stand charged with liquid ready to be drawn off, that the upper end of the said vessel can be placed in communication with the external atmosphere and the gas-pressure within the said vessel relieved without or before closing the communication with the liquid-storage vessel, and that the outlet can be afterwards opened for drawing off the liquid, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for drawing off lager-beer and like frothy liquids, the combination with a vessel containing such liquid under pressure of an intermediate frothing vessel or chamber that is normally in communication with the said liquid-supply vessel, and into which liquid is delivered and allowed to stand previous to being drawn off, so that the froth formed in such intermediate vessel can settle therein, the top of which vessel can be placed in communication with the external atmosphere without closing the communication with the liquid-supply vessel, so as to allow a sufficient quantity of liquid to flow into it even when working at a comparatively low pressure, and from the bottom of which clear liquid can be drawn off without drawing off the froth, substantially as described. (3.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in the preceding claims, wherein the liquid-outlet at the bottom of the intermediate vessel is controlled by a valve carried by a vertical rod located within the said vessel and having a limited downward motion, the arrangement being such that upon lowering the vessel sufficiently the downward motion of the valve-rod and valve will be arrested so as to open the outlet, which will be again closed when the vessel rises, substantially as described, whether or not the said rod be provided at its upper end with an inlet-valve adapted to close and open the communication between the intermediate vessel and the liquid-supply vessel. (4.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claims 1 and 2, wherein the opening and closing of the passage by which the top of the vessel is placed in communication with the external atmosphere and the subsequent opening and closing of the liquid-outlet at the bottom of the vessel are effected by moving the said vessel vertically, or by rotating the said vessel about its axis, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 1, Fig. 6, and Fig. 7 of the drawings. (5.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claims 1 and 2, wherein the intermediate vessel is stationary, and its upper end is adapted to be placed in communication with the external atmosphere and its outlet subsequently opened by a cock at the bottom of the said vessel, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 4 of the drawings. (6.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claims 1 and 2, wherein the intermediate vessel is stationary, and its upper end is adapted to be placed in communication with the external atmosphere and with the liquid-supply pipe by a cock arranged at the top of the vessel, and the liquid-outlet of the vessel is controlled by a plug connected to the plug of the upper cock, and working in a socket at the bottom of the vessel, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 9 of the drawings. (7.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claims 1 and 2, wherein the intermediate vessel is carried by a clip adapted to rotate about the liquid-supply pipe, and thereby open and close the liquid-supply aperture connecting the two, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 10 and 11 of the drawings. (8.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claims 1 and 2, wherein the valve for opening and closing the communication between the top of the intermediate vessel and the external atmosphere, and the valve for opening and closing the liquid-outlet at the bottom of the vessel, are connected to parts that are arranged to move in opposite directions, and between which there is a little lost motion, so that the liquid-outlet valve will be opened after the other valve has been opened, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 10 of the drawings. (9.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claims 1 and 2, wherein the communication between the top of the intermediate vessel and the external atmosphere, and between the said vessel and the liquid-supply pipe, are controlled by a cock located between the said vessel and pipe, and the valve for controlling the liquid-outlet of the said vessel is adapted to be opened from the exterior of the vessel, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 12 of the drawings. (10.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claim 1, wherein the intermediate vessel is

combined with a liquid-supply vessel that is closed at the top so as to deliver liquid at less than atmospheric pressure, and is provided with a lower liquid-supply branch upon which the intermediate vessel is arranged to move vertically, the said intermediate vessel serving as a measuring-vessel, and having a liquid-outlet closed by a valve carried by a rod having a limited downward movement, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 13, 14, and 15 of the drawings. (11.) In drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to, the combination with the intermediate vessel of a casing or jacket adapted to contain a cooling agent, and provided with means, such as a siphon or cock, for drawing off water of liquefaction, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 4. (12.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to in claims 1 and 2, wherein the liquid-supply pipe connected to the intermediate vessel is of less cross-sectional area than the liquid-discharge outlet of the said vessel, and is provided with means whereby its cross-sectional area can be closed or varied at will, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 4 and 8 of the drawings. (13.) Drawing-off apparatus of the kind referred to, wherein the upper part of the intermediate vessel can for the purpose of drawing off liquid therefrom be first placed in free and open communication with the external atmosphere so as to immediately reduce the pressure in the vessel to atmospheric pressure, after which the passage for air into the vessel will be so restricted that a partial vacuum will be formed in the vessel during the drawing-off of the liquid therefrom, substantially as described for the purpose specified. (14.) Drawing-off apparatus for delivering lager-beer and other like frothy beer, comprising an intermediate vessel that is closed at the top with the exception of a small air-hole, is adapted to be connected to a beer-supply pipe through which beer can be forced by the pressure of gas from a vessel below, and provided with separate inlet and outlet valves, the several parts being arranged and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 17 of the drawings. (15.) Apparatus for drawing off lager-beer and other like frothy beer, wherein the beer is caused by the pressure of carbon-dioxide gas to flow from a barrel into the cylinder of a force-pump, by which it is raised to the delivery-outlet, substantially as described. (16.) Drawing-off apparatus constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and shown in Fig. 1, in Figs. 4 and 5, in Fig. 6, in Fig. 7, in Fig. 8, in Fig. 9, in Fig. 10, in Fig. 11, in Fig. 12, in Figs. 13 and 14, in Fig. 16, in Fig. 17, and in Fig. 18 of the drawings, or modified as set forth.

(Specification, £1 8s.; drawings, 9s.)

No. 13508.—29th March, 1901.—OCTAVIUS CHARLES BEALE, Manufacturer, and CARL JOHANN VADER, Engineer, both of Nelson Street, Annandale, New South Wales. An improved wrest-pin for pianos and suchlike instruments.

Claims.—(1.) In a wrest- or tuning-pin for use in pianos and suchlike instruments, a conical friction-shoulder with a screw adjustment for obtaining the necessary tension, substantially as described and as illustrated. (2.) In pianos and suchlike instruments, the combination with the metal frame of a wrest- or tuning-pin having a conical friction-shoulder and a screw adjustment for obtaining the necessary tension. (Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13509.—29th March, 1901.—SULPHUR ELIMINATION SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 13, St. Helen's Place, London, England (assignees of Adolph Gutensohn, of Crown Works, Park Street, Limehouse, London aforesaid, Working Chemist). New or improved process of eliminating the sulphur from sulphide ores.

Claims.—(1.) The described process for the elimination of sulphur from sulphide ores, consisting in heating the ore when it has been crushed and admixed with carbon and with sodium-sulphide, or with other suitable salt of sodium which will yield sulphide of sodium when the mixture is heated and when it has been heated to a temperature below incipient redness, exposing it freely to air to effect its oxidation and burn off all sulphur that is set free. (2.) The described process for the elimination of sulphur from iron-pyrites or iron-pyrites admixed with other sulphide ores, consisting in heating the ore when it has been crushed and admixed with carbon and with sodium-sulphide, or with other suitable salt of sodium which will yield sulphide of sodium when the mixture is heated and when it has been heated to a temperature below incipient redness, exposing it freely to air to effect its oxidation and burn off all sulphur that is set free. (3.) The described process for the elimination of sulphur from iron-pyrites and other sulphide ores, consisting in heating the ore when it has been crushed and admixed with sodium-sulphide, or with a mixture of carbon and sodium, sulphate, or other suitable salt of sodium

which will yield sulphide of sodium, and then exposing the heated mass freely to air to effect its oxidation and burn off all sulphur that is set free.

(Specification, 4s.)

No. 13511.—27th March, 1901.—ROBERT HENRY ASHCROFT, of Wellington, New Zealand, Banker. Improvements in filling or refilling fountain pens.

Claims.—(1.) In filling fountain or stylographic pens or pens having self-contained ink-reservoirs, the combination with the pen A of a collapsible loose teat to be slid on the body over the head, or when the head is removed for filling the reservoir in the pen by atmospheric pressure obtained by a collapsed body regaining its normal hollow form B, substantially as set forth and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In filling or refilling fountain or stylographic pens, the combination with the pen of a part of the body made to collapse and regain its normal hollow form, or of a part of the body being covered over slots with collapsible material C, D for filling by atmospheric pressure obtained by a hollow collapsible form, regaining its shape after being collapsed, substantially as shown on the drawing and set forth. (3.) In filling fountain or stylographic pens having reservoirs in combination, a rod capable of being drawn out or in, acting as a pump, with the pen, all substantially as shown on the drawing and as set forth.

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

No. 13512.—30th March, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Norman Storer Wilson, of Edgewood Park, Alleghany, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.

Claim.—In a system of electrical distribution, comprising a main and branch circuit with three dynamos having their armatures mechanically coupled and arranged to automatically maintain the electro-motive force of the branch circuit constant, the addition on the field magnet of the third machine which supplies current direct to the branch circuit of a series winding which compensates for the variation in the drop in volts due to the armature resistance of said machine when variations of load occur in the branch circuit, substantially as described.

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

No. 13514.—29th March, 1901.—THE EMPIRE CASH REGISTER, LIMITED, whose registered offices are at Monument Square Chambers, London, E.C., England (assignees of Norman Collins, of Monument Square Chambers aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements in cash-registering machines.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to improvements in apparatus for registering cash receipts (such as described in the specification of previous Letters Patent, dated 28th December, 1898, and numbered 11270), and the improvements have for object to furnish printed records of each individual amount received and of the aggregate of that and of the several amounts previously recorded, as well as a record of the time at which each transaction is registered. The improvements also have for object to insure the proper working of the apparatus under all circumstances, and to prevent the falsification of the record through omission to complete the registration by printing a record of a transaction in respect of which a key may have been depressed. The improvements also have for object to enable a separate time record to be printed without altering the cash record, in order to show, for example, the times of opening and closing the registering-machine for purposes of business, and to provide for the use of a detector whereby to enable the approximate times of inspection to be recorded. An incidental advantage is that the entire mechanism may be locked so as to prevent the unauthorised use of the machine outside business hours.

[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, £2 10s.; drawings, 7s.)

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, 3rd April, 1901.

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

No. 13398.—13th February, 1901.—JOHN ROBB, of Willard Hotel, Gore, Otago, New Zealand, Gold-dredger. An improved clothes-peg.

No. 13394.—13th February, 1901.—JOHN ROBB, of Willard Hotel, Gore, Otago, New Zealand, Gold-dredger. An improved apparatus for registering sales of articles of a uniform price, such as meals, &c.

No. 13426.—25th February, 1901.—JOHN ROBB, of Willard Hotel, Gore, Otago, New Zealand. Boxmaking machine.

No. 13430.—27th February, 1901.—STENHOUSE BAIKENS-FATHER, of Norwood, Adelaide, South Australia, Artist. A new or improved mode and means of, or adaptation of mechanism for, automatically opening or closing gates.

No. 13439.—2nd March, 1901.—BERTRAM GEORGE AIKEN HARKNESS, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved feed-water heater.

No. 13465.—8th March, 1901.—JAMES MARTIN PHILLIPPS, of Wharepapa, near Helensville, New Zealand, Farmer. An automatic windmill-regulator.

No. 13481.—15th March, 1901.—PETER MARTIN, of Seddonville, Mokihinui, New Zealand, Contractor. An armour- and fortification-plate.

No. 13483.—20th March, 1901.—WILLIAM HAMILTON WILSON, of Heaton Park, Marton, New Zealand, Farmer, and JAMES SHELDON AWDRY, of Notton, Marton aforesaid, Farmer. An improved sheep-shearing machine.

No. 13484.—19th March, 1901.—ROBERT MCGREGOR, of "Clydesdale," Selwyn, New Zealand, Miner. A rapid test for ascertaining the amount of butter contained in milk.

No. 13485.—22nd March, 1901.—HENRY GRASS, of Flowerdale, near Broadford, Victoria, Farmer and Grazier. Improvements in devices for horse-driving from a distance.

No. 13488.—22nd March, 1901.—WILLIAM PAYNE, of Orange, New South Wales, Assayer. Improved process or method of extracting copper from the ore.

No. 13489.—22nd March, 1901.—EDGAR HALE, of Keruru, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Station-hand. Improved appliances for use in castrating lambs and other animals.

No. 13491.—21st March, 1901.—MATTHEW HENRY LOWBRIDGE BENNETT, of Gap Road, Winton, New Zealand, Carpenter. Motor for driving machinery and the like.

No. 13492.—25th March, 1901.—ARCHIE CLARENCE DENNES, of Auckland, New Zealand, Electroplater. An improved retaining-catch for the pins of brooches.

No. 13499.—26th March, 1901.—HENRY HODGSON, of Opunake, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved process for tinning or retinning metal goods.

No. 13502.—25th March, 1901.—ARCHIBALD HUTTON HIDDLESTON, of Woodlands, New Zealand, School-teacher. Improvements in machines for cleaning and polishing boots, leather, and the like.

No. 13503.—25th March, 1901.—FRANK SAMUEL MADDISON, Farmer, and CHARLES EDWARD BAILEY, Labourer, both of Templeton, Canterbury, New Zealand. An improved potato-digging machine.

No. 13504.—28th March, 1901.—EDWIN HENRY HARDY, of Waiohonga, Auckland, New Zealand, Mine and Battery Owner. An improved silent continuous discharge apparatus for preventing loss of gold, silver, and mercury from grinding- or amalgamating-pans.

No. 13510.—27th March, 1901.—DAVID BASSETT FERRAR, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in sheep-shearing machines.

No. 13513.—29th March, 1901.—JOHN GOLDING HOWARD, Mechanical Engineer, of the firm of J. and C. Howard, of Sydney, New South Wales, Agricultural Engineers. Improvements in and relating to threshing machinery.

No. 13515.—30th March, 1901.—CHARLES WILLIAM ZIEGLER, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchant. An improved reservoir for nibs of writing-pens.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 21st March, 1901, to the 3rd April, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12219.—W. H. Cutten, tailings-elevator.
 No. 12241.—E. R. Godward, egg-beater.
 No. 12247.—W. Griffiths, widening-drill.
 No. 12274.—J. Anderson, cream-temperature controller.
 No. 12375.—J. Grant and A. Storrie, drag-point for grain-coulter.
 No. 12432.—T. W. Coulthard, chair.
 No. 12486.—W. L. Luxford, A. H. Wylds, and J. H. Hankins, hoist.
 No. 12498.—J. A. Kinsella, milk-can.
 No. 12733.—W. A. Holman, spouting-strap.
 No. 13261.—A. Goss, warp twisting-in machine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 9376.—A. Hart and G. E. Andrew, rabbit-crate. 22nd March, 1901.
 No. 9377.—W. J. Rawling, kerosene-pump. 22nd March, 1901.
 No. 9386.—C. P. F. Clero and A. G. Pingault, electric propulsion. 26th March, 1901.
 No. 9397.—G. H. Hicks, insecticide. 25th March, 1901.
 No. 9399.—T. Danks, closet. 29th March, 1901.
 No. 9422.—E. J. Pennington, machine-gun. 22nd March, 1901.
 No. 9641.—C. C. Wakefield, lubricator. 26th March, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

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. 10470.—Ernest Smith Baldwin, of Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent, machine sheep-shears. [McLeod Improved Sheep-shears Company, Limited—A. McLeod.] 1st April, 1901.
 No. 10761.—Thomas Ballinger and Co., Limited, a company incorporated under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand intituled "The Companies Act, 1882," skylight. [H. G. Bedell and J. Welsby.] 22nd March, 1901.
 No. 12006.—John Isaac Knight, of Auckland, New Zealand, Wholesale Saddler, horse-cover. *Licensee of the liberty to make, use, exercise, and enjoy the said invention for four years from the 4th March, 1900.* [P. Woods.] 1st April, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd April, 1901.

REQUESTS for leave to amend the specifications (in one case including drawings) relating to the under-mentioned applications for Letters Patent have been received, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within one month from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 12722.—22nd June, 1900.—The New Taite Howard Pneumatic Tool Company, Limited, of 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Joseph Boyer, of 5334, Maple Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, Manufacturer). Improvements in pneumatic hammers for hand use.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

- (1.) To alter "the" to "a," line 2 claim 21, and line 2 claim 22.
- (2.) To strike out the letter "D," lines 2, 5, and 7 claim 21, lines 2 and 16 claim 22.
- (3.) To alter MM¹ to VV¹, lines 4 and 9 claim 21, lines 8 and 16 claim 22, lines 3, 5, 9, 8, 13 claim 23.
- (4.) To alter TT to A¹A¹, line 6 claim 21, line 14 claim 22, and line 7 claim 23.

(5.) To alter E to I, line 7 claim 21, line 15 claim 22, line 11 claim 23.

(6.) To insert the word "piston" before the word "chamber," line 7 claim 21, line 15 claim 22.

(7.) To alter H to YY and I to T, line 3, claim 22; L to X and K to W, line 4, claim 22; and I¹ to T¹, line 5, claim 22.

(8.) To strike out the words "by the passage J," and to alter "passage H" to "passages Y," lines 5 and 6, claim 22.

(9.) To alter K¹ to W¹ and L¹ to X¹, line 7, claim 22; I K to T W, line 11, claim 22; and I¹ K¹ to T¹ W¹, line 13, claim 22.

(10.) To alter N to H, lines 4 and 12, claim 23.

(11.) To strike out the words "the strips N¹ inlaid in the said longitudinal grooves and confining the wires TT therein," lines 9 and 10, claim 23.

The applicants state: "Our reasons for making the amendments are to correct certain errors in the letters of reference to the drawings that occur therein, and to limit the scope of such claims."

No. 13909.—7th January, 1901.—Thomas Hewton, of Waianakarua, New Zealand, Miller. An improved apparatus for straining wire.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows: To insert the following words after line 10, page 3, of the specification: "Figure 4 shows a slight modification, as F is moved to A3 by a ratchet-pinion and pawl movement by a lever or handle, not shown. Fig. 5 is substantially the same movement as shown in Fig. 1, and the lever G could work on G¹, but be arranged to push F instead of pulling it, and the link F¹ would not be wanted, or, as in Fig. 5, the lever G would be furnished with a projecting pin which works in one of the holes in A¹. In every case the object is merely to force F to A3, and strain wire."

To add Figs. 4 and 5 to the drawings.

The applicant states:—"My reasons for making this amendment are as follow: I desire to set forth obvious mechanical alternative methods of attaining the result originally set forth by me, so that I may be protected from infringements by any one substituting mere mechanical equivalents for the object desired to be obtained by me. I desire no fresh matter other than as above in any way."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Requests to amend Specifications allowed.

THE following requests to amend Specifications, advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 23, of 21st February, 1901, have been allowed:—

- No. 10546.—F. T. Page, wire-strainer.
 No. 13196.—J. C. Ciancy and L. W. Marsland, treating ores.
 No. 13218.—T. D. Merton, ore-furnace.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to correct Clerical Error allowed.

THE request to correct clerical error—No. 13270, T. Grundy, feed-water heater, advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 23, of the 21st February, 1901—has been allowed.

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 21st March, 1901, to the 3rd April, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12634.—A. Overend, dredge.
 No. 12635.—R. Chambers, hoist.
 No. 12637.—P. Woods, saddle.
 No. 12638.—J. W. Stonyer, plough.
 No. 12639.—C. Bristow, envelope opener.
 No. 12644.—H. Quertier, gold-saving appliance for dredge.
 No. 12645.—E. B. McKay, fire-alarm and temperature-indicator (E. R. Godward).
 No. 12648.—W. H. Wilson, fencing-standard.
 No. 12649.—W. Milner, fencing-tool.
 No. 12657.—L. G. Reeves, dredge-pontoon.
 No. 12661.—C. Y. Dally, oil-cap.
 No. 12662.—J. East, scutching-bar.
 No. 12666.—D. Caithness, dredging appliance.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 21st March, 1901, to the 3rd April, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12009.—J. Ford, broom-handle fastening.
 No. 12011.—J. W. Fowler, detonator.
 No. 12033.—H. M. and J. Levinge, ink.
 No. 12043.—G. Hall and O. Deacon, earmark.
 No. 12051.—T. Shale, milk-pasteuriser.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 21st March, 1901, to the 3rd April, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9145.—A. L. Heighton, bottle.
 No. 9146.—F. L. and H. W. Teed, regulating-device for gas-burner.
 No. 9147.—J. Carter, concrete building. (G. A. Wayss.)
 No. 9148.—A. Berrenberg and J. Howard, motor engine and car.
 No. 9152.—R. Matchett, pressure-reducing apparatus.
 No. 9154.—J. H. Mander, vote-recorder.
 No. 9155.—R. A. Bradbury, cost-indicator.
 No. 9156.—G. S. Luttrell, pump.
 No. 9161.—D. Embleton, ore-stamp.
 No. 9240.—B. Hatfield, horse-collar.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 6592.—A. N. Whitney, inanimate pigeon.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 3rd April, 1901.

APPPLICATIONS 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: 3047.
 Date: 22nd May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that their "Adriance" trade mark has been in use in respect of the goods mentioned, in the United States since the commencement of their business in the year 1852, in Great Britain since 1878, and in New Zealand since before the year 1865.

NAME.

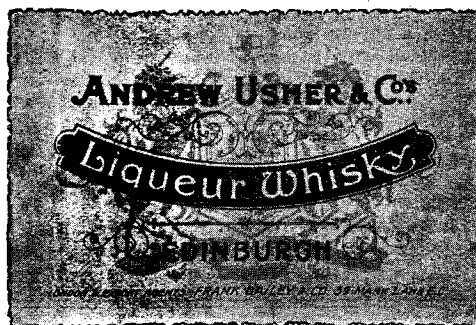
ADRIANCE, PLATT, AND Co., of Poughkeepsie, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 7.

Description of goods: Reaping-machines, mowing-machines, and combined reaping-and-mowing machines.

No. of application: 3240.
 Date: 5th December, 1900.

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.

ANDREW USHER AND COMPANY, of West Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, North Britain, Distillers.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Whisky.

No. of application: 3254.

Date: 13th December, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

GEORGE G. SANDEMAN, SONS, AND COMPANY, trading as "Sandeman," of Sydney, New South Wales, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Fermented liquors and spirits, such as beer, cider, wine, whisky, liqueurs.

No. of application: 3269.

Date: 11th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

RALEIGH.

The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been used by him and his predecessors in business, in respect of the articles mentioned, since about March, 1888.

NAME.

F. N. ADAMS (trading as "Adams Star Cycle Company"), of Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Cycles, automobiles, and the like.

No. of application : 3270.
Date : 11th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HUDSON.

The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been used by him and his predecessors in business, in respect of the articles mentioned, since about the middle of the year 1885.

NAME.

H. T. ADAMS, of the Sun Cycle Depot, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class : 22.
Description of goods : Cycles, automobiles, and the like.

No. of application : 3317.
Date : 4th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

BRITANNIA



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

NAME.

MOORE, EADY, AND Co., of Leicester, England, Hosiery-manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Hosiery and underwear.

No. of application : 3318.
Date : 6th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

RUBY BRAND.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Ruby"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

J. G. WARD AND Co., Crescent, Invercargill, New Zealand, General Merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, but not including tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, baking-powder, and soup extract, or goods of the same description.

B

No. of application : 3319.
Date : 6th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

CHAMPION BRAND.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Champion"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

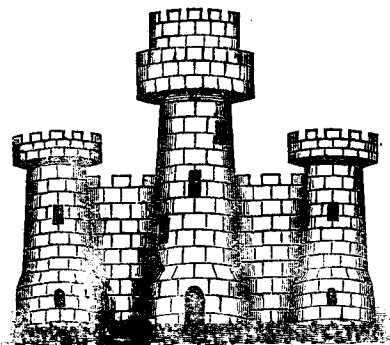
J. G. WARD AND Co., Crescent, Invercargill, New Zealand, General Merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, but not including vinegar, bacon, hams, lard, butter, pork (small goods), tea, flour, or goods of the same description.

No. of application : 3323.
Date : 6th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

TOWERS BRAND



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the word "Towers"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

J. G. WARD AND Co., Crescent, Invercargill, New Zealand, General Merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, but not including limejuice cordial and cheese, or goods of the same description.

No. of application : 3330.

Date : 12th March, 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.

SHARLAND AND Co., of Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand, Wholesale Druggists.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : A beverage.

No. of application : 3335.

Date : 22nd March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade-mark are the device and the word "Delta;" and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

ROSS AND GLENDINING, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 34.

Description of goods : Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, and hair.

No. of application : 3336.

Date : 22nd March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3335.)

NAME.

ROSS AND GLENDINING, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Articles of clothing, including hosiery.

No. of application : 3337.

Date : 25th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SOLRAZE.

NAME.

GILBERT HAMILTON McHAFFIE, of Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Agent for the Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, of 306, Broadway, New York, United States of America.

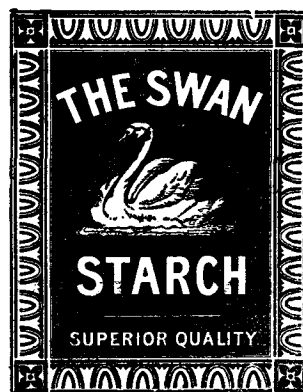
No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Lamps for household purposes.

No. of application : 3338.

Date : 25th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device of a swan and the words "The Swan"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

J. AND J. COLMAN, LIMITED, of 108, Cannon Street, London, England.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Starch.

No. of application : 3341.
Date : 26th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

SEEGNER LANGGUTH AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Brushware.

No. of application : 3342.
Date : 26th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

BUFFALO



NAME.

CLARK THREAD COMPANY, of Newark, New Jersey, United States of America.

No. of class : 23.

Description of goods : Sewing-cotton, whether on reels or spools or not.

No. of application : 3343.
Date : 26th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VENO.

NAME.

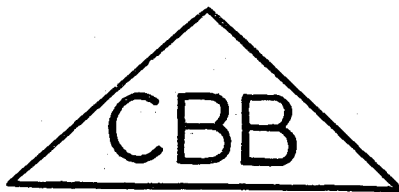
WILLIAM REYNARD VARNEY, trading as the "Veno Drug Company," of 18, Devonshire Street, All Saints, Manchester, England.

No. of class : 3.

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

No. of application : 3344.
Date : 26th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

The person or persons trading under the firm name or style of "MICK SIMMONS," at George Street, Haymarket, Sydney, New South Wales, and at other places in the said city and State, Tobacco Merchants and Importers of Hair-dressers' Requisites and Fancy Goods.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Tobacco-pipes and smoking-pipes, and cognate requisites.

No. of application : 3347.
Date : 1st April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



"COCK O' THE NORTH."

NAME.

GEORGE T. K. MCKENZIE, trading as the "Hondai Lanka Tea Company," of Dowling Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 21st March, 1901, to the 3rd April, 1901, inclusive:—
 No. 2557; 2986.—J. Scott; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 69, of the 2nd August, 1900.)
 No. 2558; 2987.—J. Scott; Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 69, of the 2nd August, 1900.)
 No. 2559; 3023.—D. Brown and Son, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 5, of the 10th January, 1901.)
 No. 2560; 3024.—D. Brown and Son, Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 5, of the 10th January, 1901.)
 No. 2561; 3245.—W. T. Glover and Co., Limited; Class 8. (*Gazette* No. 5, of the 10th January, 1901.)
 No. 2562; 3255.—J. Bartram and Son; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 5, of the 10th January, 1901.)
 No. 2563; 2994.—C. Sextie; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 1126/889.—Mackerras and Hazlett, of Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Merchants. (Scouler Bros. and Co.) 19th March, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.