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*Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 15th May, 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. 12776.—11th July, 1900.—ALFRED JOHN KNOCKS, of Otaki, New Zealand, Licensed Native Interpreter. An improved medicine for horses and cattle.\*

*Claims.*—An improved medicine for horses and cattle, consisting of permanganate of potassium and nug kaolin in about equal parts.  
(Specification, 1s.)

No. 12822.—28th July, 1900.—WILLIAM ALFRED LAND, of Styx, Canterbury, New Zealand, Shearer. Improved seed-and-manure sower.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The implement for the purpose described, consisting of the combination and arrangement of parts substantially as set forth and illustrated. (2.) In an implement for the purpose set forth, a hollow revolvable seed-drum having recesses upon its periphery, each recess containing

an adjustable shelf, with means for conducting material falling from the shelves to the surface of the ground or a furrow therein, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (3.) In an implement for the purpose set forth, a hollow revolvable drum for containing manure, the circumferential periphery of said drum being sided, each of said sides within the interior of said drum being furnished with a shelf, and a chute conducting material from said shelves to means for depositing it upon the ground, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) The means for shaking material from the shelves within the drums consisting of the pivoted arms, operated by tappets carried upon the travelling-wheels, substantially as specified and illustrated.  
(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12824.—31st July, 1900.—WILLIAM CHARLES PAGE, of Eltham, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements in axle-box fastenings for road vehicles.\*

*Claim.*—In combination with an axle having a collar, an axle-box having an annular recess in its inner end, and an overhanging-edge portion externally screw-threaded, and having its edge provided with a series of notches; a cap, internally screw-threaded, and fitting outside of the overhanging projection, adapted to fit within the overhanging portion, and a set-screw passing through the cap and engaging one of the notches in the edge of the overhanging part, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.  
(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12869.—13th August, 1900.—JAMES LOUISSON, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Postal Clerk, and ARTHUR HOSKING, of Palmerston North aforesaid, Engineer. Improvements in collapsible packing-cases and similar receptacles.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A collapsible packing-case, the sides of which are hinged together in such a manner that they shall be able to be folded and lie upon each other, in the method set forth and explained, and as in the drawings. (2.) A collapsible packing-case, the sides of which are hinged together in the manner set forth, in combination with means whereby the sides may be firmly locked together when they

are unfolded so as to form a rigid case, as specified. (3.) In means for locking the sides of collapsible packing-cases together, hinges secured upon the inside faces of the ends of the case, between the knuckles of which fit projecting knuckles upon the inside of the back of the case, in combination with a sliding pin adapted to pass into the whole of the knuckles and lock them together, as specified. (4.) In means for securing the lids of packing-cases, a T-shaped bar the short members of which are mounted in bearings near the front edge of the lid, and formed with eccentrics upon the ends thereof adapted to pass into hinged hasps upon the front side of the case, and the other member of which extends rearwards, where it is locked in any suitable manner, as set forth.

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

No. 13311.—11th January, 1901.—PHILIP DIEHL, of Elizabethport, New Jersey, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in sewing-machines.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a needle and its operating mechanism of a circularly moving loop-taking hook and a stationary thread-case supported by its periphery in said hook, and having a relatively short peripheral contact at one side only with said hook, so as to secure an early cast-off or discharge of a loop of needle-thread within less than a half-revolution of said hook after it has taken said loop from the needle. (2.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a needle and its operating mechanism of a circularly moving hook, a stationary thread-case having a peripheral contact at one side only with said hook, a holder for restraining the said thread-case from movement as the hook travels about it, and a take-up whereby each loop is drawn up before the next loop is taken by the hook. (3.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a needle and its operating mechanism of an oscillating circular hook, a segmental thread-case eccentric to and peripherally supported by said hook, and a stationary two-horned holder, extending within said hook, for maintaining the said thread-case stationary as the said hook moves about it, whereby, during the opposite movements of the said oscillating hook, the pressure at the points of contact between said holder and thread-case will be relaxed or the points of contact be opened for the easy passage of the loops of needle-thread. (4.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a needle and its operating mechanism of a circularly moving hook, a stationary thread-case peripherally supported by said hook and located eccentric to the axis of movement of said hook, and on that side of said axis toward which the needle-thread loops are first carried by said hook. (5.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a curved, circularly moving, and horizontally disposed loop-taker provided with an interior loop-seizing beak or hook, of a thread-case peripherally supported by said loop-taker, a holder for restraining said case from moving with said loop-taker, a vertically disposed needle arranged to descend inside of the circular path of movement of said loop-taker, and means for operating said needle and loop-taker. (6.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a curved, circularly moving, and horizontally disposed loop-taker provided with an interior loop-seizing beak or hook, of a thread-case located eccentric to the axis of and peripherally supported by said loop-taker by a rib-and-groove connection, a holder for restraining said case from moving with said loop-taker, a vertically disposed needle arranged to descend inside of the circular path of movement of said loop-taker, and means for operating said needle and loop-taker. (7.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a driving-shaft in the upper portion of the arm thereof, a needle-bar operatively connected with the forward end of said shaft, a vertical rock-shaft in the vertical portion of said arm and operatively connected with the said driving-shaft, a vertical rocking hub or rocker connected with said rock-shaft, a vertical rock-shaft at the forward end of the machine operatively connected with said rocker, an oscillating loop-taking hook operated by said last-named rock-shaft and co-operating with the needle carried by the needle-bar in forming stitches, and a stationary thread-case supported by said loop-taking hook, and arranged eccentric to the axis of the latter. (8.) The combination with the driving-shaft *c* of the needle-bar operatively connected with the forward end of said shaft, the rock-shaft *j* connected with the said driving-shaft, the vertical rocking hub or rocker *n* having the arms *m* and *p*, the pitman *l* connecting said rock-shaft *j* with the said arm *m* of said rocking hub, the rock-shaft *s* operatively connected with the said arm *p* of said rocking hub and provided with a loop-taking hook co-operating with the needle carried by said needle-bar in the formation of stitches, and a stationary thread-case supported by said hook and arranged eccentric to the axis of the latter. (9.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a driving-shaft in the upper portion of the arm

thereof, a needle-bar operatively connected with the forward end of said shaft, a vertical rock-shaft in the vertical portion of said arm and operatively connected with said driving-shaft, a feed-bar, and connections with said driving-shaft for imparting horizontal or feeding movements to said bar, a vertical rocker connected to said vertical rock-shaft and provided with a cam for imparting vertical movements to said feed-bar, a second vertical rock-shaft operatively connected with said rocker, an oscillating loop-taker carried by the last named rock-shaft, and a stationary thread-case supported by said loop-taker, and located mainly at one side of the axis of motion thereof. (10.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a needle and its operating mechanism of a continuously and uniformly rotating hook, a thread-case supported by said hook and having a peripheral arc of contact therewith on one side only of the latter, means for restraining said thread-case from moving with the hook, a take-up whereby each loop is drawn up to complete the stitch before the next loop is taken by the hook, and means for operating said take-up and hook. (11.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a rotating needle-bar shaft and a needle-bar operatively connected therewith of a rotating hook-shaft connected to the needle-bar shaft so as to rotate in unison or at the same speed therewith, a rotating hook carried by said hook-shaft, and a stationary thread-case supported by said hook, and arranged eccentric to or at one side of the axis of the latter. (12.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a needle and its operating mechanism of a circularly moving hook, a stationary thread-case supported by said hook and having at or near its periphery an interlocking connection with said hook of less than half a circle in extent, to afford an early cast-off of the needle-loops, said thread-case being held by said connection against radial displacement from its bearing in the hook without requiring the use of an independent holder for this purpose, and means for restraining said thread-case from moving with said hook. (13.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a needle and its operating mechanism of a circularly moving hook, a thread-case supported by and having a peripheral interlocking connection with said hook so as to be held from radial displacement, said thread-case but partly filling the space or field enclosed by said hook and being arranged eccentric to the axis of the latter, so as to secure an early cast-off or discharge of the loops of needle-thread around or over said thread-case. (14.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a rotating shaft arranged above the work-plate and provided near its rear end with two cranks, a needle-bar operatively connected with the forward end of said shaft, a hook-shaft located below the work-plate and provided at or near its rear end with two cranks and at its forward end with a rotating hook, pitman connections between the cranks upon said shafts to cause them to rotate in unison, a stationary thread-case supported by said hook and arranged eccentric to the axis of the latter so as to secure an early discharge of the loops of needle-thread around said case, as described, and means for restraining said thread-case from moving with said hook. (15.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a circularly moving hook, and a stationary bobbin-case supported thereby, of a bobbin holding and ejecting device comprising a yielding bobbin-ejecting lever and a bobbin-holding lever movable independently of said ejecting-lever, but having a portion to engage and operate said ejecting-lever after a certain limited movement of said holding-lever, and means for retaining said levers in their normal or stationary positions. (16.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a circularly moving hook, and a stationary bobbin-case supported thereby, of a bobbin holding and ejecting device comprising a spring-pressed bobbin-ejecting lever, a bobbin-holding lever movable independently of said ejecting-lever but having a tailpiece or cam to engage and operate said ejecting-lever after a certain limited movement of said holding-lever, and a spring-pressed locking-lever or latch to retain said holding-lever in working-position. (17.) The combination with a hook-ring provided with a loop-taking beak and with an interior groove, of a thread-case having a peripheral segmental rib or flange fitting in said groove, and provided at one end with a loop-dividing hook, the point of which is housed in said groove, said thread-case having near its heel and adjacent to the said rib or flange a second rib or flange which rises gradually from the body of the thread-case to form between said ribs or flanges a groove to receive and house the point of the said beak of the hook-ring. (18.) The combination with the thread-case 10 provided at its upper portion with the separated flanges or walls 80 and 81, the latter having the threading-slot 83, of the tension lever-spring a part of which is received between said flanges or walls and another part of which bears against the inner face of the said wall 81, and a screw for regulating the tension of said spring. (19.) The described invention relating to lock-stitch sewing-machines in its entirety and in its various forms or modifications, as also in its details, as set forth.

(Specification, £1 10s.; drawings, 9s.)

No. 13487.—22nd March, 1901.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Benjamin Franklin Mayo, of Salem, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvement in boot and shoe driving-machines.

*Extract from Specification.*—The exigencies of trade in boots and shoes require that the heels and soles be provided with protectors to lessen the rapidity of the wear of the same, and hence we have devised a practical machine for doing this work automatically and rapidly. These protectors, commonly of horse-shoe or other irregular contour or shape, and composed of metal, are driven in the face or tread of a heel or sole of a shoe throughout more or less of the surface thereof. We find, in driving this class of protectors, that the stock must be firmly clamped when the protector is being driven into it, otherwise the stock is distorted laterally, leaving bulges or ridges, which interfere with subsequent trimming operations, and especially in the heel, where the protectors are driven close to the edge. We have devised a raceway to conduct the protectors, and said raceway is so constructed that slight variations in size and shape of the protectors do not interfere with their free movement toward the delivery end of said raceway; and we have devised special devices to insure the delivery of said protectors singly, and without any liability of delivering two protectors at the same time, our delivery apparatus having been devised to act against the side of the second protector from the end of the raceway preparatory to discharging the endmost protector from the raceway into a carrier, which quickly puts said protector into position, to be driven therefrom directly through a nose or foot-plate and into the heel or sole lying on a horn which at that time is elevated to firmly clamp the stock between it and said foot-plate. In one form in which we have herein chosen to illustrate our invention, the carrier is made as a solid piece of metal, it having a space of a shape to receive within it the protector of whatever form externally, and said carrier has projected from it into said space an inner guide or tongue to enter the space between the wings or open end of the protector. The fin of the raceway straddled by the protector, and which acts to guide the protector from the receiving end of the raceway into position to be discharged from the raceway, is herein shown as having a quarter-turn, so that the protector is turned by the raceway and made to assume a position wherein its upper and lower edges stand substantially horizontal, with the openings between the wings or ends of the protectors exposed preferably towards the operator. The delivery end of the raceway is shaped to substantially surround or embrace the protector externally, and said delivery end presents a positioning portion which enters between said wings or open ends and stands in the space of the protector, said positioning portion registering each protector in position with relation to the feed which acts against the edge of the sole or heel in feeding the material over the horn, so that the open ends of the protectors which are delivered in succession from the end of said positioning portion stand uniformly with relation one to the other. The protectors are made to pass from the positioning portion of the raceway singly into a space of the carrier having an inner guide which is aligned with the positioning portion when a protector is transferred from the raceway into the space of the carrier, and this inner guide remains in position in the open end of the protector while it is being moved from a position opposite the end of the raceway into position above the driver-passage in the nose or foot-plate, and the latter may have, as shown, an inner guide which occupies such position as to receive upon its opposite sides the wings or open ends of the protectors as they are moved from the carrier into the passage in the nose or foot-plate. Thus it will be seen that the protectors are positively controlled as to the position of their open ends or wings while leaving the raceway and throughout their subsequent movements by the machine until they arrive in position to be driven by the driver, and the inner guides of the carrier and of the bushing in the nose-plate act to position the open ends of the protectors throughout the driving operation. We prefer to eject the protector positively from the raceway into the protector space of the carrier rather than let it drop by gravity, for thereby the speed of operation of the machine may be greatly enhanced. The carrier shown in the drawings, Figs. 1 to 20, inclusive, presents a suitable space for the reception of a protector, the said space being shaped to receive the exterior of the protector to be driven, and the nose or foot-plate is also provided with a protector passage or throat, shown as made in a bushing, also shaped internally to receive the protector, and by changing the carrier for one having a different-shaped space and the bushing for one having a different-shaped passage or throat, and also the raceway, if necessary, the machine may readily be adapted to drive protectors of any desired irregular shape or contour.

To enable the machine to be run at a high speed we prefer to employ a stop or ejector to insure the quick delivery of a protector from the delivery end of the raceway into the space of the carrier, rather than to depend upon gravity for the entrance of the protector into the space of the carrier. Also, in the machine shown in the drawing, Figs. 1 to 20, inclusive, the protector when put into the space of the carrier is immediately covered, and it remains covered while the carrier takes the protector and puts it in position in line with the driver which is to drive it from the carrier, the covering of the protector obviating the overturning of the protector during this movement, and preventing its accidental escape from the carrier in the rapid motions of 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, £3 5s.; drawings, 14s.)

No. 13526.—3rd April, 1901.—WALTER CHARLES WRIGHT, Inventor, and WALTER HENRY PEARSON, Gentleman, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. An improved eccentric window and burglar-proof grip.

*Claims.*—(1.) In grips for keeping a window-sash from rattling, or keeping it propped open, or keeping it locked at any desired point, either fully or partly open or shut, the combination with such sash and frame of an eccentric and lever-handle pressing from one to the other, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In combination with a sash and frame of a sliding window or the like, an eccentric screwed to the one, and so set as to be capable of pressing against the other, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 13568.—26th April, 1901.—WILLIAM MEIKLE, of Mercury Bay, Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. A combined stirrup and spur.

*Description.*—The combined stirrup and spur is made of steel, brass, or other metal, and consists of the main part marked A, and the adjustable part marked B. The adjustable part can be moved so as to make the stirrup longer or shorter as may be required, which is done by sliding it between the snugs marked C, through the slot marked D, and fastening it on the stud marked E. The stirrup can be made in different sizes as may be considered necessary. The advantages of this stirrup are that the rider has at all times an equal weight on all parts of the foot at the same time, thereby relieving the muscles and tendons of the leg and foot, thus preventing any undue exertion on any particular part, consequently avoiding the tired feeling so common to certain muscles after a long ride by the foot being continually required to sustain the weight of the body on only one portion of the foot, as results at present from the stirrup now in use. This stirrup will be free from any danger of locking or jamming the foot, as is so often the case with the ones now in use, and will also be free from chafing. The spur can be used or not at the rider's option, as it is made to screw on and off as shown on drawings. There is a small guard at each end of the stirrup marked G, to prevent the foot slipping backwards or forwards. This stirrup is designed to avoid the discomforts of the one now in use, and to insure greater safety to the rider.

*Claim.*—The combination and application of the different parts as described in this specification and drawings, and for the stirrup as a whole.

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

No. 13570.—27th April, 1901.—JOHN MORGAN TAYLOR, Plumber, and HENRY OAKLEY, Plumber, both of Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. Improvements in water-closet flushing-cisterns.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a water-closet flushing-cistern provided with an annular siphon, the combination with said annular siphon of a relieving air-pipe D, connected, arranged, and operating in the manner substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a water-closet flushing-cistern provided with a U siphon, the combination with said U siphon of a relieving air-pipe D', connected, arranged, and operating in the manner substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13577.—3rd May, 1901.—ALBERT HAYES, of Salt Lake City, Utah, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in vaporising and burning hydrocarbon oils.

*Claims.*—(1.) The described method of vaporising and burning hydrocarbon oils, which consists in forcing the oil in a fine stream or spray through a flame, mixing air with the vapour formed by the action of the flame upon the oil to form a gas, and conducting the gas to a burner. (2.) The described apparatus for vaporising hydrocarbon oils, comprising in combination a mixing-tube, means for forcing a fine stream or spray of oil into the mixing-tube, means for maintaining a vaporising-flame within the mixing-tube about the stream or spray of oil, and means for supplying air above the flame to mix with the vapour generated from the stream or spray to form a gas. (3.) The described combined gas-and-vapour burner, comprising a mixing-tube, means for supplying a fixed combustible gas to the mixing-tube, means for forcing oil in a fine stream or spray into the mixing-tube, and means for maintaining a vaporising-flame within the mixing-tube about the stream or spray of oil.  
(Specification, 12s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13579.—3rd May, 1901.—CHARLES HERBERT CURTIS, CLEMENT LEIGH WATSON SMITH, DAVID JAMES METCALFE, and ALFRED COPLEY PEARCY, all of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, and ANDREW FULLER HARGREAVES, of Roslin, Midlothian, Scotland, Gunpowder-manufacturers. Improvements in explosives.

*Claims.*—(1.) The addition of carbonate of magnesium to explosives of the nature specified, in the manner and for the purposes described. (2.) The addition of carbonate of manganese to explosives of the nature specified, in the manner and for the purposes described.  
(Specification, 4s.)

No. 13580.—1st May, 1901.—ROSE MARY BADDELEY, wife of Arthur Baddeley, of Mount Eden Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Agent. A sliding ventilator for doorways, windows, and all open spaces of buildings.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a ventilator for doorways, windows, and other open spaces of buildings, a recess beside the door, window, or open space, between the outer and inner walls, for holding a sash-carrying mesh, to move on travelling-way of beading or rollers between outer and inner studs into doorway, open window, or other opening, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a ventilator for doorways, windows, and other open spaces of buildings, a frame having recess within it beside the door, window, or open space, outside the outer wall, for holding a sash-carrying mesh, to move on travelling-way of beading or rollers between outer and inner studs into doorway, open window, or other opening, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In a ventilator for doorways, windows, and other open spaces of buildings, a frame having recess within it beside the door, window, or open space, inside the inside wall, for holding a sash-carrying mesh, to move on travelling-way of beading or rollers between outer and inner studs into doorway, open window, or other opening, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In a ventilator for doorways, windows, and other open spaces of buildings, in combination, a frame, an outer and an inner stud within said frame, a recess on one side of said studs, doorway, window, or other opening on other side of said studs, travelling-way of bead or rollers for sash with mesh to run on, sash with mesh to rest in said recess or to move on said travelling-way into said doorway or window opening, said sash having groove to fit loosely on said travelling-way, and with or without rollers beside said groove, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.  
(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13588.—4th May, 1901.—LEWIS MARKS, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Tailor. An improved apparatus for shrinking cloth.

*Claim.*—In an apparatus for shrinking cloth, a perforated cylinder of suitable metal, closed at each end, mounted on a perforated steam-pipe suitably supplied with steam, substantially as drawn and described.  
(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13593.—9th May, 1901.—JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, of Battle Creek, Michigan, United States of America, Physician. Improvement in vegetable-food compounds.

*Claims.*—(1.) A food product composed of gluten, water, and meal of edible oleaginous nuts, mixed together and cooked as set forth. (2.) A food product composed of the gluten of wheat, water, and the meal of edible oleaginous nuts, mixed together and cooked substantially as set forth. (3.) A food product composed of the gluten of wheat, water, and peanut meal, mixed together and cooked substantially as set forth.  
(Specification, 4s.)

No. 13594.—9th May, 1901.—HENRY MOORE SUTTON and WALTER LIVINGSTON STEELE, both of 194, North Jefferson Street, Dallas, Texas, United States of America, Electricians. An improved process of and apparatus for separating a conductive substance from a non-conductive substance.

*Claims.*—(1.) The process of separating a conductive substance from a non-conductive substance, or one of relatively inferior conductivity, which consists in electrically charging the mass and exposing the same to a screening-member which is capable of electrical repulsive action, substantially as specified. (2.) The process of separating a conductive substance from a non-conductive substance, or one of relatively inferior conductivity, which consists in electrically charging the mass and exposing the same to a screening-member which is capable of electrical repulsive action upon the conductive substance, and removing the non-conductive particles by an extraneous force, substantially as specified. (3.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with an electrified surface of a screening-device capable of electrical repulsive action disposed adjacent thereto, substantially as specified. (4.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with an electrified surface of a screening-device capable of electrical repulsive action disposed adjacent thereto, and means for conducting non-metallic particles which may pass through said screen, substantially as specified. (5.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with an electrified surface of a screening-device capable of electrical repulsive action disposed adjacent thereto, means for conducting non-metallic particles which may pass through said screen, and hoods extending from said conducting means and disposed adjacent to said screen, substantially as specified. (6.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with an electrified surface of a screening-device capable of electrical repulsive action disposed adjacent thereto, means for conducting non-metallic particles which may pass through said screen, hoods extending from said conducting means and disposed adjacent to said screen, and a feeding-device adapted to discharge upon said surface, substantially as specified. (7.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with a moving ore-conveying surface of means for electrically charging the same, an exhaust-device provided with hoods disposed above said surface, and electrically repulsive screens disposed between said surface and hoods, substantially as specified. (8.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with a moving ore-conveying surface of means for electrically charging the same, an exhaust-device provided with hoods disposed above said surface, electrically repulsive screens disposed between said surface and hoods, and a feed-hopper adapted to discharge upon said moving surface, substantially as specified. (9.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with a moving ore-conveying surface of means for electrically charging the same, an exhaust-device provided with hoods disposed above said surface, electrically repulsive screens disposed between said surface and hoods, a feed-hopper adapted to discharge upon said moving surface, a rocking-shaker disposed between said hopper and moving surface, and a receptacle to receive material discharged from said surface, substantially as specified. (10.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with an electrified surface of an electrically repulsive device disposed adjacent to said surface, and provided with apertures through which non-metallic particles may pass, while metallic particles will be repelled by said device, substantially as specified.  
(Specification, 8s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13597.—9th May, 1901.—MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 18, Finch Lane, London, England (assignee of John Ambrose Fleming, of University College, Gower Street, London, England, Doctor of Science). Devices for wireless telegraphy.

*Claims.*—(1.) In apparatus for producing Hertz waves, the combination of a transformer the primary circuit of which is permanently closed, means for producing and means for varying an alternating current in the primary. (2.) In apparatus such as is referred to in claim 1, varying the current in the primary by varying the impedance of a coil or coils in circuit with it, or by mechanically interrupting an arc in the secondary. (3.) In apparatus such as is referred to in claim 1, means for varying the current in the primary, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In apparatus for producing Hertz waves, the combination of an alternating-current transformer, a condenser charged by its secondary, and means enabling the primary to be opened and closed when the secondary is open, but not at other times. (5.) In apparatus for producing Hertz waves, the combination of two oscillation-transformers, two spark-gaps, and two condensers, substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 1. (6.) Apparatus for wireless telegraphy substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.  
(Specification, 12s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13598.—9th May, 1901.—GEORGE JONES ATKINS, of the Laboratory, Ruskin Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, England, Metallurgical Chemist. Improvements in the production of oxychloride salts for the subsequent manufacture of chlorine, an apparatus therefor, and in the employment of such salts for bleaching, for disinfecting, for the treatment of metals and metallic ores, and so forth.

*Claims.*—(1.) The production of a compound salt (useful for the subsequent manufacture of chlorine) by the electrolytic decomposition of chlorides of alkalies or alkaline earths, such as sodium chloride, for example, which electrolytic decomposition is conducted under conditions where hydrogen is evolved, and the whole, or practically the whole, of the oxygen and chlorine are kept in the solution, substantially as described. (2.) The described and illustrated apparatus for electrolytically decomposing the chlorides of alkalies or alkaline earths. (3.) A process for obtaining chlorine in a nascent condition and over a protracted period of time, substantially as described. (4.) The treatment of metals and metallic ores with nascent chlorine, produced in the manner described. (5.) The use of nascent chlorine produced in the manner described for the purpose of bleaching. (6.) The use of chlorine produced in the manner described for the purpose of disinfecting, and so forth.  
(Specification, 6s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13599.—9th May, 1901.—BENJAMIN TALBOT, of Westminster Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, York, England, Engineer. Improvements in the art of manufacturing iron and steel.

*Claims.*—(1.) The improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel in the open-hearth process characterized by the fact that a mass of molten slag is always maintained on the surface of the bath, such slag containing a greater percentage of oxide than is necessary to oxidize the carbon in the metal, whereby large volumes of carbonic-oxide gas are rapidly produced and burnt in the furnace, generating an intense heat therein, and greatly quickening the purification of the metal treated, and lessening the amount of fuel ordinarily used. (2.) In the process described by the foregoing claim, the modification by which the process is made continuous, consisting of continuously withdrawing portions of the exhausted slag, enriching the remainder with additions of fresh oxide, preferably in a molten condition, and pouring therethrough the metal to be purified, and withdrawing from beneath a proportionate quantity of the purified metal.  
(Specification, 3s. 9d.)

No. 13600.—9th May, 1901.—WALTER McDERMOTT, of 43, Threadneedle Street, London, England, Mining Engineer. Improvements in screening crushed ore and other materials.

*Claims.*—(1.) In apparatus for screening ores or other materials, the combination of an inclined submerged screen surface, a water-tank having two compartments, with both of which said screen communicates, and means for compelling all particles capable of passing through said screen, and irrespective of their specific gravities, to be deposited in the first compartment, and all larger particles to be deposited in the second compartment. (2.) In apparatus for screening ores or other materials, and in combination, an inclined submerged screen surface, means for imparting motion to the particles on said screen, means for preventing particles capable of passing through the screen from entering the second compartment, and means for withdrawing the smaller particles from the first compartment and the larger particles from the second compartment. (3.) In apparatus for screening ores or other materials, and in combination, an inclined submerged screen surface, a water-tank having two compartments, with both of which said screen communicates, means for imparting motion to the particles on said screen, and a water-supply to the second compartment adapted to prevent the inflow thereto of any particles capable of passing through the screen.  
(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13601.—9th May, 1901.—LUDWIG GROTE, of 84B, East India Dock Road, Poplar, London, England, Manager of Works. Improvements in or relating to machinery for manufacturing glass bottles or the like.

*Claims.*—(1.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast, a plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion, and means for simultaneously rotating and thrusting the

same into the molten glass while within said mould. (2.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast, a plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion, and means for thrusting the same into the molten glass while within said mould, and for retracting the same, and for rotating the same during the longitudinal movement. (3.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast, an imperforate plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion, and means for thrusting the same into the molten glass while within said mould, for retracting the same, and for rotating the same during its longitudinal movement. (4.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast, a centrifugal mouth-forming plunger, and means for simultaneously rotating and thrusting the same into the molten glass while within said mould, thereby solidifying the head of the bottle, and shaping its mouth to receive a cork. (5.) A glass bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast, a plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion, a casing surrounding the plunger in which the plunger may rotate freely and which admits air around the plunger, and means for thrusting the mouth-forming portion of the plunger into the molten glass in the mould, and for rotating the same to form the mouth with a smooth inner cylindrical surface. (6.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast, an imperforate plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion, a casing surrounding the plunger in which the plunger may rotate freely and which admits air around the plunger, means for supplying air under pressure to the casing, and means for thrusting the mouth-forming portion of the plunger into the molten glass in the mould, and for rotating the same to form the mouth with a smooth inner cylindrical surface. (7.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast in inverted position, a plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion, means for thrusting the same upward into the molten glass and retracting the same, and for simultaneously rotating the same, a casing for said plunger, and a swivelled bushing within said casing having a bore corresponding in cross-section with said mouth-forming portion. (8.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast in inverted position, an imperforate plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion, means for thrusting the same upward into the molten glass and for retracting and simultaneously rotating the same, a casing for said plunger, and means for forcing air into the glass simultaneously with and around said mouth-forming portion. (9.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould in which the head of the bottle is cast in inverted position, an imperforate plunger having a flattened mouth-forming portion and an air-propelling shoulder, a casing for said plunger having an air-chamber discharging around said mouth-forming portion, and means for reciprocating and rotating said plunger. (10.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a mould, a rotatable plunger having a spiral groove therein and an imperforate flattened mouth-forming portion adapted to enter the molten glass, and a casing for said plunger, said spiral groove forming a vent for the escape by way of said casing of heated air of excessive pressure. (11.) A glass-bottle-blowing machine having in combination a casing, a neck-mould clasped upon said casing, and other moulds adapted to be aligned with said neck-mould, a rotatable plunger reciprocating through said casing and having a spiral groove therein, a stud in said casing engaging said spiral groove, an air-conduit communicating with said casing, and means for reciprocating said plunger. (12.) In a glass-bottle-blowing machine, the combination with a disc having a hub thereon, moulds carried by said disc, and a toothed pinion on the hub of said disc, of a toothed segment engaging said pinion, lever arms pivoted to the ends of said segment and to the frame of the machine, a spring connected with one end of the segment and a treadle connected with the other end of said segment to turn said disc, and stops on the disc and on the frame of the machine to limit the rotation of said disc. (13.) In a glass-bottle-blowing machine, the combination with a shaft, a disc mounted on said shaft, moulds carried by said disc, and means for rotating said disc through one-half a revolution, of an air-pump connected with said shaft, to be operated by the rotation of said disc. (14.) In a glass-bottle-blowing machine, the combination with a shaft, a disc mounted on said shaft, moulds carried by said disc, and means for rotating said disc through one-half a revolution, of an air-reservoir, an air-duct leading from the reservoir through said shaft and disc to the moulds, and an air-pump communicating with said reservoir and connected with the shaft, to be operated by the rotation of the disc, substantially as described. (15.) In a glass-bottle-blowing machine, the combination of a plunger having a flattened point, means for reciprocating and rotating the same, a plunger-casing, a

ferrule-shaped attachment to said casing through which said point reciprocates and which is rotatable therewith and turned thereby, a rotatable neck-mould turned by said attachment, and a finishing-mould aligned with said neck-mould and within which the bottle is turned by said neck-mould. (16.) In a glass-bottle-blowing machine, the combination with a face-plate, a casing carried by said face-plate, and an air-conduit communicating with said casing, of a rotatable plunger arranged to slide in said casing, a ferrule-shaped attachment rotatably mounted upon said casing and fitted to said plunger to turn therewith, a neck-mould enclosing said attachment and secured thereto, a support for said neck-mould carried by said face-plate and embracing the neck-mould, another mould arranged in line with the plunger and neck-mould, and means for reciprocating and rotating said plunger, substantially as specified.

(Specification, £1 8s.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 13604.—10th May, 1901.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of Louis Engelhorn, of 44, Cedar Street, New York, United States of America, Merchant, assignee of John Patten, of 19, Liberty Street, New York aforesaid). Process and apparatus for manufacture of ice.

*Extract from Specification.*—This invention relates to the manufacture of ice, and it comprises a novel method or process of forming ice, and novel apparatus by means of which the ice is formed. It is well known that water may be frozen by subjecting it to the influence of a high vacuum, which produces rapid evaporation, depriving the water of its heat, and converting it into ice. The process and apparatus of the present invention relate to this general method of congealing water. In vacuum freezing-apparatus heretofore proposed, water to be frozen has been poured or sprayed upon the bottom of the freezing-chamber in such quantity that it would flow or distribute itself over the bottom of the chamber before freezing. It has been found that water so supplied to the freezing-chamber does not form solid or compact ice, the resultant ice containing bubbles or cavities sufficient to render it soft, unsightly, and unmarketable. The improved method constituting part of the present invention consists in spraying the water upon a surface exposed to a high vacuum in such regulated quantity that it will freeze at the moment when and the place where it strikes the said surface. It is preferable that the surface upon which the water is sprayed be vertical, or inclined to the horizontal, so that water cannot accumulate and stand upon it in case the vacuum should be temporarily impaired or the amount of water supplied in excess of the normal and proper amount. Under normal conditions—that is, with a high vacuum and a properly regulated flow of water—the drops or particles of water will be cooled approximately to the freezing-point before striking the surface upon which the ice is formed, or the ice previously formed thereon, and they will freeze at the time and place of impact. To produce this effect the spray of water should travel some distance through the evacuated space before striking. By this method compact, hard, merchantable ice may be formed on any surface, although it is preferable to use a surface upon which water in liquid form cannot accumulate, which may be termed a “self-draining” surface. It is preferred, in practice, to spray the water successively upon different portions of the surface upon which it is to be frozen. In other words, the spray of water should be made to travel over the surface and play upon different portions successively. In this way every portion of new ice becomes dry and hard before additional water is sprayed thereon, which insures the new water freezing immediately and at the place where it strikes. Various kinds of movable spraying-apparatus may be used, the particular movements of the spraying-device being determined by the shape of the surface upon which the ice is to be formed. In this application a cylindrical freezing-chamber is illustrated and described containing a removable polygonal wall upon which the ice is formed, and the spraying-device is rotated continuously and reciprocated along the freezing-chamber to distribute the water evenly over said wall, as hereinafter described. The essential features of the process are that the water is delivered where it is to be frozen, that it is delivered in the form of spray, or subdivided, so that it presents a large surface to the action of the vacuum, and that the rate of delivery of the water is so regulated that all of it will freeze immediately upon striking the previously formed ice or any solid substance exposed to the vacuum. Other important features consist in causing the spray to move over the ice-surface, and to traverse the vacuum for a sufficient distance to effect the cooling of the water before it strikes. The apparatus forming part of this invention comprises one or more chambers into which the water to be frozen is introduced,

one or more exhaust-pumps for maintaining a vacuum in these freezing-chambers, one or more “absorbers” through which the vapour from the freezing-chambers passes to the exhaust-pump, one or more concentrators for reconcentrating the absorbing-material which is used in the absorbers, means for circulating the absorbing-fluid between the absorbers and the concentrators, a vacuum-gauge, and other accessories.

[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, £2 15s.; drawings, 15s.)

No. 13606.—7th May, 1901.—CHARLES FREDERICK ALLAN CAMBRIDGE, of Styx, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved apparatus for measuring milk.

*Claims.*—(1.) The improved apparatus for measuring the quantity of skim-milk within a can consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In apparatus for measuring skim-milk, a float designed to rest upon the milk, and an upwardly extending measuring-staff passing through a bridge-piece resting upon the mouth of the can, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a float designed to rest upon the surface of milk in a can, holes passing vertically through said float, an upwardly extending measuring-staff fixed to said float, and a bridge-piece extending across the mouth of the can through which the said staff passes, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 13608.—13th May, 1901.—OSCAR ANDREWS, of Levin, Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in milk-cans.

*Claim.*—In milk-cans, a guide consisting of a circular corrugation or impression in the can near the top, of the nature and for the purpose as fully set forth and described.

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

No. 13609.—13th May, 1901.—JOHN MACPHERSON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improvements in the construction of screens for sorting mineral wash or tailings.

*Claim.*—The improved screen for sorting mineral wash or tailings constructed of externally flanged plates in such a manner that the sections composing it may be connected together from without, thereby rendering the inside surface perfectly smooth to insure uniform wear throughout, as described.

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

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

NOTE.—The cost of 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, 15th May, 1901.

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

No. 13565.—10th May, 1901.—GEORGE BARNEY, of Waitohi Flat, New Zealand, Farmer. An improvement in ploughs.

No. 13567.—29th April, 1901.—IGNATIUS SINGER, of Richmond Street, Petone, Wellington, New Zealand, Analytical Chemist. An improved apparatus for heating water for domestic purposes.

No. 13569.—1st May, 1901.—JOSEPH MILTON BENNETT, of Awahuri, New Zealand, Farmer. Filter for purifying drainings from factories, &c.

No. 13571.—30th April, 1901.—ALFRED TYBEE and CHARLES WILLIAM ZIBBLE, both of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchants. Improved means for stiffening the backs of boot-uppers.

No. 13573.—2nd May, 1901.—DONALD DONALD, of Masterton, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in targets.

No. 13574.—1st May, 1901.—SAMUEL POINTON, of Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch, New Zealand, Caretaker of Canterbury Public Library. An improvement in or relating to hydraulic rams.

No. 13575.—1st May, 1901.—JAMES HENDERSON, of Dunsandel, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer, and WILLIAM RUSSELL DEVEREUX, of 133, Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved fastening for horse-covers.

No. 13581.—4th May, 1901.—JOHN THOMAS EDMUNDS, Cabinetmaker, and FRANCIS JOHN HOWARD ANDREWS, Farmer, both of Mangatoki, New Zealand. An improved grinding- and sharpening-stone.

No. 13582.—3rd May, 1901.—WILLIAM HENRY CUTTEN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improved method of and apparatus for gold-saving, especially for streaming-down, and on dredges.

No. 13583.—4th May, 1901.—DANIEL MCKAY, of Rangiora, New Zealand, Tinsmith. Clip and support-bracket for eaves-spouting.

No. 13586.—8th May, 1901.—ALEXANDER COLIN MURRAY, of Cromwell, New Zealand, Commission Agent. An improved multicyle, and means for driving the same.

No. 13587.—8th May, 1901.—ALEXANDER COLIN MURRAY, of Cromwell, New Zealand, Commission Agent. An improved copyholder for type-writing machines and the like.

No. 13589.—3rd May, 1901.—THOMAS MENZIES, of 70, Heriot Row, Dunedin, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller and Salesman. A liquid for cleaning and restoring all dressed, painted, and enamelled surfaces.

No. 13591.—9th May, 1901.—JAMES LEWIS, of Greytown, New Zealand, Photographer. A new or improved toasting-device.

No. 13602.—7th May, 1901.—WILLIAM HENRY CUTTEN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improved gold-saving gear and tables, especially for dredges or where space is an object.

No. 13603.—7th May, 1901.—WILLIAM WATERS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer, WILLIAM KIDD ELDER, of Penrose, Auckland aforesaid, Agricultural Engineer, and SAMUEL COCKRANE MACKY, of Devonport, Auckland aforesaid, Mining Agent. An improved rotary potato-digger.

No. 13605.—9th May, 1901.—DAVID ANDERSON MARTIN, of the Western Spit, Napier, New Zealand, Boat-builder. An improved awl or device for sewing or stitching leather, and for sewing or stitching leather to canvas or to other materials or fabrics.

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 1st May, 1901, to the 15th May, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12166.—G. H. Anderson, weather-board.
- No. 12281.—J. A. Belk, steamship-driving mechanism.
- No. 12329.—J. McInnes, flax-dresser.
- No. 12338.—E. E. Godward, can-lid.
- No. 12364.—W. E. Gladstone, hair-pin.
- No. 12405.—S. W. Shaw, fence (Cyclone Woven-wire Fence Company—W. Hewitt and J. and C. Lane).
- No. 12464.—F. H. Dannhardt and M. Mailer, rock-drill.
- No. 12473.—E. Waters, jun., steam-engine (B. Ljungström).
- No. 12527.—E. Girdler, jaws for stone-crusher.
- No. 12600.—J. Mitchell, preservative covering for provisions.
- No. 12796.—T. Cusdin and J. W. Rice, horse-shoe.
- No. 12973.—G. J. A. Richardson, furniture-caster.
- No. 13030.—L. Van Laak, H. Craig, and W. S. Laurie, manufacturing brushware from flax.
- No. 13033.—J. A. Francis, insect-trap.
- No. 13071.—J. Robertson, furniture.
- No. 13163.—W. Kingsland, operating electric switches.
- No. 13164.—W. Kingsland, electric-switch box.
- No. 13199.—W. B. Young, wire-strainer.
- No. 13239.—A. H. Bennett and S. Jones, lighting gas-burners.
- No. 13243.—A. C. Aucher, igniting gas-burners.
- No. 13255.—J. P. Campbell, internal-combustion engine (W. A. Bole).
- No. 13272.—J. Henderson, shaft-tug.
- No. 13277.—E. Gates, magnetic separator.
- No. 13287.—F. C. Newell, electric-brake regulator.

- No. 13288.—F. C. Newell, electric-brake shoe.
  - No. 13289.—F. C. Newell, electric brake.
  - No. 13290.—J. Williams, jun., gas-engine.
  - No. 13293.—W. M. Mordey and G. C. Fricker, electricity-meter.
  - No. 13297.—F. C. Newell, electric brake.
  - No. 13298.—J. T. Hunter, electric railway (F. C. Newell and E. M. Herr).
  - No. 13300.—C. A. Keller, electric furnace.
  - No. 13301.—Bethlehem Steel Company, metal-cutting tool (F. W. Taylor and M. White).
  - No. 13302.—J. P. Campbell, fluid-pressure engine (C. Robinson).
  - No. 13307.—A. Spencer, signalling to guard on railway-train.
  - No. 13313.—S. Trivick, treating ores.
  - No. 13315.—E. C. Pohlé and S. Croasdale, reducing ores.
  - No. 13316.—C. S. Snell, air- or gas-compressor.
  - No. 13320.—O. C. Barberie, tin.
  - No. 13321.—W. H. Smyth, mechanical stoker.
  - No. 13325.—The Concentrated Beer Company, Limited, beer (H. A. Hobson).
  - No. 13328.—W. B. Johnson, ventilator.
  - No. 13331.—J. Jamison, tidal-power motor.
  - No. 13333.—F. L. Webster, gate or door.
  - No. 13335.—F. F. Church, voting-machine (A. J. Gillespie).
  - No. 13340.—E. Waters, fuel-feeder (Phoenix Investment Company—T. Asencio).
  - No. 13341.—W. E. Hughes, electric-brake mechanism (F. C. Newell).
  - No. 13342.—W. E. Hughes, electric brake (F. C. Newell).
  - No. 13343.—E. R. Hill, pump controlling mechanism.
  - No. 13347.—T. C. Bayldon, preservative composition for marine timbers.
  - No. 13350.—G. G. Smith, acetylene-gas generator.
  - No. 13355.—The Hon. C. A. Parsons, screw propeller.
  - No. 13361.—W. Spencer, kiln.
  - No. 13377.—W. McDermott, ore-concentrator (F. E. Elmore).
  - No. 13378.—I. S. and I. McDougall, sheep-dip.
  - No. 13379.—H. Passow, cement.
  - No. 13380.—O. Siebold, producing alkali compounds of aluminous substances.
  - No. 13382.—Crown Gold-milling Company, concentrator (F. W. Wood).
  - No. 13390.—A. H. Chapman, treating frozen meat.
  - No. 13391.—E. A. Gibbon, fibre-hackler.
  - No. 13399.—F. E. Newth, meat-dish handle.
- F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

#### SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 9510.—F. A. Knapp and G. Goodwin, vessel. 4th May, 1901.
- No. 9568.—G. G. Belcher and F. G. Fitch, motive-power generator (C. Guattari). 13th May, 1901.
- No. 9642.—A. Bock, lamp or lantern. 3rd May, 1901.

#### THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 6863.—S. Barningham, T. McCormack, and E. T. O'Connell, range. 10th May, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

- NO. 9568.—George Greshaw Belcher, of 90, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, England, Merchant, and Frederick George Fitch, of 15, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London, England, Solicitor, motive-power generator. [The New Motive-power Syndicate, Limited—C. Guattari.] 15th May, 1901.
- No. 10325.—Joseph Pickering and Sons, Limited, whose registered office is at Albyn Works, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers, receptacle. [E. F. Taylor.] 3rd May, 1901.
- No. 11647.—Henry Frederick Band, of "The Sherman," Sherman Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska, United States of America, fence-clamp. [D. W. Aylworth—N. B. Leslie.] 7th May, 1901.

The Linotype Company, Limited, of No. 188, Fleet Street, London, England.

The American Lithographic Company of New York, United States of America, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York.

- No. 12027.—Making printing-bars. [E. Waters, jun.]  
Nos. 12141-2.—Linotype machine. [E. Waters, jun.]  
7th May, 1901.  
No. 12185.—Transferring and printing. [G. G. Turri.]  
No. 12186.—Making printing-surfaces. [G. G. Turri.]  
No. 12187.—Printing-mechanism. [G. G. Turri.]  
13th May, 1901.

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 1st May, 1901, to the 15th May, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12750.—F. L. Wildbore, bicycle-lock.  
No. 12758.—R. D. Wilson, fowl-feeder.  
No. 12759.—R. A. C. Kerry, clothes-washer.  
No. 12765.—F. W. Cullimore, billiard-table iron.  
No. 12767.—I. Harrison, labelling bottles.  
No. 12770.—J. W. Robertson, pump.  
No. 12773.—J. E. Evans, leggings.  
No. 12774.—E. Owen and G. and W. Carder, sink and drain.  
No. 12778.—G. A. P. Townsend, leggings.  
No. 12782.—W. Hickson and W. L. Palmer, label-drier.  
No. 12783.—T. James, sen., window-raiser, &c.  
No. 12785.—W. E. Perry, rocking-horse.  
No. 12786.—J. Ferguson, washing-fluid.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.*

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 1st May, 1901, to the 15th May, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12134.—M. Brown, chaff-cutter feed.  
No. 12144.—R. L. Christie and C. A. Hudson, gold-saver.  
No. 12148.—J. W. McDougall, door-handle fastener.  
No. 12154.—W. A. Murray, gate.  
No. 12156.—A. Tzamis, heating irons.  
No. 12182.—J. A. McPhee, can-opener.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Letters Patent void.*

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 1st May, 1901, to the 15th May, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9249.—J. W. Scott, curing hides.  
No. 9251.—The Anglo-French Motor-carriage Company, Limited, self-propelling vehicles (E. Roger).  
No. 9252.—The Anglo-French Motor-carriage Company, Limited, rotary motor (E. Roger).  
No. 9253.—J. J. Shannessy, closing punctures in tires (T. Duffell).  
No. 9257.—H. J. Cunningham, milking-machine.  
No. 9262.—J. Lucas, sen., and J. Lucas, jun., rail-fastener.  
No. 9263.—T. McGrevey, trace-fastener.  
No. 9264.—Maskinforretningen Interessentskabet Daawrud, printing cylindrical objects (G. Eickhoff and P. E. T. Juhl).  
No. 9266.—J. Anderson, hot-water cistern.  
No. 9267.—G. B. Beere and D. G. MacDonnell, loading-platform for aerial tramways.  
No. 9268.—A. Gross, V. E. Masters, and J. Booth, cycle-driving gear.  
No. 9272.—E. Cowles, tooth-brush.  
No. 9283.—R. A. Cassels, filler or funnel.  
No. 9305.—E. Cowles, furniture.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 6665.—F. G. Sherer, washing-machine.  
No. 6672.—J. Gwynne, dredging-apparatus.  
No. 6673.—T. H. Brigg, connecting draught animals to vehicles.  
No. 6674.—T. H. Brigg, connecting draught animals to vehicles.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 15th May, 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: 3253.  
Date: 13th December, 1900.



NAME.

GEORGE G. SANDEMAN, SONS, AND Co., 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: 3366.  
Date: 26th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

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

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea, coffee, butter, cheese, bacon, baking powder, and other grocers' manufactures.



No. of application: 3367.  
Date: 30th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
**MALTAX.**

NAME.  
JOSEPH DRAYTON ROBERTS, of Stanley Street, Auckland,  
New Zealand, Biscuit-manufacturer.

No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Confectionery and biscuits.

No. of application: 3369.  
Date: 3rd May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
**CINDERELLA.**

NAME.  
ROBERT REW, of Victoria Street West, Auckland, New  
Zealand, Grocer and Provision Merchant.

No. of class: 47.  
Description of goods: Candles.

No. of application: 3373.  
Date: 3rd May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
**OPALITE.**

NAME.  
HENRY BROOKS AND COMPANY, 70, Bishopsgate Street  
Within, London, England; 20, Wynyard Buildings, Syd-  
ney, New South Wales; 59 to 65, Elizabeth Street, Mel-  
bourne, Victoria; Moir's Buildings, St. George's Terrace,  
Perth, Western Australia; and Westminster Chambers,  
Wellington, New Zealand; Merchants.

No. of class: 15.  
Description of goods: Glass tiles, glass slabs, and all other  
goods included in this class.

No. of application: 3374.  
Date: 4th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
**BOBS.**

NAME.  
MOUAT AND WALES, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New  
Zealand.

No. of class: 49.  
Description of goods: Games.

B

No. of application: 3376.  
Date: 7th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.  
**W. M. E. CO.**

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been  
in use by the Wellington Meat Export Company in respect  
of the articles mentioned for twelve years, 1889 to 1901.

NAME.  
THE WELLINGTON MEAT EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, of  
Waterloo Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 4.  
Description of goods: Tallow and wool.

No. of application: 3377.  
Date: 7th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.  
**W. M. E. CO.**

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been  
in use by the Wellington Meat Export Company in respect  
of the articles mentioned for twelve years, 1889 to 1901.

NAME.  
THE WELLINGTON MEAT EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, of  
Waterloo Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Frozen meat.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Trade Marks registered.*

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 1st May,  
1901, to the 15th May, 1901, inclusive:—  
No. 2585; 3294.—Canterbury Pharmaceutical Association.  
Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 23, of the 21st February, 1901.)  
No. 2586; 3301.—Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company of  
Australasia, Limited. Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 23, of the 21st  
February, 1901.)  
No. 2587; 3303.—R. Porter and Co., Limited. Class 44.  
(*Gazette* No. 26, of the 7th March, 1901.)  
No. 2588; 3277.—Peek, Frean, and Co. Class 42. (*Gazette*  
No. 23, of the 21st February, 1901.)  
No. 2589; 3278.—Peek, Frean, and Co. Class 42. (*Gazette*  
No. 23, of the 21st February, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.*

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

NO. 86/2399. ( Joseph Pickering and Sons, Limited, a  
company duly registered on the 14th De-  
cember, 1900, under the Companies Acts,  
1862-1898, whose registered office is at  
Albyn Works, Sheffield, England, Manu-  
facturers. [J. Pickering and Sons.] 3rd  
May, 1901.)  
No. 86/3492.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

