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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 29th 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. 12874.—16th August, 1900.—GEORGE EDWARD TERRY TUCK, of Hobson Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer-driver. Improvements in hoisting-gear for use with boring-tools, pile-driving and other analogous implements.*

Claims.—(1.) In pile-driving and other analogous operations, a hoisting-clip, to which the tool is attached, formed with a channel upon its front, in the bottom of which is a groove that is widened out so as to form a recess, an endless travelling chain running in the channel, and means whereby a link of the chain may be pushed into the recess so as to engage

with the shoulders thereof, as specified. (2.) In pile-driving and other analogous operations, a hoisting-clip, to which the tool is attached, provided with guiding-lugs and a channel formed in the front thereof, in combination with a lever arm pivoted at one side of the channel and extending across the opening thereof and fitting into grooves in the face of the hoisting-clip, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In pile-driving and other analogous operations, a hoisting-clip, to which the tool is attached, that is provided with a channel in its front, an endless travelling chain running through the channel, and a lever pivoted across the front thereof that is provided with a lug projection adapted to fit into the links of the chain, as specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved hoisting-gear for use with boring-tools, pile driving and other analogous implements, as described and explained, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings.
(Specification, 3s. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12888.—18th August, 1900.—JOHN ERNEST WATKINS, of Tinwald, Canterbury, New Zealand, Contractor. Crane and friction-hoist attachment for traction engines.*

Claims.—(1.) The described crane and friction-hoist attachment for traction engines, consisting in combination an arm or jib A pivotally connected to rear of tender of engine, and provided with stay-rod C and lever c, by which the said arm or jib can be swung from side to side, said arm or jib being provided with a pulley over which the hoist-rope works, a shaft f fitted in bearings supported from the awning of engine, on which shaft a toothed wheel h is fitted, engaging with a pinion i fitted on a spindle j, on which spindle is fitted a friction pulley k, said spindle being fitted in a bracket l pivotally attached to said shaft, the friction pulley being brought in contact with the fly-wheel of engine by means of a lever m held free by a spring n, said lever also operating clutch-gearing o on shaft f for throwing toothed wheel and pinion in and out of gearing; the shaft f being also provided with two flanges between which the hoist-rope is coiled upon said shaft, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.
(Specification, 2s. 9d. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 12891.—17th August, 1900.—WILLIAM BROMILEY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Miner. Improved insect-killing composition for use in orchards and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) The improved composition for attracting and killing insects consisting of malt, water, and bitters, combined substantially as and in the proportions specified. (2.) The improved composition for attracting and killing insects consisting of malt, water, and bitters, and sweetening matter, combined substantially as and in the proportions specified.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 13111.—29th October, 1900.—GEORGE SMART, Plumber, and ROBERT WALKER ASHCROFT, Tinsmith, both of Stratford, New Zealand. Splashproof rim for milk-can lids and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination and arrangement of air-spaces between the side of a can and the rim of the lid to prevent milk or other liquid splashing out of the can. (2.) The combination and arrangement of air-spaces between the side of a can and the rim of the lid to prevent milk or other liquid splashing out of the can, by ridges formed on the rim of the lid, substantially as shown and described.

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

No. 13172.—13th November, 1900.—JOHN CLARKE, of Orangeville, Ontario, Canada, Grain Merchant. Preservation and purification.

Claims.—(1.) The method of utilising air for preservative and sanitary purposes which consists in placing the matter or object to be treated in a chamber, supplying to the chamber air in large quantity, and allowing its escape in quantity less than that supplied, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) The method of utilising air for preservative and sanitary purposes which consists in placing the matter or object to be treated in a chamber, supplying to the chamber suitably charged or medicated air in large quantity, and allowing its escape in quantity less than that supplied, substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) The combination with a chamber of an air-intake and an air-outtake device, the intake device being of capacity greater than that of the outtake device, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) The combination with a chamber of an air-intake and an air-outtake device, the intake device being of capacity greater than that of the outtake device, and an automatically operating valve to prevent back-draught, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

No. 13265.—20th December, 1900.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents (nominee of the Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, the assignees of William Henry Lock, of 188, Fleet Street, London, aforesaid, Mark Barr, formerly of the Linotype Works, Broadheath, Chester, England, but now of 188, Fleet Street, London, aforesaid, and Warwick James Lewis and George William Hughes, both of the Linotype Works, Broadheath, aforesaid). Improvements in the matrices of linotype-machines and in apparatus for applying the said improvements thereto.

Claims.—(1.) The described combination of matrix-body, holes therein, and side plates having rebated ends adapted to fit in pairs in said holes. (2.) The described combination of matrix-body having two holes through it, two side plates having rebated ends, and filling adapted to hold the said side plates to the matrix-body by holding the said rebated ends by pairs in the respective holes. (3.) The described combination of hopper, way, feeder, and inserters with a pot to contain the filling-material, a pump to inject the same, and ports through which the injection can take place.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13283.—2nd January, 1901.—EDWIN PHILLIPS, of 533, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Certified Patent Agent and Engineer (nominee of Everett Fleet Morse, of Trumansburg, New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in and connected with the gauging of high temperatures.

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of a substance when heated to incandescence consisting in comparing the degree of incandescence of said substance with a standard which is incandescent simultaneously therewith and incandescent to a degree corresponding to the

incandescence of said substance when heated to the desired temperature. (2.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of a metal to be hardened or annealed consisting in comparing it with a substance of a like nature (with respect to incandescence) used as a standard and heated to a degree of incandescence corresponding to a known degree of temperature, said comparison being made by placing one of them in the rays passing to the eye from the other so that a portion at least of one will be superposed upon the field of the other, varying the temperature of the metal whereby it may be made to equal in degree of incandescence that of the standard, and the portion of the one superposed made to merge into the field of the other. (3.) The improvement in determining the temperature of an incandescent substance consisting in placing in the path of the rays passing from the incandescent substance to the eye an incandescent standard, and changing the degree of incandescence of said standard until it becomes practically identical with the incandescence of said substance. (4.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of a substance when heated to incandescence consisting in comparing the degree of incandescence of said substance with a standard which is incandescent simultaneously therewith and incandescent to a degree corresponding to the degree of incandescence of said substance when heated to the desired temperature, and at the same time showing or indicating the degree of incandescence or temperature of said standard. (5.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of metal consisting in employing a heat-gauge having a standard located in the path of the rays passing from the heated substance to the eye. (6.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of metal consisting in employing a heat-gauge having a standard composed of a substance which may be made incandescent, and which is of the same nature with respect to incandescence as is the metal being tested. (7.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of metal wherein the gauge consists of a tube having a filament located therein, an electric circuit including said filament, and a variable resistance in the circuit whereby the degree of incandescence of the filament may be changed or maintained. (8.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of metal wherein the gauge has an incandescent filament located in an electric circuit, and a variable resistance in the circuit consisting of a rotary cylinder having a screw-thread thereon, a conductor on said thread, and a movable mercury-contact engaged by said thread whereby a greater or less portion of said conductor may be added to or subtracted from the circuit by rotating the cylinder. (9.) The improvement in gauging the temperature of substances whose degree of incandescence changes with changes in temperature, consisting in employing a standard of comparison of the nature specified, and in the manner substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13498.—26th March 1901.—HONNEUS SULPHIDE COMPANY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at Brookman's Buildings, Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia (assignees of Albrecht Honneus, of Perth aforesaid, Mining Engineer). A process and means for converting refractory ore into free-milling ore.

Claim.—A process for the conversion of refractory ore into free-milling ore consisting of the employment of sulphur or a sulphur-yielding substance in combination with saltpetre or any nitriferous substance, which substances, when combined, are proportioned to the quantity of the ore being treated, in combination with the roasting of such ore, substantially as and in the manner explained and set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 13529.—9th April, 1901.—FRANK LESLIE WEBSTER, of Hamilton, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improvements in gates, and the method of hanging and operating them.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a gate of a lever and supports so constructed that a gate hung by its centre on one end of the lever—which lever is at the proper point fulcrumed on a pivot between the two supports that work on pivots in the post, the upper end of the lever running by means of wheels and guide-rails attached to the post, the gate guided by a wire or rod stretched from the main post to the back stop—may be opened or shut from the roadway with force sufficient to overcome the inertia and friction, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with a gate of a lever and supports, the supports working on pivots in the post, the lever fulcrumed on a pivot between the supports at the proper point, the gate hung on one end of the lever, the upper end of the lever having wheels attached and running between guide-rails attached to the post, of a post made of two planks, a centre block of the proper dimensions below the ground-level, and a cap on top, the inside of the upper part of the planks having guide-rails attached, all sub-

stantially as specified, and shown in the drawings. (3.) The combination with a gate, of a lever, supports, wheels, and rails attached to a post made of plank, a centre block and a cap, of a guide-rod working through a hole in the cap of the post, the lower end attached to the axle carrying the wheels of the lever, and having a projecting eye near its lower end, to which is attached the rods on the ends of the operating levers, which are fulcrumed on a suitably braced cross-beam attached to the post, and the outer ends of each lever having a drop-rod, all substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 13564.—27th May, 1901.—EBENEZER JOHNSTON PATON, Engine-driver, and WALTER ALLAN ASHE WOODS, Journalist, both of Stanley Chambers, 337, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales. An improved ship-scrubbing machine, for removing marine growths from ships' hulls while afloat.

Claims.—(1.) In appliances for removing marine growths from ships while afloat, a watertight chamber fitted with machinery to operate an attached cylindrical brush and propeller, means of lighting, and accommodation for an operator. (2.) In such appliances, an adjustable frame M, M (Plan 1), carrying the said cylindrical brush arranged on a central pivot (see Plan 3) so as to be set at any required angle on a ship's plating. (3.) In such appliances, cranked axles or hinged legs H, H, H, H (Plan 1), whereby the apparatus, while remaining secured to traveller-hawsers L, L (Plan 1) is permitted to swing into the concave portions of a ship's hull so as to keep the revolving brush in contact with the ship's plating. (4.) In such appliances, a propeller made to revolve on the outer side of the watertight chamber for securing pressure of the brush against the ship's skin. (5.) In such appliances or machines, the combination of the above-named contrivances with methods of hoisting and fleeting the apparatus, attaching it to side of ship, conveying air and motive force to the submerged chamber, &c., as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13592.—9th May, 1901.—EDWIN TOMS, of Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller, and ANDREW CHARLES POCOCK, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved acetylene-gas generator.

Claims.—(1.) The acetylene-gas generator substantially as set forth. (2.) In an acetylene-gas generator having a tank divided into two parts by a horizontal partition, a purifier passing through the said partition, and provided with holes for the admission of water, and other holes close beneath the partition for escape of gas to the lower part of the tank, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 13607.—8th May, 1901.—WILLIAM AMBROSE GOODWIN, of Sydenham, Canterbury, New Zealand, Commission Agent. A binder for securing ceiling-joists to the stiffening-pieces or hangers.

Claim.—A binder for securing ceiling-joists to the stiffening-pieces or hangers, consisting of a piece of suitable metal, having the ends turned at right angles to the main portion, and also at right angles to each other, each end being preferably flattened, tapered, and jagged, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13614.—15th May, 1901.—GUSTAVE LOUIS MOUHEL, of 38, Victoria Street, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to metal-and-concrete structures.

Claims.—(1.) A structure comprising the combination of a shell or body composed of concrete and having a relatively large cavity, a rigid strengthening metal skeleton imbedded in the concrete, and stiffening diaphragms of concrete moulded with the body and extending wholly or partly across the cavity, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) A pile or pile-like structure comprising the combination of a pile-body composed of concrete and having a central longitudinal cavity, a rigid strengthening longitudinal metal skeleton imbedded in the concrete, stiffening diaphragms of concrete moulded with the body and extending across the central cavity, and with or without strengthening metal skeletons imbedded in the said concrete diaphragms, substantially as described. (3.) A pile or pile-like structure comprising the combination of a pile-body composed of concrete, and a bearing slab or collar moulded in one piece with the pile-body, substantially as described.

(4.) A pile or pile-like structure comprising the combination of a pile-body composed of concrete and formed with a cavity in its top, a loose pile-head of concrete formed with a concave bearing-surface in its top, and with a lower portion adapted to enter and be fixed by grouting in the cavity in the top of the pile-body, and a bearing slab or plate moulded with the pile-head below the concave bearing-surface thereof, substantially as described. (5.) A sheet pile comprising the combination of a pile-body composed of concrete and formed with a central longitudinal cavity, a longitudinal groove moulded in one side of the pile-body, a longitudinal groove moulded in the opposite side of the pile-body, pieces of metal imbedded in the concrete body at intervals along its length and projecting into and beyond the last-mentioned groove, and apertures formed in the pile-body on the side of the said last-mentioned groove in between the said pieces of metal, and affording communication between the central longitudinal cavity of the pile-body and the said last-mentioned groove, substantially as described. (6.) A screw pile or pile-like structure comprising the combination of a pile-body composed of concrete, a rigid strengthening longitudinal metal skeleton imbedded in the concrete, and a screw shoe connected to the said metal skeleton in such a manner that the twisting effort in driving the pile is transmitted to the screw shoe through said metal skeleton without stressing the concrete of the pile-body, substantially as described. (7.) A screw pile or pile-like structure comprising the combination of a pile-body composed of concrete and formed with a central longitudinal cavity, a rigid strengthening metal skeleton imbedded in the concrete, a screw shoe, means for connecting said screw shoe directly to the metal skeleton, and means whereby the screw shoe can be rotated by a mandrel inserted through the longitudinal cavity, substantially as described. (8.) A screw pile or pile-like structure comprising the combination of a pile-body of concrete with a central longitudinal cavity, a rigid strengthening metal skeleton imbedded in the concrete, a screw shoe, means for supporting the screw shoe rotatably from the metal skeleton, and means whereby the screw shoe can be rotated by a mandrel inserted through the longitudinal cavity without transmitting twisting motion to the pile-body, substantially as described. (9.) A screw pile or pile-like structure comprising the combination of a concrete pile-body, a plurality of vertical longitudinal metal bars imbedded in the concrete, a metal screw shoe connected to the lower end of the pile-body, and auxiliary metal screw-blades threaded on the said vertical bars at intervals along the length of the pile-body, and means for preventing said auxiliary screw-blades from longitudinal movement, substantially as described. (10.) For guiding sheet piles whilst being driven, the use of movable solid or tubular pieces of metal or other hard material inside the longitudinal cavity formed by grooves in the adjacent sides of two sheet piles, substantially as described. (11.) In driving concrete piles, a cushion to receive the blows of a pile-driver, composed of a mixture of pulverulent substance with an elastic substance, substantially as described. (12.) In driving concrete piles, a metal tube or cylinder open at both ends placed around the head of the pile and filled with a mixture of pulverulent substance with an elastic substance, substantially as described. (13.) A pile or pile-like structure of the kind hereinbefore referred to, comprising a concrete head having imbedded in it relatively short vertical metal bars or rods of suitable aggregate cross-sectional area, substantially as and for the purpose described. (14.) In a concrete pile, the combination of a pile-body moulded in lengths, cavities formed in the adjacent ends of said lengths, a core-piece engaging in the facing cavities of two adjacent lengths, and a cement joint filling the spaces between the said facing ends and between the core-piece and the walls of the cavities, whereby two adjacent lengths of the pile are securely jointed together, substantially as described. (15.) In a concrete pile, the combination of a pile-body moulded in lengths, cavities formed in the adjacent ends of said lengths, a core-piece engaging in the facing cavities of two adjacent lengths, a metal collar clamped around the said facing ends, and a cement joint filling the spaces between the said facing ends and between the core-piece and the walls of the cavities, whereby two adjacent lengths of the pile are securely jointed together, substantially as described. (16.) In a concrete pile, the combination of a pile-body moulded in lengths, cavities formed in the adjacent ends of said lengths, binding-rods moulded in the concrete around said cavities in said lengths and projecting into the space between said adjacent ends, a core-piece engaging in said cavities, a metal collar clamped around the said adjacent ends, and a cement joint filling the spaces between the said adjacent ends and around said binding-rods and between the core-piece and the walls of the cavities, whereby two adjacent lengths of the pile are securely jointed together, substantially as described. (17.) In a concrete pile, the combination of a pile-body moulded in lengths, socket-tubes imbedded in the upper end of a lower length, strengthening rods moulded in and projecting from the

lower end of the upper length adjacent thereto and engaging in said socket-tubes, and a cement joint filling the spaces between the rods and the tubes and between the adjacent ends of the two pile-lengths, whereby two adjacent lengths of the pile are securely jointed together, substantially as described. (18.) A building block or structure comprising a number of relatively thin shells arranged end to end, each shell being composed of concrete moulded around a rigid strengthening metal skeleton, and having peripheral jointing edges at its ends, and a flange near each end composed of concrete moulded integrally with the concrete of the shell, and also integrally with a similar flange on the adjacent shell, whereby a common stiffening and connecting diaphragm is formed at the joint of and integral with the concrete of two consecutive shells, so as to prevent all leakage of air and water through the joint, substantially as described. (19.) A building block or structure comprising a number of relatively thin shells arranged end to end, each shell being composed of concrete moulded around a rigid strengthening metal skeleton, and having peripheral jointing edges at its ends, and an inwardly extending metal skeleton arranged near each end and connected to the metal skeleton of the shell, and concrete moulded around and between the adjacent inwardly-extending metal skeletons of two consecutive shells, and also moulded integrally with the concrete of the said two consecutive shells, whereby a common stiffening and connecting diaphragm is formed at the joint of and integral with said two consecutive shells, substantially as described. (20.) A building block or structure comprising a relatively thin shell composed of concrete moulded around a rigid strengthening metal skeleton, and a diaphragm arranged intermediately and composed of concrete moulded integrally with the concrete of the shell, and with or without a rigid strengthening metal skeleton, substantially as described. (21.) A building block or structure comprising a number of relatively thin shells arranged end to end, each shell consisting of concrete moulded around a rigid strengthening metal skeleton, and having a peripheral jointing edge at one end and a convex peripheral jointing edge at the other end, and cavities at intervals around each end, leaving the rigid skeleton bare at such places, cement filling the joint between the peripheral jointing edges of the adjacent ends, concrete filling up the aforesaid cavities in the adjacent ends, a rigid metal skeleton connected to the metal skeleton of the adjacent shell, concrete moulded around and between the said metal skeletons and integral with the cement in the joint and with the concrete in the aforesaid cavities, whereby a connecting diaphragm is formed at the joint of two consecutive shells, substantially as described. (22.) Structures composed of concrete rammed or moulded around an internal strengthening metal skeleton, substantially as described, and as shown in Figs. 1 to 43 of the drawings.

(Specification, £2 5s.; drawings, 9s.)

No. 13618.—16th May, 1901.—HENRY FREDERICK BAND, of "The Sherman," Sherman Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in tool for clamping crossed wires together.

Claims.—(1.) In a clamping-tool of the class indicated, operated by handles, a slidable bar such as *f* having a grooved and recessed jaw such as *g*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a clamping-tool of the class indicated, operated by handles, a side such as *e*, and a side such as *a* in combination, each having recesses such as *e*², *a*², and projections such as *e*³, *a*³, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a clamping-tool of the class indicated, operated by handles, a removable side *e* having the described parts *e*¹, *e*², and *e*³ all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In a clamping-tool of the class indicated, operated by handles, an arm *a* forming one side of the tool, and having the described parts *a*¹, *a*², *a*³, and *a*⁴, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In a clamping-tool of the class indicated, operated by handles, the combination as a whole of the movable bar *f*, one end of which forms an inner jaw, and the sides *e* and *a*, forming an outer jaw or jaws, the jaws being grooved and recessed as set forth, for the purposes described.

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

No. 13620.—13th May, 1901.—WILLIAM HENSHAW CLARKE, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Photographer. Rapid photo-printing apparatus.

Claim.—In a box having a metal receptacle at one end for an enclosed light, and intermediate with opposite end a shutter of ground glass the full size of the inside, the opposite end of box being movable, and having contained in same an opening grooved to hold negatives, and a door made with springs between to shut against negative; and also, fixed to inside by tube or bolt at the bottom of box, a sash or shutter

glazed with red glass and operated by a lever and spiral spring; the whole in combination forming a rapid photographic printing apparatus, substantially as described. (Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13630.—22nd May, 1901.—WILLIAM KING BAKER and GEORGE SAMUEL BAKER, both of 58, City Road, London, England, Engineers (assignees of Charles A. Thomson, of 7, Sheridan Avenue, Kearney, Essex County, New Jersey, United States of America). Improvements in or relating to dough-moulding machines.

Claims.—(1.) A dough-moulding machine comprising rollers for forming a lump of dough into a sheet, a rotary rolling-up device for rolling the sheet into spiral form, and a pressing and rolling device for working and kneading the spiral, and forming the same into shape for the baking-pan, substantially as described. (2.) A dough-moulding machine having spaced sets of revoluble rollers, of which one roller of each set has annular flanges, the other roller of the set extending between said annular flanges to form a passage between the rollers of a set, the passages for the sets of rollers being of different widths, substantially as described. (3.) A dough-moulding machine having spaced sets of revoluble rollers, of which one roller of each set has annular flanges, the other roller of the set extending between said annular flanges to form a passage between the rollers of a set, the passages for the sets of rollers being of different lengths, and means for adjusting the non-flanged rollers toward the flanged rollers to vary the distance between the rollers of a set, substantially as described. (4.) A dough-moulding machine having spaced sets of revoluble rollers, of which one roller of each set has annular flanges, the other roller of the set extending between said annular flanges to form a passage between the rollers of a set, the passages for the sets of rollers being of different widths, and a connecting table between the sets of rollers to guide the dough-sheet from the narrow passage of the upper set of rollers to the wider passage of the next lower set of rollers, substantially as described. (5.) A dough-moulding machine having a rolling-up device for rolling a dough-sheet into a spiral roll, comprising a toothed roller and a smooth roller, the rollers rotating in opposite directions, substantially as described. (6.) A dough-moulding machine having a rolling-up device for rolling a dough-sheet into a spiral roll, comprising a toothed roller and a smooth roller, the rollers rotating in opposite directions, and a fixed guide-belt extending to the top surface of the smooth roller and terminating a distance from one side of the toothed roller, substantially as described. (7.) A dough-moulding machine having a rolling-up device for rolling a dough-sheet into a spiral roll, comprising pairs of rollers of different sizes and rotating in opposite directions, the large roller forming a stop for the forward end of the dough-sheet, and a fixed inclined guide for guiding the dough-sheet over the smaller roller against the abutment or stop-roller, substantially as described. (8.) A dough-moulding machine having a pressing and rolling device, comprising a revoluble drum or cylinder having a peripheral covering of a fabric material, and a fixed shield external to and spaced from the peripheral surface of said cylinder for pressing and rolling a roll of dough, said shield extending approximately around half of said drum or cylinder, the ends of the shield being formed with outwardly extending flanges, substantially as described. (9.) A dough-moulding machine having a pressing and rolling device, comprising a revoluble drum or cylinder having a peripheral covering of a fabric material, a fixed shield external to and spaced from the peripheral surface of said cylinder, for pressing and rolling a roll of dough, and means for adjusting the shield toward or from said cylinder, substantially as described. (10.) A dough-moulding machine having a pressing and rolling device, comprising a revoluble drum or cylinder having a peripheral covering of a fabric material and a fixed shield external to and spaced from the peripheral surface of said cylinder, for pressing and rolling a roll of dough, said shield being flexible and concentric to said drum or cylinder, substantially as described. (11.) A dough-moulding machine having a pressing and rolling device, comprising a revoluble drum or cylinder having a peripheral covering of a fabric material, a fixed shield external to and spaced from the peripheral surface of said cylinder, for pressing and rolling a roll of dough, and means for adjusting the shield toward or from said cylinder, said means comprising levers for engaging the shield at or near the ends thereof, and a connection engaging the shield at or near the middle thereof and actuated from said levers, substantially as described. (12.) A dough-moulding machine having a pressing and rolling device, comprising a revoluble drum or cylinder having a peripheral covering of a fabric material, a fixed shield external to and spaced from the peripheral surface of said cylinder, for pressing and rolling a roll of dough, said means comprising levers for engaging the shield at or near the ends thereof, a connection engaging the shield at or

near the middle thereof and actuated from said levers, and means for simultaneously moving said levers, substantially as described. (13.) A dough-moulding machine having a flour-sprinkler, comprising a casing having a perforated bottom, a perforated slide over the bottom, and a brush having movement over said slide, substantially as described. (14.) A dough-moulding machine having a flour-sprinkler, comprising a casing having a perforated bottom, a perforated slide over the bottom, a brush having movement over said slide, and means for imparting an oscillating motion to said brush, substantially as described. (15.) A dough-moulding machine provided with a drum or cylinder having flanges, and auxiliary flanges adapted to fit against said drum- or cylinder-flanges at the inside thereof, substantially as described. (16.) A dough-moulding machine provided with a drum or cylinder having flanges, auxiliary flanges adapted to fit against said drum- or cylinder-flanges at the inside thereof, and means for supporting said auxiliary flanges independent of the drum, substantially as described. (17.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting the complete dough-moulding machine, substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13636.—23rd May, 1901.—CHARLES LEWIS PULLMAN, of Washington, Columbia, United States of America, President of the Pullman Automatic Ventilator Company. Ventilator.

Claims.—(1.) For a ventilating-device, a bent, solid-backed hood to bridge an aperture to the space to be ventilated, have its rear end over the rear end of said aperture, and leave a passage there alone between the aperture and the outside, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) A ventilating-device consisting of a solid-backed hood, in combination with an apertured support, the hood bridging the aperture in the support and having an end bearing a determinate relation with regard to an end wall of the aperture, leaving a passage between the aperture and the outside—in operation, passage at the front of the hood being closed and passage at the rear open, substantially as described. (3.) A ventilating-device consisting of a solid-backed hood bent outward in combination with an apertured support, the hood bridging the aperture in the support, with its rear end over the rear end of the aperture, leaving a passage—in operation, passage of air at the front of the hood being closed and passage at the rear open, substantially as described. (4.) A ventilating-device consisting of a hood bent outward to act as a deflector, bridging an aperture to the space to be ventilated and having its rear end over the rear end of the aperture, leaving an opening, the aperture being, in operation, closed against air from the front, and open to air at the rear, substantially as and for the purpose described. (5.) A ventilating-device consisting of a casing bent outward to act as a deflector, bridging an aperture to the space to be ventilated, and having its rear end over the rear end of said aperture, leaving an opening, and means for closing the aperture. (6.) A ventilating-device comprising an outward-projecting casing bridging an aperture to the space to be ventilated, and having its rear end over the rear end of the aperture, leaving an opening, and a valve for closing an entrance to the aperture against impinged or impinging air, and to open an entrance to air from the rear, substantially as and for the purpose described. (7.) A ventilator comprising a back plate provided with an aperture, an open-ended hipped casing carried by the back plate and being over an end wall of the aperture, and a curved valve pivoted within the casing, substantially as described. (8.) A ventilator comprising a back plate provided with an aperture, an open-ended hipped casing carried by the back plate and being over an end wall of the aperture, and a curved corrugated valve arranged within, substantially as described. (9.) The combination with a ventilating-device of the described shutter.

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

No. 13638.—23rd May, 1901.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, Patent Agents, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria (nominees of the Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, assignees of Charles Holliwel and Richard Cornelius Elliott, of the Linotype Works, Broadheath, Chester, England). Improvements in linotype-machines for making improved displayed advertisement linotypes, and repeat linotypes, and in the said displayed-advertisement linotypes.

Claims.—(1.) The improved matrices from which can be cast pairs of displayed-advertisement linotypes, and adapted to be composed together and introduced together into the elevator-head as a complete line. (2.) The described matrices having the formative cavities for overhanging capitals and the other characters distributed amongst them, one cavity to each matrix, the said cavities being aligned on their respective matrices and adapted to insure perfect register

between the two linotypes of the pair cast from a composed line of them. (3.) The described combination of elevator-head, vice-top, and stop adapted to be moved out of action and into action again to respectively permit and to shorten the normal descent of the said head to the said vice-top. (4.) The described combination of elevator-head, stop, rod adapted to be slid to and fro through its bearings to put the stop alternately out of or into action, and means for allowing the said stop to swing freely upon the said rod, but preventing it moving lengthwise thereof. (5.) The described combination of elevator-head, stop, rod adapted to be slid to and fro through its bearings to put the stop alternately out of and into action, means for allowing the said stop to swing freely upon the said rod but preventing it moving lengthwise thereon, and automatic means for returning the stop from its working to its normal position. (6.) The described combination of elevator-head, stop, rod adapted to be slid to and fro through its bearings to put the stop alternately out of and into action, means for allowing the said stop to swing freely upon the said rod but preventing it moving lengthwise thereon, and an automatic latch to lock the stop in its working-position. (7.) The described combination of elevator-head, stop, rod adapted to be slid to and fro through its bearings to put the stop alternately out of and into action, means for allowing the said stop to swing freely upon the said rod but preventing it moving lengthwise thereon, an automatic latch to lock the stop in its working-position, and an automatic latch-trip. (8.) The described combination of reciprocating member of the machine, grabber-shaft, arm thereon adapted by the forward motion of the said member to alternately lock the grabber out of action and to unlock it, connection between the said member and arm to make the latter partake the forward and backward motions of the former, starting-bar and means by which it likewise partakes the forward motion of the said reciprocating member, and automatic device for returning the said bar into its backward position. (9.) The described combination of reciprocating member of the machine, grabber-shaft, arm thereon to lock the grabber out of action and to unlock it, connection between the said member and arm to make the latter partake the forward and backward motions of the former, starting-bar, automatic device to lock the starting-bar in its forward position, vertically reciprocating elevator-head, and rod in constant contact with the said automatic device and projecting into the path of the elevator-head to unlock the starting-bar as the said head descends. (10.) The described combination of reciprocating member of the machine, grabber-shaft, arms thereon to lock the grabber out of action and to unlock it, connection between the said member and arm to make the latter partake the forward and backward motions of the former, starting-bar, automatic device to lock the starting-bar in its forward position, vertically reciprocating elevator-head, and rod in constant contact with the said automatic device and projecting into the path of the elevator-head to unlock the starting-bar as the said head descends, the said rod having the end which projects into the path of the descending elevator-head detachable therefrom. (11.) The described combination of elevator-head, automatic means actuated by a reciprocating member of the machine to lock back the grabber, and automatic means actuated by the descending elevator-head to unlock the said grabber. (12.) The described combination of elevator-head, automatic means actuated by a reciprocating member of the machine to lock back the grabber, automatic means actuated by the descending elevator-head to unlock the said grabber, and means for putting the last-mentioned means out of action. (13.) The described combination of elevator-head, stop therein adapted to be moved out of action and into action again to respectively permit and to shorten the normal descent of the said head, automatic means actuated by a reciprocating member of the machine to lock back the grabber, and automatic means actuated by the descending elevator-head to unlock the said grabber. (14.) The described combination of elevator-head, stop therein adapted to be moved out of action and into action again to respectively permit and to shorten the normal descent of the said head, automatic means actuated by a reciprocating member of the machine to lock back the grabber, automatic means actuated by the descending elevator-head to unlock the said grabber, and means for putting the last-mentioned means out of action. (15.) The described combination of elevator-head, stop therein adapted to be moved out of action and into action again to respectively permit and to shorten the normal descent of the said head, automatic means actuated by a reciprocating member of the machine to lock back the grabber, automatic means actuated by the descending elevator-head to unlock the said grabber, and a trip for the latch of the said stop capable of being put either into or out of the path of the latch. (16.) A pair of improved displayed-advertisement linotypes, one having the overhanging capitals and the other having the supports for the overhangs thereof and the rest of the type, the supports and the overhangs registering correctly with each other.

(Specification, 18s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13640.—23rd May, 1901.—PATRICK H. REARDON, of 13, First Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Mechanic. Improvements in engines for rock-drills.

Claims.—(1.) In a direct-acting engine, a fluid-actuated piston, and a distributing-valve to control the motion of said piston, and means applicable at will whereby the pressure of the actuating fluid is removed from one end of the valve to permit said valve to move in one direction by fluid-pressure. (2.) In a direct-acting engine, a fluid-actuated piston, and a tappet engaging therewith to effect the motion of a distributing piston-valve therein, and means applicable at will whereby the pressure of the actuating fluid is removed from one end of the valve to permit said valve to move in one direction by fluid-pressure. (3.) In a direct-acting engine, a fluid-actuated piston, and a tappet engaging therewith to effect the motion in one direction of a distributing-valve, and means whereby the pressure of the actuating fluid is removed from one end of the valve at will while the fluid-pressure remains on the opposite end. (4.) In a direct-acting engine, a fluid-actuated piston, and a tappet engaging therewith to effect the motion in one direction of a distributing-valve, a balanced distributing piston-valve, and means whereby the pressure of the actuating fluid is removed from one end of the valve at will while the fluid-pressure remains on the opposite end. (5.) In a direct-acting engine having a fluid-actuated piston, a tappet engaged by said piston, a valve between which and the piston the tappet is interposed to effect the motion of the former by the reciprocation of the latter, one end of said valve being socketed into a recess, said recess having a passage or passages communicating with the valve-chest and with the exterior of the chest, and a valve controlling said passage or passages whereby communication is made with the recess for the actuating-fluid pressure or atmosphere at will. (6.) In a direct-acting engine having a fluid-actuated piston, a pivoted tappet, and a piston-valve between which and the piston the tappet is interposed to effect the operation of the former by the engagement of the latter, one end of said valve fitting snugly in a recess which is provided with a passage or passages communicating with the valve-chest and with the exterior of the chest, and a valve controlling said passage or passages whereby communication is made with the recess for the actuating-fluid pressure or atmosphere at will.

Specification, 5s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13641.—23rd May, 1901.—PATRICK H. REARDON, of 13, First Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Mechanic. Improvements in attachments for rock-drills.

Claims.—(1.) In a rock-drill attachment, a shell provided with a pocket of two diameters, in combination with a column-clamp having a lug adapted to enter said pocket after the clamp is secured upon the column, and a device opposable to the lug whereby it is secured in said pocket. (2.) In a rock-drill attachment, a clamp provided with means adapted to secure it upon a column, opposable projections thereon adjustable with reference to each other and to the clamp, in combination with a drill-shell having a pocket of two diameters adapted to receive said projections after the clamp has been secured upon its column. (3.) In a rock-drill attachment, a feed-frame provided with a circular pocket of two diameters in combination with a column-clamp having a lug adapted to enter and engage with said pocket, and means independent of those for securing the clamp to the column for locking said lug securely therein. (4.) In a rock-drill attachment, a shell provided with a circular pocket of two diameters in combination with a clamp having a beveled lug adapted to enter and engage with said pocket, and a bolt having a hooking head adapted to enter and engage with the pocket whereby said clamp is securely attached to the shell. (5.) A rock-drill column-clamp having a projecting lug A¹, a device sliding in said clamp, and a lug B¹ substantially similar to A¹, a suitable device adapted to engage with A¹ and B¹ whereby the drill may hang loosely thereon, and means for operating the lugs whereby the drill is securely attached. (6.) In a rock-drill attachment, a feed-frame provided with a circular pocket of two diameters, in combination with a column-clamp having a device adapted to enter said pocket, and means independent of those for securing the clamp to the column for locking said device securely in said pocket.

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

No. 13642.—23rd May, 1901.—HUGH MAIDEN, of 10, Union Street, Pyrmont, New South Wales, Diver, and JAMES COURTS, of McRae Street, Petersham, New South Wales, Diver. Improvements in shear-legs.

Claims.—(1.) An improved shear-legs, consisting of a rigid triangular frame, between whose splayed wings the lower ends of a pair of canting-legs are hinged, the said legs being supported and operated by means of a series of blocks and tackle connecting the top of the said legs to the top of the said frame, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In an improved shear-legs, a rigid triangular frame between whose splayed wings the canting-legs are hinged, and to the top of which the said legs are supported, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawing. (3.) The combination in an improved shear-legs of a pair of hinged canting-legs whose arc of movement is equal to an entire quadrant, a rigid triangular supporting frame having splayed wings, a series of purchase-blocks and tackle connecting the top of canting-legs with the top of the supporting frame, and whose fall passes over a guiding sheave on the top of the supporting frame and thence to the drum of a winch, and a lifting-purchase consisting of a pair of blocks and tackle suspended from the top or near the top of the canting-legs, and whose fall passes over guiding sheaves on the top of the said legs and supporting frame and thence to a winch, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 13647.—25th May, 1901.—DANIEL CLEARY, of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved medicinal plaster.

Claim.—My improved medicinal plaster, consisting of dragon's blood, Burgundy pitch, black pitch, and Swedish pitch, mixed in the proportions substantially as described.

(Specification, 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, 29th May, 1901.

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

No. 13596.—9th May, 1901.—HENRY WESTFIELD CHANNING, of 3, Wills Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in spark-arresters, applicable to locomotives.

No. 13610.—14th May, 1901.—WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Lithographic Artist. An improved device for holding the reins of horses.

No. 13611.—14th May, 1901.—ROBERT HENRY CARTER, of Kimbolton, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved axe-head, and handle therefor and for other analogous implements.

No. 13612.—15th May, 1901.—GEORGE SMITH DUNCAN, of The Parsonage, Williams Road, Toorak, Victoria, Engineer. An improved reservoir attachment for pens.

No. 13613.—15th May, 1901.—WILLIAM ROBERT SMITH, of "Llanberis," Dalgety Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, Civil Engineer. An improved apparatus for enabling particulars of the train service to be readily ascertained.

No. 13615.—16th May, 1901.—THOMAS MARTIN STEPHENS, of 24, Donald McLean Street, Wellington South, New Zealand, Commission Agent. A spark-catcher.

No. 13616.—16th May, 1901.—THOMAS BUCHANAN MEIKLEJOHN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Marine Engineer. Filtering feed-water.

No. 13622.—15th May, 1901.—AUGUST LYELL, of Lawrence, Clarence River, New South Wales, Racehorse-trainer. An improved portable starting-machine.

No. 13623.—16th May, 1901.—FRANK OSMUND ANDREWS, of South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improved potato-digging machine and cultivator.

No. 13624.—16th May, 1901.—JOHN CRAWFORD MCBRIDE, of Queenstown, New Zealand, Hotelkeeper. Improvements in totalistators.

No. 13625.—16th May, 1901.—JOSEPH BREMNER, of Milton, New Zealand, House-furnisher. Improved revolving door-jamb and means for hanging doors.

No. 13626.—16th May, 1901.—WILLIAM CHRYSTALL, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchant. Improved combined receptacle-cover and pastry-cutter.

No. 13628.—18th May, 1901.—BEVIS EDGAR MEAD, of Great North Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. A Great-leaf turner.

No. 13631.—22nd May, 1901.—ROBERT WALKER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Tinsmith. An improved aerator for milk and other liquids.

No. 13633.—20th May, 1901.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of Herbert Park, of Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer). Improved apparatus for saving gold, tin, diamonds, and other metals and minerals.

No. 13645.—23rd May, 1901.—JOHN JENNETT, Ploughman, and ARTHUR ALLEN, Clerk, both of Christchurch, New Zealand. Improved apparatus for relieving pressure upon the back of a horse when the brake is applied upon the wheels of a vehicle.

No. 13646.—23rd May, 1901.—WILLIAM CATTO GREIG, of Wilson's Road, Christchurch, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Improved curtain-pole, and apparatus in connection therewith.

No. 13648.—25th May, 1901.—JOHN VORBACH, of Renwicktown, Marlborough, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Potato-digger.

No. 13650.—25th May, 1901.—ARTHUR CHARLES ATKIN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. A combined axle-nut and oil-cap for wheels of vehicles and suchlike.

No. 13651.—25th May, 1901.—WILLIAM WATERS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved appliance for milking cows.

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 16th May, 1901, to the 29th May, 1901, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9534.—L. Billett and F. R. Cowper, tuyères for forge. 16th May, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6981.—The United Kingdom Self-adjusting Anti-friction Metallic Packing Syndicate, Limited, packing for piston-rods (T. Keene). 23rd May, 1901.

No. 7425.—J. J. Hood, extracting metals. 23rd May, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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

NO. 10978.—John Peach, of Remuera, near Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor, cess-pan. Registered as mortgagee. [L. L. McDermott.] 18th May, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Application allowed.

NO. 13367.—C. M. Buckworth, branding and marking cheese. (Advertised in Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 30, of the 21st March, 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 16th May, 1901, to the 29th May, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12789.—E. Waters, jun., treating sulphides (A. Germot).

No. 12800.—G. A. Mazey, gate-latch.

No. 12802.—W. Morice, harness-buckle.

No. 12809.—T. B. Crump and A. T. Hausmann, bridle-bit.

No. 12811.—J. Welsby and H. G. Bedell, machine for lead-heading nails.

No. 12813.—J. W. Fowler, apparatus for cleaning ships' bottoms.

No. 12816.—J. Thomson, saving gold.

No. 12818.—F. C. Taylor, colour-printing.

No. 12820.—W. Over, piano-escapement.

No. 12823.—W. R. Morgan, staple-drawer and wire-cutter combined.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 16th May, 1901, to the 29th May, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12197.—H. Roberts, rein-holder.

No. 12199.—J. Binney, wool-washing machine.

No. 12208.—M. L. Jackman, clip for ladies' belts.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of from the 16th May, 1901, to the 29th May, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8800.—J. D. Tripe and J. Copeland, brake.

No. 9222.—H. Symes, velocipede-driving mechanism.

No. 9282.—W. Rainbow, apparatus for teaching infants to walk.

No. 9284.—W. Woodcock, removing labels from damping-machine.

No. 9291.—A. S. Weaver and W. J. Gould, bicycle.

No. 9292.—P. Davies, ball bearings.

No. 9294.—Andrews's Patent Bottle Lock-stopper Syndicate, Limited, stoppering bottles (F. and W. Y. Andrews).

No. 9297.—M. Brab, electro-motor (A. Knoche).

No. 9299.—A. Menesdorffer, R. W. Jolly, and J. Wilson, amalgamator and concentrator.

No. 9300.—T. Rowley, tire.

No. 9302.—G. K. Askin, gate-fastening.

No. 9306.—F. H. Haviland, A. Holloway, J. B. Collier, and W. H. Murch, manufacturing calcium-carbide.

No. 9309.—The Anglo-French Motor carriage Company, Limited, horseless carriages (E. Gascoigne, jun., and C. D. Courtois).

No. 9348.—F. J. Lake, canister.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

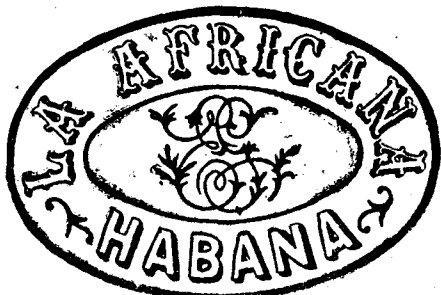
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 29th 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 : 3282.
Date : 30th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the above trade mark are: (1) That it consists of or contains a distinctive brand; (2) the words or name "La Africana," having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name; and (3) the distinctive device or monogram "E.G.": and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, of 102, Galiano Street, Havana, Cuba, and of 135, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Cigar-manufacturers (successors in business to and owners of the factory of the persons lately trading under the firm name or style of "Pino, Villamil, y Ca," in Havana aforesaid).

No. of class : 45.

Description of goods : Cigars and cognate substances and articles.

No. of application : 3287.
Date : 30th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the above trade mark are: (1) That it consists of or contains a distinctive brand; (2) the words or name "La Vencedora," having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name; (3) the device of an arched riband, the loose or flapping ends of which link with the ornamental or irregular-shaped ends of a curved tablet below; and (4) the name "Manuel Lopez y Ca" printed within a space formed by a curved riband the loose or flapping ends of which link with the ornamental or irregular-shaped ends of a curved tablet below: and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, of 102, Galiano Street, Havana, Cuba, and of 135, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Cigar-manufacturers (successors in business to and owners of the factory of the persons lately trading under the firm name or style of "Manuel Lopez y Ca," in Havana aforesaid).

No. of class : 45.

Description of goods : Cigars and cognate substances and articles.

No. of application : 3381.
Date : 15th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE HELIDON SPA-WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, of Skew Street, North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, and at Helidon, Queensland, Manufacturers and Bottlers.

No. of class : 44.

Description of goods : Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger-beer.

No. of application : 3383.
Date : 15th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

CLOTH OF GOLD.

NAME.

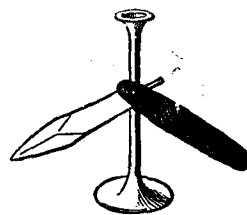
F. W. MADDOX AND Co.'s METROPOLITAN CHEMICAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Culinary essences.

No. of application : 3384.
Date : 21st May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



THE LANCET.

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

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND Co.'s NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of High Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, and elsewhere.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : Influenza cure.

No. of application: 3385.
Date: 22nd May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CORONET.

NAME.

F. W. MADDOX AND Co.'s METROPOLITAN CHEMICAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants and Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Culinary essences.

No. of application: 3388.
Date: 23rd May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

NAME.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Illuminating, heating, and lubricating oils.

No. of application: 3391.
Date: 25th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ADVANCE.

NAME.

DANIEL CLEARY, of Wellington, New Zealand, Labourer.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: A medicinal plaster.

No. of application: 3392.
Date: 25th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DEMAUX.

NAME.

WILLIAM BARNETT, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Chemist.

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

B

No. of application: 3393.
Date: 27th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DAYDREAM.

NAME.

BING, HARRIS, AND Co., of Invercargill, Dunedin, Christchurch, and Wellington, New Zealand, Importers, &c.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: Corsets.

No. of application: 3394.
Date: 28th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BORALINE.

NAME.

HENRY WESTALL GUEST, of Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Chemist and Druggist.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Medicated soap-powder.

No. of application: 3395.
Date: 28th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MALVINA.

NAME.

HENRY WESTALL GUEST, of Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Chemist and Druggist.

No. of class: 48.
Description of goods: Toilet articles.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 16th May, 1901, to the 29th May, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2590; 3303.—W. F. Edmond; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 23, of the 21st February, 1901.)

No. 2591; 3309.—Lever Bros., Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 7th March, 1901.)

No. 2592; 3310.—Lever Bros., Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 7th March, 1901.)

No. 2593; 3263.—Vacuum Oil Company; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 5, of the 10th January, 1901.)

No. 2594; 3305.—Vacuum Oil Company; Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 7th March, 1901.)

No. 2595; 3325.—R. H. N. Johnson; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 21st March, 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. 84/2641.—Alcock Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, of the Village of Sing Sing, State of New York, United States of America, Patent-medicine Manufacturers. [Porous Plaster Company.] 18th May, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACRAY, Government Printer, Wellington.