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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 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. 12986.—14th September, 1900.—WALTER STEPHEN DUDSON, of Carterton, New Zealand, Wheelwright. Improved means for pressing wool and other analogous products.*

Claims.—(1.) In wool and other presses, a ratchet-bar secured to the top of the ram, and running in guides in the side thereof and of the press, in combination with a pair of auxiliary lever-arms through sleeves in which the ratchet-bar passes, such levers being connected to and operated by a main lever-arm pivoted to the side of the press, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A lever-arm pivoted to the side of the press, an auxiliary lever above such lever-arm that is connected therewith by means of connecting-rods pivoted in a lateral slot upon one side of the main-lever pivot, and connected thereto by means of connecting-rods pivoted upon the other side of the main-lever pivot, both of such auxiliary

levers being provided with a sleeve upon their inner ends and with a weight upon their other ends, as specified. (3.) A lever-arm pivoted to the side of the press, with an auxiliary lever above and below such lever-arm, and connected therewith, in combination with a similar lever to the auxiliary levers, pivoted to the side of the press near the bottom thereof, as specified. (4.) A set of weighted levers, two of which are connected to and operated by a main lever pivoted to the side of the press, all of such levers being formed with a sleeve upon their inner ends, which is provided with a tooth projection adapted to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-bar that is connected to the ram of the press, and which passes through the sleeves, as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) A main lever-arm pivoted to the side of the press, and provided with a lateral slot therein upon one side of the pivot, in which are pivoted the connecting-arms of a lever above, in combination with means whereby the pivot of the connecting-arms may be slid backwards and forwards in the slot, and locked in any desired position, as specified. (6.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved means for pressing wool and other analogous products, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13222.—3rd December, 1900.—JOSEPH DANIELS, of Sydney, New South Wales, Advertising Contractor (assignee of Albert Manvers, of Sydney aforesaid, Teacher of Music). Improved apparatus for advertising.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, a bell-crank lever such as N, N', a cord and spring such as O, O', P, a roller F, to which the cord O is secured, an endless band such as E, and a system of rollers such as G, H, J, as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In combination, the appliance for advertising consisting of the endless web or band E, with its system of rollers F, G, H, J, the endless band being provided on its rear side with stops K, which work in combination with a stop-rod L, and annular grooves in the rollers F, H, J, in order to allow the stops K to freely pass the rollers, as specified. (3.) In combination, a box A that is provided with a display opening such as B, a bell-crank lever such as N, N', a cord O connecting the rear arm of the bell-crank lever with the roller F, the cord O' and spring P, an endless

web or band E, the rear side of which is provided with stops K, such stops being placed intermediately between adjacent advertisements on the face of the band E, and the grooved rollers F, G, H, J, all as and for the purposes specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved apparatus for advertising, as described, and for the several purposes specified.

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

No. 13456.—7th March, 1901.—CHARLES GABRIEL SUDRE, of 12, Boulevard St. Marcel, Paris, France, Mining Engineer, and CHARLES VICTOR THIERRY, of 11, Rue Meynadier, Paris aforesaid, Consulting Engineer. Improvements in the treatment of oxides of metals or metalloids, or compounds of same, for obtaining new products therefrom.

Claims.—(1.) As a new article of manufacture, an amorphous, vitreous, and homogeneous material obtained from such of the oxides of metals, or metalloids, or compounds of same, as are refractory below the fusing-point of pure alumina, substantially as described. (2.) As a new article of manufacture, an amorphous, vitreous, and homogeneous material obtained from such of the oxides of metals, or metalloids, or compounds of same, as are refractory below the fusing-point of pure alumina when same have been melted by radiant heat and resolidified. (3.) As a new article of manufacture, an amorphous, vitreous, and homogeneous material obtained from such of the oxides of metals, or metalloids, or compounds of same, as are refractory below the fusing-point of pure alumina when same have been melted by radiant heat, suddenly cooled, and subsequently reheated. (4.) The process of producing an amorphous, vitreous, and homogeneous material which consists in subjecting the oxides of metals, or metalloids, or compounds of same, which are refractory below the fusing-point of pure alumina, directly to radiant heat in a vacuum or neutral atmosphere, and, after fusing, subsequently cooling with sufficient rapidity to prevent crystallization, substantially as described. (5.) The process of producing an amorphous, vitreous, and homogeneous material which consists in subjecting the oxides of metals, or metalloids, or compounds of same, which are refractory below the fusing-point of pure alumina, directly to the radiant heat of an electric arc, in a vacuum or neutral atmosphere, the electrodes being out of contact with the material, and the layer of material being of such a thickness as to prevent the heat radiated passing therethrough, and, after such fusing, subsequently cooling with sufficient rapidity to prevent recrystallization, substantially as described. (6.) The process of producing an amorphous, vitreous, and homogeneous material which consists in subjecting the oxides of metals, or metalloids, or compounds of same, which are refractory below the fusing-point of pure alumina, to a preliminary heating, in then subjecting them directly to the radiant heat of an electric arc in a vacuum or neutral atmosphere, the electrodes being out of contact with the material, and the layer of material being of such a thickness as to prevent the heat radiated passing therethrough, and, after such fusing, subsequently cooling and then reheating, substantially as described.

(Specification, 12s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13592.—11th April, 1901.—COLOUR PRINTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 7, Arundel Street, Strand, London, England (assignees of George Henry Holgate, of the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, London aforesaid). Improvements in presses for printing in colours.

Claims.—(1.) In a printing-machine, a revoluble platen formed with diametric channels, an endless carrier moving with the platens, grippers upon the carrier adapted to enter the channels and grasp a sheet, mechanism for presenting quadrant surfaces of the sheet upon the platens in alternation, and impression-rollers in contact with the quadrant surfaces. (2.) In a printing-machine, revoluble platens, presenting in their revolution quadrant surfaces, impression-rollers moving coincidentally therewith, a revoluble carrier upon the platens, means connected with the carrier for gripping a sheet of paper, and connections upon the carrier for attachment with the platen to move the sheet to present a space to the quadrant, and means for releasing the sheet when operated upon by the four quadrants of the platen. (3.) In a printing-machine, revoluble platens divided into quadrants by longitudinal channels, an endless carrier encircling the platens, receptacles upon the carrier adapted to enter the channels, gripper arms pivoted within the receptacles, a movable cam shaft for actuating the grippers, means for unlocking the grippers when actuated, and means for unlocking the grippers when each quadrant has been passed. (4.) In a printing-machine, revoluble platens formed with diametrically opposed channels, impression-cylinders revolving in coincidence with the platens, gripping-mechanism moving in the channels, and connected

by a carrier to actuate the platens to present a quadrant surface in alternation to the impression-cylinders, a transversely movable rod for actuating the grippers, inclines upon the machine for actuating the rod, a rod for locking the gripper when actuated, and means for releasing the lock, and means for locking the gripper to each platen in alternation order.

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

No. 13671.—31st May, 1901.—WILLIAM NORRINGTON JONES, of Momohaki, New Zealand, Dairy Farmer. Improvement in buckets for milking purposes.

Claims.—(1.) A bucket which stands at an angle from the ground convenient for milking into, such bucket being made with straight lines as set forth, and shown in Fig. 1. (2.) A bucket which stands at an angle from the ground convenient for milking into, such bucket being made with a joint as set forth, and shown in Fig. 2.

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

No. 13672.—29th May, 1901.—HENRY WILKINSON and WILLIAM WILKINSON, both of Surrey Crescent, Arch Hill, Auckland, New Zealand, Labourers. A novel method of and means for converting nightsoil into manure.

Claim.—The method of using guano as an absorbent, and the method adopted for turning over manure while in the process of drying in the kiln by means of a turnover that can be worked outside of kiln; and the process generally as set forth, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13683.—6th June, 1901.—ALEXANDER MARTIN, of Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Trustee and Executor of the will of the late James Martin, trading at Sydney aforesaid as "James Martin and Co.," Machinery Merchants (assignee of Joseph Lindsay Schmidt, of Pitt Street, Sydney aforesaid, Photographer). Improvements in apparatus for generating gas from carbides, and for cooling and purifying same.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for producing gas from carbides, the combination with a gasholder and an automatic device for supplying water when the bell of the holder falls below a predetermined point, of a gas-generator consisting of a chamber containing a series of carbide-trays superimposed on one another and set within a bucket, said bucket being perforated near its upper edge, and said carbide-trays also perforated through their sides, a water-sealed bell for closing said chamber, and a distillation or settling chamber into which the produced gas is passed to extract moisture before it enters the gasholder, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for generating gas from carbides, the combination with apparatus, as set forth in the preceding claiming-clause, of a dish head on the bell of the generator to contain water for the purpose of cooling the produced gas, and preventing the carbide-trays from rising, substantially as described. (3.) In a generator for producing gas by the contact of water with metallic carbides, a series of carbide-trays which are divided transversely by a diaphragm into two compartments, perforations in the wall of one of these compartments, a bucket for containing a number of carbide-trays superimposed, and one or more perforations near the top of said bucket, and means for raising the level of the water in the chamber in which said bucket is placed when a further supply of gas is required to be produced, whereby water is caused to enter the bucket through the perforations, and, rising about the trays, to enter the compartments thereof successively through the perforations and over the diaphragms, substantially as described. (4.) The combination with apparatus, as set forth in the preceding claiming-clauses numbered 1 and 3, of a down-take pipe for carrying off the produced gas, said pipe dipping into a water-well formed in the distillation-chamber by fitting a diaphragm therein, and said well having a lip external to the generator connected with it through a hole, the upper edge of said lip being lower than the top of the diaphragm, whereby any overflow of water will be external to the generator, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. (5.) In apparatus for producing gas from carbides, the combination of a bottomless distillation-chamber adapted to be set in a dish containing water to form a water-seal, the lip of said dish being at a lower level than the gas take-off pipe, whereby any overflow will be external to the generator, and will not be forced through the gaspipe into the holder, substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13700.—7th June, 1901.—CHARLES MILLER, of Alton Street, Nelson, New Zealand, Photographer. Multiplex camera-slide.

Claims.—(1.) A camera-slide having a rim or frame which fits in the back of the camera, and is kept in position by "catches" at the top (instead of sliding grooves), which facilitates removal and replacement of the slide. (2.) Grooved partitions in the slide for division of the plates. (3.) The production of various geometrical shapes in photo. margins by two or more opaque screens of cardboard (according to the number of photos required), with the divisions cut out; or transparent glass, designed as described, and explained by drawings; or series of divisions of one shape only being shown, each screen being changed for "exposure" of the inner and outer sections of the plates. (4.) A number of shutters for "exposing" any part of the plates, by which it is possible to use the same plate for different photos. (5.) A detachable cover with springs attached to insure complete contact of the partitions, screens, and plates, thereby producing clearly defined margins. (6.) A frame like the foregoing (but without the shutters or cover), containing the "focussing screen" for indicating the positions occupied by the subject, substantially as described and explained. (Specification, 4s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13705.—10th June, 1901.—ELIZA SHADGETT, of Brooklyn, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. A preparation for cleaning and polishing boots, leather goods, furniture, metal, and other goods.

Claims.—(1.) A preparation for cleaning and polishing, consisting of an extract from the banana-tree (*Musa sapientum*), prepared in the manner set forth and explained. (2.) Cloths for polishing, prepared by saturating the cloths in an extract from the banana-tree, prepared in the manner explained, such cloths being then allowed to dry, as set forth. (Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 13706.—10th June, 1901.—JOHN WILLIAM THOMAS, of Linwood, Canterbury, New Zealand, Well-sinker. Improved apparatus to be used in sinking wells, pile-driving, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In well-sinking apparatus and the like, a rigidly mounted wheel having a flange upon its front side, such flange containing a stud or stop adapted to run in a groove on the circumference of a second wheel, loosely mounted upon a common shaft, and engaging said wheel, as described, for the purpose set forth. (2.) In well-sinking apparatus, a rigidly mounted wheel having a flange upon its front side containing a boss or stop, in combination with a loose or free wheel mounted upon a common shaft, and having a groove cut on its circumference as specified, a collar upon the shaft, and a stud and link for connecting the apparatus with the monkey or weight, as described, and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In well-sinking apparatus, the modified arrangement consisting of a stop upon the face of the rim of a rigidly mounted wheel, and a second wheel loosely mounted upon a common shaft, and having a slot cut in the rim of its face, such slot receiving said stop, as illustrated, and for the purpose described. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13708.—12th June, 1901.—PEDRO VICTOR SAN MARTIN, Chemist; GREGORIO SOLDANI, Merchant; and LORENZO BEVERLEY TRANT, Merchant, all of 253, Calle San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. An improved process for tanning.

Claims.—(1.) The employment of nitric acid for tanning hides and skins. (2.) The employment of nitric acid, in combination with scraps of wrought iron, for tanning hides and skins. (3.) The employment of nitric acid, in combination with scraps of wrought iron and sal ammoniac, for tanning hides and skins. (4.) The employment of nitric acid and wrought iron, in combination with sal ammoniac and sugar, for tanning hides and skins. (5.) The employment of nitrate of iron, with or without nitric acid, for tanning hides and skins. (6.) For tanning hides and skins, the employment of acetic acid, or vinegar, and sulphate of magnesia, for a second or complementary bath. (Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 13711.—13th June, 1901.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, Patent Agents, of 414-418, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria (nominee of George Henry Oatway, of 116, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers' Agent). Improvements in automatic fire-alarms.

Claims.—(1.) In a fire-alarm apparatus in which a contact-maker, supported by an approximately horizontal wire, is arranged to make suitable contacts by the sagging of the wire by heating the combination therewith, of means for sagging the wire without heating for the purpose of testing, and restoring the wire to position, substantially as described. (2.) In a fire-alarm apparatus in which a contact-maker, supported by an approximately horizontal wire, is arranged to close suitable contacts by the sagging of the wire when heated, the combination therewith for the purpose of testing the apparatus of means for raising the contacts relatively to the contact-maker, or lowering the contact-maker relatively to the wire, and restoring the parts to position, substantially as described. (3.) In a fire-alarm apparatus in which a wire which is approximately horizontal is arranged to maintain a nominally closed circuit, and the sagging of the wire when heated opens the circuit, the combination therewith of means, substantially as are described, for the purpose of testing the circuit without heating. (Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13712.—13th June, 1901.—JAMES BAKER, of 237, Dryburgh Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in bicycles driven partly by the rider's weight.

Claims.—(1.) In a cycle of the class indicated, the combination with the frame thereof of a clip, holding in position a guide-frame having two pairs of roller bearings at right angles to one another, and ears *j* (or ear *j*¹), substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a cycle of the class indicated, a rod *p* having at its upper end a fork *o*, and at its lower end a pedal-crank at the outer side, and a special crank at the inner side between said rod and the bottom bracket, the two cranks not being in line, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a cycle of the class indicated, the combination with the frame thereof of a clip, holding in position a guide-frame having two pairs of roller bearings at right angles to one another, a saddle-supporting fork the members of which pass through the said frame as set forth, said fork being at the top of a rod which operates a special crank, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In a cycle of the class indicated, the combination with the frame thereof of a clip, holding in position a guide-frame having two pairs of roller bearings at right angles to one another, a saddle-supporting fork the members of which pass through the said frame as set forth, said fork being at the top of a rod, which operates a special crank, the outer end of which has a crank-pin, which is connected to the inner end of the crank of a pedal in such manner that these two cranks will be at an angle with one another, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13715.—10th June, 1901.—GUSTAV ADOLPH HEINRICH PRIETSCHE, of Kiata East, Lowan, Victoria, Farmer. Improvements in or connected with the propulsion of bicycles or tricycles.

Claims.—(1.) In bicycles or tricycles, a free front wheel steered by a reciprocating hand-lever, said lever having a handle-bar at its top, and at its bottom a collar turning in a slot in the enlarged middle of a pivot-pin, said collar having extensions thereon operating two connecting-rods leading to a motion-carrying cross-bar pivoted in its middle, and from which passes a connecting-rod to each end of an extended axle on the free front wheel, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In bicycles or tricycles, the rear wheel or wheels driven by a reciprocating hand-lever having handle-bars for the hands at its top and at its bottom a pivot-pin, overhanging trunnions, crank-arms, and combined rest-and-thrust pedals for the feet, said lever having intermediately pivoted to it a connecting-rod the rear end of which is pivoted to a radially adjustable crank-pin on a sprocket-wheel, from which wheel a driving-chain leads to the sprocket-wheel on the driving-wheel, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In bicycles or tricycles, a sliding-seat supported on springs resting upon a carriage, beneath which are wheels rotating upon the frame of the machine and held there by a retaining-strap in combination with a hand-lever pivoted at its bottom in a pivot-pin, from the overhanging trunnions of which combined rest-and-thrust pedals are supported, and a connecting-rod intermediately pivoted to said hand-lever and rotating by a pin the front sprocket-wheel, a chain from said sprocket-wheel to the driving-wheel, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) Improvements in and connected with the propulsion of bicycles or tricycles, consisting of a sliding-seat supported on springs over a carriage resting on wheels rotating on the machine-frame, in combination with a hand-lever pivoted at its bottom in a pivot-pin, from the overhanging trunnions of which combined rest-and-thrust pedals

are supported, a connecting-rod intermediately pivoted to said hand-lever and rotating the front sprocket-wheel, a chain to the rear sprocket-wheel, a pivot-pin having an enlarged middle with a slot therein, a collar having extensions thereon, connecting-rods from said extensions to a motion-carrying cross-bar, connecting-rods from said cross-bar to extensions on the front-wheel axle, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13716.—10th June, 1901.—LAMBTON LE BRETON MOUNT, Auckland, New Zealand, Glass-manufacturer (assignee of Jonathan Haley and Harry H. Bridgwater, both residing at Akron, Ohio, United States of America). An apparatus for forming hollow glass articles.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to improvements in apparatus for forming hollow glass articles, such, for instance, as bottles and jars; and the invention relates more especially to the formation of hollow glass articles by first pressing or moulding a quantity of glass into a hollow form and then expanding the blank by blowing into the latter. Heretofore one great obstacle encountered in an effort to manufacture a perfect jar or bottle was the imperfections appearing upon the neck of the bottle or jar, and resulting from the lateral sliding or removal of the jar or bottle from one to another of the moulds required or employed in the formation of the said article. The imperfections referred to consisted in crizzles, formed mainly on the neck of the article, but formed also upon other portions of the article. The primary object of this present invention is to avoid the said crizzles or imperfections in the hollow glass article being formed, by requiring the blank to be moved vertically only, and hence avoiding any lateral movement of the blank. Other objects of this invention are to simplify the construction of apparatus of the character indicated to render the same more convenient and reliable in its operation, and to reduce the cost of hollow glassware adapted to be formed by the said apparatus.

[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, 15s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13717.—14th June, 1901.—JOHN CHARLES BOWRING, of 90, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. An improved grate-bar for steam-boiler and other furnaces.

Claims.—(1.) The improved grate-bar consisting of a curved or obtuse angular casting, the lower and upper parts of which are made solid, while the intermediate space is pierced with apertures, as set forth. (2.) The improved grate-bar consisting of a curved or obtuse angular casting, the lower part of which is solid, the part immediately above being pierced with apertures, being tapered from below to above, and from without to within; above the apertures a solid part faced with thickness-pieces or facing-studs for resting against the walls of the furnace, as specified. (3.) The improved grate-bar as described, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 13718.—14th June, 1901.—ARTHUR HJALMAR BORGSTROM, of Andrugatan 3, Helsingfors, Finland, Merchant. An improved apparatus for ventilating milk and cream during separation by cream-separators.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for ventilating milk and cream during their separation by means of a cream-separator, which apparatus comprises a cream-pipe connected to the cream-separator, a system of tubing connected to said cream-pipe and adapted to communicate with a source of fresh air, means for preventing foreign matter from passing with the air through said system, and means for preventing the admission of air from the workroom into the cream-pipe, in combination, substantially as described. (2.) An apparatus for ventilating milk and cream during their separation by means of a cream-separator, which apparatus comprises a cream-pipe connected to the cream-separator, means for conveying a constant supply of pure air to said cream-pipe, and an automatic counterweighted valve adapted to close the discharge end of said cream-pipe, in combination, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) An apparatus for ventilating milk and cream during their separation by means of a cream-separator, which apparatus comprises a cream-pipe connected to the cream-separator, a system of tubing connected to said cream-pipe and adapted to communicate with

a source of fresh air, means for preventing foreign matter from passing with the air through said system, and an automatic counterweighted valve adapted to close the discharge end of said cream-pipe, in combination, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) An apparatus for ventilating milk and cream during their separation by means of a cream-separator, which apparatus comprises a cream-pipe connected to the cream-separator, and adapted to discharge into an airtight cream-receiver, a lid adapted to make said receiver airtight, and means for conveying pure air to said receiver, in combination, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (5.) An apparatus for ventilating milk and cream during their separation by means of a cream-separator, which apparatus comprises a cream-pipe connected to the cream-separator, a receiver, a lid adapted to make said receiver airtight, and to which the cream-pipe is connected, a pipe system also connected to said lid, and adapted to convey pure air to the separator system, in combination, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13719.—14th June, 1901.—ARTHUR HJALMAR BORGSTROM, of Andrugatan 3, Helsingfors, Finland, Merchant. An improved apparatus for ventilating milk or cream in closed vessels.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for enabling milk and cream to be stored or carried for a long time in closed vessels, which permits fresh air to be conducted into such vessels, and used-up air to be simultaneously expelled therefrom, substantially as described. (2.) In an apparatus for ventilating milk and cream in closed vessels, the combination of a system of piping adapted to communicate with a source of fresh air, a lid adapted to make the vessel airtight, an exit-pipe mounted in said lid, and a ventilating-fan in communication with said exit-pipe, substantially as described. (3.) In an apparatus for ventilating milk and cream in closed vessels, the combination of a system of piping adapted to communicate with a source of fresh air, and a closed vessel, a lid adapted to make such vessel airtight, a second system of piping connected to the lid of said vessel, and means for withdrawing the used-up air from said vessel, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13721.—14th June, 1901.—GEORGE PERCIVAL, of Merilga Street, Narromine, New South Wales, Engineer. Improved detachable links for chains of bicycles and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The slots, or open bearings, described in the drawings and specifications. (2.) The method of shaping portions of the chain to facilitate their attachment to or detachment from the detachable link, as shown and illustrated in the specifications and drawings.

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

No. 13731.—14th June, 1901.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL KERR, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Painter. An improved animal-trap.

Claims.—(1.) In spring traps having open-framed jaw or jaws, the combination with the said jaws or jaw of an open-work substance attached for the purpose of catching smaller animals than the trap was designed for, substantially as shown and described. (2.) In spring animal-traps having an open-framed jaw, the combination of the jaw with wire netting of suitable mesh or laced wire-work for the purpose of enabling the trap to catch animals that might otherwise escape by the frame springing outside them, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.; 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, 26th June, 1901.

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

No. 13707.—11th June, 1901.—IGNATIUS SINGER, of Petone, Wellington, New Zealand, Chemist. A new compound to be used as a depilator.

No. 13710.—13th June, 1901.—JOHN THOMAS THOMPSON, of Waikaiti, New Zealand, Baker. Improvements in apparatus for suspending garments, and exposing the same to the air.

No. 13714.—13th June, 1901.—GEORGE EDWARD WEBSTER, C.E., of 523, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Gas Engineer. Improvements in the arrangement and construction of lamps for inside and outside lighting.

No. 13722.—15th June, 1901.—WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Lithographic Artist. An improved clothes-peg.

No. 13723.—12th June, 1901.—JOHN CHRISTOFF MARTIN KARSTEN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Commission Agent, and EWEN ALEXANDER CAMERON, of Dunedin aforesaid, Civil Engineer and Architect. An improved ventilator.

No. 13724.—17th June, 1901.—JOSEPH SPEIGHT, of Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand, Engineer. A marine governor.

No. 13725.—13th June, 1901.—RICHARD RUSSELL DONALDSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Butcher. Improved appliances for purifying sewage, blood, and other matter.

No. 13726.—12th June, 1901.—MICHAEL COLLINS, of Gore, New Zealand, Miner. Improvements in bicycle-driving gear, especially for racers.

No. 13727.—13th June, 1901.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Patent Agent. An improved pen-wiper.

No. 13728.—17th June, 1901.—CHARLES BOWTELL SMITH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Printer. An improved fire-escape.

No. 13736.—18th June, 1901.—JOSEPH JAMES MACKY, of Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Improvements in corn brooms.

No. 13737.—20th June, 1901.—WILLIAM PAINTER, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Ploughman. Improvements in means for attaching skeiths, coulters, and the like to ploughs.

No. 13738.—19th June, 1901.—JAMES WALKER, of Kilinchy, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer, and ROBERT FERGUSON CAMPBELL, of Brookside, Canterbury aforesaid, Blacksmith. Improved turnip- and root-slicer.

No. 13739.—22nd June, 1901.—JAMES STERDMAN HOLMES, of 207, Palmerston Street, Carlton, Victoria, Machinist. Improved manifold sales-check for drapers, traders, and others.

No. 13744.—22nd June, 1901.—THOMAS FIRTH, of 5, Martin Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Labourer. Improvements in rocking-chairs and other seats and contrivances for sitting and lying on.

No. 13745.—20th June, 1901.—WILLIAM MORGAN DAVIES, of Pourerere, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, General Labourer. An improved nose-bag for horses.

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.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 9th June, 1901, to the 26th June, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12441.—J. A. P. Philp, cycle-chain guard.
- No. 12745.—W. T. Purves, carburetter.
- No. 13212.—J. Willison, railway coupler and buffer.
- No. 13266.—F. T. Page, wire-strainer grip.
- No. 13323.—W. Struthers, dredge. (J. Welman.)
- No. 13336.—C. A. Kellar, electrical furnace.
- No. 13372.—H. A. Frasc, recovering metals.
- No. 13373.—H. A. Frasc, extracting metals.
- No. 13381.—Eureka Shoe Company, hand-tacking tool. (A. Hebert.)
- No. 13396.—The Clyds Chemical Company, Limited, extracting oxide of chromium. (G. Cox.)
- No. 13397.—A. M. Nicholas, metallurgical filter.
- No. 13406.—The American Tobacco Company, container. (R. L. Patterson.)
- No. 13407.—L. I. Blake and L. N. Morscher, magnetic separator.
- No. 13408.—J. H. and C. H. Campbell, condensed milk.
- No. 13409.—T. Douglas, air-cooling apparatus.
- No. 13410.—M. I. Pupin, reducing attenuation of electrical waves.
- No. 13418.—R. Oxlade and W. J. W. Richardson, electric telegraphy.

No. 13422.—Golden Link Consolidated Gold-mines, Limited, extracting metals. (H. J. Phillips.)

No. 13435.—J. Anschau, buckle.

No. 13437.—A. G. Jackson, rifle-carrying attachment for bicycles.

No. 13438.—E. Appleton, removing obstructions met with in boring.

No. 13445.—J. Webster, can.

No. 13447.—H. B. Blackinton, W. F. Cox, and M. E. Ginn, box-covering machine.

No. 13450.—P. A. Hadley, colour printing.

No. 13453.—W. E. Hughes, electrical distribution. (B. G. Lamme.)

No. 13454.—E. R. Hill, electro-pneumatic controlling system.

No. 13455.—G. G. Turri, cycle pedals. (F. N. Cullen.)

No. 13458.—B. Ljungstrom, rotary-engine track.

No. 13459.—J. G. Daw, stamper-head and die for ore-crusher.

No. 13460.—Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling, Limited, railway coupling. (J. Darling.)

No. 13470.—W. S. Rawson and R. D. Littlefield, refractory bricks, crucibles, &c.

No. 13471.—A. W. Maconochie, tin.

No. 13473.—G. B. H. Austin, propelling cycles.

No. 13476.—E. C. Paramore, chlorine-gas generator.

No. 13477.—M. D. Larkin, relief valve.

No. 13478.—G. Hall, earmark.

No. 13505.—The Mine and Smelter Supply Company, rock-drilling engine. (L. Durkee.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9512.—J. Davidson and C. G. Hepburn, refining fats and oils. 12th June, 1901.

No. 9617.—T. Hawke, skeith attachment for plough. 15th June, 1901.

No. 9626.—T. C. Thomson, banjo. 15th June, 1901.

No. 9645.—T. Waterworth, sewer trap. 24th June, 1901.

No. 9709.—The Textile Cleaning Company (Limited), degreasing wool, &c. (F. N. Turney.) 13th June, 1901.

No. 9754.—E. Makin, jun., steam-generator. 22nd June, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 6926.—T. C. Bayldon and G. P. Hilton, diminution of surface friction on vessels. 24th June, 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 13th April, 1901, to the 26th April, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12814.—A. Dornbusch, railway coupling.
- No. 12850.—C. Y. Dally, circular saw and bench combination.
- No. 12867.—C. Lawson, lamp. (T. Bowman.)
- No. 12868.—H. Gulliver and T. C. Fowler, railway signalling.
- No. 12870.—W. S. Dudson, wool-press.
- No. 12872.—H. Bloomfield, tire.
- No. 12875.—G. T. Girdler, generating electricity.
- No. 12876.—F. P. Wood, tire.
- No. 12877.—F. P. Wood, tire-shield.
- No. 12878.—D. Rugg, spectacle attachment.
- No. 12885.—F. S. Ellerm, wire-netting fence.
- No. 12887.—D. W. Mackay, attachment to planing, &c., machines for dressing timber.
- No. 12889.—B. M. Holt, bunk-tray.
- No. 12893.—C. Topliss, butter-worker.
- No. 12894.—A. Tindill, heel-pad. (G. Wood.)
- No. 12916.—C. A. Trotter, cramp.
- No. 12917.—G. T. Girdler, generating electricity.
- No. 12919.—A. Church, rifle-sight.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 13th June, 1901, to the 26th June, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12244.—E. Thomas, stopping growth of onions.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 13th June, 1901, to the 26th June, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9346.—R. S. Abel and J. Dykes, holder for check-book.
 No. 9352.—W. J. Pallant, bottle.
 No. 9354.—F. C. Esmond, cycle-saddle support.
 No. 9358.—J. Butel, jun., forcing fumes into rabbit-burrows.
 No. 9362.—Deep Sea Diving Company, Limited, diving-dress. (W. McQuillan.)
 No. 9367.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cigarette-machine. (J. A. Bonsack.)
 No. 9368.—E. C. Martin, bicycle-seat support.
 No. 9370.—H. L. Davis, bicycle-support.
 No. 9371.—B. Becker, extracting metals.
 No. 9375.—E. R. Stanfield and T. de R. Harman, bicycle-support.
 No. 9379.—A. Hamilton, cattle-drench.
 No. 9383.—G. Baxter, cycle-brake.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 6723.—W. N. Morris and R. H. Smith, feed-water heater and fuel-saver.
 No. 6725.—J. C. Spinley, heating and ventilating apparatus.
 No. 6731.—C. A. Peters, moulding-box. (E. A. R. Avenarius.)
 No. 6732.—Burroughs Adding and Registering Machine Company, Limited, calculating-machine. (E. Waters—W. S. Burroughs.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1901.

APPPLICATIONS for registration of the following trade marks have been received. Notice of opposition to the registration of any of these applications may be lodged at this office within two months of the date of this *Gazette*. Such notice must be in duplicate, and accompanied by a fee of £1.

No. of application : 3390.

Date : 25th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MINNIE.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the articles—machines and machinery—mentioned, since April, 1881.

NAME.

AMERICAN GRASS-TWINE COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, and having offices and doing business at St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America, and elsewhere, Manufacturers.

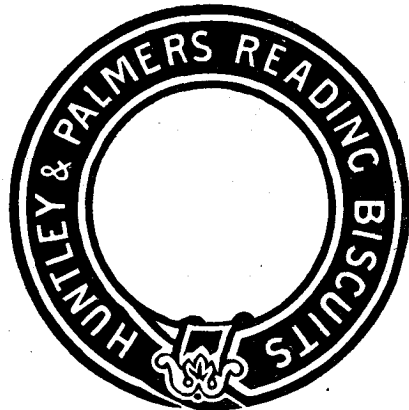
No. of class : 7.

Description of goods: Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machines such as harvesting-machines, grain-binders, mowing-machines, combined harvesters, mowers and reapers, rakes, loaders, and accessory parts of such machines.

No. of application : 3397.

Date : 30th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the articles mentioned, for about seventeen years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS, LIMITED, of Reading, England, Biscuit-manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Biscuits.

No. of application : 3399.

Date : 30th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

C. A. RICKARDS, LIMITED, of Civic Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester, England, Sewing-silk Manufacturers.

No. of class : 30.

Description of goods : Silk—spun, thrown, or sewing.

No. of application : 3400.

Date : 30th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

C. A. RICKARDS, LIMITED, of Civic Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester, England, Sewing-silk Manufacturers.

No. of class : 30.

Description of goods : Silk—spun, thrown, or sewing.

No. of application : 3398.
Date : 30th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



This trade mark has been used by the present applicants and their predecessors in business since before 1867. In 1878 the plates were re-engraved, and certain extensions and alterations having been made in the works, the pictorial representation thereof was corrected, without, however, altering its general appearance. The reference to the award of "The Grand Prize" at the Paris Exhibition, 1878, was at the same time added.

NAME.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS, LIMITED, of Reading, England, Biscuit-manufacturers.

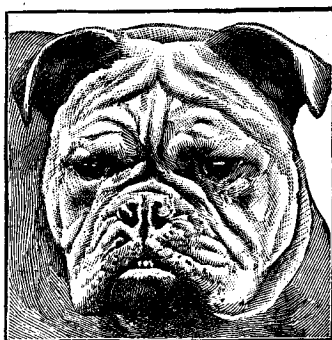
No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Biscuits.

No. of application : 3401.

Date : 30th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

CURTIS'S AND HARVEY, LIMITED, of 3, Gracechurch Street, London, England, Explosives-manufacturers.

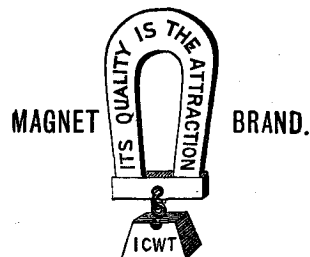
No. of class : 20.

Description of goods : Explosive substances.

No. of application : 3409.

Date : 6th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow : The device of a magnet, and the word "Magnet"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

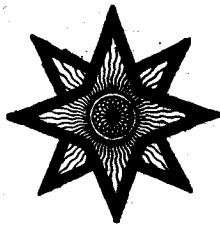
JOHN KENDRICK BLOGG and KENDRICK HENRY BLOGG, trading together as "Blogg Brothers," at Nos. 34 and 36, Spencer Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Baking-powder, culinary essences, sauces, vinegar, non-alcoholic cordials.

No. of application : 3403.
Date : 30th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



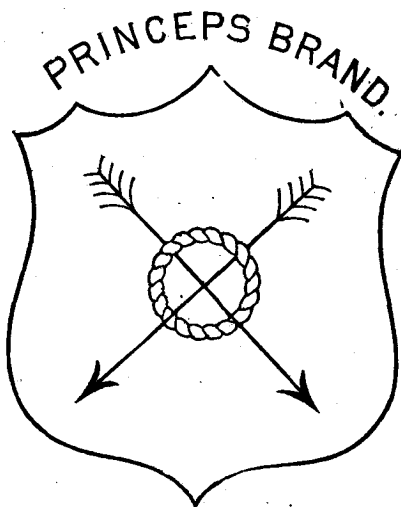
NAME.

W. D. AND H. O. WILLS, LIMITED, of Bristol, and Holborn Viaduct, London, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class : 45.
Description of goods : Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application : 3406.
Date : 3rd June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

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

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application : 3413.
Date : 10th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device of a tracker, and the word "Tracker"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

REGINALD ALBERT DUTTON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

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

No. of application : 3416.
Date : 12th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the distinctive label and the words "The Big 'C'"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

ALFRED ERNEST SYKES, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : A cure for corns.

No. of application : 3417.
Date : 12th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



**CURES RAGING TOOTHACHE
IN A FEW SECONDS.**

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

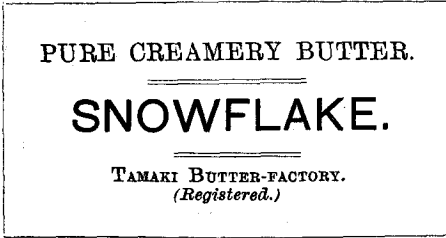
NAME.

ALFRED ERNEST SYKES, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : A specific for toothache.

No. of application : 3418.
Date : 14th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

WILLIAM EDGAR, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Farmer.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Butter.

No. of application : 3421.
Date : 17th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

FREDERICK FALCONER and JOHN EDWIN THOMSON, trading as "The New Zealand Wine Company," of Auckland, New Zealand, Wine Merchants.

No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Beer, cider, wine, whisky, and liqueurs.

No. of application : 3425.
Date : 22nd June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



BEEHIVE

B

NAME.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH-CASE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and located in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, in said State, and doing business in said city at Nineteenth and Brown Streets.

No. of class : 10.

Description of goods : Timekeepers, including watches, and parts thereof.

No. of application : 3427.

Date : 22nd June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KEYSTONE.

NAME.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH-CASE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and located in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, in said State, and doing business in said city at Nineteenth and Brown Streets.

No. of class : 10.

Description of goods : Timekeepers, including watches, and parts thereof.

No. of application : 3429.

Date : 22nd June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH-CASE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and located in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, in said State, and doing business in said city at Nineteenth and Brown Streets.

No. of class : 10.

Description of goods : Timekeepers, including watches, and parts thereof.

No. of application : 3430.

Date : 22nd June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH-CASE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and located in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, in said State, and doing business in said city at Nineteenth and Brown Streets.

No. of class: 10.

Description of goods: Timekeepers, including watches, and parts thereof.

No. of application: 3431.

Date: 22nd June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CYCLONE.

NAME.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH-CASE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and located in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, in said State, and doing business in said city at Nineteenth and Brown Streets.

No. of class: 10.

Description of goods: Timekeepers, including watches, and parts thereof.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 18th June, 1901, to the 26th June, 1901, inclusive:—
 No. 2603; 3047.—Adriance, Platt, and Co.; Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2604; 3254.—G. G. Sandeman, Sons, and Co.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2605; 3327.—R. Hanson; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 39, of the 18th April, 1901.)
 No. 2606; 3330.—Sharland and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2607; 3338.—J. and J. Colman, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2608; 3341.—Seegner, Langguth, and Co.; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2609; 3342.—Clark Thread Company; Class 23. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2610; 3343.—W. R. Varney; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2611; 3344.—“Mick Simmons”; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2612; 3354.—H. S. Chipman; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 39, of the 18th April, 1901.)
 No. 2613; 3355.—The Colegrove Tea Company; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 39, of the 18th April, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid.

[NOTE.—The date is that of the payment.]

NO. 87/3416.—Faire, Brother, and Company. 12th June, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Application withdrawn.

NO. 3366.—D. Anderson and Son. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.