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CONTENTS.

	Page
Patent Agent registered	1627
Complete Specifications accepted	1627
Provisional Specifications accepted	1632
Letters Patent sealed	1633
Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid	1633
Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent	1633
Request to correct Clerical Error	1633
Applications for Letters Patent abandoned	1633
Applications for Letters Patent lapsed	1633
Letters Patent void	1633
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks	1634
Trade Marks registered	1638
Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid	1638
Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks	1638

Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 6th August, 1901.

IT is hereby notified that
CHARLES STEPHEN LONGUET,
of Invercargill, New Zealand, Solicitor, has been registered
as a Patent Agent.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 7th August, 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. 13065.—12th October, 1900.—SAMUEL AITCHISON, of Heriot, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved horse-shoe.*

Claim.—Constructing a horse-shoe in two halves, hinged together in the front, the back ends being joined together by a bolt or pin threaded at each end, as and for the purposes set forth.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13114.—27th October, 1900.—ROBERT MCGAFFIN, of Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Contractor. Improvements in disc harrows.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination in a disc harrow of a disc-frame, a draught-pole, a turn-ring, a king-bolt, locking-mechanism, and fore and rear wheels, all these parts being constructed, relatively arranged, and co-operating essentially as and for the purposes described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (2.) The modification described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings, that is to say, the combination with the draught-pole, turn-ring, locking-mechanism, and fore wheels (referred to in my first claim), of two separate gangs of harrows, each gang being mounted upon a separate axle, one axle being arranged further forward than the other, and the frame of each gang being jointed at its middle to the under-side of the said turn-ring and stayed by bars and chains, all these parts being constructed, relatively arranged, and co-operating essentially as and for the purposes described.
(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13130.—2nd November, 1900.—DAVID JAMES YOUNG, of Patea, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in portable shower-baths.

Claim.—A hollow vessel supported above a bath in such a manner that it may be lowered thereinto and raised again, the bottom end of which is perforated, and the top end of which is provided with an air-cock, and means whereby such air-cock may be opened or closed from beneath, as and for the purposes specified.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

ERRATUM.—In Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901, under heading "Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks," for "86/1208," read "86/3636."

No. 13167.—16th November, 1900.—WILLIAM WERRY, of Phillip Street, Long Gully, Bendigo, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in engines for steam or other expansive-pressure fluids.*

Claim—(1.) In expansive-pressure-fluid engines, a cylinder open at each end, having two pistons arranged to move from and towards each other, such cylinder having a central inlet- and exhaust-port, valve for controlling the inlet and exhaust of motive fluid through the port to operate the pistons, and means for connecting the pistons to a shaft or shafts to be actuated substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In expansive-pressure-fluid engines, a closed cylinder having two pistons arranged to move from and towards each other, said cylinder having inlet- and exhaust-ports, one in the centre and one at each end, means for controlling the inlet and exhaust of motive power to propel the pistons, and means for connecting the pistons with a shaft or shafts to be actuated substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In combination, a cylinder closed at each end, and having a piston 6 with rod 4, connected to shaft 11 by cross-head 8, connecting-rod 9, and crank 10, a piston 7 having rod 5 connected to shaft 11 by a cross-bar 12, lateral rods 13, connecting-rods 15, and crank 16, the cylinder 1 being provided with a central port 19, and end ports 17, 18, slide-valves 21, 22, 23, on rod 24, to control motive-fluid supply to and exhaust from the respective ports, and means for operating the valve substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In combination, a cylinder closed at each end, and having a piston 6 with rod 4 connected to shaft 11 by cross-head 8, connecting-rod 9, and crank 10, a piston 7 having rod 5 connected to shaft 11 by a cross-bar 12, lateral rods 13, connecting-rods 15, and crank 16, the cylinder 1 being provided with a central port 19 and end ports 17, 18, slide-valves 21, 22, 23 on rod 24 to control motive-fluid supply to and exhaust from the respective ports, the said rod having pin 85, a lever pivoted on pin 27, and having slotted arm 26 engaging with pin 85, and an arm 26a, operated from eccentrics on main shaft, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) In combination, a cylinder open at each end, and having a piston 6 with rod 4 connected to shaft 11b by cross-head 8, connecting-rod 9, and crank 10, a piston 7 having rod 5 connected to shaft 11b by a cross-bar 12, lateral rod 13, connecting-rods 15, and cranks 16, the cylinder being provided with a central port 46, a valve 47, to control motive-fluid supply to and exhaust from ports, and means for operating the valve substantially as and for the purposes described. (6.) In combination, cylinders 40, 41, and 42, open at each end, and having each respectively a piston 6, with rod 4 connected to shaft 11b by cross-head 8, connecting-rod 9, and crank 10, a piston 7 having rod 5 connected to shaft 11b by a cross-bar 12, lateral rods 13, connecting-rods 15, and cranks 16, the cylinder being provided with a central port 46, a valve 47 to control motive-fluid supply to and exhaust from ports, and means for operating the valve, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) In expansive-fluid-pressure engines, the arrangement in line of a high-pressure and low-pressure cylinder open at each end, each cylinder having two pistons, the inner piston of the high-pressure cylinder being connected to the inner piston of low-pressure cylinder, each cylinder having a central port controlled by valves connected together in line, means for operating the valves, and means for actuating a shaft or shafts from the pistons, substantially as and for the purposes described. (8.) In expansive-fluid-pressure engines, the arrangement in line of a high-pressure cylinder 51 and low-pressure cylinder 54, each cylinder being open at each end, and having two pistons, the inner piston of the high-pressure cylinder being connected to the inner piston of low-pressure cylinder, a central port to each cylinder controlled by united valves 76, 80, means for operating the valves, means for actuating a shaft from the pistons, consisting of piston-rod 61, having cross-bar 62 connected by lateral rods 63 with cross-bar 64 on piston-rod 50, whose connecting-rod 59 operates crank 73 on shaft 11a, cross-bar 67 on piston-rod 57, connected by lateral rods 69 and cross-heads 70 to connecting-rods 71, pivoted between cranks 73 and cranks 72 on shaft 11a, to be actuated substantially as and for the purposes described. Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.

No. 13411.—15th February, 1901.—A. LESCHEN AND SONS ROPE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, a corporation created by authority of the laws of the State of Missouri, and doing business at 920 and 922, North Main Street, St. Louis aforesaid. An aerial wire-rope tramway.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to improvements in aerial wire-rope tramways, and the objects of this invention are,—(1.) To provide an endless double-rope bucket tramway with loading- and dumping terminals, one rope of which is a stationary bucket-supporting rope on which the bucket runs, and the other is a traction and bucket-

moving rope which automatically picks up a standing bucket at a predetermined point at each terminal, and carries it to the opposite terminal, and leaves it at a predetermined point, and picks up the standing bucket, which is at a short distance from the one it leaves, when the one it has just left is moved to the standing position and is either loaded or dumped, as the buckets are at the loading- or dumping-terminal. (2.) To provide terminals for wire-rope tramways, having means for releasing the buckets from the traction-rope and for catching and holding to them and successively retarding their movement until they stop at a predetermined point. (3.) To provide positive-operating mechanism for stopping and holding a bucket at a predetermined point as it runs off the standing-rope on to the tracks of the terminals. (4.) To provide means for automatically grasping the rope clip of each bucket at the predetermined point at which they are stopped and held on entering the terminals, and for holding to the clip until it is automatically locked to the standing, loaded, or dumped bucket, as the case may be. (5.) To provide positively operating mechanism for grasping, holding, and moving said bucket, and for positively retarding the movement of the bucket coming on to the terminal tracks to be loaded or dumped, during its movement from its first stopping position to its first standing or loading and dumping position, and for positively and automatically accelerating the movement of the loaded or dumped bucket from its standing position until it attains the speed of the traction rope, and is locked to the rope-clip that leaves the incoming bucket, thereby insuring the positive releasing of the rope-clips from the buckets as they enter each terminal; positive stopping of each bucket at a predetermined point until the clip just released from it registers in the lock of the bucket at the loading- or dumping-station; positive movement of both buckets at each terminal, the one at the loading- or dumping-station on its way out, and the one just in to the standing-point to be loaded or dumped; positive accelerating movement of the loaded or dumped bucket from the standing, loading-, or dumping-point, and positive holding to it and movement of it until it is locked to the rope-clip, and positive holding and moving of the bucket just in, independent of the traction rope, from its first stopping position, and a positive retarding movement of this bucket to the standing, loading, or dumping position, in order that the standing bucket may be out of its way, and that both may move in relative unison while the rope-clips are unlocked from and are leaving one and engage with and are locked to the other while the traction rope is moving continuously, and the buckets are loaded and dumped. (6.) To provide means for dumping the buckets automatically.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the descriptive part of the specification is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £2 7s.; drawings, 7s.)

No. 13540.—16th April, 1901.—FERDINAND FANTA, of 6, Fullwood's Rents, High Holborn, London, England, Consulting Engineer. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture and repair of incandescent electric lamps.

Claims.—(1.) The process for the manufacture and repair of incandescent electric lamps consisting of the reinforcement when new or the regeneration when old of the filament within the bulb, by the deposition on the said filament of a coating of carbon whilst the said filament is sealed and fixed in the glass bulb in which it is eventually to be or has been formerly used, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a process for the regeneration or flashing of filaments *in situ* in their working bulbs, the use of and mode of applying an admixture of vapours of liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons with atmospheric air (in suitable and variable proportions and pressures) according to the voltage or candle-power of the filaments and to the size of the bulbs, substantially as described. (3.) In a process for the regeneration or "flashing" of filaments *in situ* in their working-bulbs, the regulation, by means of pressure-controlling valves or cocks upon the entry and exit respectively of the pressure of the gaseous mixture used in the "flashing" of incandescent filaments according to the voltage or candle-power of the same, and in accordance with the size of bulb, substantially as described. (4.) In a process for the "flashing" or regeneration of filaments *in situ* in their working-bulbs, the simultaneous use of a photometer during such reinforcing of the filament to indicate the point at which the regeneration is completed, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (5.) In a process for the regeneration or "flashing" of filaments *in situ* in their working-bulbs, the means for introducing an admixture of gaseous hydrocarbons with atmospheric air into, and withdrawing same in a continuous stream from, the said bulb, at two diametrically opposite points in the bulb, for the purpose of securing a regular distribution of the gases in the bulb, substantially as described. (6.) In a process for the regeneration or "flashing" of filaments *in situ* in their working bulbs, the cleaning

the inside of the bulbs of incandescent electric lamps from the deposit of carbon which may have accumulated thereon during use or in the process of manufacture, by heating such bulbs externally, whilst introducing air, heated or oxygenised, into the same, and simultaneously therewith withdrawing the products of combustion, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (7.) In a process for the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps, the cleaning of the inside of the bulb from any obscuring deposit of carbon thereon by the application of external heat with simultaneous access thereto of air or its equivalent, substantially as described. (8.) In a process for the regeneration or "flashing" of filaments *in situ* in their working-bulbs, the preliminary heating of a mixed hydrocarbon gas and air to oxidize the easily decomposable parts of the hydrocarbon vapour before admission into the bulb for "flashing" or regeneration, to prevent obscuration deposit upon the inside of the bulb, substantially as described.

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

No. 13590.—9th May, 1901.—NATHANIEL BARRETT POWTER, of 920, 72nd Street, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, Gentleman. Apparatus for and process of extracting grease and oil from substances containing same.

Claims.—(1.) The process which consists in applying suction to a mass of oil- and grease-bearing substance within a closed vessel and in collecting the vapour so drawn off in a liquid, such as water, so as to separate the oil and grease from gases and vapours. (2.) The process of extracting grease and oil from oil-bearing substances which consists in subjecting such substances to the action of a heated vapour or liquid within a closed receptacle and to mechanical disintegration, in drawing off the vapours by suction after the digestion, and in separating the grease and oil from the solid residue. (3.) In a process of extracting grease and oil from oil-bearing substances, the addition of a glue-restrainer, such as salt, to the mass to be treated prior to or during its digestion. (4.) The process of extracting grease and oil from oil-bearing substances which consists in subjecting such mass to the action of a heated vapour or liquid within a digester, and then in passing the contents of such digester into a separator having a size proportionate to the normal volume occupied by a normal charge of the digester after the termination of the digestion therein. (5.) The process of extracting grease and oil from oil-bearing substances, as hereinbefore described. (6.) The process of extracting both oil and grease, and glues and isinglass, from fish material, which consists in cooking fish material in water in the presence of a glue-restrainer, such as salt, in removing the oil and grease thereby liberated, in eliminating the glue-restrainer, in cooking the residue in water to dissolve the glues and isinglass, and in removing the solution so formed. (7.) The process of extracting both oil and grease, and glues and isinglass, from fish material, substantially as described. (8.) Means, in connection with apparatus for treating oil-bearing material, for catching the lighter oils carried off with the vapours and gases by suction. (9.) A digester and separator connected together, the separator having such size relatively to the digester that a normal charge of the digester, after treatment therein, substantially fills said separator, as and for the purposes specified. (10.) A digester having stationary and revolving stirring-arms in combination with a separator connected therewith having revolving arms only. (11.) A separator having its upper end contracted, and provided with an oil-discharge opening in substantially the apex of its contracted portion. (12.) A separator provided with an oil-discharge opening at the top thereof, and a screen below it, and having a revoluble scraper with propeller-like blades for clearing the screen. (13.) A vessel for the treatment of oils and greases, and oil- and grease-bearing substances, having upwardly convergent sides, and a discharge for oils and greases at its upper end. (14.) A vessel for the purpose set forth, having upwardly convergent sides substantially throughout its length, and having a vertical shaft and revoluble stirring-arms carried thereby. (15.) A vessel for the purpose set forth, having upwardly convergent sides substantially throughout its length, and having a vertical shaft projecting upwardly through its bottom, and a discharge-orifice in its bottom to one side of the shaft. (16.) A digester for the purpose set forth, substantially as described, and as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (17.) A separator for the purpose set forth, substantially as described, and as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (18.) A combined digester and separator for the purpose set forth, substantially as described, and as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. (19.) A vessel for the purpose set forth, having substantially the form of two cones with their bases toward each other. (20.) A vessel for the purpose set forth, having substantially the form shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. (21.) An apparatus for the purpose set forth, comprising a digester, a separator, purifying apparatus, a drier, and suction apparatus, all con-

nected together so as to make one continuous apparatus and avoid the escape of deleterious and odoriferous gases. (22.) The system of pipe-connections substantially as shown and described. (23.) An apparatus for the extraction of oils and greases from oil- and grease-bearing material, substantially as shown and described.

(Specification, 19s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13595.—9th May, 1901.—THOMAS HAMMILL HICKS, of 48, Brackenridge Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, United States of America, Physician, and SAMUEL ROCKWELL ALDEN, of 190, West Berry Street, Fort Wayne aforesaid, Lawyer. Improvements in apparatus for recovering amalgamable metals and arsenic from ores, and preventing the escape of mercury and fumes while treating the ores.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, a rotatable retort for heating together ore and mercury, having an open outlet end, in combination with means for feeding ore and mercury into said retort, a stationary gravity discharge-conduit having an enlarged end or attached cap loosely closing the open end of said retort, and means for creating a partial vacuum in said retort whereby air is drawn into said retort between its outlet end and said loosely closing cap or enlargement of said conduit, and mercury-vapour and other fumes prevented from escaping, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, the combination with a retort for heating together ore and mercury of an ore-collecting tank made to contain water and arranged to receive ore from said retort, of a conduit arranged to convey ore from the retort to said ore-collecting tank, and of an agitator arranged in the ore-collecting tank to prevent the ore from settling in said tank, substantially as described. (3.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, the combination with a rotatable retort to heat pulverised ore, of two tanks made to contain water and collect the contents of said retort, of two conduits arranged one to connect each of said tanks with said retort, of suction-means arranged to draw metallic vapours, oxides, and gases driven off from the ore into one of said tanks, substantially as described. (4.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, the combination with a retort to heat ore, and a collecting-tank made to contain water, of a conduit arranged to connect said tank with said retort, of suction-means arranged to draw arsenious oxide driven off from the ore in said retort into said collecting-tank, of an agitator arranged in said tank to prevent the arsenious oxide from settling in said tank, and means arranged to draw the arsenious oxide out of said tank, substantially as described. (5.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, the combination with a retort to heat ore and mercury together, of a tank to collect the ore from said retort, of an amalgamator to recover amalgamable metals from the ore, and means to convey the ore from said tank to said amalgamator, substantially as described. (6.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, the combination with a retort for heating together ore and mercury of an ore-collecting tank having means for being supplied with water, agitator within, a cover provided with an annular flange projecting into said tank, the space within such flange divided into compartments all sealed by the water in the tank, a suction-pipe leading from one of said compartments with means for applying suction therethrough, and an ore-conduit arranged to discharge ore from said retort into another of said compartments, substantially as described. (7.) In apparatus for recovering metals from ores, the combination with a rotatable retort, means for feeding ore and mercury thereto, and means for heating the same, of a tank into which ore discharges from said retort, of an additional tank for collecting and condensing arsenical vapours and fumes driven off from the ore in said retort, of means for supplying each of said tanks with water, of a suction-device arranged to draw air into said retort for oxidizing arsenical vapours and to draw such and other vapours into said additional tank, and to draw into the first-named tank such gaseous substances as pass out of the retort with the ore, of means for shutting off said suction-device from either of said tanks, and of means for drawing off water and other substances from each of said tanks and keeping the air-compartments within the annular flange of the cover of said tanks sealed with water, substantially as described. (8.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, the combination with two rotatable amalgamating cylinders, one of said cylinders arranged to rotate within the other, the inner surface of one of said cylinders and the outer surface of the other cylinder composed of metal which has an affinity for mercury, of a body of mercury arranged in the outer cylinder sufficient in quantity to cause a portion of the outer surface of the inner cylinder to dip therein, of discharge-pipes arranged to rotate with said cylinders and to assist in drawing off heavy portions of ore-pulp from the surface of the mercury while said cylinders

rotate, of means to rotate said amalgamating-cylinders and means to supply ore to the same, substantially as described. (9.) In apparatus to recover metals from ore, the combination with a rotatable amalgamator made to contain ore-pulp, of means to supply said amalgamator with ore-pulp, of means to rotate said amalgamator, of a quantity of mercury arranged within said amalgamator, and of suction-means arranged to dip down under the ore-pulp and draw off the heavy portion of ore-pulp from the surface of said mercury while the amalgamator is in motion, substantially as described. (10.) In apparatus for recovering metals from their ores, the combination with two rotatable cylinders having amalgamating-surfaces and one of said cylinders arranged to rotate within the other, of means to prevent the amalgamating-surfaces of the two cylinders from coming in contact with each other, of a body of mercury arranged in the outer cylinder sufficient in quantity to cause the amalgamating-surface of the inner cylinder to dip therein, of means to supply the cylinders with ore and water, of means to rotate the cylinders, and suction-means to draw off ore-pulp tailings from the cylinders during their rotation, substantially as described.

(Specification, 19s. ; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13643.—23rd May, 1901.—GEORGE MACKENZIE, of New Sandgate Road, Clayfield, Brisbane, Queensland, Builder. A new or improved combination cabinet bath.

Claims.—(1.) In a new or improved combination cabinet bath, a door having the upper portion provided with an inner frame hinged to the centre rail, said upper portion being provided with an opening for the head, and a slide to fit round the neck, or closing the opening altogether, as described and illustrated. (2.) In combination with a cabinet bath, a door such as is claimed in the preceding claim, said cabinet being furnished with a rebated ledge for the reception of the upper portion of the door when let down, as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

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.*

Claims.—(1.) The combined axle-nut and oil-cap, having within it an oil-reservoir screwed on to the outer end of the axle-arm, through which oil is conveyed by a channel or feeder to a groove on under-part of arm next to box, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In connection with the combined nut and oil-cap, a conductor or feeder leading from outer end of arm and reservoir within said combined nut and oil-cap to groove in under-part of arm next to box, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In combination, the combined axle-nut and oil-cap, and oil-reservoir within same, screwed on to the outer end of axle-arm, having the conductor or feeder leading from said outer part of axle-arm and reservoir to groove on said under-part, said groove, said axle-arm, and box, and washer fitting between said nut and said axle-arm, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 13746.—20th June, 1901.—CHRISTIAN LUDWIG GALSCHOT, of Forhaabningsholms, Alle 8, Copenhagen, Denmark, Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for cooling granular and similar materials.

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for cooling granular and similar material, wherein the material to be cooled is passed in a layer over a series of shelves or steps forming an incline or shoot, air at the same time being drawn through the material so as to absorb heat therefrom, substantially as described. (2.) Apparatus for cooling granular and similar material, in which the material to be cooled travels in a layer over a series of steps or shelves forming an incline or shoot, to which a rocking or joggling motion is imparted, air being at the same time drawn through the material. (3.) Apparatus for cooling granular and similar material, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 13793.—6th July, 1901.—WILLIAM DOWNING, Carpenter and Joiner, and WILLIAM LEGERTWOOD DAVIDSON, Carpenter and Joiner, both of Mackenzie, Cheviot, New Zealand. An improved machine for pressing, cutting, and printing butter.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved machine for pressing, cutting, and printing butter, the butter-box being provided with tapered shoulders, also hopper, in combination with

the ram, which is worked from crank, for the purposes as substantially described, and shown on drawing. (2.) In an improved machine for pressing, cutting, and printing butter, the combination of cutter and printer, being detachable for alteration, or to receive as many cutters and printers as required, with the eccentric movement for raising and lowering, as substantially described and shown. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising our improved machine for pressing, cutting, and printing butter, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13830.—19th July, 1901.—MARTIN NELANDER OLSON, of Mangatainoka, New Zealand, Factory-manager. Improved means for automatically weighing out and registering milk and other liquids.

Claims.—(1.) In appliances for measuring milk and other liquids, a measuring-vessel divided into halves, each of right-angled-triangle section, and supported upon pivots within a receiving-chamber, in such a manner that the vessel shall tip alternately to each side as that half is filled, and at the same time place the other half in a position to be filled, as specified. (2.) A measuring-vessel divided into halves, each of right-angled-triangle section, and supported upon pivots in such a manner that the vessel shall be capable of tipping alternately to each side, as liquid is run into it, in combination with means whereby each tip shall be indicated upon a dial, and with means whereby the flow of liquid to the measuring-vessel may be shut off when a predetermined quantity has been run out, as specified. (3.) In appliances for measuring and registering milk and other liquids, a circular disc or ring secured to the side of a receiving chamber and divided off into equal divisions, a drum loosely mounted upon a spindle and provided with an indicating-hand in front of the dial and with an arm at right angles to the hand, to the extremity of which is secured a weighted cord, an escapement-wheel mounted upon the spindle behind the drum and adapted to be secured thereto, a pallet above the escapement-wheel and engaging with the teeth thereof, such pallet being mounted upon a shaft to which a reciprocatory rocking motion is imparted by means of a tipping measuring-vessel within the receiving-chamber, engaging alternately with each of a pair of cranks secured to the pallet-shaft, as set forth. (4.) In appliances for measuring and registering milk and other liquids, a conducting-pipe leading to a measuring-vessel, the opening into such pipe being covered by a weighted valve provided with a stem for guiding it on to its seat, and connected by means of a cord and bell-cranks levers to a plate that is adapted to be hung upon a pin, and thus keep the valve open, in combination with a projection upon a revolving hand adapted to engage with and push the plate off the pin when the hand reaches a certain point, thus allowing the valve to fall on to its seat, as specified. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved means for automatically weighing out and registering milk and other liquids, as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

(Specification, 8s. 6d. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13842.—24th July, 1901.—EUGEN SCHILZ, of Johannesburg, South Africa, now residing at Bahnhofstrasse, Mainz, Germany. An improved extraction of gold-ores.

Claim.—The improvement of the extraction of gold-ores by means of cyanide-solutions, which improvement consists in mixing the finely divided gold-ores, concentrates, residues, slimes, tailings, or the like, thoroughly with peroxide of barium (BaO_2) or with a mixture of BaO_2 and BaO during or before their treatment with cyanide-solutions, substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s.)

No. 13846.—25th July, 1901.—JOHN CHARLES MILLER, of Canton, Ohio, United States of America, Dairyman. An improvement in process and apparatus for sterilising and cooling liquids.

Claims.—(1.) The process of sterilising liquids which consists of the following steps: Suddenly raising the temperature of the liquid uniformly to the required degree, subjecting it to the atmospheric air to liberate therefrom all gases and fumes, and suddenly and continuously, without pause, reducing its temperature. (2.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with a steriliser comprising a tub, two cylinders placed within the tub, one within the other, one of the said cylinders being provided with a feed-screw which works against the other cylinder, of a steam or hot-water pipe located within the tub exterior to the cylinders, and an injector located in the tub to eject the water therefrom, and inject it into the innermost

cylinder, whereby a uniform temperature is maintained between the two cylinders, substantially as set forth. (3.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with a steriliser comprising a tub and two cylinders placed within the tub one within the other, one of said cylinders being provided with a feed-screw which works against the other cylinder, of a steam or hot-water pipe located within the tub exterior to the cylinders, and an ejector located in the tub to eject the water therefrom and inject it into the innermost cylinder, whereby a uniform temperature is maintained between the two cylinders, substantially as set forth. (4.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with a steriliser comprising a tub and two cylinders placed within the tub one within the other, of a steam or hot-water discharge-pipe located in the bottom of the tub exterior to the cylinders, and an injector leading from the tub to the innermost cylinder, substantially as set forth. (5.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with a steriliser comprising a tub and two cylinders placed within the tub one within the other, of a steam or hot-water coil located in the bottom of the tub exterior to the cylinders, a vertical pipe extending downwardly and in close proximity to the bottom of the innermost cylinder, and an injector leading from the tub and adapted to discharge into the vertically disposed pipe within the cylinder, substantially as set forth. (6.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with a steriliser comprising a tub and two cylinders placed within the tub one within the other, of an inlet-pipe located in the bottom of the tub, and means for maintaining a continuous circulation of water between the tub and innermost cylinder, substantially as set forth. (7.) The combination of a cooler comprising an inner and outer cylinder, the inner cylinder being provided with a feed-screw to engage the inner wall of the outer cylinder, the outer cylinder being provided with an external tortuous water-passage, and with an upper trough which communicates with the space formed between the two cylinders, and the inner cylinder being provided with a lateral flange or guard extending over said trough, a second trough arranged around the outer cylinder and extending laterally beyond the first-named trough and adapted to receive the overflow from the inner cylinder, a water-pipe communicating with the inner cylinder and the tortuous passage of the outer cylinder, a pipe communicating with the lower end of the tortuous passage and the last-named trough, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 8s. 9d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13850.—25th July, 1901.—JOSEF FÜHRER, of 5, Marokkaner Strasse, Vienna, Austria, Clerk. Improvements in explosives.

Claim.—The increase of the effective force of explosives by the utilisation of the caloric effect which is produced at the moment of firing by the transformation of a light metal, such as aluminium, into its oxide, substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.)

No. 13860.—29th July, 1901.—GEORGE EDWARD HUMPHRIES, of 62, Tory Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Builder. Improved means for removing window-sashes from their frames.

Claims.—(1.) The improved means for removing window-sashes from their frames consisting in providing an opening in the pulley-style large enough to admit the sash when pushed laterally into it, said opening being closed by a pocket-piece, to which is secured a portion of the parting-bead, and a lock or bolt being provided for securing the upper end of the pocket-piece in position, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In means for the purpose indicated, a pocket-piece forming a cover for a pocket in the window-frame adapted to receive the window-sash, a portion of the parting-bead integral with or secured to said pocket-piece in position, substantially as specified. (3.) The means by which window-sashes may be removed from their frames, consisting of the parts constructed, combined, arranged, and operating substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13862.—26th July, 1901.—HERBERT OBERLIN BROWN, of Mount Eden, near Auckland, New Zealand, Pianoforte-tuner. An improved method of securing pins to scarves, clothing, bags, and other articles.

Claims.—(1.) The connection to a pin of a chain, cord, or suchlike, having a catch attached to free end of chain, said chain and catch being together shorter than the length of the pin, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In combination, a pin, a chain, cord, or suchlike connected to said pin, a catch attached to free end

of said chain, and said chain and catch together shorter than the length of the pin, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 13863.—30th July, 1901.—ALFRED ERNEST WELLS, of the Imperial Steelworks, Sheffield, York, England, Steel-manufacturer. Improvements in shoes and dies for stamps for crushing quartz, metalliferous ores, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In stamps for crushing quartz, metalliferous ores, and the like, the application of shoes and dies formed with soft centres or cores, the material surrounding the said centres or cores being constructed of a quality of the usual hardness as when the shoes and dies are made solid, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as described, and illustrated in the sheet of drawings. (2.) The application to stamps for crushing quartz, metalliferous ores, and the like, of shoes and dies formed and constructed with a combination of soft and hard material, in the manner and for the purposes substantially as described, and illustrated in the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 13865.—30th July, 1901.—ANDREW JOHN FREDRIKSON, of Smalands, Taberg, Sweden, Engineer. Improvements in or connected with wax matches.

Claims.—(1.) A taper or the like for combustible purposes consisting of thin veneers of wood or the like and a wax coating. (2.) A taper or the like for combustible purposes consisting of thin veneers of compressed wood or the like and a wax coating. (3.) A taper or the like for combustible purposes consisting of thin veneers of wood or the like, a spiral binding and a wax coating. (4.) A taper or the like for combustible purposes consisting of thin veneers of compressed wood or the like, a spiral binding, and a wax coating. (5.) A taper or the like for combustible purposes consisting of thin veneers of wood or the like, longitudinal fibres, a spiral binding, and a wax coating. (6.) A taper or the like for combustible purposes consisting of thin veneers of compressed wood or the like, longitudinal cotton or the like fibres, a spiral binding, and a wax coating. (7.) The process for making tapers or the like consisting in guiding thin veneers of wood or the like through a common guide, binding the veneers together by a spiral winding, waxing the bound veneers, and cutting the wax bundle into the desired lengths.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 13872.—31st July, 1901.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William Deering, of Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, United States of America, the assignee of George Henry Ellis, of Chicago, Cook County aforesaid). Manufacture of twine from unretted flax-straws, and slivers for making same.

Claims.—(1.) A sliver from which twine may be spun, consisting of a multiplicity of lapped ribbons of the cortices of flax-straw, substantially as described. (2.) A twine of flax-straw, composed of wisps of interlapped un HACKLED cortices of substantially the full length of the straw twisted together.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13875.—1st August, 1901.—THOMAS RAWLINSON, of Inglewood, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in spark-arresters.

Claims.—(1.) The improvements in spark-arresters consisting of the parts combined, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In a spark-arrester, the combination of a casing having an inner tube designed to fit upon a chimney, a hood fitted upon the top of said chimney having an opening, a cover for closing said opening, and means for operating same, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) The combination in a spark-arrester in which sparks are deflected into a vessel containing water, a perforated pipe within said vessel by which water may be admitted, and a blow-through valve through which ashes may be discharged, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawing. (4.) In a spark-arrester, a vessel containing water into which sparks are deflected and quenched, comprising an outer casing fixed upon an inner tube designed to fit over the chimney upon which the apparatus is employed, substantially as specified and illustrated. (5.) In a spark-arrester in which sparks are deflected into water by a hood fixed upon the chimney, a hood having an opening provided with an operable cover, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (6.) In a spark-arrester, the com-

mination of a casing having an inner tube designed to fit upon a chimney, a perforated pipe within the annular space between said casing and tube, a cock admitting water under pressure to said pipe, a blow-through valve upon said casing, a hood upon the top of the chimney having an opening, a cover for closing said opening, and means for operating said cover, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 13876.—1st August, 1901.—D. M. OSBORNE AND CO., a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, and having a place of business at 24, Genesee Street, Auburn, New York aforesaid, Manufacturers (assignees of Charles Stephen Sharp, of 62, Genesee Street, Auburn aforesaid, Inventor and Mechanical Expert). Improvements in the construction of harrows.

Claims.—(1.) In a harrow, a frame, a front shoe, a set of harrow-teeth, means for operating said set of harrow-teeth, a cross-bar pivotally connected to the harrow-frame, a set of trailing teeth secured to the cross-bar, one or more arms also secured to the cross-bar and having their free ends provided with wheels, and means for rocking the cross-bar on its axis and thereby simultaneously moving the trailing teeth and the wheels independently of the harrow-teeth, and for holding said cross-bar in a number of different positions independently of the harrow-teeth, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) In a harrow, a frame, a front shoe, a set of harrow-teeth, means for operating said set of harrow-teeth, a cross-bar pivotally connected to the harrow-frame, a set of trailing teeth secured to the cross-bar and operating at the rear of the harrow-teeth, one or more forwardly projecting arms adjustably secured to the cross-bar and having wheels journaled at their forward extremities, and means for rocking the cross-bar on its axis and thereby simultaneously moving the trailing teeth and the wheels independently of the harrow-teeth, and for holding said cross-bar in a number of different positions independently of the harrow-teeth, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a harrow, a frame, a front shoe, a set of harrow-teeth, a cross-bar pivotally connected to the rear portion of the harrow-frame, a set of trailing teeth secured to the cross-bar and operating at the rear of the harrow-teeth, means for rocking the cross-bar and holding the same in a number of different positions, and for releasing the cross-bar and permitting the same to rock freely, one or more forwardly projecting arms secured to said cross-bar, and wheels journaled at the forward extremities of said arms, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) In a harrow, a frame, a set of harrow-teeth borne by the frame, means for adjusting said teeth and for holding the same in different elevated positions, a set of trailing teeth, means for adjusting said trailing teeth and for holding the same in different elevated positions independently of the harrow-teeth, one or more forwardly projecting arms movable with the trailing teeth, and wheels carried by the arms and adjustable toward and away from the trailing teeth, substantially as and for the purpose described. (Specification, 6s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13877.—1st August, 1901.—D. M. OSBORNE AND CO., a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, and having a place of business at 24, Genesee Street, Auburn, New York aforesaid, Manufacturers (assignees of Charles Stephen Sharp, of 62, Genesee Street, Auburn aforesaid, Inventor and Mechanical Expert). Improved transport attachments for harrows.

Claims.—(1.) The combination, with a harrow-frame, of a support having one end journaled in the harrow-frame, and its opposite end provided with a traction wheel and movable from in front of the axis of the support to points beneath and above said axis at the rear thereof, said support being also provided with a normally fixed arm for supporting the contiguous portion of the harrow, and said arm being extended rearwardly beyond the contiguous portion of the support when in its operative position, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) The combination, with a harrow-frame, of a support having one end pivotally connected to the harrow-frame, its opposite end provided with a traction wheel, and its portion interposed between the harrow-frame and the traction wheel provided with a normally fixed arm for supporting the contiguous portion of the harrow, said arm when in its operative position having its free end arranged beneath and at the rear of the axis of the support and above the traction wheel, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) The combination, with a harrow-frame, of a support pivotally connected to the harrow-frame, and provided with a traction wheel, and with a normally fixed arm for supporting the contiguous portion of the harrow, said arm being extended

outwardly from the contiguous portion of the support between the axis of said support and the axis of the traction wheel, and a clamping-member for preventing said arm from movement independently of the contiguous portion of the harrow, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) The combination, with a harrow-frame, of a support pivotally connected to the harrow-frame, and provided with a traction wheel, and with a normally fixed arm for supporting the contiguous portion of the harrow, said arm being extended outwardly from the contiguous portion of the support between the axis of said support and the axis of the traction wheel, a clamping-member for preventing said arm from movement independently of the contiguous portion of the harrow, and a catch for holding the clamping-member in its adjusted position, substantially as and for the purpose described. (5.) The combination, with a harrow-frame, of a support having one end journaled in the harrow-frame, and its opposite end provided with a traction wheel and movable from in front of the axis of the support to points beneath and above said axis at the rear thereof, said support being also provided with a normally fixed arm for supporting the contiguous portion of the harrow, and said arm being extended rearwardly beyond the contiguous portion of the support when in its operative position, a clamping-member secured to the free end of the arm for engaging the contiguous portion of the harrow, and a catch for holding the clamping-member in its adjusted position, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

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, 7th August 1901.

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

No. 13720.—8th June, 1901.—WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engraver. An improved fire-escape and life-saving apparatus.

No. 13835.—20th July, 1901.—RICHARD NORTHEY SAUNDERS, of Rotorua, New Zealand, Engineer. Self-acting fire-alarm.

No. 13836.—13th July, 1901.—BENJAMIN HART, of Mackay Street, Greymouth, New Zealand, Sailmaker. An improved breast-fastener for horse-covers.

No. 13845.—25th July, 1901.—JOHN DUNN, of Otamita, New Zealand, Farmer. A root cutter and slicer.

No. 13848.—22nd July, 1901.—FRANK CASTLE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Electrician. An improved electric fire-alarm.

No. 13849.—25th July, 1901.—JOHN WELSBY, Engineer, and HENRY GEORGE BEDELL, Plumber, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved machine for lead-heading nails.

No. 13851.—23rd July, 1901.—THOMAS WILLIAM NORTH, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Fruit-grower. An improved grip for securing hats upon the head.

No. 13852.—23rd July, 1901.—FRANK VICTOR RAYMOND, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Solicitor. Improvements in wool and fibre scouring and washing machines and the like.

No. 13853.—24th July, 1901.—KENNETH BOYD, of St. George's Bay Road, Farnell, Auckland, New Zealand, Sailmaker. An improved fire-escape.

No. 13855.—23rd July, 1901.—JOHN VOLKNER, of Grey Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Tinsmith. An improved egg-beater.

No. 13856.—23rd July, 1901.—WILLIAM JOHN PIERCE, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved fire-escape.

No. 13857.—24th July, 1901.—HERBERT GENTLES, Warehouseman, and JOHN ISAAC KNIGHT, Saddler, both of Auckland, New Zealand. An improved outer tire for bicycles.

No. 13858.—24th July, 1901.—PERCY ADOLPHUS VAILE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Solicitor. An improved golf-club.

No. 13859.—26th July, 1901.—CHARLES RILLSTONE, of South Dunedin, New Zealand, Miner. Improvements in elevators for the lifting and carriage and discharge of tailings or other material from bucket dredges.

No. 13866.—30th July, 1901.—JOHN ROUSSELL, of New-town, Wellington, New Zealand, Saddler. Improved means of attaching the breaching to cart-saddles.

No. 13867.—30th July, 1901.—WILLIAM BROWN, of Mad-den's Model Works, 187, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in engines worked by oil, vapour, or gas.

No. 13868.—31st July, 1901.—THOMAS FRANCIS DAVIS, Boilermaker, and FRANK EVANS, Clerk, both of 53, Kent Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand. An improved non-refillable bottle.

No. 13869.—31st July, 1901.—JAMES MACKAY SIMPSON, of Ahaura, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in dredges.

No. 13870.—31st July, 1901.—FANNY SAMPSON, of Whata-poko, Gisborne, New Zealand. An improved back-support for attachment to beds or lounges.

No. 13873.—30th July, 1901.—BERT HOWARD, of Christ-church, New Zealand, Bootmaker. An improved book-leaf holding-device.

No. 13881.—1st August, 1901.—THOMAS FREDERICK BROWN, of 64, Lang Street, North Carlton, Victoria, Manufacturer. An improved briquette, and an improved process of manu-facturing it.

No. 13882.—1st August, 1901.—CHARLES EMMANUEL MAY, of View Point, Moore Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Commercial Traveller. An improved automatic fastening for "made" neck-ties.

No. 13883.—1st August, 1901.—ALBERTHA ANNIE KRON, of 65, Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Hide and Leather Merchant. Improvements in the utilisation of leather waste by the manufacture of boot-heels and like articles therefrom, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 13884.—2nd August, 1901.—THOMAS HYDE, of Wood-ville, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved acetylene-gas generator.

No. 13885.—2nd August, 1901.—CHARLES BURRIDGE, Photographer, and HARRY BROWN, Blacksmith, both of Wairoa, New Zealand. Improvements in saws.

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 25th July, 1901, to the 7th August, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12596.—R. Caldwell, milking-instrument.
- No. 12824.—W. C. Page, axle-box fastening.
- No. 13311.—P. Diehl, sewing-machine.
- No. 13487.—United Shoe Machinery Company, boot-pro-jector driving-machine. (B. F. Mayo.)
- No. 13577.—A. Hayes, vaporising and burning hydrocarbon oils.
- No. 13579.—C. H. Curtis, C. L. W. Smith, D. J. Metcalfe, A. C. Percy, and A. F. Hargreaves, explosive.
- No. 13593.—J. H. Kellogg, vegetable-food compound.
- No. 13594.—H. M. Sutton and W. L. Steele, magnetic separator.
- No. 13597.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Li-mited, wireless telegraphy. (J. A. Fleming.)
- No. 13598.—G. J. Atkins, producing oxy-chloride salts.
- No. 13599.—B. Talbot, manufacturing iron and steel.
- No. 13600.—W. McDermott, screening crushed ore.
- No. 13601.—L. Grote, bottle-making machine.
- No. 13604.—E. Waters, jun., ice-making apparatus. (L. Engelhorn—J. Patten.)
- No. 13608.—O. Andrews, milk-can.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 9739.—G. B. Shepard, rotary machine. 25th July 1901.
- No. 9744.—W. Jennings and M. G. B. Jefferson, pump. 25th July, 1901.
- No. 9770.—T. J. Heskett, manufacturing steel. (T. J. Heskett and H. Jones.) 1st August, 1901.
- No. 10245.—G. A. Richard, ore-furnace. 25th July, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 7822.—W. L. Pilkington, producing corrugated sheet-glass. 25th July, 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. 6048.—American Key Can Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, with offices at Room 1043, Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, can and can-making machine. *Proprietors of the two-thirds interest of John Zimmerman.* [J. Zimmerman.] 30th July, 1901.

No. 6048.—American Key Can Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, with offices at Room 1043, Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, can and can-making machine. *Proprietors of the one-third interest of Frank Kinsey.* [J. Zimmerman.] 30th July, 1901.

No. 7326.—The New Calyx Drill and Boring Company, Limited, of 161, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, England, Manufacturers, boring apparatus. [F. H. Davis.] 29th July, 1901.

No. 12696.)
No. 12697.) The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited,
No. 12698.) of 22, Bride Lane, London, England,
No. 12699.) Manufacturers, printing-presses and ink-
No. 12700.) ing and other devices therefor. [J. Y.
No. 12701.) Johnston.] 25th July, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to correct Clerical Error.

NO. 13818.—W. H. Harrison, recovering gold, &c., by electro-amalgamation (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901).—To insert, after the word "described," line 12, page 7 of the specification, the words "or I may use it without such current," appearing in the "copy" of such document.

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 25th July, 1901, to the 7th August, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12847.—R. Wise, wire-strainer.
- No. 12879.—M. Davies, wool-cutter.
- No. 12920.—H. J. Jones and J. Baker, motopictoscope.
- No. 13014.—J. W. Deegan, stack-butt scoop.
- No. 13015.—J. Welsby and H. G. Bedell, water-closet siphon.
- No. 13024.—W. Painter, regulator for plough.
- No. 13025.—J. J. Gibson, cycle-gear.
- No. 13029.—H. M. Whatman and W. J. Ealam, plough-share.
- No. 13032.—J. W. Willett and C. O. H. Gordon, spark arrester and extinguisher.
- No. 13035.—A. Twidle, sheet-metal shears.
- No. 13036.—D. Baillie, candlestick.
- No. 13040.—A. and R. M. Aitken, sinking prospecting-cylinders.
- No. 13041.—C. Simpson, garden rake.
- No. 13042.—C. A. Trotter, range finder for rifles.
- No. 13043.—J. Dunn, root cutter or slicer.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 25th July, 1901, to the 7th August, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12337.—F. Jacobs, threshing-apparatus.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 25th July, 1901, to the 7th August, 1901 inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9474.—R. Morton and R. Pringle, gas-stove.
- No. 9475.—J. P. Erie, motor vehicle.
- No. 9476.—J. A. Barnes, branding-machine.
- No. 9478.—C. S. Drummond, cycle-saddle.
- No. 9495.—C. H. Thompson, fertilising material.
- No. 9496.—F. W. Streatfield, extracting metals from ores.

No. 9497.—A. Saunders, cheese-cutter.
 No. 9498.—W. Hampe, manufacturing zinc pigments.
 No. 9514.—H. Priestley, jaw for spear of timber-jack.
 No. 9515.—E. T. Allen, harness-cleaning composition.
 No. 9555.—R. Cockerell, stamper-battery.
 No. 9591.—S. Crow, dredging-apparatus.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6801.—W. S. Dudson, wool-press.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 7th August, 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: 3265.
 Date: 10th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the mark has been used by them and their predecessors for thirty years last past.

NAME.

SEEBOHM AND DIECKSTAHL, LIMITED, of Dannemora Steel-works, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture.

No. of application: 3266.
 Date: 10th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3265.)

The applicants claim that the mark has been used by them and their predecessors for thirty years last past.

NAME.

SEEBOHM AND DIECKSTAHL, LIMITED, of Dannemora Steel-works, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 12.

Description of goods: Cutlery and edge tools, including files and saws.

No. of application: 3267.
 Date: 10th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3265.)

The applicants claim that the mark has been used by them and their predecessors for thirty years last past.

NAME.

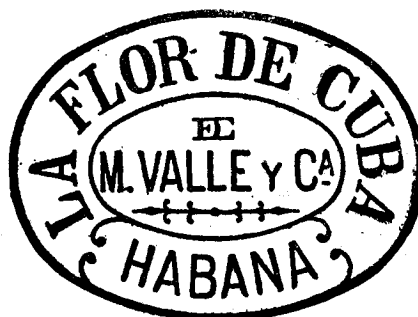
SEEBOHM AND DIECKSTAHL, LIMITED, of Dannemora Steel-works, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 13.

Description of goods: Metal goods not included in other classes, including hammers, picks, spades, shovels, hoes, and metal tools generally not having a cutting-edge, included in this class.

No. of application: 3281.
 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 Flor de Cuba," having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name: and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except the name of their predecessors in business.

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 "M. Valle y Ca.," in Havana aforesaid.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Cigars and cognate substances and articles.

No. of application: 3283.
 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 Rosa Aromatica," having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name: and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except the name of their predecessors in business.

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 "A. Lopez y Ca.," in Havana aforesaid.

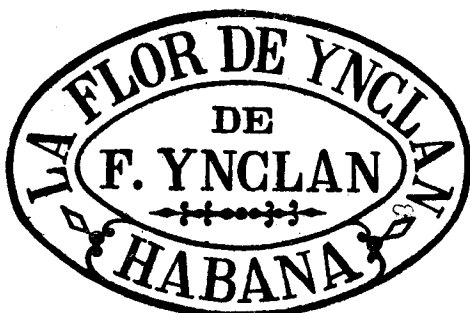
No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Cigars and cognate substances and articles.

No. of application: 3285.

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 Flor de Ynglan," having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name: and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except the name of their predecessors in business.

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 "Inclan Diaz y Ca.," in Havana aforesaid.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Cigars and cognate substances and articles.

No. of application: 3288.

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 Comercial," having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name: and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except the name of their predecessors in business.

B

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 "Bengochea y Fernandez," in Havana aforesaid.

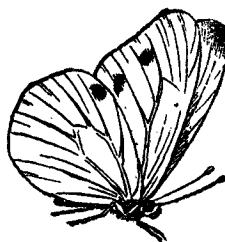
No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Cigars and cognate substances and articles.

No. of application: 3340.

Date: 26th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

HERBERT NORMAN BROCK, of 16-30, Provost Street, City Road, London, England, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Ladies' wearing-apparel.

No. of application: 3382.

Date: 15th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned some years before the 1st day of January, 1890.

NAME.

H. JONES AND Co., of Old Wharf, Hobart, Tasmania, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food.

No. of application : 3407.

Date : 5th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow— the distinctive label and the words "Glen Valley"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

HENRY BERRY, HOWARD WESLEY BERRY, and HENRY PARTON MAY BERRY, trading together under the name or style of "Henry Berry," at Nos. 568-580, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application : 3408.

Date : 6th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



THE NEW SHOE FOR WOMEN

The essential particular of the trade mark is as follow :— the lion rampant standing upon a flowery branch and supporting between its fore paws a black shield bearing the word "Sorosis"; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "The Shoe" and "The New Shoe for Women" is disclaimed.

NAME.

A. E. LITTLE AND COMPANY, of Lynn, County of Essex, Massachusetts, United States of America.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Boots and shoes.

No. of application : 3464.

Date : 25th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

RECORD.

NAME.

HAYWARD AND Co., LIMITED, of Peterborough Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Pickle-manufacturers.

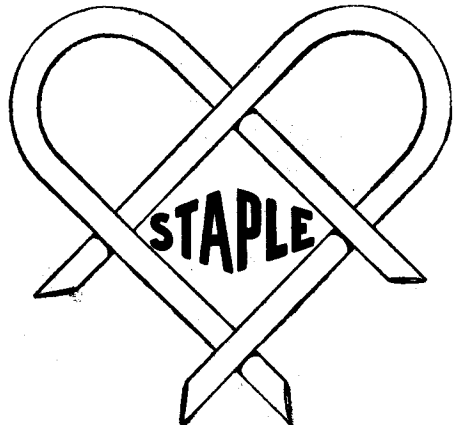
No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Pickles and the like.

No. of application : 3461.

Date : 20th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WILLIAM JAMES SMITH, of Raglan, New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Butter.

No. of application : 3465.

Date : 25th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MANSION.

NAME.

HAYWARD AND Co., LIMITED, of Peterborough Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Pickle-manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Pickles and the like.

No. of application : 3466.

Date : 25th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

STAPLEY AND SMITH, of 128, London Wall, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Clothing and Undergarments.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Articles of clothing.

No. of application: 3462.

Date: 22nd July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VELVO.

NAME.

JOHN BERRY, of 146, Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Toilet preparations.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SNOWPEARL.

NAME.

WILLIAM HILL DOWNER, of Bromley, Christchurch, New Zealand, Candle-, Soap-, and Tallow-manufacturer.

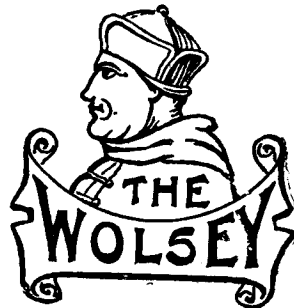
No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Common soap.

No. of application: 3480.

Date: 1st August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

R. WALKER AND SONS, corner of Rutland Street and Charles Street, Leicester, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Articles of clothing.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

FRANK HOLDER, of Palmerston North Road, Pahiatua, New Zealand, Aerated-water Manufacturer.

No. of class: 44.

Description of goods: Aerated waters.

No. of application: 3481.

Date: 6th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WILKIE AND Co., of Wanganui, New Zealand.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Articles of clothing.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned since before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 20.

Description of goods: Explosive substances.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 25th July, 1901, to the 7th August, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2622; 3102.—S. J. Evans; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 19, of the 7th February, 1901.)

No. 2623; 3109.—H. A. Ellison; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 69, of the 2nd August, 1900.)

No. 2624; 3376.—The Wellington Meat Export Company, Limited; Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901.)

No. 2625; 3377.—The Wellington Meat Export Company, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901.)

No. 2626; 3253.—G. G. Sandeman, Sons, and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901.)

No. 2627; 3367.—J. D. Roberts; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901.)

No. 2628; 3373.—H. Brooks and Co.; Class 15. (*Gazette* No. 49, of the 16th May 1901.)

No. 2629; 3374.—Mouat and Wales; Class 49. (*Gazette* No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901.)

No. 2630; 3111.—E. W. Pidgeon and Co., Limited; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 77, of the 30th August, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid.

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

N O. 87/2399.—Sutton and Sons. 25th July, 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.]

N O. 233/225.

No. 234/226.

No. 235/227.

No. 236/228.

No. 237/229.

No. 238/230.

No. 239/231.

No. 240/232.

Alfred Bird and Sons, Limited, a company duly registered under the Companies Acts, 1862-93, whose registered office is at Devonshire Works, Floodgate Street, Birmingham, England, Egg-powder Manufacturers and Drysalters. [A. F. Bird.] 2nd August, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.