

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Complete Specifications accepted	1703
Provisional Specifications accepted	1707
Letters Patent sealed	1708
Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid	1708
Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent ..	1708
Request to amend Specification allowed	1708
Applications for Letters Patent abandoned ..	1708
Applications for Letters Patent lapsed	1709
Letters Patent void	1709
Design registered	1709
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks	1709
Trade Marks registered	1711
Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid	1711
Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks	1711
Request to amend Trade Mark application	1711

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 21st 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. 13086.—20th October, 1900.—WILLIAM THORNTON FIRTH and EDWARD THOMPSON FIRTH, of Auckland, New Zealand, Pumice Merchants. An improved pumice insulator for the exclusion of heat, cold, or sound.*

Claim.—Forming a non-conducting or heat-insulating material for diminishing the transmission of heat, cold, or sound through the walls of structures of various kinds, and packed between the walls of such structures, used either in an uncombined form or contained within a medium, substantially as described. The especial novelty of this invention is the manner in which sealed pumice particles are formed by heat as described, and causing complete or partial fusion without destroying the cellular structure of

the pumice so treated, and a very much increased and sealed cellular state is thereby formed, by the swelling of the particles due to internal pressure, within the particles themselves. A large increase in the dead air enclosed in each particle is obtained by our process as described, which combined with the exceeding lightness or low specific gravity makes it especially suitable as a heat- or cold-insulating material. The sealed air-spaces in the improved pumice insulator also prevent the absorption of water, gases, microbes, ferments, or moulds within the particles, thus preventing the accumulation, and eventual destruction, of the efficiency of the insulation in cold-storage-room walls or other places.
(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 13436.—1st March, 1901.—THE GODFREY CALCINER, LIMITED, of 55, Suffolk House, 5, Lawrence Pountney Hill, London, England (assignees of Joseph Godfrey, of 55, Walter Road, Swansea, England, Assayer, and Henry John Hayes, of 208, Eaton Crescent, Swansea aforesaid, Commercial Agent). Improvements in or relating to mechanical calcining-furnaces.

Claims.—(1.) Calcining-furnaces in which the material under treatment is alternately heated by the products of combustion, and exposed to the outer air out of contact with the said products. (2.) Calcining-furnaces having a rotating bed, and a fixed roof in the form of a segment of a circle. (3.) The combination of the rotating bed, ploughs above the bed, and means for adjusting the angle of the ploughs with respect to the direction of motion of the bed. (4.) Calcining-furnaces substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.
(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13576.—3rd May, 1901.—FRANKLIN GEORGE BENSON, of Cheltenham Street, Malvern, South Australia, Engineer. Improvements in sprayers for perfume, antiseptics, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In improvements in sprayers for perfume, antiseptics, and the like, the combination with the container-cylinder of a separate air-chamber communicating with the container-cylinder by means of an air-pipe and a controlling-valve. (2.) In improvements in sprayers for perfume, antiseptics, and the like, the combination of a container-cylinder,

a separate air-chamber, a communicating-pipe, and a controlling-valve, arranged substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In improvements in sprayers for perfume, antiseptics, and the like, the combination of a container-cylinder provided with an atomiser, and a separate air-chamber provided with an air-pump together with a communicating air-pipe and valve, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In improvements in sprayers for perfume, antiseptics, and the like, characterized by the combination of a containing-cylinder and atomiser, and a separate air-chamber and air-pump, a valve-plate of springy nature, the upper portion of which is fastened to the barrel of the pump, whilst the lower portion or free end is set at right angles thereto, and is provided with a plate of india-rubber or other pliable material, arranged substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) The specified invention comprising the portions above claimed in detail, constructed and arranged substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth, as a combination of parts. (Specification, 5s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13639.—23rd May, 1901.—JAMES CARTER, of 24, Mount Charles, Belfast, Ireland, Manufacturer. Improvements connected with the fastening of the detachable collars and cuffs of boys' and girls' blouses.

Claims.—(1.) The detachable collar of a blouse having a neckband such as b or b^1 , b^2 , b^3 , made all in one piece or in portions or divisions, and provided with buttons, hooks, or equivalent means for fastening, secured underneath the neckband so as to be out of sight, the buttons, hooks, or equivalent being secured in holes, eyes, or other devices in or on the blouse itself, substantially as described. (2.) A neckband of a detachable collar for a blouse, provided with double buttons, so that the collar can be reversed whenever desired, said buttons fastening into button-holes made in the blouse, substantially as described. (3.) The methods of fastening detachable cuffs in place substantially as described with reference to Figs. 3, 4, and 16 and 17, 18 and 19, of the drawings. (4.) A blouse made so that different styles of collars can be detachably secured to it, said collars being fastened in position substantially as described with reference to Figs. 20, 21, and 22 of the drawings.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) In a fire-escape, two ropes passing through a tube or casing, and reaching from a window to the ground, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a fire-escape, a rope, doubled and intertwined inside a casing, and reaching from a window to the ground, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a fire-escape, a rope, doubled and intertwined inside a casing, made in two parts hinged together, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In a fire-escape, a rope, doubled and intertwined inside a casing, made in two parts hinged together, provided with a bolt working in a slot for holding the two parts together, and grooves in the casing for the rope to lie in, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In a fire-escape, arms projecting from bottom of the casing, and provided with eyes through which the rope is threaded, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) A fire-escape comprising in combination a rope secured upon a support, doubled and intertwined inside a casing and passing through the same, bolts for holding the two parts of the casing together, and a stirrup attached to the bottom of the casing, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my fire-escape, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13812.—9th July, 1901.—JOHN CHRISTIE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Sanitary Engineer, Plumber, &c. Improvements in skylights, especially for ventilation.

Claims.—(1.) In skylights, the combination of the frame of the skylight A bent inwards to the innermost support on three sides and bent inwards on the bottom side to catch and deliver outside any condensed water through D, with the glass allowed to project on the bottom side, thus forming a drip, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In lifting-skylights, the combination of the body A¹ with the top frame formed so that all water is conveyed to the outside by the formation of the metal of the frames, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination, the bars formed as set forth in the drawing, with the glass projecting beyond the lower edge of the frame, substantially as shown and as described. (4.) In skylights, the combination with the main frame A of a ledge running all

round the inner lower edges for supporting a frame in case of breakage of the glass and for also collecting and disposing of any moisture that may accumulate on the combing or inner sides of the skylight, substantially as set forth and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 13864.—30th July, 1901.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, Patent Agents, of 414 to 418, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, nominee of the Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, assignees of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Baltimore, United States of America, and Abner Greenleaf, of Baltimore aforesaid, the executors of Ottmar Mergenthaler, deceased, late of Baltimore aforesaid. Improvements in linotype machines.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to what are known in the art as linotype machines, designed to produce printing-forms composed of linotypes, each bearing on its face, properly justified, the characters to print an entire line. It relates more particularly to that class of machines originated by Ottmar Mergenthaler, in which a series of disconnecting matrices representing individual characters are, through the instrumentality of escapement mechanism controlled by finger-keys, delivered from a magazine, assembled in line, justified, and presented to the face of the mould, which is then filled with molten type-metal to produce the required bar of linotype, having on its face a counterpart in relief of the assembled matrices. After these operations the matrices are returned by a distributing-mechanism to the magazine from which they started. The present machine is of the same general character as the one described in the specification of Letters Patent 7001, 26th July, 1894. The present invention is designed to simplify and to reduce the cost of manufacture of the machine, and to this end it consists in various improvements in construction and operation which are hereafter to be described in the specification and finally pointed out in the claims.

The general organization of the machine is as follows: The improved machine is intended to handle matrices such as are shown in Fig. 33 in connection with the space-bars such as are shown in Fig. 32. The matrices Y, properly assorted, are contained in the elevated magazine B, having a series of channels through which the matrices descend to the escapement-devices at the bottom thereof, and which are actuated through the escapement-rods E, operated in turn by the finger-keys D. (See Fig. 5.) Similarly, the space-bars Z are contained in the space-bar magazine K, as shown in Figs. 2, 26 to 28, and are released therefrom by an escapement-device hereafter to be described and which is operated from a suitable finger-key. The discharged matrices, which are released in the desired order and one at a time, descend through the guiding-channels G formed in the assembling-plate, and are received on the upper surface of the travelling belt H, by which they are delivered successively into and assembled in line in the slotted assembling-box I. The space-bars Z are released one at a time, when desired, in such manner that they descend into the assembling-box I to be added to the line of matrices. As the line of matrices and space-bars is assembled it is held in compact form by the yielding resistant J, which is moved to the left step by step as the matrices and space-bars are delivered into the assembling-box by means of the rotating assembling-star or cam H 13. When the line is completed the operator shifts it manually to the left through the guide M until it is introduced and contained within the elevator N. (See Fig. 1.) The elevator N is then manually released by the operator, and descends by its own weight until the line of matrices and space-bars is brought into proper position in front of the mould. This descent of the elevator (through mechanism hereafter to be described) automatically starts the further operation of the machine, which effects the proper movements of the pot S and mould O 1, and the justification of the line through the justifying-plate Q, the proper locking and clamping of the line longitudinally through the sliding jaw R, and the ejection by means of the pump-plunger S 8 of the molten metal from the pot S into the mould and against the faces of the matrices in front thereof. The parts are then released from their casting positions, and the mould turned through an angle 270° in such manner that the base of the linotype is trimmed by reason of its passage against and by a stationary knife S 21. When the mould comes to rest again the ejector starts forward through the mould and forces the linotype out of the mould a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (see Figs. 9 to 13), when the knife S 22 starts to descend and trims one of the sides of the linotype close to the printing-edge throughout its entire length. After this trimming of that side of the linotype, the ejector acts further to force the linotype completely from the mould and into the knife-box S 34, which contains the knife for trimming the other side of the linotype. In this position the linotype is engaged and

forced longitudinally by means of a shifter S 32 through the knife-box and past the knife contained therein, which trims the other side of the linotype close to the printing-edge throughout its entire length. The linotype is then dropped into position to be engaged by a vibrating finger S 49, which assembles it with the linotypes previously cast in a galley S 48 in suitable order to be printed from. During this operation of the ejection and trimming of the linotype the elevator N has ascended to the upper portion of the machine, carrying with it the line of matrices and space-bars until they register exactly with the distributing-box. The line-shifter W then moves in to the right, carrying the line of matrices and space-bars into the distributing-box W 9, where the space bars are separated from the matrices by means hereafter to be described and returned to the space-bar magazine. The shifter W continues to move the matrices towards the distributor X, where they are engaged one by one and returned to their proper channels in their magazine B. In the meantime, the elevator N has descended to its original position, and the operation of the cam-shaft and parts connected therewith has been stopped automatically by means hereinafter to be described. It will be seen that the matrices and space-bars are returned to their proper magazines by a path different from that which they pursued during the course of assemblage, or, in other words, that the present invention retains what is termed in the art the circulating system. This feature enables the operator to begin the composition of a second line immediately after he has transferred the first line to the elevator, and to release the elevator so that it may descend to its operative position, because the further operation of justifying, ejecting, trimming, and distributing are entirely automatic.

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

(Specification, £3 10s.; drawings, 14s.)

No. 13879.—1st August, 1901.—JOHN FRANCIS O'ROURKE, of 53, West Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, New York, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in subterranean or subaqueous dam or foundation construction.

Claims.—(1.) A plurality of caissons having removable and registering doors or wall-sections in adjacent walls, substantially as described. (2.) A plurality of caissons, having removable and registering doors or wall-sections in adjacent walls, and having their adjacent walls secured together close to said removable doors or wall-sections, substantially as described. (3.) A plurality of caissons, having each a roof, and having removable and registering doors or wall-sections in their adjacent walls below the roof-line, substantially as described. (4.) A plurality of caissons, having registering openings in adjacent walls, and a body of concrete or other material filling said caissons, and extending from one to the other through said registering openings, substantially as described. (5.) The combination, with a caisson formed of vertical timbers and horizontal beams, and having its uppermost horizontal beam set below the upper ends of the timbers, of a coffer-dam formed of vertical timbers and horizontal beams, and having its lowermost horizontal beam extended below the lower ends of the vertical timbers, whereby a male-and-female joint is formed between said caisson and coffer-dam, substantially as described. (6.) A plurality of caissons, having bevelled ends, with registering openings in the abutting ends, and a body of concrete or other material filling said caissons, and extending from one to the other through said registering openings, whereby the completed wall is self-supporting against external pressure, substantially as described. (7.) The method of building subterranean or subaqueous walls which consists in sinking successively to the desired depth a number of caissons abutting one against another, filling each caisson in succession with concrete or other material, leaving a space or well in such caisson adjacent to the next caisson, making an opening through the abutting walls from each caisson into the space or well left in the previously filled caisson, and filling such space or well from the next succeeding caisson, and such succeeding caisson in like manner, substantially as described. (8.) A subaqueous or subterranean foundation, comprising a series of sectional dams united to form a continuous dam about the space to be covered, and a filling of concrete or other material within such dam forming a solid foundation, substantially as described. (9.) The method of building foundations for piers in water or water-bearing strata which consists in sinking to the desired depth about the space to be covered by the pier a number of caissons, filling each caisson with concrete or other material to form a dam, and making the dam continuous from each caisson to the next, and filling in with concrete and other material the space enclosed by such continuous dam, substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13880.—1st August, 1901.—JOHN WARREN, of the Broken Hill Proprietary Block 10 Mine, New South Wales, Mining Manager. Improvements in electro-magnetic ore-separators.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of feeding comminuted ore or other material into a magnetic field consisting in the employment of a plain horizontally rotating disc, whereby regulated quantities of material are by the rotation of said disc gradually carried within the influence of a magnetic field constituted and adapted by the aid of another rotating separator disc and an electro-magnet to draw off a regular and continuous strip consisting of the more magnetic particles of the material to and over the edge of the lower or feed disc, substantially as described. (2.) In a magnetic ore-separator, the combination and arrangement of—(a) a plain horizontally rotating feed disc; (b) an electro-magnet whose pole-pieces are arranged and fixed so as to constitute a field of high magnetic influence across the portion of the feed disc covered by the ore or material under treatment; (c) a saucer-shaped separator disc rotating at preferably a higher speed than the feed disc between the magnet-poles and the feed disc; (d) means of adjusting vertically the proximity of the magnets, the separator disc, and the feed disc in relation to each other, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings. (3.) In a magnetic ore-separator, the combination and arrangement of—(a) a plain horizontally rotating feed disc; (b) several electro-magnets, the poles of each of which are arranged and fixed so as to constitute a field of high magnetic influence across the portion of the feed disc covered by the ore or material under treatment; (c) several saucer-shaped discs rotating one under each magnet preferably at a higher speed than the feed disc; (d) means of adjusting vertically the proximity of the magnets, the separator discs, and the feed disc in relation to each other, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts forming the improved electro-magnetic ore-separator substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) The combination and arrangement of magnets and mechanism for securing a field of high magnetic influence of the kind described, and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated by the drawings.

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

No. 13888.—6th August, 1901.—CHARLES DAHL, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Importer and Manufacturer. Improvements in fastening covers to horses and other animals.

Claims.—(1.) In covers for horses and other animals, an improved method of securing the same to the hind legs by employing in combination certain fastenings passed through two holes on each side of the cover, consisting of two straps attachable to each other underneath the belly of the animal by means of a ring and adjustable buckle at the belly end of the off-side strap and a spring billet at the belly end of the near-side strap, and attachable to the near and off sides of the tail end of the cover by means of rings and billet-hooks, all substantially as described. (2.) In covers for horses and other animals, an improved method of securing the same by means of a combination of parts constructed, attachable, and adjustable substantially as described.

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

No. 13889.—7th August, 1901.—CARL FREIHERR AUER VON WELSBACH, of 4, Wiedener Hauptstrasse 69, Vienna, Austria, Chemist. Improvements in electrical accumulators and primary cells.

Claims.—(1.) In an electrical accumulator or primary cell, a depolariser consisting of a ceric salt, substantially as described. (2.) An electrical accumulator comprising a carbon electrode and a zinc, mercury, or like electrode, and an electrolyte consisting of a solution of a cerium-salt and a zinc- or cadmium-salt, preferably sulphates, with or without other salts which dissolve basic ceric salts, substantially as described. (3.) An electrical accumulator having as its anode graphitic carbon filaments, substantially as described. (4.) In an electrical accumulator, the arrangement by which the electrolyte flows through or over the electrodes in proportion as the charging or discharging proceeds, substantially as described. (5.) The described manufacture of a graphitic carbon electrode by first impregnating a substance rich in cellulose with phosphoric acid, then carbonising this substance at a low temperature, then washing out of it the phosphoric acid, and finally heating it to a high temperature.

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

No. 13893.—8th August, 1901.—CHARLES CONGALTON BETHUNE, of King Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Professor of Music. An improved burglar alarm.

Claims.—(1.) A contrivance to be used in connection with an electric battery and an alarm, consisting of a metal ground-plate, a movable metal plate hinged thereto, and an insulating sheet separating the above plates, substantially as described. (2.) A burglar alarm comprising an ordinary battery and alarm in combination with a contrivance for placing in contact with a door or window, consisting of a metal ground-plate, a hinged metal plate, and an insulating sheet, substantially as described.

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

No. 13894.—8th August, 1901.—JOSEPH WILLIAM GILBERT ALFORD, of 173, Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Auctioneer, and BRIDGET CATHERINE MARTIN, of 2, Blende Street, Broken Hill, New South Wales, Spinster. Improvement in and connected with ventilation by window-openings.

Claims.—(1.) The combination and arrangement in a window-opening of two sashes, the upper sash having on each side a socket with means of engagement to receive and engage the end of a rod attachment, and the lower sash having a locking-catch and means for locking one of said rods in such catch, as described, and illustrated by the drawings, for the purposes set forth. (2.) The combination and arrangement in a window-opening of (a) a pair of sliding sashes; (b) a socket in each upper corner of the upper sash, with means of engagement to receive and engage the end of a rod attachment; (c) two rods each having at one end a cross-pin or key adapted to fit into and engage the socket in the upper sash, and at the lower end a knob or handle; (d) on the lower sash, a locking-catch such as illustrated more particularly in Fig. 9, whereby one of the rods is locked to the lower sash; (e) means such as illustrated more particularly in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, or in Figs. 10, 11, and 12, whereby the two sashes when locked together are locked to the window-casing, all substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (3.) As an attachment to window-sashes, a pair of rods, each rod having at one end a suitable device such as a cross-pin or key adapted to fit into and engage a socket in the upper sash, and at the lower end a knob or handle enabling the rod to be operated to raise or lower the sash, such rod being also slidable in a locking-catch attached to the bottom sash, as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting the improved device for opening, closing, and adjusting top sashes of windows, as described, and illustrated by the drawings.

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

No. 13895.—8th August, 1901.—W. AND A. MCARTHUR, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated in England under and by virtue of the English Companies Acts, of 18 and 19, Silk Street, London, England, and Macquarie Place, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchants (assignees of James Marsland, of Abattoir Road, Sydney aforesaid, Architect, and Joseph Gaut, of Renwick Street, Leichhardt, Sydney aforesaid, Artist). Improvements in firearms.

Claims.—(1.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, a head-rest, and means for elevating said head-rest, substantially as specified. (2.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, a head-rest, means for elevating said head-rest, and means for retaining same at any desired elevation, as specified. (3.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, a head-rest, supporting legs pivoted near their centre, a slot in the support of said head-rest, a pin or shoe in the upper part of one of the legs which operates in said slot, a tooth at the lower end of one of said legs, a rack-bar in which are teeth with which the said tooth engages, and a spring at one end of said rack-bar, substantially as specified, and shown on the drawings. (4.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, a rack-bar on which are teeth, a spring at one end of said rack-bar, and a bed-plate in which said rack-bar is rigidly secured, as specified, and shown on the drawings. (5.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, a covering-plate on which is a scale of ranges, a slide for covering in the mechanism, an interior projection on said slide, a projection on one of said legs, both for locking the head rest when folded down, substantially as specified. (6.) In firearms, in combination with the stock A, the head-rest *j*, tee-iron *f*, slot *i* in said tee-iron, legs *a* and *b* pivoted at *s*, pin *h* in leg *b*, tooth *o* in lower end of leg *b*; rack-bar *k* rigidly secured to the bed-plate *c*, teeth on said rack-bar, and spring *m*, substantially as described, and shown on the drawings. (7.) In firearms, in combination with the stock A, the head-rest *j* and catch *l*, as specified. (8.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, a head-rest, and means for raising said head-rest vertically, as specified, and shown in Fig. 6. (9.) In

firearms, in combination with the stock, a head-rest which reposes in a recess on top of the stock, as specified, and shown in Fig. 10 of the drawings.

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

No. 13901.—12th August, 1901.—FRANK CASTLE, Electrician, and CEDRIC FRANCIS WHITE, Commercial Traveller, both of Auckland, New Zealand. Improved means for automatically indicating a rise in temperature.

Claims.—(1.) In means for indicating a rise in temperature, a washer composed of a material fusible at a low or any desired temperature, that is placed beneath a spring arm connected to one wire of an electric battery so as to keep it away from, or in contact with, a connecting-piece to which the other wire of the battery is led, so that upon the washer fusing or melting the spring arm shall fall, and close or open an electric circuit, as specified. (2.) A spring arm to which a wire from the battery of an open circuit is led, and a plate connected to the other wire of the battery, and with which the spring arm is adapted to make connection, in combination with a washer of a material fusible at a low or any desired temperature, that is placed beneath the spring arm and keeps it from forming contact with the plate, and a bell or other indicator placed within the circuit as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) A spring arm to which a wire from the battery of a closed circuit is connected, and a projecting piece to which the other wire from the battery is led, and with which the spring arm engages, in combination with a washer of a material fusible at a low or any desired temperature, which is placed beneath the spring arm, and keeps it in contact with the projecting piece, and means whereby, when the circuit is broken by the spring arm falling away from its connection, an open bell or indicator circuit may be closed, and an alarm sounded or indicated, as specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our improved means for automatically indicating a rise in temperature, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 13903.—8th August, 1901.—ROBERT ALEXANDER MCLEOD, of Kaihu, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved rotating winch.

Claims.—(1.) In a winch of the kind described, a short vertical shaft keyed to upper and lower horizontal bevelled gear-wheels at the upper and lower ends of said shaft, said lower horizontal bevelled gear-wheel meshing with a vertical bevelled gear-wheel mounted on main driving-shaft, and said upper horizontal bevelled gear-wheel meshing with a bevelled gear-wheel mounted on auxiliary driving-shaft or spindle for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a winch of the kind described, in combination, a circular guideway, a platform mounted to rotate on said guideway, a winch-barrel and drum mounted to move around said guideway in a horizontal plane, a locking-device for holding the winch-barrel and drum as adjusted, lower and upper horizontal bevelled gear-wheels, main and auxiliary driving-shafts, vertical bevelled gear-wheels meshing with said horizontal gear-wheels, and keyed to said main and auxiliary driving-shafts, spur-wheels carried by said winch-barrel and drum, spur-pinions mounted on said auxiliary driving-shaft or spindle, and engaging said spur-wheels, shaft extending vertically from the said lower horizontal gear-wheel to the said upper horizontal gear-wheel and keyed to both wheels, said main driving-shaft keyed to vertical bevelled gear-wheel meshing with said lower horizontal bevelled gear-wheel, said auxiliary driving-shaft or spindle keyed to vertical bevelled gear-wheel meshing with said upper horizontal bevelled gear-wheel, clutches for locking said pinions, a gipsy or capstan mounted on end of said auxiliary driving-shaft or spindle, a supporting-frame and standards, and stays securing said frame to bed or foundation, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 13904.—10th August, 1901.—VALENTINE JOHN SADDLER, of 14, Market Building, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria, Railway Contractor (assignee of Alfred Dean, of Broken Hill, New South Wales, Engineer). Improvements in and connected with aerial wireways or tramways.

Claims.—(1.) In appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material, in combination with two cables and two hauling-ropes, a pair of carrier-bicycles, each having two carrier-wheels and two pulley-wheels supported in a frame constructed and adapted to enable the bicycle to run upon a cable of an incline of preferably 1 in 3, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material,

in combination with two cables and two hauling-ropes, a pair of carrier-bicycles each having two carrier-wheels and two pulley-wheels supported in a frame constructed and adapted to enable the bicycle to run upon a cable of an incline of preferably 1 in 3, said frame being extended downwards and having portion of its lower members projected and turned outwards to carry a horizontal stop-bed, and having also its side plates on the line of the cable projected and turned outwards to carry another stop-bed, for the purposes set forth, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (3.) In appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material, in combination with two cables and two hauling-ropes, a pair of carrier-bicycles each having its side plates on the line of the cable projected and fitted with a stop-bed adapted to engage with a stop-block on the cable, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (4.) In appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material, the combination of (a) two cable-ways supported at an incline of preferably 1 in 3, (b) two hauling-ropes underneath the two cables actuated by two winding-drums, (c) two carrier-bicycles as described, each having two carrier-wheels to run upon the cable-way, and two pulley-wheels to carry the hauling rope, (d) means such as the stop-blocks described for arresting the bicycles on the cables over the point of loading, (e) stop-blocks on the skip-pulleys adapted to engage stops on the bicycle-frames, all substantially as described, and illustrated by drawings. (5.) In the frame of a carrier-bicycle, in appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material, comprising two cable-ways, two bicycles, and two hauling-ropes, the combination of two side plates of sheet-metal, eight journals of cast-iron with internal bearings of white-metal, a stop-bed at the centre of gravity below the pulley-wheels and a stop-bed on or about the line of the stop-block on the cable, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (6.) In appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material, comprising two cable-ways, two bicycles, and two hauling-ropes, the combination of a stop-block such as A7 or A8 on the cable-way, and a stop-bed such as C6 or D6 on the bicycle, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (7.) In appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material, the method of raising and hauling material by the arrangement of cables, bicycles, and hauling-ropes attached to two drums, with mechanism for throwing the same in or out of gear or working them together, enabling the loaded skip to be raised from the pit or shaft till it reaches the stop-bed on the carrier-bicycle, when the same hauling-rope draws the bicycle and the loaded skip to the point of discharge over the dump, the weight of the empty skip being utilised through the hauling-ropes and winding-drums to assist in drawing the loaded skip up to and along the inclined cable, substantially as described. (8.) In appliances for raising, conveying, and discharging material, the combination of a pair of carrier bicycles such as described, with mechanism comprising the improved double aerial wireway by means of which the weight of an empty descending skip is utilised to assist in drawing up the loaded skip, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings.

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

No. 13908.—14th August, 1901.—THE AUTOMATOGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 28A, Basinghall Street, London, England (assignees of Ladislaus Emanuel Granichstaedten, of 28A, Basinghall Street, London, aforesaid, Merchant). Improvements in cinematographs.

Claims.—(1.) Positively driving an endless film by means of a sprocket-wheel into a box used solely for storage, in which it lies in loose folds, and from which it is drawn for exposure, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with a continuous feed of a frame moving in guides, and reciprocated by a connecting-rod from the shaft of the continuous-feed mechanism, and a plate provided with pins or the like carried by the frame, and moved into and out of engagement with the film by the action of an arm oscillating with the connecting-rod, substantially as described. (3.) Kinematographs substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 13911.—14th August, 1901.—REUBEN NICHOLLS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Range-maker. An improved fire-escape and fire-alarm folding ladder.

Claims.—(1.) In a fire-escape and fire-alarm folding ladder as described, rungs or steps placed at regular distances and held to the insides of two side-pieces by bearings fastened thereto, said rungs having their opposite ends of sufficient lengths to be turned on one side-piece immediately under the bearings on same and on the other and opposite side-piece immediately over the bearings on the same, for the purpose

set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a fire-escape and fire-alarm, folding ladder as described, side-pieces connected to one another by turnable rungs and adjusted to fold up the one on the other or to open out the one from the other, a catch for holding said side-pieces together when folded up, and a trigger for thrusting out the one side-piece from the other when being opened out, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In a fire-escape and fire-alarm folding ladder as described in combination, two side-pieces having rungs or steps placed at regular distances, said rungs being held to the insides of said two side-pieces by bearings fastened thereto, said rungs having their opposite ends of sufficient lengths to be turned on the one side immediately under the bearing on one side-piece and on the other immediately over the bearings on the opposite side-piece, said side-pieces adjusted to fold up the one on the other or to open out the one from the other and said rungs to turn in said movements, a catch for holding said side-pieces together when folded up and lever for operating said catch, a trigger for thrusting out the one side-piece from the other when being opened out, a peg attachment to one of rungs for actuating spring connection to alarm-bell, and said bearings, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13917.—17th August, 1901.—EDWARD ROGERS ATKIN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. A switchback arrangement for placing in position, displacing, and stowing away the hind seat of buggies, wagons, and other vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) In an arrangement for placing and displacing the hind seat of vehicles as described, the grooves or channels curved with a switchback formation, secured to the inner parts of the sides of the vehicles, and reaching from upper parts of said sides at the rear of vehicle to the framing or sill over the floor thereof beneath front seat, and having slots or openings therein for the purpose set forth, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In an arrangement for placing and displacing the hind seat of vehicles as described, lugs at the ends of brackets, and said brackets suitably fastened to underpart of said hind seat for the purpose set forth, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) In an arrangement for placing and displacing the hind seat of vehicles as described in combination, the hind seat of the vehicles having suitably fastened to its underpart brackets with lugs at ends thereof shaped to run in grooves or channels, said grooves or channels curved with a switchback formation secured to inner parts of the sides of the vehicles, and reaching from upper parts of said sides at the rear of vehicle to the framing or sill over the floor thereof beneath front seat, and having slots or openings therein for said lugs to pass therethrough into said grooves or channels and the body and front seat of vehicle, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; 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, 21st August, 1901.

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

No. 13871.—31st July, 1901.—ERNEST THOMAS WATTS, of Westport, New Zealand, Hairdresser. An improved hair-pin.
No. 13886.—1st August, 1901.—JOHN CREIGHTON the younger, of Naseby, New Zealand, Trapper. Improvements in traps for catching rats, rabbits, and the like.

No. 13887.—5th August, 1901.—SYDNEY EVELYN WRIGHT, of 39, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Cycle Engineer. A bicycle-chain guard.

No. 13890.—19th August, 1901.—THOMAS HOLDEN, of Braemore, Hunterville, New Zealand, Station-holder. Improved means for securing fencing-droppers to the wires of the fence.

No. 13896.—9th August, 1901.—ALFRED CASS, of Tinwald, Canterbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. A side-cutting knife for water-race cleaning-plough.

No. 13897.—10th August, 1901.—FRANK MARRYAT NORRIS, of Hunterville, New Zealand, Settler. A door-check.

No. 13899.—9th August, 1901.—JOHN BENJAMIN NEWTON, of Nelson, New Zealand, Specialist. A clothes-press.

No. 13900.—12th August, 1901.—ERNEST WILLIAM BARWELL, of Otautau, Wallace, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for destroying noxious weeds, more particularly Californian thistle.

No. 13902.—13th August, 1901.—WILLIAM MONTGOMERY HOGG, of Lawrence, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved apparatus for accelerating the discharge of tailings through chutes, and the like.

No. 13905.—13th August, 1901.—ALEXANDER McDONALD, of Peel Street, Westport, New Zealand, Miner. Improvements in sluice-boxes used for saving gold.

No. 13906.—14th August, 1901.—JOHN MACLEAN, of Wicksteed Place, Wanganui, New Zealand, Bootmaker. An improved horse-cover.

No. 13907.—14th August, 1901.—ALEXANDER WILLIAM SLOAN, of Bunbury, Western Australia, Boatbuilder, and THOMAS HAYWARD, of Bunbury aforesaid, Retired Merchant. Improvements in rowlocks.

No. 13909.—14th August, 1901.—ROBERT LAUCHLAN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in apparatus for flushing closets, urinals, and the like.

No. 13910.—13th August, 1901.—THOMAS HAWKE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved under-attachments to horse-covers.

No. 13913.—16th August, 1901.—CHARLES BOWTELL SMITH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Bookbinder and Printer. Improvements in salesmen's copying check-books.

No. 13914.—19th August, 1901.—JOHN MICHAEL TREGONING, Saddler and Horse-cover Maker, and DAVID ANDREW TAYLOR, Storeman, both of Waimate, South Canterbury, New Zealand. An improved means of attaching a horse-cover.

No. 13915.—19th August, 1901.—JAMES HARRINGTON, of 112, Cashel Street, Linwood, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Plumber. Improved apparatus for charging tenders of locomotive engines with water.

No. 13916.—20th August, 1901.—CHARLES WHITE, of Wellington, New Zealand, Salesman. An improved acetylene-gas generator and holder.

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 8th August, 1901, to the 21st August, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12323.—A. Skillicorn, wool-press.
No. 12623.—J. H. A. McPhee, magnetic-sand extractor.
No. 12748.—E. A. Ransom, horse-cover fastener.
No. 12777.—J. Miller, stoker for steam-boiler.
No. 13111.—G. Smart and R. W. Ashcroft, milk-can lid.
No. 13265.—E. Waters, jun., linotype matrix. (The Linotype Company, Limited—W. H. Look, M. Barr, W. J. Lewis, and G. W. Hughes.)

No. 13309.—T. Hewton, wire-strainer.
No. 13498.—The Honneus Sulphide Company, Limited, treating ore. (A. Honneus.)

No. 13529.—F. L. Webster, gate.
No. 13558.—W. Langlands, loosening earth beneath dredge suction-pipe.

No. 13614.—G. L. Mouchel, metal and concrete structure.
No. 13630.—W. K. and G. S. Baker, dough-moulding machine. (C. A. Thomson.)

No. 13636.—C. L. Pullman, ventilation.
No. 13638.—E. Waters, jun., advertisement linotype. (The Linotype Company, Limited—C. Holliwel and R. C. Elliott.)

No. 13640.—P. H. Reardon, rock-drill engine.
No. 13641.—P. H. Reardon, rock-drill attachment.
No. 13642.—H. Maiden and J. Coutts, shear-legs.
No. 13647.—D. Cleary, medicinal plaster.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9760.—J. L. Kirkbride, crushing and grinding-rolls. 6th August, 1901.

No. 9799.—Acetylene Gas Company of Australasia, Limited, acetylene-generator. (W. Tyree.) 8th August, 1901.

No. 9832.—W. Toogood, fibre-cleaner. 12th August, 1901.

No. 9855.—F. Wicks, type-founding apparatus. 15th August, 1901.

No. 9875.—H. Sanche, means of utilising inductive force of matter. 15th August, 1901.

No. 9924.—E. J. Mills, soluble colloids. 8th August, 1901.

No. 9970.—The Fish, Oil, and Guano Company, Limited, treating fish-refuse. (The Fish, Oil, and Guano Syndicate, Limited—J. C. W. Stanley.) 14th August, 1901.

No. 10082.—W. R. and E. A. Gover and G. and E. Abercrombie, belt. 14th August, 1901.

No. 10101.—The Wilfley Ore-concentrator Syndicate, Limited, ore-concentrator. (A. R. Wilfley.) 15th August, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 7040.—A. F. and W. J. Allchin and S. Morrell, legging-fastener. 8th August, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

No. 13348.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, manufacturers, dynamo-electric generator. [J. P. Campbell—B. G. Lamme.] 17th August, 1901.

No. 13349.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, manufacturers, oil-pump. [J. P. Campbell—C. Robinson.] 17th August, 1901.

No. 13405.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, printing music typographically. [E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—J. Broadhouse.] 19th August, 1901.

No. 13463.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, manufacturers, electrical distribution. [J. P. Campbell—B. G. Lamme.] 17th August, 1901.

No. 13512.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, manufacturers, electrical distribution. [J. P. Campbell—N. W. Storer.] 17th August, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

No. 13309.—T. Hewton, wire-strainer (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 35, of the 4th April, 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 8th August, 1901, to the 21st August, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 13051.—New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, potato-digger (C. Bristow).
No. 13052.—W. Lanham, clothes-rack.

No. 13054.—A. Vincent, ointment.
No. 13057.—C. Burrige and H. Brown, railway-coupling.
No. 13059.—R. McGaffin, disc harrow.

No. 13066.—J. G. Ruddenklau, turnip-cutter.
No. 13067.—J. Speight and W. Joyce, preventing marine engines from racing.

No. 13068.—E. S. Baldwin, gold-saving screen.
No. 13069.—G. Andrew and T. R. Ashworth, cash register.
No. 13072.—J. J. Boagey, window-fastener.

No. 13074.—R. Stevens, preventing false alarms of fire.
No. 13078.—F. W. Bryant, gold-prospecting apparatus.
No. 13082.—C. J. Cooze, clothes-washing machine.

No. 13085.—H. Devoy, boot-protector.
No. 13090.—J. Tyrrell, jun., gold-saving ripples.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 8th August, 1901, to the 21st August, 1901, inclusive:—
 No. 12362.—A. J. Cuming, branding-apparatus.
 No. 12369.—R. Brown, wire-strainer.
 No. 12380.—E. Toms, chimney-cowl.
 No. 12386.—H. J. Alley, seed-sower.
 No. 12399.—R. A. Simpson, hat-pin.
 No. 12400.—D. Jensen, abdominal belt.
 No. 12412.—R. Ireland, boot-fastening.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 8th August, 1901, to the 21st August, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9503.—G. J. Craven, nail.
- No. 9508.—T. Grace, velocipede mechanism.
- No. 9509.—W. L. Austin, furnace tuyere.
- No. 9511.—C. G. Garland and A. Ogden, enamel paint (F. Boyling).
- No. 9520.—R. London, butter-box head.
- No. 9525.—D. L. Turner, releasing-tackle.
- No. 9528.—W. C. and G. F. Gee, jug-cover.
- No. 9533.*—M. A. Ford, cooking-range (J. F. Ford).
- No. 9536.—J. Robinson, shaft-tug for vehicle.
- No. 9537.—P. E. Doolittle, cycle-brake.
- No. 9538.—W. Corfe, index cutting and printing machine.
- No. 9539.—The British Blahnik Arc Light Company, Limited, electric arc-lamp (A. Blahnik).
- No. 9540.—G. W. Clerihew, can.
- No. 9542.—A. and L. Braly, preventing refilling of bottles.
- No. 9543.—A. and L. Braly, label.
- No. 9544.—D. J. R. Duncan, pipe-joint.
- No. 9545.—J. Cockerell and R. H. Harper, axle and axle-box.
- No. 9546.—H. S. Cope, amalgamating-apparatus.
- No. 9548.—M. A. Galbraith, embrocation.
- No. 9550.—D. Morgan, rotary engine.
- No. 9551.—J. Colvin, railway-truck.
- No. 9552.—W. G. Clemoe, horse-shoe.
- No. 9553.—F. Gossler, cycle-tire.
- No. 9557.—D. Murphy, W. McManus, A. R. Harris, and G. W. Basley, undercarriage-balance.
- No. 9562.—M. Scott, cycle driving-gear.
- No. 9565.—S. Macdonald and L. S. Harrison, pneumatic tire.
- No. 9591.—S. Crow, dredging-apparatus.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 6841.—J. Horder and J. O. White, carriage-seat (C. Hallam).
- No. 6844.—H. C. Fellowes, W. R. Crozier, and H. Ferguson, treating fibres.

* Omitted from *Gazette* of 10th January, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—
 No. 132.—Isabella Russell, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Dressmaker. Class 5. 24th June, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 21st August, 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: 3445.

Date: 1st July, 1901.



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

NAME.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and having an office at No. 111, Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, State of New York, one of the United States of America.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.

No. of application: 3459.

Date: 19th July, 1901.



NAME.

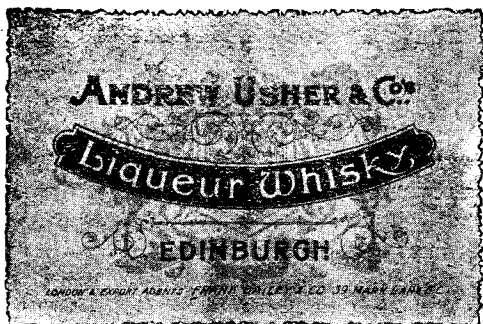
JAMES BARTLETT, of Blenheim, New Zealand, Decorator.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: A chemical preparation used for sanitary purposes.

No. of application : 3460.
Date : 19th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices and the distinctive label, and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Liqueur Whisky" is disclaimed.

NAME.

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

No. of class : 43.
Description of goods : Whisky.

No. of application : 3472.
Date : 13th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AKE-AKE.

NAME.

WARNOCK BROTHERS, of Durham Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.
Description of goods : Candles, common soap, detergents ; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils ; matches ; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes, such as washing-powders, benzine.

No. of application : 3477.
Date : 1st August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

NAME.

WILLIAM JACKSON, of 50, Pitt Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Tea Merchant.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Tea and coffee.

No. of application : 3484.
Date : 7th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CALIFIG

NAME.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY, of 398, Church Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application : 3485.
Date : 7th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DAYDREAM

NAME.

CHAPPELL, ALLEN, AND Co., LIMITED, of Patriotic Corset works, Bristol, England, Corset-manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Articles of clothing.

No. of application : 3487.
Date : 9th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

CHARLES TURNER AND SONS, of Broad Street, Bloomsbury, London, England, Varnish and Paint Manufacturers.

No. of class : 1.
Description of goods : Varnishes, paints, and leads.

No. of application : 3488.
Date : 9th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3487.)

NAME.

CHARLES TURNER AND SONS, of Broad Street, Bloomsbury, London, England, Varnish and Paint Manufacturers.

No. of class: 4.

Description of goods: Linseed-oils.

No. of application: 3490.

Date: 14th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EMPIRE.

NAME.

P. W. ELLIS AND Co., of Toronto, Canada, Manufacturers of Jewellery.

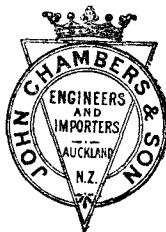
No. of class: 10.

Description of goods: Watches and watch-movements.

No. of application: 3491.

Date: 14th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JOHN CHAMBERS AND SON, LIMITED, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineers.

No. of class: 6.

Description of goods: Machinery.

No. of application: 3492.

Date: 14th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3491.)

NAME.

JOHN CHAMBERS AND SON, LIMITED, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Oils.

B

No. of application: 3495.

Date: 15th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

A. AND F. PEARS, LIMITED, of Nos. 71 to 75, New Oxford Street, London, W.C., and at Isleworth, in Middlesex, in England, Soapmakers and Perfumers.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 8th August, 1901, to the 21st August, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2631; 3282.—Havana Commercial Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

No. 2632; 3287.—Havana Commercial Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

No. 2633; 3331.—The Helidon Spa-water Company, Limited; Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

No. 2634; 3384.—Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co.'s New Zealand Drug Company, Limited; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

No. 2635; 3392.—W. Barnett; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

No. 2636; 3394.—H. W. Guest; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

No. 2637; 3395.—H. W. Guest; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

No. 2638; 3378.—S. M., W. E., and H. R. Linkhorn; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 58, of the 13th June, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid.

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

NO. 87/2042.—Bury's and Co., Limited. 8th August, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 82/4000.—J. and J. Baldwin and Partners, Limited, a company duly registered under the Companies Acts, 1862-1898, who carry on business at Clark Bridge Mills, Halifax, England, and elsewhere, and whose registered office is at 23, John William Street, Huddersfield, England, Manufacturers. [J. and W. Baldwin.] 6th August, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Trade Mark Application.

NO. 3189.—D. Benjamin (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 30, of the 31st March, 1901). Request "to amend application by omitting all tobaccos in Class 45 except dark plug tobaccos, and limiting such application to dark plug tobaccos only."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

