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grooves, and have surrounding them the rings F that are connected to the rings G that surround the centres of the two minor bars H by means of the S-hooks J. The bars H are provided also with plates B in their centres, over which the rings G pass. The two ends of each of the bars H are provided with similar means to the ends of the bar A, and to the rings K on the ends thereof are connected the traces of the horses. To prevent the rings F and K from slipping off the ends of their respective bars loops L are placed over them so as to encircle the wearing-plates E. These loops extend into the bars A and H, and one arm of each of which projects through and is secured by a nut.

Claim.—Swingletrees or yokes of vehicles mounted and arranged as described and explained, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings.

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

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th September, 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. 12905.—18th August, 1900.—JAMES HENDERSON, of Pareora, Timaru, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in the mounting of horse-trees or yokes.*

Description of Invention.—This invention relates to the mountings and connections of swingletrees attached to all kinds of vehicles, and to which the horses are yoked. The accompanying drawings illustrate the manner in which my invention is carried out, Fig. 1 being a plan of a set of swingletrees or yokes, and Fig. 2 detail views of two forms of wearing-plates affixed to the bars. A is the main bar, which has attached to its front edge a wearing-plate B formed with grooves C therein. Around the bar A and fitting into the grooves C is the ring D, to which the vehicle-connections are attached. Upon each end of the bar A are the wearing-plates E (shown in Fig. 3), which are also formed with

No. 12962.—9th March, 1901.—HENRY GRAFTON VINE, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Stationer. An improved form of cash-book.

Claim.—A cash-book having (1) the pages arranged and ruled off in columns showing ledger-folio, date, name of person, and other particulars enumerated and shown in sheet numbered 1 of the drawings; (2) the pages at the end of the book arranged and ruled off in columns for a cash summary as enumerated and shown in sheet numbered 2 of the drawings.

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

No. 13180.—20th November, 1900.—HARRY REYNOLDS, of Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Watchmaker. Improved calculating and indicating apparatus particularly applicable to totalisator purposes.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the employment of wheels having hemispherical recesses in their circumferential peripheries, and arranged opposite to each other, whereby a ball passing into one of the recesses in one of the wheels, which is revolved by suitable means, engages in one of the recesses in the other wheel and causes it to revolve through part of a revolution, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of a hand-lever to which is attached a knife designed when the

lever is operated to force out one of a number of tickets pressed together by a spring, a connecting-rod from said hand-lever arranged to oscillate a portion of a tube and deliver a ball to a race conducting said ball to indicating-mechanism, two wheels in said mechanism arranged opposite to each other in the same plane and having corresponding recesses in their peripheries, means for revolving one of said wheels from any convenient source of power whereby the ball carried in a recess in the revolving wheel moves the other wheel through part of a revolution, motion being imparted thereby to drums or rollers having numbers upon their circumferential peripheries indicating the number of times the hand-lever has been operated and consequently the number of backers of a competitor, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose described, of an inclined race to which an official issuing a ticket upon a competitor delivers a ball from a containing-hopper, said ball travelling in said race to a shute or tray from which it is delivered upon the periphery of a wheel having recesses each adapted to receive one ball, the wheel being constantly revolved from any convenient source of power, a second wheel having its periphery opposed to the first and having similar recesses in its periphery arranged at similar pitch, said second wheel being normally stationary but caused to move through part of a revolution when the revolving wheel carries a ball in one of its recesses so that it engages in one of the recesses in said second wheel, and indicating-apparatus operated by the movement of the second wheel, substantially as specified. (4.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose described, of an inclined race to which an official issuing a ticket upon a competitor delivers a ball from a containing-hopper, said ball travelling in said race to a shute or tray from which it is delivered upon the periphery of a wheel having recesses each adapted to receive one ball, the wheel being constantly revolved from any convenient source of power, a second wheel having its periphery opposed to the first and having similar recesses in its periphery arranged at similar pitch, said second wheel being normally stationary but caused to move through part of a revolution when the revolving wheel carries a ball in one of its recesses so that it engages in one of the recesses in said second wheel, and indicating-apparatus operated by the movement of the second wheel, an inclined shute conveying said ball passing from said wheels to similar wheels in similar mechanism provided to indicate the total number of backers of all competitors, substantially as specified. (Specification, 10s.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 13187.—23rd November, 1900.—HENRY JAMES JONES, Engineer, and JOSEPH BAKER, Watchmaker, both of Stratford, New Zealand. Improvements in the generation of acetylene gas, and in appliances therefor.*

Claims.—(1.) In acetylene-gas generators, a cylindrical water tank or chamber whose top end is open and whose bottom end is tapered downwards and is provided with a removable slime-chamber in combination with a bottomless gas-generator and holder fitting within the tank, a cage or basket suspended within the generator or holder, a feeding-tube in the centre thereof, and an outlet-pipe leading from the holder to the outside of the appliance, all as and for the several purposes specified. (2.) A generator of acetylene gas consisting of a bottomless chamber fitting within a water tank or reservoir, such generator having a basket or cage suspended within it upon rods closely fitting within sleeves secured to the top of the generator, the top ends of the rods being secured together by means of a cross-piece, as specified. (3.) A generator for acetylene gas consisting of a bottomless chamber fitting within a water tank or reservoir and provided with a basket or cage suspended therein, in combination with a central feeding-tube secured to the top of the generator and whose bottom end opens into the basket or cage therein, such feeding-tube being provided with means whereby the top and bottom ends may be opened or closed simultaneously, as set forth. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our appliances for the generation of acetylene gas as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawing, and for the several purposes set forth. (Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13203.—1st December, 1900.—ERNEST CECIL GAGE, of Telegraph Office, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Clerk, and HENRY GEORGE DREW, of Victoria Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand, Jeweller. Laterally adjustable duplex V-slide for back sights of military rifles.*

Claim.—The combination of the two V's on the one slide (shown, Sketch III., A). (Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13318.—16th January, 1901.—JOHN NEWSOME CLAPHAM, of Ashburn, New Zealand, Hairdresser. Improved rein-holder and wheel-stop for holding horses.*

Claim.—A rein-holder and wheel-stop consisting of two straps A and B secured to a ring C, the strap A having a buckle D near ring, and at the free end a spring hook E, and the strap B having a ring at its free end, substantially as and for the purposes described. (Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13376.—7th February, 1901.—ADA DE BAUN, Wife of John de Baun, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Victualler. A coin-freed marking-board for registering the scores and checking the takings of billiards and other analogous games.

Claims.—(1.) In boards for marking at billiards and suchlike games, a numeral disc or a straight marker in combination with a ratchet wheel or ratchet rack that is provided with a large cam tooth such as L, as specified. (2.) In boards for marking at billiards and suchlike games, a numeral disc or straight marker in combination with a ratchet wheel or ratchet rack that is provided with a large cam tooth such as L, and with a pawl lever such as G, the end of which is so disposed as to close or lie below the bottom of a tube down which a token may be projected on to the tail end of the pawl lever, as and for the several purposes set forth. (3.) In boards for marking at billiards and suchlike games, a numeral disc provided with a single tooth in combination with a registering spur wheel or disc with which the single tooth on the numeral disc will gear once in each revolution of such numeral disc, as and for the purposes specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my coin freed marking-board for registering the scores and checking the takings at billiards and other analogous games, as described, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes specified. (Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13462.—7th March, 1901.—BRADFORD HOMER LOCKE, residing at the Denver Club, Denver, Colorado, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Devices for converting rotary into reciprocatory motion, especially applicable to percussion drills and other machines wherein a rapid reciprocatory movement is required.

Claims.—(1.) A device for converting rotary into reciprocatory motion for use in percussion drills and other machines of like character, such device comprising a tool shaft or carrier, a rotating part, one of said parts surrounding the other loosely to permit relative rotation and relative reciprocation, one of said parts having an inclined or spiral shoulder, a rolling coupler for said parts arranged to travel on said shoulder and engaging the other part to cause longitudinal movement of said tool shaft or carrier in one direction, but free to travel circumferentially with respect to the last-named part, provisions whereby the disengagement of said couplers from said shoulder at one end of the movement of the tool shaft or carrier and the engagement of said coupler with said shoulder at the end of such movement are permitted, and means to impel the tool shaft or carrier in a direction opposite to that of the movement effected by said shoulder when the coupler is released from said shoulder, substantially as shown and described. (2.) A percussion drill or other machine of like character comprising a tool shaft or carrier, a rotating part, one of said parts surrounding the other loosely to permit relative rotation and relative reciprocation, one of said parts having an inclined or spiral shoulder, a free rolling coupler for said parts arranged to travel on said shoulder and engaging the other part to cause longitudinal movement of said tool shaft or carrier in one direction, provisions whereby the disengagement of said coupler from said shoulder at one end of the movement of the tool shaft or carrier and the engagement of said coupler with said shoulder at the other end of such movement are permitted, means to impel the tool shaft or carrier in a direction opposite to that of the movement effected by said inclined or spiral shoulder when the coupler is released from said shoulder, a motor for said rotating part, and a friction clutch interposed between said motor and said rotating part to permit the movement of the motor to continue if the tool shaft or carrier is held from movement, substantially as shown and described. (3.) A percussion drill or other machine of like character comprising a frame, a tool shaft or carrier mounted to reciprocate in said frame, a base upon which said frame is adjustable in the direction of reciprocation of the tool-carrier, a rotary motor mounted upon said base with its axis extending in the direction of reciprocation of the tool-carrier and having a hollow shaft, a second shaft adapted to slide in said hollow shaft and engaging the same

to rotate therewith, and gearing intermediate said sliding-shaft and tool-carrier whereby the reciprocation of the latter is effected, substantially as shown and described.

(Specification, 11s. 3d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13578.—3rd May, 1901.—GEORGE AUGUSTINE TAYLOR, of Paddington, near Sydney, New South Wales, Artist. An improved fibrous plaster.

Claims.—(1.) A fibrous plaster composed of a quick-setting cement and the shredded fibres of bagasse, substantially as described. (2.) A fibrous-plaster composition composed of Roman or Keen's cement, or plaster-of-paris, with 10 to 25 per cent. of shredded bagasse-fibre, substantially as described. (3.) A fibrous-plaster product composed of a number of layers of quick-setting cement or plaster superimposed, whereof the facing layer is composed of nearly pure plaster or cement and the backing layers of quick-setting plaster or cement intermixed with shredded bagasse, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 13619.—16th May, 1901.—ALEXANDER KNOX, of 10 Imperial Chambers, 91 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchant. An improved fibrous plaster.

Claims.—(1.) A fibrous plaster composed of quick-setting cement and the shredded fibres of bagasse, substantially as described. (2.) A fibrous-plaster composition composed of Roman or Keen's cement, or plaster-of-paris, with 10 to 25 per cent. of shredded bagasse-fibre, substantially as described. (3.) A fibrous-plaster product composed of a number of layers of quick-setting cement or plaster superimposed, whereof the facing layer is composed of nearly pure plaster or cement, and the backing layers of quick-setting plaster or cement intermixed with shredded bagasse, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s.)

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

Claim.—An improved egg-beater constructed of flat iron plates which are spiral-twisted, as shown on plan and described in the specification.

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

No. 13891.—3rd December, 1900.—ROBERT MCKNIGHT, of 2837, Boudinot Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Metallurgist. Improvement in the art of recovering metals from ores.

[NOTE.—This is an application under section 106 of the Act, the date given being the official date of the application in the United States of America.]

Claims.—(1.) The process which consists in preparing a charge containing the ore, a member of the oxygen or nitrogen group not being either of them oxygen or nitrogen, and a haloid compound of an alkaline metal, the proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a haloid salt of the metal to be extracted from the ore, and an oxysalt of one of the metalloids of the classes above mentioned, and the alkaline metal, and subjecting the charge to an oxidizing roast at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned, and volatilising and recovering the metal-values as haloid salts or oxyhaloid salts, substantially as described. (2.) The process which consists in preparing a charge of a mixture containing the ore, sulphur, and a haloid salt of an alkaline metal or an alkaline-earth metal, the proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a haloid salt of the metal or metals to be extracted from the ore, and a sulphate of the alkaline or alkaline-earth metals, subjecting the charge to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned, and volatilising and recovering the metal-values as haloid salts or oxyhaloid salts, substantially as described. (3.) The process which consists in preparing a charge containing a mixture of the ore, sulphur, and a chloride of an alkaline or an alkaline-earth metal, the proportions of the materials being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, a chloride of the metal to be extracted from the ore, and a sulphate of the alkaline or alkaline-earth metal, subjecting the charge to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned, and volatilising and recovering the metal-values as chlorides or oxychlorides, substantially as described. (4.) The process which consists in preparing a charge containing a mixture of the ore, sulphur, and chloride of sodium, the proportions of

the material being substantially those quantitatively requisite to produce, when heated in the presence of oxygen, the chloride of the metal to be extracted, and a sulphate of sodium, subjecting the charge to an oxidizing roast with agitation at a temperature sufficient to effect the reaction mentioned, and volatilising and recovering the metal-values as chlorides or oxychlorides, substantially as described. (5.) In the art of extracting metals from ores, mixing said ore with materials to react therewith to produce volatile compound of the metal to be recovered, subjecting same to an oxidizing roast in which the upper surface of the ore is brought in contact with the heat, and drawing downwards through the ore the volatilised compounds of the metals to be recovered, and collecting same, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.)

No. 13898.—13th August, 1901.—JOSEPH HENRY RASHLEIGH, of Ferguson Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Painter. An improved bridle or protector for paint- and like brushes.

Claims.—(1.) A bridle for paint- and like brushes formed of suitable material such as indiarubber, such bridle being joined together with solution and secured round the bristles to form a kind of ferrule, and can be rolled down to any length to suit the amount of bristles required by the worker as the bristles of the brush wear. (2.) A bridle for paint- or other brushes formed of indiarubber, and separate from the brush. It can be suitably rolled down in the manner and for the purpose set forth. (3.) The bridle which is separate from the brush and formed of suitable material such as indiarubber and rolled down to any suitable length, as described, and illustrated in drawings.

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

No. 13918.—20th August, 1901.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of William John Knox, of Edgewood Park, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Chemist). Improvements relating to the supply of heat to receptacles such as coking-ovens, annealing-ovens, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of heating materials which consists in raising a gas to a suitable temperature, passing the same into the vicinity of the materials to be heated, thereafter cooling the gas and again reheating it and continuing the operation. (2.) The method of maintaining a high temperature by continuously circulating a gaseous fluid through a closed circuit, the fluid being heated at a point in the circuit before it enters the region where the temperature is to be maintained, and cooled as it passes from that region, and periodically reversing the direction of the circulation. (3.) The method of manufacturing coke substantially as described. (4.) The method of heating and regulating the temperature in annealing-ovens and other receptacles where materials are to be treated, by circulating a gaseous fluid which is heated before it enters the oven or receptacle, and regulating or varying the velocity or direction of the circulation substantially as described. (5.) The combination with a receptacle in which materials are to be treated, of a heating-stove, a cooling-stove, and means for causing a circulation of gas into the heating-stove and thence through the receptacle and the cooling-stove, either with or without a vessel containing reagents through which the circulating gas is passed in order that it may be denuded of its harmful constituents before entering the receptacle, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13919.—20th August, 1901.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of William John Knox, of Edgewood Park, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Chemist). Improvements in or relating to a process and apparatus for the manufacture of gas.

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in producing gas which consists in heating a portion thereof to a high temperature, passing the same into the producer again, cooling the gas to a minimum temperature with storage of heat, withdrawing a portion of the cooled gas and causing the remainder to repeat the cycle. (2.) In the process described, passing the gas from the producer into a distilling-apparatus wherein a considerable portion of the heat of the gases is abstracted and utilised in carrying on gasification. (3.) A modification of the process described, in which the gases, after leaving the producer, are caused to pass through a fixing- or cooling-stove in which a portion of the heat therein contained is utilised or stored, either with or without a steam-raising plant through which the gases pass before reaching the

heating-stove, and the steam from which is passed into the producer. (4.) In the production of gas, the employment of a producer and of a distilling-apparatus of approximately equal dimensions, through both of which is passed the gas previously heated to the maximum temperature of the cycle, the said operation being continued so that when the combinable contents of the producer have been consumed the distilling-apparatus is charged with non-volatile products of distillation, whereby when the flow of gas is reversed the distilling-apparatus can be used as a producer and the producer as a distilling-apparatus. (5.) A modification of the process described, in which the producer is caused to serve also as a distilling-apparatus, the gas being withdrawn from below, cooled to its minimum temperature with withdrawal of surplus volume and heated to its maximum temperature by passage through the cycle, and again passed into the producer at the top thereof and caused to descend through the upper layer of fresh fuel, whereby the incandescent fuel in the lower part of the producer is caused to break up the distillation products into more stable compounds. (6.) Apparatus for producing gas by endothermic reaction, characterized by the interconnection of the parts in such a manner that the gas itself serves as the heat-conveyer to the producer from a stove or stoves in which said heat has been previously stored, and so that the producer-gas is uncontaminated by residual gases from atmospheric combustion. (7.) Apparatus for the production of gas as set forth in claim 1, comprising a pair of stoves, one of which acts as a heating-stove and the other of which acts as a cooling-stove and stores the abstracted heat, and one or more producers connected in closed circuit with said stoves, a fan being provided for promoting a circulation of the gas at its maximum temperature through the producer or producers, thence into the cooling-stove, and thence into the heating-stove at its minimum temperature. (8.) In apparatus as set forth in claims 6 and 7, additional stoves, means for connecting one or more of said additional stoves with the producing-device at will, connections from the operating-stoves to the other stoves, and means for causing a circulation of gas in either direction through the producing-device and any one or more of the stoves at will. (9.) In a gas-making plant, the combination of a gas-producer, two stoves for heating gas to be delivered thereto, a steam-generator and a condenser, a means for connecting said producer and steam-generator in closed series with the said stoves alternately, and means for heating said stoves alternately. (10.) The improvements in the process of manufacturing gas substantially as described. (11.) A gas-manufacturing plant arranged and operating substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3, or to Figs. 4 to 18, of the drawings.

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

No. 13925.—22nd August, 1901.—HERMANN BECK and ANATOLE BORSU, of 1, Holborn Circus, London, England, Manufacturers' Agents, and FRIEDRICH KUKEN and ADOLF HALEMBIER, of Bielefeld, Germany, Manufacturers. Improvements in centrifugal separators.

Claims.—(1.) In a centrifugal separator, the use, in combination with a rotating bowl, of an insertion composed of a series of tapered plates such as *a* surrounding a central inlet-tube, to which they are attached in such a manner as to leave slots between their adjoining edges by which the separated or partially separated milk can pass outwards towards the periphery of the bowl, substantially as described. (2.) In a centrifugal separator, the use in combination with a rotating bowl of an insertion composed of a series of tapered plates *a* surrounding a central inlet-tube *g*, to which they are attached in such a manner as to leave spaces or slots between their adjoining edges, a cylindrical cover or mantle *i* surrounding said plates, ribs *d* for dividing up the space inside the plates, and ribs *c* for dividing up the space between the plates and the mantle into several sections, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13980.—26th August, 1901.—GEORGE FANNIN, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Clerk. An improvement in the manufacture of shirts, blouses, or other garments with which cuffs are or may be used, consisting of a wristband to which a detached cuff can be attached.

Claims.—(1.) An improvement in the making of shirts, blouses, or other garments with which cuffs are or may be worn, consisting of a wristband, as described in the specification and illustrated on the drawing, made of linen, calico, flannel, or other suitable material, sewn on to each sleeve of the shirt or other garment at the place where the cuff is usually sewn on the sleeves of shirts or other garments, and instead of such cuff. (2.) The attachment, by means of studs, to such wristbands of ready-made detached and detachable cuffs, as set forth, and illustrated on the drawings.

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

No. 13932.—27th August, 1901.—CHARLES CURHAM, Gasworks Manager, and REGINALD JOHN KEITH JACKSON, Solicitor, both of Masterton, New Zealand. A chemical preparation for the destruction of codlin-moth and blight in fruit-trees and other trees.

Claim.—A chemical preparation for the drenching of fruit-trees and other trees for the purpose indicated, consisting of or containing ammonia, iron-oxide, calcium-oxide, and sulphuretted hydrogen, compounded and combined substantially in the manner and in the proportions specified.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 13953.—29th August, 1901.—ROLAND PHILIP FINCHAM, of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved washing-board and rubber.

Claims.—(1.) The improved apparatus for washing clothes consisting of the washing-board, and rubber for employment therewith, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) The combination of a washing-board having a corrugated surface, the corrugations running from top to bottom of the board, and a rubber for employment thereon consisting of one or a plurality of rollers having corrugations to correspond with the board, and journalled in a pair of cheeks between which a handle is secured by which the rubber may be operated, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) A washing-board having a corrugated surface, and holes pierced therethrough, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 13954.—28th August, 1901.—ALFRED BILLENS, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Lamp-maker. Improvements in hand-pumps.

Claims.—(1.) In hand-pumps, the combination with a pump-barrel having a suction-valve in communication with the outside supply of an irregular-cone-shaped reservoir that contains the pump-barrel and receives the discharge from its delivery-valve, said reservoir being provided with a delivery-pipe and a foot, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In hand-pumps of the class described, the combination with a pump-barrel of an irregular-cone-shaped reservoir, said reservoir being provided with a delivery-pipe, a gland attachment consisting of the combination of a concavely shaped diaphragm that seats upon the rim of the pump-barrel and which contains the packing, and a cover that screws upon the said barrel, the whole as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The gland attachment to hand-pumps consisting of the combination of a concavely shaped diaphragm that seats upon the rim of the pump-barrel and which contains the packing, and a cover that screws upon the pump-barrel, thereby holding the gland in place, as set forth.

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

No. 13958.—31st August, 1901.—FREDERICK WALTER PAGE, of Chertsey, Canterbury, New Zealand, Settler. An improved fencing-dropper.

Claims.—(1.) The improved dropper for wire fencing constructed and operating substantially as specified. (2.) A fencing-dropper having tongues formed integral with it by partly punching and forcing out the material of which the dropper is constructed, each tongue adapted to be bent over one of the wires in a fence, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 13966.—3rd September, 1901.—THOMAS ALBERT PRUDEN, of Waipukurau, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Painter. An improved composition for destroying cockroaches and other noxious insects.

Claim.—A composition for the destruction of cockroaches and other noxious insects consisting of boracic acid, soda, and sulphur, mixed together in the manner and in the proportions specified, and with or without a small percentage of colouring-matter.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 13969.—4th September, 1901.—LAURENCE WILLIAMSON, of Levin, New Zealand, Builder. Improved chicken-brooder.

Claims.—(1.) A chicken-brooder consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In a chicken-brooder, a casing divided by a horizontal partition into two chambers, the lower chamber being adapted to receive a lamp, an air-drum within a metal dome providing an annular space above said lamp, tubes connecting the annular space with the outside of the casing, and a perforated cylinder surrounding the drum, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 13973.—5th September, 1901.—EDWIN RUTHVEN CAHOONE, of Newark, New Jersey, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements in stoves.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to improvements in stoves designed especially for burning soft or bituminous coal. The invention has for its object—(1) To provide means for introducing jets of highly heated air into the fuel-chamber; (2) to provide means for uniformly jetting heated air into the fire-pot at different inclinations; (3) to provide in a stove structure air-heating chambers wherein the air is heated and directed to a superheater, from whence it is delivered to the fuel; (4) to provide means for equalising the heated air delivered to the bed of fuel from a series of pipes or tubes; (5) as a whole, the object of this invention is to provide a stove structure which will assist toward producing more uniform and perfect combustion, this result being brought about by the arrangement of the series of jet-tubes, the means for introducing superheated air to said tubes, and the particular construction of the air-duct.

(Specification, £2; drawings, 3s.)

[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.]

No. 13976.—3rd September, 1901.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PAYNE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improved differential brake-gear.

Claims.—(1.) In brakes actuated by screw motion, the combination with the brake of differential screws for the purpose of obtaining more power than by the usual screws now in use, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In screw-motion brakes, the blocks or straps B, B, A, A combined with a coarser thread, and nut E and F working with a finer thread and nut E¹ and F¹ or E² and F², said threads being same-handed for the purpose of giving out extra power, all substantially as shown and described.

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

No. 13984.—10th September, 1901.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of James Jones Meldrum, Managing Director of Meldrum Brothers, Limited, of the Atlantic Works, City Road, Manchester, Lancaster, England). Improvements in refuse-destructer furnaces.

Claims.—(1.) A destructor-furnace cell comprising a flat grate over a closed ashpit supplied with forced draft, a flat or sloping hearth between the grate and the front wall of the cell, a closable feed-opening through the front wall, a closable clinking-opening through the side wall, a hollow perforated fire-bridge, a channel through which air is supplied to the fire-bridge, a crematory chamber at the back of the fire-bridge, a perforated back wall, and a reverberatory arch extending from the front wall to the back wall, constructed substantially as described. (2.) A destructor furnace comprising two separate cells, each of which is constructed substantially as set forth in the preceding claim, built parallel with each other, and having in their dividing wall an air-passage communicating with the hollow fire-bridge and a source of air-supply, and having also their crematory chambers in open communication one with the other, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 13985.—10th September, 1901.—WILLIAM JAMES TRANTER, of 3, Neptune Street, Tipton, Stafford, England, Engineer. Improvements in brush-handle holders.

Claim.—In a brush-handle holder, the combination with the socket *j*, having binding-screw *k*, of the clip *c*, *d*, having claws with means for holding same to stock *a*, substantially as set forth, and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 13986.—10th September, 1901.—ARCHIBALD DRUMMOND CARMICHAEL, of the Royal Hotel, Argent Street, Broken Hill, New South Wales, and LESLIE BRADFORD, of Williams Street, Broken Hill aforesaid, Metallurgists. Improvements in the desulphurising of sulphide ores preparatory to smelting.

Claims.—(1.) In the desulphurising of sulphide ores preparatory to smelting, the admixture with the ores of calcium-sulphate or gypsum, subsequently subjecting the mixture to a heating operation in a converter through which a current of air is maintained, substantially as described, and for the purpose indicated. (2.) In the desulphurising of sulphide ores preparatory to smelting, the admixture with the ores of calcium-sulphide, subsequently subjecting the mixture to a heating operation in a converter through which a current of air is maintained, substantially as described, and for the purpose indicated. (3.) In the desulphurising of sulphide ores preparatory to smelting, the admixture with the ores of a proportion of calcium-sulphate, gypsum, or calcium-sulphide, subsequently subjecting the mixture in a converter to a dull-red heat, and maintaining an induced current of air, which oxidises the produced calcium-sulphide, substantially as described. (4.) The described process for desulphurising sulphide ores preparatory to smelting, consisting in admixing with the ores a proportion of calcium-sulphate, gypsum, or calcium-sulphide, subsequently subjecting the admixture in a converter to a dull-red heat, whereby the sulphide ore is sulphated and the calcium-sulphate converted into sulphide, the maintaining of an induced current of air which regenerates the sulphate of calcium, and, this reaction being exothermic, sufficient heat is evolved to complete the concurrent desulphurising reactions between the metallic sulphides and the produced metallic sulphates and oxides, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.)

No. 13990.—7th September, 1901.—ROBERT COCKERELL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved rope-climber and fire-escape.

Claims.—(1.) In appliances for climbing up or down or along a rope or bar, the combination of such, A, A¹, with a tube and lever C¹, C, C², for nipping the rope by the heel of the lever when the weight is on C, and allowing the appliance to slide on the rope when C is lifted, all substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In fire-escapes, the combination of a fixed rope or a loosely hanging rope, A or A¹, with hand- or foot-lever rests C, C¹, C², with a spring when needed to the lowest rest C² to insure that the appliances do not slip in throwing out the rope or in unskilful using of the whole, all substantially as described, and as shown on the drawing. (3.) In ropes swung or attached from one point to another in more or less a horizontal position, the combination with such rope of a single or double appliance C¹, C², and a cage D attached as shown, all substantially as set forth.

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

No. 13991.—9th September, 1901.—GEORGE JOHN HOSKINS, of Ultimo, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. Improved apparatus for making cores for cylindrical castings.

Claim.—In apparatus for making cores for cylindrical castings, in combination, a truck or traveller running on rails, the said truck carrying the cylindrical core-barrel, a fixed hopper placed near the core-barrel as described, a fixed revolving wire cylinder mounted on an oblique axis, means for insuring the pressure of the wire cylinder against the core-barrel, a trough below the wire cylinder, and means for rotating the core-barrel and for causing the forward travel of the truck, all as specified.

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

No. 13992.—12th September, 1901.—DR. HERMANN PASSOW, of 11, Posthof, Hamburg, Germany, Manager. Improvements in the manufacture of cement.

Claims.—(1.) Process for producing cement by melting the raw materials together, rapidly cooling the molten product, grinding the same and mixing it with a small quantity of lime, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth. (2.) Process for producing cement by mixing rapidly cooled ground furnace-slag with a small quantity of lime, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 5s.)

No. 18993.—12th September, 1901.—THE ATLANTIC ACETYLENE BURNER COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 15, Exchange Place, Jersey City, United States of America (assignees of John Harris, of 222, Seventh Street, Buffalo, United States of America, Mechanic). Improvements in gas-burners.

Extract from Specification.—The improved burner comprises an upright gas-receiving tube *a* that forms the lower end of the device. The tube *a* has its lower end screw-threaded internally to render it capable of being screwed on to a gas-supply pipe (not shown). The tube *a* has its upper end screw-threaded externally and screwed into the correspondingly internally screw-threaded lower end of an upright air-receiving tube *b*. The tube *a* is provided with an external flange *a*¹ that abuts the lower end of the tube *b*. The flange *a*¹ is polygonal externally to accommodate the application of a wrench thereto. The tube *a* has its upper end terminating in a cone 6, and the gas-conducting or gas-supply passage-way 7, that is formed within the tube *a*, is gradually reduced in width or transverse area toward the upper extremity or apex of the cone 6 where the said passage-way terminates in a discharge-orifice 8 that is formed centrally of the said apex. The cone 6 forms the bottom of an air-receiving chamber 9 formed within the tube *b* next above the tube *a*. The surrounding wall of the chamber 9 is provided with a series of lateral perforations or air-inlets 10 that are arranged at the same or approximately same horizontal plane at suitable intervals around the tube *b*. The tube *b* illustrated has four uniform air-inlets 10 arranged equidistant apart, and the arrangement of the parts is preferably such that the said air-inlets 10 shall be arranged directly opposite the gas-discharge orifice 8 of the tube *a* so as to conduct air from the external atmosphere directly to and in advance of the said orifice, and preferably the said perforations 10 are large enough to render them capable of directly conducting air against the aforesaid cone 6, and the cone is instrumental in directing the air toward the aforesaid orifice. The tube *b*, a short distance above the air-inlets 10, is provided with an annular shoulder 11 that forms a seat for the dish-shaped holder *c* that is instrumental in supporting the chimney, globe, or glass *d* that surrounds the burner in the usual manner. The holder *c* performs also the function of supporting the device employed in suspending or holding the mantle *e*, or other body, that is to be rendered incandescent over the upper and flame-discharging end of the burner. A vertically arranged port or passage-way 12 is formed in and centrally of the top wall of the air-receiving chamber 9, and has its lower end gradually enlarged downwardly—that is, the surrounding wall of the lower end of the port or passage-way 12 flares downwardly, and thereby facilitates conducting or directing the gas and air entering the chamber 9 during the operation of the burner upwardly into the said port or passage-way, and the gas and the air are brought into closer communication with the said port or passage-way. The port or passage-way 12 has its upper end discharging into a chamber 13 formed within a tube *f* that has its lower end screw-threaded internally and screwed on to correspondingly threads formed upon and externally of the tube *b* next above the bottom of the holder *c*. The tube *f* is screwed on to the tube *b* far enough to cause the tube *f* to clamp the holder *c* against the seat forming shoulder 11 of the tube *b*. The tube *b* has its upper end preferably considerably smaller in cross-section than the surrounding tube *f*, so as to form an annular space 14 externally of the upper end of the tube *b* between the external surface of the tube *b* and the internal surface of the tube *f*. The said space 14 forms a downward extension of the chamber 13. The gas and air that are brought into close communication with each other within the port 12, as already indicated, are thoroughly mixed within the chamber 13, and the downward extension of the said chamber around the upper end portion of the tube *b* forms a pocket from which the mixture cannot escape except upwardly to the upper or gas-burning end of the burner. The tube *f* is provided internally at the upper end of the mixing chamber 13 with a screen *g* that is arranged horizontally and transversely of the tube and held in place upwardly against an annular shoulder 15 formed internally of the tube *f* by any suitable means, such, for instance, as a split spring-forming ring *h* introduced into and against the underside of the screen. The tube *f* has its upper end, above the mixing chamber and above the screen *g*, reduced in cross-section to form a vertically arranged port or outlet 16 centrally of the upper end of the tube *f* above the screen. The port 16 has its lower end gradually enlarged towards the screen *g*, so that the surrounding wall 17 of the lower end of the port 16 flares toward and overhangs the screen. The port 16 is reduced in size at its upper or outer extremity so as to form an annular downwardly or inwardly facing flange 18 internally of and upon the surrounding wall of the outer and dis-

charging end of the said port, which flange, preferably, has its under or inner side flaring downwardly or inwardly. The enlargement of the port 16, next above the screen, accommodates the passage of a larger volume of the inflammable mixture through the said screen than would be the case in the absence of the said enlargement of the said port. The reduction or contraction of the port 16, at its outer or discharging extremity, is instrumental in preventing the flame from entering the burner during the operation of the burner.

[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, 12s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 18995.—12th September, 1901.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William Chapman, of 2, Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in supporting conductors in conduit systems of electric railways.

Claims.—(1.) Means for supporting a conductor-rail in an underground conduit, comprising a clamp, the jaws of which are adapted to be secured to a horizontal flange of the rail, the other end of said clamp being carried by the insulator-stalk, substantially as described. (2.) The means for supporting a conductor-rail in an underground conduit described, and shown in the drawing.

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

No. 18996.—12th September, 1901.—WILLIAM F. SINGER, of Fourth Avenue, and Twenty-eighth Street, New York, United States of America, Inventor and Manufacturer. Improvement in thermostatic switches.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, device for completing circuit whereby said switch-operating mechanism is energized, and thermostat electrically connected with means for releasing said circuit-completing device, substantially as described. (2.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, independently actuated device for completing circuit whereby said switch-operating mechanism is energized, and thermostat electrically connected with means for releasing said circuit-device, substantially as described. (3.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, device for completing circuit whereby said switch-operating mechanism is energized, thermostat electrically connected with means for releasing said circuit-completing device, and means for breaking the local circuit between said thermostat and said releasing-means when said switch is closed or opened, substantially as described. (4.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, device for completing circuit whereby said switch-operating mechanism is energized, thermostat electrically connected with means for releasing said circuit-completing device, and means for breaking the circuit between said switch-operating mechanism and its source of energy when said switch is closed or opened, substantially as described. (5.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism adapted both to close and to open said switch by a positive movement, means for completing circuit whereby said switch-operating mechanism is energized, and thermostat electrically connected with the said circuit-completing means, substantially as described. (6.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, circuit including source of energy, said switch-operating mechanism, and circuit-closing device, and thermostatically actuated means for operating said circuit-closing device, substantially as described. (7.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, circuit including source of energy, said switch-operating mechanism, and independently actuated circuit-closing device, and thermostatically actuated means for releasing said circuit-closing device, substantially as described. (8.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, circuit including source of energy, said switch-operating mechanism, and circuit-closing device, and thermostatically actuated means for operating said circuit-closing device, substantially as described. (9.) In combination, motor, main line, switch in said line, electrically actuated switch-operating mechanism, circuit-closing device whereby said switch-operating mechanism is energized, thermostat, three-wire connection between said thermostat and said circuit-closing device, and

a subsidiary switch as 35 operated by said main switch-operating mechanism and adapted to alternately form part of two different circuits between said thermostat and said circuit-closing device, substantially as described.

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

No. 13998.—13th September, 1901.—THE CEREAL SUGAR COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, and doing business at 828, Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America (assignees of William Rilea Long, of 828, Gratiot Street, St. Louis, aforesaid, Sugar Engineer). Improvements in and relating to process and apparatus for refining grape-sugar.

Claims.—(1.) The process of treating crude grape-sugar which consists in expressing impurities therefrom when the sugar is in a hard, non-pastelike condition. (2.) The process of refining grape-sugar which consists in taking sugar of a hard, non-pastelike consistency, enclosing it in an envelope, and subjecting it to high pressure. (3.) The process of refining grape-sugar which consists in taking sugar of a hard, non-pastelike consistency, separating it into small flakes or particles, enclosing it in an envelope, and subjecting it to high pressure. (4.) The process described of refining grape-sugar, which consists in chipping the sugar when of a hard, non-pastelike consistency, then placing the same in an envelope, then pressing it into a cake, then subjecting it to a high pressure, and finally pulverising and drying it, substantially as set forth. (5.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a frame having open ends and clamping-sides, a co-operating clamping-plate, and an envelope to contain a product to be treated under pressure to expel moisture therefrom, having its ends folded over the product to form closed ends and open sides, means carried by said plate, and means on the clamping-sides of said frame co-operating to yieldingly clamp the open sides of the envelope, substantially as described. (6.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a series of frame plates arranged to receive envelopes containing a product to be treated under pressure to expel moisture therefrom, members positioned on the upper sides of said plates parallel with each other, pliable strips positioned between said members, and clamping-members located at the lower sides of said plates adapted to confine said envelopes by clamping them at their edges between said clamping-members and pliable strips, substantially as described.

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

No. 13999.—13th September, 1901.—CHARLES OTTO MICHEL, of 125, Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved ladder for fire-escape and other purposes.

Claim.—A ladder consisting of links connected alternately by bolts and pivots, and having treads fastened to such bolts, and the ends of the treads being made to project in the form of handles, substantially as described, and as shown drawn.

(Specification, 1s. 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, 18th September, 1901.

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

No. 13756.—26th June, 1901.—JOHN HUGH ALEXANDER MCPHEE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Teacher, and JOHN ERNEST LELLIOT CULL, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. Improved apparatus for removing tailings and the like.

No. 13929.—24th August, 1901.—FREDERICK GOULD BATE SANDERS, of 11, Sydney Street, Wellington, New Zealand. A steel vehicle-tire.

No. 13967.—4th September, 1901.—GEORGE EDWARD RHODES, of Ellerslie, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. An improved device for starting horse and other races.

No. 13968.—4th September, 1901.—JOHN ALGEN BELK, of Feilding, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improved means for sustaining and fastening window-sashes, blind-rollers, and the like.

No. 13970.—5th September, 1901.—REUBEN SPARROW, of Richardson Street, South Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer, and NICOLAY FAHRENHOLTZ JENSEN, of 21, High Street, Malvern, near Melbourne aforesaid, Nurseryman. An improved hub-brake for cycles, automobiles, and other road vehicles.

No. 13971.—5th September, 1901.—FREDERICK WOODWARD, of 412, Punt Road, South Yarra, near Melbourne, Victoria, Carrier. Improved means for securing straps to buckles.

No. 13972.—5th September, 1901.—OSBORN TIPTON, of 189, Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria, Builder. Improvements in devices for distributing manure or seed, or both, and for facilitating sowing at regular intervals.

No. 13974.—2nd September, 1901.—JAMES POYNTON EVANS, of Opotiki, Auckland, New Zealand, Tinsmith. An aerator, cooler, and strainer combined for milk and other fluids.

No. 13975.—3rd September, 1901.—ALBERT HENRY WATKINS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Rabbiter. Improvements in traps for catching rats, rabbits, and the like.

No. 13977.—5th September, 1901.—WILLIAM CHARLES CAMPBELL, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improvement in water-tanks and cisterns.

No. 13978.—6th September, 1901.—EDGAR NORTON HEYCOCK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk. Improved stand for holding utensils over a fire.

No. 13979.—9th September, 1901.—ISAAC HARRISON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Condiment-manufacturer. An improved method of fixing concrete, plaster, or cement to wooden surfaces.

No. 13980.—9th September, 1901.—WILLIAM AUGUSTINE COLLINS, of Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, Settler. Improved means for holding the legs of cows while being milked.

No. 13982.—4th September, 1901.—JOHN CAMERON FRASER, of Coromandel, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved water motor.

No. 13983.—10th September, 1901.—FREDERICK WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM, of Kaponga, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in the shaft-tugs of harness.

No. 13988.—10th September, 1901.—CHARLES HILL, of 100, King Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Architect. An automatic safety fireproof shutter for lift-openings.

No. 13989.—11th September, 1901.—MANSON THEODORE WEST, of Ngaire, Taranaki, New Zealand, Dairy-factory Manager. Milk-can lid.

No. 14000.—13th September, 1901.—THOMAS POYNTER, of 156, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Bootmaker. An unpuncturable pneumatic tire.

No. 14001.—13th September, 1901.—JOHN DAVID DUDLEY, of Pukerau, Otago, New Zealand, Miner. An improved gold-saving appliance.

No. 14002.—13th September, 1901.—JOHN FOSTER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Bootmaker. Apparatus for cleaning boots, shoes, knives, and the like.

No. 14004.—14th September, 1901.—ROBERT WLADISLAS de MONTALK, of Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. An asphalt.

No. 14006.—16th September, 1901.—AUSTIN WALSH, of Wyndham Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Tobacco and Cigar-manufacturer. A new or improved material for making pouches or packages for containing tobacco and some other substances.

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 3rd September, 1901, to the 18th September, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12642.—C. Suttie, roller crushing-mill.
No. 12650.—C. J. Cooze and P. L. Hollings, non-refillable bottle.

No. 12659.—R. A. McLeod, winch.
No. 12901.—C. H. Ward, ore-furnace.
No. 13116.—H. Shaw, knife-cleaner.

No. 13263.—E. Waters, jun., linotype machine. (The Linotype Company, Limited—W. H. Look, P. C. Lawless, F. C. Dolby, R. C. Elliott, and C. Holliwel.)

No. 13264.—E. Waters, jun., linotype-machine mould. (The Linotype Company, Limited—I. Hall.)

No. 19308.—E. Waters, linotype machine. (The Linotype Company, Limited—W. H. Lock and F. J. Wich.)

No. 19334.—Loop-lock Machine Company, boot-sewing machine. (E. E. Bean.)

No. 19399.—J. C. Blair and R. Wedekind, fountain spittoon.

No. 19388.—W. E. Hughes, bottle. (A. C. C. Liardet.)

No. 19461.—W. E. Hughes, motor vehicle. (The British Motor Traction Company—W. Maybach.)

No. 19486.—Solar Motor Company, solar-generator. (A. G. Eneas.)

No. 19617.—A. I. Joseph, cowl.

No. 19655.—J. T. Hunter, insulator. (W. Chapman.)

No. 19656.—H. C. Bull and A. Watling, extracting gold from sea-water.

No. 19662.—R. H. Vesey, K. M. Bennett, L. D. Spaulding, H. H. Mund, C. M. Webb, G. S. and W. S. Sanderson, tamping-plug.

No. 19663.—J. and F. J. Gresham, injector.

No. 19664.—H. Gulliver, railway-signalling apparatus.

No. 19671.—W. N. Jones, milking-bucket.

No. 19672.—H. and W. Wilkinson, manure.

No. 19676.—J. Lord, door-mat holder.

No. 19686.—E. Waters, jun., linotype machine. (The Linotype Company, Limited—W. H. Lock, W. Fletcher, and H. L. Cox.)

No. 19711.—E. Waters, jun., fire-alarm. (G. H. Oatway.)

No. 19717.—J. C. Bowring, grate-bar for furnace.

No. 19718.—A. H. Borgstrom, ventilator for cream-separator.

No. 19719.—A. H. Borgstrom, milk-ventilator for cans.

No. 19721.—G. Percival, cycle-chain link.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9878.—T. T. Draper and W. Ryley, extracting liquid from solvent-treated ores. 5th September, 1901.

No. 9890.—G. C. Elliott and W. P. Hatch, book type-writing-machine. 9th September, 1901.

No. 9911.—G. N. Goldie, silt-punt. 10th September, 1901.

No. 9954.—J. Craveri, match. 12th September, 1901.

No. 10005.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, machine for preparing record-strips for type-forming machine. (T. Lanston.) 5th September, 1901.

No. 10006.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, type-casting and composing machine. (T. Lanston.) 5th September, 1901.

No. 10170.—W. Nelson, refrigerating-apparatus. 13th September, 1901.

No. 10292.—G. H. Williamson, cover and cutter for metal box. 5th September, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7149.—L. A. Tallerman and E. D. T. Sheffield, medical bath. 5th September, 1901.

No. 7488.—The British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited, measuring electric currents. (O. B. Shallenberger.) 10th September, 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. 6410.—The Fireproof Partition Syndicate, Limited, of 10, York Buildings, Adelphi, Charing Cross, London, England, Building Contractors, ceiling-laths. [A. O. Wright.] 9th September, 1901.

No. 11018.—Safety Explosives, Limited, whose registered offices are at No. 2, East India Avenue, London, England, explosive. [H. Boyd.] 17th September, 1901.

No. 13063.—Edgar Allen and Company, Limited, incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1898, whose registered office is situate at Tinsley, near Sheffield, England, Steel-manufacturers and Merchants, steel. [A. Tropenas.] 17th September, 1901.

No. 13098.—The Patent Adjustable Clump-sole Company, Limited, whose registered office is at Main Street, Waltham, Victoria, clump-sole. [A. S. Hartrick.] 9th September, 1901.

No. 19265.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of No. 188, Fleet Street, London, England, linotype matrix. [E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—W. H. Lock,

M. Barr, W. J. Lewis, and G. W. Hughes.] 17th September, 1901.

No. 13638.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of No. 188, Fleet Street, London, England, linotype machine. [E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—C. Holliwell and R. C. Elliott.] 17th September, 1901.

No. 13666.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having its registered office at Norfolk Street, Strand, Westminster, England, electric railway-track construction. [J. P. Campbell—W. Chapman.] 17th September, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th September, 1901.

R EQUEST for leave to amend the under-mentioned application for Letters Patent has been received, and is open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within one month from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 13404.—14th February, 1901.—JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Glen Mill, Burton-in-Lonsdale, York, England, Photographer. Improvements in producing mixtures of vaporised oil and air for heating, lighting, and motor purposes.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

1. To insert the word "preferably" after the word "hydrocarbons," line 1, page 4.

2. To insert the following words—"as the benzoline in the aforesaid mixture evaporates much quicker I fill up mainly with benzoline"—after the word "oil," line 21, page 4.

3. To number the claim, page 5, "1," and to insert the three following claims:—

"(2.) The apparatus for forming a mixture of hydrocarbons and air substantially as herein described, and the combination with such apparatus of a heating-device for heating the air previously to passing through the carburetter.

"(3.) The improvement in heating by means of a self-burning mixture of vaporised oil and air, which consists in passing the air into the carburetter with such pressure, and allowing the mixture of gas and air to escape from the nozzle at a speed greater than the speed of propagation of the flame.

"(4.) The improvement in the arrangement of gas-engines worked by a self-burning mixture of vaporised oil and air, which consists in causing the gas-engine to draw the air from around the exhaust-pipe of the gas-engine and through the carburetter by means of its own piston."

The applicant states: "My reason for making the amendment is as follows: That the scope of the invention may be the more correctly and clearly defined."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

L I ST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 5th September, 1901, to the 18th September, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 13135.—H. R. Sloan, trap-seat adjuster.

No. 13144.—C. W. Symons, fence-wire coiler.

No. 13148.—H. and W. Wilkinson, manure.

No. 13149.—G. G. McAlpine, rope-clip.

No. 13153.—F. Boyce and T. Valentine, gas generator.

No. 13155.—C. and J. Parmenter, generating electricity by sea-power.

No. 13157.—A. J. Knocks, bot-fly lotion.

No. 13158.—J. Gaut, camera.

No. 13169.—J. Robb, gold-saving box and tables.

No. 13170.—J. Forbes, ships' davit.

No. 13171.—T. S. Mullay, composition for preserving marine timbers, &c.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

L I ST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 5th September, 1901, to the 18th September, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12450.—R. Lochhead, washing-boiler flange.

No. 12471.—A. Richards, wire mattress.

No. 12475.—F. Browne and J. Maxwell, gold-dredging screen.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 5th September, 1901, to the 18th September, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9599.—L. H. Reynolds, dredge.
 - No. 9602.—P. M. Sharples, centrifugal separator (H. McCornack).
 - No. 9603.—J. H. Marple, horse-cover.
 - No. 9606.—G. and W. Carder and E. Owen, channel and kerb for pathways, &c.
 - No. 9608.—C. A. E. Trist, horse-cover fastening.
 - No. 9609.—W. T. Newman, separating ores.
 - No. 9610.—F. H. Wood and J. E. Langstone, butter-box enamel.
 - No. 9611.—D. P. Mumm, sounding-apparatus.
 - No. 9612.—C. F. C. Lohmann, rotary motor.
 - No. 9613.—A. S. Ford and R. A. Gunn, steam-whistle.
 - No. 9614.—T. Dacombe, draught-plate for gr'a'e.
 - No. 9618.—R. Chillingworth, machine for finishing tubular unions.
 - No. 9619.—P. W. von Gehlen, gas generator and burner.
 - No. 9620.—R. B. Lamb and E. Z. Collings, cycle-tire guard.
 - No. 9621.—E. May, preserving food.
 - No. 9622.—E. May, preservative material for protecting food.
 - No. 9623.—J. Aitchison, portière-rod.
 - No. 9624.—N. Gibbons, steam-pontoon.
- THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.**
- No. 6807.—T. Morris, lotion.
 - No. 6899.—W. Toogood, scutcher and fit-re-dresser.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—
No. 193.—Leonard Taylor, of 248, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales. Class I. 9th September, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th September, 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: 2941.
Date: 2nd February, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

TEXODERM

NAME.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, a corporation organized under and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having offices for the transaction of business in the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, and in the City of New York, County and State of New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Fabrics or other substances, such as textile fabrics, paper, leather, felted goods, net goods, knitted goods, strawboard, cardboard, and similar fabrics;

B

wood, metals, &c.: all of them covered, coated, or impregnated with pyroxyline compounds, and either left plain, or stamped, or made into imitations of leathers, silks, satins, and other fabrics, articles, or apparel.

No. of application: 3274.
Date: 17th January, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KROPP.

The applicants claim that they have continuously used the above trade mark in New Zealand since September, 1889.

NAME.

WILLIAM HENRY OSBORNE and THOMAS WILLIAM GARRETT, trading together under the firm-name or style of "Osborne, Garrett, and Co.," at Nos. 51 and 52, Frith Street, Soho, in the City of London, Hairdressers' Sundries men.

No. of class: 12.
Description of goods: Razors.

No. of application: 3290.
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 Antigüedad," 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.

NAME.

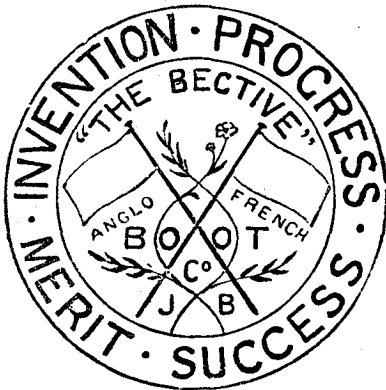
HAVANA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, of 102, Galiano Street, Havana, in the Isle of Cuba, and of 135, Broadway, New York, in the United States of America, Cigar-manufacturers, successors in business to and owners of the factory of the persons lately trading under the firm-name or style of "M. G. Alvarez y Ca.,"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

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Cigars and cognate substances and articles.

No. of application : 3297.
Date : 7th February, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the above trade mark are (1) that it consists of or contains a distinctive device, mark, brand, label, or ticket; and (2) the special and distinctive and arbitrary words "The Bective," having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JAMES BRANCH AND SONS, LIMITED, a trading company registered according to the laws of Great Britain, having their registered office at Nos. 19, 21, and 23, Bethnal Green Road, London, England, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Boots and shoes of all kinds.

No. of application : 3387.
Date : 22nd May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, with the exception of the applicant's name, is disclaimed.

NAME.

CARL HERMANN COMMICHAU (trading as "C. Commichau and Co.," also trading as "C. Commichau"), of No. 4, Drewsenvej, Silkeborg, Denmark, Manufacturer.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Articles of underclothing and other articles of clothing.

No. of application : 3476.
Date : 1st August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the representation of a clipper ship at sea combined with the representation of a pneumatic tire; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

NAME.

THE CLIPPER PNEUMATIC TYRE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Lichfield Street, Aston Cross, Birmingham, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 40.
Description of goods : Indiarubber tires for cycles and for other vehicles.

No. of application : 3478.
Date : 1st August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

NEW SUNLIGHT INCANDESCENT COMPANY (1900), LIMITED, of Nos. 33 and 34, Shoe Lane, London, England.

No. of class : 13.
Description of goods : Burners.

No. of application : 3479.
Date : 1st August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

TEUTONIA MISBURGER PORTLAND-CEMENTWERK, of Hanover, in Germany.

No. of class: 17.
Description of goods: Portland cement.

No. of application: 3483.
Date: 6th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words
OUR OWN.

NAME.

JOHN MCKAIL GEDDES, of Customs Street East, Auckland, New Zealand (trading as "Brown, Barrett, and Co.").

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Baking-powder.

No. of application: 3509.
Date: 31st August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device of a kiwi, and the word "Kiwi"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

S. J. BEST AND Co. (trading as "The Auckland Varnish and Paint Company"), of Customs Street East, Auckland, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 3510.
Date: 3rd September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

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

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Biscuits and confectionery.

No. of application: 3512.
Date: 6th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words
GOLDEN FANNINGS.

NAME.

BURGESS, FRASER, AND Co., of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Merchants.

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

No. of application: 3526.
Date: 10th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word
CHAMPION.

NAME.

ROBERT JOHN BAILEY, of Winchester, Canterbury, New Zealand, Labourer.

No. of class: 2.
Description of goods: Chemical substances used for veterinary purposes.

No. of application: 3527.
Date: 10th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.
The word
CHAMPION.

NAME.
ROBERT JOHN BAILEY, of Winchester, Canterbury, New Zealand, Labourer.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 3531.
Date: 11th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.
The word
KIA-ORA.

NAME.
W. H. MURRAY AND Co., of Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: Boots and shoes.

No. of application: 3533.
Date: 13th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.
The word
DUX.

NAME.
WILLIAM E. REYNOLDS AND Co., of 43, Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Produce Merchants and Importers.

No. of class: 7.
Description of goods: Agricultural and horticultural machinery—in particular, ploughs.

No. of application: 3535.
Date: 13th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.
The words
BLUE JAY.

NAME.
WILLIAM E. REYNOLDS AND Co., of 43, Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Produce Merchants and Importers.

No. of class: 7.
Description of goods: Agricultural and horticultural machinery—in particular, ploughs.

No. of application: 3536.
Date: 14th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.
THOMAS TIMMS, of Tinwald, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Ointment for curing flesh-wounds.

No. of application: 3537.
Date: 16th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.
The word
KING.

NAME.
WILSON, BALK, AND Co., of 12, Jetty Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Coffee and Spice Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Coffee.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 5th September, 1901, to the 18th September, 1901, inclusive:—
No. 2640; 2970.—Bovine, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 58, of the 13th June, 1901.)
No. 2641; 3402.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 58, of the 13th June, 1901.)
No. 2642; 3404.—Weber, Lohmann, and Co., Limited; Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 58, of the 13th June, 1901.)
No. 2643; 3405.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 58, of the 13th June, 1901.)
No. 2644; 3410.—W. Gibson and Son, Limited; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 58, of the 13th June, 1901.)

No. 2645; 3413.—R. A. Dutton; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2646; 3417.—A. E. Sykes; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2647; 3390.—American Grass Twine Company; Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2648; 3335.—Ross and Glendining, Limited; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2649; 3336.—Ross and Glendining, Limited; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901.)
 No. 2650; 3397.—Huntley and Palmers, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2651; 3398.—Huntley and Palmers, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2652; 3399.—C. A. Rickards, Limited; Class 30. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2653; 3400.—C. A. Rickards, Limited; Class 30. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2654; 3401.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2655; 3403.—W. D. and H. O. Wills, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2656; 3409.—J. K. and K. H. Blogg; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2657; 3425.—The Keystone Watch Case Company; Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2658; 3427.—The Keystone Watch Case Company; Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2659; 3429.—The Keystone Watch Case Company; Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2660; 3430.—The Keystone Watch Case Company; Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2661; 3431.—The Keystone Watch Case Company; Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 27th June, 1901.)
 No. 2662; 3415.—A. Oudaille; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 11th July, 1901.)
 No. 2663; 3447.—A. Tyree and Co.; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)

No. 2664; 3448.—A. Tyree and Co.; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
 No. 2665; 3388.—The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 30th May, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Trade Mark Application.

NO. 3463.—B. S. and J. H. Nicholls (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901). Request to amend application "by omitting therefrom the words 'warming-apparatus, ventilating-apparatus, filtering-apparatus, lighting-contrivances, and drainage contrivances,' thereby limiting the said application to building-contrivances, such as stoves, ranges, grates, and ornamental castings."

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. 87/926. { John Alexander Brown, trading in co-
 partnership with James Harrop Dransfield,
 under the style of "G. T. Congreve," at
 Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, Eng-
 land, Medicine Vendors. [G. T. Congreve.]
 17th September, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKEY, Government Printer, Wellington.

