

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.

CONTENTS.

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| Complete Specifications accepted | .. | 1945 |
| Provisional Specifications accepted | .. | 1952 |
| Letters Patent sealed | .. | 1953 |
| Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid | .. | 1953 |
| Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent .. | .. | 1953 |
| Request to amend Specification allowed .. | .. | 1953 |
| Request for Correction of Clerical Error allowed | .. | 1953 |
| Application for Letters Patent withdrawn .. | .. | 1953 |
| Applications for Letters Patent abandoned .. | .. | 1953 |
| Applications for Letters Patent lapsed | .. | 1954 |
| Letters Patent void | .. | 1954 |
| Designs registered | .. | 1954 |
| Applications for Registration of Trade Marks | .. | 1954 |
| Trade Marks registered | .. | 1956 |
| Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks | .. | 1956 |
| Trade Mark Application withdrawn | .. | 1956 |

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 2nd October, 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. 13176.—21st November, 1900.—JAMES GRAHAM, of Collingwood Street, Nelson, New Zealand, House-decorator and Sign-writer. A mechanical contrivance for the manufacture in concrete of bricks, kerbing, and bases of monuments, and other cognate building purposes.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 100, of the 6th December, 1900.]

Claims.—(1.) The contrivance of the nature and for the purposes described, and as shown on the diagrams lodged with specification. (2.) The application of hinges A for the purpose of facilitating the reflex action of the sides F when the mould is inverted and the band C is raised. (3.) The application of spiral springs B for the purpose of automatically throwing back the sides F on the raising of the band C. (4.) The band C, which, with the aid of bevelled slides D, has for its object the holding of the mould com-

A

... pact while the same is being filled, and which, when raised on the inversion of the mould, allows the necessary action of A and B (as indicated above) on the sides F. (5.) The bevelled slides D, which (when the mould is inverted), on the raising or lowering of the band C, facilitate the opening and closing respectively of the mould. (6.) The guides G, which have for their object the keeping of the band C an even distance around the mould, so as to allow the sides to spring out evenly. (7.) The pieces of wood or metal H described, which prevent the band C, when raised, from being wholly disconnected with the mould.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 13326.—14th January, 1901.—ALEXANDER STORRIE, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Implement-manufacturer. A combined lime and manure lifter and distributor.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination of a hopper A swung upon a frame B, having spring-doors G and scoop D operated by the lever N, and chains R with swingletree Q, the hopper being raised and lowered by the levers F and M, M and V also giving a backward motion to the hopper A, the contents of the hopper being distributed by means of the wheels and hubs C, driving-chain I, sprocket-chains J, and wheels H, together with the scattering-board L, the discharging and scattering parts working automatically, the whole operations being performed almost, but not quite, entirely without manual labour, all substantially as described and as explained, and as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) An apparatus for lifting and filling itself with lime, &c., such as guano, manure, and suchlike, when thus filled to automatically discharge itself by means of a suitable distributor, of any design, in an even, regular manner, thus dispensing with the necessity to handle the lime or any such substances, all substantially as described and as explained, and as illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) Claim No. 1, substituting any suitable means of opening and closing the scoop D instead of the chains RR and lever N, substantially as described and explained, and for the purposes set forth.
(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13507.—26th March, 1901.—THOMAS JAMES CLARKE DREWETT, of 36, Trederwen Road, London, England, Stereotypier. Improved flong for stereo-moulds.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture of flong for stereo-moulds in single-sheet form by coating sheets of bibulous, unsized, or

blotting paper on each side with a semi-liquid mixture of dextrin or gum arabic and alum, drying the same, further treating or coating the same on each side with a paste-like preparation of rye-flour, Russian glue, gilder's whiting, borax, starch, and black treacle, and drying the same, as set forth. (2.) Flong for stereo-moulds made in single-sheet form of bibulous, unsized, or blotting paper coated on each side, firstly, with a semi-liquid mixture of dextrin or gum arabic and alum, and, secondly, with a paste-like preparation of rye-flour, Russian glue, gilder's whiting, borax, starch, and black treacle, as set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 13658.—23rd May, 1901.—MICHAEL HAWKINS, Warder, and BERNARD DENLY, Carpenter, both of Invercargill, New Zealand. Improvements in asphalt.

Claims.—(1.) The described composition of matter to be used for the purposes of ordinary asphalt, consisting of tan, sawdust, hot tar, and lime, in the proportions specified. (2.) The described composition of materials for the purposes specified, consisting of tan, hot tar, lime, and pitch, in the proportions and made up as specified.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 13759.—24th June, 1901.—SAMUEL RICHARD STEDMAN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer, and JOHN McNABBY, of Maori Hill, Dunedin aforesaid, Blacksmith. Improvements in traps for rats, rabbits, and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In a trap for the purposes stated, a hinge provided with a notch underneath the tray for engaging the end of the spring, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A trap for the purposes stated, comprising in combination a back or frame, a spring having a loop formed on its end, pivoted jaws embraced by the loop, a tray hinged to the back or frame, and a notch underneath the tray in the hinge for engaging the spring, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the trap described, substantially as set forth and illustrated.

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

No. 13760.—27th June, 1901.—EDWIN TOMS, of Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller, and ANDREW CHARLES POCOCK, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in acetylene-gas generators.*

Claims.—(1.) In acetylene-gas generators, the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In acetylene-gas generators, the combination of a tank divided by a horizontal partition, carbide-chambers furnished with carbide-holders within the tank below said partition, the holders arranged diagonally with their ends projecting through the tank, pipes giving communication between the upper ends of the carbide-chambers and gas-purifiers within the tank beneath the partition, a trunk above the partition, a pipe within said trunk conducting gas therefrom to the main, and pipes fitted with cocks conducting water to the bottom of said carbide-chamber, as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 13767.—28th June, 1901.—FREDERICK ASHBY HARGREAVES, Photographer, and HENRY MCKENZIE, Saddler, both of Waipiro Bay, East Coast, New Zealand. An improved legging.

Claims.—(1.) In fastenings for leggings, a legging adapted to fold upon the leg of the wearer, and the edges of which overlap in the front thereof, in combination with means whereby the top flap may be secured to the lower as specified. (2.) In fastenings for leggings, a legging adapted to fold upon the leg of the wearer, and the edges of which overlap in the front thereof, in combination with a metal plate secured within the inner edge of the legging, provided with transverse slots in the end thereof, and a spring piece secured within the other edge, formed with projecting ends adapted to be inserted and spring into the transverse slots in the metal piece within the inner edge, as specified.

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

No. 13810.—9th July, 1901.—ELI JAMES BUTTERWORTH, of Queen Street, Auckland, and Manurewa, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved fire-alarm.*

Claim.—A simple and efficient means of giving a simultaneous alarm in every room in a house in the case of a fire occurring in any one department, so that the inmates may

be immediately apprised thereof and have an opportunity of escaping from the burning building, which means I effect by a cord or string attachment in connection with bells or alarms of any description, as substantially set forth in the specification and drawings.

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

No. 13841.—11th July, 1901.—FRED CLIFFORD, of Waimangaroa, New Zealand, Miner. An improved cover for frying-pans.

Claims.—An improved cover for frying-pans, a device that prevents fat from flying while the food is being turned. An improved cover for frying-pans, hood-shaped, with flange to sit on rim of pan, substantially as illustrated. An improved cover for frying-pans with lofty dome and with perforated lid attached, substantially and as for the purpose set forth, with inner rim to allow fat to run back into the pan. An improved cover for frying-pans, as the drawings show.

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

No. 13965.—31st August, 1901.—ANDRÉ GOLDSCHMIDT, of 73, Rue Caumartin, Paris, France, Civil Engineer. A continuous and automatic electro-hydraulic brake.

Claims.—(1.) A continuous hydraulic brake electrically operated, in which the energy required for the braking is taken by means of a compression pump from the impelling power of the vehicle in motion, and characterized by a brake-cylinder 3 communicating by means of a valve *b* electrically operated with the forcing-channel *q* of the compression pump, in combination with a pipe 1 leading from the valve *b* to the channel *q*, on which pipe is arranged at the side of the channel *q* a stop-valve *z*, and on a branching of which pipe moves a piston 2 submitted to the action of a spring *h*, said piston and said spring being utilised during the loosening of the brakes as elastic means for transmitting to the brake-piston 8 the liquid under pressure confined in the communication-pipe 1, and the greatest part of said liquid under pressure remaining disposable in said pipe when the valve *b* is closed for the loosening. (2.) In an electro-hydraulic brake, according to claim 1, an arrangement in the communication-pipe 1 of the elastic medium for transmitting the energy constituted by the piston 2 and the spring *h*, in which arrangement the rod 7 of said piston 2 is in the prolongation of the axis of the suction- and forcing-valves (*l* and *m*) of the compression pump, so as to automatically lift up said valves for the liberating of the pump when the liquid in the communication-pipe 1 has reached a determined pressure. (3.) In an electro-hydraulic brake, according to claim 1, the arrangement on the forcing-channel *q* of the compression pump and behind the stop-valve *z*, of a discharge-valve *a* electrically operated communicating with the reservoir for liquid *k*, and enabling the engine-driver to produce a liberating of the pump—that is to say, its free operating without absorption of energy—whatever may be the pressure of the liquid contained in the communication-pipe 1 between the pump and the brake-cylinder.

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

No. 14008.—17th September, 1901.—BRYAN THOMAS ROBERTS GREENSILL, of Picton, Marlborough, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improved reading-desk or music-stand.

Claims.—(1.) A reading-desk and music-stand reversible to either side, consisting of a book-rest detachably secured to a bar journalled in top and bottom brackets, said brackets taking into a carrying-piece sliding in grooves on a stand or rod secured to the wall, substantially as described. (2.) In combination, a reading-desk as described, and a lamp-bracket adjustable between upper and lower bars of desk, and having a pivoted lamp-bearing arm. (3.) A reading-desk and music-stand revolvably carried as described between top and bottom brackets dovetailed into a sliding-piece on a stand, and said top bracket having a projecting portion to serve as a lamp-stand, with or without a lamp-carrying bracket adjustable between upper and lower bars of desk, substantially as described. (4.) A reading-desk and music-stand constructed substantially as and for the purposes set forth and described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14011.—17th September, 1901.—RUFUS LENOIR PATTERSON, of New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in closures for bottles and other similar receptacles.

Claims.—(1.) A closure comprising a cap or cover having one or a plurality of legs or extensions, said legs or extensions being provided with flexible non-resilient metal engaging-

sections which are adapted to be forced beneath the shoulder of a containing-receptacle, the metal rolling on itself as the sections pass into engaging position. (2.) A closure comprising a cover having a non-resilient, flexible leg or extension provided with an upwardly extending non-resilient flexible section arranged to engage a shoulder on a container, and to be forced into engagement therewith by bending the leg, substantially as described. (3.) A closure comprising a cover having a leg or extension which is provided with a non-resilient flexible section having a curved engaging-surface, substantially as described. (4.) A closure comprising a cover having a flexible leg or extension which is provided with a non-resilient flexible section having a curved engaging-surface, substantially as described. (5.) A closure comprising a cover having a non-resilient flexible leg or extension which is bent upon itself to form an upwardly extending section, said section being spaced from the leg and having a curved engaging-surface, substantially as described. (6.) In a closure, the combination with a cover of a fastening-device comprising a leg or extension, an upwardly extending non-resilient flexible section adapted to engage a shoulder on the container, and a bent portion forming a finger-hold, substantially as described. (7.) In a closure, the combination with a cover of a fastening-device comprising a flexible leg or extension, an upwardly extending non-resilient flexible section connected therewith, said section having a curved engaging-surface, and having connected thereto a downwardly bent portion forming a finger-hold, substantially as described. (8.) A closure, comprising a cover having a non-resilient flexible leg or extension, said leg or extension being bent upwardly to form an engaging-section, and then downwardly and outwardly to form a finger-hold, substantially as described. (9.) The combination with a container having a shoulder, of a cover therefor, said cover having a plurality of downwardly extending legs or extensions, each of which is provided with an upwardly extending flexible non-resilient engaging-section having a curved engaging-surface, substantially as described. (10.) The combination with a container having a shoulder, of a cover having a plurality of non-resilient flexible legs or extensions, each of said extensions being bent upon itself to form an upwardly extending engaging-section, said section being spaced from the extension, substantially as described. (11.) The combination with a container having a shoulder, of a cover having a plurality of non-resilient flexible legs or extensions, each of said extensions being bent upon itself to form an upwardly extending engaging-section, said section being spaced from the extension and having a curved engaging-surface, substantially as described. (12.) The combination with a container having a shoulder, of a cover, a fastening-device comprising non-resilient flexible legs or extensions, each of said extensions being provided with an upwardly extending non-resilient flexible engaging-section and a finger-hold, substantially as described. (13.) The combination with a container having a shoulder, of a cover, a fastening-device comprising flexible legs or extensions, each of said extensions being provided with an upwardly extending non-resilient flexible engaging-section having a curved engaging-surface, and a finger-hold, substantially as described. (14.) A closure comprising a flanged cap and a plurality of legs or extensions connected to a flange of the cap, each of said legs or extensions being provided with a non-resilient flexible engaging-section, substantially as described. (15.) A closure comprising a flanged cap having a plurality of non-resilient flexible legs or extensions connected to the flange of the cap, each of said legs being bent to form an engaging-section, and said section being bent to form an engaging-surface, substantially as described. (16.) A closure comprising a flanged cap having a plurality of non-resilient flexible legs or extensions, each of said extensions being bent upon itself to form an engaging-section, and each of said engaging-sections being further bent to provide a curved engaging-surface, and having a continuation which forms a finger-hold, the engaging-sections being arranged to be forced into engagement with the shoulder of a containing-vessel by bending the legs, substantially as described. (17.) A closure for bottles or other containers, substantially as described, and shown in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive. (18.) A closure for bottles or other containers, substantially as described, and shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

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

No. 14012.—16th September, 1901.—WILSON FRAZER, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. New or improved apparatus for unwinding skeins of wool or other similarly prepared material.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus of the class described, spreaders consisting of slats or laths loosely pivoted together in the form of latticework, said spreaders being adapted to expand or contract, and which radiate from and are connected to a

revolvable standard having collars or lugs, one of which is capable of adjustment vertically, as described, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In apparatus as described, a pedestal having an upward projecting stud or spindle taking into and supporting a revolvable standard that is provided with slotted collars forming lugs, one of which is capable of adjustment vertically, and slats loosely pivoted together to the lugs to form spreaders which radiate from said standard, and which are capable of expansion or contraction, as described, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In apparatus as described, the combination with a pedestal having an upwardly projecting stud or spindle, of a revolvable standard that is provided with lugs, one of which is capable of adjustment vertically, and spreaders to said lugs, as illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In apparatus as described, in combination, a pedestal having an upwardly projecting spindle, a revolvable standard, a thread and nut upon the upper end thereof, and lugs to which spreaders are connected, said spreaders being capable of expansion or contraction, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14016.—19th September, 1901.—THOMAS EDWARD O'BRIEN, of Narrabri West, New South Wales, Blacksmith. An improved drilling-machine.

Claims.—(1.) An improved drilling-machine, having connected to its rearward end by any suitable joint a sleeve which fits over a supporting upright, and is retained in any desired position thereon by means of a suitable grip, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In drilling-machines, a support, either rigid or jointed, hinged to a footplate of any suitable shape and materials, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) A drilling-machine having a sleeve carrying a suitable grip pivoted to its rearward end, in combination with a hinged support and a footplate, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14018.—19th September, 1901.—GEORGE NAIRN, of Dargaville, Auckland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved timber-grip.

Extract from Specification.—The timber-grip for use in hauling timber or other similar operations forming the subject of the present invention consists of a piece of malleable cast steel of oblong or square cross-section, one end of which is bent down and sharpened, while the other end is provided with an eye and a short upwardly inclined extension.

Claim.—A grip for timber constructed in the manner described and explained, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 14019.—19th September, 1901.—HERBERT ABBOTT, of 6, Wharf Road, Balmain, near Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to certain descriptions of steam-generators for facilitating combustion and consuming smoke.

Claims.—(1.) In or relating to steam-generators of the class set forth, the combination with the furnace, a closed ashpit, and the combustion-chamber, of pipes or passages (having pressure-jets at the mouths of same) leading from the air through or close to said combustion-chamber to underneath the firebars of said furnace, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In or relating to steam-generators of the class set forth, the combination with the parts set forth in the preceding (first) claim of one or more air-pipes (with pressure-jets at the mouths of same) passing through or close to the combustion-chamber over the fire-bridge and into the furnace, with mouths returned forwardly, substantially as described and explained. (3.) The particular combination and arrangement of parts in connection with a steam-generator for promoting combustion and preventing smoke, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawing. (4.) The particular combination and arrangement of parts in connection with a steam-generator for promoting combustion and preventing smoke, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing.

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

No. 14023. — 20th September, 1901. — DOW COMPOSING COMPANY, of New Jersey, and doing business at Park Row Building, New York City, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Alexander Dow, of Park Row Building, New York City, State of New York, U.S.A., Mechanical Engineer). Type setting and justifying machine.

Extract from Specification.—Our invention relates to a machine for setting and justifying movable printers' types for use in all branches of the art of printing. While it is in the broadest sense a single organism, controlled by the manipulation of selecting-keys alone, and mechanism set thereby to perform harmoniously and automatically all those operations necessary to the perfect composition and justification of lines of type of any desired length, yet there are many parts of our justifying apparatus which we consider broadly new, and which are capable of use either by themselves or in connection with other mechanisms for setting or justifying type. Our machine embraces means for selecting and assembling individual types into lines, automatically justifying the lines to a uniform length, and composing these justified lines into columns and pages; the only manual act performed being the manipulation of the keyboard. The type-setting machine which is described in this application is the subject of United States Patent No. 637858, granted to me 28th November, 1899. The type-setter, however, will be described in this application to some extent, because its operations control the operations of the justifier, and the line must first be set before it is justified, and the operations are continuous and the combinations are correlative. The justifying-mechanism which is the subject of this application may, however, be adapted for use and may be used to justify lines of type set by any type-assembling mechanism in which the lines of type can be delivered from the setter into a suitable raceway arranged in operative relation to the justifier.

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

(Specification, £8 10s.; drawings, £1 16s.)

No. 14025. — 20th September, 1901. — HUGH LAING MAINLAND, of Burke's, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved method of preparing wooden hulls of dredges for transportation overland and re-erection.

Claims.—(1.) In dredges that have wooden hulls that are to be removed overland and re-erected, the method of cutting straight joints through the hull, and so dividing the said hull into as few parts as are conveniently transported, and joining them by screw bolts and covering-plates, substantially as shown and as explained. (2.) In dredges having wooden hulls that have to be removed and transported overland to another claim, in combination, the hull A, A^s, or A, A^l, and A^s, with the joining-pieces and plates B, B^l, C, C^l (and when needed, A^s and A^l), all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes as set forth. (3.) In lengthening or shortening dredges, plates B, B^l, and bolts C^l and C, in combination with the hull of the dredge, whether composed of one or two wooden skins, all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes specified. (Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14038. — 24th September, 1901. — LAVERUX NELSON ДУНЬВЕРГ, Brickmaker, and GEORGE KIDD ASKIN, Machinist, both of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand. Improved apparatus for use as belt or braces.

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for use either as belt or braces, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating as specified and illustrated. (2.) In apparatus for use as either belt or braces, the combination of parts consisting of the webbings 1 and 2, the ring 4, the button-tabs 5 and 6, and the keeps 8 and 9, as specified and illustrated. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose specified, in combination, means for connecting the ends of two pieces of webbing whereby said webbings may be brought into alignment when the apparatus is used as a belt, and free to assume an angle when the apparatus is used as braces; means for connecting button-tabs to the connected ends of the webbing, and means for retaining said button-tabs in alignment with the webbings when the apparatus is used as a belt, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose specified, in combination, a metal loop in two parts 13 and 13, and having a cross-bar 14, tabs 10 and 11, webbing threaded through the loop passed over the cross-bar and returned upon itself, and means for holding the tabs in approximate alignment with the webbing when the apparatus is used as a belt, as specified and illustrated. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose specified, in combination, a metal loop having a hook 19 formed upon it, and having a cross-

bar 14, tabs 10 and 11, webbing threaded through the loop passed over the cross-bar and returned upon itself, and means for holding the tabs in approximate alignment with the webbing when the apparatus is used as a belt, as specified and illustrated. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose specified, the bridle 15, having a bar 16, and the tabs 10 and 11, passing through divisions in said bridle, as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (7.) The sub-combination and arrangement of parts as described in reference to and illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 5 of the drawings. (8.) The sub-combination and arrangement of parts as described in reference to and illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 6 of the drawings.

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

No. 14040. — 24th September, 1901. — THOMAS DARLINGTON, of 261 and 263, Moray Street, South Melbourne, Victoria, Builder. Improved means for ventilating buildings.

Claims.—(1.) Improved means for ventilating buildings comprising blocks such as A, of brick or other material, having part of their upper surface inclined and fitted with projections as D at intervals, in combination with rolled-iron or other bars as E having their adjacent surfaces formed with projections as F, the whole being constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In means for ventilating buildings, oblong blocks of brick or other material having part of their upper surface inclined and formed with projections as D along one side, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In means for ventilating buildings, rolled iron or other bars having projections as F at intervals, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14041. — 24th September, 1901. — UNIVERSAL SEAL AND STOPPER COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, doing business at Camden, New Jersey, United States of America (assignees of Edward Daniel Schmitt, of 2444, Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, Constructing Engineer). Improvements in and relating to bottle-sealing device.

Extract from Specification.—The bottle consists of, 1, the bottle-neck, having a chamber 2 formed therein with a preferably inclined shoulder 3, side walls 4, and a shoulder or sealing-seat 5 below the first-mentioned shoulder. The numeral 6 designates the securing-member, formed preferably of spring metal, stamped or otherwise shaped to form spring arms 7, a horizontal cross-piece 8, and shoulders 9 near its terminals, which terminals are preferably extended a suitable distance above the mouth of the bottle, forming arms 10 and 11, by the aid of which the spring arms are pressed toward each other when it is desired to unseat the bottle. Secured in any suitable manner to the cross-piece 8 is the sealing member or disc 12, which may be of cork, suitably faced tin, wood, or the like, and which is adapted to make sealing-contact with the seat or shoulder 5. This disc is preferably permanently secured to the securing-member—that is to say, it is secured in such a manner that the securing- and sealing-member are taken from the bottle together, and the mode of attachment is preferably one that will permit the replacement of a worn disc by a new one when desired. The locking-means is constituted by a tongue 13, having a narrow portion 14 extending through a rectangular opening 15 in the arm 10, and its free end is adapted to enter a depression 16 in the opposite arm 11, and its withdrawal from said opening 15 is prevented by an eye 17, formed by bending the narrowed portion upon itself. In the modification shown in Fig. 4, the upper shoulder in the bottle-neck is square as shown at 31, and in the form shown in Fig. 7 the construction is reversed, the square shoulder being upon the securing-member, as at 19. Instead of securing the tongue as in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the arm of the securing-member may be bent to form a tongue, as indicated by the numeral 18. In the sealing operation, the securing-member in entering the mouth of the bottle will have its arms pressed together until it has passed far enough to permit the arms to expand into the chamber 4, thus bringing the shoulder 9 into engagement with the upper shoulder in the bottle-neck. The inherent resilience of the spring arms, causing them to expand against the upper shoulder, seats the sealing-member and effects a seal; but to prevent the arms 10 and 11 from being accidentally forced towards each other the tongue 13 is pressed downward with considerable force, separating said arms until the end of the tongue enters the depression 16, locking the securing-member firmly in place. It will be observed that the tongue, in being brought to its final position with a positive pressure, will cause the arms 10 and 11 to further separate, and in so doing will,

by reason of the inclined shoulders of the arms, or inclined shoulder in the bottle-neck, exert a further downward pressure on the sealing-member, thereby making an absolutely perfect seal. To remove the seal the operation is simple, it only being necessary to pry the tongue out of the depression with the finger, thus permitting the arms to be sprung toward each other for a sufficient distance to disengage the shoulders of the securing-member from the shoulder in the bottle-neck, or, in the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7, to simply press the arms together, when the seal will be readily removable. It is highly desirable that a seal of this character be not destroyed upon unsealing the bottle for the first time, and it is obvious that the seal herein described may be reused as many times as desired, thus, for instance, enabling the portion of the contents of the bottle not desired for immediate use to be kept perfectly fresh and its life retained.

[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, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14043.—24th September, 1901.—WILLIAM CARTER BRAY, of Hackney, South Australia, Printer. A new or improved interchangeable book-cover, and book-heel to be used in connection therewith.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved interchangeable book-cover, a butt portion provided with retaining-lugs such as B² for the reception and retention of retention-bars E connected with the book-heel, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In an improved interchangeable book-cover, a butt portion such as B provided with flanges such as B³ for the reception, retention, and adjustment of the portion of the corresponding butt B¹, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In an improved interchangeable book-cover, a knife or cutter (preferably of tempered wire) arranged substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In book-heel for use in conjunction with an improved interchangeable cover characterized by the parts claimed in claim 1, retention-bars such as E, the said bars being riveted, stapled, or otherwise securely fastened to the heel in such a manner as to permit of their admission in retaining-lugs of an interchangeable cover, substantially as described and as illustrated. (5.) The combination of an interchangeable cover provided with retaining-lugs such as B², and a book-heel provided with retention-bars such as E, substantially as described and illustrated. (6.) The combination of an interchangeable book cover, comprising the hinged flaps A and A¹, the butt ends B and B¹, the retaining-lugs B², and the flanges B³, with a book and book-heel, said heel being provided with retention-bars E, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth, as a combination of parts.

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

No. 14044.—24th September, 1901.—JACOB CHRISTIAN HANSEN-ELLEHAMMER, of Istedgade, 99, Copenhagen, Denmark, Mechanical Engineer. An improved method and apparatus for filling cigarette-tubes with tobacco.

Claims.—(1.) A method of filling cigarette-tubes with tobacco by means of a screw-shaped wire, in which the said wire is screwed into the previously divided and compressed cylindrical mass of tobacco between the press-moulds, and thereafter through an axial displacement in known manner introduced into the cigarette-tube, and finally screwed out of the finished cigarette. (2.) Apparatus for carrying out the method indicated in claim 1, in which the wire, when it is pushed towards the cigarette-tube, is first simultaneously turned and axially displaced and afterwards only displaced axially, whilst the said wire, when removed from the cigarette, is first screwed out of same and then axially displaced without being turned. (3.) An operating-mechanism for the apparatus indicated in claim 2, consisting of a body *m* mounted turnably upon a movable slide *g*, to which body is fixed the screw-shaped wire *p*, and which is provided with a screw-shaped groove *n* of the same pitch as the wire, in combination with a pin *r* projecting into said groove and capable at suitable moments of being held firm as regards the movable slide or released therefrom in such a manner that a screwing and a straight motion is alternately imparted to the wire. (4.) A mechanism, as described in claim 2, in which the movable slide *g* is provided with two hooks *x, y*, and the pin *r* is fixed to a slide-bar *g*, arranged to slide longitudinally in bearings on the slide *g* in such a manner that two spring arms *s, t*, may engage the pin *r* and keep it firm for the purpose of allowing the wire *p* to turn, whilst the said pin is again released from the spring arms when the hooks *x, y*, press against the projections *u, v*, of the said arms.

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

No. 14045.—24th September, 1901.—DANIEL HURST, of 100B, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England, Sanitary Engineer. Improved tube- and hose-joint.

Claims.—(1.) For making a butt joint in flexible or malleable tubes, the combination of conical internal ferrules, external shouldered and screwed sleeves, and a coupling-nut, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and shown. (2.) For making a butt joint in woven hose pipe, the combination of internal ferrules, indiarubber external sleeves or lappings, external shouldered and screwed sleeves, and a coupling-nut, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and shown.

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

No. 14046.—24th September, 1901.—CHARLES ROGERS, of 24, Gellibrand Street, Kew, Victoria, Manufacturing Chemist, and ALICE MARY OSWALD, of "Merton," Orrong Road, Caulfield, Victoria, Gentlewoman. Improved process for the extraction and recovery of zinc from sulphide ores or tailings.

Claims.—(1.) Improved process for the extraction and recovery of zinc from sulphide ores or tailings, consisting in subjecting same to a partial sulphatising roast in a furnace having a closed chamber or chambers, leaching out the resulting sulphate of zinc, repeating said operations until sufficient zinc is extracted, recovering same as a sulphide precipitate by a solution of calcium-polysulphide, and leaving a smeltable product, substantially as described. (2.) Subjecting zinc-sulphide ores or tailings to a partial sulphatising roast in a furnace having a closed chamber or chambers, discharging same whilst hot into water, leaching therewith and with dilute sulphuric-acid solution, returning the material (preferably through a heated pipe) to the closed chamber or chambers, and repeating the operation until sufficient zinc and sulphur removed, substantially as described. (3.) The use of calcium-polysulphide for the precipitation of zinc-sulphide from sulphate solution, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 14047.—24th September, 1901.—GUSTAVE A. OVESTROM, of 311, Maple Street, Anaconda, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Ore-concentrating tables.

Extracts from Specification.—This invention relates to ore-concentrating tables. The object of the invention is to simplify and improve the construction of apparatus of this class, whereby it is rendered more efficient in effecting the concentration of the mineral. The invention consists substantially in the construction, combination, location, and arrangement of parts, all as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, as shown in the drawings, and finally pointed out in the claims. In the operation of ore-concentrating tables, the crushed ore, either with or without subjecting the same to hydraulic or other sizers, is deposited upon the surface of the table. A rectilinear reciprocatory movement is imparted to the table, and at the same time a flow of wash-water is maintained over the top of the table and transverse to the line of rectilinear reciprocations imparted thereto. The mineral portion of the ore, being heaviest, gravitates to the bottom of the mass of ore delivered upon the table, while the rock, dirt, shale, gangue, and the like, being lighter, will remain on top of the mass, and, under the combined influence of the reciprocatory movements imparted to the table and the flow of wash-water, the particles of mineral will be advanced in the direction of the reciprocatory movements, while the dirt, rock, and the like will be separated from the mineral and washed away with the wash-water. Since under the influence of the combined forces of the rectilinear reciprocatory movements and the transversely flowing wash-water the general trend of travel or advancement of the mineral and of the rock and dirt is in the direction of the component of these forces, and hence in a direction somewhat diagonal or inclined with respect to the line of reciprocatory movement imparted to the table, I have found that the best results are attained by employing a table having parallel sides and parallel ends, but with the ends inclined with respect to the sides. I have also found the best results are attainable when the line of reciprocatory movements imparted to the table are in a direction substantially diagonal with respect to the table. Therefore, in carrying out my invention, reference sign A designates a table having its sides parallel and having its ends parallel, but with the ends inclined with respect to the sides. I have also found that the best results are attainable when the movement of the table on its forward stroke consumes less time than the movement thereof on its rearward stroke during the rectilinear reciprocations thereof.

[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, 13s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14049.—25th September, 1901.—CHARLES MARSHALL, of 100, Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Gas Engineer. An improved anti-vibrator for mounting gas burners and mantles such as the Welsbach and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The connection to and use with gas-burners and incandescent mantles of an anti-vibrator consisting of an interposed rubber or other flexible tubing such as C, and a spring wire bow formed of a single length of strong steel or copper wire twisted in ringed convolutions, such as E, fitted thereto, applied and used as described and illustrated. (2.) As a means of and for nullifying or minimising the vibratory action or motion in gas fittings and connections injurious to fibrous incandescent mantles used on and in conjunction with the burners thereof, the combination, interposition, and use with gas fittings, burner, and mantle of a piece or short length of rubber or other flexible tubing such as C, forming a section of the gas-supply pipe leading to and feeding the gas to the burner, fitted, applied, and held or sustained in a taut vertical position, in manner and as described and illustrated. (3.) As a means of and for receiving the vibratory action or motion imparted to gas fittings and connections injurious to fibrous incandescent mantles used on and in conjunction with the burners thereof, the connection thereto and use therewith of a wire spring bow formed of a single piece of strong steel or copper wire bent into ringed convolutions such as E, fitted, applied, and sustaining in taut vertical position a rubber or other flexible tube such as C, interposed in and forming a section of the gas-supply pipe leading to and feeding the burner, as described and illustrated. (4.) In a gas-burner and connections for use in conjunction with a fibrous incandescent mantle, the combination and arrangement of the respective parts, such as A, A', B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, fitted, applied, and operating as and in manner described and as illustrated. (Specification, 3s. 9d. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14054.—26th September, 1901.—COX AND COMPANY (INCORPORATED), a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, United States of America, and having their usual place of business at 305, Sudbury Building, Boston, Massachusetts aforesaid (assignees of Henry Baker Blackinton, of Winthrop, Maine, United States of America, Apothecary). Improvements in machines for covering boxes.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of a box-form adapted to receive the body portion of the box, retaining-mechanism for holding the end-forming disc in position against said box-form, and a movable support for said box-form and said retaining-mechanism. (2.) The combination of a rotary box-form adapted to receive the body portion of the box, retaining-mechanism for holding the end-forming disc in position against said box-form, and a swinging arm in which is mounted said box-form and said retaining-mechanism. (3.) The combination of a box-form adapted to receive the body portion of the box, retaining-mechanism for holding the end-forming disc in position against said box-form, a support for said box-form and said retaining-mechanism, said support being movable to and from a strip-pasting mechanism, and said strip-pasting mechanism. (4.) A box-holder for a box-covering machine comprising the combination of an arm in which is mounted a box-form, said box-form adapted to receive the body portion of the box, and retaining-mechanism mounted on said arm for holding the end-forming disc against said box-form. (5.) The combination of a supporting-frame, a press-roll, a driving-mechanism for rotating said press-roll, a rotary box-form adapted to receive the body portion of the box, a retaining-mechanism for holding the end-forming disc in position against said box-form, mechanism for turning an edge portion of the covering-strip over upon the outside of said end-forming disc, and mechanism for carrying the box-form and disc-retaining mechanism to and from said press-roll, said press-roll driving said box-form by frictional contact and pressing the covering-strip upon the body portion of the box. (6.) The combination of a supporting frame, a driving-mechanism, a press-roll, a box-form adapted to receive the body portion of the box, a retaining-mechanism for holding the end-forming disc in position against said box-form, mechanism for turning an edge portion of the covering-strip over upon the outside of said end-forming disc, and mechanism for bringing said box-form and press-roll together to press the covering-strip upon the box. (7.) The combination of a supporting-frame, a driving-mechanism, a box-form adapted to receive the body portion of the box, a retaining-mechanism for holding the end-forming disc against said box-form, a rotary disc that turns over and presses an edge portion of the covering-strip upon the outside of the end-forming disc to bind said end-forming disc to the body portion of the box, a press-roll

that presses the covering-strip upon the body portion of the box, and mechanism for positioning said end-forming disc against the covering-strip between said rotary disc and said press-roll. (8.) A box-holder made up of the combination of a supporting-frame, a swinging arm pivotally mounted in said frame, a rotary box-form mounted on said swinging arm, and adapted to receive the body portion of the box to be covered, a lever fulcrumed on said swinging arm, and retaining-means mounted in said lever for holding the end-forming disc of the box in position against said box-form. (9.) A box-holder made up of the combination of a supporting-frame, a swinging arm pivotally mounted in said frame, a rotary box-form mounted on said swinging arm and adapted to receive the body portion of the box to be covered, a lever fulcrumed on said swinging arm, a stop-screw for limiting the movement of said lever towards said arm, and rollers journaled in said lever to hold the end-forming disc against said box-form.

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

No. 14055.—26th September, 1901.—MARCUS RUTHENBURG, of Hotel Imperial, Eleventh and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Consulting Engineer. Improvements in methods of and apparatus for agglomerating comminuted ores and concentrates.

Claims.—(1.) The described process, which consists in mixing comminuted ore or concentrate with a fluxing-medium, assembling a mass of the mixture in the path of an electrical current, subjecting said mass to the action of an electrical current until the particles of the mass are fritted together, and removing the product from the action of the electrical current in coherent lumps, substantially as set forth. (2.) The described process, which consists in mixing comminuted ore or concentrate with a reducing-agent, assembling a mass of the mixture in the path of an electrical current, subjecting said mass to the action of an electrical current until the particles of the mass are fritted together, and removing the product from the action of the electrical current in coherent lumps, substantially as set forth. (3.) The described process, which consists in mixing comminuted ore or concentrate with a fluxing-medium and a reducing-agent, assembling a mass of the mixture in the path of an electrical current, subjecting said mass to the action of an electrical current until the particles of the mass are fritted together, and removing the product from the action of the electrical current in coherent lumps, substantially as set forth. (4.) The described process, which consists in assembling a mass of comminuted ore or concentrate in the path of an electrical current, subjecting said mass to the action of an electrical current until the particles of the mass are fritted together, removing the product in coherent lumps from the action of the electrical current to an enclosure, and maintaining the product at a reducing temperature until reduced to the metallic state, substantially as set forth. (5.) The described process, which consists in mixing comminuted ore or concentrate with a reducing-agent, assembling a mass of the mixture in the path of an electrical current, subjecting said mass to the action of an electrical current until the particles of the mass are fritted together, removing the product from the action of the electrical current in coherent lumps, and retaining the product in heated condition until the effects of the reducing-agent are equalised throughout the same, substantially as set forth. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination with opposed terminals of an electric heating-circuit, of means to rotate one of said terminals, and thereby positively discharge the material treated, substantially as set forth. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination, with a hopper and a roller constituting the respective terminals of an electric heating-circuit, of means to rotate said roller to positively discharge the material treated, substantially as set forth. (8.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination with a hopper of bearings fixed upon said hopper, a shaft mounted for rotation in said bearings, a roller fixed upon said shaft opposed to the mouth of said hopper and electrically insulated therefrom, and means arranged to connect said roller and the mouth of said hopper with the opposite extremities of an electrical heating-circuit, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 14056.—26th September, 1901.—CHARLES HARRISON WARD, of Australia Hotel, Sydney, New South Wales, Metallurgist. Improvements in the treatment of sulphide and complex ores.

Claims.—(1.) The treatment of ores of the kind described, which consists in roasting the same in a two-part furnace, in the first part of which they are roasted with access of air, or of air and water, whilst moving through

and in a direction opposed to that of the furnace gases, and in the second part of which they are acted upon by air, water, and the gases from the first part of the furnace, under a gradually diminishing temperature, substantially as described. (2.) The treatment of ores of the kind described, which consists in roasting the same in a two-part furnace, in the first part of which they are heated with access of air whilst moving through and in a direction opposed to that of the furnace gases, and in the second part of which they are mixed with sodium-chloride and acted upon by air, water, and gases from the first part of the furnace, under a gradually diminishing temperature, substantially as described. (3.) The described process of treatment of ores, which is characterized by the reduction of the temperature in the furnace after said ores have passed the hottest zone therein and during their passage there-through in the same direction as and in company with the evolved gases. (4.) The treatment of ores of the kind described, which consists in roasting the same with access of air and water in a furnace, and with the addition of chloride of sodium when chloridizing, so that the temperature of the ores shall become raised to the necessary degree to decompose the sulphurets, and thereafter, following upon the introduction of water and air, the temperature shall be diminished whilst the ores are moving in the furnace in company with and in the same direction as the evolved gases, substantially as described. (5.) A process of treating complex ores which contain sulphurets or are mixed with sulphur or sulphurets, consisting in roasting the same in a double furnace, in the first part of which furnace said ores move in a direction opposite to that of the gases, and in the second part of which they move with and in the same direction as said gases, which are introduced from the first part of the furnace and mixed with water and air, so that the temperature will be diminished gradually during treatment in said second part of the furnace, substantially as described. (6.) In the treatment of ores of the kind described, successively treating the same in a two-part furnace, in the first part of which their temperature is raised to desulphurise whilst they are moving in a direction opposite to that of the furnace gases, and in the second part of which water and air are omitted, and salt also added when chloridizing is necessary, and the temperature reduced whilst said ores are moving in the same direction as and in company with the evolved gases, substantially as described. (Specification, 10s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14057.—26th September, 1901.—CHARLES HARRISON WARD, of Australia Hotel, Sydney, New South Wales, Metallurgist. An improved process of treating oxidized, sulphated, or chloridized ores for the extraction of metals and metallic products therefrom.

Claims.—(1.) A process of treating sulphated complex ores comprising the following steps, in combination, in the order stated: Firstly, leaching with hot dilute sulphuric acid; secondly, precipitating the iron by oxidizing it in the solution or by boiling the solution; thirdly, precipitating the silver with chloride of sodium or by contact with copper; fourthly, extracting the zinc by precipitation with an alkaline carbonate or by crystallization of the sulphate, followed by precipitation with an alkaline carbonate; fifthly, triturating the ore residue of the leaching process in hot concentrated brine; sixthly, precipitating the lead by adding an excess of cold water to the solution obtained from the triturating-pans; and, finally, adding an alkaline carbonate thereto, substantially as described. (2.) A process of treating sulphated complex ores comprising the following steps, in combination, in the order stated: Firstly, leaching with hot dilute sulphuric acid; secondly, precipitating the iron by oxidizing it in solution or by boiling the solution; thirdly, precipitating the silver with chloride of sodium or by contact with copper; fourthly, extracting the zinc by precipitation with an alkaline carbonate or by crystallization of the sulphate, followed by precipitation with an alkaline carbonate; fifthly, smelting the ore residue of the leaching process to obtain the lead, substantially as described. (3.) A process of treating chloridized complex ores containing antimony comprising the following steps, in combination, in the order stated: Firstly, leaching the ore with agitation in water and separating the antimony by gravitation therein from the specifically heavier ore; secondly, precipitating the zinc (if any) from the solution with an alkaline carbonate; thirdly, washing, separating, and drying the strata of antimony lying above the bed of specifically heavier residue of ore; fourthly, leaching the ore residue with a hyposulphite solution; fifthly, precipitating the lead (if any) by means of an alkaline carbonate; and, sixthly, precipitating the silver (if any) by means of a polysulphide, or alternatively smelting the ore residue to obtain the lead (if any) and silver (if any) instead

of leaching and precipitating the same. (4.) A process of treating chloridized complex ores containing gold and copper, with or without iron, in addition to zinc, lead, silver, or antimony, or other metals in negligible quantity, or any two or more of these metals, comprising the following steps, in combination, in the order stated: Firstly, leaching the ore with agitation in water and separating the antimony by gravitation from the specifically heavier ore residue, and washing and drying and, if necessary, reducing the same; secondly, separating the iron from the lixivium by oxidizing it or boiling; thirdly, running the leaching solution through charcoal or treating it with sulphate of iron to obtain the gold; fourthly, running said liquor over iron scrap to throw down the copper; fifthly, precipitating the zinc as oxycarbonate by means of an alkaline carbonate, or alternatively precipitating the copper and zinc together with an alkaline carbonate and separating the mixed precipitates by elutriation; sixthly, leaching the ore residue with hyposulphite solution to dissolve the silver and lead; seventhly, precipitating the silver from the hyposulphite liquor by means of a polysulphide, or alternatively smelting the ore residue to obtain the lead and silver, instead of leaching and successively precipitating the same. (5.) A process of treating chloridized antimonial ores which consists in agitating the same in water and separating the antimony by gravitation therein from the specifically heavier gangue, and, further, when the ore contains gold and silver, treating the supernatant liquor to obtain gold from the solution and smelting the ore residue to obtain the silver, or leaching the same with a hyposulphite solution and precipitating the silver by means of a polysulphide, substantially as described. (Specification, 6s. 9d.)

No. 14058.—26th September, 1901.—EMILY LANGER, of Petersham, near Sydney, New South Wales. Improvements in the drafting of patterns for garments, and in charts therefor.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to that class of charts for drafting patterns for garments which consist of calico, linen, paper, metal, cardboard, or other material marked with a system of lines, perforations, slots, and measurements situated and proportioned with reference to actual measurements of the body. My charts consist of a number of separate pieces relating respectively to the several parts of various garments particularised. The lines and marks thereon are produced by proportioning and positioning from actual measurements. These actual measurements relate respectively to the parts, the measurements being stated as for a normal figure. The charts are used by reproducing on the several pieces of the pattern the proportionate measurements for each of these several body-measures. The charts are equally useful where the figure is not of a normal kind, as described in greater detail.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the descriptive part of the specification is inserted instead.] (Specification, £1; drawings, 6s.)

No. 14059.—26th September, 1901.—FRANK GOLD, of 95, Palmer Street, Richmond, Victoria, Nail-manufacturer. An improved combination reinforced bearing-ring and an enlarged integral mushroom head and integral elevated striking-centre on a nail for securing corrugated iron.

Claim.—An improved combination reinforced bearing-ring and an enlarged integral mushroom head and striking-centre on a nail for securing corrugated iron, consisting of one concave-convex bearing-ring as E having a hole as F therein, in combination with a shank as A having above it an integral elevated striking-centre as D, and expanded from said shank and below said striking-centre an integral mushroom head having a convex outer surface as B and a concave inner surface as C, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14060.—26th September, 1901.—CONSTANTINE ALEXANDER HEGER, of Salem, North Carolina, United States of America, Engineer. Machine for cutting railroad cross-ties.

Claims.—(1.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination, with a series of revolving cutters having their cutting-edges a uniform radial distance from their axis, of a log-carrier movable toward and from the cutters, means for rotating the log carried thereby when in operative juxtaposition to the cutters whereby the cutters act uniformly

upon the sides of the log throughout its length, a series of formers determining the size or cross-section to which the logs are to be cut, and means whereby either of the formers may be thrown into active operation to cause the log to be cut to the corresponding cross-section. (2.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination, with a series of revolving cutters having their cutting-edges a uniform radial distance from their axis, of a swinging counterbalanced log-carrier having chucks to receive and hold a log, means for swinging the log-carrier toward and from the cutters, means for rotating the log mounted in the log-carrier when in operative juxtaposition to the cutters whereby the cutters act uniformly upon the sides of the log throughout its length, a series of formers determining the size or cross-section to which the logs are to be cut, and means whereby either of the formers may be thrown into active operation to cause the log to be cut to a corresponding cross-section. (3.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination, with a series of revolving cutters having their cutting-edges a uniform radial distance from their axis, of a log-carrier movable toward and from the cutters, chucks on the log-carrier to receive and hold a log, means whereby the chucks are rotated when the log is in operative juxtaposition to the cutters whereby the cutters act uniformly upon the sides of the log throughout its length, a series of formers determining the size or cross-section to which the log is to be cut and mounted axially in line with the axis of said chucks to rotate therewith, and means whereby either of the formers may be thrown into active operation to cause the log to be cut to the corresponding cross-section. (4.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination, with a series of revolving cutters having their cutting-edges a uniform radial distance from their axis, of a log-carrier movable toward and from the cutters, comprising a tail-stock with its chuck, a head-stock, its rotating spindle and chuck, means for rotating said spindle when the log is in operative juxtaposition to the cutters whereby the entire series of cutters act uniformly upon the sides of the log throughout its length, a series of formers mounted upon and rotating with said spindle and determining the size and cross-section to which the logs are to be cut, an abutment ring rotatable on the cutter-shaft, and means whereby said ring and either of the formers are brought opposite each other to thereby cause the log to be cut to the cross-section corresponding to said former. (5.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination, with a series of revolving cutters having their cutting-edges a uniform radial distance from their axis, of a swinging counterbalanced log-carrier, and mechanism manually operated to swing it toward and from the cutters, its tail-stock with its chuck, a head-stock, its rotating spindle and chuck, means for rotating said spindle when the log is in operative juxtaposition to the cutters whereby the cutters act uniformly upon the sides of the log throughout its length, a series of formers mounted upon and rotating with said spindle and determining the size or cross-section to which the logs are to be cut, an abutment ring rotatable on the cutter-shaft, and means whereby said ring and either of the formers are brought opposite each other to thereby cause the log to be cut to the cross-section corresponding to said former. (6.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination, with a series of revolving cutters having their cutting-edges a uniform radial distance from their axis, of a log-carrier movable toward and from the cutters and comprising a tail-stock with its chuck, a head-stock, its rotating spindle and chuck, means for rotating said spindle when the log is in operative juxtaposition to the cutters whereby the cutters act uniformly upon the sides of the log throughout its length, a series of formers mounted upon and rotating with said spindle and determining the size or cross-section to which the logs are to be cut, an abutment ring rotatable on the cutter-shaft and movable longitudinally thereon, and means for moving the ring opposite either of the formers to thereby cause the log to be cut to a cross-section corresponding to said former. (7.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a series of rotating cutters, and the swinging log-carrier comprising a rock-shaft, a head-stock at one end thereof, a tail-stock at the other end thereof, a key fitted in the shaft and having bevelled outer edges, a slot in the hub of the tail-stock greater in width than said key, and set-screws angularly arranged and passing through the hub of the tail-stock and bearing on the bevelled edges of the key. (8.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a series of rotary cutters, a swinging counterbalanced log-carrier having chucks to hold the log, manually operated mechanism for swinging the counterbalanced carrier toward and from the cutters at will, means for rotating the chucks when the log is in operative juxtaposition to the cutters, and a former that determines the cross-section to which the log is to be cut. (9.) A machine for cutting cross-ties operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (10.) A machine for cutting cross-ties comprising two or more formers capable of selective operation, for the purpose set forth. (11.) A cross-tie-cutting machine, comprising rotary cutters, a

log frame movable toward and from the cutters, and power-multiplying gearing operated by the operator to actuate and control the frame.

(Specification, 12s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

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, 2nd October, 1901.

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

No. 13926.—22nd August, 1901.—JOSEPH CORKILL, of Wairoa, New Zealand, Timber Merchant, and MORGAN MORGAN, of Napier, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Improvements in appliances for generating acetylene gas.

No. 13963.—30th August, 1901.—NATHAN ALFRED NATHAN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchant, and FRANCIS DAVID BUCKLEY, of Grey Lynn, Auckland aforesaid, Storeman. An improved machine for the packing of tea, desiccated cocoanut, cornflour, and such like commodities.

No. 13981.—9th September, 1901.—PERCY WILLIAM HAMBELTON and DAVID WILLIAMS, both of Greymouth, New Zealand, Engineers. An improved rotary screen for dredging and other mining purposes.

No. 13997.—12th September, 1901.—DAVID JONES, of Whareora, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improvements in the propulsion of vessels.

No. 14007.—16th September, 1901.—HENRY DONKIN, of 167, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Bag- and Tent-maker. A new or improved tooth-powder.

No. 14009.—17th September, 1901.—GEORGE WILLIAM THOMAS, of Opaki, New Zealand, Driver. An improved bread-toaster.

No. 14010.—17th September, 1901.—RICHARD KEYTE, of Whangarei, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. An improved fire-escape.

No. 14014.—19th September, 1901.—WILLIAM NICOL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Watchmaker. Improvements in apparatus for starting and timing races.

No. 14015.—19th September, 1901.—ARTHUR CONSTANT AUCHER, late of McDonnell Street, Toowong, now of Bank Street, South Brisbane, Queensland, Bachelor of Arts. An improved burner and mantle for incandescent gas-lighting.

No. 14017.—19th September, 1901.—WILLIAM HINCHAY, of Winton, New Zealand, Miner. An improved steam-generator.

No. 14020.—19th September, 1901.—GEORGE THOMAS ALLNUTT, Market-gardener, and WILLIAM EDWARD LAKE, Creamery Employé, both of Centre Dandenong Road, Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Victoria. An improved butter weighing and moulding machine.

No. 14021.—19th September, 1901.—WILLIAM THOMAS WIDDOWSON, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improvements relating to the drawing-off of kerosene and other liquids from receptacles.

No. 14024.—21st September, 1901.—SELWYN EDWARDS, of Oamaru, New Zealand, Fireman. An improvement in wood-punches.

No. 14026.—21st September, 1901.—WILLIAM AGGERS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Upholsterer. An improvement in easy-chairs, settees, and couches.

No. 14028.—21st September, 1901.—COWPER LASHLIE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Draper's Assistant. Improvements in pneumatic tires.

No. 14029.—23rd September, 1901.—CHARLES BOWTELL SMITH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Bookbinder and Printer. Improvements in salesmen's copying check-books.

No. 14030.—23rd September, 1901.—THOMAS MCKENZIE, of Carnarvon, *via* Feilding, New Zealand, Farmer. A milk-bucket rest.

No. 14031.—20th September, 1901.—JOHN RUSSELL BRUNT and RICHARD CHARLES PITT, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Importers. Improvements in pneumatic tires.

No. 14032.—20th September, 1901.—EDWARD SMETHURST, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Improved mode of and apparatus to be used in defrosting frozen meat, and which may be also used for cooling perishable comestibles.

No. 14033.—23rd September, 1901.—JOHN EDWARD FRIEND, of Gore, Southland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved turbine motor.

No. 14034.—21st September, 1901.—JOHN TAYLOR, Rabbit-exporter, and ARTHUR EDWARD REEVES, Flax dresser, both of Matura, New Zealand. Improvements in scutching-machines for dressing New Zealand flax.

No. 14035.—21st September, 1901.—JOHN HENRY PLEDGER, of Littlebourne, Dunedin, New Zealand, Painter. Combination force-draught fire-screen.

No. 14042.—24th September, 1901.—EDWARD BERG, of Te Awaiti, Picton, New Zealand. An improved exploding whaling-lance.

No. 14050.—25th September, 1901.—THOMAS STANLEY PHILPOTT, of Mein Street, Newtown, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved non-refill bottle.

No. 14052.—24th September, 1901.—DANIEL JOSEPH KELLEHER, of Fairton, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved mode of and apparatus for detecting fires in buildings, and for communicating the alarm abroad.

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 19th September, 1901, to the 2nd October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 11973.—M. Belk, brand for meat.
No. 12702.—G. A. Coles, boot.
No. 12706.—T. M. Bryant, chair.
No. 12718.—E. Maxwell, maintaining tension on wire cableways.

No. 12741.—E. Smallbone, horse-cover.
No. 12746.—A. M. McNeill, staple-extractor.
No. 12764.—J. D. Tripe, window-fastener.
No. 12822.—W. A. Land, seed-and-manure sower.
No. 12963.—E. K. Cooper, ore-crushing battery.
No. 12965.—W. Thurlow, joining backs of boot-uppers.
No. 12993.—J. A. B. Wesley, concentrating-table.
No. 13020.—E. Phillips, ore-concentrator (L. Look).
No. 13028.—W. R. Blythe, shirt.
No. 13166.—C. P. Webendorfer, small-arm (N. Pieper).
No. 13222.—J. Daniels, advertising apparatus (A. Manvers).
No. 13404.—J. Wilkinson, mixing oil and air.
No. 13446.—J. Mitchell, leg-guard.
No. 13451.—J. Robertson, furniture.
No. 13456.—C. G. Sudre and C. V. Thierry, treating oxides of metals.

No. 13480.—S. Milnes and H. W. de Baugh, furnace.
No. 13532.—Colour Printing Syndicate, Limited, printing-press (G. H. Holgate).

No. 13580.—R. M. Baddeley, ventilator.
No. 13683.—A. Martin, gas-generator (J. L. Schmidt).
No. 13708.—P. V. San Martin, G. Soldani, and L. B. Trant, tanning-process.

No. 13712.—J. Baker, bicycle.
No. 13732.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, reaping-machine (L. M. Jones, C. McLeod, and W. J. Clokey).
No. 13733.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, elevator-apron for harvester-binder (L. M. Jones, C. McLeod, and W. J. Clokey).

No. 13734.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, cultivator (L. M. Jones and C. McLeod).
No. 13735.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, mower (L. M. Jones, C. McLeod, and W. J. Clokey).

No. 13740.—W. Nicholls, drawing off aerated liquids.
No. 13741.—G. Westinghouse, car-coupling.
No. 13742.—G. Westinghouse, gas-generator.
No. 13757.—H. W. C. Ehmecke, ticket-purse.
No. 13762.—J. Taylor, bicycle.
No. 13769.—M. Halaubek, wheel.
No. 13777.—J. F. McConaghy and G. G. Duddles, non-refillable bottle.

No. 13782.—W. E. Krey and A. Duppler, twisting-in machine.
No. 13783.—O de Santa Cruz, preserving meat.
No. 13784.—W. M. Stewart, incubator.
No. 13786.—The Hall Signal Company, signal-operating apparatus (C. W. Coleman, J. A. Wilson, and L. Thomas).
No. 13787.—G. L. Mouchel and C. Eliet, concrete and metal partition.
No. 13788.—J. Breedon, treating slimes, &c.
No. 13791.—E. A. Behrens, manufacturing acetic acid.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9941.—F. Ellershausen, treating ores. 24th September, 1901.

No. 9946.—J. P. Hamilton, soldering-apparatus. 27th September, 1901.

No. 9948.—A. J. Cuming, bicycle-frame. 30th September, 1901.

No. 10037.—G. W. Chalmers, burner. 24th September, 1901.

No. 10089.—The Imperial Writing-machine Company, Limited, typewriting-machine (W. P. Kidder). 26th September, 1901.

No. 10094.—A. T. Wright, electrolytic apparatus (J. G. A. Rhodin and A. R. Harvey). 26th September, 1901.

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

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

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. 8815. { The Linotype Company, Limited, of 88, Fleet Street, London, England, linotype machines. [O. Mergenthaler.] 21st September, 1901.
NO. 8842. {

No. 9449.—Isabella Watt, wife of John Watt, of Balclutha, Otago, Gas Engineer, generating water-gas. Proprietor of the half-interest of James Watt, subject to a license to Henry William Briggs. [J. and J. Watt.] 28th September, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend Specification No. 12722, the New Taite Howard Pneumatic Tool Company, Limited, pneumatic hammer (advertised in Supplement to New Zealand Gazette, No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901), has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error allowed.

THE request for correction of clerical error in Specification No. 13818, W. H. Harrison, recovering gold, &c., by electro-amalgamation (advertised in Supplement to New Zealand Gazette, No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901), has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent withdrawn.

NO. 13622.—A. Lyell, race-starting machine (advertised in Supplement to New Zealand Gazette, No. 54, of the 30th May, 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 19th September, 1901, to the 2nd October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 13133.—A. S. Ford, davits for ships' boats.
No. 13175.—G. Smart and C. M. Grant, milking-bucket.
No. 13178.—E. A. Cameron, spark-arrester and fuel-economizer.

No. 13179.—J. J. Collis, step-ladder.
No. 13183.—H. Caspers, wheel.
No. 13190.—E. Seque and A. E. Raper, drop-plate for gold-dredge.

- No. 13191.—C. M. Cruickshank, cock.
 No. 13197.—A. Morrow, spark-extinguisher.
 No. 13200.—M. Davies, cooling composition.
 No. 13201.—T. E. Bryant, harness-fastening.
 No. 13206.—J. Dashwood, bot-fly destroyer.
 No. 13216.—J. Morgan, amalgamator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 19th September, 1901, to the 2nd October, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12472.—T. R. Ellison, cycle improvement.
 No. 12494.—T. Mitchell, rat-trap.
 No. 12497.—E. Roberts, dredge-elevator.
 No. 12499.—J. Williamson, diverting drift from dredge-buckets.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 19th September, 1901, to the 2nd October, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9625.—W. S. Sharpneck, bicycle-pedal mechanism.
 No. 9627.—R. H. Campbell, elevator.
 No. 9629.—V. Turati, colour-printing machine.
 No. 9630.—The Doherty Iron-castings Process, Limited, melting iron (T. Doherty and P. D. Crerar).
 No. 9631.—J. H. Angus, press.
 No. 9632.—C. L. Garland, J. and S. E. Murray, amalgamator and separator.
 No. 9635.—J. W. Mitchell and P. Smellie, liquid-measure.
 No. 9636.—J. A. Belk, velocipede driving-gear.
 No. 9637.—W. Graham, draught-excluder for door.
 No. 9639.—J. Gray, reversing-clutch.
 No. 9643.—J. C. Montgomerie and H. Parkes, treating ores.

No. 9652.—The Standard Air-brake Company, air-brake (E. J. Wessels and H. P. Merriam).

- No. 9653.—F. Lee, boot-nailing machine.
 No. 9655.—The Acetylene Gas Company of Australasia, Limited, gas-burner (E. F. Green).
 No. 9656.—F. Taillefer, preserving meat, &c.
 No. 9659.—R. Cameron, hurdle.
 No. 9663.—J. Garside, pump.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 6914.—E. A. Ashcroft, treating ores.
 No. 6916.—J. Vaughan, lock-nut.
 No. 6919.—T. Boyd, cycle-bearings.
 No. 6929.—A. R. Mackay, protecting river-banks.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Designs registered.

DESIGNS have been registered in the following names on the dates mentioned:—

- No. 134.—John Robert Rendell, of Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Draper. Class 10. 6th September, 1901.
 No. 135.—James Coxon, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Ironing Expert. Class 1. 23rd September, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

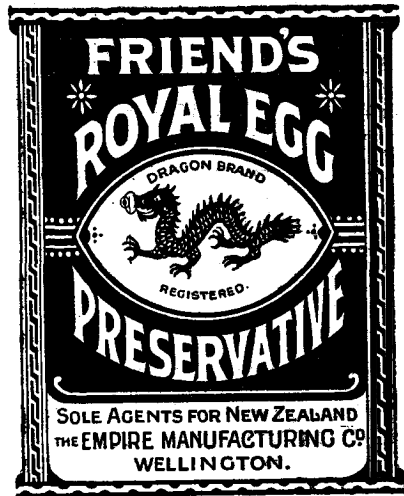
Patent Office,
 Wellington, 2nd October, 1901.

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: 3174.

Date: 5th September, 1900.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Royal" and "Dragon," the device of a dragon, and the general design of the label; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their trading name and address, and the name "Friend's."

NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND CO., of Customhouse Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 3.

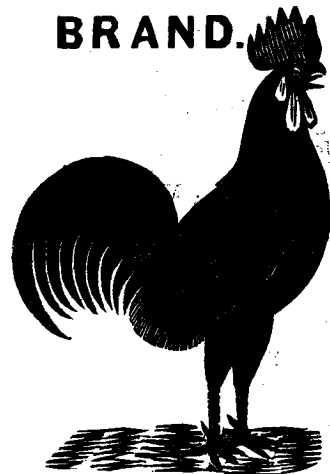
Description of goods: Egg-preserved.

No. of application: 3486.

Date: 7th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

**"ROOSTER"
 BRAND.**



The essential particular of this trade mark is the design of a cock and the word "Rooster"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

GEORGE T. K. MCKENZIE, trading as "The Hundai Lanka Tea Company," of Dowling Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 3532.
Date: 13th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

MOA.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Moa" and the device of a moa or representation; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

CASTLE TEA COMPANY, of 31, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 3540.
Date: 19th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

THE HAT-BLEACH COMPANY, of Xenia, Ohio, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Bleaching-preparations.

No. of application: 3543.
Date: 24th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

FOX BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of Tonedale Mill, Wellington, Somerset, England, Woollen-manufacturers.

No. of class: 34.
Description of goods: Cloths, and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair.

No. of application: 3544.
Date: 25th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MOTAK.

NAME.

CHARLES A. OGILVIE, of the Airlie Studio, Vivian Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Photographer.

No. of class: 1.
Description of goods: Photographic chemicals.

No. of application: 3545.
Date: 26th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ADMIRAL.

NAME.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, HERMANN SIMONSEN, AND MARK RUBIN, trading together under the name or style of "Johnson, Simonsen, and Rubin," of 285, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Manufacturing Jewellers and Importers.

No. of class: 10
Description of goods: Watches, and all other goods in this class.

No. of application: 3547.

Date: 27th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

TRADE "ENILAS" MARK.

The Rotorua Saline

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

NAME.

WILLIAM ROBERT CLOSE ERSON, of Rotorua, in the Provincial District of Auckland, New Zealand, Physician and Surgeon.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy, such as salts and medicated articles.

No. of application: 3548.

Date: 1st October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LIXO.

NAME.

NORMAN HERBERT BODMIN, Storekeeper, and WALTER CHARLES ERNEST BODMIN, Farmer, both of Hamua, New Zealand.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: A sheep-lick.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 19th September, 1901, to the 2nd October, 1901, inclusive:—
No. 2666; 3300.—Postum Cereal Company, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2667; 3434.—J. Mandel; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2668; 3437.—New Sunlight Incandescent Company (1900), Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2669; 3438.—New Sunlight Incandescent Company (1900), Limited; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2670; 3439.—Birt and Co., Limited; Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2671; 3440.—Birt and Co., Limited; Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2672; 3441.—Birt and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2673; 3444.—G. W. Wilton; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2674; 3094.—W. Stock; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 80, of the 13th September, 1900.)
No. 2675; 3314.—E. Deguingand and Son; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2676; 3315.—E. Deguingand and Son; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2677; 3455.—The Mazawattee Tea Company, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)
No. 2678; 3419.—A. E. Sykes; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Mark registered.

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

NO. 2994; 2304.—Norman Herbert Bodmin, of Hamua, New Zealand, Storekeeper, and Walter Charles Ernest Bodmin, of Hamua aforesaid, Farmer. [C. W. and J. E. Langstone.] 1st October, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Application withdrawn.

NO. 3485.—Chappell, Allen, and Co., Limited (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.