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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th 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. 13215.—4th December, 1900.—WILLIAM GILBERT MOUAT and ROBERT WALES (trading as "Mouat and Wales"), of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineers. Improved rope coupling or grip.*

Claims.—(1.) In a rope coupling or grip, parts recessed to receive the strands of the ropes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a rope coupling or grip, three parts recessed to receive the strands of the ropes and forming two clamps, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a rope coupling or grip, three parts recessed to receive the strands of the ropes and forming two clamps,

a U-bolt passing through the three parts, and a nut at each end of the bolt, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting the improved rope coupling or grip, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13295.—5th January, 1901.—HERBERT WILLIAM ACTON ADAMS, of Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand, Station-holder. Improved adjustable shoe-tree.*

Claims.—(1.) A shoe-tree consisting of the combination of a toe-piece, to which is pivoted a lever, which, in turn, is pivoted to the stem of a heel-piece, whereby said lever can be operated to force the toe-piece forward and the heel-piece rearwardly within a boot or shoe, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In a shoe-tree, the combination of a toe-piece having a recess in which is pivoted a lever which passes through and is pivoted in the bifurcated end of the stem of a heel-piece, said lever having a plurality of holes, one or other of which receives a pin pivoting it to said stem, as specified. (3.) An improved shoe-tree consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13385.—6th February, 1901.—FREDERICK GEORGE MORRIS BRITTON, Medical Practitioner; OLAF MAGNUS, Dredging Expert; and WILLIAM LE CREN, Engineer, all of Christchurch, New Zealand. Improvements in gold-saving apparatus.*

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving apparatus, the various parts arranged, combined, and operating as specified and illustrated. (2.) In gold-saving apparatus, the combination of a screen arranged above an inclined vibrating sieve, a hopper receiving fine material from said sieve, a conveyer cylinder receiving material from the hopper, a screw conveyer within the cylinder and means for operating same, shutes from the conveyer cylinder each adjustable by a valve, inclined tables

ERRATUM.—In Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 39, of the 18th April, 1901, under the heading "Applications for Registration of Trade Marks," No. 3345, in address of the company, for "Seacombe, London, England," read "Seacombe, in the County of Chester, England."

beneath the cylinder receiving material issuing from the shutes, means upon said tables for saving gold, and pipes conveying water to said tables, and a jet of water from said pipes opposite to each opening, as specified and illustrated. (3.) The combination in gold-saving apparatus of an inclined vibrating sieve, a hopper receiving fine material from said sieve, a conveyer cylinder receiving material from the hopper, a screw conveyer within the cylinder and means for operating same, shutes in the conveyer cylinder each adjustable by a valve, inclined tables beneath the cylinder receiving material issuing from the shutes, means upon said tables for saving gold, and pipes conveying water to said tables, and a jet of water from said pipes opposite to each shute, as specified and illustrated. (4.) The combination in gold-saving apparatus of a hopper receiving gold-bearing material to be treated, a conveyer cylinder beneath the hopper, a screw conveyer within the cylinder and means for operating the same, openings in the conveyer cylinder each adjustable by a valve, inclined tables beneath the cylinder receiving material issuing from the openings, means upon said tables for saving gold, and pipes conveying water to said tables, and a jet of water from said pipes opposite to each opening, as specified and illustrated. (5.) The combination in gold-saving apparatus of a cylinder or chamber containing a screw conveyer, means for conducting material to said cylinder, and means for operating said screw conveyer, openings in said cylinder each adjustable by a valve, inclined tables beneath the cylinder receiving material issuing from said openings, means upon said tables for saving gold, and pipes conveying water to said tables, and a jet of water from said pipes opposite to each opening, as specified and illustrated. (Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13623.—16th May, 1901.—FRANK OSMUND ANDREWS, of South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improved potato-digging machine and cultivator.*

Claims.—(1.) A machine for the purpose indicated, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating as specified in reference to and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings. (2.) A machine for the purpose indicated, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating as specified more particularly in reference to and illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings. (3.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of a share scoop arranged between and fixed to a pair of beams one on each side of the implement, said beams being pivotally supported at their forward ends upon the bearing of a spindle journaled in a bracket carried upon the axle of a pair of travelling-wheels, a grid consisting of a plurality of bars, each bar having a plain portion at one end, which works in a hole formed for its reception in the share scoop, and an eye at the other end which is threaded upon a bar, said bar being connected to and extending between a pair of levers, which are pivoted one upon each beam, a rod connecting each lever with a crank-pin carried by a crank-disc, the spindle of said crank-discs being journaled in bearings upon which the beams are pivoted, and means for imparting motion to said crank by the forward movement of the implement, whereby vibrating or jiggling motion is communicated to said grid as specified. (4.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination with a share scoop for raising soil and potatoes and weeds of a grid arranged behind said share scoop and having a plurality of inclined corrugated grid-bars and gearing actuated by the forward travel of the machine for giving vibratory or jiggling motion to said grid, whereby weeds and potatoes are caused to pass up the bars, and soil is caused to fall between them, as specified. (5.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination with a share scoop having a downwardly projecting flange along its rear end of a grid formed of bars the upper rear ends of which are threaded upon a bar which is carried between pivoted levers, the lower end of each grid-bar passing through a hole in said flange, and means for vibrating said levers, whereby vibrating or jiggling motion is communicated to said grid, as specified. (6.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the sub-combination of parts for adjusting the depth of the share scoop consisting of a hand-lever fixed upon a rocking-shaft, a pawl and notched quadrant for retaining it in position, levers upon each end of the rocking-shaft, and links connecting said levers with beams carrying the share scoop between their rear ends, said beams being pivotally carried at their forward ends upon the bearings of a spindle which is journaled in a bracket-frame, said bracket-frame having a sleeve through which the main axle of the machine passes, and arms in which said rocking-shaft is journaled as specified. (7.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of parts for imparting motion to the grid at the rear of the share scoop, consisting of a sprocket-wheel fixed upon an axle upon which the travelling-wheels of the machine are journaled, means for causing said axle to

revolve with the travelling-wheels when the machine is moving in a forward direction, a chain connecting the sprocket-wheel with the sprocket-pinion, a spur-wheel upon the spindle of the sprocket-pinion gearing with a spur-pinion, said spur-pinion being fixed upon a shaft which has discs at each end, a crank-pin upon each disc, and connecting-rods connecting the crank-pins with levers which are pivoted upon the arms carrying the share scoop, and between the lower ends of which the grid is attached as specified. (Specification, 6s. 6d.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 13755.—26th June, 1901.—ALEXANDER HARRISON BROWNLEY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, and WILLIAM THOMAS DAVIDGE, Valuer and Estate Agent, both of Onehunga, New Zealand. A new and useful improvement in candle-holders.

Claims.—(1.) A candle-holder made of one piece of wire bent so as the upper portion consists of prongs to receive the candle, and the lower portion so as to be self-adjusting in any candlestick, no soldering being required, as shown in Fig. 2 on drawing. (2.) A round tray, made of tin or any other metal bent up at the edge, and with slots cut in the floor to receive the prongs of the candle-holder. (3.) A wire candle-holder made of one piece of wire, with tray attached to catch grease that may fall from the candle. (Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13785.—5th July, 1901.—WALTER C. RUNGE, of 49, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to graphophones, phonographs, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a graphophone or the like, the employment of a sound-trumpet of fibre, celluloid, or other non-metallic material. (2.) In a graphophone or the like, a sound-trumpet of non-metallic sheet material, having its edges joined by metal strips, clips, or equivalents, substantially as described. (3.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with a sound-trumpet of a pivoted carrier, for the purpose described. (4.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with a sound-trumpet of a pivoted forked carrier such as K², K⁴, substantially as described. (5.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with a pivoted carrier for the sound-trumpet of a catch or rest to hold the point of the stylus out of contact with the mechanism when the instrument is out of operation, substantially as described. (6.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with a sound-trumpet of an adjustable clamp such as O, O¹, O², for the stylus. (7.) In a graphophone or the like, a pivotal support for the trumpet comprising a bent rod such as M, M¹, and a slotted socket with or without a U-shaped member such as N⁸ having a horizontal portion which rests upon the pointed extremity of the rod. (8.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with the sound-trumpet of a pivoted socket such as N⁵, substantially as described. (9.) In a graphophone or the like, a record mandrel comprising a cylindrical tube C² having a ring C¹ of larger diameter at one end, so that the conical interior of the record fits at one end on the tube and at the other end on the ring. (10.) The complete graphophone substantially as described, or illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. (Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14005.—3rd October, 1901.—JAMES DUNBAR, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved rotary disc ridger.

Claims.—(1.) The distinct novelty—a ridger as described and shown in specifications and plans, having a steel frame carried on four wheels with adjustable discs for working the soil. (2.) In a ridger as described, round revolving discs held in the manner described, capable of being raised or lowered vertically. (3.) In a ridger as described, discs held as shown capable of vertical adjustment, and attached to bars C, which are capable of being moved longitudinally. (4.) In a ridger as described, main travelling-wheel capable of being adjusted outwards or inwards to suit varying widths of drills being raised. (5.) In a ridger as described, a pole capable of imparting draught to the machine and yet not allowing any weight on the horse's neck. (6.) A pole as described working in conjunction with a pivoted handle having a roller at one end provided to run or reel on pole when handle is moved for the purpose of raising or lowering the machine. (7.) A handle or lever for raising or lowering machine as required, fitted with roller on lower end, by movement of which the front of machine can be moved out of or into the ground, as described and set forth in specifications. (8.) In a ridger as described, the arrangement of depositing manure as shown—namely, first, down the front shoot as shown; second, by means of slip slide divert-

ing part down an auxiliary shoot to mix with seed; third, by means of holes in front tube scattering a portion of manure on the surface by uncovering or closing said holes at will. (9.) The combination in a ridger of a machine to sow two or more raised drills on the principle set forth, having travelling-wheels adjustable to desired widths, discs capable of lateral and vertical adjustment, wheels arranged as shown to carry weight of machine and avoid weight on horse's neck, pole as described to impart draught to machine, in conjunction with lever having roller on end for raising and lowering machine to the ground. The arrangement and distribution of manure in the manner described. (Specification, 4s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14062.—27th September, 1901.—THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maine, United States of America, having their principal place of business in New York City, United States of America (assignees of Clyde Jay Coleman, of New York City aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements in signal apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In a signal apparatus, the combination of a signal, a storage-tank for liquefied gas, and a gas-pressure-applying chamber in operative connection with said signal and in controllable communication with said storage-tank, whereby gas may be supplied from said storage-tank to said gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate the signal. (2.) In a signal apparatus, the combination of a signal, a detachable and replaceable storage-tank for liquefied gas, and a gas-pressure-applying chamber in operative connection with said signal and in controllable communication with said storage-tank, whereby gas may be supplied from said storage-tank to said gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate the signal. (3.) In a signal apparatus, the combination of a signal, a storage-tank for liquefied gas, a gas-pressure-applying chamber in operative connection with said signal and in controllable communication with said storage-tank, and a reducing-valve for said tank, whereby gas may be supplied from said storage-tank to said gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate the signal. (4.) In a railway-signal apparatus, the combination of a signal, a storage-tank for liquefied gas, a gas-pressure-applying chamber in operative connection with said signal and in controllable communication with said storage-tank, whereby gas may be supplied from said storage-tank to said gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate the signal, and train-operated devices for controlling the gas-supply for operating said signal. (5.) In a railway-signal apparatus, the combination of a series of signals, a series of storage-tanks for liquefied gas (one for each signal), and a series of gas-pressure-applying chambers (one for each storage-tank) in operative connection with a signal and in controllable communication with its associated storage-tank, whereby gas may be supplied from each storage-tank to its gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate the associated signal. (6.) In a railway-signal apparatus, the combination of a series of signals, a series of detachable and replaceable storage-tanks for liquefied gas (one for each signal), a series of gas-pressure-applying chambers (one for each storage-tank) in operative connection with a signal and in controllable communication with its associated storage-tank, a reducing-valve for each tank, whereby gas may be supplied from each storage-tank to its gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate the associated signal, and train-operated devices for controlling the gas-supply for operating said signals. (7.) In a signal apparatus, the combination of a series of signals, storage-tanks for liquefied gas for the signals, and a series of gas-pressure-applying chambers (one for each signal) in operative connection with a signal and in controllable communication with its associated storage-tank, whereby gas may be supplied from a storage-tank to a gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate a signal. (8.) In a signal apparatus, the combination of a series of signals located at a distance from each other, storage-tanks for liquefied gas for the signals, a tank located in proximity to each of said separated signals, a reducing-valve for each tank, and a series of gas-pressure-applying chambers (one for each signal) in operative connection with a signal and in controllable communication with its associated storage-tank, whereby gas may be supplied from a storage-tank to a gas-pressure-applying chamber to operate a signal. (Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14068.—30th September, 1901.—HARRY REYNOLDS, of Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Watchmaker. Improved race-starting machine.

Claims.—(1.) An improved race-starting machine consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified. (2.) In a race-starting machine, the combination of a web bearing the numbers of competitors,

drums upon which said web is carried, means for revolving one of said drums whereby the web is wound upon it from the other, a gong the hammer of which is operated by the revolution of one of said drums, and means for retaining and releasing said drums, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of a clock-train regulating the descent of a weight, means for stopping and starting said clock-train, tappets operable to project into the path of a projection from said weight, pins upon a vertical rod engaged by said tappets, and means in connection with said rod for retaining and releasing one of a pair of rollers whereby a web is wound from one of the rollers to the other, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) The combination in a machine for the purpose indicated of a vertical plate bearing time markings, pivoted tappets operable to vertical and horizontal positions, a weight the descent of which is regulated by a clock-train, said weight being designed to contact with said tappets when in their horizontal position, and a rod operated by said tappets whereby apparatus is controlled for giving indication to competitors when to start, substantially as specified. (5.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the vertical rod, projecting pins carried thereby, pivoted tappets engaging said pins, and a descending weight contacting with said tappets, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (6.) In a machine for the purpose specified, the sub-combination of parts for arresting the clock-train when the descending weight approaches the bottom of the casing, arranged and operating substantially as specified and illustrated. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14069.—1st October, 1901.—CHARLES ARTHUR DUNN, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Dairy Farmer. An improved milk-strainer.

Claims.—(1.) The improved milk-strainer consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) A milk-strainer comprising a receptacle mounted above a well, straining-medium within said well, means for conducting milk from the receptacle to the well beneath said straining-medium, and for conducting milk from the well above said straining-medium, substantially as and for the purpose specified and illustrated. (3.) A milk-strainer wherein the milk to be strained is caused to pass upwardly through straining-medium, substantially as and for the purpose specified and illustrated. (Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14070.—1st October, 1901.—OSBORNE WALL, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Gunsmith, and ROBERT CLINTON HUGHES, of New Plymouth aforesaid, Solicitor. An improved fountain pen.

Claims.—(1.) In the fountain pen described, the employment and combination with an ordinary penholder and nib of a curved feed-tube having exit-hole and feed-bar extension, and containing a controlling conductor extending from reservoir through said feed-tube and out of exit-hole to point of feed-bar, substantially as illustrated and described, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a fountain pen, the employment of a controlling conductor composed of a strand or strands of hair. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14074.—28th September, 1901.—JOHN CROW McGEORGE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Excavating and trimming attachment for dredges, for banks and corners or shallow places.

Claims.—(1.) In dredging, in combination, the hull of a dredge A, with revolving tines or picks for cutting sufficient of banks or shallow projections for the dredge to move in, B, C, D, E, and F, all substantially as described, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In combination, the hull of a dredge A, with a revolving boss carrying picks or tines B, B¹, C, C¹, worked by power, and placed so as to relieve the hull from otherwise striking a bank, corner, or shallow, all substantially as described, and for the purposes as set forth. (Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14076.—30th September, 1901.—JOHN CROW McGEORGE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Stripping and top-dressing attachment for dredges, especially for dredging on agricultural lands.

Claims.—(1.) In dredging, where top soil or suchlike non-gold-bearing material has to be dealt with, the combination

of the shoots, boxes, or tables of a dredge, with movable or hinged covering-plates for keeping such material clear of the gold-catching surfaces, and depositing it clear of the point of the tailings, so that it may remain on the surface or where desired, substantially as described, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In dredging, especially where agricultural soil or non-gold-bearing material is alternately dredged with the usual gold-bearing wash, in combination, plates C, C², B, forming when in working position shoots for the non-gold-bearing material to run in and be deposited further than the wash-tailings when needed by the extension B, with the ordinary tables and shoots, having the usual coverings A, to be used when gold-bearing wash is being used, the said covers being then out of the way, as C¹, C¹, B¹, all substantially as shown and as described.

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

No. 14077.—1st October, 1901.—GEORGE TINNISWOOD SHILTON, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Jeweller. An improved metallic device for fastening up mail matter.

Claims.—(1.) In fastening-devices for mail matter, a metal staple held in the flap of an envelope, and that engages with a slotted fastener securely held upon the body of the envelope, said fastener being provided with a bent tail-piece forming a bolt that can be inserted through the staple, thereby locking the flap to the body of envelope, as described and set forth. (2.) In fastening-devices for mail matter, a metal staple that is held in the flap of an envelope as described, a slotted fastener having lugs that form dogs, and a bent tail-piece or bolt upon said fastener that passes through the loop of the staple, and an inner flap that covers up the fastener, as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts comprising my improved metallic device for fastening up mail matter, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14083.—3rd October, 1901.—EDUARD SCHARRER, of Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, Germany, Manufacturer. Improvements in beams or rails for loading and unloading goods and the like.

Claims.—(1.) A loading-beam provided with anti-friction devices operating in one direction, in combination with means for locking the anti-friction devices against movement in one direction, substantially as described. (2.) A loading-beam provided with anti-friction rollers, in combination with means for locking said anti-friction rollers against reverse rotation, substantially as described. (3.) A loading-beam provided with a series of recesses, in combination with anti-friction rollers journalled in and projecting beyond the same, and means for locking said rollers against reverse rotation, substantially as described. (4.) A loading-beam provided with a series of recesses and elongated journal-bearing slots, in combination with anti-friction rolls arranged within and projecting beyond the recesses, and journalled in the elongated bearings, the recesses and slots being so arranged that the rollers in their rear position will bear against the inner surfaces of the recesses, substantially as described. (5.) A loading-beam provided with a series of recesses and elongated downwardly-inclined journal-bearing slots, in combination with anti-friction rolls arranged within and projecting beyond the recesses, the recesses and slots being so arranged that the rollers in their rear position will bear against the inner surfaces of the recesses, substantially as described. (6.) A loading-beam provided on one edge with anti-friction devices, and means for locking the anti-friction devices against movement in one direction, the opposite edge of said beams being provided with a smooth surface, substantially as described.

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

No. 14084.—3rd. October, 1901.—WILLIAM JOHN ROBINSON, Corn-Miller, and HENRY HIGGINS, Foreman Miller, both of the Provost Oat-Mills, Annan, Dumfries-shire, Scotland. Improvement in or relating to the drying of grain and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a grain-kiln, the combination with two stepped surfaces such as B, B¹, of a device for transposing the strata of the grain. (2.) In a strata-transposing device, the combination with two stepped surfaces of an intermediate grain-support such as D, a passage such as D¹ between the upper surface and the grain-support, and a passage such as E¹ between the upper and lower surfaces, substantially as and for purpose described, and with or without means for controlling the openings of one or both passages. (3.) In a strata-transposing device, the combination with two stepped surfaces of an intermediate grain-

support such as D, a passage such as D¹ between the upper surface and the grain-support, a passage such as E¹ between the upper and lower surfaces, and a guide-wall such as E⁴ for the passage E¹, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) In a grain-kiln, the combination of two stepped drying-surfaces, a layer of grain flowing thereon, a device for transposing the strata of the grain situated at the step, apparatus for controlling the rate of flow of the grain, and means for heating the drying-surfaces, substantially as described, or illustrated in Fig. 9 or in Fig. 10 of the drawings, and with or without a rake such as P, P¹, P². (5.) In a grain-kiln, the combination with two or more stepped drying-surfaces of a device for transposing the strata of the grain situated at the steps, and a drum O controlled by a brake and having buckets or blades O¹ for the purpose described. (6.) The complete strata-transposing device substantially as described, or illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, or in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 of the drawings. (7.) The complete grain-kiln substantially as described, or illustrated in Fig. 9 or in Fig. 10 of the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14085.—3rd October, 1901.—JAMES WILLIAM BLAKEY, of 155, Ryan Street, Bradford, York, England, Engineer. Improvements in and connected with incandescent gas-burners.

Claims.—(1.) An incandescent gas-burner comprising as essential elements a double-coned mixing-chamber and a central pivotal support for the mixing-chamber and parts carried thereby, constructed and operating substantially as described. (2.) In incandescent gas-burners, supporting the burner, mixing-chamber, and mantle upon a central pivotal support, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In incandescent gas-burners, supporting the burner, mixing-chamber, mantle, and chimney-gallery upon a central pivotal support, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) The improved incandescent gas-burner substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 1, or 4, or 5, or 6.

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

No. 14086.—3rd October, 1901.—MICHEL LION LION, of Lion's Corner, Widgate Street, Bishopsgate, London, England, Manufacturer, and THOMAS COWBURN, of Spring Villa, Brook Street, Gloucester, England, Engineer. Improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and fastenings and apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of boots and shoes, attaching the parts together by means of double-ended fastenings of the character described, such fasteners being driven into one of the parts to be joined through its meeting face end, the other part being hammered or forced on to the projecting part of the fastening, substantially as described. (2.) The method of manufacturing boots and shoes consisting in placing the inner sole upon the last, partially lasting the upper thereon, driving in fastenings of the character described through the upper and inner sole, and then hammering or pressing the outer sole on to the projecting barbed ends of the fastenings, substantially as described. (3.) Fastenings for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, comprising a body having both ends provided with a barb, substantially as described. (4.) Boots and shoes the parts of which are attached together by fastenings of the character described, substantially as described. (5.) A hand-tool for use in the manufacture of boots, comprising a cylinder *f*, spring-controlled plunger with conical recessed end *f*², *f*³, nozzle *f*¹, and feed-passage *f*⁴ for the fastenings, substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 5. (6.) The combination and arrangement of parts forming the machine for applying fastenings in the manufacture of boots and shoes, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 7 to 15 of the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14087.—4th October, 1901.—JOSEPH FLETCHER, of Narford Road, Clapton, London, N.E., England, Engineer. Apparatus for carbonating liquids, and filling bottles under pressure.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for aerating liquids and filling bottles, comprising a turn-over bottling device upon a hollow spindle, the mixing-cylinder A in connection with the gas-holder through a reducing-valve supplied with gas at constant pressure, and a force-pump supplying liquid to the cylinder, the mixing-device and pump being actuated by the turn-over bottling-device, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The improved aerating and bottle-filling machine constructed and operating substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 14089.—4th October, 1901.—GEORGE SINCLAIR CAMERON, of Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Bookseller (assignee of Mark Knight Westcott, of Imperial Chambers, Collins Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Corn-broker). An improved method of and apparatus for compressing fodder.

Claims.—(1.) My improved method of compressing fodder consisting in mixing or stirring it whilst at a temperature of about 212° Fahr. without the addition of extraneous moisture, then compressing it in blocks of 28 lb., more or less, in a press heated to about 150° Fahr., and maintaining it under pressure for about five hours whilst cooling, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained. (2.) My improved apparatus for compressing fodder consisting essentially of a steam-jacketed mixing-hopper with smooth bright inner surfaces and hollow steam-supplied stirring-arms, and a press the top and bottom plates and sides of which are adapted to be heated to 150° Fahr., more or less, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14090.—4th October, 1901.—GEORGE GREGORY SMITH, of Villa Bel Riposo, San Domenico, Florence, Italy, lawyer. Acetylene-gas generator.

Extract from Specification.—The present invention relates to acetylene-gas generators, and consists of certain improvements by means of which the employment of valves in the generating-machine is avoided, and the mechanism for puncturing the sealed gas-generating medium referred to in specification of New Zealand Patent No. 13350 is simplified. In the specification above referred to the gas-generating medium is inserted in the generator in a sealed condition, and when it is required to generate a further quantity of gas, the can, tin, or the like containing the medium was punctured at both ends, to allow the gas generating fluid free access to the same, and simultaneously to allow the gas produced by the combination of the fluid and the gas-producing medium to escape through the second puncture, instead of providing one puncture only for the inlet of the active fluid and the outlet of the gas produced, as had been the case hitherto. In the said specification the further necessary supply of gas was effected by the fall of the gasometer, consequent upon the consumption of the gas in the same, in that in falling the gasometer was caused to release a weight, which in falling effected the puncture in the sealed case containing the gas-producing agent, and at the same time opened a valve or cock allowing the gas-generating fluid access to the case. Now, the employment of a valve in many gas-producing apparatuses, and particularly in the case of making acetylene gas, is disadvantageous: it easily gets clogged up, and its action is at no time absolutely reliable. In the present invention the valve is obviated by providing a movable receptacle for the liquid, which is fed to the generator when the said receptacle has been overturned, through a siphon pipe. The latter is self-sealing in the known manner, so that a valve is unnecessary. I have further found that in apparatuses of not too small dimensions, the weight of the sinking gasometer is sufficient to produce the puncture without employing a weight for the purpose, which is released by the fall of the gasometer. Thus the sinking gasometer will produce the puncture at both ends of the case without appreciably decreasing the pressure of gas in the gasometer during the puncture. The present invention also comprises certain details of construction as hereinafter set forth, including hollow puncturing-points, which allow the water to enter the case, and the gas to pass out of the same before the said punches have been withdrawn, and a switch mechanism for shifting the bell to operate a series of generators one after the other. A further object of the invention is to provide a carbide-holder having that part of the same which is to receive the puncture for the admission of the water or for the escape of the gas detachable, so that the case or holder may be reused any number of times if the punctured plate is removed, and replaced by a whole plate. Means are also provided for allowing the carbide developed on the admission of water to expand inwardly and thus to prevent the case from being broken or burst by the expansion of the carbide on generation of gas.

[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.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 14092.—4th October, 1901.—WILLIAM HUMBLE, of the Vulcan Foundry, Little Malop Street, Geelong, Victoria, Engineer (assignee of James Ferrier, of Coleraine, Victoria, Engineer). An improved machine for making furrows, and distributing poisoned grain or pasty material therein.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for making furrows and distributing poisoned grain or pollard therein, a shoe as D, having outwardly projecting lugs on each side, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In a machine for making furrows and distributing poisoned grain or pollard therein, a hopper having a cylinder at its lower end fitted with a reciprocating plunger, one end of said cylinder being left open for the discharge of grain and adapted to be closed by means of a plug when pollard or other pasty material is to be discharged, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In a machine for making furrows and distributing poisoned grain or pollard therein, a hopper having a cylinder at its lower end fitted with a reciprocating plunger, the discharge end of said cylinder being fitted with a removable plug, the inlet to said cylinder being formed with a V-shaped opening, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (4.) In a machine for making furrows and distributing poisoned grain or pollard therein, the combination with a reciprocating knife of a guard or knife-cleaning plate as M, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14098.—5th October, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Frank Clarence Newell, of 526, Wallace Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in electric braking-apparatus for electrically propelled vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) A controller for electric motors the handle of which is so connected with the shaft carrying the movable contacts that said shaft will be rotated in the same direction when the handle is rotated in either direction from its neutral position, for the purpose specified. (2.) In a combined running and braking controller, the device for automatically operating the braking-switch when the controller-handle is moved from a running position to a braking position through its neutral position, and *vice versa*, substantially as described, and shown in the drawings. (3.) A controller for electric motors having its handle connected with the shaft carrying the movable contacts, through gearing constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings, and with or without a mechanical connection to the brake-switch for automatically operating same when the handle is moved through its neutral position.

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

No. 14099.—2nd October, 1901.—WALTER BILLS, of Miller Street, South Melbourne, Victoria, Wire-weaver. Improved coiler for wire-weaving machines.

Claims.—(1.) Improved coiler for wire-weaving machines consisting essentially of a tapering coil or spiral fitting closely around a correspondingly tapered spindle or mandrel, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a coiler for wire-weaving machines, a tapering coil or spiral of softer material than the spindle upon which it is fitted, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14113.—10th October, 1901.—AUGUST SCHEIDEL, of the Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. Process for the extraction of metals out of their ores by continuous lixiviation and washing.

Claim.—Process for the continuous lixiviation and washing of ores ground extremely fine, by adding solution during the grinding, distinguished in that the pulp coming from the crushing-machine by the application of a sufficiently high vacuum is subjected to filtration by steps on several continuously working filters, one following after the other, in such a way that the clear solution is separated from each filter by means of an air-pump, and according to its percentage of metal is conducted to a precipitating apparatus, or, for further enrichment, to a regenerating vessel, or direct to the crushing-machine, whilst the respecting residues of filtration are scraped off by suitable devices, brought to an agitator by means of a suitable transportation-mechanism. This scraped-off pulp is diluted, in the latter or on the way to same, by solution coming out of the regenerating or the precipitating vessels, is lixiviated again, washed out, and then taken to the next filter, in such a way that whilst continuously passing the residues from one filter to another and by simultaneously applying solution during each lixiviation and washing of the residues which follow the filtration, a complete solution is attained of the percentage of metal of the extremely fine ground ores under continuous circulation of the solution that can always be used again.

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

No. 14115.—10th October, 1901.—HARRY EDWARD GRESHAM, of Craven Ironworks, Salford, Manchester, England, Engineer. Improvements in arrangements to enable signals to be given by passengers in railway-trains to drivers or guards of same.

Claims.—(1.) The combination, arrangement, and construction of parts of mechanism for showing and withdrawing disc signals and opening a valve to admit air into the train-pipe when a cord or chain is pulled by passengers in the carriages of a train, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings, especially by Fig. 1. (2.) The combination of vacuum- and pressure-valves actuated substantially as described, and illustrated by Figs. 3 and 4. (3.) The combination of the valve-mechanism with the signalling arrangements described, and illustrated by Figs. 5 and 6.

(Specification, 9s. 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, 16th October, 1901.

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

No. 14003.—12th September, 1901.—MARGARET KENNEDY, of Sophia Street, Timaru, New Zealand, Married Woman. An improved washing-fluid.

No. 14022.—16th September, 1901.—PETER GEORGE KELLY, of Maitland Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. An improved tip for billiard or other cues.

No. 14036.—4th April, 1901.—WILLIAM GEORGE GIBBINS, of Argyll House, Kirkdale Road, Leytonstone, Essex, England, Furrier. Improvements in washing-machines.

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

No. 14048.—24th September, 1901.—CHARLES ANKETELL, of Greytown North, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved grip or band for bag-ring on chaff-cutter.

No. 14051.—25th September, 1901.—CHARLES ANKETELL, of Greytown North, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in sprocket-wheels.

No. 14053.—24th September, 1901.—ALVA SAVIN MERRIETT, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Advertiser (nominee of Herbert Galer and Edgar J. Smith, of Buffalo, United States of America). An improved cream-separator.

No. 14064.—28th September, 1901.—AUGUST LYELL, of Lawrence, Clarence River, New South Wales, Horse-trainer. An improved portable starting-machine for starting horses on the days of race-meetings.

No. 14065.—30th September, 1901.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, New Zealand, Carriage-trimmer. An improvement in brackets for holding up spouting or guttering for roofs of houses.

No. 14066.—30th September, 1901.—GEORGE HEFFLAND BIGELOW, of Auckland, New Zealand, Confectionery-manufacturer (nominee of Lewis Ladd Bigelow, of Seattle, Washington, United States of America, Builder). Improved means for locking nuts on bolts.

No. 14067.—30th September, 1901.—JOSEPH HARRISON, of Half-moon Bay, Stewart Island, Fish-cleaner. Improved means for balancing window-sashes, and for locking them at any desired height.

No. 14071.—1st October, 1901.—WALTER LAURENCE FREDERIC CHAMBERS, Wharf Contractor, and GEORGE DAVIES, Watchmaker, both of Opunake, Taranaki, New Zealand. An improved fire-escape.

No. 14072.—1st October, 1901.—CHARLES TANDY, of Taranaki Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved fire-escape.

No. 14075.—2nd October, 1901.—HARRY GREIG, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Machinery Agent. Improvements in appliances for sowing turnip, rape, and other seeds.

No. 14078.—1st October, 1901.—DANIEL MCKAY, of Rangiora, New Zealand, Tinsmith. Automatic siphon.

No. 14079.—28th September, 1901.—JOHN CLARKE FRETHER,

of Tepuna, Tauranga, New Zealand, Farmer, and PETER JOHN HUGH MUNRO, of Tauranga aforesaid, Merchant. A fire-escape.

No. 14080.—30th September, 1901.—JOHN ROBERT THURLOW, of Karangahake, New Zealand, Battery Foreman. An improved discharge for spitzkastens, hydraulic classifiers, and pulp-sizers.

No. 14081.—3rd October, 1901.—ANDREW MCFARLANE, Blacksmith, and WILLIAM COOK, Blacksmith, both of Lyndhurst, Canterbury, New Zealand. An improved machine for cleaning water-races.

No. 14082.—3rd October, 1901.—MANUEL ANTONIO GOMES HIMALAYA, of 13, Rue de Buzenval, Boulogne-sur-Seine, France, Engineer. Improved apparatus for making industrial use of the heat of the sun and obtaining high temperatures.

No. 14091.—4th October, 1901.—WILLIAM ROBERT LINLEY, of Auckland, New Zealand, Tailor. Improved means for supporting pictures and the like.

No. 14093.—4th October, 1901.—THOMAS TURNER SHAW, of Wooriwyrite Station, near Terang, Victoria, Station-manager. An improved appliance for lifting fencing and other posts out of the ground.

No. 14095.—3rd October, 1901.—CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILSON, of Waimate, New Zealand, Journalist, and CHARLES HORACE GILBY, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Accountant. Improvements in lamps for burning acetylene gas.

No. 14096.—2nd October, 1901.—ANDREW MCLEOD, of Arch Hill, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. An improved merry-go-round.

No. 14097.—5th October, 1901.—JOHN GELL, of Cable Bay, Nelson, New Zealand, Electrical Engineer. Improved means of and apparatus for and relating to perforating the tape for automatic telegraph instruments.

No. 14102.—3rd October, 1901.—JAMES GRAY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. An adjustable turnip-thinner.

No. 14103.—4th October, 1901.—JOHN ROSE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Machinist. Improved gear for starting-machine for horse-racing.

No. 14104.—8th October, 1901.—FRANK KETTLE, of High Street, Roslyn, New Zealand, Wool-buyer. Improved means for securing a door in any desired position.

No. 14105.—8th October, 1901.—JOHN MCGAIN, of Napier, New Zealand, Cycle Engineer. Improvements in coin-freed actuated vending mechanism.

No. 14106.—8th October, 1901.—GEORGE CRESSWELL PALMER, of Wellington, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved bandoleer.

No. 14108.—8th October, 1901.—JOHN RUSSELL BRUNT, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Importer. Improvements in boots and shoes.

No. 14109.—10th October, 1901.—CHARLES EDWARD SCHWARTZ and FRANK EDMOND SMITH, both of Sydney, New South Wales, Manufacturers. Improved window-cleaner.

No. 14110.—10th October, 1901.—GEORGE ANDREW, of 88, Barkly Street, Carlton, Victoria, Joiner. Improved cash register and indicator.

No. 14111.—10th October, 1901.—JULIUS PAUL KERNBAUM, of 19, Nicholson Street, South Yarra, Victoria, Boot-maker. Improvements in locks for mail-bags and cognate purposes.

No. 14114.—10th October, 1901.—ANDREW HERBERT BYRON, of 41, Jackson Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Civil Engineer. Composition of matter for generating gas for motive-power purposes, method of producing the gas, and apparatus to be used in connection therewith.

No. 14116.—8th October, 1901.—ROBERT DRUCKI DUFFUS, of Russell, Bay of Islands, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved rat-trap.

No. 14117.—12th October, 1901.—DAVID McMILLAN, of Mount Somers, Canterbury, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvement in harness-bridles.

No. 14118.—14th October, 1901.—FREDERICK WALTER PATERSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Boatbuilder. Apparatus for recording votes.

No. 14119.—14th October, 1901.—GEORGE BEAUMONT, of Kaikorai, Dunedin, New Zealand, Loom-tuner. Improved belt-fastener.

No. 14120.—14th October, 1901.—ALEXANDER COLIN MURRAY, of Cromwell, New Zealand, Sharebroker. Combined frying-pan lid and strainer.

No. 14121.—14th October, 1901.—RICHARD THOMAS, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved spile for beer and other casks.

No. 14122.—14th October, 1901.—HARRY BROWN, of Wairoa, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in acetylene-gas generators.

No. 14123.—10th October, 1901.—ADAM JONES, of Queen Street, Onehunga, New Zealand, Builder. An improved combined verandah-roof, window-shutter, and sun-shade.

No. 14124.—10th October, 1901.—WILLIAM TYRRE, of 36, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. An improved acetylene-gas generator.

No. 14125.—11th October, 1901.—DAVID SIMPSON, of Oliphant Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter and Joiner. A new cleaner for culinary utensils and suchlike.

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 October, 1901, to the 16th October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12940.—J. Jones, hanging gates.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 10008.—J. M. Ewen, vault- and canopy-lights (O. H. Basquin). 4th October, 1901.

No. 10010.—J. M. Ewen, electro-glazing (W. H. Winslow). 4th October, 1901.

No. 10014.—J. M. Ewen, window-plates (O. H. Basquin and W. H. Winslow). 4th October, 1901.

No. 10016.—J. M. Ewen, window-lights (O. H. Basquin). 4th October, 1901.

No. 10017.—J. M. Ewen, prismatic canopy for window (O. H. Basquin). 4th October, 1901.

No. 10018.—J. M. Ewen, window-lights (H. F. Belcher). 4th October, 1901.

No. 10325.—J. Pickering and Sons, Limited, receptacle (E. F. Taylor). 3rd October, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7173.—T. Danks, siphon pump. 2nd October, 1901.

No. 7210.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, and Massey-Harris Company, Limited, cultivator (J. Keir). 5th October, 1901.

No. 7237.—The Compagnie Générale pour l'Exploitation des Machines à fabriquer les Cigares (Brevets J. Reuse) Société Anonyme, cigar-machine (J. Reuse). 10th October, 1901.

No. 7343.—West's Patent Tire-setter Company, Limited, setting tires (J. B. West). 10th October, 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. 12763.—The International Cigar-machinery Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at Jersey City, Hudson County, State of New Jersey, United States of America, cigar-machine. [The American Cigar-machinery Company—O. Tyberg, R. L. Patterson, and G. Arents, jun.] 8th October, 1901.

Cox and Co., Incorporated, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, United States of America, and having a usual place of business at No. 305, Sudbury Building, Boston, County of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts aforesaid, box-covering machines. [H. B. Blackinton, W. F. Cox, and M. E. Ginn.] 3rd October, 1901.

No. 13351.
No. 13447.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th October, 1901.

REQUEST for leave to amend the under-mentioned 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. 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.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

1. To insert the words "without loss by volatilisation" after the word "ore," line 28, page 2.

2. To strike out the word "to" after the word "heated," line 9, page 3, and insert instead the words "externally until the lower portion of the charge (say, one-third to one-fourth) attains."

3. To insert the words "from the exothermic reactions" after the word "increases," line 7, page 4.

4. To insert the words "to a heating operation" after the word "mixture," and the words "until the lower portion attains" in place of the word "to," line 5, claim 3.

5. To insert the words "to a heating operation" after the word "admixture," and the words "until the lower portion attains" in place of the word "to," line 6, claim 4.

The applicants state: "Our reason for making the amendment is that we desire to more clearly describe the operation of the invention and its commercial advantages in such language as will be clear to non-experts."

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 3rd October, 1901, to the 16th October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 13207.—J. H. L. Barry, wire-strainer.

No. 13208.—I. Singer, churn.

No. 13209.—C. W. Allen, envelope.

No. 13210.—A. H. Byron and A. R. Baird, aerial machine.

No. 13217.—F. Lambert, bridge.

No. 13220.—T. Hawke, plough attachment.

No. 13223.—W. Coulson, retort.

No. 13224.—G. Fraser, jun., and S. E. Fraser, metallurgical filter.

No. 13225.—H. J. Finn, concentrator (C. de Sarigny and A. J. Onus).

No. 13226.—A. S. Ford and J. H. Taylor, collar-stud grip.

No. 13227.—E. Hart, securing hats.

No. 13232.—W. and J. Hagerty, H. P. Rasmussen, and A. C. Henderson, wheel.

No. 13233.—H. Donkin, pocket.

No. 13235.—H. Hirst, railway- or road-grader.

No. 13236.—R. Dalziel, hoe.

No. 13237.—W. E. Spencer, separating gold from sand, &c.

No. 13247.—W. E. Hughes, burner (W. Glitsch).

No. 13248.—W. E. Hughes, lighting and heating apparatus for liquid combustibles (W. Glitsch).

No. 13252.—G. H. Mackenzie, saving gold.

No. 13253.—G. H. Mackenzie, gold-saving table.

No. 13254.—G. H. Mackenzie, gold-saving table.

No. 13258.—J. McCombie, top-dressing for streets, &c.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 3rd October, 1901, to the 16th October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12513.—W. C. Gee, venetian blind.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 3rd October, 1901, to the 16th October, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9664.—D. Murphy, W. McManus, A. R. Harris, and G. W. Basley, vehicle undercarriage.

No. 9667.—J. Brokensha and L. Schatz, non-refillable bottle.

No. 9668.—S. Graham, mud-climp for traction engine.

No. 9672.—P. J. Winch and J. T. Snell, puncture-closing composition for tire.

No. 9674.—R. Chillingworth, manufacturing wheel-hubs.

No. 9677.—J. Harrison, siphon.

No. 9682.—C. S. Wedenby, breakwater.

No. 9683.—A. H. Simpson, wash-boiler.

No. 9686.—Société Anonyme de Traitement de l'Or combiné (Procédé Body), treating ores (M. Body).

No. 9696.—C. A. Port, spade or shovel.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.
 No. 6949.—W. Andrews and A. W. Beaven, clover threshing and shelling machinery.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 16th October, 1901.

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

No. of application: 3500.
 Date: 21st August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



MADAM CROMWELL'S



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device of a man holding a bottle in his hand; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Original Vegetable Cure" is disclaimed.

NAME.

KATHLEEN ANNIE KERR, of 79, Wordsworth Street, Sydenham, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 3.
 Description of goods: Vegetable cure.

No. of application: 3539.
 Date: 18th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word
VENUS.

NAME.

ADAMS STAR CYCLE COMPANY, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 22.
 Description of goods: Cycles.

No. of application: 3551.
 Date: 8th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark consist in the device and the word "Ostrich"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

L. D. NATHAN AND Co., of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Cured and canned fish, to be prepared for export from New Zealand by the applicants.

No. of application: 3552.
 Date: 10th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



STAG BRAND BRUSHWARE.

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

NAME.

J. B. GILBERT AND SONS, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Soap- and Brushware-manufacturers.

No. of class: 50.
 Description of goods: Brushware.

No. of application : 3508.
Date : 28th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the word "Highlander"; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except their trading-names.

NAME.

W. T. MURRAY AND Co., LIMITED, of Auckland, New Zealand, Condensed-milk Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Condensed milk.

No. of application : 3513.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for sixteen years.

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, Limited, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 5.
Description of goods : Galvanised iron.

No. of application : 3514.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3513.)

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 13.
Description of goods : Galvanised cisterns and tanks, galvanised hollow-ware, galvanised agricultural feeding requisites, and other galvanised goods.

B

No. of application : 3515.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3513.)

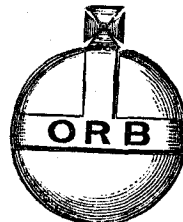
NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 18.
Description of goods : Galvanised ridge-capping and galvanised guttering.

No. of application : 3516.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for at least forty years.

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 5.
Description of goods : Galvanised iron.

No. of application : 3517.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3516.)

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Galvanised cisterns and tanks, galvanised hollow-ware, galvanised agricultural feeding requisites, and other galvanised goods.

No. of application : 3518.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3516.)

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 18.

Description of goods : Galvanised ridge-capping and galvanised guttering.

No. of application : 3556.
Date : 14th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

EDWARD CHARLES FROST, of Tuakau, New Zealand, Flax-miller and Fish- and Meat-canner.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Canned whitebait.

No. of application : 3519.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



"Queen's Head."

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for forty years.

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 5.

Description of goods : Galvanised iron.

No. of application : 3520.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for sixteen years.

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers of Galvanised Iron.

No. of class : 5.

Description of goods : Galvanised iron.

No. of application : 3521.
Date : 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3520.)

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Galvanised cisterns and tanks, galvanised hollow-ware, galvanised agricultural feeding requisites, and other galvanised goods.

No. of application : 3522.
Date: 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3520.)

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 18.

Description of goods: Galvanised ridge-capping and galvanised guttering.

No. of application : 3523.
Date: 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



"Fleur-de-Lis."

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for sixteen years.

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers of Galvanised Iron.

No. of class : 5.

Description of goods : Galvanised iron.

No. of application : 3524.
Date: 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3523.)

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods: Galvanised cisterns and tanks, galvanised hollow - ware, galvanised agricultural feeding requisites, and other galvanised goods.

No. of application : 3525.
Date: 9th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3523.)

NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of Bristol, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 18.

Description of goods: Galvanised ridge-capping and galvanised guttering.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 3rd October, 1901, to the 16th October, 1901, inclusive:—
No. 2679; 3420.—D. Anderson and Son; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2680; 3446.—Orpwood and Co.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)
No. 2681; 3453.—N. Guthridge, Limited; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)
No. 2682; 3454.—N. Guthridge, Limited; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)
No. 2683; 3202.—Mennie and Dey; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)
No. 2684; 3414.—Wright, Stephenson, and Co.; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)
No. 2685; 3462.—J. Berry; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2686; 3464.—Hayward and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2687; 3465.—Hayward and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

