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CONTENTS.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 30th 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. 13093.—26th October, 1900.—ALLAN CAMPBELL, of 1434, West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in refrigerating-apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) The combination in a condenser coil with a continuous water-pipe coil, of straight sections of gas-pipe surrounding the straight sections of said water-pipe between the return bends thereof; the top section of said gas-pipe having an intake between its ends, and the bottom section thereof having an outlet between its ends; and said sections of gas-pipe communicating at its ends with a companion section on one side and at a suitable point between its ends communicating with the companion section on the other side of it. (2.) The combination in a condenser coil with a continuous water-pipe coil, of a gas-pipe surrounding the straight portions thereof that has its gas-intake located between the ends of the top section thereof, and its outlet between the ends of the lower section thereof, and each section of which is connected at its ends and at a suitable point between its ends, so that the gas is divided into two oppositely moving currents that travel back and forth to said outlet in that end portion of the condenser into which it originally passed. (3.) The combination in a condenser coil for refrigerating-machines with a continuous water-pipe coil A, of sections of gas-pipe B, two of which surround the greater portion of each straight part of coil A, T-couplings C connecting each two aligning sections of gas-pipe, and connected with the corresponding coupling of the next adjacent parallel aligning sections of gas-pipe on one side, and T-couplings E on the outer ends of said sections of gas-pipe connected with the corresponding coupling E on the ends of the next adjacent parallel aligning section of pipe B on the other side of it, as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) The combination in a condenser coil of a refrigerating-machine with a continuous water-pipe coil A, of sections of gas-pipe B, two of which surround the greater portion of each straight part of coil A, T-couplings C, which have inwardly projecting spacing-lugs for centring said water-pipe and connecting with the corresponding coupling D of the next adjacent parallel aligning sections of pipe B on one side, and T-couplings E secured to the outer ends of said sections of gas-pipe, which, connected with the corresponding coupling E on the end of the next adjacent parallel aligning section of pipe B on the other side as and for the purpose set forth. (5.) In a refrigerating-apparatus, a continuous coil of pipe through which a liquid is forced, of a series of corresponding sections of pipe of larger diameter enclosing the straight stretches of said continuous coil, and coupling-devices connecting the ends of the same to their fellows, so as to make a conduit for a gaseous product moving in the opposite direction to the liquid in said inner pipe, as and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 13291.—4th January, 1901.—GEORGE FOSTER, of Heriot, Otago, New Zealand, Teacher. Gold-saving mat.*

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving appliances, a matting consisting of cells connected by pipes, and inflated, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In combination, a matting consisting of cells connected by pipes and inflated, placed in a sluice-box, and having above it in said sluice-box a perforated plate, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In combination, a matting consisting of cells connected by pipes and inflated, with the usual plush fabric placed on the upper surface thereof, and the usual cocoanut matting placed on the upper surface of the said plush fabric, placed in a sluice-box, and having above it in said sluice-box a perforated plate, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In combination, two mats such as those illustrated, used together, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13625.—16th May, 1901.—JOSEPH BREMNER, of Milton, New Zealand, House-furnisher. Improved revolving door-jamb, and means for hanging doors.*

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in door-jambs consisting in making them revolvable, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) Revolvable door-jambs having hinged thereto folding doors, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting my improvement in door-jambs and means for hanging doors, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13684.—6th June, 1901.—FRANK LEMONT DODGSON, of Rochester, New York, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in pneumatic railway signalling.

Claims.—(1.) In low-pressure pneumatic signalling, a transfer valve by the use of which two pipes 1 and 2 only are employed for conveying fluid pressure from a signal-cabin in such a manner that when pipe 1 is used to produce operation of a movable part (switch, signal, gate, or the like) in one direction pipe 2 is used to convey return pressure to the signal-cabin, and *vice versâ*. (2.) In a transfer valve for controlling the flow of air from or to a given point, through three chambers, means for closing one of the chambers and opening a second one when pressure is introduced into the third chamber, and for closing said third chamber and opening the first one when pressure is introduced in the second, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 13761.—27th June, 1901.—FRANK LEMONT DODGSON, of Rochester, New York, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in pneumatic railway signalling.

Claims.—(1.) In railway signalling-apparatus, the combination of a signal-arm or other movable part, the operating lever, a track circuit, and means controlled by the track circuit for producing movement of said lever, substantially as described. (2.) In railway signalling-apparatus, a signal worked from one point (such as its operating lever) and means adjacent to said operating lever in the signal-cabin, by which the said signal or the like may be replaced to the "Danger" attitude, either through the operation of a track circuit moving its operating lever without the intervention of the signalman or by the action of the signalman direct. (3.) In railway signalling-apparatus, electrical means whereby a movable part (such as a signal) is moved to a predetermined position, and the operating lever held to retain the movable part in that position as long as a train or vehicle is on a given length of railway.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13763.—27th June, 1901.—WILLIAM HUCKS and WILLIAM HUCKS, Jun., of 22, Oval Road, Camden Town, London, England, Engineers. Improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquids.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for dispensing aerated liquids from containers thereof, the combination with a valve in the outlet from the container and a closing-device, of an intermediate vessel arranged as a handle, or to be operated with the handle, so that the said intermediate vessel when moved in one direction is first closed by the closing-device, and then acts to open the valve and allow aerated liquid to be discharged into the intermediate vessel, and when moved in the other direction first allows the valve to close and then separates the closing-device and intermediate vessel to allow of its contents being poured therefrom, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for dispensing aerated liquids from containers thereof, the combination with a valve in the outlet from the container and a closing-device, of an intermediate vessel carried by a sleeve mounted so as to be partly rotatable round the outlet so that the intermediate vessel when operated as a handle, or with the handle, is first closed by the closing-device, and then the valve is opened and aerated liquid discharged into the intermediate vessel, and afterwards the valve is allowed to close, and then the closing-device and intermediate vessel are separated to allow the contents to be poured from the intermediate vessel, substantially as described. (3.) In apparatus for dispensing aerated liquids from containers thereof, the combination with a valve in the outlet from the container and a closing-device flexibly connected to the outlet, and a spring pressing the closing-device outwards, of an intermediate vessel acting as a handle, or operated with the handle, so that the said vessel is first closed by the closing-device, and then effects the opening of the valve and afterwards allows the valve to close, and then separates the closing-device and intermediate vessel to allow the contents to be poured from the said vessel, substantially as described. (4.) The several arrangements or constructions of apparatus as described and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, 4 and 5, and 7 and 8 of the drawings

(Specification, 6s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 13789.—5th July, 1901.—JOSEPH GAUT, of 63, Renwick Street, Leichhardt, Sydney, New South Wales, Artist. Improvements in firearms.*

Claims.—(1.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, an adjustable head-rest supported on a rack-bar which is adapted to slide vertically in said stock, substantially as described and shown on the drawings and for the purpose specified. (2.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, an adjustable head-rest supported on a rack-bar which is adapted to slide vertically in said stock, and means for retaining same at any desired elevation, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, a head-rest supported on a rack-bar which is adapted to slide vertically in the stock, said rack-bar being recessed at the back, a tooth which engages with the teeth on said rack-bar, means for releasing said tooth, and means for retaining said head-rest at any desired elevation, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, the adjustable head-rest *a*, rack-bar *b*, tooth *i*, spring *j*, pin *h*, and spring *g*, substantially as described and shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. (5.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, the adjustable head-rest *a*, supported on a rack-bar *b* capable of sliding in said stock vertically, tooth *i*, plate or spring *k*, and push-button *p*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth, and shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of drawings. (6.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, the rack-bar *b* which is adapted to slide vertically in said stock, tooth *i* at one end of the lever *t*, press-button *p*, plate *r*, and spring *k*, substantially as described, and shown in Figs. 7 and 8 of the drawings. (7.) In firearms, in combination with the stock, two vertical rack-bars *b* which are capable of sliding vertically in said stock, the levers *t*, push-button *p*, plate *r*, and springs *k*, substantially as described, and shown in Fig. 9 of the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14037.—24th September, 1901.—ROLAND MEREDITH COOPER and HERBERT JAMES COOPER, both of Petrie's Bight, Brisbane, Queensland, General Agents, and JOHN STORIE, Jun., of Enoggera Terrace, Brisbane aforesaid, Builder. An improved automatic window-support.

Extract from Specification.—An improved automatic window-support, consists of a catch or wedge shaped as an oval, circle, sector, or other irregular shape, with a curved edge towards the sash, but the irregular oval with a smooth surface, as shown in the drawings marked *a*, is preferable, and having a square hole for the shaft. The shaft is rounded at one end for about ⅜ in., then square for about ⅝ in.; this square part to fit the square hole in the wedge. The shaft is again rounded, except the extreme end, which is reduced to a smaller square, with an indentation for a set-screw. This shaft may also be made all square, excepting where the plate comes next to the handle, which would require to be rounded; but the former, as shown in the drawings, is more suitable. Two bushes are provided to fit the round part of the shaft on either side of the wedge, as well as a plate with a round hole in the centre, sufficiently large to fit the round part of the shaft and work easily but not allow the bush to pass through; this plate is round, oval, or other shape to fancy, with two or more screw-holes round the edge. The support is worked by a handle of convenient shape, to fit the shaft at the small square end.

Claims.—(1.) The wedge marked *a* as described, and shown in the drawings. (2.) The shaft marked *b* as described, and shown in the drawings. (3.) The combination of the various parts mentioned as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14061.—27th September, 1901.—JOHN FERGUSON and JOHN MITCHELL, both of Auckland, New Zealand, Miners, and HENRIETTA KING, wife of Jesse King, of Auckland aforesaid, Merchant, and JOHN WILSON HENDERSON, of Auckland aforesaid, Merchant. An improved process for saving gold in certain matrices—viz., beach-sand and ancient marine deposits, and all other alluvial deposits.

Claim.—That this process of applying caustic soda and lime in solution to beach-sand and ancient marine deposits, and other alluvial deposits, in order to remove the coating from the gold contained in these deposits, and thus render the gold free for amalgamation and saving, is the distinct novelty claimed in the invention.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 14094.—3rd October, 1901.—JOSHUA REUBEN CHAPMAN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Bookbinder. Improved means of binding together printed or other matter to form books or packets.

Claim.—The improved means to be used in binding together printed or other matter to form books or packets consisting in the use of strips placed along the back edges of a plurality of sheets to be bound, in combination with disc-headed nails that pass nearly through the sheets from each side thereof, as described, and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 14126.—17th October, 1901.—FRANCIS CHARLES CREAN, of 98, St. Famille Street, Montreal, Canada, Mining Engineer. Improvements in the manufacture of iron or iron-alloys.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture of iron or iron-alloy, consisting in mixing the iron-particles recovered from magnetite with a molten metal similar to or having an affinity for iron. (2.) The manufacture of iron or iron-alloy, consisting in mixing the iron-particles recovered from loose granular magnetite, such as "black sand," with a molten metal similar to or having an affinity for iron, substantially as described. (3.) The manufacture of iron or iron-alloy, consisting in mixing the iron-particles recovered from loose granular magnetite, such as "black sand," with a molten metal similar to or having an affinity for iron, first placing said loose iron-particles and molten metal in separate receptacles one within the other, and then causing the contents of one receptacle to run into and mingle with the contents of the other receptacles, substantially as described. (4.) The manufacture of iron or iron-alloy, consisting in mixing the iron-particles recovered from loose granular magnetite, such as "black sand," with a molten metal similar to or having an affinity for iron, first placing said loose iron-particles and molten metal in separate receptacles one within the other, and then causing the contents of one receptacle to run into and mingle with the contents of the other receptacle, and finally stirring said mixture, substantially as described. (5.) The manufacture of iron or iron-alloy, consisting in mixing the iron-particles recovered from loose granular magnetite, such as "black sand," with a molten metal similar to or having an affinity for iron, first charging a crucible with one of said substances, then feeding the other of said substances to and distributing it through the substance in the crucible. (6.) The manufacture of iron or iron-alloy, consisting in mixing the iron-particles recovered from loose granular magnetite, such as "black sand," with a molten metal similar to or having an affinity for iron, first charging a crucible with one of said substances, then feeding the other of said substances to and distributing it in a stream through the substance in the crucible. (7.) The manufacture of iron or iron-alloy, consisting in mixing the iron-particles recovered from loose granular magnetite, such as "black sand," with a molten metal similar to or having an affinity for iron, first standing an open-ended tube in a crucible, then charging said tube with said iron-particles, then charging the crucible with the required proportion of the molten metal, then lifting said tube with the iron-particles therein from the crucible, and simultaneously allowing said iron-particles to run therefrom and mingle with the molten metal, and finally stirring the mixture, substantially as described.

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

No. 14127.—17th October, 1901.—LAWRENCE WALTER LUELLEN, of Olathe, Kansas, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in voting-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a plurality of keys, of a set of dogs movable to lock certain of the keys, and means for moving one dog of the set independently of the key-locking movement. (2.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a plurality of keys, of a set of locking-dogs therefor, and a locking-device provided with adjacent recesses of different size, any one of which may co-act with one of the dogs. (3.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of rows of keys, of sets of locking-dogs therefor, a device capable of acting upon the dogs of a plurality of rows to lock all of the keys therein, and a selective device whereby any one of the sets of dogs may be removed from the influence of the locking-device. (4.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of rows of keys, of sets of locking-dogs therefor, a locking-device capable of acting upon the dogs of a plurality of the rows, means for moving said locking-device to lock certain rows of keys against movement, and independent means for moving said device to lock all the keys against movement. (5.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a casing containing registering-devices, of an inner and outer closure therefor, a key-operated lock for the inner closure, and a lever-operated lock for the outer closure. (6.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a key, of a registering-device connected therewith, and means supported independently of the key and actuated thereby for producing a separate record. (7.) A voting-machine including a row of independently operative keys, means operable by any key of the row on the advancing movement thereof for locking all the other keys of the same row in their normal retracted position, and means operable independently of the keys for selectively locking all of the keys of any of the rows in their normal retracted position. (8.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of keys, of a train of dogs for limiting the number of keys to be operated at one time, and independently operative locking-means including a bar supported for sliding movement in a path intersecting the path of the locking-dogs, and having a cam for operating the train of dogs to lock all the keys against effective movement. (9.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a booth provided with a door, and a voting-mechanism in said booth, provided with keys and locking-devices therefor, of means turning with the door through a portion of its movement for actuating the locking-devices. (10.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a booth provided with a door, and a voting-mechanism in said booth, provided with keys and locking-devices therefor, of a hinge or socket for said door, a member for actuating the locking-devices, and a spring connecting the hinge and actuating-member. (11.) In a voting-machine, the combination with a voting-mechanism, of a folding-booth adapted to contain the same, a door for the booth, connections between the door and voting-mechanism, and a hinge or socket for the door connected thereto by a pivotal joint. (12.) In a voting-machine, a voting-booth including an end frame having uprights, and two side frames each provided with a door and pivotally connected to said uprights whereby they may be swung into overlapping relation with said end frames. (13.) In a voting-machine, a voting-booth including an end frame having uprights, two side frames pivotally connected with said uprights, and a platform situated in the lower portion of said booth and adapted to be folded into overlapping relation with the end frame and side frames. (14.) In a voting-booth, the combination with side frames provided with doors and having tubular end posts, of a lock-bolt supported in an end post in position to engage and lock a door, a platform within the booth, and platform-actuated means for operating the lock-bolt.

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

No. 14128.—17th October, 1901.—GEORGE WILLIAM SHAILER, Settler, and ADAM BURGES, Implement-manufacturer, both of Palmerston North, New Zealand. Improvements in or relating to hoes.

Claims.—(1.) Forming the blades of hoes and other similar appliances with corrugated or indented surfaces and with their cutting-edges at an angle to the plane of the surfaces, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The improvements in hoes as shown and described, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14129.—17th October, 1901.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, Patent Agents, of 414–418, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria (nominee of the Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet

Street, London, England, assignees of Edward Thomas Cleathero, of The Hollies, Barrington Road, Altrincham, Chester, England). Improvements in apparatus for feeding sheets to the tape drums, or their equivalents, of printing and other machines dealing with sheets.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination of an air-exhauster, a pneumatic sheet-lifter in communication with the air-exhauster, a rod pivoted to the sheet-lifter, cam-mechanism for moving the rod vertically, means operatively connected with the lifter for imparting to it arcual movement in a vertical plane, an arc-shaped presser-foot, a rod pivoted to the presser-foot, cam-mechanism for moving said rod vertically, devices in the path of the presser-foot for tilting it backwards, a forwardly directed nozzle, a source of air-pressure supply connected with the nozzle, a pneumatic feeler, cam-mechanism for vibrating the said feeler to and from the lifter, valved connections between the feeler and the air-exhauster, pressers adapted to bear on the pile in front of the lifter, and projections on the lifter for raising the pressers, all substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with an air-exhauster, a pneumatic sheet-lifter in communication with the air-exhauster, a rod pivoted to the sheet-lifter, cam-mechanism for moving the rod vertically, link devices operatively connected with the lifter for imparting to it arcual movement in a vertical plane, of pressers in operative connection with the lifter adapted to bear on the pile in front of the lifter, and projections on the lifter for raising the pressers, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with an air-exhauster, a pneumatic sheet-lifter in communication with the air-exhauster, and cam-mechanism in operative connection with the lifter for moving it vertically, of a pneumatic feeler in valved communication with the air-exhauster, and cam-mechanism operatively connected with the feeler for vibrating it to and from the lifter, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with an air-exhauster, a pneumatic sheet-lifter in communication with the air-exhauster, cam-mechanism in operative connection with the lifter for moving it vertically, of a pneumatic feeler, cam-mechanism for vibrating the said feeler to and from the lifter, a port in the said feeler, a barrel or casing wherein the feeler is pivoted, and a port in said barrel in communication with the air-exhauster and with which the feeler-port is intermittently moved into and out of register, substantially as set forth. (5.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with an air-exhauster, and a pneumatic sheet-lifter in communication therewith, of a pneumatic feeler also communicating with the air-exhauster, cam-mechanism operatively connected with the feeler for vibrating its mouth into and out of juxtaposition with that of the lifter, less suction being exerted at the mouth of the feeler than at the mouth of the lifter, substantially as set forth. (6.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with the fixed frames, of two guide-rods pivoted thereto, carriages movable along the guide-rods, a transverse rod secured in the carriages, a block adjustable on the transverse shaft, a roller and a detent for the roller on the block, a pressure-adjuster for the roller, and mechanism in operative connection with the guide-rods, and carriages for tilting them and traversing the carriages on the guide-rods, substantially as set forth. (7.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with the fixed frames, of two guide-rods pivoted thereto, carriages movable along the guide-rods, a transverse rod secured in the carriages, a block adjustable on the transverse shaft, a bracket or fork pivoted to the block, a roller and a detent for the roller pivoted to the bracket, and mechanism in operative connection with the guide-rods, and carriages for tilting them and traversing the carriages on the guide-rods, substantially as set forth. (8.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with the fixed frame, two guide-rods pivoted thereto, carriages movable along the guide-rods, a transverse rod secured in the carriages, a block adjustable on the transverse shaft, a bracket or fork pivoted to the block, and a roller pivoted to the bracket, of a pressure-adjuster for the roller, comprising an arm on the bracket, a screw-threaded rod pivoted to the block and traversing the arm, a nut on the screw-threaded rod, and a compression-spring between the arm and the nut, substantially as set forth. (9.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with a pneumatic sheet-lifter, a movable feed-board supporting the pile of sheets, and ratchet-and-pawl mechanism for moving the feed-board, of a pawl-controller movable on the frame and lever and link mechanism operatively connecting the lifter and controller, whereby the controller is moved into and out of the path of the pawl, substantially as set forth. (10.) In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing and other machines, the combination with a movable feed-board supporting the pile of sheets, and ratchet-and-pawl mechanism for moving the feed-board, of a pawl-controller movable on the frame, a cam-ended lever engaging the pawl-controller, a rocking-shaft in operative connection with the lever, and a feeler or finger adjustable on the rocking-shaft and adapted to rest on the pile, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 19s. 6d.; drawings, 13s.)

No. 14135.—18th October, 1901.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Henry Briggs, of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in shoe-sewing machines.

Claims.—(1.) A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine, having the usual mechanism for forming and setting the stitch, in combination with a device for locking the tension while the stitch is being set, and a spring-controlled thread-engaging device, offering an uninterrupted yielding and gradually increasing resistance to the pull on the thread exerted by the stitch-setting means while the stitch is being set, substantially as set forth. (2.) A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine, having the usual needle, looper, and stitch-setting take-up, in combination with a device for locking the thread while the stitch is being set, and a spring-controlled thread-engaging device offering an uninterrupted yielding and gradually increasing resistance to the pull on the thread exerted by the take-up while the stitch is being set, substantially as set forth. (3.) A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine, having the usual mechanism for forming and setting the stitch, in combination with a thread-lock which locks the thread while the stitch is being set, and a spring which determines the tightness to which the stitch is set, substantially as set forth. (4). A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine, having the usual needle, looper, and stitch-setting take-up, in combination with a device for locking the thread while the stitch is being set, and a spring-controlled thread-engaging device independent of the take-up, against which the thread is pulled by the action of the take-up in setting the stitch, and the strength of whose controlling-spring determines the tightness to which the stitch is set, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 12s.; drawings, 7s.)

No. 14136.—18th October, 1901.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Frank Clarence Newell, of 326, Wallace Avenue, and Edwin Musser Herr, of 136, Dithridge Street, both in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineers). Improvements in electric heating-systems for cars.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with an electric car-heater of means for conducting the air from the heater either into the interior of the car or outside of the car into the atmosphere. (2.) In an electric car, an electric heater having an air-casing, and passages from the casing into the interior of the car, and a passage or passages from said casing to the exterior of the car, with valves for causing the current of air heated by the heater to pass through the first-mentioned passages, and thereby warm the car, or through the last-mentioned passages into the atmosphere. (3.) For an electrically propelled car, an electric heater constituting the resistance for the electric motors, and means whereby said heater may be moved from one position in which it is used to heat the interior of the car to another position in which its heat will not affect the interior of the car. (4.) For an electric car, resistance devices for the electric motors capable of being utilised as electric heaters for warming the car when desired, arranged substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 14141.—21st October, 1901.—GEORGE HENRY TILLER, of North Avon Road, Richmond, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Upholsterer, and FRANK STURT YATES, of Matlock Street, Woolston, near Christchurch aforesaid, Upholsterer. Improved detachable half-sole for boots and shoes.

Claims.—(1.) The improved detachable half-sole for boots and shoes consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating as specified and illustrated. (2.) A detachable half-sole consisting of a leather half-sole secured to a similarly shaped metal plate, countersunk holes in the leather and holes in the plate being provided to receive screw securing the half-sole to the boot or shoe, substantially as specified.

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

No. 14143.—22nd October, 1901.—FREDERICK GALE, of High Street, Lancefield, Victoria, Engineer, and JOHNSTON HEMPHILL, of Lancefield aforesaid, Farmer. Improvements in simultaneous sowing, manuring, and harrowing attachments to ploughs.

Claims.—(1.) In attachments to ploughs, the combination of arms 42 and 44 and crank 43 with the sprocket and clutch mechanism substantially as set forth. (2.) In attachments to ploughs, a hopper having for the purpose described the three doors 6, 13, and 20, all substantially as set forth. (3.) In attachments to ploughs, a force-feed chamber 18 having the parts 21 and 22, side feed-wheel 14, aperture 19, door 20 in a hopper having also apertures 11, 12, the latter being closed when door 20 is open to 18, substantially as described. (4.) In attachments to ploughs, a hopper having the three compartments described, one for manure, the others for seed, one of the latter being a force-feed chamber, all substantially as set forth. (5.) In attachments to ploughs, in combination with the hopper referred to in claim 4, a seed-wheel having three modes of feeding, namely, pockets, a toothed groove, and side feed-teeth, as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In attachments to ploughs, the harrow connection as described with reference to Figs. 2 and 4. (7.) In attachments to ploughs, the combination with a drill as 9, having a bar 25, of parts 26 and 27, as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In attachments to ploughs, the bent lever 36 having the spring fork 35 and the lug 38, for the purposes set forth. (9.) In attachments for ploughs, a harrow-blade having the aperture 29. (10.) In attachments for ploughs, the combination of the parts 34 to 44 as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14147.—23rd October, 1901.—ADOLF WALDBAUR, of 14, Kanonenweg, Stuttgart, Empire of Germany, Doctor of Philosophy. An improved method of heating liquids, and apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) The process of heating liquids which consists in introducing flames or products of combustion directly into the liquid to be heated, substantially as described and set forth. (2.) The process of heating liquids which consists in introducing the liquid to be heated into the heating-chamber in the form of contracted sprays or jets, and injecting the flames or products of combustion directly into the liquid, whereby the sprays or jets of liquid will create a forced draught or suction which will intensify and perfect the combustion of the fuel, substantially as described and set forth. (3.) In a liquid-heater, a heating-pipe and means for injecting liquid into the pipe, in combination with a flame-generator directly communicating with the heating-pipe, the said heating-pipe being provided with air-openings for supplying air to the flame-generator, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth. (4.) In a liquid-heater, a heating-pipe and means for injecting liquid into said pipe, in combination with an air-and-gas burner directly communicating with the heating-pipe, the said heating-pipe being provided with air-supply openings in the rear of the air-and-gas burner, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth. (5.) In a liquid-heater, a heating-pipe provided with air-openings at its rear portion and a liquid sprayer, in combination with a Bunsen burner or burners directly communicating with the heating-pipe, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 14150.—23rd October, 1901.—BARON VICTOR BARRETO, of 99, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England. Improvements in the process of manufacturing building-blocks or bricks, and apparatus for use in connection therewith.

Claims.—(1.) The improved process for the manufacture of bricks from ground ashes, clinkers, sand, or the like, by the admixture of lime therewith in the proportions stated, in combination with the special apparatus therefor, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a process for the manufacture of bricks as described, the improved apparatus for the slaking of lime, consisting of rolling drum mounted on rails and revolved, substantially as arranged, described, and illustrated. (3.) In the process for the manufacture of bricks as described, consisting of a heating-chamber, into which the bricks or blocks made according to this process are placed and subjected to the action of steam or superheated steam, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In a process for the making of bricks, stone, or suchlike, the slaking of the lime mixed with sand or the like in a closed vessel, to which the admission of the necessary moisture is regulated, the said closed vessel being suitably mounted as to be capable of revolving, as described.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14156.—24th October, 1901.—ROBERT MELVILLE SCOTT, of the Boulevard, Strathfield, near Sydney, New South Wales, Contractor. Improvements in and relating to the combined construction of ships and their screw propellers.

Claims.—(1.) A propeller-boss, having either fixed or removable blades, and being so proportioned relatively to the predetermined diameter of the blades as to dispense with the thickened root-formation, so as to secure on either side of a known line of efficiency a desired effective working-surface, in the manner described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A cylindrical and elongated propeller-boss free from nodular projections, proportioned in the manner described, and adapted to receive a watertight casing to enclose the propeller-blade when submerged, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In the construction of propellers proportioned as described, a cylindrical and elongated boss secured to the propeller-shaft, a forwardly situated conical chamber adapted to receive the rearwardly projecting end of a shipbuilder's tube proportioned in the same manner as the boss, and of equal diameter throughout its entire length, and a stern tube associated therewith, a rearwardly attached buoyant cone disassociated from the propeller-shaft and constructed with securing and detachable devices, in the manner described and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In the construction of propeller-bosses proportioned in the manner described, and having detachable buoyant cones associated therewith, the alternative construction of the abutting parts consisting of the forward portion of the boss and the rearward portion of a stern tube of similar diametrical proportions throughout its entire length as the boss, as described, and as illustrated in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 of the drawings. (5.) In the construction of propeller-bosses proportioned in the manner described, the forwardly situated radial vanes chambered as may be desired, in combination with the abutting parts of a shipbuilder's tube and a circumferential flange, perforated, or otherwise forming part of the boss, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (6.) A buoyant and detachable cone, of like proportions with an associated propeller-boss, the forwardly abutting part of which forms the continuation of the elongated part of the said boss when fitted thereto, and is provided with an inner plate having securing-brackets, a forwardly extension end, and screw covers giving access to the securing-parts, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In the construction of a buoyant cone of the kind described, the combination therewith, at the conical end, of a stem adapted to support, in conjunction with a suitable bearing, the said buoyant cone, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In the construction of buoyant cones of the kind described, the alternative arrangement comprising a fixed conical end suitably secured to the rudder-post, and having upon the inner plate a forwardly projecting trunnion, and adapted to be a continuation of an improved propeller-boss of the kind described, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (9.) In a screw propeller, proportioned in the manner described, and having removable blades of diminished thickness, the combination, with the said propeller, of a blade-boss adapted to the enlarged proportions of any desired number of openings formed in the said propeller-box to give access to the securing studs or bolts, and having covering-plates suitably secured to fill the said opening and set flush with the surface of the said boss, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (10.) In the construction of propeller-blades adapted to fit an improved boss of the kind described, the combination with the attachable blade-boss pierced in the manner described, of the outstanding portion of such blade formed of a diminished thickness resulting from the elimination of the root portion due to the inordinate enlargement of the propeller-boss, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (11.) In the construction of vessels having propellers, a shipbuilder's tube proportionately enlarged in its entire length extending from the vessel's hull to its abutment with a propeller-boss similarly dimensioned, freed throughout from nodular projections, and having either an extension or suitably shaped end projecting into and abutting the said propeller-boss, and a stern tube, the outwardly extending end of which enters a recess formed in the said propeller-boss, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (12.) In vessels carrying one or any desired number of propellers, the combination comprising a shipbuilder's tube enclosing a stern tube, a propeller-boss having any desired number of blades, a buoyant cone secured to the said boss, the whole constructed and arranged in the manner described and as illustrated in the drawing, and for the purposes set forth. (13.) In vessels carrying one or any desired number of propellers having bosses adapted to be associated with a watertight casing, a removable or telescopic tube forming either a part of the vessel or an adjunct thereto, as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth. (14.) In the construction of watertight tubes for enclosing propeller-blades, a casing, a lower seating flange,

and a flexible joint, constructed as described and shown, and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14157. — 24th October, 1901. — UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Henry Briggs, of Hasbrouck Heights, Bergen, New Jersey aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in shoe-sewing machines.

Claims.—(1.) A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine having the usual mechanism for forming and setting the stitch, in combination with a thread-lock for locking the thread while the stitch is being set, a spring-controlled thread-engaging device against which the stitch is set, and means to prevent the thread-engaging device from giving up thread during a portion of the operation of the stitch forming and setting mechanism to insure the pulling-off of the required amount of thread, substantially as set forth. (2.) A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine having the usual needle, looper, and stitch-setting take-up, in combination with a thread-lock for locking the thread while the stitch is being set, a spring-controlled thread-engaging device against which the stitch is set, and means, which may be the lugs f^7 and h^7, for locking the thread-engaging device during a portion of the thread-drawing stroke of the take-up, substantially as set forth. (3.) A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine having the usual stitch-forming mechanism, including a curved hooked needle, and a channel guide, in combination with an awl and actuating-mechanisms therefor acting to move the awl from its retracting position to a position with its point adjacent to the working end of the channel guide and thereafter to impart to the awl an independent puncturing movement preferably along a path angularly disposed to its former path of motion to form a puncture in the work to receive the needle, substantially as set forth. (4.) A chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine having the usual needle and looper in combination with an awl having a movement to penetrate the work, a lateral movement to feed the work, and thereafter a puncturing movement to puncture the work for the passage of the needle therethrough, and actuating-mechanism for the parts, substantially as set forth. (5.) A shoe-sewing machine having the combination with an awl of mechanism for actuating the awl to impart thereto a positioning movement toward the work, and mechanism to thereafter impart to the awl an independent puncturing movement to puncture a hole in the work to receive the needle, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 14158.—24th October, 1901.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Sherman William Ladd, of Beverly, Massachusetts aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer, and Edward Allin Stiggins, of Beverly aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in lasting-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a lasting-machine, mechanism for delivering tacks of different sizes, a movable edge-rest adapted to be stationed in one position for resting the shoe, and adapted to be stationed in another position where it is out of touch with the shoe, and means actuated by a movement of said rest for causing said mechanism to stop delivering tacks of one size and deliver tacks of another size. (2.) In a lasting-machine, mechanism for delivering tacks of different sizes, a movable edge-rest adapted to be stationed in one position for resting the edge of the shoe during repeated operations of the machine, and to be stationed in a different position where it is out of touch with the shoe during repeated operations of the machine, and means actuated by shifting the rest from one to the other of said positions whereby said mechanism is caused to deliver tacks of one size when the rest is in the retracted position, and deliver tacks of a different size when the rest is stationed for resting the edge of the shoe. (3.) In a lasting-machine, mechanism for delivering tacks including a plurality of channels through which tacks are conducted to the delivery mechanism, an edge-rest adapted to be stationed in position for resting the edge of the shoe during repeated operations of the machine, and adapted to be shifted to another position where it is out of touch with the shoe during repeated operations of the machine, and means actuated by shifting the rest for causing tacks to be delivered from one of said channels when the rest is in the position for resting the shoe and for causing tacks to be delivered from another of said channels when the rest is in the position where it will not rest the shoe. (4.) A machine for placing uppers over a last, comprising a plurality of channel grooves for conducting tacks to a single delivery-opening, a movable edge-rest adapted to be stationed in position for resting the shoe during repeated operations of the machine, and adapted to be shifted to another position where it is out of touch with the shoe during repeated operations of the machine, and means actuated by shifting the rest for placing one of said channels in communication with the delivery-opening when the rest is in position for supporting the shoe, and to be also actuated by shifting the rest for placing another of said channels in communication with the delivery-opening when the rest is in the position where the shoe will not be rested thereon. (5.) In a lasting-machine, a stationary shoe-edge rest and a movable shoe-edge rest, mechanism for delivering tacks of different sizes, and means actuated by a movement of the said movable edge-rest for causing said mechanism to stop delivering tacks of one size and deliver tacks of another size. (6.) In a lasting-machine, an edge-rest comprising a plurality of parts adapted for resting on the shoe at one time, one of said parts being movable, mechanism for delivering tacks of different sizes, and means connected with the movable part of the said rest, which is put into operation by a movement of said part, for causing said mechanism to stop delivering tacks of one size and deliver tacks of another size. (7.) In a lasting-machine, mechanism for delivering tacks of different sizes, an edge-rest adapted for resting on the shoe in all of the machine's operations, and a movable rest adapted to be stationed in one position for resting the edge of the shoe, and adapted to be stationed in another position where it will be out of touch with the shoe, and means actuated by shifting said movable rest for causing said mechanism to stop delivering tacks of one size and deliver tacks of a different size. (8.) In a lasting-machine, mechanism comprising a plurality of channel grooves for conducting tacks to a single delivery-opening, a plurality of edge-rests, and means actuated by movement of a rest for placing one of said channels in communication with said opening, and actuated by another movement of said rest for placing another of said channels in communication with said opening. (9.) In a lasting-machine, mechanism for delivering tacks of different sizes, a manually actuated edge-rest, and means actuated by moving the edge-rest for causing said mechanism to stop delivering tacks of one size and deliver tacks of another size. (10.) In a lasting-machine, mechanism for delivering tacks of different sizes, a plurality of edge-rests, and means actuated by movement of a rest for causing said mechanism to stop delivering tacks of one size and deliver tacks of another size. (11.) In a machine of the class described, a tack-delivering mechanism arranged to deliver tacks of different sizes, a thin edge-rest, a thick edge-rest, means to render operative or inoperative said thick-edge rest, and means actuated by a movement of said rest for causing said tack-delivering mechanism to stop delivering tacks of one size and deliver tacks of another size.

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

No. 14169.—28th October, 1901.—JOHN SHAFTO HARRISON, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved embrocation.

Claim.—An improved embrocation consisting of water, acetic acid, soft-soap and alum in the proportions substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 14170.—26th October, 1901.—HAROLD CHAMBERS, of Havelock, New Zealand, House-painter. An improvement in the manufacture of scrim or hessian.

Claim.—Weaving in scrim or hessian in the course of its manufacture and as part of the warp thereof narrow tapes at the requisite distances apart, essentially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

F. WALDEGRAVE.
Registrar.

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

NOTE.—The cost of copying the specification and drawings has been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 30th October, 1901.

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

No. 14101.—2nd October, 1901.—FRANCIS GOUGH, of Stafford, New Zealand, Miner. A new or improved medicine.

No. 14131.—17th October, 1901.—GEORGE PULMAN, of Drury, Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanic. New or improved wringer.

No. 14133.—18th October, 1901.—ROBERT CRESSWELL, of Spring Creek, Marlborough, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in the fingers of reaping-, mowing-, and binding-machines.

No. 14134.—18th October, 1901.—HENRY JOHNSON, of 129, Blyth Street, Brunswick, Victoria, Steel-founder, and GEORGE WILLIAM FRIER, of 65, Haines Street, Glenferrie, Victoria, Merchant. Improvements in the process of manufacturing steel.

No. 14137.—18th October, 1901.—JOHN GELL, of Cable Bay, Nelson, New Zealand, Electrical Engineer. An improved high-pressure filter.

No. 14138.—21st October, 1901.—FRANK COOK, Settler, and JAMES SYMONS, Settler, both of Foxton, New Zealand. Improved filtering-apparatus.

No. 14139.—21st October, 1901.—FRANK COOK, Settler, and JAMES SYMONS, Settler, both of Foxton, New Zealand. Improved fire-escape.

No. 14140.—21st October, 1901.—FRANK COOK, Settler, and JAMES SYMONS, Settler, both of Foxton, New Zealand. Improved means for preventing a horse from running away with a vehicle when left unattended.

No. 14142.—19th October, 1901.—MICHAEL BROWNE, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Fellmonger. A combined egg-beater, nutmeg-grater, and measurer.

No. 14144.—22nd October, 1901.—HENRIE HAMPTON RAYWARD, of National Chambers, Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent. A metallic bouncing-ball.

No. 14145.—22nd October, 1901.—GORDON HUGHAN, of Carterton, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved handle for milk-cans and the like.

No. 14148.—23rd October, 1901.—GEORGE PULMAN, of Drury, Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanic. Improvements n or relating to the manufacture of hats.

No. 14149.—23rd October, 1901.—THOMAS REES and HERBERT JAMIESON, both of Cape Foulwind, New Zealand. An improved nail.

No. 14152.—19th October, 1901.—JOHN FOSTER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Bootmaker. Improved candle-extinguisher.

No. 14153.—19th October, 1901.—JOHN AITCHISON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved trolly-switch, and means for operating same.

No. 14155.—24th October, 1901.—EDWARD AUGUSTUS BISHOP, of York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Pianoforte-manufacturer. A sheet-music-cabinet attachment to pianofortes.

No. 14159.—24th October, 1901.—ALFRED CHARLES BICKNELL, of Greytown, New Zealand, and RITCHARD THOMAS SAUNDERS, of Featherston, New Zealand, Builders. Improvements in or relating to windows.

No. 14161.—22nd October, 1901.—EDWARD CHARLES EDMOND SEQUE, of 89, St. Andrew Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved gold-saver.

No. 14163.—22nd October, 1901.—ALBERT WILLIAM ELDER, of Ellerslie, Auckland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved continuous solid welt for boots and shoes.

No. 14164.—26th October, 1901.—ERNEST GEORGE RAWNSLEY, of 11, James Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Accountant. A special hoe or coulter for agricultural manure- and seed-drills.

No. 14165.—24th October, 1901.—ALBERT SCHEIB, of Arrowtown, New Zealand, Trapper. Improved trap for catching rats, rabbits, and the like.

No. 14166.—26th October, 1901.—EDWARD SPREY, of New Brighton, New Zealand, Hawker. An improved fastening or brace for boots, shoes, and allied articles.

No. 14167.—28th October, 1901.—JOHN IVANHOE HAYMAN, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Salesman. An improved wool-press.

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 17th October, 1901, to the 30th October, 1901, inclusive.

No. 12711.—R. P. Grant, water-race cleaner.

No. 12713.—W. E. Gladstone and W. Taylor, gold-saving appliance.

No. 12756.—W. Taylor and A. Pasco, rabbit-trap fastener.

No. 12801.—H. J. Ranger, road-cleaner.

No. 12803.—F. G. Brigham, harrow.

No. 12806.—J. McElligott, gold-saving appliance.

No. 12874.—G. E. T. Tuck, hoisting-gear.

No. 12974.—J. H. Henrikson, obtaining oil and charcoal from kauri timber.

No. 12984.—J. B. Mack, food for calves.

No. 13031.—O. Peat, chair.

No. 13167.—W. Werry, steam-engine.

No. 13411.—A. Leschen and Sons' Rope Company, wire-rope tramway (C. T. Finlayson).

No. 13590.—N. B. Powter, extracting grease and oil.

No. 13595.—T. H. Hicks and S. R. Alden, recovering metals and arsenic from ores.

No. 13661.—A. G. Rosser, lock-nut.

No. 13709.—G. G. Turri, condensing steam (Cosmopolitan Power Company—T. M. Colwell).

No. 13743.—W. W. Browning and C. G. Peart, exhaust for gas-engine.

No. 13793.—W. Downing and W. L. Davidson, butter presser, printer, and cutter.

No. 13797.—J. P. Roe, puddling-machine.

No. 13800.—P. Rabbidge, magneto-telephone.

No. 13806.—F. J. Odling and W. Jamieson, magnetic separator.

No. 13819.—J. Bartlett, composition for treating wall-paper scrim.

No. 13820.—W. Kingsland, electric switch.

No. 13821.—Oesterreichische Gasglühlicht und Electricitätsgesellschaft, support for osmium filament (C. A. von Welsbach).

No. 13822.—O. P. Ostergren, utilising heat of steam-power apparatus.

No. 13824.—J. Sinclair, propeller.

No. 13825.—E. Waters, jun., wiper for linotype machine (The Linotype Company, Limited—P. C. Lawless).

No. 13846.—J. C. Miller, sterilising and cooling liquids.

No. 13860.—G. E. Humphries, removing window-sashes from frames.

No. 13876.—D. M. Osborne and Co., harrow (C. S. Sharp).

No. 13877.—D. M. Osborne and Co., harrow transport attachment (C. S. Sharp).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9916.—F. Burgon, machine sheep-shears (H. Hall—F. Burgon). 19th October, 1901.

No. 10052.—J. L. Kirkbride, feeder for stamp-battery. 19th October, 1901.

No. 10084.—The Halligan Lithographic Machine Syndicate, Limited, lithographic machine (J. C. Halligan and J. Ferguson). 22nd October, 1901.

No. 10137.—W. A. D. Graham and J. N. Shenstone, tire. 24th October, 1901.

No. 10177.—The British and Colonial Colliery Supply Association, Limited, explosive (M. Bielefeldt). 17th October, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7232.—W. T. and E. T. Firth, pumice insulator (J. C. Firth). 18th October, 1901.

No. 7296.—The Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum (Frederick Walton's New Patents) Company, Limited, floorcloth (F. Walton). 17th 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. 13020.—New Standard Concentrator Company, of 602, 604, and 606, Main Street, Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, United States of America, Manufacturers of Concentrators, ore-concentrator. [E. Phillips—L. Look.] 28th October, 1901.

No. 13264.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, linotype-machine mould. [E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—I. Hall.] 28th October, 1901.

No. 13308.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, linotype machine. [E. Waters—The Linotype Company, Limited—W. H. Lock and F. J. Wich.] 28th October, 1901.

No. 13686.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, linotype machine. [E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—W. H. Lock, W. Fletcher, and H. L. Cox.] 28th October, 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 17th October, 1901, to the 30th October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 13268.—J. H. Scott, dust-excluder for door.
No. 13269.—J. Corbett, ditcher.
No. 13270.—T. Grundy, feed-water heater and condenser.
No. 13271.—C. Bristow, pneumatic expander.
No. 13274.—J. McKegg, fire-kindler.
No. 13280.—G. Carrington, bracket.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 17th October, 1901, to the 30th October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12543.—W. Gow, butter-presser.
No. 12556.—T. W. Allen, tailer, cutter, castrator, and ear-marker.
No. 12572.—G. J. A. Richardson, separating gold from black-sand.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 17th October, 1901, to the 30th October, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9693.—N. Du Brul, cigar-wrapper cutter.
No. 9694.—J. Whittle, locomotive-engine.
No. 9699.—J. R. Baker, railway-carriage journal-bearing.
No. 9700.—A. P. Dodge, steam motor.
No. 9704.—J. Levinge, sun-dial.
No. 9710.—B. Mohr, treating ores.
No. 9711.—E. H. T. Plant and S. Dellow, amalgamating-pan.
No. 9723.—H. J. Vickery, spouting-bracket.
No. 9726.—J. J. Haslam, silt-punt.
No. 9731.—W. H. Landells and H. Zander, cycle-crank.
No. 9732.—W. B. Walters, gold-saving ripple.
No. 9748.—F. Henderson and M. T. N. Bluck, gas-engine ignition.
No. 9749.—F. Henderson and M. T. N. Bluck, valve-gearing for gas-engine.
No. 9750.—F. Henderson and M. T. N. Bluck, vaporiser for oil-engine.
No. 9751.—H. Phillips, medicine.
No. 9836.—T. Foster, variable gear.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6973.—A. Shiels, thermostat.
No. 6988.—Ruby's, Limited, artificial fuel. (W. B. Hartridge.)
No. 7011.—J. Holliday and A. Cameron, paint.
No. 7080.—G. W. Browne, R. Bayley, and F. P. Corkill, corking bottles.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Designs registered.

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

No. 136.—Kirkman and Denison, of Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Jewellers, a firm of partnership the members of which are William Brackenbury Kirkman and Walter Denison, both of Auckland aforesaid, Jewellers. Class 1. 16th October, 1901.

No. 137.—Kirkman and Denison, of Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Jewellers, a firm of partnership the members of which are William Brackenbury Kirkman and Walter Denison, both of Auckland aforesaid, Jewellers. Class 2. 16th October, 1901.

No. 138.—Kirkman and Denison, of Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Jewellers, a firm of partnership the members of which are William Brackenbury Kirkman and Walter Denison, both of Auckland aforesaid, Jewellers. Class 2. 16th October, 1901.

No. 139.—Alfred Spooner and Co. Proprietary, Limited, of Brook Street, Bendigo Street, Richmond, Victoria. Class 4. 29th September, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 30th 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: 3541.
Date: 19th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of the trade mark is the device; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except so far as it consists of their own name.

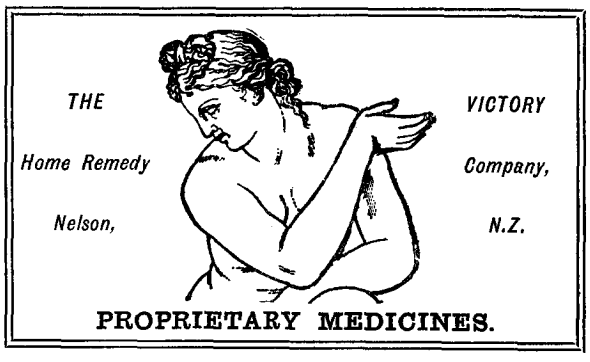
NAME.

THE WEST KENT PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, of Burham, near Rochester, Kent, England, Cement-makers.

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

No. of application: 3550.
Date: 5th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are (1) that it consists of or contains a distinctive device or mark; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JOHN BENJAMIN NEWTON (trading under the style of "The Victory Home Remedy Company"), carrying on business as a dealer in proprietary medicines at Nelson, New Zealand.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Proprietary medicines.

No. of application: 3553.
Date: 12th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

MAGPIE.

NAME.

RICHARDS AND Co., of Christchurch, New Zealand, Flour Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, excepting butter.

No. of application: 3555.
Date: 14th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Highland Chie"; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except his name and address.

NAME.

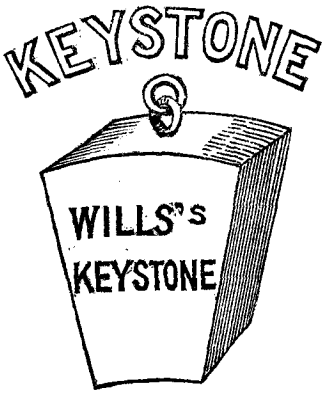
JOHN MCNEIL, of Peep-o'-Day, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Butter.

No. of application: 3559.
Date: 17th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

W. D. AND H. O. WILLS (AUSTRALIA), LIMITED, a trading company registered according to the laws of Great Britain, and having its registered office at Bedminster, Bristol, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured (including cigars and cigarettes), and cognate substances and goods.

No. of application: 3562.
Date: 19th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

SPEIGHT'S.

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 over twenty years.

NAME.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND Co., LIMITED, of 32 to 40, Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Brewers.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Beer, stout, and ale.

No. of application: 3564.
Date: 22nd October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

SAN TOY.

NAME.

THE AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING COMPANY, of 125, Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 49.

Description of goods: Parlour games.

No. of application: 3570.
Date: 25th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been in use by him in respect of the articles mentioned for over fifteen years.

NAME.

PETER MILLER, of 8, Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Saddle-, Harness-, and Collar manufacturer.

No. of class: 37.
Description of goods: Saddlery and harness.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 17th October, 1901, to the 30th October, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2688; 3470.—F. Holder; Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)

No. 2689; 3480.—R. Walker and Sons; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)

No. 2690; 3443.—G. W. Wilton; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)

No. 2691; 3210.—E. E. Flockton; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 8th November, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 85/77.—National Starch Company, a company duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its office at 21–24, State Street, City of New York, United States of America. [The National Starch-manufacturing Company—The Glen Cove Manufacturing Company.] 28th October, 1901.

No. 1859/1478.—National Starch Company, a company duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its office at 21–24, State Street, City of New York, United States of America. [The National Starch-manufacturing Company.] 28th October, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.