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Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 13th November, 1901.

IT is hereby notified that
MONTAGUE HARRISON WYNYARD,
of Auckland, New Zealand, Solicitor, has been registered
as a Patent Agent.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Despatch.—Convention with Costa Rica relative to Trade-marks.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 13th November, 1901.

THE following despatch and enclosure, received from
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the
Colonies, are published for general information.

JAMES MCGOWAN.

Downing Street, 19th September, 1901.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch
No. 19, of the 25th March, stating that your Government de-

sired that the Convention of the 5th March, 1898, between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Costa Rica for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks might be made applicable to New Zealand, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, a copy of a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by His Majesty's representative at Guatemala, reporting that he has received a note from the Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs acknowledging the adhesion of the colony to the Convention.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor the Right Hon.
the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., &c.

Guatemala, 19th August, 1901.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 16, of the 10th June, instructing Mr. Jenner, His Majesty's Minister, to notify to the Government of Costa Rica the adhesion of the Colony of New Zealand to the Trade-marks Convention with Great Britain of March, 1898, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day received a note from His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs acknowledging the adhesion of the said colony to the Convention.

I have, &c.,
RALPH PAGET.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., &c.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 13th November, 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. 13483.—20th March, 1901.—WILLIAM HAMILTON WILSON, of Heaton Park, Marton, New Zealand, Farmer, and JAMES SHELDON AWDRY, of Notton, Marton aforesaid, Farmer. An improved sheep-shearing machine.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for operating machine sheep-shears, a cylinder within the machine provided with piston and piston-rod adapted to be operated by any suitable fluid.

pressure, such piston-rod being connected to the cutter-bar of the machine, as specified. (2.) In machine sheep-shears, a cylinder within the machine provided with piston and piston-rod connected to the cutter-bar, and with a slide valve adapted to be operated by means of a pivoted rocking-lever, one end of which is connected to the valve-rod, while the other end is provided with a pair of arms adapted to be alternately engaged by a tappet-piece upon the end of the piston-rod, as set forth. (3.) In machine sheep-shears, a cylinder within the machine provided with piston and piston-rod connected to the cutter-bar, and with a slide valve adapted to be operated by the piston-rod, in combination with means such as the pipe J, annular space L, and cock M, whereby the motive fluid may be led to the cylinder, and the exhaust power from the cylinder directed again into the cylinder, as specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our improved sheep-shearing machine, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 13611.—14th May, 1901.—ROBERT HENRY CARTER, of Kimbolton, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved axe-head, and handle therefor and for other analogous implements.*

Claims.—(1.) A solid axe-head provided with a tapered tongue made integral therewith, such tongue being made taper on all of its sides so as to form a wedge, and projecting from the bottom edge of the axe-head, as specified. (2.) A handle for axe-heads and other implements, the bottom end of which is tapered outwards and is provided with a V-shaped groove in the bottom thereof, and a metal sleeve fitting over the tapered portion of the handle, as specified. (3.) In combination with an axe-head or other implement having a tapered tongue formed integral therewith, a handle the bottom of which is tapered outwards and is provided with a V-shaped slot, and a metal sleeve fitting over the tapered portion of the handle, as specified. (4.) In combination with an axe-head or other implement having a tapered tongue formed integral therewith, a handle the bottom of which is tapered outwards and is provided with a V-shaped slot, a metal sleeve fitting over the tapered portion of the handle and a set-screw passing through the sleeve and the tongue, as specified. (5.) In combination with an axe-head or other implement having a tapered tongue formed integral therewith, a handle the bottom of which is tapered outwards and provided with a V-shaped slot, a metal sleeve fitting over the tapered portion of the handle, and a strip of rubber or other elastic material inserted between the inside of the metal sleeve and the back of the tongue, as set forth.

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

No. 13713.—13th June, 1901.—WILLIAM ALLEN PENDRY, of 65, Farnsworth Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in button-making machines.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to an improved button-making machine having for its object a machine for this purpose whereby the entire operation of making completed buttons from suitable blanks may be carried out by a single machine rapidly and economically, various operations necessary for the construction of the completed buttons being carried out by the machine in a succession of steps or stages from the feeding of the button-blanks thereto until the finished result is obtained. My invention has more special reference to a machine for making pearl buttons, but I would have it understood that I do not confine its scope or application thereto alone, as it may be used for the construction of buttons from other materials.

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

(Specification, £2 12s.; drawings, £1.)

No. 13809.—11th July, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Wilhelm Widmann, of 167, Mainzer Landstrasse, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, Manufacturer). An improved calcium-carbide admission-valve for use with acetylene-gas generators.

Claim.—In acetylene-gas generators, an admission-valve for granulated calcium-carbide, consisting of two funnels arranged within the carbide-receptacle and a valve-block between the exit-openings of said funnels, operating substantially as described with reference to the drawing, and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14027.—18th September, 1901.—THURE FREDERICK NORDENFELT, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Miner. Boring-pipes for prospecting and other boring purposes.

Claims.—(1.) The double casing or pipes for boring purposes. (2.) The manner in which the different lengths of inside and outside pipes are joined or fitted together, as shown at points D E and A B. (3.) The manner in which the two casings or inside and outside pipes are screwed or fastened together.

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

No. 14063.—26th September, 1901.—HARRY TOM SMITH, of City Sawmills, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer, and ARTHUR JAMES TARRANT, of Tuam Street, Christchurch aforesaid, Merchant. An automatic electrical apparatus, for giving an alarm and exhibiting the name of a station or stopping-place in railway-carriages, tram-cars, or other vehicles, as each approaches any given station or stopping-place.

Claims.—(1.) The construction and arrangement of parts constituting our automatic electrical apparatus for giving an alarm and exhibiting the name of a station or stopping-place in railway-carriages, tram-cars, or other vehicles, as each approaches any given station or stopping-place, and for the purposes described, and illustrated on the drawings Nos. 1 and 2, and clearly shown by Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and letters A, C, D, E.L., F, F¹, F², G, G.B., H, H¹, I, J, J², J³, K, L, L², M, N, O, P, Q, R, R¹, R², S, T, T², U, V, V¹, V², W, W², X, Y, Y¹, Z, and E.B. (2.) Employing an electric bell E.B. worked electrically in parallel and in conjunction with our automatic electrical apparatus, &c. (3.) The employment of the following parts in the construction of our automatic electrical apparatus, &c.—namely, a balance-weight W, movable pulleys 2 and 3 with cord 5 and the attachments for securing cord and pulleys—viz., 1, 4, and 11—in combination with drum D, ratchet wheel X, pawl Z, the peculiar-formed spring Y, the toothed wheel V, and the spindle T, used for carrying the drum D, ratchet wheel X, toothed wheel V with pawl Z and spring Y attached thereto. The whole of the parts particularly described in this 3rd claim are used to secure the absolute motion of the escapement-disc C during the forward and backward movements of the escapement-lever E.L., as well as to compel the remainder of the gearing to move on in the direction required. The pawl Z is attached to the toothed wheel V, and firmly pressed in contact with the ratched wheel X by the peculiar-formed spring Y, thus securing absolute certainty of motion of the wheel V when motion is imparted to the escapement apparatus. (4.) The arrangement and combination of the following parts in conjunction with the electric magnets M, M, forming our escapement apparatus for regulating the speed and position of the roller R and the canvas or other belting carrying the laths L. The parts constituting this claim are as follows: The electric magnets M, M, the escapement-disc C, which is provided with sixteen studs on each side of disc (the number of studs may be varied according to circumstances, and arranged to suit the number of teeth in the various operating gearing wheels following). The escapement-lever E.L., with armature N attached by screws to lugs as shown at O, O, this escapement-lever being secured on spindle Y¹ with suitable set-screws. The inside portion of this escapement-lever spanning the escapement-disc C is provided with two stops P, Q, one on each side, which allows one stud on disc C to pass alternately as the escapement-lever and armature are moved forward by the magnets attracting the armature N, and another stud on the opposite side of disc C is allowed to pass, when the escapement-lever E.L. is drawn backwards by the spiral spring S, which spiral spring is attached to the lever L³ with stud bracket R², also the stud bracket R¹ for attachment of spiral spring at its lower end. The spiral spring S, lever L², with stud bracket R² and the stud bracket R¹, are all portions or parts in the above claim No. 4 for escapement apparatus, as well as the bracket H¹, with set-screw for adjusting the travel of escapement-lever, also the spindle Y¹ used for carrying the escapement-lever, and the lever L², which lever L² is used for operating the spiral spring S. The spindle Y¹ is fixed in position by two set-screws tapped into framing F, each set-screw being provided with a milled-headed lock-nut. The set-screws enable the operator to fix the escapement-lever E.L. truly in its exact position. (5.) The employment of the combination of parts used in the gearing for transmitting the motion imparted by the balance-weight, escapement-lever, and disc, as described, to rotate the four-sided roller R, which in turn carries the endless canvas or other suitable belts, upon which belts are secured the laths L, upon which are painted or printed the names of the stations, &c., for exhibition through the opening in door

of casing A. This four-sided roller R and belting carrying laths L, also the laths L, are all included in this 5th claim. Also the suitably arranged reversing-gear used in connection with the above gearing, with an adjustable cap attached to framing F for readily removing the roller R with the canvas belting and laths L attached thereto. The parts constituting this 5th claim are clearly shown on drawings Nos. 1 and 2 by letters and figures as follows: Spindle U, toothed pinion W², bevel wheel H, bevel pinion I, spindle T², the wheels used as the reversing-gearing J¹ and J², each connected by grooved sleeve J³ with slot and pin secured into spindle T² as shown, bevel pinion K secured on gudgeon G on end of roller R. The four-sided roller R with suitable gudgeons G, G, carried on bearing with adjustable cap on framing F, and a bearing secured to casing A for carrying the gudgeon on the opposite end of roller R. The levers and attachments in connection with the reversing-gear are shown by Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The lever 7 is secured on spindle 9, which spindle has a square formed thereon to enable the operator to apply a key for the purpose of reversing the direction of the travel of the roller R. Spindle 9 and the pin on which lever 6 rotates are each carried by lugs formed on framing F. Lever 7 has a pin secured thereto which slides in the slotted lever 6, which lever 6 has also a pin secured thereto which slides in the groove in sleeve J³, so that by either turning the lever up or down the lever 6 is compelled to either raise or lower the bevel pinions J¹ and J² and thereby reverse the direction of rotation of the bevel wheel K on end of the roller-gudgeon G. The adjustable cap consists of part F¹ secured to framing F by set-screw, and the lock F² also secured to framing F by set-screw. (6.) The use of the peculiar-formed framing F for carrying the gearing in connection with the above-described automatic electrical apparatus, &c.; also the neatly constructed casing A for containing and securing from damage the working-parts of the above-described apparatus. The casing is provided with door for convenience of readily inspecting or rearranging any part of the apparatus; in this said door is a suitably formed opening for convenience of exhibiting the name of station or stopping-place as previously described. (7.) The whole of the apparatus from any source which may be available, either in one or more carriages, &c., coupled electrically together or in the manner shown on drawings by batteries provided and fixed in each casing to work their own apparatus, and connected up in parallel, and operated by contact push, as shown on drawings.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) In bandoleers and the like, a cartridge-holding portion constructed of hollow oblong cross-section, and provided with holes at intervals for the insertion therein of the cartridges, as set forth. (2.) In bandoleers and the like, a cartridge-holding portion constructed of a single strip of leather, or other suitable material, bent round into oblong cross-sectional shape, the top and bottom sides being provided with holes at intervals, such holes being strengthened by eyelets or other similar means, in combination with flaps or covers that fold over the top thereof, and with means whereby the two ends of the cartridge-holder may be secured together, as specified. (3.) In means for fastening the ends of bandoleers and the like together, a flat buckle secured to one end of the bandoleer, and formed with parallel slots therein, and with a projecting knob between the slots, in combination with a strap secured to the other end of the bandoleer, and provided with eye-holes, such strap being adapted to be threaded out and in the slots of the buckle, and to fit over the knob thereon, as specified. (4.) In bandoleers and the like, a cartridge-holding portion consisting of a top and bottom piece through which holes are made at intervals, such holes being strengthened by eyelets, as set forth. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved bandoleer, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14130.—17th October, 1901.—ALBERT FREDERICK HADECKE, of Rangiora, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in concaves.

Claims.—(1.) A concave such as described, built up of angle-iron fixed into side plates, substantially as set forth. (2.) A concave such as described, built up of angle-iron, with corrugated bars fixed on to angle-iron, substantially as set forth. (3.) A concave such as described, with the wires sloping from one angle-iron to the corrugated bar of the next, substantially as set forth. (4.) The improvements in concaves consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operated substantially as set forth.

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

No. 14132.—17th October, 1901.—OSCAR ANDREWS, of Levin, Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in milk-cans.

Claim.—In milk-cans, a taper-sided or cone-shaped lid fitting into an outward-sloping correspondingly shaped can, constructed and operated substantially in the manner as set forth.

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

No. 14181.—1st November, 1901.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., of 414, 416, and 418, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of James Felix Beard, of Carmen Station, Coahuila, Mexico, Machinist and Engineer, and Roger Hayne, of St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, Commission Merchant). Improvements in machines for removing or separating the fibre contained in vegetable leaves.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a revolving face-plate, a revolving scraper-wheel having blades on the side face thereof opposing said face-plate, and means for conducting the leaves to be acted upon to said scraper-wheel and face-plate, substantially as described. (2.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a revolving face-plate, a revolving scraper having blades on the side face thereof opposing said revolving face-plate, a stationary face-plate located beside said scraper-wheel, and means for conducting the leaves to be acted upon to and between said scraper-wheel and said face-plates, substantially as described. (3.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a pair of crushing-wheels, a revolving face-plate, a revolving scraper-wheel having blades on the side face thereof opposing said face-plate, and means for conducting the leaves to be acted upon to and between said scraper-wheels and said face-plate, substantially as described. (4.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a revolving scraper-wheel having blades on the side face thereof opposing said face-plate, a second revolving face-plate and revolving scraper-wheel, and means for conducting the leaves to be acted upon to the first-mentioned face-plate and scraper-wheel, and means for conducting the leaves from the first-mentioned face-plate and scraper-wheel to the second face-plate and scraper-wheel, substantially as described. (5.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a revolving face-plate, a revolving scraper-wheel having blades on the side face thereof opposing said face-plate, an endless carrier arranged to conduct the leaves to be acted upon to said revolving face-plate and scraper-wheel, a second revolving face-plate, a second revolving scraper-wheel having blades on the side face thereof opposing said second face-plate, and an endless carrier arranged to receive the leaves from said first-mentioned revolving face-plate and scraper-wheel and conduct them between said second revolving face-plate and scraper-wheel, substantially as described. (6.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a revolving face-plate, a revolving scraper-wheel having blades on the side face thereof opposing said face-plate, an endless carrier arranged to conduct the leaves to be acted upon to said revolving face-plate and scraper-wheel, a transfer rope arranged to receive and convey said leaves as they pass from said revolving face-plate and scraper-wheel, a second revolving face-plate and a second revolving scraper-wheel, and an endless carrier arranged to receive the leaves from said transfer rope and conduct them to said second revolving face-plate and scraper-wheel, substantially as described. (7.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a revolving face-plate, a revolving scraper-wheel having blades on the side face thereof opposing said face-plate, a carrier arranged to conduct the leaves to be acted upon to said face-plate and scraper-wheel, and a carding-wheel arranged to act upon the fibre contained by said leaves as the leaves pass from said face-plate and scraper-wheel, substantially as described. (8.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a means for crushing the leaves to be acted upon, means for scraping said leaves to separate the fibre therefrom, means for discharging said fibre, and a delivery rope arranged to discharge the fibre from the machine after it has been passed therethrough, substantially as described.

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

No. 14190.—5th November, 1901.—WALTER ANDREWS and MAURICE MANTHEL (trading as "Andrews and Manthel"), of 18, Tory Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Electrical and General Engineers and Braesfounders. Improved friction hoist.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of parts comprising our improvements in friction hoists constructed and operating substantially as specified. (2.) In a friction hoist, the combination of a friction sheave made independently of the rope-drum and connected thereto by stud bolts, in the

manner specified and illustrated. (3.) In a friction hoist, the combination of a friction sheave having V-shaped grooves upon its periphery, a brake-block having similarly shaped projections to fit into the grooves in the friction sheave, a shaft upon which the sleeve is mounted arranged eccentrically in sleeves carried in bearings, and a hand-lever upon said shaft for operating same, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14191.—6th November, 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 Frederick Galloway Pirie, of 112, Pembroke Street, and Frederick Sharman, of 171, Lower Clapton Road, both in London, England, Mineral-water Engineers). Improvements in or relating to apparatus for storing, measuring, and delivering aerated liquids.

Claims.—(1.) The improvements in or relating to apparatus for storing, measuring, and delivering aerated liquids, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for measuring and delivering aerated liquids, a rotatable measuring-chamber, attached to the plug of a cock, which is made to communicate with either the inlet- or outlet-passage by turning said chamber. (3.) In apparatus for measuring and delivering aerated liquids, a rotatable measuring-chamber, attached to the plug of a cock, which is made to communicate with either the inlet- or outlet-passage by the turning of said chamber, in combination with a snifting-valve actuated simultaneously by the said rotation. (4.) In apparatus for storing, measuring, and delivering liquids, making or lining the storage-cylinder or measuring-apparatus of or with a material which will not be affected by the gas contained in, or chemicals in solution in, aerated liquids, for the purpose set forth. (5.) The combination with apparatus for storing aerated liquids of a cylinder or other chamber charged with gas at a high pressure for the purpose set forth. (6.) The combination with apparatus for measuring and delivering aerated liquids of a pump or injector, for the purpose set forth. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14193.—6th November, 1901.—WILLIAM EDWIN HARDEMAN, of 94, Pelham Street, Carlton, Victoria, Storeman. Improvements in and relating to structures adapted to open and close vertically, such as windows.

Claims.—(1.) In structures of the class indicated, the combination with a superimposed sash of a cord or connected cords passing upwards over pulleys or the like and then downward, forming a loop, and a lower sash resting in and supported by the said loop, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In structures of the class indicated, the combination with a frame having a groove at each side of a superimposed sash, a cord or connected cords passing from said sash upwards over pulleys or the like, then passing downward, forming a loop, means such as a turn-buckle for adjustment of the cording, a lower sash resting in and supported by the said loop, and stops as set forth to determine the line of meeting of the sashes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In structures of the class indicated, the combination with a frame having a groove at each side of a superimposed sash different from the lower sash in size, a counter-balancing weight on the lighter sash, cording fastened to the top sash and passing over pulleys, forming a loop in which the lower sash is supported, and stops to determine the line of meeting of the sashes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In structures of the class indicated, the combination with a frame having a groove at each side, pulleys, and stops to determine the line of meeting of the sashes, of the superimposed sash having cording connected to its lower part and passing up over the pulleys, then downward to form a loop to support the lower sash, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In structures of the class indicated, the combination with the frame of a swinging shutter, as set forth, and a lower sash having means as hooks to swing—when said sash is raised—such shutter into its normal position, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In structures of the class indicated, the combination with a frame of two sashes of different sizes, and a well for each sash to open into, the well for

the larger sash being insufficient to fully admit the same, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In structures of the class indicated, having two sashes and wells therefor, a lock-bar as *y* fixed to the upper sash and descending into the well of the lower sash, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (9.) In structures of the class indicated, having two sashes and wells therefor, a collapsible structure connected to each sash and adapted to be expanded both from above and below when the window is opened, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (10.) In structures of the class indicated, the combination with the frame having pulleys, stops, and a shutter, of two sashes (the lower having means to operate the said shutter), and cording and means to adjust the same, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (Specification, 7s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14194.—6th November, 1901.—FORREST FINLAY, of Trafalgar Street, Newtown, near Sydney, New South Wales, Watchmaker. An improved checking counter or marker for recording the points of games as well as the number of games.

Claims.—(1.) An improved checking counter or marker for recording the points of games as well as the number of games, wherein the counting or exhibiting of predetermined totals or amounts by one or other of a series of counters or recorders will be recorded upon an additional checking counter or recorder, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In an improved checking counter or marker for recording the points of games as well as the number of games, the combination with a series of counters or recorders each having a like cam thereon of a spring rod gearing similarly with each cam for actuating independently a checking counter or recorder by the movement first imparted by one or other of said cams, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In an improved checking counter or marker for recording the points of games as well as the number of games, the combination with main counters such as 1 and of cams having points such as 17, 18, and 19, and recess such as 20, spring rod such as 23, spring pawl such as 28, ratchet such as 30 on the spindle 31 of the unit wheel of a checking-counter such as 32, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (4.) In an improved checking counter or marker for recording the points of games as well as the number of games, the combination with band-wheels such as 39 and 40, having number-band such as 38, of lever such as 41, spring rod such as 23, spring pawl such as 28, ratchet such as 30 on the spindle 31 of the unit wheel of a checking-counter such as 32, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (5.) The combination and arrangement together of all the mechanical parts or integers constituting an improved checking counter or marker for recording the points of games as well as the number of games, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (Specification, 5s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14195.—6th November, 1901.—JAMES ROXBURGH, of 10, Philipsburgh Avenue, Fairview, Dublin, Ireland, Manager of Printing-works, and ROBERT McLEAN, of 35, 36, and 37, Great Strand Street, Dublin aforesaid, Master Printer. Improvements relating to the utilisation of linotype slugs or lines of type for printing tabular matter.

Claims.—(1.) A number of series of circular saws adjustably mounted alternately with spacing-discs of the width of any desired typographical measure upon a rotary shaft, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) The rules or metal strips having their ends split longitudinally so as to form laterally inclined tongues, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) The "chase" or frame having its side members adapted to engage with guides on the saw-table, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (4.) Apparatus having its parts constructed, arranged, and adapted to operate substantially as described with reference to the drawings for the purpose specified. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14197.—6th November, 1901.—CHARLES HARRISON WARD, of Australia Hotel, Sydney, New South Wales, Metallurgist. Improvements in the extraction of metals from complex ores, and particularly from complex ores containing tin.

Claims.—(1.) The described process of treating complex ores consisting of the combination of the following steps in

sequence: (a) Roasting the ore to oxidize and sulphate its metallic constituents; leaching the roasted pulp with hot or cold water or dilute sulphuric acid to obtain sulphates in solution; (b) triturating the pulp-residuum from which the sulphate lixivium has been drawn off with hot brine, thereby converting lead-sulphate into lead-chloride; leaching the lead-chloride therefrom with hot water, and extracting it from solution by cooling down to crystallize, or by precipitating it with an alkaline reagent, or both, and obtaining the gold by chlorination or cyanidation, or alternatively smelting the pulp to obtain the gold and lead; (c) precipitating silver from the sulphate lixivium by adding chloride of sodium thereto; and thereafter successively depositing copper by contact with iron, and tin by contact with zinc; finally precipitating zinc and iron by an alkaline reagent, and separating the zinc-and-iron precipitate by elutriation or by fuming off the zinc in a furnace: substantially as described. (2.) In the treatment of sulphate- or chloride-solutions containing tin, extracting the tin by bringing the solution into contact with metallic zinc, and subsequently recovering the zinc by precipitation with an alkaline reagent, or by fuming off in a furnace, substantially as described. (3.) The described process of treatment of complex ores consisting of the combination of the following steps in sequence: (a) Chlorinating or chloridizing the ore; lixiviating with hot water; (b) washing the pulp with agitation, and elutriating the lighter deposit to separate the bismuth, antimony, and zinc oxychlorides; (c) crystallizing the lead-chloride out of the hot lixivium by cooling the same; (d) leaching the ore-residue with hyposulphite solutions or cyaniding it to obtain the silver; (e) extracting gold from the lixivium by contact with charcoal or by ferrous-sulphate precipitation or other known treatment, copper by contact with iron, and tin by contact with zinc; and precipitating zinc and iron with an alkaline reagent; finally separating the zinc-and-iron deposit by elutriation or by fuming off the zinc in a furnace: substantially as described. (4.) The described process of treatment of complex ores consisting of the combination of the following steps in sequence: (a) Chlorinating or chloridizing the ore; leaching with cold water; (b) washing the ore-residue with cold water, and elutriating the bismuth and antimony oxychloride deposit which constitutes the specifically lighter portions thereof; (c) extracting lead and silver from the specifically heavier ore-residue by smelting, or the lead by leaching the same with hot water; crystallizing out the lead by cooling the solution; and subsequently hyposulphiting or cyaniding the ore-residue to obtain the silver; and (d) from the lixivium extracting gold by contact with charcoal, or by ferrous-sulphate precipitation, or other known treatment, copper by contact with iron, tin by contact with zinc, and zinc and iron by precipitation with an alkaline reagent, and subsequent elutriation or furnace treatment: substantially as described. (5.) The described process of treatment of complex ores consisting of the combination of the following steps in sequence: (a) Chlorinating or chloridizing the ore; lixiviating with hot water; (b) washing the pulp with agitation and elutriating the lighter deposit to separate the bismuth, antimony, and zinc oxychlorides; (c) crystallizing the lead-chloride out of the hot lixivium by cooling the same; (d) leaching the ore-residue with hyposulphite solutions, or cyaniding it to obtain the silver; (e) extracting gold from the lixivium by contact with charcoal or by ferrous-sulphate precipitation or other known treatment, copper by contact with iron, and precipitating zinc and iron with an alkaline reagent; finally separating the zinc-and-iron deposit by elutriation or by fuming off the zinc in a furnace: substantially as described. (6.) The described process of treatment of complex ores consisting of the combination of the following steps in sequence: (a) Chlorinating or chloridizing the ore; leaching with cold water; (b) washing the ore-residue with cold water and elutriating the bismuth and antimony oxychloride deposit which constitutes the specifically lighter portions thereof; (c) extracting the lead and silver from the specifically heavier ore-residue by smelting, or the lead by leaching the same with hot water, crystallizing out the lead by cooling the solution, and subsequently hyposulphiting or cyaniding the ore-residue to obtain the silver; and (d) from the lixivium extracting gold by contact with charcoal, or by ferrous-sulphate precipitation or other known treatment, copper by contact with iron, and zinc and iron by precipitation with an alkaline reagent and subsequent elutriation or furnace treatment: substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s.)

No. 14199.—6th November, 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, the assignees of Charles Hollivell, of the

Linotype Works, Broadheath, Chester, England). Improvements in the moulds and casting-mechanisms of linotype machines.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of mould-carrier adapted to carry either a normal linotype mould-block or a fudge linotype mould-block, reciprocating metal-pot adapted to make metal-tight contact with the mould-block on the mould-carrier, cam adapted to move the nozzle of the metal-pot up to the mould-block, compound antifricition roller on the metal-pot and having two peripheries of different diameters corresponding respectively with the distances which the nozzle of the metal-pot must be moved to make the contact above mentioned, and means for locking the said roller with either of its peripheries running on the said cam. (2.) The combination of mould-carrier adapted to carry either a normal linotype mould-block or a fudge linotype mould-block, reciprocating metal-pot adapted to make metal-tight contact with the mould-block on the mould-carrier, cam adapted to move the nozzle of the metal-pot up to the mould-block, compound antifricition roller on the metal-pot and having two peripheries of different diameters corresponding respectively with the distances which the nozzle of the metal-pot must be moved to make the contact above mentioned and capable of adjustment upon its axle to put either periphery on the said cam, and means for locking the said roller in its adjusted position. (3.) The combination of mould-carrier, mould-block thereon standing at a little distance therefrom, and thereby establishing a clear space between them, knife adapted to trim the foot of the linotype by being held with its edge in the proper plane, and means for moving the untrimmed foot of the linotype past the said edge. (4.) The combination of mould-carrier adapted to carry either a normal linotype mould-block or a fudge linotype mould-block, reciprocating metal-pot adapted to make metal-tight contact with the mould-block on the mould-carrier, cam adapted to move the nozzle of the metal-pot up to the mould-block, compound antifricition roller on the metal-pot and having two peripheries of different diameters corresponding respectively with the distances which the nozzle of the metal-pot must be moved to make the contact above mentioned, means for locking the said roller with either of its peripheries running on the said cam, mould-block on the said mould-carrier, standing at a little distance therefrom and thereby establishing a clear space between them, knife adapted to trim the foot of the linotype by being held with its edge in the proper plane, and means for moving the untrimmed foot of the linotype past the said edge. (5.) The combination of mould-carrier adapted to carry either a normal linotype mould-block or a fudge linotype mould-block, reciprocating metal-pot adapted to make metal-tight contact with the mould-block on the mould-carrier, cam adapted to move the nozzle of the metal-pot up to the mould-block, compound antifricition roller on the metal-pot having two peripheries of different diameters corresponding respectively with the distances which the nozzle of the metal-pot must be moved to make the contact above mentioned, and capable of adjustment upon its axle to put either periphery on the said cam, means for locking the said roller in its adjusted position, mould-block on the said mould-carrier standing at a little distance therefrom, and thereby establishing a clear space between them, knife adapted to trim the foot of the linotype by being held with its edge in the proper plane, and means for moving the untrimmed foot of the linotype past the said edge. (6.) The combination with the metal-carrier, the metal-pot, and cam described, of the modification in respect of the antifricition roller and locking-device illustrated in Figs. 8 to 10, and described therewith. (7.) The combination with the mould-carrier, the metal-pot, and cam described, of the modification in respect of the antifricition roller and locking-device illustrated in Figs. 11 to 14, and described therewith.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14202.—7th November, 1901.—RENDROCK POWDER COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 128, Broadway, New York, United States of America (assignees of William Angus Gill, of Tarrytown, Westchester, New York, aforesaid, Chemist). Improvements in explosive compounds.

Claims.—(1.) An absorbent for liquids in making explosives, comprising a mixture of marble-dust and chlorate of potash, substantially as described. (2.) The explosive compound described, which consists essentially of a mixture of marble-dust, chlorate of potash, and nitro-benzol, united substantially as described, and in the proportions stated in the specification.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

No. 14206.—7th November, 1901.—AUSTRAL NAIL COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at the corner of Ferrars and Lorimer Streets, South Melbourne, Victoria (assignees of John Gibson Lyon, of corner of Ferrars and Lorimer Streets, South Melbourne aforesaid, Manager of the said company's works). Improvements in barbed-wire machines.

Claims.—(1) In a barbed-wire machine, a spider or guide for directing the barbed wire on to the coil or drum, such spider being loosely mounted upon a sleeve adapted to be moved laterally by a double- or cross-threaded spindle in gear with the spindle upon which said drum is mounted, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2) In a barbed-wire machine, a spider mounted loosely upon a sleeve having a retaining flange screwed upon one end and a winged nut projecting through a lug upon the other end, said nut engaging the threads of a double-threaded spindle driven from the spindle of the winding drum or coil, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3) In a barbed-wire machine, a brake-drum connected by gearing with the axial spindle of the twisting-mechanism in such a way that the speed of said brake-drum will be relatively reduced, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (4) In a barbed-wire machine, a drum for the band brake having a peripheral chamber in combination with inlet- and outlet-pipes through the spindle for supplying same with water, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14207.—7th November, 1901.—THE SMETHURST FURNACE AND ORE-TREATMENT SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 3, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., England (assignees of William Smethurst, of Brynmair, Dolgelly, North Wales, Engineer). A new and useful improved gravitation concentrator for ores and slimes.

Claims.—(1) In a machine for concentrating minerals by gravitation, in combination, a supporting frame, a jigg-table, flexible resilient slats rigidly attached at one end to the supporting frame and at the other end to the jigg-table, and means for giving the jigg-table a quick motion in one direction and a slow motion in the opposite direction, in an approximately horizontal plane, substantially as described. (2) In a machine for concentrating minerals by gravitation, in combination, a supporting frame, a jigg-table, adjustable means for supporting the jigg-table on the supporting frame so as to oscillate relative thereto, and means for jigg-table consisting of an adjustable crank-pin engaging in a slot at one end of a rocking-lever, the other end of the rocking-lever being pivotally mounted on the supporting framework, and a connecting-rod coupled at one end to a point on the rocking-lever intermediate to the rocking-pivot and crank-pin slot, and at the other end to the jigg-table, substantially as described. (3) In a machine for concentrating minerals by gravitation, a supporting frame, a jigg-table adjustable depended from and supported by the supporting frame, a concentrating-table carried by the jigg-table, means for adjusting the shape and position of the said table on the jigg-table, and a jigg-mechanism adapted to give a quick stroke and slow return motion to the jigg-table, substantially as described.

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

No. 14209.—11th November, 1901.—ERNEST ROBERT GODWARD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in hair curlers or wavers.

Claims.—(1) A hair curler or waver provided wholly of a yielding material such as indiarubber, having integral means at its respective extremities for engagement, such means consisting, for example, of an eye at one extremity and a bulb at the other extremity, so that after the curling-up of the hair the extremities may be caused to engage so as to positively confine the hair upon the curler, substantially as described. (2) In a hair-curler or waver such as specified in claim 1, a central slit, provided in the manner and for the purposes described. (3) A hair curler or waver composed wholly of a yielding material, and formed in the manner and for the purposes described with reference to Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings. (4) A hair curler or waver composed wholly of a yielding material, and formed in the manner and for the purposes described with reference to Fig. 5 of the drawings. (5) A hair curler or waver con-

structed wholly of a yielding resilient material, and moulded into circular form with overlapping ends, as specified. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; 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, 13th November, 1901.

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

No. 14154.—24th October, 1901.—FREDERICK ARTHUR ALCOCK, of 212, Russell Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Manager. Instrument for standardising bowls.

No. 14171.—29th October, 1901.—ALLAN JOHN ROSS, of Kihikihi, Waikato, New Zealand, Settler. An improved instrument for cutting the teats of cows and other animals.

No. 14172.—30th October, 1901.—JAMES UPCHURCH, of Millward Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Carpenter. A self-adjusting angle cramp.

No. 14173.—30th October, 1901.—THOMAS OWEN MORAN, of Merthyr Road, Brisbane, Queensland, Inventor. A self-adjusting floor-cramp.

No. 14174.—30th October, 1901.—THOMAS OWEN MORAN, of Merthyr Road, Brisbane, Queensland, Inventor. Broom-protector and hanger.

No. 14176.—25th October, 1901.—THOMAS EDWARD LOACH, of Waimate, New Zealand, Plumber and Tinsmith. An improved sectional watering-pot rose.

No. 14178.—28th October, 1901.—CHARLES MORRIS NEWSON, of Grey Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder, and MARTIN COULSON, of Alexandra Street, Auckland aforesaid, Contractor. A method of applying boiling tar, paint, lime-wash, and stain to paving-blocks, wood shingles, and ornamental work for buildings and suchlike.

No. 14179.—29th October, 1901.—SIDNEY CHAYTOR ROSSE TREVOR, of Mangawhare, Kaipara, Auckland, New Zealand, Chemist. The production of gas or gases for the purpose of lighting, heating, or for power, from kauri soil, kauri refuse, kauri-gum dust, sawdust, or timber, or any refuse of kauri or product of kauri-trees.

No. 14180.—1st November, 1901.—JESSIE STRETTLE, of 46, Fitzgibbon Street, Parkville, near Melbourne, Victoria, Married Woman. An improved rotary quartz-mill.

No. 14185.—31st October, 1901.—JOHN McFARLANE, of Tapanui, New Zealand, Insurance Agent. Vibrating cradle sluice for gold-saving.

No. 14186.—1st November, 1901.—PETER TROLOVE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Handy combination fencing-tool.

No. 14192.—6th November, 1901.—GEORGE OSBORNE, of Tinwald, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved harrow-tree.

No. 14200.—4th November, 1901.—CHARLES ADOLPHUS LOADER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improved hydraulic motor.

No. 14201.—5th November, 1901.—JAMES JOHNSTON CLELAND, of Springston, New Zealand, Farmer, and EDWIN PALMER, of Burnham, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved whipletree.

No. 14203.—7th November, 1901.—WILLIAM CHARLES PAGE, of Eltham, Hawera, New Zealand, Builder. A receptacle for kerosene or other similar liquids.

No. 14204.—5th November, 1901.—JOHN FERGUSON HARPER, of 36, Vogel Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Accountant. Improved can-handle.

No. 14205.—4th November, 1901.—JOSEPH BERNARD SHEATH, of Auckland, New Zealand, Accountant. An improved water-brush for press-copying, dyeing, colouring, staining, and suchlike purposes.

No. 14208.—11th November, 1901.—CHARLES AUSTIN BRIGGS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant. Improvements in fire-escapes.

No. 14210.—11th November, 1901.—EDWIN HIBBARD, of Castlecliff, Wanganui, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved provision-safe for preserving perishable products.

No. 14211.—11th November, 1901.—JOSEPH WOODFORD, Shepherd, and ROBERT WILLIAM GRAHAM, Blacksmith, both of Tuparoa, Waipua, New Zealand. Improvements in or relating to hand sheep-shears.

No. 14212.—8th November, 1901.—EDWARD THOMAS RODNEY COATES, of Matakoho, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer, and WILLIAM KIDD ELDER, of Penrose, Auckland aforesaid, Engineer. An improved trenching-plough mould-board.

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 31st October, 1901, to the 13th November, 1901, inclusive.

- No. 13114.—R. McGaffin, harrow.
No. 13746.—C. L. Galschiot, cooling granular materials.
No. 13749.—J. Crowther, dust-, draught-, and rain-excluder for door.
No. 13888.—C. Dahl, horse-cover.
No. 13889.—C. F. A. von Welsbach, electrical accumulator.

No. 13908.—The Automatograph Company, Limited, kinematograph (L. E. Granichstaedten).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 10096.—H. W. Treloar, roller-mill for quartz-crushing. 1st November, 1901.
No. 10114.—M. Ferguson, metal-pipe-forming machine. 1st November, 1901.
No. 10115.—M. Ferguson, metal-pipe-forming machine. 1st November, 1901.
No. 10117.—M. McDonald, hame-hook. 31st October, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 7248.—R. Mackinnon, weed-eradicator implement. 31st October, 1901.
No. 7326.—The New Calyx Drill and Boring Company, Limited, boring-tool (F. H. Davis). 6th November, 1901.
No. 7328.—H. L. Sulman and F. L. Teed, extracting metals from ores. 6th November, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors, &c., of Letters Patent registered.

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

- NO. 10978.—John Peach, of Remuera, near Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor, cesspan. *Release of mortgage registered.* [L. L. McDermott.] 2nd November, 1901.
No. 10978.—John Peach, of Remuera, near Auckland, New Zealand, cesspan. *One half-interest.* [L. L. McDermott.] 2nd November, 1901.
No. 13182.—The British Pneumatic Railway Signal Company, Limited, of Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, County of Middlesex, England, and Railway-signal Works, Chippenham, County of Wilts, England, Railway-signalling Engineers and Contractors, railway switch and semaphore apparatus. [E. Waters, jun.—F. L. Dodgson.] 11th November, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 13th November, 1901.

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

No. 13347.—29th January, 1901.—THOMAS COOK BAYLDON, of Thames, Auckland, New Zealand, Master Mariner and Harbourmaster. Preventing the teredo worm and other

marine insects destroying wharf- and bridge-piles, and other timber used in wharf- or bridge-construction, or timber used generally for marine purposes of any description.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To alter the word "ingredient" to "ingredients," and "is" to "are," lines 15 and 17, page 1.

(2.) To insert the words "obsidian, volcanic glass" after "ground glass," lines 17, 20, 21, 27, page 1, and line 10, page 2.

(3.) To strike out the figures "2" and "3," lines 21 and 26, page 1, and to insert the figure "2" in place of the figure "3," line 31, page 1.

(4.) To insert the word "above-named" before the word "ground," line 21, page 1; to omit the words "or laid on," line 22, page 1; to insert, in place of the word "timber," the words "necessary woodwork," line 23, page 1; to omit the word "and," line 26, page 1, and the words "or more or less as found necessary," lines 26 and 27, page 1.

(5.) To insert, instead of the words "piles and other timber either," the words "piles, braces, or other timbers," line 29, page 1; to alter the word "timber" to "woodwork," line 31, page 1, lines 12 and 18, page 2.

(6.) To omit the words "and protected," lines 32 and 33, page 1, and to insert the word "timber" after the word "round," line 34, page 1.

(7.) To omit the word "them," line 1, page 2; to insert the words "and other timbers" after the word "piles," lines 2 and 3, page 2; and to alter the word "place" to "places," line 4, page 2.

(8.) To alter the word "timber" to "timbers," to add the words "and woodwork" after the word "timber," and to omit the word "erecting," line 9, page 2; to alter the words "mixed with" to "and," and "paint or oil" to "paints or oils," line 11, page 2.

(9.) To insert the words "or chafed" after the word "rubbed," line 13, page 2; to insert, in place of the words "the piles and other timber," the word "them," lines 13 and 14, page 2; and to insert the word "ravages" in place of the word "attacks," line 14, page 2.

(10.) To omit the word "marine," line 16, page 2; to insert the words "braces, walings," before "and," line 17, page 2; to omit the words "in building," line 17, page 2; and to insert, in place of the words "erected for the use of," the words "used for," line 18, page 2.

No. 13553.—24th April, 1901.—THOMAS COOK BAYLDON, of Thames, New Zealand, Master Mariner and Harbourmaster. Preserving the bottoms of ships' boats, buoys, and vessels of any description which float, by preventing their destruction or deterioration by the teredo worm and other marine insects boring into them; also for use as an anti-fouling composition.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To alter the word "ingredient" to "ingredients," line 14, page 1, and "is" to "are," line 15, page 1.

(2.) To insert the words "obsidian, volcanic glass" after "ground glass," lines 15, 17, 18, and 24, page 1, and line 5, page 2.

(3.) To alter the word "sheathings" to "sheathing of any kind," line 28, page 1.

(4.) To alter the word "sand" to "sands," line 16, page 1, and line 5, page 2; and to omit the word "good," line 7, page 2.

The applicant states, "My reason for making this amendment is as follows: That obsidian and volcanic glass, though native products, are glasses in the meaning of my specifications, in both of which ground glass is claimed as the principal ingredient, and that, without I can get these two ingredients added to the patents, I am liable at any time to lose any benefit I might have a chance to gain under the original patents."

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

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To omit the words "especially for ventilation" from the title, lines 5 and 11, page 1.

(2.) To omit the words "that shall not only be watertight from rain and suchlike from the outside, but one," lines 14, 15, and 16, page 1.

(3.) To omit the words "on the under-side of the glass and also," line 17, page 1, and line 1, page 2.

(4.) To omit the whole of claims 1, 2, and 3, and the following words in claim 4: "for supporting a frame in case of breakage of the glass and," lines 2 and 3, and the word "also," line 3.

The applicant states, "My reasons for making this amendment are that the parts to be disclaimed are of doubtful novelty."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to correct Clerical Error.

NO. 14077.—G. T. Shilton, fastening mail-matter.
(Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*,
No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.) To alter the words "in
slot" to "through staple," line 6, page 2 of specification.
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which
provisional specifications only have been lodged) aban-
doned from the 31st October, 1901, to the 13th November,
1901, inclusive:—

- No. 13281.—J. and B. Speight, marine governor.
No. 13292.—E. J. Maokrell, butter-worker.
No. 13299.—W. Hornsby and J. Lowson, ploughshare.
No. 13303.—H. House, gig-seat.
No. 13304.—J. Hair, envelopes.
No. 13305.—A. J. Whitley, wind-gauge for rifle.
No. 13306.—J. H. Newlyn, rail-coupling.
No. 13310.—J. Shepherd, button.
No. 13312.—J. H. Campbell, black-sand separator.
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which com-
plete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the
31st October, 1901, to the 13th November, 1901, inclusive:—

- No. 12578.—A. T. Hausmann, bridle.
No. 12580.—G. W. Gough and R. Andrew, dredging.
No. 12587.—J. Shepherd, pulley-block.
No. 12589.—J. R. Perry, winch.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees
from the 31st October, 1901, to the 13th November,
1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 9595.—E. B. Tree and R. H. Eldon, rotary engine.
No. 9737.—W. M. Green, venetian blind.
No. 9740.—J. F. Duryea, gas-engine.
No. 9741.—W. W. Hanscom and A. Hough, electric
battery.
No. 9743.—J. F. Nunan, bedstead.
No. 9759.—G. Syme, sash-fastener.
No. 9763.—J. G. Black and R. C. Skeet, extracting gold.
No. 9768.—Mudros Syndicate, Limited, extracting metals
(J. J. Shedlock).
No. 9769.—T. G. Bowick, recovering gold.
No. 9771.—G. J. and C. H. Hoskins, metal-pipe joint.
No. 9784.—New Industries and Finance, Limited, tire (the
Beebe Patent Syndicate—J. D. Beebe).
No. 9785.—J. Vaughan-Sherrin and H. H. Sherrin,
secondary battery.
No. 9786.—H. Grono and H. Pateson, freezing meat.
No. 9787.—H. A. Christy, cycle-seat.
No. 9788.—E. W. Lycoett, lubricator and wire-rope cleaner
(W. H. Richards).
No. 9789.—J. Martin, machine sheepshears (H. Bland).
No. 9801.—W. and J. J. Parker, fencing-batten.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 7028.—T. Boyd, cycle-bearings.
No. 7032.—Haycraft's Gold-extraction Company, Limited,
treating ores (J. H. Haycraft).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on
the date mentioned:—

- No. 140.—Neils Frederick Bernhardt Larsen, of Albert
Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Lapidist and Jeweller.
Class 1. 5th November, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 13th November, 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: 3356.
Date: 11th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

JOHN DEWAR AND SONS, LIMITED, a company organized
and existing according to the laws of Great Britain, carry-
ing on the business of Distillers at Perth, North Britain,
and London, England.

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

No. of application: 3386.
Date: 22nd May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the follow-
ing: A design representing the sun, inside which is a figure
of a snake coiled in the shape of the letter S, bearing a
crown upon its head; and any right to the exclusive use of
the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WEBER LOHMANN AND Co., LIMITED, of 7 and 9, Bridge
Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

No. of class: 13.
Description of goods: Ironmongery included in this class,
and enamelled metal hollow-ware.

No. of application : 3501.
Date : 22nd August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

ROMALITE

NAME.

THE AMERICAN LUCOL COMPANY, a corporation organized under the law of the State of Colorado, one of the United States of America, of New York City, State of New York, United States of America.

No. of class : 1.
Description of goods : A wall wash or paint.

No. of application : 3566.
Date : 24th October, 1901.

MARK.



NAME.

COLTHURST AND HARDING, of 11, Queen Victoria Street, and Alpha Works, Millwall, London, England, and Phoenix Colour-works, Temple Gate, Bristol, England, White-lead, Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers, Oil Boilers and Refiners.

No. of class : 1.
Description of goods : Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.

No. of application : 3567.
Date : 24th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3566.)

NAME.

COLTHURST AND HARDING, of 11, Queen Victoria Street, and Alpha Works, Millwall, London, England, and Phoenix Colour-works, Temple Gate, Bristol, England, White-lead, Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers, Oil Boilers and Refiners.

No. of class : 4.
Description of goods : Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes.

No. of application : 3568.
Date : 24th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice No. 3566.)

NAME.

COLTHURST AND HARDING, of 11, Queen Victoria Street, and Alpha Works, Millwall, London, England, and Phoenix Colour-works, Temple Gate, Bristol, England, White-lead, Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers, Oil Boilers and Refiners.

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

B

No. of application : 3573.
Date : 29th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

OKITU.

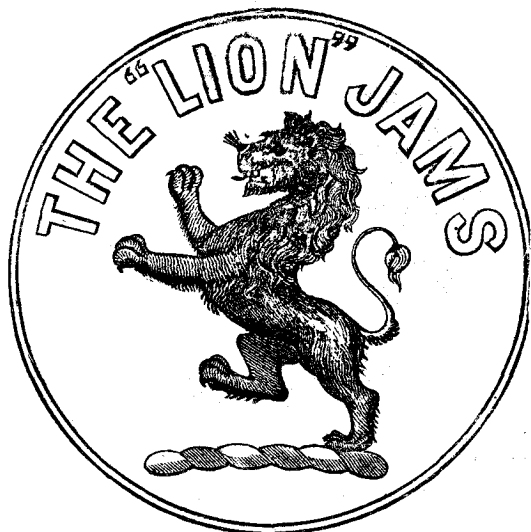
NAME.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS LYSNAR, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Solicitor.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Butter and cheese.

No. of application : 3575.
Date : 31st October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

G. T. LAWRENCE (trading as "Lawrence Brothers"), Maple Grove Farm, Seaward Bush, Invercargill, New Zealand.

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

No. of application : 3579.
Date : 31st October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VIXEN.

NAME.

SAMUEL RICHARD STEDMAN, of Clerk Street, North-east Valley, Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer; JAMES CORDNER BURROWES, of Cumberland Street, Dunedin aforesaid, Merchant; and JOHN McNARRY, of Maori Hill, Dunedin aforesaid, Blacksmith.

No. of class : 13.
Description of goods : Animal-traps.

No. of application : 3580.
Date : 6th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.
The word
EMOL.

NAME.
EDWARD BEVAN JONES, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Chemist.

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

No. of application : 3581.
Date : 6th November, 1901.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the following: The combination of devices, and the words "Silver Churn"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.
J. BARTRAM AND SON, of 19, 21, and 23, King Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Produce Merchants.

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

No. of application : 3586.
Date : 11th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.
The words
OUR FLAG.

NAME.
OSWALD ROBERT YOUNGHUSBAND, of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchant.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Substances used as food.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 31st October, 1901, to the 13th November, 1901, inclusive :—
No. 2692; 3472.—Warnock Bros.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2693; 3506.—Saunders, Gilberd, and Co.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 5th September, 1901.)
No. 2694; 3508.—Salmon and Gluckstein, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 5th September, 1901.)
No. 2695; 3189.—D. Benjamin; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 21st March, 1901.)
No. 2695; 3265.—Seebohm and Dieckstahl, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2697; 3266.—Seebohm and Dieckstahl, Limited; Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2698; 3267.—Seebohm and Dieckstahl, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2699; 3281.—Havana Commercial Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2700; 3283.—Havana Commercial Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2701; 3285.—Havana Commercial Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2702; 3288.—Havana Commercial Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2703; 3340.—H. N. Brock; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2704; 3382.—H. Jones and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2705; 3407.—H. H. W., and H. P. M. Berry; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2706; 3408.—A. E. Little and Co.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2707; 3445.—The American Tobacco Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2708; 3459.—J. Bartlett; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2709; 3460.—A. Usher and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2710; 3466.—Stapley and Smith; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2711; 3471.—Union Metallic Cartridge Company; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2712; 3477.—W. Jackson; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2713; 3484.—California Fig Syrup Company; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2714; 3490.—P. W. Ellis and Co.; Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2715; 3491.—J. Chambers and Son, Limited; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2716; 3492.—J. Chambers and Son, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2717; 3495.—A. and F. Pears, Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 2718; 3505.—J. W. Jones; Class 49. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 5th September, 1901.)
No. 2719; 3231.—E. C. Smith; Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 20th December, 1900.)
No. 2720; 3370.—Beaman and Deas; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 5th September, 1901.)
No. 2721; 3371.—Meldrum Bros., Limited; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 5th September, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid.

NO. 88/281.—Needham, Veall, and Tyzack, of Sheffield, England. 6th November, 1901.
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Mark registered.

[NOTE.—The name of the former proprietor is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]
NO. 255/203.—John Exshaw and Co., of 67, Allées de Boutant, Bordeaux, France, Brandy-shippers. [J. Exshaw and Co.] 1st November, 1901.
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Requests to amend Trade Mark Applications allowed.

THE following requests to amend trade mark applications have been allowed :—
No. 3189.—D. Benjamin. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 78, of 22nd August, 1901.)
No. 3463.—B. S. and J. H. Nicholls. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 85, of 19th September, 1901.)
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.