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CONTENTS.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 27th 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. 13188.—29th November, 1899.—JAMES YATE JOHNSTON, of 47, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in and apparatus for sterilising liquids.*

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

Claims.—(1.) The sterilising of beer, wine, milk, or other liquid by heating the liquid to be sterilised in a completely closed rotating vessel filled with the said liquid and in communication with another rotating completely closed vessel, which receives the liquid forced out from the first vessel on a predetermined pressure being attained, the liquid remaining in the first vessel being by dilatation still under high pressure, and the liquid which has been forced into the second vessel being placed under the pressure of compressed air, gas, or vapour, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In apparatus for sterilising liquids, two closed vessels or cylinders of different size (preferably coated internally with silver or the like), rotatable about their axes and in valvular communication with each other, each of the said vessels or cylinders being jacketed, and traversed lengthwise by pipes for the passage of the heating and cooling media, the smaller cylinder serving for receiving from the larger cylinder that portion of the liquid under treatment which, on its attaining a predetermined pressure, is forced out, and for preserving for the next operation, under the pressure of sterilised air, gas, or vapour, the liquid so received, substantially as described. (3.) A sterilising-apparatus constructed substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13238.—13th December, 1900.—SAMUEL TREVURZA, of Ashburton, New Zealand, Farmer. Self-acting skeith.*

Claim.—The application of a spring to skeiths of ploughs, as set forth.

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

No. 13369.—4th February, 1901.—DONALD DONALD, of Masterton, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in lifting-jacks.*

Claims.—(1.) The general design of the jack, which enables it to be speedily put together or taken to pieces without using bolts or rivets. (2.) The design of the stud, with handle for lifting or carrying the jack, and guides for keeping the spear in its place, and the guide on the foot of the ratchet bar for same purpose.

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

No. 13371.—4th February, 1901.—MATTHEW GUINAN, of Kelso, New Zealand, Farrier. An improved dredge grubber and tumbler-shaft.*

Claims.—(1.) By having the ends of the shaft squared, and the grubber-arms containing hole to fit the squared ends, that they can be taken off or put on as required with little or no delay. (2.) By having the arms made in separate parts, if any of the parts should get broken they can be replaced without the delay and expense of replacing the whole grubber.

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

No. 13644.—23rd May, 1901.—UNIVERSAL MACHINE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America (assignees of William Henry Butler, of 25, Madison Avenue, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer). Improvements in machines for making and filling boxes.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for making boxes out of blanks characterized by a folder having two faces—one face adapted to engage with the forward flap of a box to turn it up, and the other face adapted to engage with the upper part of the rear flap to turn it down upon the box—and means for moving the folder to cause it to engage successively with the forward and rear flaps. (2.) The machine of claim 1, means for imparting a sudden downward movement to the folder to break the flap along the upper edge of the front face of the box, substantially as described. (3.) A machine for making boxes out of blanks characterized by a rotary cam for imparting to a folder its movements for turning the forward flap back upon the box, for breaking the flap along the upper edge of the front face of the box, and for turning the rear flap down upon the box, substantially as described. (4.) A device for squaring a flattened shell characterized by a trough, along which the flattened shell is adapted to be moved, provided with converging walls so as to compress the flattened shell laterally, one wall having a portion sloping upward and outward. (5.) A machine for filling shells characterized by a magazine for shells, a plate for feeding a shell out from the magazine to the point where it is to be filled and for supporting said shell, means for moving the plate forward to feed a shell, a catch for seizing and holding the plate in its forward position, and means for disengaging the catch and for retracting the plate with suddenness, whereby the filled shell will not be retracted with the plate. (6.) A device for packing oval cigarettes into boxes with their longer diameters vertical, characterized by a trough for each cigarette of a width at one end substantially equal to the length of the longer diameter of the cigarettes, and narrowing in width toward its other end to a width substantially equal to the length of the shorter diameter of the cigarettes, whereby, as the cigarettes pass through the trough, they will be arranged with their longer diameters vertical. (7.) The device of claim 6, characterized by having one of its sides sloping upward. (8.) A device for filling a box with two layers of cigarettes, characterized by means for feeding a layer or set of cigarettes into the box, devices for feeding forward a strip of suitable material, cutting off a card therefrom, and placing the card in the box over the said layer of cigarettes, and means for feeding a second layer or set of cigarettes upon said card, whereby two layers of cigarettes can be packed in a box one over the other. (9.) A device for scoring strips, characterized by a longitudinal scorer and a transverse scorer, separate from and independent of each other, and means for aligning and feeding the strip to each scorer separate and independent of the means for aligning and feeding the strip to the other scorer, whereby the strip may be scored both longitudinally and transversely as desired, without interference by either scorer with the work of the other. (10.) A device for scoring strips, characterized by a reciprocating frame provided with catches for engaging with and feeding forward the strip when the frame moves in one direction, means for pressing down the strip in front of the catches, means for aligning the strip, scoring-wheels connected to the reciprocating frame and adapted to score the strip longitudinally when the frame moves in the other direction, and a gripper for holding the strip stationary during the scoring operation, whereby the strip is fed and scored longitudinally with certainty and precision. (11.) A magazine for oval cigarettes, having its bottom corrugated, each corrugation being of substantially the curve of the lower side of an oval cigarette when lying with its longer diameter horizontal. (12.) A machine for packing cigarettes or similar articles into boxes, characterized by a magazine for the cigarettes provided with vertically movable partitions to jostle the cigarettes and arrange them in proper position to be fed out of the magazine into the box.

(Specification, £1 6s.; drawings, 11s.)

No. 13843.—24th July, 1901.—GEORGE DAVIS, of 38, Margravine Gardens, West Kensington, London, England, Electrical Engineer. Improved system of distribution and collection of current for electric traction.

Claims.—(1.) A pair of trollies for the purposes described, each consisting of a main and a supplemental contact connected together by an arm, such arms being so bent or shaped that, on meeting, the arm of the one trolly passes wholly without or wholly within the arm of the other, as set forth. (2.) In combination with a pair of trollies such as claimed in the 1st claim, the employment of pick-up bridges or their equivalents on each of the main contacts of the trollies, or each of the supplemental contacts of the trollies, as set forth. (3.) Trollies of the type claimed in the 1st claim, constructed so as to be interchangeable and capable of being worked on either of two overhead conductors, substantially as described. (4.) A trolly consisting of a framework adapted to run on one of two parallel conductors, a bridge or bow on the framework as and for the purpose specified, and a detachable arm adapted to rest on the other conductor capable of being attached to the framework so as to pass under or over the like arm of a similar trolly and of passing over and along the bridge of such trolly, for the purpose specified, (5.) A trolly consisting of a bridge or framework mounted on wheels adapted to run on one of two conductors, a detachable arm adapted to be attached rigidly to insulated sockets in higher or lower positions carried by the framework and to slide on and in contact with the other conductor, so that, on meeting another similar trolly running on the same conductors in the opposite direction, the arms of each trolly are raised and pass over the bridges of the respective trollies, the trollies pivoting on the conductors. (6.) The improved means for conveying current from two overhead conductors whereby the same conductors can be used at the same time for outgoing and incoming trollies travelling in opposite directions by constructing the trollies substantially as described so as to pass one another in opposite directions on the conductors.

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

No. 13951.—29th August, 1901.—CHARLES E. PATRIC, of Springfield, Ohio, United States of America. Distributers for grain-drills.

Claims.—(1.) An arrangement in a feed-distributer of the distributing-wheel, having a carrying-flange and a central web, with an outer casing covering the outer periphery of the wheel, and means for driving the wheel from the periphery so as to leave the side of the wheel and carrying-flange exposed, except where it passes through a measuring-channel. (2.) The arrangement with the feed-distributing wheel having the carrying-flange and outer casing covering the periphery of the wheel, the casing being cut away to expose the side of the wheel and flange except for a housing which extends over a portion of the flange to form a measuring- and discharge-channel, substantially as specified. (3.) The arrangement in a feed-distributer of a distributing-wheel having a laterally extending flange on each side, and an outer casing covering the outer periphery of the wheel, but cut away so as to expose the respective flanges on opposite sides of the wheel except for a housing which forms a measuring-channel and discharge-opening over the flange, and a central support on one side of the wheel only, and means for driving the wheel from its periphery. (4.) The arrangement of the distributer-wheel having the laterally extending flanges on each side, and the casing covering the periphery of the wheel wide open at each side to expose the carrying-flange, in connection with the housing which forms the measuring-channel and discharge, the distributing-wheel having teeth on its periphery engaging with the driving-pinion. (5.) The arrangement of the distributing-wheel with the carrying-flange, and the casing having the periphery chambered to cover the periphery of the wheel and open at the sides to expose the flange, a housing forming a measuring-channel and discharge, and a closed conduit leading from said housing. (6.) The arrangement with the distributing-wheel and the carrying-flange, and the casing covering the periphery of the wheel but open at the side as described, in connection with the inclined removable shields which form inclined chutes to direct the grain to one side of the distributing-wheel. (7.) The arrangement with the distributing-wheel and flanges, the wheel being provided with teeth on its outer periphery, in connection with the pinions for driving said distributing-wheel, and means for throwing the pinions into and out of gear independent of the other pinions of the series. (8.) The arrangement with the distributing-wheel having a carrying-flange, a casing in which said wheel is mounted having an annular flange the inner periphery of which is adjacent to the carrying-flange on said wheel, a housing forming a part of said casing and projecting over a portion of the carrying-flange to form a measuring-channel, said casing being otherwise open at the side to leave the entire carrying-flange exposed except where it passes through said housing, and to permit the grain to move laterally into the carrying-wheel, substantially as specified.

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

No. 14039.—24th September, 1901.—THE RENFREW CRUSHER COMPANY (LIMITED), of 19, St. Swithin's Lane, London, England (assignees of Johannes Christiaan Wegerif, of Rawreth Rectory, Battlesbridge, Essex, England, Civil Engineer). Improvements in roller mills for crushing and grinding.

Claims.—(1.) A roller mill for grinding and crushing whereof the rolls are of truncated concavo-conical form, and are so mounted, the one partially above the other, that their axes lie obliquely across each other—that is to say, in parallel horizontal, but different vertical planes oblique to each other, so that the planes of rotation of the rolls will be mutually oblique, and a disruptive or tearing action in addition to a crushing action will be produced, the rolls being coned towards the same side of the machine, so that their line of contact or "bite" is continuous and substantially horizontal from end to end of the rolls, as described. (2.) In a roller mill for grinding and crushing, the combination with rolls of truncated conoidal form partially superposed the one over the other, and having their axes lying obliquely to one another in parallel horizontal planes, of a substantially horizontal lever-frame wherein the upper roll is journalled at a point intermediate between the lever-fulcrum and the load, the relative position of the lower roll, the upper roll, and the fulcrum of the lever-frame being such that the upper roll will, in consequence of the wedge-like action relatively to the lower roll and the lever-fulcrum, exert a crushing pressure equal to a high multiple of the actual load.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14107.—7th October, 1901.—ROBERT WEBSTER, of Southbridge, New Zealand, Blacksmith and Engineer. An improvement in coulters for sowing seed.

Claims.—(1.) In the construction of coulters for sowing seed, dividing the coulter into two compartments by means of a partition so that the manure-tube coming from its hopper shall enter one part while the seed-tube enters the other, as described, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The combination with the hopper and tubes of combined seed-and-manure drills of a coulter that is divided into two parts by a partition so that the manure shall fall to earth before its accompanying seed, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

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.*

Claims.—(1.) In the process of manufacturing steel, furnishing the tap-hole or delivery-mouth of cupola or blast furnace with a trap to prevent slag passing therefrom with the molten metal to the refinery or converter, substantially as described and shown. (2.) In the process of manufacturing steel, the combination of a feed-metal-heating furnace with a closed-top refinery or converter, said furnace being heated by the heated waste gases and products of combustion which pass to it direct from converter, as and for the purpose described, and substantially as shown. (3.) In the process of manufacturing steel, connecting the upper part of a refinery or converter by a mouth or flue direct with a feed-metal-heating furnace, substantially as and for the purpose described, and substantially as shown. (4.) In the process of manufacturing steel, connecting the tap-hole of the converter or refinery with the hearth of a grader or regenerating-furnace by a suitable channel, in order that said regenerating-furnace may be fed with molten metal, as and for the purpose described, and substantially as shown. (5.) In the process of manufacturing steel, the combination of a cupola, a refinery or converter, and a feed-metal-heating furnace, connected and arranged substantially as described and shown. (6.) In the process of manufacturing steel, the combination of a refinery or converter, a feed-metal-heating furnace, and a grader or regenerating-furnace, all connected and arranged substantially as described and shown. (7.) In the process of manufacturing steel, the combination of a cupola or blast furnace having a trapped outlet, a refinery or converter, a feed-metal-heating furnace, and a grader or regenerating-furnace, all connected and arranged substantially as described and shown.

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

No. 14175.—31st October, 1901.—JOHN FREDERICK ROSE, of Takaka, Nelson, New Zealand, Farmer. Protection of river-banks or other lands subject to being washed away by rivers or watercourses, and for the diverting of rivers or watercourses so that they may be conducted in a straight course and so maintained.

Claim.—Protecting river-banks by means of groins or piers built at an angle down stream on the opposite bank of river or watercourse to that which is to be protected; and also, by same means, conducting the river or watercourse in such direction—straight or otherwise—as may be desired.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 14183.—30th October, 1901.—HENRY CECIL WRIGHT, Solicitor, and REGINALD BAYLEY, Draughtsman, both of New Plymouth, New Zealand. Improved golf-club heads.

Claim.—The substitution of gutta-percha for wood in the manufacture of golf-club heads, as and for the purpose described in the specification.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 14214.—12th November, 1901.—HENRY DURELL CRIPPEN, of 231, West Ninety-sixth Street, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of George Seymour Maxwell, of 318, Main Street, Madison, New Jersey, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, and George White, of 81, Oak Street, Jersey City, New Jersey aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in and relating to rock-drills.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to a rock-drill of the percussive type, and is an unitary device, complete in itself, with all the parts enclosed in a single compact case. It consists essentially of two elements—the motor element or motor, and the drill element or drill—the motor maintaining a fixed position in the case, while the drill is fed independently on interior feedways formed in the case itself. This rock-drill is designed particularly for an electric motor, to which the current may be brought from any convenient distance through the usual line-wires. In any position of the drill element power is communicated thereto from the motor by a single positive variable connection; and all the vibrating and reciprocating parts are arranged entirely outside of the motor in a supplementary enclosing shell, so separated from the motor and yet enclosed and sustained in a portion of the main case; thus neither the mechanical nor electrical operation of the motor is disturbed by vibration, shock, or by reciprocation of any parts between the field-magnets. By a simple adaptation of the parts, a single motor may be combined to operate two drill elements in a single case, the drill elements being operated independently or together, simultaneously or alternately. The important details of our rock-drill are the integral case enclosing the magnets and the suitably journalled armature, having an integral extension or extensions provided with ways for the drill element or elements, comprising the bit, ram, spring or springs, operative cams, shells enclosing the respective cams, and means for rotating the bit a fixed distance at each stroke independent of the length of the stroke; a single crank is preferably used, adapted in one position, through one set of connections, to vary the distance between the cams and to turn on the current at the proper time through a convenient arrangement of electrical connections, and in a second position, through a second set of connections, to feed the drill in and out. The complete rock-drill is suitably supported, with a low centre of gravity, on a special base, insuring stability and permitting the bit to be removed conveniently without affecting the alignment. Most of these improvements may be used with other than electrical power.

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

(Specification, £1 13s.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 14215.—13th November, 1901.—FREDERICK WILLIAM MARTINO, of 21, Parker's Road, Broomhill, Sheffield, York, England, Manufacturer. An improved barium compound, its method of manufacture, and its application in the extraction of the noble metals.

Claims.—(1.) As a new article of manufacture, the substance referred to as barium-sulpho-carbide. (2.) The process of manufacturing barium-sulpho-carbide by fusing a mixture of barium-sulphate and carbon in an electric furnace. (3.) The employment of barium-sulpho-carbide in the extraction of the noble metals. (4.) The application of barium-sulpho-carbide as a precipitant in the recovery of metals whose sulphides are insoluble from solutions containing them. (5.) The application of barium-sulpho-carbide as a precipitant in the recovery of gold from its cyanide, chloride, or bromide solutions, and silver from its cyanide and nitrate solutions. (6.) The process of recovering gold from its cyanide solution consisting in acidifying the solution, and treating it at a raised temperature with barium-sulpho-carbide. (7.) The process of separating the noble metals from ores containing tellurium, selenium, sulphur, arsenic, antimony, tin, phosphorus, or the like, consisting in heating the mixture with barium-sulpho-carbide and then treating it with water. (8.) The process of separating gold from ores containing tellurium, selenium, sulphur, arsenic, antimony, tin, phosphorus, or the like, consisting in grinding the mixture, heating it with powdered barium-sulpho-carbide in a reducing-furnace, and then dissolving out the soluble sulphides thus formed. (9.) The process of separating gold from ores containing tellurium, selenium, sulphur,

arsenic, antimony, tin, phosphorus, or the like, consisting in grinding the mixture, heating it with powdered barium-sulpho-carbide in a reducing-furnace, dissolving out the soluble sulphides thus formed, treating the solid residue with potassium-cyanide solution, and precipitating the gold therefrom with barium-sulpho-carbide.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 14217.—13th November, 1901.—AMERICAN KEY CAN COMPANY, a corporation having their principal place of business at Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America (assignees of Francis Patridge McColl, of 1071, Bergen Street, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America). Apparatus for soldering cans.

Claims.—(1.) The process of mechanically soldering vessels such as cans or receptacles, which consists in applying melted solder to one or both of the parts to be soldered together, placing said parts separately in a holder whereby they are held firmly in proper relation to each other, and then forcing said parts together by yielding pressure against one or both of said parts until the solder has been evenly distributed along the joint and has set or hardened, substantially as described. (2.) The process of mechanically soldering vessels such as cans or receptacles, which consists in applying melted solder to one or both of the parts to be soldered together, placing the parts separately in a holder whereby they are held firmly in proper relation to each other, forcing said parts together by yielding pressure, and then subjecting one or both of said parts adjacent to the joint to the action of heat until the solder has been evenly distributed along the joint, and continuing the pressure until the solder has set or hardened, substantially as described. (3.) An apparatus for the soldering of vessels such as cans or receptacles, comprising a holder having a rigid bottom and rigid sides to receive separately the parts to be soldered together after one or both of said parts have been dipped in solder, and to hold same firmly in proper relation to each other, said holder being provided with means for yieldingly forcing said parts together until the solder has been distributed along the joint, substantially as described. (4.) An apparatus for the soldering of vessels such as cans or receptacles, comprising a holder for the parts to be soldered together, a cover for said holder movably mounted upon a bar pivoted to the holder, a spring interposed between the bar and cover whereby the cover is yieldingly forced into engagement with one of the parts contained in the holder, and the solder evenly distributed along the joint, substantially as described. (5.) An apparatus for the soldering of vessels such as cans or receptacles, comprising a holder for the parts to be soldered together, a cover for the holder, means for yieldingly pressing said cover in engagement with one of said parts, said holder being provided with openings in its bottom adjacent to the joint between the parts to be soldered, substantially as described. (6.) An apparatus for the soldering of vessels such as cans or receptacles, comprising an endless carrier, a holder secured to said carrier, said holder corresponding in shape with a wall or body of the vessel and adapted to receive separately the parts to be soldered together and to hold said parts in contact with each other, and means for heating or cooling the parts to be soldered when the carrier is moved, substantially as described.

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

No. 14218.—13th November, 1901.—CHARLES ANKETELL, of Greytown North, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved bag-gripping apparatus for use in filling bags with chaff or other matters.

Claims.—(1.) The improved bag-gripping apparatus consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a gripping-band partially surrounding a filling-cylinder over which the mouth of a bag is passed, and means whereby, when a lever is operated, said band is caused to clamp the bag upon said cylinder, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) Apparatus for the purpose indicated, consisting of a gripping-band partially surrounding a cylinder over which the mouth of a bag is passed, the ends of said band being supported by lever-arms which are arranged to be operated by a pivoted bifurcated lever whereby the gripping-band is brought down and clamped upon the mouth of the bag, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, the combination of a screw compresser-cylinder, a bell-mouthed ring upon it, a gripping-band partially surrounding said ring, lever-arms carrying the ends of said band, a rocking-shaft receiving the upper ends of said levers and journalled in a bracket fixed upon the ring, a bifurcated lever pivoted upon a pin carried in said bracket and receiving said lever between its arms, and a lever fixed at one end in the rocking-shaft, and having one end of a tension-spring secured upon it, the other end of said spring being secured to said bracket. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, the combination of a screw compresser-cylinder, a bell-mouthed ring upon it, a gripping-band partially surrounding said ring, lever-arms carrying the ends of said band, journalled in sleeves upon a hinged plate pivoted upon a bracket carried upon said ring, a stud-pin passing through a slot in the hinged plate and screwed into the bracket, a spring upon said stud bearing against an adjusting nut thereon at one end and against the bracket at the other, and a pivoted bifurcated lever designed to operate upon said lever-arms and cause the band to grip a bag upon the ring. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, the construction and mode of applying the pivoted bifurcated lever for operating the lever-arms carrying the gripping-band whereby said lever-arms are drawn together and the gripping-band closed. (7.) The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a gripping-band carried by lever-arms pivotally supported at their upper ends in such manner that, when suitable means for operating them is actuated, a backward, upward, and outward movement is imparted to said gripping-band, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 14220.—14th November, 1901.—EVAN HENRY HOPKINS, of 32, Redcliffe Square, South Kensington, Middlesex, England, Clerk in Holy Orders. Improved process for obtaining zinc.

Claims.—(1.) The process of obtaining zinc free from lead, from mixtures of the oxides of zinc and lead, such as are obtained by roasting lead-zinc sulphide ores, by heating the oxides mixed with carbonaceous material in a closed retort, and passing the products of distillation through carbon heated to incandescence. (2.) The process for obtaining zinc substantially as described.

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

No. 14221.—14th November, 1901.—FRANCIS JAMES ODLING, of 2, Princes Walk, Princes Bridge, Melbourne, Victoria, Mining Engineer, and WILLIAM JAMIESON, of Broken Hill Chambers, 31, Queen Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Gentleman. An improved apparatus for sifting or sizing pulverised ores or other finely divided substances.

Claims.—(1.) In an apparatus for the purpose specified, a suitably supported conically dished sifting- or sizing-appliance as A, having its operative surface A^1 perforated or meshed and provided with a central discharge a^4, said appliance having a gyratory motion imparted to it by a weighted disc F^1, F^2, rotating on the dish-spindle above the dish, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In an apparatus for the purpose specified, a conically dished sifting- or sizing-dish A formed of an annular rim or ring a^1 having a flat seating-surface a under it, radial ribs or arms a^3, central boss a^2, central discharge-opening a^4, and the perforated or meshed material A^1 covering open surface between the outer ring and central discharge above the said ribs or arms, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In an apparatus for the purpose specified, the conically dished sifting- or sizing-appliance A, having its surface A^1 perforated or meshed and provided with a central discharge a^4, and a central pivotal spindle B combined with the hopper E rotatable on spindle B and provided with radial feed-pipes E^2, the sleeve-disc F, F^1, having a weight F^2 at one side and designed to rotate on upper part of spindle B, and the rubber or other cushion D upon which dish A is seated, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In an apparatus for the purpose specified, the combination of the conically dished sifting- or sizing appliance A, A^1, provided with a central discharge a^4, and with a peripherical feed appliance, the central spindle B provided with pivotal cup b and flange b^1 at its lower end, weighted rotating disc F^1, F^2, flexible shaft F^3, disc-driving spindle F^4, dish-seating cushion D supported in an adjustable ring D^1, the spherical-head adjustable bolt B^1, the holding-bolts b^2, the rubber washers b^3 between bolt-heads and disc, and the bed-plate C, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In an apparatus for the purpose specified, the combination of the conically dished sifting- or sizing-appliance as A, A^1, to which a gyratory motion is imparted, the peripherical cushion D carried by a ring D^1 supported on adjustable pillars D^2, the spherical-head adjustable pivot or bolt B^1 which receives the cup at lower part of dish-spindle B, the bolts b^2, the heads of which bear on rubber washers above flange b^1, the bed-plate C and casing C^1, substantially as described and illustrated. (6.) The improved apparatus for the purpose specified, having the several improvements hereinbefore claimed combined, arranged, and assembled in it substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 14222.—14th November, 1901.—EDWIN DODD, of 95, Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Coachbuilder. An improved automatic coupler for shafts, shackles, and like purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In a shaft-coupling, a pin adapted to pass through the eyes in the arms of the vehicle-lug and the one eye in the shaft-lug, such pin having one end extended and lapped over in the form of a bow spring, having near its free end a pair of clutch teeth which project on each side of the pin, having one face sloped to slip over the lug and the other face at right angles to the pin, and adapted to lie against the shaft-lug and detain and hold the pin securely, substantially as described. (2.) In a shaft-coupling, the combination of (*a*) a pin with spring and clutch teeth integral therewith, said clutch teeth having one side sloped and the other side at right angles to the pin, and (*b*) a vehicle-lug having plain holes in both arms and adapted to allow a smooth pin such as described to pass and fit therein and the clutch teeth to operate, as and for the purposes described. (3.) As a means of coupling and securing together two parts, a pin adapted to pass through the eyes in both parts, such pin having one end extended and lapped over in the form of a bow spring, having near its free end a pair of clutch teeth which project on each side of the pin, such teeth having one face sloped to slip over the lug- or shackle-arms, and the other face at right angles to the pin, and adapted to lie against the lug or shackle and detain and hold the pin securely, substantially as described. (4.) In a coupling for machinery, the combination of (*a*) a pin with spring and clutch teeth integral therewith, said spring clutch teeth having one side as G sloped and the other side as H at right angles to the pin, and (*b*) a lug or shackle having plain holes in both arms, and adapted to allow a smooth pin such as described to pass and fit therein, and the clutch teeth to operate, as and for the purposes described.

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

No. 14224.—14th November, 1901.—THE COMPUTING SCALE COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Ohio, United States of America, and having their principal place of business at Dayton, Ohio aforesaid (assignees of Albert Newton Ozias, of 1822, Tenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America, and Albert Upson Smith, of Saugatuck, Connecticut, United States of America, Gentleman). Improvements in weighing- and price-scales.

Extract from Specification.—The present invention has for its primary object the providing of means applicable to all scales employing springs for adjustment of the mechanism or said spring or springs to compensate for the variations in temperature, and by way of illustration it has been shown and described as applied to what is known as a weight-and-price-indicating scale. So far as known, this is the first instance in the art where such means or mechanism has been devised, constructed, or used, and the broader claims thereon are not to be restricted in their scope to any particular or specific form of apparatus, but to all forms embodying means for adjusting the mechanism or the spring to compensate for the different degrees of temperature, however widely they may differ in construction. Further objects of the invention are to improve the details of construction of the scale whereby greater accuracy is secured, the weight and value of the goods more conveniently ascertained, and the manufacture of the scale facilitated.

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

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

No. 14225.—14th November, 1901.—THORVALD TAGE AGATHON HANSEN, Civil Engineer, of St. Jorgens Alle, 7, and CARL CHRISTIAN FREDERIK FERDINAND PETERSEN, Mechanic, of Thuresensgade, 10, both of Copenhagen, Denmark. Improvements in accumulators for secondary batteries.

Claims.—(1.) An electrode for a secondary or storage battery or electric accumulator, consisting of two sets of thin lead plates which cross one another at right angles and are soldered together. (2.) An electrode for a secondary battery built of two sets of plates which cross one another at right angles by providing slits in one set of plates to receive the other set, which has no slits, substantially as described. (3.) An electrode for a secondary battery built up of two sets of plates which cross one another at right angles, each set being provided with slits in half their lengths for the insertion of each one within the other, substantially as described.

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

No. 14229.—12th November, 1901.—ALFRED WILLIAM CHATFIELD, of Auckland, New Zealand, Dental Surgeon. A waterproofing compound.

Claim.—A waterproofing compound made of zinc-white or white-lead, beeswax, resin, and turpentine, in the proportions of white-lead or zinc-white 2½ lb. avoirdupois weight, beeswax 1 lb. avoirdupois weight, resin 1 lb. avoirdupois weight, and turpentine 5 pints measure, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 14233.—13th November, 1901.—HENRY MANNING STEWART, Upholsterer, and ALEXANDER MANSON BAIN, Cabinetmaker, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved closet-pan.

Claims.—(1.) A closet-pan divided into two compartments by means of a perforated partition, one compartment having an outlet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A closet-pan divided into two compartments by means of a perforated partition, the perforations stopping a short distance from the bottom of said partition, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) A closet pan divided into two compartments by means of a perforated partition, the perforations stopping a short distance from the bottom of said partition, one of said compartments being filled with charcoal or similar deodoriser, said compartment having an outlet, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting our improved closet-pan, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth.

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

No. 14235.—11th November, 1901.—HILLARY QUERTIER, of Mataura, New Zealand, Engineer and Dredgemaster. Improvements in gold-saving tables and appliances for dredges.

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving sluice-boxes, shutes, and tables for gold-saving dredges, the combination of the main sluice-box A, A^1, covered with perforated plates and having the bottom pitched especially where it passes the tables A^3, so that the screened wash is evenly delivered to the tables on each side B, B, and also with doors F, F, for shutting off tables for cleaning up, substantially as shown and explained and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In dredges for saving dredged gold from wash, in combination, the main sluice A, A^1, A^3, fitted with a short delivery-hole A^7, independent tables for cleaning down B, B, F, F, and side shutes C, C, fitted with return shutes C^3, C^3, and short delivery-slots C^7, C^7, the main shute being fitted with return shutes A^0 and C^5, all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes indicated. (3.) In combination, on a dredge for saving gold, shutes A, C, C, that can be arranged for short delivery A^7, C^7, C^7, and can be connected to return tables or shutes A^0, C^5, C^3, C^3, with tables fitted with doors for independent cleaning up, B, B, F, F, all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes described.

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

No. 14236.—14th November, 1901.—ARCHIBALD GLEN KIDSTON-HUNTER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Public Analyst. Improvement in grading, classifying, and distributing auriferous wash in gold-saving.

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving appliances where screened wash is treated, the combination of the shute or table A and the grading-shute and grading-board A^1, A^3, with the classifying-boards B and C, all adjustable as to height, and also with the tables, distributing-wells, and adjustable boards D and E, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In combination, in grading, classifying, and distributing appliances for gold-saving, a grading-board A^3, capable of adjustment for allowing the coarse portion of the wash to pass below it and causing the fine portion to rebound towards the top end of the tables, with the classifying-boards C and B adjustable as shown, and the distributing-wells and their adjustable boards placed not only in the tables but also in the lower shute widened for the purpose, all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes indicated.

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

No. 14237.—13th November, 1901.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PAYNE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Automatic adjustable rope-stop.

Claims.—(1.) In rope-stops, the combination of a fixed lower jaw fitted with a renewable wearing-surface E, E^1, with an upper jaw working towards or from the lower jaw, and being pivoted on an eccentric spindle C, B^1, said spindle being kept in the required position by the device B, A^3, and

a pin or bolt, all substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In appliances for rope-stops, in combination, an adjustable spindle for adjusting the distance of the jaws apart, B^1, secured to the required notch in the plate A^3 by a pin or bolt and the lever B, with a renewable fixed lower jaw E, E^1, and a movable upper jaw D swinging on one or more levers C, C, capable of being lifted when required by the weighted lever C^1, C^3, for the purpose of allowing a rope to move in one direction but restraining movement in the other direction, all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes indicated.

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

No. 14240.—18th November, 1901.—ALBERT HENRY PARSMORE NOBLE, of 137, Durham Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer and Instrument-maker. Improvements in *post-mortem* weighing-tables.

Claim.—The particular arrangement of levers, knife-edges, and links described, in conjunction with a table-top having four short legs which rest on knife-edges on the main levers, and the use of the right-hand pair of these legs being longer than the left, so as to stand on a lever B^1 at a lower level than B, and the whole in conjunction with a frame substantially as described.

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

No. 14242. — 20th November, 1901. — JOHN ALBERT BLACKALL WESLEY, of Gawler, South Australia, Engineer. An improved fish-bolt.

Claims.—(1.) An improved fish-bolt, the shank or body of which consists essentially of a coiled bent or helical spring substantially as described. (2.) An improved fish-bolt, the shank or body of which consists throughout of a coiled bent or helical spring, the outer end being provided with an attachment in such manner that the coils expand within the nut when under tension and form a locking-device.

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

No. 14245.—21st November, 1901.—ALEXANDER EDWIN TUCKER, of 35, Paradise Street, Birmingham, England, Metallurgical Chemist, and COLIN CORY, of 1, Saint James Gardens, Swansea, Wales, Gentleman. Improvements relating to artificial fuel.

Claims. — (1.) In the manufacture of artificial or briquette fuel, the use of an agglutinant consisting of sago-flour or the medullary matter of sago-yielding plants in a gelatinised condition, substantially as described. (2.) Artificial blocks or briquettes of fuel consisting of finely divided solid fuel-particles securely bound together by an agglutinant produced from sago-flour or the medullary matter of sago-yielding plants.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 14246. — 21st November, 1901. — HARRY EDWARD GRESHAM, of Craven Ironworks, Salford, Manchester, England, Engineer. Improvements in or applicable to steam sanding-apparatus for railways.

Claims.—(1.) In sanding-apparatus for locomotives, the combination and arrangement in one casting of a stop-valve and an independent valve for controlling the supply of steam to the ejector-pipe in such a manner that by the opening or closing of the main stop-valve the independent valve is automatically opened and closed, substantially as described. (2.) In sanding-apparatus for locomotives, the combination in one casing of a stop-valve, a drip- or waste-valve, and an independent ejector-steampipe valve, so arranged that when the stop-valve is opened the steam then closes the drip-valve, which is normally open, and simultaneously opens the ejector-pipe valve, substantially as described. (3.) In sanding-apparatus for locomotives, the combination and arrangement in one casing or casting of a steam stop-valve, with an independent drip- or waste-valve opening, which is closed by the steam-valve spindle when the steam-valve is opened, substantially as described, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (4.) In sanding-apparatus for locomotives, the combination of a sand-trap, with branches for the steam, sand, and air formed thereon, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in Figs. 6 to 8 of the drawings. (5.) In sanding-apparatus for locomotives, the construction and arrangement of a sand-trap with inspection- and cleaning-openings and fittings thereon, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in Figs. 6 to 8 of the drawings. (6.) In sanding-apparatus for locomotives, the construction and arrangement of an ejector, in which the point or mouth of the nozzle does not enter the main casting carrying the sand-box, but is formed with an open space between it and the entering-hole, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in Fig. 9 of the drawings. (7.) In sanding-apparatus, the improved casing or casting for the ejector steam-nozzle, and for the sand-trap and sand-delivery-pipe connections, substantially as described, and as illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11 of the drawings.

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

No. 14248.—21st November, 1901.—JAMES JOSEPH CARNEGIE ROXBURGH, of 12, Wellington Street, Portobello, Edinburgh, Scotland, Manufacturer's Agent. An improved wash or dip for sheep and other animals.

Claims.—(1.) In a wash or dip for sheep and other animals, the combination of soluble mineral oil, liquid ammonia, and hydrocarbon with water, substantially as set forth. (2.) The wash or dip for sheep and other animals, made and prepared and used substantially as and for the purposes described and declared.

(Specification, 4s.)

No. 14252. — 21st November, 1901. — JOHN ANDERSON PATERSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Civil and Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in carburetters.

Claims.—(1.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, a carburetter adapted to contain absorbent material saturated with mineral oil, and provided with an air-chamber in the top thereof connected therewith, such chamber being provided with means for the admission of air thereto, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, a carburetter adapted to contain absorbent material saturated with mineral oil, and provided with a gas-chamber in the bottom thereof connected therewith, such chamber being provided with means whereby gas may be led therefrom, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, a carburetter adapted to contain absorbent material saturated with mineral oil and provided with an air-chamber in the top thereof, and a gas-chamber in the bottom thereof connected therewith, and means whereby air may be led to the air-chamber and gas led from the gas-chamber, as specified. (4.) In the production and use of hydrocarbon gas, a carburetter such as that claimed in claim 3, adapted to be placed within an enclosed receptacle provided with means for the admission of air, as described. (5.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, the several modifications of the carburetter claimed in claim 3, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 of the drawings. (6.) In carburetters for the production of hydrocarbon gas, means whereby the air-admission valve and the gas-exit pipe may be opened or closed simultaneously, as specified. (7.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, a pair of carburetters connected together and adapted to be operated independently or in conjunction with one another, as specified. (8.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, a pair of carburetters adapted to be operated independently or in conjunction with one another, and provided with the means shown and described with relation to Figs. 10, 11, and 12 of the drawings, whereby such objects may be obtained. (9.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, a number of carburetters of the type claimed in claim 3, coupled together and provided with means whereby they may all be started or stopped simultaneously, as described and illustrated in Fig. 13 of the drawings. (10.) A "battery" of carburetters such as that claimed in claim 9, in combination with a tank or reservoir beneath with connections thereto from each carburetter, as specified. (11.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, a tank or reservoir mounted beneath the carburetters, and adapted to receive and store the gas produced, as specified.

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

No. 14253. — 21st November, 1901. — JOHN ANDERSON PATERSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanical and Civil Engineer. Improvements in or relating to the production and use of hydrocarbon gas.

Claims.—(1.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas, leading atmospheric air through a carburetter containing absorbent material saturated with liquid hydrocarbon, at a pressure higher than that of the atmosphere, as specified. (2.) In the production of hydrocarbon gas by passing atmospheric air through a carburetter containing absorbent material saturated with liquid hydrocarbon, the use of suitable means whereby such atmospheric air may be forced or led through the carburetter at a pressure higher than that of the atmosphere, as specified.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 14254.—21st November, 1901.—JOHN ANDERSON PATERSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanical and Civil Engineer (nominee of William Thompson Purves, of 47, York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, Civil Engineer). An improved absorbent for use with a certain class of hydrocarbon-gas producers.

Claims.—(1.) An absorbent for use in hydrocarbon-gas producers of the class described, such absorbent consisting of a composition of plaster-of-paris and kielsulghur (diatomite), mixed together in the proportions and manner set forth. (2.) An absorbent for use in hydrocarbon-gas producers of the class described, consisting of a composition of plaster-of-paris and kielsulghur (diatomite) moulded into blocks, such blocks being formed with a number of small holes running therethrough, as specified.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 14255.—21st November, 1901.—JOHN ANDERSON PATERSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanical and Civil Engineer (nominee of William Thompson Purves, of 47, York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, Civil Engineer). Improvements in incandescent burners.

Claims.—(1.) In incandescent burners, a central tube or chamber the top end of which is covered by gauze, and the bottom end of which is provided with a stop-piece pierced with a number of apertures, and the sides of which are formed with a number of orifices above the stop-piece, in combination with a sleeve mounted upon the chamber and provided with orifices corresponding to the orifices in the side of the chamber, and adapted to coincide with or be shut off from them, such sleeve being formed with a downwardly projecting portion, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In incandescent burners, a mixer for causing an intermingling of the gas and air before it reaches the point of ignition, such mixer consisting of a number of radial vanes set at an angle, as specified. (3.) In incandescent burners, a central tube or chamber such as that referred to in claim 1, a sleeve surrounding the chamber and provided with openings corresponding to openings in the chamber and adapted to open or close the same, in combination with a mixer mounted within the chamber above the openings, such mixer being composed of a number of radial vanes set at an angle, as and for the purposes specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my incandescent burner, as described, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.
(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14259.—22nd November, 1901.—ALBERT KRUSP ZIMMERMAN, of A.M.P. Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, Importer. Improved device for holding memorandums, with tablets therefor.

Claims.—(1.) An improved device for holding memorandum-tablets, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In combination, the device for holding memorandums, with the tablets therefor, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) A device for holding memorandum-tablets, consisting of a bracket of triangular section, whereby two surfaces are provided, upon which the tablets rest, and wire loops secured upon said bracket upon which the tablets are threaded, substantially as specified.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14262.—21st November, 1901.—JOHN RUSSELL BRUNT and RICHARD CHARLES PITT, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Importers. Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tires.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with the inner tube of pneumatic tires of a second or emergency tube which lies upon the rim of the tire beneath the inner tube, and which is provided with a valve for inflating it, as described and set forth. (2.) In pneumatic tires, the combination with the inner tube of pneumatic tires of a second or emergency tube which lies upon the rim of the tire beneath the inner tube, a rubber sleeve upon the spindle of the air-valve of said inner tube, and a rubber washer, all as illustrated and described, and for the purposes set forth.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14271.—25th November, 1901.—FRANK LOUIS STAPP, of Bainham, Collingwood, New Zealand, Storekeeper. A medicamental lotion.

Claim.—A medicamental lotion consisting of a mixture of tincture of arnica, eggs, turpentine, rum, and beef-brine, substantially as and in the relative proportions specified.
(Specification, 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, 27th November, 1901.

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

No. 14184.—14th November, 1901.—JOHN POMEROY, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Fish-curer. Improvements in hat-fasteners.

No. 14189.—19th November, 1901.—JAMES BERGER, of Harris Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant. An improved ruler and blotter combined.

No. 14198.—6th November, 1901.—RICHARD KEYTE, of Whangarei, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. Improved means for automatically indicating a change in temperature.

No. 14216.—13th November, 1901.—MARY EMILY BLACKWOOD, of 99, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England, Widow. A new or improved war game.

No. 14219.—14th November, 1901.—WILLIAM THOMAS RILEY, of Victoria Place, off George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Furniture-manufacturer. Improvements in woven-wire mattresses and related structures.

No. 14228.—14th November, 1901.—FRANK TOWNSEND MUMFORD, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, Metallurgist. Improvements in the electrolytical treatment of ores and slimes for the recovery of precious metals therefrom, and apparatus therefor.

No. 14231.—15th November, 1901.—CHARLES RANCE BEADEL, of Mansfield Avenue, St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand, Book-keeper. Improved dirt-scraper attachment to boot-and-shoe brushes.

No. 14232.—13th November, 1901.—HELEN SHEPHARD, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Device for preventing frying fat from scattering over a stove.

No. 14234.—15th November, 1901.—EDWARD SEAGAR, of Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. A new or improved fire-escape ladder.

No. 14238.—18th November, 1901.—SAMUEL SQUIRE GIMBLETT, of Crediton, England, Boot-and-Shoe Manufacturer. Improvements in or connected with fastenings for boots, shoes, leggings, and like articles.

No. 14239.—19th November, 1901.—ARTHUR COMETTI, of Petone, Wellington, New Zealand, Millwright. An electric machine for starting trotting-horses on time handicap.

No. 14241.—20th November, 1901.—WILLIAM JENNINGS, of Strahan, Tasmania, Engineer. Improved means for removing river-bars, dredging harbours, &c., and making canals.

No. 14243.—20th November, 1901.—CHARLES TANDY, of Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in fire-escapes.

No. 14244.—20th November, 1901.—CHARLES TANDY, of Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in or relating to shearing-machines.

No. 14249.—20th November, 1901.—ALFRED SENIOR, of Upper Moutere, Nelson, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved method of treating or filing drum of flax-stripper.

No. 14250.—18th November, 1901.—ALFRED WALTER ALEXANDER BARNARD, Government Service, and WILLIAM GEORGE REID, Botanical Gardener, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements in pruning-shears.

No. 14251.—16th November, 1901.—FRANK KETTLE, of Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand, Wool-buyer. Improved draught-preventer for doors.

No. 14256.—21st November, 1901.—WILLIAM LIND MITCHELL, of 19, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Solicitor. An improved bicycle-pedal.

No. 14257.—19th November, 1901.—CHARLES CHAMPION RAWLINS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mining Engineer. Means for driving dredge-machinery from ashore.

No. 14260.—22nd November, 1901.—JAMES H. WILLIAMS, of Wai-o-Tapu, New Zealand, Flax-mill Employé. A wet scutcher.

No. 14261.—22nd November, 1901.—ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Cullensville, Marlborough, New Zealand, Mine-manager. Speedy extraction and amalgamation of fine or coarse gold from black sand or gravel.

No. 14263.—21st November, 1901.—PHILIP ROBERT WILLIAMSON, of Addington, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved rotary pump.

No. 14264.—21st November, 1901.—WILLIAM HENRY LAWRENCE, of Fowke Street, Richmond, Christchurch, New Zealand, Gardener. An improved bench or tray for the reception and watering of pot plants in greenhouses and elsewhere.

No. 14265.—20th November, 1901.—JULIUS JOHNSON, of 86, King Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Artificial-limb Maker. Improved stocking for artificial legs.

No. 14266.—20th November, 1901.—JULIUS JOHNSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Artificial-limb Maker. Improved foot for artificial legs.

No. 14267.—19th November, 1901.—JAMES DUNBAR, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. A single-disc ridger for forming one raised drill, sowing seed and manure complete.

No. 14268.—20th November, 1901.—CHARLES GEORGE WATSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Physician and Surgeon, and WILLIAM KIDD ELDER, of Panmure, Auckland aforesaid, Engineer. An improved spinal support.

No. 14270.—25th November, 1901.—ALFRED JAMES CLAUDE WOODFORD, of 151, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Printer's Machinist. An improved automatic feeder for printing-machinery.

No. 14272.—25th November, 1901.—JOHN HUTCHESON, of Jervois Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Ship-rigger. An improved combined rigid and flexible steel-wire-rope ladder, and method of fixing and using the same.

No. 14273.—25th November, 1901.—ALFRED HERBERT ROSS, of Rata, Rangitikei, New Zealand, Shepherd. An improved combined implement for "docking," castrating, and ear-marking lambs and the like.

No. 14274.—25th November, 1901.—GEORGE JOSEPH SMITH, of Kia Ora Cottage, Chapel Street, Greymouth, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved dust-, draught-, and rain-excluder for doors.

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 14th November, 1901, to the 23rd November, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12606.—J. R. and G. C. Hayward, receptacle-cover and cooking-utensil.

No. 12844.—C. L. Wheeler, reducing wheat to flour.

No. 13086.—W. T. and E. T. Firth, pumice insulator.

No. 13436.—The Godfrey Calciner, Limited, furnace (J. Godfrey).

No. 13540.—F. Fanta, electric lamp.

No. 13639.—J. Carter, fastening collars and cuffs to blouses.

No. 13643.—G. Mackenzie, cabinet bath.

No. 13828.—J. W. Rooney, dust-, draught-, and rain-excluder for doors.

No. 13842.—E. Schilz, extraction of gold-ores.

No. 13850.—J. Führer, explosive.

No. 13863.—A. E. Wells, quartz-crusher shoe and die.

No. 13864.—E. Waters, jun., linotype-machine (the Linotype Company, Limited—O. Mergenthaler).

No. 13865.—A. J. Fredrikson, wax match.

No. 13872.—W. E. Hughes, twine (W. Deering—G. H. Ellis).

No. 13879.—J. F. O'Rourke, foundation-construction.

No. 13880.—J. Warren, electro-magnetic ore-separator.

No. 13893.—C. C. Bethune, burglar-alarm.

No. 13894.—J. W. G. Alford and B. C. Martin, ventilation.

No. 13895.—W. and A. McArthur, Limited, firearm (J. Marsland and J. Gant).

No. 13912.—J. Vorbach, cooking-pan hanger.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9893.—C. K. Welch, pneumatic wheel. 21st November, 1901.

No. 10157.—E. Thunderbolt, governor. 20th November, 1901.

No. 10456.—W. J. Lloyd and W. Priest, cycle-driving gear. 14th November, 1901.

No. 10524.—A. Cameron, box or can. 21st November, 1901.

No. 10810.—J. M. MacLulich, tire. 14th November, 1901.

No. 10811.—C. K. Welch, tire. 21st November, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7281.—J. Greenslade, grain and seed threshing and dressing machine. 21st 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. 8134.—The Free Wheel Company, Limited, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, pedal action for cycles. *Licensees for one year from 28th September, 1901.* [J. and H. M. Copeland.] 15th November, 1901.

No. 11798.—The Whitecross Company, Limited, whose registered office is situate at Milner Street, Warrington, County of Lancaster, England, fence-dropper. [J. W. Manchee.] 22nd November, 1901.

No. 13446.—William Taylor Davies, of Edenvale Road, near Auckland, New Zealand, Leather Merchant, leg-guard. *Licensee of the sole and exclusive license and authority to use and exercise the said invention within the Colony of New Zealand for four years from the 12th November, 1901.* [J. Mitchell.] 22nd November, 1901.

No. 13825.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of No. 188, Fleet Street, London, England, wiper for linotype-machine. [E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—P. C. Lawless.] 22nd November, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend specification No. 13404—J. Wilkinson, mixing vaporised oil and air—advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901, has been allowed.

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 14th November, 1901, to the 27th November, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 13314.—R. T. Batley, transplanting plants.

No. 13319.—J. H. L. Barry and D. W. Mackay, detaching horses from carriages.

No. 13322.—E. L. Clark, fire-extinguisher.

No. 13324.—N. Watt, spark-arrester.

No. 13327.—J. Hogg, cart-saddle bridge.

No. 13329.—W. H. Edwards and G. James, starting-barrier.

No. 13330.—A. Williams, bicycle-brake.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 14th November, 1901, to the 27th November, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12627.—D. Thomson, wire-tightener.

No. 12628.—J. Smaill, whippletree.

No. 12643.—C. Suttie, sole-leather-rolling machine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 14th November, 1901, to the 27th November, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9792.—H. L. Webster, diamond-core drill.

No. 9807.—R., H., W. E., and R. H. Thompson, vamping-device.

No. 9809.—E. A. Ashcroft, treating zinc-ores.

No. 9810.—P. A. Roberts, envelope

No. 9817.—W. J. H. Richards, hanging window-sashes.
No. 9823.—F. V. Ross, blood-poisoning antidote.
No. 9824.—T. Bassett and J. K. Mawson, reaper-and-binder attachment.
No. 9825.—P. Muirhead, twitch grubber.
No. 9830.—W. Madder, vehicle-brake.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7080.—G. W. Browne, R. Bayley, and F. B. Corkill, bottle-stopper.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—
No. 141.—George Adcock, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Tinsmith. Class 1. 15th November, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 27th 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: 3511.
Date: 5th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

FIDDIAN.

NAME.

JAMES BARWELL, of 40, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, in England, Brass-cock and Bell Founder.

No. of class: 13.
Description of goods: Brass cocks, and plumbers' and engineers' brass-work of every description.

No. of application: 3546.
Date: 26th September, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim that this trade mark has been used continuously in business by them and those from whom they derived their title in respect of the articles mentioned since the 1st day of November, 1887.

NAME.

WEINGARTEN BROTHERS, of 10, Walker Street, New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: Corsets.

No. of application: 3565.
Date: 22nd October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

T. B. HALL AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 79 to 83, Norfolk Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, England, Export Bottlers and Commission Merchants.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Fermented and spirituous liquors.

No. of application: 3576.
Date: 2nd November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

TITAN.

The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been in use by him in respect of the articles mentioned from the year 1887.

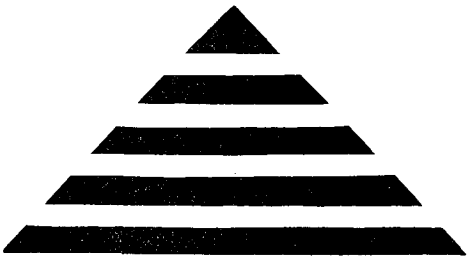
NAME.

THOMAS DANKS, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 6.
Description of goods: Windmills, water-wheels, pumps, hydraulic rams.

No. of application: 3578.
Date: 4th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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PYRAMID.

NAME.

WILLIAM SWINTON LAURIE, of 29, Customs Street East, Auckland, New Zealand (trading as "W. S. Laurie and Co."), Seed and Manure Merchant.

No. of class: 2.
Description of goods: Bonedust.

No. of application: 3588.
Date: 13th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Palm" and device of palm-trees; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

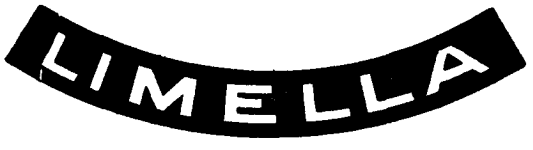
NAME.

WILLIAM HAROLD JAKINS, trading as "Canterbury Dairy Company," at Christchurch, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 3590.
Date: 14th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JOHN PRESCOTT DYASON, trading as "Dyason, Son, and Company," at 44, Oxford Street, Collingwood, Victoria, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: A non-alcoholic cordial called "Limella."

No. of application: 3593.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LIFEBOAT.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3594.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

FOB.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3595.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AGE.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Tobacco-pipes, cigar-holders, and cigarette-holders.

No. of application: 3596.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LOYALIST.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3597.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PUCK.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3598.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

DANDY FIFTH.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3599.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ROMANCE.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3600.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EQUESTRO.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3601.
Date: 15th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

SNAKE CHARMER.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clarence Works, St. Luke's, London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 3602.
Date: 20th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

COLUMBIA ACME FITTER.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Acme," and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Columbia" and "Fitter" is disclaimed.

NAME.

JESSIE MACLEOD, of Upper Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: A dressmaking-chart.

No. of application: 3603.
Date: 20th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

WARREN, WEBSTER, AND Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at Camden, New Jersey, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 18.
Description of goods: Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.

No. of application: 3604.
Date: 20th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

GOLD BAR.

NAME.

SAUNDERS, GILBERD, AND Co., of Napier, New Zealand, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Common soap.

No. of application: 3605.
Date: 21st November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the said goods since the month of August, 1884.

NAME.

SEEBOHM AND DIECKSTAHL, LIMITED, of Dannemora Steel-works, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.
Description of goods: Steel in bars, sheets, wire, and other forms of manufacture.

No. of application: 3608.
Date: 26th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BEAVER.

NAME.

J. B. MACEWAN AND Co., of Union Steamship Company's Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, Produce Exporters.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, hams, bacon, preserved meats, fish.

No. of application: 3609.
Date: 26th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

MAPLE LEAF.

NAME.

J. B. MACEWAN AND Co., of Union Steamship Company's Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, Produce Exporters.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, hams, bacon, preserved meats, fish.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 14th November, 1901, to the 27th November, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 2722; 3195.—E. Grove; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2723; 3196.—E. Grove; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 87, of the 11th October, 1900.)

No. 2724; 3233.—Harrowby and Knight; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 97, of the 22nd November, 1900.)

No. 2725; 3536.—T. Timms; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2726; 3369.—R. Rew; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 49, of the 16th May, 1901.)

No. 2727; 3483.—J. M. Geddes; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

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. 86/2639.—Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at Jersey City, County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, United States of America. [Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company.] 16th November, 1901.

No. 88/2355.—The Tidewater Oil Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having its principal place of business at Bayonne, County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, United States of America. [W. M. Vanderhoof—H. S. Chipman.] 22nd November, 1901.

Nos. 519/422; 571/471.—The Richmond Cavendish Company, Limited, of 2 and 4, Paisley Street, Liverpool, England, Tobacco-manufacturers. [The Richmond Cavendish Company, Limited.] 15th November, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Application withdrawn.

NO. 3269.—F. N. Adams (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 35, of the 4th April, 1901).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.