

# SUPPLEMENT

# TO THE

# NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

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*Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 11th December, 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. 13278.—28th December, 1900.—THOMAS AWDRY, of 99, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England, Gentleman. Improvements in or relating to label- and ticket-holders.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In label- or ticket-holders, a casing or container having a surface for writing upon in combination with duplicate sheets, a clip attached to said casing for the attachment of the device to the required object, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In label- or ticket-holders, a casing having a pivoted lid in combination with duplicating-surface carried in said casing, said casing being attached or recessed in a trunk or other object, a serrated or toothed surface upon said lid for marking or perforating the removable band or bands at the desired point, a hasp or fastening attached to the pivoted lid

aforesaid, a lock for securing said lid through the medium of the hasp aforesaid of any suitable form, all in combination and substantially as described and illustrated. (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13346.—24th January, 1901.—PIERCE LANIGAN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. Improvements in machines for cutting and splitting stone.\*

*Claim.*—The adaptation and application of the machinery, chisels, and cutting-tools combined as mentioned to the cutting and splitting of stone into blocks or cubes, and the exclusive right to cut and split stone by the aid of the machinery, chisels, and cutting-tools combined as aforesaid in the manner described. "But I do not claim as my invention the steam or any other hammer, nor any part or parts of the machinery, chisels, tools, or appliances above described, except as combined with the other part or parts thereof in the manner described, and for the purposes mentioned and described in specification." (Specification, 2s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 13428.—23rd February, 1901.—CHARLES BOOTH, of 50, St. Thomas Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E., England, Merchant (nominee of George S. Wolff, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Leather-manufacturer). Improvements in enamelled leather.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) As a new article of manufacture, flexible enamelled leather, having directly upon its unbuffed grain-surface, an adherent enamel coating. (2.) As a new article of manufacture, flexible enamelled leather having directly upon its unbuffed grain-surface an adherent enamelled coating containing as an element material which prevented its absorption by said grain-surface. (3.) As a new article of manufacture, flexible enamelled leather, directly to the unbuffed grain-surface of which has been applied an adherent fluid enamel coating containing as an element material which prevented its absorption by said grain-surface. (Specification, 4s.)

No. 13443.—5th March, 1901.—JOSEPH GEORGE HOWARD, of 31, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Storeman. An improved metallic storage case, box, or can, which may be readily opened.\*

*Claim.*—An improved metallic storage case, box, or can, which may be readily opened, having a shearing-wire arranged within a circumferential groove on the cover, one end of said wire being secured thereto, whilst the other projects through said cover in order to be readily gripped by a key, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 13457.—7th March, 1901.—JOSEPH HENRY LANCA-SHIRE, of 64, Barrow Road, Streatham Common, London, England, Engineer, and JAMES WESTHEAD WORSEY, of 137, Boundary Road, St. Helens, Lancaster, England, Chemist. Improvements in treating complex ores.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The treatment of complex ores containing zinc and lead, with or without other metals, and also sulphur, for the separation and extraction of their metallic contents, substantially as set forth. (2.) In the treatment of refractory sulphide ores containing lead and zinc, treating the comminuted and calcined ore in a watertight receptacle with dilute sulphuric acid, adding solid nitrate of soda before or during the reaction, roasting the product with or without an oxidant, dissolving out the soluble salts, and separating and volatilising the zinc in the form of oxide, substantially as set forth. (3.) In the treatment of refractory sulphide ores as set forth above, adding to the charge in the roaster a further quantity of nitrate of soda, with or without quicklime, for the purpose of oxidizing any iron present in the ferrous state. (4.) In the treatment of complex ores by the process set forth, the apparatus for treating dense precipitates or mineral matter by means of a current of steam, constructed and operating substantially as described, and shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 13854.—26th July, 1901.—JARIG PHILIPPUS VAN DER PLOEG, Civil Engineer, retired from the Government Service of the Public Works Department in the Netherlands, East Indies, of 8, Bezuidenhout, The Hague, Holland. Improvements for treatment of ores and materials containing antimony.

*Claims.*—(1.) Process for the complete separation of antimony from substances of all kinds containing the same, in particular from ores wherein the finely divided materials containing antimony, or ores, are mixed with pulverised quicklime, or are ground up together with the same and are then mixed with water either before or after the addition of mono- or poly-sulphides of calcium or magnesium, for the purpose of bringing alone the antimony into solution by converting it into the form of easily soluble low double sulphides best suited for electrolysis, without the employment of artificial heat or pressure. (2.) In combination with the process referred to in claim 1, the method of separating the antimony from the solutions obtained thereby, either in the metallic form by means of electrolysis, or as sulphide, or in the form of any other antimony compound. (3.) In combination with the process referred to in claims 1 and 2, the method of repeatedly using the said sulphide solutions after separation of the antimony by electrolysis, as solvent, for new quantities of fresh ores or of ores that have been already treated, either with or without addition of fresh quicklime and calcium or magnesium-sulphides, according to the nature of the antimony compounds, for the purpose of completely extracting the antimony.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 13994.—12th September, 1901.—JOHN PERCY GOODBUN, formerly of Ararat, Victoria, but at present of the Badminton Club, Piccadilly, London, England, Gentleman. An improved "dumb-caddie" or golf-club-bag support.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a support for golf-club bags, the combination of a stick or rod, a cross-piece pivoted to the bottom end thereof, means for securing the cross-piece at right angles to the stick or rod, and means for attaching the stick or rod to the mouth of a golf-club bag, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a support for golf-club bags, the combination of a stick or support, a cross-piece pivoted thereto, means for securing the cross-piece at right angles to the stick, and a strap attached to the stick by means of which the stick may be connected to a golf-club bag, substantially as shown and described. (3.) In a support for golf-club bags, the combination of a stick or rod, a cross-piece pivoted thereto, chains or cords attached to the cross-piece, a ring to which such chains or cords are connected, a spring catch to secure the ring in its operative position, and a strap attached to the stick by means of which the stick may be connected to the mouth of a golf-club bag, substantially as shown and described. (4.) In a support

for golf-club bags, the combination of a stick or rod, a cross-piece pivoted thereto, means for securing the cross-piece at right angles to the stick or rod, means for attaching the stick or rod to the mouth of a golf-club bag, and a second stick or rod flexibly attached to the main stick, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a support for golf-club bags, the combination of a stick or rod, a cross-piece pivoted thereto, means for securing the cross-piece at right angles to the stick or rod, a loop fixed to the stick or rod and a loop sliding on the same, a strap carried by such fixed and sliding loops, and hooks or catches attached to the strap by means of which the support may be attached to a golf-club bag, substantially as shown and described.

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

No. 14073.—28th September, 1901.—ALFRED BRAKE, of 80, Abbeyville Road, Clapham, London, England, Aerated-water Manufacturer. Improvements in apparatus for drawing off liquids.

*Extract from Specification.*—In the specification of former Letters Patent granted to me, dated the 28th March, 1901, No. 13506, I have described constructions of apparatus for drawing off liquids, according to which the liquid is drawn off through an intermediate vessel which is normally in communication with the main liquid-storing vessel and which, for the purpose of drawing off, is first placed in communication with the external atmosphere, after which the outlet of the intermediate vessel is opened and in some cases the inlet of the intermediate vessel is simultaneously or almost simultaneously closed, the communication between the upper part of the intermediate vessel and the atmosphere being maintained opened during the drawing-off so as to allow the liquid to flow off gently. Now the present invention has reference, *inter alia*, to various modified constructions and arrangements of apparatus of the kind above referred to for drawing off liquid, some of which are specially adapted for drawing off aerated liquid, such as soda-water, that is under considerable pressure; others are better adapted for drawing off liquid, such as lager and like frothy beer, that is under a moderate pressure, whilst one is adapted for drawing off in a more accurate manner than heretofore measured quantities of liquid from a closed vessel in which a partial vacuum is maintained.

[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 5s.; drawings, 5s.)

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

*Claims.*—(1.) Our improved machine for cleaning water-races, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) The combination, in a machine for cleaning water-races, of a sole plate to which is secured a side frame and a cutter-beam hinged to the forward part of said side frame and carrying a share or cutter, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The combination, in a machine for cleaning water-races, of a sole plate, arms extending upwardly therefrom to which are secured a side frame and main beam, a cutter-beam hinged to said side frame, and a share or cutter fixed upon the cutter-beam, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) The combination, in a machine for cleaning water-races, of a side frame, a cutter-beam hinged thereto, and adjustable stay-bars between said side frame and cutter-beam, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (5.) Means for adjusting the depth of working of a machine for cleaning water-races, consisting of the screw and parts working in connection therewith, substantially as specified and illustrated. (6.) The combination, in a machine for cleaning water-races, of a cutter-beam and a share or cutter secured thereto by countersunk-headed bolts, whereby said cutter can be removed for sharpening purposes, substantially as specified.

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

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

*Claim.*—In combination in a rat-trap as described, the sides, bottom, and top having a sloping door at one end with a longitudinal piece affixed thereto, a cord or wire connected to upper end of said longitudinal piece, other end of said cord or wire fastened to an upright door on opposite end of trap, said upright door, both doors suitably hinged, a hook catch for holding longitudinal piece down with cross-piece attached to lower end of said hook catch, bulge on

upright door to fit into opening at end of trap, and chock for keeping sloping door closed, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as specified.

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

No. 14146.—13th May, 1901.—HANS PETER RASMUSSEN, Clerk, and WILLIAM HAGERTY, Mechanic, both of Winton, Southland, New Zealand. Improvements in pneumatic hubs for cycle and other wheels.

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

*Claims.*—(1.) In hubs of cycle and other wheels, an inner annular ring loosely surrounding the wheel-axle and to which the driving-pinion is rigidly secured, and an outer ring concentric with the inner, to the edges of which the spokes of the wheel are attached, in combination with a pneumatic cushion secured within the annular space between the inner and outer rings of the hub, as specified. (2.) In hubs of cycle and other wheels, a pneumatic cushion inserted between the outer and inner rings of the hub, such pneumatic cushion being composed of an inner air-tube and an outer covering to the inner and outer peripheries of which bands are secured, such bands being formed at intervals with projections and grooves that engage with corresponding grooves and projections in the inner and outer rings of the hub, as specified. (3.) In hubs of cycle and other wheels, an inner and outer ring arranged concentrically around the wheel-axle and with an annular space between them, in combination with disc plates secured upon the inner ring and covering both sides of the annular space, and means whereby such disc plates may be fastened to the outer ring, as specified. (4.) In hubs of cycle and other wheels, an inner annular ring loosely surrounding the wheel-axle and provided on its outer periphery with a number of dovetailed grooves for the insertion therein of corresponding dovetailed projections upon a band surrounding it, as specified.

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

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

*Claim.*—A hat-fastener consisting of two or more concave combs having attached to the extremities thereof an elastic-band capable of adjustment as to length, and attachable to a hat, constructed, arranged, and operated substantially as set forth and illustrated.

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

No. 14188.—30th October, 1901.—STEPHEN MILLS, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. A combination commode.

*Claim.*—An article of furniture applicable for the purposes of a commode or chair, and which, when not in use, can, by means of the lid and the portion of the front hinged thereto, be closed so as to assume the appearance of a chest of drawers, or, by having the top fastened to the wall, be used as a dressing-table, all as described, and as shown on drawings.

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

No. 14258.—19th November, 1901.—ALEXANDER FAIRBAIRN GIBSON, of Mosgiel, New Zealand, Wool-worker. Improved cattle-, sheep-, or poultry-branding appliance for carcasses.

*Claims.*—(1.) In branding-appliances for meat, the combination of the lettering or device, made of thin cutting-edges so as to cut through the skin into the fat of the animal, with the case or handle for holding same, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In branding-appliances for meat, the combination of a stencil-plate formed with uniformly thin lines and a shouldered knife working through the stencil-plate and cutting the device on the plate through the skin of an animal's carcass, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (3.) In branding meat freshly killed, the combination with the carcass or a cutting-brand pressed on or punched with a blow of a mallet applied to the handle, or a stencil and knife, all substantially as set forth and for the purposes indicated.

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

No. 14275.—25th November, 1901.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, New Zealand, Carriage-trimmer. Improvements in acetylene-gas generators.

*Claims.*—(1.) In appliances for generating acetylene gas, a gas-holder, a water-tank above the gas-holder, a connection leading from the tank to the holder, and means whereby the opening of such connection into the tank may be wholly or partially closed and opened by the rise and fall of the level of the water within the tank, as specified. (2.) In appliances for generating acetylene gas, in combination, a gas-holder, a water-tank above the gas-holder with a pipe connection leading from the bottom thereof into the gas-holder, and a cone-shaped float suspended in the water-tank above the opening of the pipe connection and provided with a counter-weighting float, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In appliances for generating acetylene gas, a number of purifying-chambers connected together by pipe connections, into the first of which the gas is led by means of a pipe passing upwards through the chamber and returning to near the bottom thereof, and from the last of which the service-pipes are led, as specified. (4.) In appliances for generating acetylene gas, a generating-chamber, a water-jacket surrounding the chamber, and means whereby a circulation of water through the water-jacket may be obtained, as specified. (5.) In appliances for generating acetylene gas, in combination, a water-tank, a generating-chamber, a jacket surrounding the generator, and pipe connections leading from the water-tank to the jacket arranged in such a manner that water from the tank may be caused to circulate through the jacket when the generator becomes heated, as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In appliances for generating acetylene gas, a gas-generating chamber provided with a cover and means for securing it, in combination with a hollow rubber tube with small air-holes therein that is placed between the cover and the top of the generating-chamber, as and for the purposes specified. (7.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of the different parts constituting my improvements in acetylene-gas generators as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14276.—21st November, 1901.—ROBERT LOUIS HOWELL MURRAY, of Alma House, Upper Symonds Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Electrician. Improvements in acetylene-gas generators.

*Claims.*—(1.) Construction of filter and material it is composed of, the proportions of human hair and granulated charcoal, and the placing of the human hair, as shown in drawing, so that the gas percolates through the natural tubes in the hair. (2.) Carbide-tube and its relation to gas-cylinder. (3.) The manner in which the carbide-container is constructed. (4.) The water-jacket being used as a cooler and weight-adjuster combined, and the general design of generator, as described in the specification and shown in drawings.

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

No. 14277.—26th November, 1901.—DAVID SAMUEL HYAUIASON, of Durham Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Range-maker and Locksmith. An improvement in boilers for ranges, stoves, and the like.

*Claims.*—(1.) An improvement in boilers for ranges, stoves, and the like, consisting of a boiler which surrounds the furnace on four sides, allowing the water to circulate all round the furnace. (2.) An improvement in boilers for ranges, stoves, and the like, whereby the boiler is continued across the front of the furnace, connected with sides.

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

No. 14278.—27th November, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements relating to the regulation and distribution of electric currents.

*Claims.*—(1.) An arrangement for converting alternating electric currents into direct currents by means of a rotary transformer and an induction motor, the rotatable members of these machines being mechanically coupled together by gearing or otherwise, and the primary windings of the motor being supplied with alternating currents, either in series with the armature windings of the transformer, or from stationary transformers in series with said armature windings, the motor being arranged so as to operate at another speed than synchronous speed. (2.) The arrangements for converting alternating currents into direct currents substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 14279.—27th November, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in windings for electrical machines.

*Claim.*—A bar winding for electrical machines, the bars of which are arranged close together in groups in the core-slots in such a manner that there is a minimum difference of potential between the bars of the same group, the ends of the bars being spread apart so that the end connectors may be attached for completing the winding, substantially as described.

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

No. 14280.—27th November, 1901.—HENRY LANE WALLACE, of 1335, North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America, Capitalist (assignee of Joseph Wilson Nethery, of 65, Blanche Building, Indianapolis aforesaid, Building Superintendent). Valves.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a valve-body containing a single large cylindrical chamber having a main-valve seat at one end and small-valve seat at the other end, a main-valve-and-piston structure presenting differential areas to the fluid and with the valve and piston arranged on different sides of the fluid-inlet, a by-pass leading from the small-valve seat around beneath the main-valve seat, and a starting-valve at said small-valve seat which is closed by the valve-and-piston structure as it rises. (2.) In connection with the subject-matter of claim 1, making the lower end of the cylindrical chamber convergent towards the main-valve seat. (3.) In connection with the subject-matter of the foregoing claims, providing the convergent end of the chamber with wings extending above the main-valve seat to guide the main valve in its movement. (4.) In connection with the subject-matter of the first claim, constructing the piston to permit the passage of fluid from one side to the other in the cylindrical chamber, and of larger area than the pressure-surface of the main valve. (5.) In connection with the subject-matter of the first claim, providing the valve-and-piston structure with a strike for closing the starting-valve.

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

No. 14281.—27th November, 1901.—HENRY LANE WALLACE, of 1335, North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America, Capitalist (assignee of Joseph Wilson Nethery, of 65, Blanche Building, Indianapolis aforesaid, Building Superintendent). Valves.

*Claims.*—(1.) In an automatically acting valve having a main valve and an actuating piston-head, a small auxiliary starting-valve sliding loosely in a small chamber within the main-valve-and-piston-head structure, which chamber is connected by a by-pass with the water-supply so that by manipulation of the starting-valve from the outside the main valve may be opened to any desired point and then caused to remain to provide for any desired flow. (2.) A valve-body containing two chambers divided by a diaphragm constituting the main valve-seat, the main valve being in the lower chamber and having a valve-stem extending to a piston-head in the upper chamber, which head has a small chamber therein connecting by a longitudinal passage through said valve-stem and main valve with the lower chamber and by a second passage with the upper chamber above the piston-head, which second passage is normally closed by an auxiliary valve having a stem extending up through the head of the upper chamber and terminating in a push button. (3.) In connection with the subject-matter of the last foregoing claim, forming the main-valve stem of a gradually increasing size as it approaches the main valve. (4.) In connection with the subject-matter of the two foregoing claims, providing the main-valve stem with guiding wings extending along the enlarged part. (5.) In connection with the subject-matter of the second claim, providing the piston-head with the small perforations *p*.

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

No. 14282.—27th November, 1901.—HENRY LANE WALLACE, of 1335, North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America, Capitalist (assignee of Joseph William Nethery, of 65, Blanche Building, Indianapolis aforesaid, Building Superintendent). Valves.

*Claims.*—(1.) A faucet having a valve-seat around the inlet and below the nozzle, a chamber above the nozzle connected with the nozzle by a by-pass, a main valve resting on the valve-seat and extending above the nozzle to close the lower end of the chamber and having a perforation extending through it, and a by-pass or starting-valve above this main valve and closed by the latter in its movement

to open the inlet. (2.) In connection with the subject-matter of claim 1, making the aperture through the main valve of smaller size than the by-pass from the chamber to the nozzle and providing the main valve with a tapered extension extending through the main-valve seat to gradually increase or decrease the opening as said valve rises or falls.

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

No. 14283.—27th November, 1901.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in windings for electrical machines.

*Claims.*—(1.) A winding for electrical machines having closed or partially closed core-slots, comprising a plurality of coils each of which has one end bent at an angle to its sides before insertion into the slots, the other end being approximately straight and connected after insertion into the slots, so as to form a continuous winding, substantially as described. (2.) For an electrical machine having partially closed slots, a two-phase winding comprising a plurality of coils, those for one phase being inserted into the slots from one end of the core and those for the other phase being inserted into the slots from the other end of the core, substantially as described. (3.) A winding for electrical machines, constructed and arranged substantially as described with reference to any of the forms shown in the drawings.

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

No. 14292.—27th November, 1901.—EDMUND TAYLOR, of Queen's Bridge Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Refrigerating Engineer. Improvements in refrigerating-apparatus.

*Claims.*—(1.) In refrigerating-apparatus, a boiler, condenser, and absorber in combination with a storage cylinder communicating with the absorber and with the lower part of the boiler, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In refrigerating-apparatus, a boiler, condenser, and absorber in combination with a storage cylinder communicating with the absorber, as well as, through the medium of a cooling-coil (as *m*), with the lower part of the boiler, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In refrigerating-apparatus, a boiler and absorber connected together by a valved pipe connecting the lower part of the absorber with the upper part of the boiler, in combination with a valved pipe leading from the lower part of the condenser to the upper part of the absorber, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In refrigerating-apparatus, a boiler and absorber in communication with each other combined with a pipe fitted with a valve (as *q*) leading from the lower part of the condenser to the upper part of the absorber, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14293.—27th November, 1901.—CHARLES RAYMOND DUMBRELL, of the Union Saw and Moulding Mills, Albury, New South Wales, Timber Merchant. An improved machine for shaping the heads of pickets.

*Claims.*—(1.) An improved machine for shaping the heads of pickets, consisting of the combination of the various parts arranged and constructed as illustrated, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In a machine for shaping the heads of pickets, a travelling carrier in which pickets are clamped, in combination with a rotary cutter, arranged one above and one below the line of travel of said pickets, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In a machine for shaping the heads of pickets, a carrier arranged to slide longitudinally upon rails or guides, and having up-turned ends between which said pickets can be packed, together with bars or battens pivotally mounted at one end to said carrier and secured by means of a clamping-screw or otherwise at the other end, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (4.) In a machine for shaping the heads of pickets, a picket-carrier adapted to travel longitudinally upon rails or guides, having a chain attached to it at either end passed round pulleys, to one of which a reverse motion can be imparted, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (5.) In a machine for shaping the heads of pickets, a rotary cutter comprising a cylindrical block or boss having longitudinal dove-tail grooves fitted with bars bent forwardly, and forming a base upon which the blades are bolted, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (6.) In a machine for shaping the heads

of pickets, a set of presser rollers arranged to hold down the pickets as they pass the rotary cutters, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (7.) In a machine for shaping the heads of pickets, a feed-wheel mounted at one end of the frame and adapted to feed pickets one after another forwardly along horizontal tables to rotary cutters arranged in the line of travel of said pickets, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 of the drawings. (8.) In a machine for shaping the heads of pickets, a feed-wheel arranged to feed pickets forwardly one after another over horizontal tables and between a pair of rotating rollers and endless feed-chains in combination with rotary cutters, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 of the drawings. (9.) In a machine for shaping the heads of pickets, a pair of endless chains between which the pickets are fed, having wooden blocks bolted to lugs on the sides of each link and passing round sprocket-wheels, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in Figs. 7, 8, and 11 of the drawings.

(Specifications, 6s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14298.—3rd December, 1901.—EDWARD CHESTER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 120, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, England, Engineer (assignees of Edward Descon Chester, of 120, Bishopsgate Street Within, London aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements in the construction of tanks.

*Claims.*—(1.) A tank constructed of sides formed of plates with intermediate standards grooved to receive and make joint with the ends of the plates, ties for drawing adjacent standards towards one another, a floor or bottom extending beneath the lower edge of the side plates, and ties for drawing together and closing the joint between the side plates and bottom of the tank, substantially as described. (2.) A circular tank constructed of sides formed of curved plates with intermediate standards grooved to receive and make joint with the ends of the plates, and provided with jaws extending beneath the tank-bottom, tie-rods connecting the standards circumferentially of the tank for drawing adjacent standards towards one another, a floor or bottom extending beneath the lower edge of the plates, wedges interposed between the standards and upper edge of the plates for insuring continuity of the joint between the wall and bottom of the tank, wedges interposed between the jaws of the standards and the bottom of the tank for forcing the plates and bottom together, and hook-bolts intermediate of the standards, said bolts engaging with the upper edge of the plates and extending through the bottom of the tank and having nuts for drawing the plates and bottom of the tank together, substantially as specified. (3.) In a circular tank constructed with curved side plates and intermediate standards grooved to receive and make joint with the ends of the plates, the combination with the plates and standards of circumferential tie-rods for drawing the standards towards one another, said tie-rods connecting adjacent standards and being curved to bear against the outer face of the plates, substantially as specified. (4.) A tank having a side or wall constructed of plates and standards intermediate of adjacent plates, and provided with ties for drawing adjacent standards towards one another, the standards being formed with grooves to receive and make joint with the ends of the plates as specified. (5.) A circular tank constructed of curved plates, standards intermediate of and making joint with the ends of adjacent plates, ties for drawing adjacent standards towards one another, a floor or bottom extending beneath the lower edge of the plates, and ties for drawing the plates and bottom of the tank together, the margin of the floor being rebated on the upper surface so as to permit of caulking the joint between the rebate and the inner face of the plates, as specified. (6.) A tank constructed of plates, standards intermediate of the plates, and a bottom or floor extending beneath the lower edge of the plates, the standards being adapted at one end to engage the upper edge of the tank and being provided at the other end with jaws which extend beneath the bottom or floor so as, in connection with wedges or their equivalent, to constitute cramps whereby to force the plates and standards against the bottom and so make a tight joint, substantially as specified. (7.) A circular tank having a side or wall constructed of curved plates and intermediate standards, a bottom or floor of planks joined together and extending beneath the lower edge of the plates, ties for drawing the plates and bottom of the tank together, and a metal ring extending around the circuit of the tank beneath the underside of the margin of the bottom for binding together the floor-planks, and distributing the pressure of the ties, as described.

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

No. 14299.—3rd December, 1901.—THE VICTORIAN FORAGE-PRESSING COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at 112, Ryrie Street, Geelong, Victoria (assignees of James Ferrier, of Coleraine, Victoria, Farmer). An improved press for compressing forage, chaff, grain, and the like.

*Claims.*—(1.) A press for compressing forage, chaff, grain, and the like, in which the box is raised bodily by the ram over a stationary presser or plunger, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In a press for compressing forage, chaff, grain, and the like, a box adapted to be raised clear of the compressed material in combination with an operating ram and a stationary presser or plunger, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In a press for compressing forage, chaff, grain, and the like, a sliding box, the inner circumference of the lower portion of which has a slight outward flare, in combination with an operating ram and a stationary presser or plunger, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (4.) In a press for compressing forage, chaff, grain, and the like, a hollow stationary presser or plunger, having a feed-shute within, and a removable monkey-plate adapted to bear against its end when the box is filled, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14300.—3rd December, 1901.—EMIL KNUDSEN, of Sulitjelma, Norway, Director. Improvements in the method and means of treating pyrites or sulphide ores.

*Claims.*—(1.) Process of smelting and concentrating pyrites or sulphide ores, consisting in charging the ore in a furnace the lining of which is in a highly heated state, blowing unheated air into the charge at the lowest point of the furnace, emptying the furnace when the smelting and concentration is completed to the desired extent, and refilling the furnace while its lining is in the highly heated state imparted to it by the foregoing smelting, so that the smelting of each new charge is induced by the heat magnetised in the lining of the furnace without or with a diminutive use of fuel. (2.) Furnace for carrying out the aforesaid process of smelting and concentrating pyrites, being preferably in the form of a converter, and having a tapering lower part, at the bottom of which the blast-nozzles are placed.

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

No. 14304.—4th December, 1901.—JOHN THOMAS CALVERT, of 263, Hornsey Road, Holloway, London, England, Watch-maker. Improvements in or pertaining to the heads or steering-stems of bicycles and other road carriages.

*Claims.*—(1.) In the heads or steering-stems of bicycles and other road carriages, the combination of a steering-stem B attached to the crown A of the forks or other steering-appliances an handle-stem E capable of longitudinally sliding in such stem B, a strengthening-tube M firmly fixed inside this stem B, and a rotatable screwed rod T connecting such stem E with such tube M, substantially as and for the purposes described and declared. (2.) The combination with a steering-stem B attached to a crown A of an inner tube M and a stout wire P coiled spirally round such tube M and treated with molten solder, brass, or other material to join such wire P both to the inner tube M and to the outer tube B, substantially as described. (3.) The improvements in the heads or steering-stems of bicycles and other road carriages, substantially as described and shown in the drawing.

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

No. 14309.—5th December, 1901.—CHARLES VINCENT POTTER, of 43, The Avenue, Balclava, Victoria, Engineer. An improved solution to be used in and process for the separation of metals from sulphide ores.

*Claims.*—(1.) As a solution for the treatment of sulphide ores for the separation of metals therefrom, the mixture of sulphuric or other acid with water in the proportion of from 1 to 10 per cent. of acid to the quantity of water used, mixed, applied, and used as described. (2.) As a means for separating metals from sulphide ores, the admixture in a suitable vessel with such ores (reduced to a powdered or pulverised condition) of an acidulated solution, and applying heat thereto to bring the whole mixture to a sufficiently high temperature to cause the metals therein to rise or float to the surface. (3.) The process of separating metals from pulverised sulphide ores, concentrates, and slimes by mixing an acidulated solution therewith, stirring, heating, skimming, or floating off such metals from the surface of the whole admixture as they rise, so as to recover such concentrates of metals ready for after-treatment, as and in manner described.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 14310.—3rd December, 1901.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PAYNE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improved telodynamic system for driving dredges or other machinery afloat.

*Claims.*—(1.) In driving machinery afloat from fixed power ashore, the combination of a pulley on the dredge or pontoon A, with guide-drums B and guide-sheaves C having stops D or sheaves D<sup>1</sup> for preventing loss of the rope, mounted respectively on frames F and E, and the main driving-sheave G combined with the tightening-sheave G<sup>1</sup> and weight G<sup>2</sup>, substantially as set forth and for the purposes indicated. (2.) In combination, for driving dredge or similar machinery afloat from fixed power ashore, sheaves A, A<sup>2</sup>, G, G<sup>1</sup>, C, C<sup>1</sup>, D<sup>1</sup>, H, H, and drums D D, with a truck G<sup>2</sup> or weight G<sup>2</sup>, or both, for taking up the necessary movements of the dredge and maintaining an even tension on the rope as needed to drive the machinery, substantially as set forth and for the purposes indicated. (3.) In combination, a fixed revolving sheave driving an endless rope driving a movable revolving sheave on a floating pontoon, with the intermediate sheaves and tightening-devices for allowing for the free movements of the pontoons, all substantially as set forth and for the purposes indicated.

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

No. 14311.—6th December, 1901.—JOHN FELIX MARTIN, of Gawler, South Australia, Engineer. Improvements in cocks and taps.

*Claims.*—(1.) A cock or tap having a main body with full central passage and a hinged lid adjacent to and adapted to close the mouth of said central passage, the lid being provided with an operating handle sliding upon a cam on the cock-body whereby it is adapted to raise the lid and tighten the same against the mouth of the passage, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) A cock or tap having a main body with full central passage, a lid hinged to the body and adapted to close the mouth of the said passage, and an operative handle hinged to the lid and sliding over a cam on the cock-body whereby it is adapted to raise the lid and tighten the same against the mouth of the passage, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) A cock or tap having a main body with full central passage, a lid hinged to the body and adapted to close the mouth of the said passage, the hinge-pin being held in elongated eyes, and a bifurcated operative handle hinged at its lower end to the lid, said handle having near its upper end a crotch impinging upon and sliding over a cam formed on the body of the cock and having also a pin engaging the under-side of the said cam, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) A cock or tap having a main body with full central passage, a lid hinged to the body and adapted to close the mouth of said passage a flexible pad secured to the face of the lid, and an operative handle adapted to raise and tighten the same against the mouth of the passage, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) A cock or tap having a main body with full central passage, a hinged lid adapted to close the mouth of the central passage, and an operative handle formed in two parts screwably connected together, the point of the screw impinging upon and sliding over a cam formed upon the cock-body, substantially as described, and as illustrated in Fig. 4. (6.) The combination of parts forming the improved cock or tap, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 3s.; 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, 11th December, 1901.

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

No. 13278.—28th December, 1900.—THOMAS AWDRY, of 99, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England, Gentleman. Improvements in or relating to label- and ticket-holders.

No. 14162.—22nd October, 1901.—WILLIAM BLANCH BRAIN, of Mizpah, Eldon Street, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, Mining, Electric and Consulting Engineer. An accumulator or secondary battery and method of making the same.

No. 14213.—12th November, 1901.—EBENEZER HENRY SPATER, of Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in and relating to the cutting-tools of planing-machines.

No. 14284.—27th November, 1901.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, New Zealand, Carriage-trimmer. An improved spile for beer and other casks.

No. 14285.—28th November, 1901.—EDWARD LAURIS WICKINS, of 535, Punt Road, South Yarra, near Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements relating to steam-propelled road vehicles.

No. 14288.—28th November, 1901.—SAMUEL SMYTH COBURN, of 38, Maningtree Road, Hawthorn, Victoria, Medical Student. An improved field-gate.

No. 14289.—26th November, 1901.—ROBERT HAWCRIDGE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Lithographic Artist. Improved clothes-peg.

No. 14290.—28th November, 1901.—WILLIAM ANDREWS and ARTHUR WARD BEAVEN, trading as "Andrews and Beaven," of South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Agricultural Engineers. Improved crushing, cleaning, separating, and elevating apparatus for employment in connection with chaff-cutters.

No. 14294.—28th November, 1901.—CHARLES LLEWELLYN WATT, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improved brand for carcases.

No. 14295.—28th November, 1901.—ISAAC PEARSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved animal-trap.

No. 14297.—2nd December, 1901.—JAMES COTTERILL, of Wallace Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Settler, and CHARLES MCINTYRE, Junior, of Pirie Street, Wellington, Engineer. Improved danger-signal for railways.

No. 14301.—3rd December, 1901.—JOHN ATKINSON, of Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Butcher, and HENRY ASHWORTH, of Petone, Wellington aforesaid, Engineer. A new or improved system of advertising.

No. 14302.—28th November, 1901.—ANDREW MCLEOD, of Arch Hill, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. A combination game.

No. 14303.—29th November, 1901.—THOMAS FARRER, of Mount Eden Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Watchmaker. An improved window-fastener.

No. 14305.—4th December, 1901.—GEORGE TOM LANGLEY, of Petone, Wellington, New Zealand, Farmer. A combined strainer, aerator, and cooler for milk and other liquids.

No. 14307.—4th December, 1901.—JOSEPH NEAL, of Costerfield North, Victoria, Mining Engineer. Method of and apparatus for expelling foul air and introducing fresh air in the ventilation of mines and the like places.

No. 14308.—4th December, 1901.—ERNEST GEORGE RAWNSLEY, of No. 11, St. James Street, Linwood, Christchurch, New Zealand, Accountant. Sowing agricultural seeds and the like.

No. 14312.—6th December, 1901.—THOMAS BALLINGER, of Wellington, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in skylights.

No. 14313.—4th December, 1901.—CHARLES ADOLPHUS LOADER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improved spraying-machine.

No. 14314.—4th December, 1901.—RALPH DUNNE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Picture-framer. Improved device for use in cutting mitre-joints.

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 24th November, 1901, to the 11th December, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 12784.—F. H. Tucker, brush.

No. 12888.—J. E. Watkins, traction-engine crane and hoist.

No. 12891.—W. Bromiley, insecticide.

No. 12892.—W. Bromiley, vessel for insecticide.

No. 13080.—J. S. Maxwell, silt-punt.

No. 13081.—A. G. Thompson, harness-saddle.

No. 13172.—J. Clarke, preservation and purification.

No. 13250.—W. Nepean-Hutchison, H. S. Harden, and H. Colley, garbage-cart.

No. 13251.—G. J. Hoskins, cores for pipe-castings.

No. 13715.—G. A. H. Pietsch, propelling cycles.

No. 13716.—L. L. B. Mount, forming glass articles. (J. Haley and H. H. Bridgwater.)

No. 13862.—H. O. Brown, securing pins to clothing, bags, &c.

No. 13874.—W. L. L. Rees and R. H. Mason, envelope-fastener.  
 No. 13891.—R. McKnight, recovering metals from ores.  
 No. 13898.—J. H. Rashleigh, brush-protector.  
 No. 13904.—V. J. Saddler, aerial wireway. (A. Dean.)  
 No. 13911.—R. Nicholls, fire-escape.  
 No. 13918.—G. Westinghouse, supplying heat to coking-ovens. (W. J. Knox.)  
 No. 13919.—G. Westinghouse, gas. (W. J. Knox.)  
 No. 13940.—J. and R. H. Milburn, fumigator.  
 No. 13973.—E. R. Cahoon, stove.  
 No. 13985.—W. J. Tranter, brush-handle holder.  
 No. 13986.—A. D. Carmichael and L. Bradford, treating ores.  
 No. 13991.—G. J. Hoskins, cores for cylindrical castings.  
 No. 13998.—The Cereal Sugar Company, refining grape-sugar. (W. R. Long.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.*

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9863.—P. G. de Schodt, lighting or heating system. 3rd December, 1901.  
 No. 10161.—The Cosmopolitan Power Company, rotary engine. (W. S. Colwell.) 3rd December, 1901.  
 No. 10222.—The General Gold-extracting Company, Limited, and L. Pelatan, treating ores. 4th December, 1901.  
 No. 10229.—H. Hodsdon, totalisator. 3rd December, 1901.  
 No. 10331.—The Electrical Copper Company, Limited, electro-deposition of copper (M. Perreux-Lloyd). 9th December, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 7346.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, and Massey-Harris Company, Limited, cultivator. (J. Keir.) 7th December, 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. 12404.—William Edgar Tait, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Gentleman, filter. *Proprietor of Edward Henry Whitmore's interest.* [F. J. Olsen and E. H. Whitmore.] 6th December, 1901.

No. 13709.—The Cosmopolitan Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with headquarters at The Temple, Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, Manufacturers, steam condenser. (G. G. Turri—The Cosmopolitan Power Company—T. M. Colwell.) 6th December, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Request to amend Specification allowed.*

THE request to amend specification No. 13986—A. D. Carmichael and L. Bradford, treating ores—advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901, has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Notice of Request to amend Specifications.*

Patent Office,  
 Wellington, 11th December, 1901.

REQUEST for leave to amend the under-mentioned application 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. 14169.—28th October, 1901.—John Shafto Harrison, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved embrocation.

The nature of the proposed amendment is as follows:—

In the paragraph at foot of page 1, commencing "In manufacture, the soft-soap is dissolved in," strike out succeeding words and substitute therefor "one pint of water, the acetic acid added thereto, and then the alum is dissolved in one pint of water and added last."

The applicant states "The reason for the amendment is to correct an error in description as to the best manner of mixing the ingredients."

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Request for Correction of Clerical Error.*

NO. 14136.—W. E. Hughes, electric heating system for cars (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 95, of the 31st October, 1901.) To alter the word "generators" to "generated," line 3, 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) abandoned from the 28th November, 1901, to the 11th December, 1901, inclusive:—

No. 13338.—L. H. Cowles, reaper-and-binder.  
 No. 13356.—D. W. Mackay and A. Hutton, spark-arrester.  
 No. 13358.—W. C. Greig, shirt-cuff protector.  
 No. 13359.—W. J. Maddren, horse-cover fastening.  
 No. 13360.—J. A. Millane, forage-carrier for horses.  
 No. 13362.—H. Jones, ore-crusher and gold-saver.  
 No. 13363.—W. Y. H. Hall, cultivator attachment to plough.  
 No. 13364.—W. Y. H. Hall, plough.  
 No. 13366.—A. T. Lawrence, tile-ditching machine.  
 No. 13368.—M. D. McLeod, dredging-apparatus. (H. N. McLeod.)  
 No. 13370.—T. Boyd, cycle-saddle.  
 No. 13374.—T. P. Hearse, bicycle gearing.  
 No. 13384.—A. Cameron, wire-strainer.  
 No. 13386.—G. B. Drower, cycle-brake.  
 No. 13387.—F. S. Cory, boot-heel. (W. McKenzie.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.*

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 28th November, 1901, to the 11th December, 1901, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Letters Patent void.*

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 28th November, 1901, to the 11th December, 1901, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9835.—P. Johnstone and W. Bush, gold-saving apparatus.  
 No. 9836.—T. Foster, roller-tooth variable gear.  
 No. 9841.—E. J. Stewart, dyeing.  
 No. 9843.—J. P. Simmons, hydraulic giant.  
 No. 9845.—J. Swift, bicycle-support.  
 No. 9856.—A. A. Stephenson, manufacturing gas.  
 No. 9858.—R. Rawson, fertiliser.  
 No. 9867.—W. H. S. Moorhouse and D. L. Turner, cycle-brake.  
 No. 9873.—R. Spencer, window-screen.  
 No. 9874.—A. Orr and J. Ure, reaper-and-binder elevator-frame.  
 No. 9876.—C. Smith, office-indicator.  
 No. 9877.—F. B. Cronin, extracting gold.  
 No. 9879.—P. Strang, manufacture of zinc shavings.  
 No. 9882.—J. Myers and G. Gibbins, plough.  
 No. 9884.—H. G. Downton and W. H. Nicholls, destroying nightsoil.  
 No. 9887.—J. Murgatroyd, skin-shearing apparatus.  
 No. 9889.—E. S. Brett, power hammer.  
 No. 9892.—S. Bunting, tire.  
 No. 9894.—J. Poole, treating ores.  
 No. 9897.—J. Osborne, shoe for artesian-well pipe.  
 No. 10079.—H. G., M. E., and G. W. Noy and J. Bennie, feeding-bottle heater and foot-warmer.

## THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7086.—E. Thomson, lamp.  
 No. 7120.—The Southland Farmers' Implement and Engineering Company, Limited, seed-sower. (J. Dunbar.)  
 No. 7122.—J. Macalister, manure-distributor.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Design registered.*

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

No. 142.—Percy Braithwaite, of Princes Street, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand. Class 2. 2nd October, 1901.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
 Registrar.

*Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.*

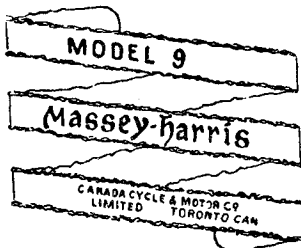
Patent Office,  
 Wellington, 11th December, 1901.

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: 3411.

Date: 7th June, 1901.

## TRADE MARK.



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

## NAME.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED, of Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Cycles.

No. of application: 3561.

Date: 18th October, 1901.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

**NEUROTONE.**

## NAME.

THE ELECTRO-NEUROTONE COMPANY, LIMITED, of 26, Old Bond Street, London, England.

No. of class: 11.

Description of goods: Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals, except scalpels or any similar instruments.

No. of application: 3569.

Date: 25th October, 1901.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

**ALBATROSS.**

## NAME.

NIMMO AND BLAIR, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Seed Merchants.

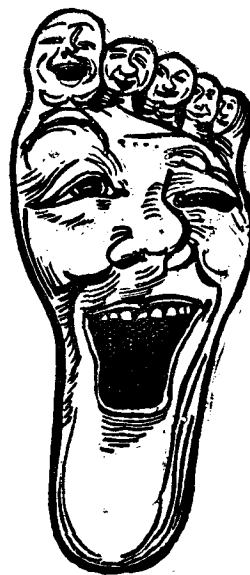
No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Artificial and other manures.

No. of application: 3607.

Date: 22nd November, 1901.

## TRADE MARK.



## NAME.

THE KEENE COMPANY, an unregistered company carrying on business at 130, Pearl Street, New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Corn-cure.



No. of application : 3611.  
Date : 2nd December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

MACKERRAS AND HAZLETT, of 16, Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

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

No. of application : 3613.  
Date : 4th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



HUIA.

NAME.

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

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

B

No. of application : 3614.  
Date : 4th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

LUCKY HIT.

NAME.

WILLIAM CAMERON AND COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of Grenfell Street, Adelaide, State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class : 45.  
Description of goods : Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application : 3615.  
Date : 4th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

IMPERIAL.

NAME.

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED, of 29, Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class : 22.  
Description of goods : Cycle motor vehicles.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Trade Marks registered.*

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 28th November, 1901, to the 11th December, 1901, inclusive :—  
No. 2728; 3531.—W. H. Murray and Co.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)  
No. 2729; 3533.—W. E. Reynolds and Co.; Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)  
No. 2730; 3535.—W. E. Reynolds and Co.; Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)  
No. 2731; 3537.—Wilson, Balk, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)  
No. 2732; 3486.—G. T. K. McKenzie; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 3rd October, 1901.)  
No. 2733; 3543.—Fox Bros. and Co., Limited; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 3rd October, 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. 87/953.—Felix Joseph Curlier, of Port de Bercy, Cour Saint Emilion, No. 69, Paris, France, Merchant. (Curlier Frères.) 9th December, 1901.  
No. 75/55. } Archibald Clark and Sons, Limited, a company duly incorporated in New Zealand. (A. Clark and Sons.) 3rd December, 1901.  
No. 308/259. }  
No. 309/260. }  
No. 2422/1923. }

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

