SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902.

CONTENTS.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 8th January, 1902.

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. 13398.—13th February, 1901.—PETER POWER JOSEPH CLINTON, of Nelligen, New South Wales, Shipping Agent. Improvements in brakes for two-wheeled vehicles.*

Claims.—(1.) In a brake mechanism for use on two-wheeled vehicles, a bowed steel spring having one end fixed to the axle or axle-bed, and the other carrying the brake-block, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a brake mechanism for use on two-wheeled vehicles, the combination of a bowed spring having one end fixed to the axle or axle-bed, and the other carrying the brake-block, with any suitable lever mechanism hinged to the axle, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13439.—2nd March, 1901.—BERTRAM GEORGE AIKEN HARKNESS, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved feed-water heater.*

Claims.—(1.) A feed-water heater consisting of an outer and inner tube, a space between such tubes, and means to allow of their different expansion, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In a feed-water heater, an inner and an outer tube, space between such tubes, stuffing-box, gland-packing, and boss, substantially as described, and illustrated on the drawings. (3.) A feed-water heater in which the inner tube, not being in any way rigidly connected to outer tube, means to allow inner tube being withdrawn for cleaning without disturbing outer-tube connections, as shown in drawings. (4.) As a feed-water heater, an inner and outer tube, and space between such tubes, being connected intermediate between engine and boiler, means to allow of water being heated on its passage between pump and boiler, without contact with oil contained in exhaust steam, as already described.

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

No. 13468.—13th March, 1901.—WILLIAM STYLES HAZELTON, of 394, *High Street, Windsor, Victoria, Metallurgist.* An improved hydrostatic amalgamating apparatus for extracting gold and silver from slimes and other products.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 30, of the 21st March, 1901.]

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for extracting gold and silver in combination with mercury and electricity, the vessel *c*, made of thin copper plates, with jacket, also of thin copper plates, forming narrow spaces for mercury and electric wires, as described. (2.) In a machine for extracting gold and silver in combination with mercury and electricity, the vessels *e* and *e1*, made of thin copper plates, with jacket, also of thin copper plates, forming narrow spaces for mercury and electric wires, as described. (3.) The specified machine for extracting gold and silver in combination with mercury and electricity, consisting of the parts A and B combined, as constructed and arranged, substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth, as a combination of parts.

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

No. 13536.—13th April, 1901.—WALTER WHYTE, of John Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Driver. Improved means of suspending window-curtains.*

Claim.—A suspender for suspending window-curtains, consisting of the strips *a*, *b*, and *c* joined together or made of one piece, having the groove or channel *d*, and the tongue *e* fitting in said groove or channel for securing the curtain therein, substantially as illustrated and described.

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

No. 13660.—30th May, 1901.—ALFRED GRA ROSSER, of William Street, Fremantle, Western Australia, Gentleman. A railway-spike and wedge lock for same.*

Claims.—(1.) A spike having a taper shank whose lower portion is formed with a serrated face, and said shank terminating in a rectangular formation having a claw or chisel face, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A wedge locking-block having an inclined face formed with serrations, and its uppermost part or apex being made with a rectangular claw or spiked projection, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) A spike in combination with a wedge locking-block, both as described, and both so arranged and constructed that they grip and lock into each other and into the sleeper or other anchor in a threefold manner, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 13861.—25th July, 1901.—SAMUEL VAN BUSKIRK, of View Road, Mount Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved bridle and bit.

Claims.—(1.) That with two bits constructed and attached as desired one pair of reins only is necessary. (2.) That by a direct pull the pressure is on the top and both sides of the horse's head, thus getting the whole head under control. (3.) In pulling up a bolting horse both reins are pulled simultaneously, the bits are both pulled across the horse's mouth, the bridoon strap is thereby tightened all round, the whole head brought under control, whilst the action of the crossed bits in the horse's mouth compresses the animal's lips in opposite directions and renders it impossible for him to take the bit in his teeth. (4.) The horse being controlled by a slight touch, when by using ordinary bits many pounds' pull would be required. (5.) Two loose crossed bits connected by a strap, called the "bridoon" strap, connected as shown, and for the purpose described and shown.

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

No. 13987.—10th September, 1901.—WALTER SIDNEY BURT, of Albury, New South Wales, Bank-manager. Means for cleaning a vessel's hull.

Claims.—(1.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, a cleaner-cylinder provided with external cleaning-elements, combined with a carrier-rod upon which the cylinder is revolubly mounted, and means for adjusting said carrier-rod to present the cleaning-cylinder to different portions of a ship's hull, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination of a curved carrier-rod, a revoluble cleaning-cylinder mounted on the foot of said carrier-rod, and provided with external cleaning-elements, and means substantially as set forth for adjusting said cleaner-cylinder lengthwise of, and vertically with respect to, a ship's hull. (3.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination of a carrier-rod provided with a rack, a carriage in which the carrier-rod is slidably fitted, an operating shaft journalled in the carriage and having a gear element meshing with said rack, and a cleaner-cylinder revolubly mounted on the carrier-rod and provided with external cleaning-elements, as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, a cleaner-cylinder open at both ends and provided with an internal propeller and with external cleaner-elements, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination with means for presenting a cleaner-element to different portions of a ship's hull, of a revoluble open-ended cleaner-cylinder provided with an internal propeller and with external brushes, whereby the cleaner-cylinder is submerged in the water, and is adapted to be rotated by the action of the water on the propeller, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, a cleaner-cylinder open at both ends and provided with an internal propeller and with external spiral brushes, the pitch of which brushes substantially corresponds to the pitch of the propeller, in combination with means for presenting said cleaner-cylinder to different portions of a ship's hull below the water-line thereof, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination of a slide-rod, a carriage mounted on said rod and adapted to be moved thereon, a carrier-rod fitted in said carriage and adjustable vertically therein, and a cleaner-cylinder supported by the carrier-rod, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination of bearing-bars supporting a slide-rod, means for shiftably supporting said bearing-bars on the side of a ship's hull, a carriage slidably mounted on said rod, a carrier-rod adjustable in said carriage, and a cleaner-cylinder supported on the carrier-rod, as and for the purposes set forth. (9.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination of a slide-rod, a carriage, a post having swivelled connection with the carriage and slidably fitted to the slide-rod, a carrier-rod adjustable in said carriage, and a cleaner-cylinder supported on the carrier-rod, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (10.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination of a cleaner-cylinder, means for loosely and adjustably supporting said cleaner-cylinder in a submerged condition and to present the same to different portions of a ship's hull, a bow-plate having operative connection with the cleaner-cylinder, and means for supporting said bow-plate in position, substantially as described. (11.) In a mechanism for cleaning a ship's hull, the combination of a cleaner-cylinder, means for adjustably and loosely presenting said cleaner-cylinder in a submerged condition and in operative relation to a ship's hull, a screw spindle, a bow-plate connected to the spindle and adapted to fit a ship's bow, an operative connection between the bow-plate and the submerged cylinder, and means for adjusting said spindle and the bow-plate, as and for the purposes described.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14182.—1st November, 1901.—ROBERT SANDS, of 374, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manufacturing Stationer (assignee of Joseph Roberts, of 374, George Street, Sydney aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements in self-feeding mechanism for punching-presses for paper, cardboard, or other suitable materials.

Claims.—(1.) In a feeding-machine for punching-presses, the use of multiple rolls of paper or other suitable material operated upon, in combination with guides, rollers, and a clip, so as to bring together and pass through feed-rollers a number of strips or ribbons of paper or other material from the multiple rolls. (2.) In a feeding-machine for punching-presses, the use of multiple rolls of paper or other material operated upon substantially as described. (3.) In a feeding-machine for punching-presses, the combination of mechanism described, and shown in the drawings, up to and as far as the feed-table of the punching-press. (4.) The clip "L" in combination with the mechanism mentioned in the preceding claim, or in combination with any multiple punching-machine. (5.) In a feeding-machine for punching-press, the combination of two or more rolls of paper or other material used with friction brakes, frame, guide-bars, rollers, a friction clip, feed-table, and friction feed-rollers, substantially as described.

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

No. 14196.—6th November, 1901.—HENRY SIMKIN, of 271, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Silversmith. An attachment for securing the handles to brooms.

Claim.—An invention for securing the handles to brooms by means of a metal plate to which a socket is attached, into which the handle of the broom is screwed, the said plate having clips which grip the woodwork of the broom, and is secured thereto by screws, as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14223.—14th November, 1901.—RICHARD KÄNDLER, of 22, Stephanien Strasse, Dresden, German Empire, Manufacturer. Process for the manufacture of a safety explosive resembling dynamite.

Claims.—(1.) Process for the manufacture of a safety explosive resembling dynamite, based upon the employment of the ordinary nitrate of soda or potash, thereby characterized that the nitrate of soda or potash is first mixed with a certain proportion of nitro-carbo-hydrate to obtain the explosive power, and that afterwards a certain proportion of nitro-hydrocarbon is added to this mixture, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (2.) A modification of the process claimed under No. 1, therein consisting that

the nitrate of soda or potash is impregnated or mixed with an alcoholic solution of the nitro-carbo-hydrate, and when the mixture has dried up the hydro-carbon is added, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth. (3.) A modification of the process claimed under No. 1, therein consisting that the nitro-hydro-carbon is dissolved in the water bath and is then incorporated in the dry mixture of nitrate of soda or potash and nitro-carbo-hydrate to obtain an absolutely watertight explosive, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 14320.—12th December, 1901.—JOHN DAGGETT ASHBY, of the White Hart Hotel, corner of Bourke and Spring Streets, Melbourne, Victoria, Artist. Apparatus for use in athletic or gymnastic performances and exercises.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, an open frame, a sheet of canvas or like material within the frame, said sheet being connected to frame by a number of elastic rubbers, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In combination, an open frame as A, canvas or like sheet B within the frame, rubbers as C secured to the sheet and having means for securing them to the frame so as to be released at will, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In combination, open frame A, canvas or like sheet B within the frame constructed of a double layer of canvas with leather strengthening-strips and provided with eyelets, rubbers as C having eyelets at either end and secured to the sheet by bolts and nuts and to the frame by hooks, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts for the purposes described, and substantially as illustrated in the several figures of the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 14323.—12th December, 1901.—ERNST GUSTAF SJÖSTRAND, of 1, Bergsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in "kite" sinking-apparatus for logs, sounding-apparatus and the like.

Claims.—(1.) Improved sinking-apparatus characterized by a thin plate or disc *k*, provided at its fore part with a thin, heavy bar, being attached to the apparatus behind the centre of gravity, so that the apparatus when moving in the water assumes a position in which there is pressure on the upper side of the plate *k*, the weight of the bar (*n*) preventing a lateral movement of the apparatus, substantially as described. (2.) A modification of the apparatus claimed in claim 1, in which the plate *k* is at the back united with a plate *t* which is placed at a slight angle downwards from the plate, so that the apparatus, by means of the suction arising with comparatively great velocity on the one hand, and counter-pressure on the top of the back plate *t* with less speed on the other hand, is always kept at approximately the same position in the water, substantially as described. (3.) In an improved sinking-apparatus as set forth, a device for increasing the traction-power, comprising one or more preferably rectangular plates or discs *u*, which are provided with bent-down edges parallel to the direction of motion for resisting lateral movement, with an eye at the fore part for suspending the apparatus, and with an eye *s* at a suitable point for the wire *q*, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 of the drawings.

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

No. 14325.—12th December, 1901.—LUDWIG GROTE, of 84B, East India Dock Road, Poplar, London, England, Manager of Works. Improvements in or relating to machines for manufacturing glass bottles or the like.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to machinery for the manufacture of glass bottles or the like, which machinery is constructed without many of the complications which have heretofore been considered necessary, and which is adapted to be rapidly and economically operated. Simplicity is of great importance in such machines, owing to the high heat of the molten glass, or "metal," for the product (hereinafter termed the "glass"), and the necessity for using metallic moulds and appurtenances which quickly absorb heat and are greatly affected by expansion and contraction; also, because it is desirable to avoid as much as possible delay for cooling the machine, in order that work may proceed as rapidly as practicable while the glass is in blowing condition, and so as to produce as many bottles as possible per hour. In former patents for machines for blowing glass bottles both the neck and parison moulds have been shown vertically pivoted or hinged to a disc revolvable in a vertical plane, while the finishing-mould has been shown as separate from the machine. Now, in machines for blowing glass bottles according to my present invention, the parts of the finishing blowing-mould are also hinged to a central vertical support of the main frame of the machine in such-wise that said parts of the finishing-mould, without being detached from the machine, can be swung, laid back, or moved clear or out of the way, so as not to interfere with either the neck-mould or parison-mould while the two latter are in use—for instance, while the two latter are being employed as the measuring and parison mould in the known manner. And, moreover, according to my present invention I so arrange and mount upon the revolvable disc the parts forming the parison-mould and the neck-mould respectively as to permit the parts of the parison-mould to be swung upwards when moved or laid back out of use clear of the finishing-mould—that is to say, so that the parts of the finishing-mould can then be clasped upon the neck-mould or placed in position to finish the blowing of the bottle. Also, according to the present invention I provide a horizontally rotatable table, or turntable, or horizontal support, mounted on the central vertical support in the machine in suchwise as to be capable of being easily turned or moved around such central vertical axis; and on or upon this turntable I arrange one, two, or more bottom pieces or blocks, of any suitable shape, adapted to fit in or against and form the bottom of the finishing-mould, and so located on the turntable as to be adapted to come into correct position to form the bottom of the finishing-mould when the parts of the latter are clasped upon the neck-mould in readiness for the final blowing operation, whereupon the bottom of the bottle is formed or shaped on said bottom piece, which latter is advantageously made adjustable vertically and [or] otherwise—for instance, said bottom piece may be supported on a screw-threaded rod passing through the aforesaid turntable, so that by simply revolving said bottom piece thereby the latter will be raised or lowered relatively to the finishing-mould. Thus it will be seen that according to the present invention all the different moulds, or parts of the different moulds, employed for measuring, &c., the charge, and for blowing a glass bottle or the like, are hinged, or pivoted, or connected to the machine; and by this arrangement many advantages are obtained.

[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, 14s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14328.—10th December, 1901.—WILLIAM JOHN RAWLING, of Pulteney Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Manufacturer. Improved water-bag and cooler.

Claims.—(1.) A water-bag consisting of a hose-form jacket and a bottom of flat stiff substance fitted within the jacket when dry, and upon which the jacket shrinks and tightens upon the application of water, substantially as described. (2.) In a water-bag, the use of a bottom piece or flat of stiff material, held in place in the outer jacket by the shrinkage of such jacket when wet, substantially as described. (3.) The combination of a hose-form jacket of shrinkable material, a bottom flat of stiff substance, a tap or pipe inserted into such bottom, a top ring and eyelets secured in the top of such jacket, said eyelets receiving the suspending cords or hooks, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings. (4.) In a water-cooler constructed as described, the provision of a central cooling-chamber securely attached to the stiff bottom of the bag or to the filter-disc when such is present, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings. (5.) The combination of (*a*) a water-containing bag constructed as described, and (*b*) a cooling-chamber preferably concentric with the water-chamber, the cooling-chamber being removably attached as by screws to the stiff bottom of the water-chamber or to the filter-disc, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings. (6.) In a water-cooler constructed as described, a disc or other shaped flat having a peripheral groove therein and a cord passing round and securely holding the said disc or other shaped flat in the desired position when the bag is dry, substantially as described. (7.) In a water-cooler constructed as described, forming the top of the jacket by providing eyelet-holes in pairs, one hole above the other, so that when the top is turned over each pair of eyelets is engaged by one hook, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings.

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

No. 14329.—13th December, 1901.—ADOLPHUS WOLFE, of Mathinna, Tasmania, Storekeeper. A self-acting stirrer for attachment to utensils used in culinary operations.

Claims.—(1.) In a self-acting stirrer for attachment to utensils used in culinary operations, the combination with the casing A containing the machinery or clockwork for actuating the stirrer, of the crank D perforated at intervals for the attachment of the spoon or stirrer E, the strut or

leg F for attaching the apparatus to the cooking-utensil, slotted so that the contrivance may be adjusted to suit the size of the particular utensil to which it is required to be attached, and the lever K for starting and stopping the machinery or clockwork, substantially as set forth in the specification and drawings. (2.) In a self-acting stirrer for attachment to utensils used in culinary operations, the special arrangement, construction, and combination of the parts as described and illustrated in the specification and drawings.

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

No. 14342.—13th December, 1901.—JOSÉ DA SILVA, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Hairdresser. An improvement in kerosene-pumps.

Claims.—(1.) In a kerosene-pump, a tube of small diameter fixed in the downwardly projecting end of the delivery-nozzle, containing a cork float attached to a flag. (2.) In a kerosene-pump, a wire secured to the flange, and extending downwards, and ending in a foot at right angles to hold the pump steady when in use, substantially as shown and described.

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

No. 14343.—17th December, 1901.—HENRY MARK LEVINGE, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. An improved fire-escape.

Claims.—(1.) A fire-escape comprising a frame pivoted at its foot to a building, and a counterpoise attached by a rope to the top of the frame, substantially as set forth. (2.) A fire-escape comprising a frame provided with cross-seats forming boxes for holding flowers when the escape is not in use, said frame being hinged to the base of the building, and having a counterpoise to check its descent, substantially as set forth. (3.) A fire-escape comprising, in combination, a frame with cross-seats, and hinged to the base of the building, and a pipe with a rose for spraying water to protect the operator, substantially as set forth. (4.) A fire-escape comprising a frame hinged to the base of a building, and having cross-boxes at the sill of the windows, said boxes having holes for the operator's legs, a counterpoise and rope attached to the top of the frame, and the other end to an eye-bolt below the surface of the ground at a distance from the building, substantially as set forth. (5.) A fire-escape comprising a frame upon which the operator sits, and is carried away from the building as it swings on its hinge, whilst he is protected by a spray of finely-divided water, substantially as set forth. (6.) The combination and arrangement of parts forming in combination my improved fire-escape, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 14350.—18th December, 1901.—JAMES WATSON, of 33, Thorndon Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Designer. Improvements in metallic glazing-bars, and appliances thereof.

Claims.—(1.) The convolute or scroll-shaped gutters of sheet-metal glazing-bars as described, and as shown in the drawings. (2.) A bottom rest which forms the lower transverse portion of frame of skylight and other glazed structures for the purpose of providing the necessary ventilation and escape of condensation, as described, and as illustrated by Fig. 8 of the drawings. (3.) The use of a lead-edge weather-capping in the erection of large glazed structures, as described, and as shown by Fig. 9 of the drawings. (4.) A cross-gutter device constructed on the principle described, and as illustrated by Fig. 10 of the drawings, which is used in the erection of skylights and other glazed structures over the ordinary length where two or more sheets of glass are necessary to make up the required length to provide a transverse watertight joint, between sheets of glass, of a glazed surface. (5.) The construction and arrangements of parts forming my improvements in metallic glazing-bars and appliances thereof which have for their object the erection of skylights and other glazed structures, as described, and illustrated by the drawings.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14356.—19th December, 1901.—ILLIUS AUGUSTUS TIMMIS, of 2, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W., England, Civil Engineer. Improvements in the construction of bogies for railway rolling-stock.

Claim.—A mechanical arrangement fitted to a bogie and the vehicle it carries, whereby the point on the bogie from which it is pulled or pushed is in advance (or ahead) of the centre of the bogie in whichever direction the bogie is running.

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

No. 14359.—19th December, 1901.—CHARLES PERDRISAT, a member of the firm Perdrisat, Blan, and Co., of Territet, Switzerland, Manufacturers. Coin freed sale apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) A coin-freed sale apparatus characterized by the combination of a spiral spring adapted to receive in its convolutions the goods to be delivered, with a horizontal or substantially horizontal channel or casing, the inner section of which corresponds to the size of the articles to be delivered, so as to prevent the said articles rotating with the said spring, and with a device adapted to allow said spring to be axially rotated, and with a stop-mechanism determining the number of rotations which the said device may impart to the spring after the introduction of a predetermined coin into the apparatus, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (2.) In coin-freed sale apparatus, the combination of a spiral spring *a* with a channel *b*, the section of which corresponds to the size of the goods to be delivered, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (3.) In coin-freed sale apparatus, the combination of a cam *h* fixed on the shaft *d* with a pawl *i* adapted to prevent the rotation of the said cam *h* in one direction and of a pawl *k* adapted to prevent rotation in the opposite direction, substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings. (4.) A coin-freed sale apparatus constructed, arranged, and combined to operate substantially as described, and illustrated by the drawings.

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

No. 14360.—19th December, 1901.—WILLIAM FREDERICK ELLIS, of 18, Cornell Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, United States of America, Tire-manufacturer, and EDWIN COURTIS DAVIS, of Springfield aforesaid, Tire-manufacturer. Vehicle-wheels.

Claims.—(1.) In a vehicle-wheel having a substantially inflexible channelled rim, a flexible tire resting upon the edges of the rim, and having side flaps which pass outside of said rim, and an exterior shield substantially conforming to the contour of the adjacent surface of the rim, between which and the rim said side flaps are clamped to hold the tire against the rim. (2.) In connection with the subject-matter of the foregoing claim, extending the shield to the junction of the flaps with the solid portion of the tire, and providing its edges with stiffening-means along the lines of said junction. (3.) In connection with the subject-matter of claim 1 or claim 2, covering the channelled rim with leather 24 shrunk upon the rim, substantially as described. (4.) In a vehicle-wheel having a substantially inflexible channelled rim, a spoke-fastening comprising a non-rotating socket extending through said rim, and normally thrust outward therefrom by resilient means in the rim-channel, a collar threaded to said socket, and a spoke-sleeve held by said collar, substantially as described. (5.) In connection with the subject-matter of either of the first three claims, holding the shield in place and clamping it against the flaps of the tire by means of the socket and collar of the spoke-fastening recited in the fourth claim. (6.) In connection with the subject-matter of the fourth claim, the elongated washer 25, having a hole shaped and adapted to receive and lock against a flattened surface of the socket, and itself held against turning by the walls of the rim-channel.

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

No. 14361.—20th December, 1901.—FRANS JOHAN EMIL JOHANSSON, of Upsalagatan 12, Stockholm, Sweden. Improvements in steam-engines or the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a steam-engine, the combination of a driving-shaft, cam drums secured to said shaft, two sets of high- and low-pressure steam cylinders arranged axially around said shaft, pistons for said cylinders, the pistons of each set of cylinders engaging with one of said cam drums, and distributing-valves common to both sets of cylinders, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In a steam-engine, the combination of a driving-shaft, cam drums secured to said shaft, two sets of high- and low-pressure steam cylinders arranged axially around said shaft, pistons for said cylinders, the pistons of each set of cylinders engaging with one of said cam drums, a distributing-valve common to both sets of cylinders, and means for giving the said distributing-valve an oscillating movement, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 14362.—20th December, 1901.—GEORGE HENRY TILLER, of North Avon Road, Richmond, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Upholsterer. A new or improved apparatus for holding tablets containing list of names, books, prices, and the like, ready for reference.

Claims.—(1.) A cabinet provided with slots in its bottom, tablets containing lists or the like, cords passing over pulleys

and connecting the tablets to counterweights, substantially as set forth. (2.) A cabinet having a sloping bottom provided with slots, tablets containing lists or the like, cords passing over pulleys and connecting the tablets to counterweights, substantially as set forth. (3.) A cabinet having a slotted bottom, tablets containing lists or the like, cords passing over pulleys, one-half of the number of which are placed alternately in advance of the other half to economize space, the said cords connecting the tablets to counterweights and tabs on the tablets, substantially as set forth. (4.) In combination, a cabinet having a slotted bottom, tablets containing lists or the like, cords passing over pulleys and connecting the tablets to counterweights, spindles for carrying the pulley supported by brackets from the cabinet, and battens for keeping the pulleys in position, substantially as set forth. (5.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the apparatus for holding tablets containing lists of names, books, prices, and the like, ready for reference, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 14366. — 19th December, 1901. — THOMAS MINTARO BAILEY MUIR and GEORGE MOODIE, both of Dunedin, New Zealand, Photographers. Improvements in playing-cards.

Claims.—(1.) In playing-cards, the combination of miniature cards at the corners, and the corner designating pips and numbers, with a photograph or a photographic reproduction in any available space in front of each card C, C, all substantially as described and as explained and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In combination, on the faces of playing-cards, miniature cards and corner pips A, A^1, with a photograph or a photographic reproduction in each space C, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination, on the faces of playing-cards, miniature cards and corner pips B, A^1, with a photographic reproduction or a photograph in each space C, substantially as set forth. (4.) In combination, on the faces of playing-cards, miniature cards and corner pips A, B, A^1, with a photograph or a photographic reproduction in each space C in each card, all substantially as set forth and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 14368.—21st March, 1901.—FREDERICK JOHN BEAUMONT, of 21, Albany Road, Stroud Green, Middlesex, England, Engineer, and WILLIAM MUDD STILL, of 24, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, England, Manufacturer. Improvements in means or apparatus for driving dynamos on railway and other vehicles from the axles thereof, and for connecting such dynamos and batteries to lighting, heating, or other circuits on such vehicles.

[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.) In apparatus for generating and distributing electricity on railway or other vehicles, means for driving the dynamo from an axle thereof at a practically constant speed, characterized by the fact that a countershaft arranged in line with the dynamo-shaft and driven from an axle of the vehicle has fixed to it a friction-disc, which is opposed to another friction-disc rotating with the dynamo-shaft but movable endwise thereon under the action of a centrifugal governor, which, when the dynamo-shaft rotates above a certain speed, draws the movable disc out of contact with the other, and, when the speed of the dynamo-shaft decreases, allows the movable disc to again come into contact therewith, the dynamo-shaft thus receiving a series of impulses from the countershaft, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for generating and distributing electricity on railway and other vehicles wherein the dynamo is carried by the vehicle and is driven from an axle thereof, the combination of a shaft that engages and drives the dynamo, a pulley connected to said shaft by a key working in an inclined or spiral keyway of greater length, so that, when its direction of rotation is reversed, it will move endways along the shaft to a limited extent, and a switch adapted to reverse the connections of the dynamo field-coils whenever the direction of rotation of the pulley is reversed owing to the vehicle travelling backwards instead of forwards or *vice versâ*, said switch being actuated by the endways movement of the pulley, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) The combination with the apparatus specified in claim 1 of a secondary battery, a resistance and a switch actuated by a centrifugal governor driven by the dynamo-shaft, the arrangement being such that the dynamo circuit will be closed through the resistance when the dynamo has attained the required speed, current being supplied to the lamp or other circuit at other times by the secondary battery, as set forth. (4.) The constructional forms of the driving-apparatus specified in claim 1, described with reference to and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 and Figs. 4 and 5 respectively of the drawings. (5.) The improved means or apparatus for generating and distributing electricity on railway and other vehicles, comprising apparatus specified in claims 1 and 2, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described with reference to and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 and Figs. 4 and 5 respectively of the drawings.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14372. — 24th December, 1901. — ARTHUR JOHN MARCHANT, of 73, Ghuznee Street, Wellington, New Zealand. A folding ladder.

Claims.—(1.) A folding ladder having sides formed of metal or other suitable rings, substantially as set forth and described, and shown in the drawings. (2.) A folding ladder having sides formed of metal rings and steps hinged thereto, substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 14377.—30th December, 1901.—ANDREAS GUULSEN HAEHRE, of Hadeland, Norway, Works-manager. Improvements in method of treating match-sticks, splints, or veneers.

Claim.—The method of rendering sticks, splints, or veneers of spruce suitable as a material for matches, consisting in treating the wood for a short time, and preferably at ordinary temperature, with a very weak solution of caustic alkali, water-glass or similar alkaline compound, substantially as and for the purpose described.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

No. 14380.—30th December, 1901.—WILLIAM MOIR, Provision Merchant, and JOHN ROBERTSON, Tinplate-worker, both of 13, Exchange Street, Aberdeen, North Britain. Improvements in fixing the tops of meat, fish, and other seamless tins.

Claims.—(1.) The improvements in fixing the tops of meat, fish, and other seamless tins, substantially as described, and shown in the drawings. (2.) The construction of the flange of the tin with the seating a^1, substantially as described, and shown in the drawings. (3.) The combination of the flanged tin having seating a^1, turned-over or beaded edge a^2, and beading b^1 of the lid, substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 14381.—30th December, 1901.—CLEMENT GARRETT, of Gothic Arcade, Birmingham, Warwick, England, Manufacturer. Improvements in money-tills.

Claims.—(1.) The improvements in money-tills consisting essentially of two or more tubes, or cylinders, or compartments capable of revolving, arranged on either side of the till in which the trays or boxes containing change are placed in the manner and for the purpose as set forth, and as shown upon the sheets of drawings. (2.) In money-tills, pivotedly mounting over each drawer two or more compartments, into each of which trays or boxes containing change are placed, the said compartments being made so as to open, and when moved or turned into position respectively to deposit the lowest box or tray into the drawer, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth, and as shown upon the drawings. (3.) In money-tills as claimed in the first claim, pivotedly connecting a balanced lever such as L at the rear of each drawer, so as to indicate when the compartments containing the change trays or boxes are empty, substantially as set forth, and as shown by Figs. 2 and 3. (4.) In money-tills as claimed in the first claim, providing a compartment for the reception of the empty change trays or boxes, substantially as set forth and as shown.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14387.—30th December, 1901.—CHARLES WILLIAMSON MILNE, of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, England, Accountant, and FREDERICK CHARLES HASTE, of 148, Bedford Road, Clapham, London aforesaid, Engineer. Improvements in pumps, the invention being applicable to valves and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In reciprocating-pumps, an elongated bucket expanded in or about its central portion to form a valve-chamber, and a valve or valves located in said chamber having a total area of opening not less than the area of the most contracted portion of the inlet passage of the pump. (2.) In combination, a valve-chamber and valve therein, and an inlet and outlet thereto, all so formed that no portion of the surfaces of the passages through which the liquid flows when the valve is open is normal to the direction of the motion of the liquid. (3.) In combination, a valve-chamber

and valve therein, an inlet and outlet thereto, the profiles of the surfaces of the passages of said valve-chamber and valve through which the liquid flows consisting of a series of smooth, easy curves, or of straight lines connected by smooth, easy curves, no portion of which is normal to the direction of the motion of the liquid, and the said surfaces of the passages at their conjunctions with the said inlet and outlet streams being as nearly as may be constructionally practicable parallel to the streamlines at those points. (4.) In combination, an elongated bucket of the kind described, a valve-chamber and valve therein, and an inlet and outlet thereto, the said inlet having a gradually contracted area for flow in direction of the bucket. (5.) In combination, a valve-chamber and valve therein, and a guide for said valve the area of which regulates the effective area of the valve exposed to pressure on the discharge side thereof, substantially as described. (6.) In combination, a valve-chamber and valve therein, a guide for said valve and chamber having substantially greater volume than the guide displacement, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) In combination, a valve-chamber and valve therein, and a removable valve-seating ring in said valve-chamber with a contact face conforming to the curvature of the valve-chamber, and presenting a smooth flush surface to the stream of liquid, substantially as described. (8.) In combination, a valve-chamber and valve therein, an inlet-pipe, a second valve-chamber and a check valve therein, all arranged and operating substantially as described. (9.) In combination, an elongated bucket of the kind described, a valve chamber and valve therein, and a second elongated bucket of the kind described working in direct conjunction therewith and also carrying a valve-chamber and valve, substantially as described. (10.) The described improvements in pumps and the various modifications as shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 13s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14388.—30th December, 1901.—DAVID HAMLIN BURRELL and EDWARD JONATHAN BURRELL, both of Little Falls, County of Herkimer, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers, constituting the firm of D. H. Burrell and Company (assignees of Harvey Feldmeier, of Little Falls aforesaid, Engineer.) Improvements in check-controlled liquid-delivery apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In a check-controlled delivery apparatus, the combination of a liquid-delivery mechanism, a check provided with a series of ratchet-teeth, a reciprocating-pawl adapted to engage said teeth and propel the check in one direction, and a detent which prevents movement of the check in the opposite direction. (2.) In a check-controlled delivery apparatus, the combination of a liquid-delivery mechanism, a check guide, a check provided with a series of ratchet-teeth, a reciprocating propelling-pawl adapted to engage the teeth of said check in the guide, and a detent which prevents retrograde movement of the check. (3.) The combination of a pump, a check guide, a propelling-pawl adapted to engage the check in said guide, and a rotary actuating-device for said pawl. (4.) The combination of a pump, an actuating-shaft for the same, a check guide, a propelling-pawl adapted to engage the check in said guide, a rock-lever to which said pawl is attached, a rotary actuating-device for said rock-lever, and gear-wheels, whereby said actuating-device is driven from said pump-shaft with reduced speed. (5.) In a check-controlled delivery apparatus, the combination of a pump, a reciprocating propelling-pawl adapted to engage the controlling-check, a detent which prevents retrograde movement of the check, a rotary device by which said pawl is actuated, and a ratchet clutch which permits the rotation of said actuating-device only in one direction. (6.) In a check-controlled apparatus for delivering a flowing substance, the combination of a supply passage, a delivery passage, a return passage, check-controlled means for directing the flowing substance to the return passage or to the delivery passage, and a pawl mechanism by which the check or similar controlling-device is propelled, and which contains a reciprocating propelling-pawl. (7.) The combination of a pump, a driving-shaft for same, a delivery passage, a return passage, check-controlled means for directing the pumped liquid to the return passage or to the delivery passage, an eccentric driven by said shaft, a rock-lever driven by said eccentric, a propelling-pawl attached to said lever and adapted to engage the check, and a detent which prevents retrograde movement of the check. (8.) The combination of a pump, a driving-shaft for the same, a delivery passage, a return passage, check-controlled means for directing the flowing substance to the return passage or to the delivery passage, a rotary actuating-device driven by said shaft, a pawl mechanism which is driven by said actuating-device and whereby the check or similar controlling-device is propelled, and a ratchet clutch which permits said shaft to be rotated in only one direction.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14390.—30th December, 1901.—WALTER PECK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improvement in gold-saving, especially for fine gold.

Claims.—(1.) In an appliance for saving the gold from auriferous wash, the method of forcing the gold and wash right through the body of the mercury, which is balanced by a head of water so that the level is lower in the leg A than in the leg B by sufficient extra head in A, and the application of jets of water or substances dissolved in same to assist amalgamation, all substantially as shown and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In combination, an inverted siphon AB, furnished with mercury balanced with a head of water in the longer leg A, with sufficient extra head to force the wash right through the body of the mercury, and with means of changing the mercury and also of cleansing same or assisting amalgamation with chemicals and jets which also remove sediment, all substantially as explained and described, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 14393.—30th December, 1901.—JABEZ GADSDEN, of 572, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Printer and Bag-manufacturer. An improved combination tin canister and detachable cover.

Claims.—(1.) An improved combination tin canister and detachable cover consisting of a canister body scored around and near the top to form a tearing-strip, to which tearing-strip a tab is attached, in combination with a cover having an outer depressed wall fitting inside the body, and an inner elevated wall, said walls being connected at their bottom, and said inner wall surmounted by an elevated central area, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) An improved combination tin canister and detachable cover consisting of a canister body scored around and near the top to form a tearing-strip, and having an integral tab, in combination with a cover having an outer depressed wall fitting inside the body, and an inner elevated wall, said walls being connected at their bottoms, and said inner wall surmounted by an elevated central area, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy 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, 8th January, 1902.

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

No. 13496.—26th March, 1901.—WILLIAM HAMILTON FORSYTH, of 35, Stokes Croft, Bristol, England, Tailor. Improvements in trousers and knickers for cycling and riding, applicable also to under-pants or drawers.

No. 14269.—25th November, 1901.—GEORGE HOLFORD, of Mount Roskill Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Mariner. An improved trap for rats and rabbits.

No. 14286.—28th November, 1901.—DARCY THOMAS HARVIE, of 198, Punt Road, Prahran, near Melbourne, Victoria, Civil Servant, and JOHN MEGGS, of the Elwood Butts, Elsternwick, near Melbourne aforesaid, Ranger. Improvements relating to disappearing targets for rifle ranges.

No. 14291.—27th November, 1901.—JOHN JOSEPH DAILY, of 8, Armagh Street East, Christchurch, New Zealand, Chemist. An improved non-puncturable lining for pneumatic rubber tires, and covering for air-tube for cycles, motor-cars, war-carriages, and other wheel conveyances.

No. 14296.—29th November, 1901.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, of Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Agricultural Engineers. An improved discharge for agricultural drills and sowers.

No. 14306.—4th December, 1901.—JAMES BARCLAY JACKSON, of Motu, Gisborne, New Zealand, Road Overseer. An improved earth-scoop.

No. 14315.—7th December, 1901.—GEORGE HERBERT MITCHELL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Farm-hand. Improved sash-fastener.

No. 14316.—9th December, 1901.—ROBERT WALES, Engineer, and WILLIAM HENRY FAHEY, Commercial Traveller, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements in the backs of brooms, brushes, and the like.

No. 14317.—9th December, 1901.—ROBERT WILLIAM ENGLAND, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Architect. Improvements in chimneys.

No. 14318.—11th December, 1901.—ALEXANDER PEDDIE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Carpenter. A combined parer and corer for potatoes, apples, and the like.

No. 14319.—12th December, 1901.—ERNEST SYDNEY BURMAN, of Ormond, near Caulfield, Victoria, Engineer. Apparatus for canning butter and like produce.

No. 14321.—12th December, 1901.—FREDERICK BROWN, of 88, Blessington Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Plumber. An improved attachment for preventing the opening of window-sashes.

No. 14324.—12th December, 1901.—ALFRED MAYNE, of 59, Brighton Street, East Richmond, Victoria, Manufacturing Ironworker. Improvements in and connected with receptacles for household or human refuse.

No. 14326.—12th December, 1901.—WILLIAM GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, of Waterworks Road, Ashgrove, Brisbane, Queensland, Mechanic, and HERBERT HENRY EDWARDS, of Three-mile Scrub Road, Enoggera, Brisbane aforesaid, Mechanic. An electric self-registering target.

No. 14330.—11th December, 1901.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Robert William England, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Architect). Improvement in chimneys.

No. 14331.—11th December, 1901.—HARRY ALLAN, of Claremont Street, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand, Range-maker. Safety spring attachments to gas-stoves for preventing explosions.

No. 14332.—13th December, 1901.—EDWARD SPREY, of New Brighton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Hawker. An improved sole for boots, shoes, and allied articles, and which may also be used as a sandal.

No. 14333.—16th December, 1901.—FREDERICK HAAR, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved sewing-palm.

No. 14334.—16th December, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Henry Harris, of 10, Gray's Inn Square, London, England, Gentleman). Improvements in mechanism applicable to magazine rifles.

No. 14335.—16th December, 1901.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Henry Harris, of 10, Gray's Inn Square, London, England, Gentleman). An improvement in the magazines of repeating firearms.

No. 14336.—16th December, 1901.—THOMAS SUMMERTON, Jun., of Armagh Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in mechanism for operating Venetian blinds.

No. 14337.—16th December, 1901.—THOMAS NORMAN BROCAS, of Ohiwa, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved means of obtaining motive-power, and apparatus for employment in connection therewith.

No. 14339.—16th December, 1901.—FREDERICK WILLIAM SEARS, of Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, Survey Draughtsman. Improvements in or relating to "whirlers" for use in the preparation of photo process blocks.

No. 14340.—17th December, 1901.—HENRY G. ESCHER, of 3, Cambridge Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand, Carpenter. A fire-escape.

No. 14341.—17th December, 1901.—LIONEL ARTHUR MIDDOWS, of 73, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales. A paper coated with crystals, and process for producing the crystal coating.

No. 14344.—14th December, 1901.—CHARLES BOWTELL SMITH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Bookbinder and Printer. Improvements in fire-escapes.

No. 14345.—14th December, 1901.—STANLEY FAWKNER CLARE, of Greenhills, Southland, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improvements in sheep-shears.

No. 14346.—18th December, 1901.—HEBER BROWN, of 10, Tory Place, Wellington, New Zealand, Master Mariner, and JOHN MCCLURE, of 13, Hopper Street, Wellington aforesaid, Engineer. Fire-escape.

No. 14347.—18th December, 1901.—HEBER BROWN, of 10, Tory Place, Wellington, New Zealand, Master Mariner, and JOHN MCCLURE, of 13, Hopper Street, Wellington aforesaid, Engineer. A new fire-escape.

No. 14348.—18th December, 1901.—FRED WALSH, of International Patents, Trade-marks, Designs, and Copyright Bureaux, 23, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer and Patent Agent. Improvements in refuse-destructors.

No. 14349.—18th December, 1901.—FRED SMITH, of Hokitika, New Zealand, Miner. Improvements relating to dredging machinery.

No. 14353.—16th December, 1901.—EDGAR FREDERICK TOBY, of Auckland, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller, and ALFRED SCULTHORPE MINETT, of Karangahake, New Zealand, Draper. A letter cabinet.

No. 14363.—18th December, 1901.—WILLIAM MCNAUGHT, of 393, Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Wool Expert. A pew hat-peg for use in church.

No. 14364.—19th December, 1901.—RICHARD DUNN THOMAS, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Solicitor. Improved means to be used in the protection of matches from damp.

No. 14365.—23rd December, 1901.—WILLIAM ALFRED ELLIS, J.P., M.P.S., of 2, Harley Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Chemist. An improved method of keeping eggs in a fresh new-laid condition.

No. 14369.—23rd December, 1901.—GEORGE SOLLITT, of Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Architect. Improved method of and means for preventing "racing" in screw-propelled vessels.

No. 14370.—23rd December, 1901.—JOHN MIDDLETON and HENRY JAMES TOPLISS, of Addington, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineers. Improvements in apparatus for cooling and agitating cream.

No. 14371.—20th December, 1901.—ARTHUR WILLIAM CORAM PRICE, of Grey Lynn Dairy, Rose Road, Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, Sailmaker. An improved fire-escape.

No. 14373.—24th December, 1901.—FRANCIS WINTER, of 18, Government Life Insurance Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. A water-cycle.

No. 14374.—23rd December, 1901.—MADS PETER JONASSEN, Mechanic, ALFRED CHRISTIAN JONASSEN, Mechanic, and HOWELL YOUNG WIDDOWSON, Solicitor, all of Christchurch, New Zealand. Improved flushing-apparatus for sanitary purposes.

No. 14375.—30th December, 1901.—ERNEST SMITH BALDWIN and HENRIE HAMPTON RAYWARD, of 10 to 18, National Chambers, Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Consulting Engineers and Patent Agents (nominees of the Australian Manufacturing and Importing Company, of 47, Bow Lane, London, England, and Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturers and Importers; the assignees of Frank Henry Waldemar Cowper, of Colombo Street, Christchurch aforesaid, Manager). Improvements in and relating to apparatus employed in the game of Ping-Pong or table tennis.

No. 14376.—30th December, 1901.—ROBERT JOSEPH WEBSTER, of the School of Mines, Ballarat, Victoria, Miner, and ARTHUR ALLISON, of 139, Ripon Street, South Ballarat aforesaid, Miner. An improved method of ventilating mines by induction.

No. 14383.—30th December, 1901.—HENRY HODGSON, of Opunake, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved process for tinning or retinning metal goods.

No. 14385.—30th December, 1901.—SAMUEL COLIN HARWOOD, of Midland Junction, Western Australia, Engineer, and DAVID WILLIAM HARWOOD, of Perth, Western Australia, Maltster. An improved spark-arrester.

No. 14391.—30th December, 1901.—MATHEW CUTHBERT ELLIOTT, of 90, Holmes Road, Moonee Ponds, Melbourne, Victoria, Gentleman. Improvements in driving-mechanism of bicycles, tricycles, and other velocipedes.

No. 14392.—23rd December, 1901.—ARTHUR ROBERTS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improved adjustable seat for two-wheeled vehicles.

No. 14394.—30th December, 1901.—DAVID MURRAY, Manager of the "Sydney Cyclorama," 849, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales. An optical illusion.

No. 14395.—3rd January, 1902.—CHARLES RAY, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle Engineer. Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tires.

No. 14396.—3rd January, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved siphon pump for drawing off liquids.

No. 14397.—4th January, 1902.—DAVID EBENEZER AMESBURY, of Denbigh Street, Feilding, New Zealand, Taxidermist. An improvement in casters.

No. 14401.—6th January, 1902.—HECTOR NORMAN MCLEOD, of General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, Civil Servant, and GEORGE ALFRED HURLEY, of National Chambers, Wellington aforesaid, Land Broker. Improvements in and relating to gold-dredging.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy 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 12th December, 1901, to the 8th January, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 12981.—P. Woods, saddle.
No. 12986.—W. S. Dudson, wool-press.
No. 13002.—H. Droutlege, ballot-box.
No. 13376.—A. de Baun, billiard marking-board.
No. 13462.—B. H. Locke, converting rotary into reciprocating motion.
No. 13576.—F. G. Benson, sprayer.
No. 13766.—G. McMullen and J. Charles, machine for playing a game of chance.
No. 13832.—J. Tanner, lantern.
No. 13922.—Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company of Australasia (Limited), manufacturing tire-covers (H. J. Doughty).
No. 13923.—D. Macdonald, bicycle-gearing.
No. 13924.—H. F. Kirkpatrick-Picard, recovering zinc from ores.
No. 13925.—H. Reck, A. Borsu, F. Küken, and A. Halemeier, centrifugal separators.
No. 13947.—J. Hopson and H. H. Priest, hand signal-lamp.
No. 13949.—United Shoe-machinery Company, lasting-machine (E. A. Stiggins).
No. 13950.—Hon. C. A. Parsons, turbo-compressor.
No. 13954.—A. Billens, pump.
No. 13984.—W. E. Hughes, furnace (J. J. Meldrum).
No. 13992.—Dr. H. Passow, cement.
No. 13993.—The Atlantic Acetylene Burner Company, burner (J. Harris).
No. 13995.—W. E. Hughes, supporting conductor for electric railway (W. Chapman).
No. 13996.—W. F. Singer, thermostatic switch.
No. 14008.—B. T. R. Greensill, reading-desk.
No. 14011.—R. L. Patterson, closure for bottles, &c.
No. 14012.—W. Frazer, apparatus for unwinding skeins of wool, &c.
No. 14016.—T. E. O'Brien, drilling-machine.
No. 14019.—H. Abbott, steam-generator.
No. 14023.—Dow Composing-machine Company, type-setting and justifying machine (A. Dow).
No. 14040.—T. Darlington, ventilating buildings.
No. 14043.—W. C. Bray, bookcover and heel.
No. 14044.—J. C. Hansen-Ellehammer, cigarette-tube filler.
No. 14045.—D. Hurst, tube and hose joint.
No. 14046.—C. Rogers and A. M. Oswald, extracting zinc from ores.
No. 14047.—G. A. Overstrom, concentrating-table.
No. 14049.—C. Marshall, anti-vibrator for mounting gas-burners.
No. 14054.—Cox and Co., Incorporated, box-covering machine (H. B. Blackinton).
No. 14055.—M. Ruthenburg, agglomerating comminuted ores.
No. 14059.—F. Gold, roofing-nail.
No. 14060.—C. A. Hege, machine for cutting railroad cross-ties.
No. 14089.—G. S. Cameron, compressing fodder (M. K. Westcott).

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9922.—R. F. Strong, treating minerals. 19th December, 1901.
No. 10232.—J. H. Ormond and T. Ritchie, filter. 13th December, 1901.
No. 10236.—W. and W. H. Cutten, winch-clutch. 16th December, 1901.
No. 10247.—W. C. Peacock, plough (J. B. Garde). 12th December, 1901.
No. 10250.—F. J. Clendinnen and G. A. P. Weymouth, coin-operated telephone instrument. 12th December, 1901.
No. 10256.—M. Forsman, lotion. 12th December, 1901.
No. 10274.—T. C. Wilson, stove. 3rd January, 1902.
No. 10300.—P. A. C. Bates, pavement material. 30th December, 1901.
No. 10302.—A. Jacobi, extracting metals (J. Rudolphs and J. Landin). 19th December, 1901.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 7361.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, cultivator-tine (C. McLeod). 16th December, 1901.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy 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. 11973.—James Palmer Campbell, of Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor, brand. *Proprietor of one-third interest by way of mortgage.* [M. Belk.] 23rd December, 1901.

No. 12014.—Wilhelm Hildesheim, of Nimeguen, Province of Guelderland, Holland, Manufacturer, cocoa and milk product. [A. Denaeyer.] 23rd December, 1901.

No. 13716.—The New Zealand Glass Company, Limited, a company incorporated and registered under the provisions of "The Companies Act, 1882," and having its registered office in Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, apparatus for forming glass articles. [L. L. B. Mount—J. Haley and H. H. Bridgwater.] 9th December, 1901.

No. 13864.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, linotype machine. [E. Waters, Jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—O. Mergenthaler.] 17th December, 1901.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 8th January, 1902.

REQUEST for leave to amend the specification, including drawings, relating to the undermentioned 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. 14130.—17th October, 1901.—ALBERT FREDERICK HADECKE, of Rangiora, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in concaves.

The nature of the proposed amendment is as follows:—

Insert after line 6, page 3, the following additional matter:—

"Fig. VII. shows a side view of the lower half of a concave with a modified form of corrugated bars. Fig. VIII. is a front view of the same.

"In a modification I make my centre corrugated bars *f* of the lower part of the concave in the form of an obtuse angle, with the apex *g* upward. The effect of this modification is to spread the straw and grain towards the sides of the drum, and to assist the stripping action hereinbefore mentioned. The efficiency of the concave is thus increased, as the work is more evenly distributed over the whole length of the bars. In concaves which have straight bars the wear-and-tear is greater at the centre part of the bars, but by my modification the wear-and-tear is equally distributed from end to end of the bars."

To add the following claim: "5. In a concave such as described, corrugated bars formed into an obtuse angle with the apex upwards, substantially as and for the purposes set forth."

The applicant states, "I desire to make the above amendment in order to set out a modification which is within the scope of my invention."

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 12th December, 1901, to the 8th January, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13393.—J. Robb, clothes-peg.
No. 13394.—J. Robb, sales-register.
No. 13395.—R. B. Williams, dredging-apparatus.
No. 13400.—J. Gaut, firearm.
No. 13401.—J. Gaut, small-arm.
No. 13413.—W. Scarf and T. E. Taylor, scythe-brace.
No. 13415.—J. Montgomery, railway.
No. 13423.—W. M. McIlwrick, rabbit-crate.
No. 13426.—J. Robb, box-making machine.
No. 13427.—F. M. Norris, bottle.
No. 13430.—S. Bairnsfather, gate.
No. 13433.—W. E. Douglas and T. G. Greedy, hand-barrow and elevator.
No. 13434.—H. Evans, gold-saving appliances.
No. 13440.—D. F. Rollo, milking-appliance.
No. 13441.—D. F. Rollo, dehorning-appliance.
No. 13442.—J. Cairney, sand-blast.
No. 13444.—J. Gell, moistening adhesive substances.
No. 13448.—M. I. Bolton, bicycle luggage-carrier.

No. 13449.—S. A. Felton, boot for railway-men.
No. 13452.—A. E. Otway and F. V. Raymond, bicycle-frame.
No. 13464.—W. H. Lawrence, watering-bench for pot plants.
No. 13465.—J. M. Phillipps, windmill-regulator.
No. 13466.—J. A. Walker, closet-pan cover.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 12th December, 1901, to the 8th January, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 12685.—C. Dixon, clothes-line grip.
No. 12687.—A. L. Cummings, furniture-caster.
No. 12691.—W. W. Gundrie, fodder-holder.
No. 12731.—J. L. Kirkbride, tappet-head.
No. 12757.—W. Andrews, ball cock.
No. 12775.—F. C. Griffiths, chimney-top.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 12th December, 1901, to the 8th January, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 9900.—E. J. Douglas, bath-heater.
No. 9904.—T. A. Cato, preventing dropping of candle-grease.
No. 9910.—S. E. Francis, cycling-skirt.
No. 9920.—G. Lansell, pump.
No. 9923.—E. L. Pease, structural arrangement.*
No. 9926.—R. Pringle, gas-stove.
No. 9927.—T. B. Jacobsen and H. Rabe, safety brake for lifts, &c.
No. 9932.—W. Reece and C. L. Davies, floor-cramp.
No. 9933.—C. R. Valentine, capsuling food extracts.
No. 9934.—J. C. Seelye, churn.
No. 9935.—G. Hamlin and G. Walker, folding seat for sewing-machine.
No. 9940.—L. G. Roope and J. Shepherd, smoke-consumer and spark-catcher.
No. 9942.—W. A. Köneman and W. H. Hartley, separating liquid from solid matters.
No. 9943.—A. H. W. Wedler, hose-coupling.
No. 9944.—A. H. W. Wedler, shower-bath.
No. 9945.—W. Greenshields, suspenders.
No. 9950.—G. W. Penney, harrow.
No. 9953.—M. C. Healy, raising water.
No. 9956.—C. Throckmorton, burner.
No. 9958.—A. Smith, apparatus for carrying eggs, &c.
No. 9959.—C. F. Pemberton, earth-closet.
No. 9961.—J. Acton, fencing-standard.
No. 9964.—L. and M. L. Jones, spray-brush.
No. 9965.—J. W. Hesp, F. Templer, and W. C. Hooper, boot-protector.
No. 9971.—E. C. L. Kressel and T. Hill-Jones, alimentary extract.
No. 9972.—T. C. Sanderson, manufacture of white-lead.
No. 9973.—W. A. Sandilands and A. Hannett, sash-fastener.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7135.—B. W. Glass, wool-drying apparatus.
No. 7158.—R. A. Palamountain and R. F. Dawson, machine-belt fastener.
No. 7186.—The Tanning Syndicate, Limited, tanning hides, &c. (T. H. L. Bake and H. A. Leverett).

* Omitted from *Gazette* of 10th January, 1901.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Designs registered.

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

No. 142.—Percy Braithwaite, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Class 2. 2nd October, 1901.
No. 143.—Stanley Newcomb and Co., of Exchange Lane, Auckland, New Zealand, Wholesale Stationers. Class 5. 15th October, 1901.
No. 144.—Stephen Mills, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Class 3. 3rd December, 1901.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 8th January, 1902.

IT is hereby notified that

MICHAEL MYERS,

of Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor, has been registered as a Patent Agent.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Application for Letters Patent.

NO. 14330.—A. J. Park, chimney (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902). To alter the name of the inventor in the application from "George William England" to "Robert William England."

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 8th January, 1902.

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: 3357.
Date: 16th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

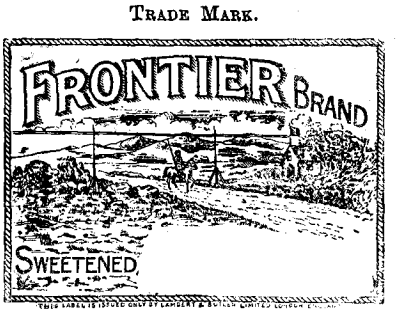
CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, of the City and District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

No. of class: 50 (subsection 7).

Description of goods: Twines and cordages made of fibrous material.

No. of application: 3362.
Date: 22nd April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices, and the word "Frontier"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their own name.

NAME.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER, LIMITED, of 141, Drury Lane, London, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes.

No. of application: 3457.

Date: 18th July, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

MARSHALL'S FOSPHERINE.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned since before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

MARSHALL'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturing and Importing Chemists.

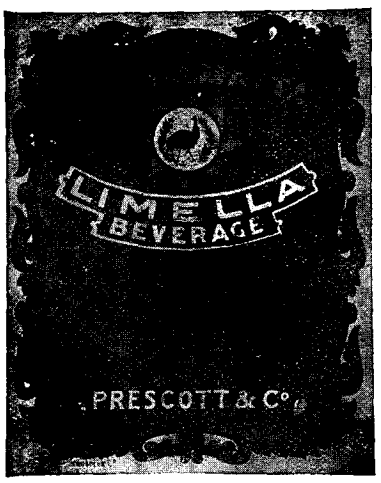
No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicinal preparations.

No. of application: 3589.

Date: 14th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow—the device, and the word "Limella"; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except the name "Prescott and Co."

NAME.

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

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: A non-alcoholic cordial called "Limella."

No. of application: 3591.

Date: 14th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the distinctive label; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his name and addresses.

NAME.

GEORGE WILLIAM WILTON, of 3, Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicinal preparation.

No. of application: 3617.

Date: 13th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

BEALE

NAME.

OCTAVIUS CHARLES BEALE, of Nelson Street, Annandale, near Sydney, New South Wales, Importer.

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Musical instruments.

No. of application: 3623.

Date: 16th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ROYAL.

NAME.

STANLEY NEWCOMB AND COMPANY, of Exchange Lane, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Wholesale Stationers.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Drawing and other exercise books.

No. of application: 3624.
Date: 17th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PHŒNIX.

NAME.

LIONEL ARTHUR MIDDOWS, of 73, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Printers' roller composition.

No. of application: 3625.
Date: 17th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The words

SWEET BRIAR.

NAME.

G. W. BENNETT, of Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturers' Agent.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Cigarettes.

No. of application: 3627.
Date: 18th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HAVELOCK.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the articles mentioned, since before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

WM. CAMERON BROS. AND CO. PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at Nos. 14 to 20, A'Beckett Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Tobacco-manufacturers.

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

No. of application: 3628.
Date: 18th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business, in respect of the articles mentioned, since before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

WM. CAMERON BROS. AND CO. PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at Nos. 14 to 20, A'Beckett Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Tobacco-manufacturers.

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

No. of application: 3633.
Date: 20th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DERFLA.

NAME.

FRANCIS ALFRED TREGELLES, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Bridge Draftsman.

No. of class: 39.
Description of goods: Advertising pages perforated for detaching purposes.

No. of application: 3635.
Date: 30th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GOSSIMA.

NAME.

THE AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING COMPANY, of 47, Bow Lane, London, England.

No. of class: 49.
Description of goods: Parlour games, table tennis.

No. of application: 3638.
Date: 30th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the invented word "Gloy," and the device of and word "Octopus"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed. The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned from 14th January, 1882.

NAME.

THE GLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of 14 to 20, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., England, Gloy-manufacturers.

No. of class: 39.
Description of goods: An adhesive preparation.

No. of application: 3639.
Date: 31st December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CZARINA.

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Warehousemen.

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

No. of application: 3641.
Date: 6th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

WINJENNIA.

NAME.

WINJENNIA PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at Watson's Chambers, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Medicinal preparations.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 12th December, 1901, to the 8th January, 1902, inclusive :—

No. 2734; 2941.—The Celluloid Company; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2735; 3274.—W. H. Osborne and T. W. Garrett; Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2736; 3290.—Havana Commercial Company; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2737; 3297.—J. Branch and Sons, Limited; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2738; 3387.—C. H. Commichau; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2739; 3476.—The Clipper Pneumatic Tire Company, Limited; Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2740; 3479.—Teutonia Misburger Portland-Cementwerk; Class 17. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2741; 3499.—J. Chambers and Son, Limited; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 5th September, 1901.)

No. 2742; 3507.—J. D. Roberts; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 82, of the 5th September, 1901.)

No. 2743; 3510.—J. D. Roberts; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2744; 3540.—The Hat-bleach Company; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 3rd October, 1901.)

No. 2745; 3545.—W. Johnson, H. Simonsen, and M. Rubin; Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 3rd October, 1901.)

No. 2746; 3487.—C. Turner and Sons; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)

No. 2747; 3488.—C. Turner and Sons; Class (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)

No. 2748; 3451.—J. Harris; Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.)

No. 2749; 3513.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2750; 3514.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2751; 3515.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2752; 3516.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2753; 3517.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazett* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2754; 3518.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2755; 3519.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2756; 3520.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2757; 3521.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2758; 3522.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2759; 3523.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2760; 3524.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2761; 3525.—J. Lysaght, Limited; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2762; 3550.—J. B. Newton; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 95, of the 31st October, 1901.)

No. 2763; 3539.—Adams Star Cycle Company; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.