

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Patent Agent registered	463
Complete Specifications accepted	463
Provisional Specifications accepted	468
Letters Patent sealed	468
Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid	468
Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent	468
Requests to amend Specifications	468
Applications for Letters Patent abandoned	469
Applications for Letters Patent lapsed	469
Letters Patent void	469
Design registered	469
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks	469
Trade Marks registered	472
Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid	472
Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks	472

Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1902.

IT is hereby notified that
 CHARLES WILLIAM NIELSEN,
 of Dannevirke, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Solicitor, has
 been registered as a Patent Agent.
 F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 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.

A

No. 13522.—4th April, 1901.—WILLIAM FRANCIS DUGINS, of Peel Street, Kew, Victoria, Blind-maker. Improved check-roller for blinds.*

Claims.—(1.) In combination, a roller having bearings in a frame plate, a disc (provided with blocks or the like) secured to one end of roller, and a pivoted "pendulum" operated by a cord arranged to engage and disengage with the blocks or the like on said disc, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In combination, a roller to which blind or blind-cords are secured, and having bearings in brackets on frame plate, a disc having blocks or the like thereon set at one end of the roller, and a "pendulum" pivoted to a bracket, and having an arm to which cord is attached, and a weighted arm, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In combination, a roller as C, having attached the blind-supporting cords K and an operating-cord M, said roller having bearings in brackets as B and J, a disc as D (having blocks as d thereon) attached to one end of the roller, a "pendulum" as E pivoted to the bracket B, and having a cord attached to one arm and a weight attached to opposite arm, 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 upon the sheet of drawings.
 (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13692.—5th June, 1901.—RICHARD STEVENS, of Ferry Road, Linwood, Canterbury, New Zealand, Cooper. Improved apparatus for cooling and aerating milk and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of a hopper, a perforated trough, a series of pipes outside which the milk or the like trickles and inside which water is circulated, and a water-chamber, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purposes described, in combination, a perforated trough for receiving the liquid to be cooled, a series of pipes outside which the liquid trickles and inside which water circulates, and a tray formed on the top of a water-chamber and furnished with a spout, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved apparatus for cooling and aerating milk and the like, substantially as set forth herein.
 (Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

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

Claim.—In pianos, organs, or other similar musical instruments, the lower door in combination with a cabinet to receive sheet music, the whole being so disposed and arranged that the cabinet may be tilted forward on a pivot or hinge so that the sheet music within the cabinet may be readily accessible to the performer on the instrument, as set forth.

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

No. 14430.—14th January, 1902.—WILLIAM THOMAS LOCKE TRAVERS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Barrister and Solicitor (nominee of John Sedgwick Peck, of 604, South Dallas Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to systems of electrical distribution in which translating-devices are supplied with energy from three-wire direct-current circuits. One object of the invention is to provide an arrangement for transforming three-phase alternating currents into direct currents for distribution on the three-wire system by the aid of three two-circuit transformers and a rotary transformer. The invention further includes means for supplying direct currents on the three-wire system from a single dynamo machine with the aid of three auto-transformers; the said dynamo machine may also be arranged to supply three-phase alternating currents in addition if desired. It has heretofore been suggested to utilise an ordinary three-phase transformer with the secondary winding connected in star fashion to three collector rings on the shaft of a rotary transformer, the balancing or neutral conductor of the three-wire direct-current circuit being connected to the middle or neutral point of the secondary winding of the transformer. In such an arrangement, however, the current flowing through the secondary winding from the balancing conductor of the three-wire circuit will serve to magnetise the transformer core to substantially saturation-point, and thus increase the various losses in the transformer. According to the present invention, these objectionable results are avoided by connecting the neutral conductor of the three-wire circuit to the windings or secondary windings of the transformers in such a manner that the currents flowing to the secondary windings will, by reason of such connections, be in opposition in the two halves of the said winding, and thus neutralise each other so far as magnetic effects are concerned.

Claim.—Systems of electrical distribution arranged and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings, for the purpose specified.

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

No. 14435.—15th January, 1902.—JOHN BLACK, Draper, JOHN ALFRED SPRINGER, Builder, and ALFRED WILLIAM CLAYDEN, Manager John Scott's Estate, all of Nelson, New Zealand. Improvements in or relating to the construction of hot-houses and the like.

Extract from Specification.—In carrying out our invention, we construct the sides of the glass house with studs that extend throughout the whole height of the house. These studs are cut away for a distance up from the bottom equal to the height it is proposed to carry the rustication, so that when such rustication is fixed upon the studs its surface shall only project slightly beyond the face of the top part of the studs. The top board of the rustication is rabbeted on its top edge with a deep rabbet. The sides of the studs above the rustication are also rabbeted. The panes of glass are then placed so that their bottom edges shall rest in the rabbet on the rustication, and their sides in the rabbets upon the studs, after which battens are laid over the edges of the glass and secured against the faces of the studs, so as to secure the glass.

Claim.—The improved manner of constructing the sides of hothouses and the like, as described and explained, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14460.—22nd January, 1902.—JOHN MACPHERSON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer, and LOUIS PHILLIPS, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved appliances for delivering tailings from gold-saving dredges, and for other analogous purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In means for delivering tailings and the like, an oscillating lever-arm mounted beneath a hopper or chute,

and provided with a receptacle on the end thereof, such lever-arm being connected to means whereby it may be caused to travel rapidly through its arc of movement, and to remain stationary at each limit thereof, as specified. (2.) In means for delivering tailings and the like, an oscillating lever-arm, the top end of which is provided with a receptacle adapted to hold the material to be delivered, and the bottom end of which is connected to a hanging beam that is caused to oscillate by means of a crank-pin engaging with a slot therein, regularly alternately fast and slow motion being communicated to such beam by any suitable appliances, as set forth. (3.) In means for delivering tailings and the like, an oscillating lever-arm and an oscillating beam coupled together so as to work synchronously, a crank-pin engaging with a slot in the beam, elliptical gearing operating the crank-pin so that its rotary motion shall be regularly alternately fast and slow, and gearing for conveying motion to the elliptical wheels, as specified. (4.) In means for delivering tailings and the like, a chute or hopper mounted above a receptacle upon the end of an oscillating lever-arm, such chute or hopper being provided with a sliding door in the bottom thereof, in combination with means whereby such sliding door may be caused to open and close as the receptacle upon the lever-arm comes beneath it and moves away therefrom, as specified. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our improved appliances for delivering tailings from gold-saving dredges, and for other analogous purposes, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14462.—22nd January, 1902.—WILLIAM CURRIE, of Hillsborough, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Platelayer. Improved ballast-spreading machine.

Claims.—(1.) The improved ballast-spreading machine consisting of the parts combined, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) The ballast-spreading machine comprising the curved spreader sides connected to a point which acts as a share, said sides being mounted upon T-headed rails, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) In a ballast-spreading machine, the combination of the curves, spreader sides converging to a share to which they are attached, T-headed rails to which the sides are attached, upwardly projecting bars connected by a pin which is engaged by a coupling-hook of the ballast-truck, and stay-rods from such bars to the sides of the machine, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 14464.—22nd January, 1902.—GERALD JOSEPH PEROTTI, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Timber Merchant. Improved amalgamating apparatus for gold-saving purposes.

Claims.—(1.) The improved amalgamating apparatus consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) In amalgamating apparatus, the combination with a revolvable barrel of an axle provided with concave paddles adapted to agitate and to raise material contained within the barrel, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) In amalgamating apparatus, the employment of ribs fixed upon the inner periphery of the barrel which contains the material to be treated, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (4.) In amalgamating apparatus, a barrel provided with a discharge-opening such as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 14483.—27th January, 1902.—JOHN WEBB, of East London, Cape of Good Hope, Blacksmith. A novel or improved apparatus for straining fencing-wire or the like purposes.

Claims.—(1.) The general arrangement and combination of parts as a whole constituting a mechanical apparatus for straining fencing-wire and the like purposes, in which two arms such as A, A1, are pivotally connected together and furnished with gripping-levers such as C and D, the whole being operated by the tension-rod such as E and screw-jack such as F, substantially as and for the purpose as described with reference to the drawing. (2.) In combination with a wire-strainer as covered by the preceding claim, the use of clips such as O, O, for splicing the ends of the wire operated upon, substantially as described and illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawing.

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

No. 14485.—30th January, 1902.—WILLIS GORMAN DODD, of San Francisco, California, United States of America. Ore-concentrators.

Claims.—(1.) An ore-concentrator comprising an oscillatory circular table, an unrifled or plain portion adjacent the discharge portion of the table for the mineral, a series of curved riffles extending from approximately a radial division of the table on to the plain or unrifled portion thereof, and means for imparting an oscillating movement to the table. (2.) An ore-concentrating apparatus comprising an oscillatory table, means for imparting an oscillating motion to the table during the treatment of the ore, a plain or unrifled portion to the table, and a series of concentric riffles arranged on the working-face of the table, each riffle increasing in length or extending a greater distance on to the unrifled portion of the table than the riffle immediately above. (3.) A concentrating apparatus comprising an inclined oscillatory concentrating-table, means whereby an oscillating motion is imparted to the table, a series of concentric riffles arranged upon the working-face of the table, each riffle being the involute of a circle, and its discharge end terminating at a point beyond that of its preceding riffle, and a plain or unrifled surface to the table on to which the riffles discharge. (4.) An ore-concentrating apparatus comprising a cone-shaped concentrating-table having a plain or unrifled portion, of means for imparting an oscillating motion to said table, and a series of concentric involute riffles arranged on the working-face of the table, the discharge end of each riffle terminating at a point beyond that of the riffle immediately above the same. (5.) An ore-concentrator comprising an inclined circular table having an unrifled or plain portion adjacent its discharge for the mineral, a series of curved riffles extending from approximately a radial division of the table on to the plain or unrifled portion thereof, means for imparting an oscillatory motion to the table, and an inclined launder or trough attached to and carried by the table, said launder or trough arranged to receive the middlings from the table and to discharge same thereon for reworking. (6.) An ore-concentrator comprising an inclined circular table having an unrifled or plain portion adjacent its discharge for the mineral, a series of curved riffles arranged on the working-face thereof and extending from approximately the head of said table on to its plain or unrifled portion, means for imparting an oscillatory motion to the table, and a valve-controlled return launder or trough attached to and carried by the table, said launder or trough arranged to receive the middlings discharged from the table and to return the same thereto at its head. (Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14486.—30th January, 1902.—JAMES DINGWALL, of 21, King Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Produce Salesman. An improved metallic canister or package for butter and similar substances.

Claims.—(1.) A metallic canister or package for the purposes specified, having an internal false rim as C secured to and within the side A by crimping them together vertically at *c* and *a*², substantially as described and shown. (2.) A metallic canister for the purposes specified, having its side A provided with two lines of cuts in it at *a*, and an internal false rim as C secured by crimping at the desired position within the side, substantially as described and shown. (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14487.—30th January, 1902.—ISABEL AGNES PLUMMER, of Thamesis View Street, Woollahra, near Sydney, New South Wales, Teacher of drafting, cutting, and making Costumes. Improvements in or connected with adjustable patterns for drafting garments.

Claims.—(1.) In adjustable patterns for drafting garments wherein there is employed a type of mechanically adjustable pattern for drafting the front part of the body, and such, for example, as is shown at Fig. 1, the combination therewith of mechanically adjustable means for drafting that part of the garment below the waist-line, commonly known as the front skirt or skirt on the front, and comprising the plates 20x, 19x, and 20x, and the parts connected therewith, substantially as described. (2.) In adjustable patterns for drafting garments wherein there is employed a type of mechanically adjustable pattern for drafting the front part of the body, and such, for example as shown at Fig. 1, the combination therewith of the mechanically adjustable means for drafting a curved front for the upper part of the body, substantially as described. (3.) In adjustable patterns for drafting garments, the application to the mechanically adjustable pattern for drafting the front part of the body of the improved means for drafting the part of the

garment below the waist-line, in combination with the mechanically adjustable means for drafting a curved front for the upper part of the body, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings. (4.) In adjustable patterns for drafting garments, the construction and arrangement of parts composing the adjustable pattern for drafting the side-body part so that the required size and shape of the lower rear portion of the material can be obtained without altering or distorting other parts of the pattern, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. (5.) In adjustable patterns for drafting garments, wherein there is employed a mechanically adjustable pattern for drafting the sleeve, providing the latter with mechanically acting means for proportionally varying the relative positions of the two sets of plates, 77 to 80 and 71 to 74, for varying the relative widths of the upper and under sleeve parts in the proper proportions, substantially as described. (6.) In adjustable patterns for drafting garments wherein there is employed a mechanically adjustable pattern for drafting the sleeve, the combination with the latter pattern of the particular construction and arrangement of parts by which the relative positions of the two sets of plates 77 to 80 and 71 to 74 are proportionally varied in their relative positions, substantially as shown and described with reference to Fig. 5 of the drawings. (7.) The particular constructions and arrangements of parts composing a complete set of adjustable patterns for drafting women's bodies and outer garments, comprising the front-body pattern, the under-arm pattern, the side-body pattern, the back pattern, and the sleeve pattern, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to the drawings. (Specification, 13s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14491.—3rd February, 1902.—THOMAS BALLINGER, of Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in skylights.

Claims.—(1.) In a skylight, wire clips pivoted upon the vertical ribs of the combing or intermediate bars, the said clips being bent upon themselves to spring upon and secure the glass of the skylight, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a skylight, in combination, wire clips pivoted upon the vertical ribs of the combing or intermediate bars, the said clips being bent upon themselves to spring upon and secure the glass, and angle strips upon the edges of glass and beneath the clips for locking and distributing the pressure of the clips, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a skylight, a combing comprising, in one piece, a bar formed with a gutter and a vertical rib rising above the gutter and a member extending downwards, a hood depending from the vertical rib to cover holes in the bar, and a flashing extending outwardly from the downward member of the bar, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a skylight, an intermediate bar comprising a gutter on each side of a vertical rib, ventilation-holes near the rim of the gutters, and the rims of the gutters turned inwardly and downwardly to prevent water passing through the ventilation-holes, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a skylight, in combination, an intermediate bar comprising a gutter on each side of a vertical rib, ventilation-holes near the rim of the gutters, the rims of the gutters turned inwardly and downwardly to prevent water passing through the ventilation-holes, and wire clips pivoted upon the vertical rib, the said clips being bent upon themselves to spring upon and secure the glass of the skylight, substantially as set forth. (6.) The skylight comprising, in combination, a combing consisting of a bar formed with a gutter and a vertical rib rising above the gutter and a member extending downwards, a hood depending from the vertical rib to cover holes in the bar, a flashing extending outwardly from the downward member of the bar, the said bar-hood and flashing being in one piece of sheet metal, intermediate bars formed with a gutter on each side of the vertical rib, ventilation-holes in the intermediate bars, wire clips pivoted upon the vertical ribs of the combing and intermediate bars, the said clips being bent upon themselves to spring upon and secure the glass, and grooved angle strips for locking and distributing the pressure of the clips, substantially as set forth. (7.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improvements in skylights substantially as set forth and illustrated. (Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14493.—4th February, 1902.—FRESH AIR AND SAFETY SASH-FASTENER COMPANY, LIMITED, a company registered under the provisions of the Companies Acts (South Australia), and having their registered office at Royal Exchange, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia (assignees of Robert Williams, of Fisher Street, Malvern, South Australia, Mining Agent). Improvements in sash-fasteners.

Claims.—(1.) In sash-fasteners, the combination with a spring pin attached to the sash, and adapted to engage slots or recesses, of a knob or head working on spiral-shaped or inclined surfaces whereby it is moved in and out when turned, substantially as described. (2.) In sash-fasteners, the combination with a spring pin attached to the sash, and adapted to engage slots or recesses, of a knob or head having spiral-shaped or inclined surfaces engaging corresponding spiral-shaped or inclined surfaces, substantially as described. (3.) In sash-fasteners, the combination with a spring pin attached to the sash, and adapted to engage slots or recesses, of a cylindrical knob or head having spiral-shaped or inclined edges engaging corresponding spiral-shaped or inclined surfaces, substantially as described. (4.) In sash-fasteners, the combination with a spring pin engaging slots or recesses, and operated by a cylindrical knob or head having spiral-shaped inclined edges, of a plate attached to the sash and having a stud upon which the cylindrical-shaped knob or head works, and provided with corresponding spiral-shaped or inclined edges, substantially as described. (5.) In sash-fasteners, the combination with a spring pin attached to the sash, and adapted to engage slots or recesses, of a knob or head working on spiral-shaped or inclined surfaces and engaging a notch or recess at the highest point, substantially as described. (6.) In sash-fasteners, the combination with a spring pin attached to the sash, and adapted to engage slots or recesses, of a knob or head having spiral-shaped or inclined surfaces working on corresponding spiral-shaped or inclined surfaces provided with a notch or recess at the highest point, in which the point of the said knob or head engages, substantially as described.
(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14494.—4th February, 1902.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of William John Knox, of Edgewood Park, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Chemist). Improvements in methods of treating copper ores.

Claims.—(1.) The method of obtaining copper-sulphide or metallic copper from copper-matte containing iron by converting the iron into a fusible compound of oxygen, sulphur, and iron, which separates from the enriched matte owing to the difference in the specific gravities of these compounds when melted. (2.) The method of obtaining copper-sulphide or metallic copper from copper-matte containing iron by oxidizing the matte in a basic-lined vessel, whereby the iron is converted into a fusible compound of oxygen, sulphur, and iron. (3.) In the method of obtaining copper-sulphide or metallic copper described, oxidizing the iron and sulphur of the matte by forcing air into contact therewith while in a molten state, thereby generating heat sufficient to maintain the mass in a molten state, and thereby causing the formation of a compound of oxygen, sulphur, and iron under such conditions that substantially no silicate of iron is formed. (4.) The modification of the method of obtaining copper-sulphide or metallic copper in which the matte is oxidized to the required degree in a roasting-furnace, and the formation and separation of compounds of oxygen, sulphur, and iron is then accomplished by melting the roasted matte in a basic-lined vessel. (5.) In the described method of obtaining copper-sulphide or metallic copper, the utilisation of the fusible compound of oxygen, sulphur, and iron as a basic flux in the ore-smelting furnace.
(Specification, 8s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14498.—6th February, 1902.—PARNELL RABBIDGE, of Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, Electrician. Means for connecting an alarm call in a local system to the telephone exchange.

Claims.—(1.) Two contacts attached to an armature, the one contact being closed whilst the other remains open, the closed contact being in circuit with an electro-magnet and battery for the purpose of setting the armature in motion and close the open contact to send an interrupted current to line, as specified. (2.) An alarm call with its armature arranged to work two contacts, the one contact being as a common bell contact for the purpose of making and breaking the current through coils that form the magnet which set it in motion, the other contact being for the purpose of connecting the line circuit to a telephone so as to send an interrupted current to the exchange to notify the operator that the call is in operation, as specified. (3.) An electro-magnet and armature so arranged to work two contacts in such a manner that when the armature is in its normal position one of the said contacts is closed through the coils of the electro-magnet and a local circuit, whilst the other contact remains open from the telephone-line until the armature is attracted by the electro-magnet. The line will

then be closed through the battery for the purpose of notifying the operator at the exchange, as specified. (4.) An alarm call with its armature arranged to work two contacts in combination with a thermostat, as specified. (5.) An alarm call with its armature arranged to work two contacts in combination with a burglar-alarm, as specified.
(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14501.—6th February, 1902.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Cyrus Robinson, of Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood Park, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in bearings of engine-shafts.

Claims.—(1.) For an engine-shaft, a bearing the lower part of which comprises side pieces detachably secured to the bed-plate, and a main section with a removable bottom piece, said main section with its bottom piece being capable of rotation round the shaft when the side pieces are removed from the bed-plate, for the purpose specified. (2.) A bearing constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings.
(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14503.—7th February, 1902.—BARNET BENKEL, of 120, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, England, Tobacconist's Manager. Improvements in cigar and cigarette holders.

Claims.—(1.) A cigar or cigarette holder characterized by being made internally both of a tapered and of a spirally ribbed formation, as set forth. (2.) In cigar or cigarette holders characterized as in claim 1, the form of construction in which the internally tapered and spirally ribbed cigar-holder is formed separate from and mounted in the mouth-piece, as set forth.
(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14516.—12th February, 1902.—JAMES MARTIN PHILLIPPS, of Wharepapa, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for automatically stopping and restarting the revolution of windmills.

Claims.—(1.) A lever-arm pivoted to a frame attached to the standards of a windmill, the outer end of such lever having an enclosed vessel attached thereto, while the inner end is connected to appliances whereby the sails of the windmill may be turned to a position of rest, in combination with means whereby the enclosed vessel may be filled with water and emptied of the same, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A rectangular frame attached to the standards of a windmill, a lever pivoted to such frame, one end of which has attached to it a rope or the like connected to appliances whereby the sails of the windmill may be turned to the angle of rest, while the other end is connected to the inner end of a lever pivoted to the frame and adapted to be operated by the filling and emptying of an enclosed vessel attached to the outer end thereof, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In appliances for automatically stopping and restarting the revolution of windmills, a pivoted lever-arm, one end of which is connected with means whereby the sails of the windmill may be turned to the angle of rest, and the other end of which is provided with an enclosed vessel, such vessel being in flexible communication with a water-tank, and so disposed that when the tank is filled the vessel shall also be filled, and when the tank becomes partially emptied the vessel shall be emptied, the filling and emptying of such vessel causing the lever to fall and rise, as set forth. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved means for automatically stopping and restarting the revolution of windmills as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.
(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14519.—13th February, 1902.—JOSEPH LYBRAND FERRELL, of 2218, Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in wood-preserving.

Claims.—(1.) The described product, characterized by capacity to resist flame, and consisting of wood impregnated with aluminum sulphate. (2.) The described product, characterized by capacity to resist flame, and consisting of wood impregnated with aluminum sulphate mixed with another chemical capable of obviating the discolouring effect of the aluminum sulphate *per se*. (3.) The described wood-preserving compound, consisting of an aqueous solution of aluminum sulphate mixed with the residue of a carbonate decomposed in the presence of said sulphate. (4.) The described process of

preserving wood, which consists in making an aqueous solution of aluminum sulphate, mixing with said solution a carbonate, impregnating the wood with the mixed solution, and subsequently evaporating the moisture from the wood. (5.) The described process of preserving wood, which consists in injecting a preserving fluid through the wood from one end thereof to the other in the direction of the grain of the wood, discharging the fluid from the opposite end of the wood until the specific gravity of the fluid being emitted is substantially equal to that of the fluid being injected, thereupon preventing the escape of the fluid from the wood at the discharge end thereof, and continuing the injection of the fluid until it is distributed radially from the centre through the substance of the wood and appears at the circumference thereof. (6.) The combination with an impregnating receptacle of means for opening and closing said receptacle, a gasket of resilient material within said receptacle arranged to seclude one end of a body of wood inserted therein, means to inlet and outlet fluid with respect to said receptacle, and means to control the pressure of fluid at the secluded end of said body, independently of the remainder thereof. (7.) The combination with an impregnating receptacle of means for opening and closing said receptacle, means within said receptacle arranged to seclude one end of a body of wood inserted therein, means to inlet and outlet fluid with respect to said receptacle, means to control the pressure of fluid at the secluded end of said body independently of the remainder thereof, rollers mounted to rotate in said receptacle, and means exterior to said receptacle arranged to actuate said rollers. (8.) The combination with an impregnating receptacle of means for opening and closing said receptacle consisting of removable lids secured to the opposite ends thereof, a gasket of resilient material within said receptacle supported by one lid thereof, means in the other of said lids arranged to adjustably thrust a body of wood within said receptacle against said gasket, a fluid-port for the space surrounding said body within said receptacle, means to control said port, a fluid-port for the space enclosed by said gasket, and means to control said port. (9.) The combination with an impregnating receptacle of an externally projecting chamber arranged at the end thereof, a circumferential inwardly facing seat arranged around the end of said receptacle, a sliding lid adapted to close against said seat and to be withdrawn into said chamber, means connected with said lid whereby it may be shifted to and from said chamber and said seat, means within said receptacle arranged to seclude one end of a body of wood inserted therein, and means to control the pressure of fluid at the secluded end of said body independently of the remainder thereof. (10.) The combination with an impregnating receptacle of an externally projecting chamber arranged at the end thereof, a circumferential inwardly facing seat arranged around the end of said receptacle, a sliding lid adapted to close against said seat and to be withdrawn into said chamber, means connected with said lid whereby it may be shifted to and from said chamber and said seat, means carried by said lid arranged to seclude the end of a body of wood inserted in said receptacle, a fluid-port opening through said lid in communication with the secluded end of said body, and means to control said port. (11.) The combination with an impregnating receptacle of a lid in removable relation therewith, a slide-bearing in said lid, a shaft supported by said receptacle and extending through said slide-bearing, a thrust-bar entered through said lid, and means to adjust said bar longitudinally through said lid. (Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14520.—13th February, 1902.—ISAAC MONTGOMERY CLARK, of Lompoc, California, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in safety wheel attachments for a child's high chair.

Claim.—In a chair-attachment, the wheeled bracket 12 having the two parts capable of being clamped against opposite sides of the chair-leg, substantially as described. (Specification, 4s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14522.—13th February, 1902.—FRANK WIGGINS, of Tacoma, Washington, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements in self-tightening clutches for pulleys.

Claim.—In combination with a shaft and split pulley, one of the adjacent edges of the section of said pulley being recessed, the bottoms of the recesses being straight and inclined in relation to each other, the oppositely disposed keys curved on their inner toothed faces, and straight on their opposite faces, to correspond with the walls of said recesses, as set forth. (Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14523.—13th February, 1902.—HERBERT BRYAN NEWTON, of 123, Main Street, Haverhill, Massachusetts, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of Arsene Hebert, of 100, Purchase Street, Boston, Massachusetts aforesaid, Machinist). Hand tacking-tool.

Claims.—(1.) A hand tacking-tool comprising a relatively fixed member, a reciprocating member having a tack-passage therethrough, a driver which is secured to said fixed member and is arranged in said passage, a latch which in its normal position permits the passage of a tack below said driver, but which is adapted to freely slide upwardly across said passage, and thereby prevent movement of the tack above the end of the driver. (2.) In a hand tacking-tool, a relatively fixed member, a reciprocating member having a tack-passage which extends to its lower end, a driver which is secured to said fixed member and arranged in said passage, a pivoted latch which is adapted to freely slide obliquely across said passage below the end of the driver when the reciprocating member is in its outermost position, a spring for swinging said latch across said passage at the lower end thereof, and a stop for said spring which prevents the latter from pressing said latch against the opposite wall of said passage. (3.) A hand tacking-tool comprising a relatively fixed member, a reciprocating member, one of said members having a hammer face, a relatively narrow projection on said reciprocating member which extends to one side of said face and has a tack-passage, and means for forcing the tacks separately out of said passage. (4.) A hand tacking-tool comprising a hammer 2, a block 4 which slides in said hammer and has a narrow projection 40 extending beyond the hammer's face, and means for forcing the tacks separately from the end of said projection near its edge. (5.) In an automatic tacking-device, a slotted support as 27 upon which the tacks are delivered so that they hang by their heads, a feeder as 28 which engages the tacks below said support and separates and delivers them into the tack-passage. (Specification, 5s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14525.—11th February, 1902.—WILLIAM STEWART, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved copying-ink.

Claims.—(1.) The improved copying-ink made from the formula set forth, substantially as described. (2.) The improved copying-ink, being ordinary copying-ink having admixed therewith about 20 per cent. of its bulk of glycerine, substantially as described. (3.) The improved copying-ink consisting of ordinary copying-ink and glycerine admixed therewith substantially in the quantity described. (4.) The improvement in copying-ink consisting of the use of an admixture of glycerine therewith, substantially as set forth. (Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 14533.—13th February, 1902.—WILLIAM OVER, of Auckland, New Zealand, Pianoforte-tuner. An improved antiseptic dressing for wounds, cuts, burns, and abrasions of the skin.

Claims.—(1.) An antiseptic dressing made of celluloid, camphor, methylated spirits, and carbolic acid, in the proportions of one part celluloid, one part camphor, eight parts methylated spirits, and a bulk of carbolic acid of from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 5 per cent. of the whole mixture, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described. (2.) An antiseptic dressing made of celluloid, camphor, methylated spirits, and carbolic acid, in the proportions of one part celluloid, one part camphor, eight parts methylated spirits, and a bulk of carbolic acid of from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 5 per cent. of the whole mixture, combined with silk or other suitable material having the said ingredients soaked and dried therein, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described. (Specification, 2s. 9d.)

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, and the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1902.

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

No. 13675.—4th June, 1901.—ALEXANDER MORRISON, of 3, High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved screen and scarifier for saving gold on gold-dredges or other plants for washing and separating gold.

No. 14449.—18th January, 1902.—GEORGE DENT, of Woodford House, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Traveller. An improved hairdressers' cabinet.

No. 14465.—24th January, 1902.—JAMES MURRAY, of Fairlie, Canterbury, New Zealand, Labourer. Improved clothes-line and clothes-pegs.

No. 14466.—24th January, 1902.—WILLIAM BURRELL, of 193, Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Mechanic, and JAMES PARKER McMEKIN, of 547, Flinders Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Merchant. Mode of, and crate for, packing rabbits, hares, and the like animals.

No. 14472.—22nd January, 1902.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Solicitor. Improvements in mirrors.

No. 14481.—27th January, 1902.—CHARLES DAVIS LIGHTBAND, of 79, Armagh Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, and HARRY WARD CURTIS LANAUZE, of Armagh Street, Linwood, New Zealand, Miner. A sporting canoe.

No. 14482.—24th January, 1902.—JOSEPH JAMES MACKY, of Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Improvements in shirts for holding collar-studs more securely.

No. 14488.—30th January, 1902.—JOHN AMOS THURM, of Fernhill, Victoria, Farmer. Improvements in manure-planters.

No. 14489.—27th January, 1902.—JAMES McNAMARA FALCONEB, of Endsleigh, Enfield, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved combined grain, turnip, and rape feed for grain-drills.

No. 14492.—31st January, 1902.—DAVID RANKEN SHIRREFF GALBRAITH, of Ladies' Mile, Remuera, near Auckland, New Zealand, Analytical and Consulting Chemist. An improved method of utilising swamp and other deposits of kauri-gum dirt.

No. 14495.—1st February, 1902.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in seed-sowers.

No. 14496.—27th January, 1902.—HENRY ALBERT ALEXANDER, of Ormondville, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Engineer. Process for extracting the gum from *Phormium tenax*.

No. 14497.—6th February, 1902.—JOHN HAMILTON REID TAYLOR, of Aparima Dairy Factory, Gummie's Bush, Riverton, New Zealand, Cheese-maker. Improved means for branding cheese.

No. 14500.—6th February, 1902.—THOMAS McFARLANE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Draughtsman. An instrument for automatically ascertaining the co-ordinates of plane right-angled triangles.

No. 14502.—4th February, 1902.—JOHN BRUCE NORRIS, of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Estate and Commission Agent, and THOMAS MONTRESOR BALDWIN, of Musselburgh, Dunedin aforesaid, Commission Agent. A machine for creating and circulating cold air.

No. 14504.—7th February, 1902.—JOSHUA THOMAS JOHNS, of Onehunga, New Zealand, Jam-manufacturer. A steam fruit-preserving pan.

No. 14505.—6th February, 1902.—THOMAS MONTRESOR BALDWIN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Sharebroker. Improved gold-saving apparatus.

No. 14506.—7th February, 1902.—ANDREW FINDLAY, Jun., Bootmaker, and JOHN BOURKE SALMON, JOSEPH JEREMIAH SALMON, and WILLIAM JAMES ASHTON, Boot-manufacturers, all of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements in leggings.

No. 14507.—8th February, 1902.—RICHARD WILLIAM PEARSE, of Upper Waitohi, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in and connected with bicycles.

No. 14509.—10th February, 1902.—WILLIAM HEANEY MADILL, of Tuakau, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. An improved pump.

No. 14511.—10th February, 1902.—EDWARD HOPE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Dentist. Improved apparatus for preventing the racing of marine engines.

No. 14512.—11th February, 1902.—ARTHUR W. MEMORY, of 19, Wordsworth Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Salesman, and FREDERICK G. HIND, of Hall Street, Wellington aforesaid, Foreman. An ambidexter or adjustable Chesterfield settee, invalid couch head, or box ottoman scrole.

No. 14517.—10th February, 1902.—WILLIAM BOBLASE, of Mander's Road, North-east Valley, Dunedin, New Zealand, Cycle Mechanic. An improved pot-cleaner.

No. 14521.—5th February, 1902.—EDWARD ARTHUR SLACK, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Printer (assignee of Thomas Slack, of Sheffield, England). Improved dental suction cells.

No. 14526.—14th February, 1902.—DAVID LANDSBOROUGH COCHRANE, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. Drain-excavator and road-grader.

No. 14528.—14th February, 1902.—GEORGE CLAYDON, of 172, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improved spark-arrester.

No. 14529.—12th February, 1902.—ADOLPH FREDERICK WILLIAM LORIE, of 55-57, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Draper and Universal Provider. Improved sash-fastener.

No. 14530.—15th February, 1902.—HERBERT AMBROSE COOPER, of Woolcombe Street, Wellington, New Zealand. A spark-catcher for locomotive and other steam-engines using coal or wood as a fuel.

No. 14532.—14th February, 1902.—GEORGE HEFFLAND BIGELOW, of Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improvements in hair-pins.

No. 14534.—15th February, 1902.—CHARLES BRISTOW, of Macaulay Street, Addington, New Zealand, Mechanical Expert. Improved hat-fastener.

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.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 6th February, 1902, to the 14th February, 1902, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 10348.—J. Speight, spark-extinguisher. 5th February, 1902.

No. 10351.—S. Sofie, fastening sash-lines. 12th February, 1902.

No. 10374.—W. Edgerton, wire fencing. 13th February, 1902.

No. 10403.—The Mond Nickel Company, Limited, obtaining metallic nickel. (L. Mond.) 6th February, 1902.

No. 10406.—J. Pender, motor vehicle. 13th February, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7569.—R. B. Gilchrist, cork-extractor. 6th February, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 10925.—William Andrews and Arthur Ward Beaven, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Implement-makers (carrying on business together as partners under the style of "Andrews and Beaven"), potato-planter. *Licensees of the right to make, use, and vend the invention in the Colony of New Zealand.* [C. Anketell.] 5th February, 1902.

No. 13385.—Frederick George Morris Brittin, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner, gold-saving apparatus. [F. G. M. Brittin, O. Magnus, and W. Le Oren.] 10th February, 1902.

No. 13999.—E. W. Mills and Co., Limited, of Jervois Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, fire-escape ladder. *Licensees of the right to use and exercise the invention within the Colony of New Zealand, and to sell and dispose of all fire-escapes manufactured according to the said invention.* [O. O. Michel.] 10th February, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Request to amend Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1902.

REQUEST for leave to amend the undermentioned applications for Letters Patent has been received, and is open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within one month from the date of this Gazette, give me notice in writing of opposition to the

amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 12825.—31st July, 1900.—Thomas Henry Pearse, of 89, State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Gentleman (assignee of Matthew Prior, of 15, Paten Street, Watertown, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in cotton-gins and wool-burrers.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To insert the words "arranged tangentially to each other" after the words "series of rolls," line 16, page 5.

(2.) To insert the following after the paragraph opening "similar substances," line 30, page 6: "Referring now to Figs. 6 to 11, where are shown the details of construction of the form of clearer and operating mechanism therefor as shown in Fig. 3, it will be seen that the clearer is divided into a number of sections 70, six being shown, each section being operated by two eccentrics on the eccentric shaft 14, said sections being held in proper alignment by guide-plates 71, 72, bolted to the ribbed cross-plate 12. This cross-plate is exceedingly rigid, and co-operates with the multipart or sectioned arrangement of the clearer in making it possible to maintain the vibrations of the clearer at an exceedingly high speed, thereby enabling the machine to turn out a greatly increased output. Each section of the clearer is composed of a base-plate 73, which, in case the comb-like form of clearer is used, serves as a carrier for the teeth 65, and on this base-plate is mounted a second plate 74, having a housing 75 adjacent each end thereof, in which the arms 76 from the eccentric-straps are pivotally mounted on studs or short shafts 77, passing through said housings and secured therein by pins 78. The arms 76 have stops 79 in order to keep them properly centred in said housings, and each arm 76 terminates at its rear end in a semicircular portion 80 of the eccentric-strap, the remainder thereof being composed of the opposite semicircular portion 81, which together are bolted about the adjacent eccentric."

The applicant states:—"My reasons for making these amendments are as follow: That, either in transmission or in copying, a part of the original specification was inadvertently lost, said loss not being discovered until the specification had been accepted, and that said part, being descriptive of the subject-matter of claims 3, 4, and 5, and being illustrated in Figs. 6 to 11, inclusive, of the drawings, is important to the full understanding of the invention."

No. 13480.—13th March, 1901.—Samuel Milnes, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer, and Herbert William de Baugh, of Auckland aforesaid, Commercial Traveller. An improved portable combination furnace for domestic and other purposes.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To insert the words "or more" after the word "two," and to strike out the words "as shown in Fig. 4," line 20, page 2.

(2.) To insert the words "or more" after the word "two," line 22 page 2, line 28 page 3, and line 11 page 4.

The applicants state:—"Our reasons for making the amendments are as follow: That the invention may be more correctly described and the manufacture simplified."

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 6th February, 1902, to the 19th February, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 13475.—J. Gell, telegraphic perforator.
- No. 13528.—W. Page, wire-strainer.
- No. 13533.—F. E. Benda, skirt and belt holder. (S. Benda.)

No. 13538.—F. E. Robertshaw, exhaust fan for dry-quartz stamper.

- No. 13541.—M. N. Olson, milk-weigher.
- No. 13548.—J. Stark, gold dredge screen thrust-block.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 6th February, 1902, to the 19th February, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 12851.—P. Ellis, dredge tumbler-bearings.
- No. 12852.—O. Gardner and P. W. Bell, flax-scraper.
- No. 12860.—G. J. A. Richardson, caster.
- No. 12869.—J. Louisson and A. Hosking, collapsible packing-case.

No. 12905.—J. Henderson, horse-trees.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 6th February, 1902, to the 19th February, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 10111.—H. Vallance, receptacle for washing-blue.
- No. 10116.—R. M. Scott and A. Goodsir, breaking up submarine rock.
- No. 10120.—J. Phillips, cycle-gearing.
- No. 10123.—Belk's Ship-raising and Propeller Investment Company of New Zealand, Limited, raising sunken vessels (J. A. Belk).
- No. 10124.—Belk's Ship-raising and Propeller Investment Company of New Zealand, Limited, propeller (J. A. Belk).
- No. 10125.—W. H. B. Miller, clothes-line prop head.
- No. 10127.—J. L. Schmidt, H. Caspers, and J. M. Toomey, acetylene-generator.
- No. 10129.—J. A. Parker, tire.
- No. 10135.—J. E. Liardet, electric storage battery.
- No. 10138.—W. R. Clay and B. Walmsley, burner.
- No. 10142.—H. R. Simeon, cure for piles and hemorrhoids.

No. 11124.—M. M. J. O. O'Connor, raising sunken ships.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 7247.—J. R. Anderson, boot-fastener.
- No. 7251.—A. Billens, milk-pail.
- No. 7258.—G. Clayforth, insulator.
- No. 7259.—W. Walker, F. R. Wilkins, and J. Lones, primary battery.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Designs registered.

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

No. 145.—Louis Schatz and Co., of Colonial Mutual Buildings, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, New Zealand. Class 2. 4th February, 1902.

No. 146.—Norman Townshend and Ernest James Ritchie, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle-manufacturers. Class 1. 7th February, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

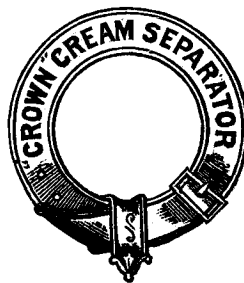
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 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: 3612.
Date: 2nd December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

THE SVENSKA CENTRIFUG AKTIE BOLAGET, of Stockholm, Sweden.

No. of class: 7.
Description of goods Cream-separators.

No. of application : 3632.
Date : 10th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

MANSON AND BARR, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 6.
Description of goods : Washing-machines.

No. of application : 3651.
Date : 16th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

Ferrico

NAME.

DANIEL MOLLET, of Gordon Road, Killara, near Sydney, New South Wales, Commercial Traveller.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : A medicinal preparation.

No. of application : 3656.
Date : 21st January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of the trade mark is the combination of devices; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter save their name and address.

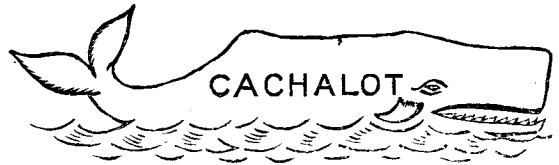
NAME.

LANSON PERE AND FILS, of Reims, France, Champagne-wine Growers and Shippers.

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

No. of application : 3659.
Date : 24th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device as shown; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

THOMSON, BRIDGER, AND Co., of 144, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Hardware Merchants and Wood-ware-manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.
Description of goods : Illuminating, heating, and lubricating oils.

No. of application : 3661.
Date : 28th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LATARIBA.

NAME.

THE MAZAWATTEE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, Tower Hill, London, England, Merchants.

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

No. of application : 3662.
Date : 29th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Hinemoa" and the device of a Maori female's head; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

HENRY J. MARRINER, of 117, Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Warehouseman and Manufacturers' Representative.

No. of class : 25.

Description of goods : All articles included in the class.
(NOTE.—Class 25 is for cotton goods not included in classes 23, 24, or 38, such as cotton lace, cotton braids, cotton tapes.)

No. of application : 3667.
Date : 30th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CHAMPION.

NAME.

JENKINSON AND Co., LIMITED, of Customhouse Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Cycle-manufacturers.

No. of class : 22.
Description of goods : Bicycles.

No. of application : 3669.
Date : 4th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SOROSIS

NAME.

A. E. LITTLE AND COMPANY, of Blake Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

No. of class : 40.
Description of goods : Rubber heels for ladies' boots and shoes.

No. of application : 3671.
Date : 4th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3669.)

NAME.

A. E. LITTLE AND COMPANY, of Blake Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

No. of class : 50 (subsection 6).
Description of goods : A dressing for leather, rubber, and cloth.

B

No. of application : 3670.
Date : 4th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

A. E. LITTLE AND COMPANY, of Blake Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

No. of class : 40.
Description of goods : Rubber heels for ladies' boots and shoes.

No. of application : 3672.
Date : 4th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3670.)

NAME.

A. E. LITTLE AND COMPANY, of Blake Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

No. of class : 50 (subsection 6).
Description of goods : A dressing for leather, rubber, and cloth.

No. of application : 3674.
Date : 6th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



BLUE BELL.

NAME.

PETER DAWSON, of Dufftown, Glenlivet District, Scotland, and 82, Great Clyde Street, in the City and County of Glasgow, Scotland, Distiller and Scotch Whisky Merchant.

No. of class : 43.
Description of goods : Scotch whisky.

No. of application : 3675.
Date : 6th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.
The word
EMPRESS.

NAME.
THE NEW SOUTH WALES CREAMERY BUTTER COMPANY, LIMITED, of 196, Sussex Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Butter, bacon, cheese, hams, and other dairy produce.

No. of application : 3676.
Date : 6th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.
THE MURALO COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, having its place of business at New Brighton, Staten Island, County of Richmond, State of New York, United States of America.

No. of class : 17.
Description of goods : Architectural materials, surface-finishing materials for walls, ceilings, cornices, mouldings, &c.

No. of application : 3677.
Date : 8th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.
The words
"LA VIDA."

NAME.
WEINGARTEN BROTHERS, 377-379, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Corset-manufacturers.

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

No. of application : 3682.
Date : 14th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.
The words
20TH CENTURY.

NAME.
GILLMAN AND Co., of 70, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Hosiery and Shirt Manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Hosiery, underwear, and shirts.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 6th February, 1902, to the 19th February, 1902, inclusive :—
No. 2785; 3576.—T. Danks; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2786; 3356.—J. Dewar and Sons, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2787; 3386.—Weber, Lohmann, and Co., Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2788; 3501.—The American Lucol Company; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2789; 3511.—J. Barwell; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2790; 3566.—Colthurst and Harding; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2791; 3567.—Colthurst and Harding; Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2792; 3568.—Colthurst and Harding; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2793; 3581.—J. Bartram and Son; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2794; 3586.—O. R. Younghusband; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)
No. 2795; 3590.—J. P. Dyason; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2796; 3602.—J. MacLeod; Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2797; 3603.—Warren, Webster, and Co.; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2798; 3605.—Seeborn and Dieckstahl, Limited; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2799; 3449.—Raleigh Cycle Company, Limited; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 68, of the 11th July, 1901.)
No. 2800; 3478.—New Sunlight Incandescent Company (1900), Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)
No. 2801; 3546.—Weingarten Bros.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2802; 3565.—T. D. Hall and Co., Limited; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2803; 3588.—W. H. Jakins; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2804; 3578.—W. S. Laurie; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
No. 2805; 3467.—W. H. Downer; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)
No. 2806; 3604.—Saurders, Gilberd, and Co.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.)
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fee paid.

NO. 87/4466.—Rotheram and Sons, of Coventry, England.
13th February, 1902.
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Mark registered.

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

NO. 88/1779.—British Mannesmann Tube Company, Limited, of Landore, County of Glamorgan, South Wales. [Mannesmann Tube Company, Limited.] 18th February, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.