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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 5th March, 1902.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the undermentioned 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. 13419.—20th February, 1901.—JAMES TAIT WILLIAMS, of 65, Gover Street, North Adelaide, South Australia, Electrician. Improvements in mechanism for sounding bells.

Claims.—(1.) In mechanism for sounding bells consisting essentially of a series of keys arranged in such manner that as each key is depressed an electric circuit is closed operating an electro-magnet having a hinged armature, upon which is mounted a swinging lever carrying a hammer adapted to strike a bell, providing each key with variable resistance-coils in such manner that various modifications of tone may be obtained. (2.) Mechanism for sounding bells consisting essentially of a series of keys arranged in such manner that as each key is depressed an electric circuit is

closed operating an electro-magnet having a hinged armature upon which is mounted a swinging lever carrying a hammer adapted to strike a bell, such lever being adapted to engage a projecting arm of a further lever carrying a damper engaging the bell in such manner that on the forward movement of the striking-lever said damper is removed, and replaced on the backward movement thereof, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) The described mechanism for sounding bells such as B, consisting essentially of swinging levers such as D carrying hammers such as C mounted upon hinged armatures such as E' of electro-magnets such as E, and levers such as K carrying dampers such as J adapted to engage the bells, the whole being arranged in such manner that on depressing one key such as G of a series of keys an electric circuit is closed which operates an electro-magnet and causes a hammer to strike a bell and removes the damper, and on the key being released the hammer swings back and allows the damper to again engage the bell, each key being provided with variable resistance-coils, whereby modifications of tone may be obtained, substantially as described.

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

No. 13489.—22nd March, 1901.—EDGAR HALE, of Keruru, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Station Hand. Improved appliances for use in castrating lambs and other animals.*

Claims.—(1.) In appliances for castrating lambs and other animals, a rectangular frame secured to a handle and provided with a fixed projecting jaw, and with a sliding jaw adapted to engage with a fixed jaw, in combination with means whereby the jaws may be opened and closed, as specified. (2.) In appliances for castrating lambs and other animals, a rectangular frame provided with a fixed jaw, and with a sliding jaw adapted to engage therewith, a lever pivoted above the sliding jaw and one end of which is connected therewith, while the other end is connected to an arm by means of which the lever may be operated so as to cause the jaws to open and close, as set forth. (3.) In appliances for castrating lambs and other animals, a rectangular frame attached to a handle and provided with a pair of jaws with means for opening and closing them, in combination with a knife-blade secured to the top end of the handle, as set

forth. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my approved appliances for use in castrating lambs and other animals, as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 13646.—23rd May, 1901.—WILLIAM CATTO GREIG, of Wilson's Road, Christchurch, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Improved curtain-pole, and apparatus in connection therewith.*

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, a metal tube having a longitudinal slot or opening, the edges of the opening being strengthened by a wire bead, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) For the purpose indicated, the combination of a metal tube having a longitudinal slot or opening, a wire passing longitudinally through the tube, rings or pulleys upon the wire, and means for connecting the rings with the article to be supported, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a metal tube having a longitudinal slot or opening, a wire passing longitudinally through the tube and through plugs inserted in the ends thereof, nuts upon the ends of the wire, rings or pulleys upon the wire, and means for connecting said rings or pulleys with the article to be supported, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 13679.—3rd June, 1901.—WILLIAM HEALEY, of Staveley, Canterbury, New Zealand, Miner. Improved means for the distribution of mechanical power.*

Claim.—In the distribution of mechanical power, a lever that is driven from the crank-shaft or by spur-wheels actuated from same, said lever being pivoted at a point in its length about two-thirds from its driven end, and its opposite end driving a second crank through a connecting-rod or a connecting-rod and gearing, as described and set forth.

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

No. 13688.—6th June, 1901.—ZACHARY TAYLOR FRENCH, of 10, Wabon Street, Boston Highlands, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Superintendent, and WILLIAM CHRISTIAN MEYER, of 37, Forest Hills Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston aforesaid, Engineer and Designer. Improvements in sewing-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a sewing-machine, the combination, with a stitch-setting device, of a thread-clamp, a pull-off, a wheel, and friction-disc such as *b*, *b*², and means operated automatically by the machine to perform either or both of the operations of (a) relieving the tension when the thread is being withdrawn from its supply by the pull-off, and (b) applying hard tension when the thread-clamp has disengaged the thread and the setting-device is operating to set the stitch. (2.) In a sewing-machine, the combination, with a stitch-setting device, of a thread-clamp, a pull-off, a wheel, and friction-disc such as *b*, *b*², and means operated automatically by the machine to perform either or both of the operations of (a) simultaneously clamping the thread and relieving the tension when the thread is being withdrawn from its supply by the pull-off, and (b) simultaneously unclamping the thread and applying a hard tension when the stitch-setting device operates to set the stitch. (3.) In a sewing-machine, the combination, with a stitch-forming mechanism, of means for holding the needle-thread taut, means for drawing off supplies of shuttle-thread and needle-thread respectively for the next stitch while the needle-thread is thus held taut, a tension-device for the needle-thread, and a control-mechanism operated automatically by the machine to perform the first or both of the operations of (a) relieving the tension on the thread when the supply of needle-thread is being drawn off, and (b) of applying a hard tension when the stitch is being set. (4.) In a sewing-machine, a take-up situated at the same side of the work as a feeding-device, and operated to pull the work against that device whilst it feeds, with or without means for moving a back gauge at the same time in a direction opposite to that of the pull of the take-up. (5.) In a sewing-machine, a feeding-finger and channel guide arranged to move back and forth in a path which is made to extend across the path of movement of the needle. (6.) In a sewing-machine, a welt-guide or back gauge and a friction-clutch mechanism, which operates substantially as described and for the purpose specified. (7.) In a sewing-machine, the combination, with a shuttle and means for moving it bodily towards the needle to receive the loop of needle-thread, of means for taking up

slack shuttle-thread incident to such movement, and for thereafter giving up, while the stitch is being set, the shuttle-thread thus taken up. (8.) In a sewing-machine, a shuttle-carrier so operated as first to take up slack shuttle-thread incident to the movement of the shuttle to the loop, and next to give up, while the stitch is being set, the shuttle-thread thus taken up. (9.) In a sewing-machine, the combination, with stitch-forming mechanism, including an oscillating shuttle, of means for holding the needle-thread taut, a shuttle-carrier and shuttle, means for operating said shuttle-carrier to draw off a quantity of shuttle-thread while the needle-thread is thus held taut, means for moving the shuttle-carrier towards the needle for the shuttle to receive the loop, means for taking up the slack shuttle-thread incident to such movement, and means for thereafter giving up said shuttle-thread gradually as the stitch is being set. (10.) In a lock-stitch sewing-machine, the combination with stitch-forming mechanism of means for drawing off a quantity of needle-thread for the next stitch, operated independently of the stitch-forming mechanism in the performance of its regular functions, and means for drawing off a quantity of shuttle-thread for the next stitch, also operated independently of the stitch-forming mechanism in the performance of its regular functions. (11.) In a lock-stitch sewing-machine, the combination with stitch-forming mechanism of a take-up for the needle-thread, a locking-device for said thread, means for drawing off a measured quantity of needle-thread for the next stitch while the needle-thread is locked, and means for drawing off a measured quantity of shuttle-thread for the next stitch, also while the needle-thread is locked. (12.) In a lock-stitch sewing-machine, the combination, with stitch-forming mechanism, including a needle and a shuttle, of a thread-clamp for positively clamping and thereby locking the needle-thread at a predetermined time, and means for drawing off a measured supply of shuttle-thread while the needle-thread is held locked by said thread-clamp, substantially as described. (13.) In a sewing-machine, the combination with a thread-tensioning device of an automatic control-mechanism therefor, constructed and operated substantially as and for the purpose described with reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 7 of the drawings. (14.) In a sewing-machine, the device for operating the shuttle-carrier substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. (15.) The sewing-machine substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, or Figs. 13, 14, and 15 of the drawings.

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

No. 13703.—10th June, 1901.—FREDERICK WILLIAM BURSILL, of Sedgemere, Awatere, Marlborough, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. A improved swinger for wire fences.*

Claims.—(1.) A fencing-swinger made of bent metal, and having diagonal slots in its apex at the top and bottom, and intermediate diagonal slots at a reverse angle to the top and bottom slots, the said slots terminating in holes to receive the fencing-wires, substantially as set forth. (2.) A fencing-standard made of angle iron, and having diagonal slots in its sides at the top and bottom, and intermediate slots at a reverse angle to the top and bottom slots, the said slots terminating in holes to receive the fencing-wires, substantially as set forth. (3.) A fencing-swinger made of wood, and having diagonal slots cut at the top and bottom, and intermediate slots at a reverse angle to the top and bottom slots, and holes formed by the wires when the dropper is forced into an upright position, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 13738.—19th June, 1901.—JAMES WALKER, of Killinohy, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer, and ROBERT FERGUSON CAMPBELL, of Brookside, Canterbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved turnip and root slicer.*

Claims.—(1.) A dray or cart provided with an aperture in its bottom, in combination with a barrel comprised of knives affixed at their ends to rings mounted on a spindle, substantially as set forth. (2.) A dray or cart provided with an aperture in its bottom, in combination with a barrel comprised of knives affixed at their ends to rings mounted on a spindle, a pinion on the spindle gearing with a toothed wheel fixed to the wheel of the dray or cart, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination with a cart having a perforated bottom, of a barrel comprising knives fixed at their ends to rings, means for rotating the barrel by the forward movement of the cart, and a plate adjustable in relation to the barrel by bolts, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved turnip and root slicer, substantially as described and illustrated by the drawing.

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

No. 13772.—27th June, 1901.—JOHN FREDERIC RUSSELL GWATKIN, of The Peaks, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved apparatus for sowing agricultural seeds.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a disc having teeth or serrations upon its circumferential periphery, the recesses between the teeth being each designed to carry a seed, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) The improved apparatus for sowing seeds consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In apparatus for sowing seeds, a disc having teeth upon its circumferential periphery, the recesses between the teeth being designed to carry seed, and said recesses being bevelled laterally to facilitate the falling of the seed therefrom, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (4.) The combination in apparatus for the purpose described of a disc having teeth upon its circumferential periphery, a plate arranged beneath a seed-hopper having a slot to receive the upper part of the said disc, and upwardly projecting bridge-pieces upon the upper side of said plate upon each side of the disc, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (5.) The combination in apparatus for the purpose described of a disc having teeth upon its circumferential periphery, a plate arranged beneath the seed-hopper having a slot to receive the upper part of the disc, upwardly projecting bridge-pieces upon the upper side of said plate upon each side of the disc, and bevelled pieces at the ends of the slot, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of discs having teeth upon their circumferential periphery, the recesses between the teeth being designed to carry seed, and said recesses being bevelled laterally to facilitate the falling of the seed therefrom, and a hinged cover capable of being held in a vertical position or of turning over towards either of the discs as desired, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13816.—13th July, 1901.—CHARLES MAY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical Electrician. Improved electrical apparatus for ascertaining the level of liquids.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 71, of the 25th July, 1901.]

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for ascertaining the level of liquids consisting of two conductors immersed in the liquid, means for passing an electric current through the conductors, and means for finding the resistance to the current, substantially as set forth. (2.) An apparatus for ascertaining the level of liquids consisting of two parallel conductors immersed in the liquid, means for passing an electric current through the conductors, and means for finding the resistance to the current, substantially as set forth. (3.) An apparatus for ascertaining the level of liquids consisting of a tube containing water and pivoted at one end, two conductors held in the tube, means for passing an electric current through the conductors, and means for finding the resistance to the current, substantially as set forth. (4.) An apparatus for ascertaining the level of liquids consisting of a tube containing water and pivoted at one end, a rod of insulating material in the tube, two parallel conductors attached to the rod, means for passing an electric current through the conductors, and means for finding the resistance of the current, substantially as set forth. (5.) An apparatus for ascertaining the level of liquids consisting of a tube containing water and pivoted at one end, a rod of insulating material in the tube, two parallel carbon conductors attached to the rod, a battery and a galvanometer for indicating the resistance of the circuit to a current from the battery, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 13939.—26th August, 1901.—DAVID LEVAT, of 174, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, France, Mining Engineer. Improvements in dredgers especially suitable for use with auriferous and other alluvial earth.*

Claims.—(1.) In a dredger suitable for working auriferous, platiniferous, stanniferous, diamond-bearing, or other alluvial earth containing metals, minerals, or useful or precious materials in granular, crystalline, or like form, a rotating cylindrical or conical sizing-trommel, provided, in addition to its ordinary washing-apparatus, with several nozzles attached to the delivery-pipe of a force-pump, and discharging jets of water under pressure obliquely and in a direction opposite to that of the natural flow of the materials, so that the refuse when discharged from the trommel will be free from traces of clay or sand and in a clean state as if brushed by hand. (2.) In a dredger such as referred to in the preceding claim, the use for the purpose of loosening

soil or earthy matter which the dredger is to excavate of hydraulic jets fed by a force-pump, which may if desired be the same as that which feeds the nozzles of the sizing-trommel mentioned in the preceding claim. (3.) In a dredger according to the preceding claims, a sluice provided with fluid-current regulators adapted to obviate sudden flushes of water resulting from movements of the dredger, or from any other cause, liable to effect a variation in the discharge of water in the said sluice, the regulators being formed of pieces secured across the sluice so as to touch or to dip just under the surface of the fluid when the quantity of the latter is normal. (4.) In a dredger, whether of the kind referred to in the preceding claims or not, the provision of a chain of buckets forming an elevating conveyor of ordinary kind to discharge material at the stern of the dredger as set forth, with an extension or supplementary conveyor, and above the said extension or supplementary conveyor a valve placed in the discharge-hopper of the excavating-buckets of the dredger, and adapted to direct material from the said buckets either to the said trommel or to the said extension or supplementary conveyor, as desired. (5.) The combination with a dredger such as referred to in claim 1 of apparatus substantially as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 10s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

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

Claims.—(1.) In means for cutting the teats of cows and other animals, a pair of blades hinged together and provided with handle-extensions by which they may be operated, such blades being made with sides tapering outwards and with sharpened outer edges, and so arranged that when closed they shall lie uniformly beneath one another, as specified. (2.) In means for cutting the teats of cows and other animals, a pair of blades hinged together and provided with handle-extensions by which they may be operated, such blades being made with sides tapering outwards and with sharpened outer edges, and so arranged that when closed they shall lie uniformly beneath one another, in combination with a set screw passing loosely through one extension and screwing into the other, by means of which the distance the blades can be opened may be regulated, as set forth.

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

No. 14227.—14th November, 1901.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Frank Bunker Gilbreth, of 176, Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America). An improved concrete-mixer.

Claims.—(1.) A gravity concrete-mixer comprising an inclined shoot having a concave bottom, and sides vertical thereto, a hopper at the upper end of the shoot, mixing-members consisting of vibratory pins inclined upwards from the bottom of the shoot in the direction of the hopper, and lateral vibratory plates parallel with the pins, a spray-pipe or spray-pipes for delivering water-spray into the shoot below the hopper, converging sides at the lower end of the shoot, and a swing gate at the bottom of the shoot adapted to temporarily close the outlet from the converged sides, constructed substantially as described. (2.) In the concrete-mixer described in the specification, means for varying the length of the shoot, consisting in constructing it with a plurality of sections diagonally and transversely divided, contiguous sections being connected by swing bolts and nuts, each swing bolt being pivoted in a lug on one section and engaging by its nut with a lug on the next section, substantially as described. (3.) In the concrete-mixer described in the specification, vibratory pins fitted with screw-nuts at their upper ends and having their heads below the bottom of the shoot constructed at an angle to the axis of the pins, substantially as and for the purpose set forth with reference to Fig. 9 of the drawings. (4.) In the concrete-mixer described in the specification, lateral deflecting vibratory plates constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (5.) In the concrete-mixer described in the specification, a door adapted to close the lower end of the shoot, the said door being provided at one of its upper angles with a diagonally extending handle in the plane of the door, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) In the concrete-mixer described in the specification, a transversely arranged spray-pipe within the upper and enclosed part of the shoot, a shield therefor, and service-pipes connected therewith, substantially as set forth. (7.) In the concrete-mixer described in the specification, a transversely arranged and shielded spray-pipe near the hopper, an auxiliary spray-pipe parallel therewith lower down the shoot, and service-pipe connected

with the said spray-pipe, substantially as set forth. (8.) In the concrete-mixer described in the specification, the combination of mixing-members comprising upwardly inclined vibratory pins and lateral-inclined vibratory plates, substantially as set forth. (9.) A sectional gravity concrete-mixer constructed and operated substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14326.—12th December, 1901.—WILLIAM GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, of Waterworks Road, Ashgrove, Brisbane, Queensland, Mechanic, and HERBERT HENRY EDWARDS, of 3, Mile Scrub Road, Enoggera, Brisbane aforesaid, Mechanic. An electric self-registering target.*

Claims.—(1.) In an electric self-registering target, the face of the target composed of concentric rings, each ring overlapping the successive one, and each ring composed of a number of segmental parts, each alternate segment overlapping the edge of the adjacent segments, as described, and illustrated by drawings. (2.) In an electric self-registering target, the face of the target composed of segmental parts, such as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c., each segment mounted upon longitudinal oscillating bars such as *b*, suspended by D links such as *h*, in combination with contact-makers *m* fixed upon base plate *n* at rear of target, as described, and illustrated by drawings. (3.) In an electric self-registering target, an indicator having face or dial to correspond with the number and position of the segments of the target-face, in combination with a series of bobbins (electro-magnets), radial arms, and marking-discs enclosed within a casing, as described, and illustrated by drawings. (4.) In an electric self-registering target, an indicator having a dial as described, a series of bobbins, radial arms, and marking-discs, in combination with a sliding frame such as *d* operated by a double toggle-joint such as *f* and lever such as *g*, as described, and illustrated by drawings. (5.) The combination and arrangement of parts forming our electric self-registering target, as described, and illustrated by drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

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

Claims.—(1.) The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a drum having recesses upon its circumferential periphery, and revolving with the cord-pulleys of a venetian blind, operating-cords passing over said cord-pulleys, a pivoted trip-lever, the rear end of which has a projection adapted to engage in any one of said recesses, a cross-bar at the forward end of said trip-lever, and pivoted grip-levers serrated at their lower ends and having projections from their upper ends adapted to be engaged by said cross-bar when the rear end of the trip-lever is raised, as specified. (2.) The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of grip-levers having serrations at their lower ends, said levers being pivoted above the operating-cords of a venetian blind and normally tending to grip same by the weight of the blind upon the cords, projections from the grip-levers, a pivoted trip-lever having a bar adapted to engage such projections, a projection from the rear end of the trip-lever adapted to engage in any one of a plurality of recesses in the periphery of a drum revolving with the pulleys which guide the operating-cords, as specified. (3.) The improved apparatus for operating venetian blinds consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14451.—20th January, 1902.—CATHERINE ESTHER BAMFORD, of Hautapu, Rangitikei, New Zealand, wife of Frederick Bamford. An improved means of preventing young children falling out of bed.

Description of Invention.—This invention is intended to prevent children falling out of bed and thereby injuring themselves. It consists of a strap which is placed round the child's waist and fastened in the ordinary way by a buckle or other suitable contrivance. Secured at right angles to this strap, about half-way between the buckle and the other end, is another strap. This second strap is of sufficient length so that when in use it can be carried up under the pillow and be fastened to the bedstead. To enable the strap to be conveniently secured, I attach a short length of strap to it and provide this small strap with a buckle, with which the end of the long strap engages after passing round the bedstead.

Claim.—The means for preventing children falling from beds, consisting of the set of straps arranged and operating substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 14452.—21st January, 1902.—ADOLPHUS JAMES PARK, of Ngaruawahia, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means for delivering steam into steam heating-appliances.

Claim.—In means for delivering steam into steam heating-appliances, a nozzle adapted to be screwed on to the steam-pipe, in combination with a pipe or hollow casing surrounding the nozzle and formed with a number of apertures therein, behind the opening of the nozzle, as specified.

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

No. 14480.—29th January, 1902.—THE WILFLEY ORE-CONCENTRATOR SYNDICATE (LIMITED), of 7-11, Moorgate Street, London, England (assignees of Arthur Redman Wilfley, of Denver, Arapahoe, Colorado, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in ore-concentrators.

Claims.—(1.) In an ore-concentrator, the combination with a base or bed frame, and a table or deck supported thereby and adapted to move with respect thereto, of wedges interposed between said parts at opposite sides thereof, and means for simultaneously shifting said wedges whereby to raise one edge of the deck or table and lower the other, substantially as specified. (2.) The combination with a base or bed frame, and a table or deck supported thereby and adapted to move with respect thereto, of oppositely inclined wedges interposed between said parts at opposite sides thereof, rods connecting the sets of wedges together, racks on said rods, a rock shaft, means for rocking the latter and pinions on the rock shaft engaging the rack-teeth on the rods for reciprocating the latter simultaneously in one direction or the other, whereby the deck or table is simultaneously raised at one edge and lowered at the other, substantially as specified. (3.) The combination with a bed or base frame, rods having sliding connection therewith and carrying wedges, the wedges on the two rods inclining in reverse directions, said rods having rack-teeth, a rock shaft having pinions which engage said rack-teeth, and an intermediate frame supported by the bed or base frame in position so that its opposite edges are simultaneously raised and lowered as a result of the endwise movement of the rods which carry the wedges, of a concentrating deck or table having reciprocating connection with the intermediate frame, substantially as specified. (4.) The combination with a base or bed frame, and a concentrator-table having sliding connection therewith, of a draw or thrust bar connected with the table at one end, means for supporting it at the other end, means for positively moving the draw or thrust bar in one direction, and tension-mechanism against which the bar abuts as it is moved in one direction, and which gives pressure to it in its opposite movement, substantially as specified. (5.) The combination with a base or bed frame and a concentrator deck or table constructed and adapted to move with respect thereto of a fixed post or abutment secured upon the frame, a spring-actuated abutment or bridge-piece connected with the frame, a draw or thrust bar extending between the table to which it is attached and the bridge-piece or movable abutment against which it abuts, toggle-mechanism interposed between the draw or thrust bar and the fixed post or abutment, a crank-shaft and a pitman extending from the latter to the toggle-joint, substantially as specified. (6.) The combination with a base or bed frame and a concentrator deck or table constructed and adapted to move with respect thereto of a fixed post or abutment secured upon the frame, a spring-actuated abutment or bridge-piece connected with the frame, a draw or thrust bar extending between the table to which it is attached and the bridge-piece or movable abutment against which it abuts, toggle-mechanism interposed between the draw or thrust bar and the fixed post or abutment, a crank-shaft, a pitman extending from the latter to the toggle-joint with respect to the fixed post or abutment, substantially as specified. (7.) The combination with a base or bed frame and a concentrator deck or table constructed and adapted to move with respect thereto of a fixed post or abutment secured upon the frame, a spring-actuated abutment or bridge-piece connected with the frame, a draw or thrust bar of skeleton form having a hollow interior, said draw or thrust bar extending between the table to which it is attached and the bridge-piece or movable abutment against which it abuts, toggle-mechanism interposed between the draw or thrust bar and the fixed post or abutment, a crank-shaft, a pitman extending from the latter to the toggle-joint, the toggle, pitman, and fixed post extend-

ing through the hollow interior of the draw or thrust bar, substantially as specified. (8.) The combination with a base or bed frame having a fixed post or abutment thereon and a concentrator table or deck having sliding connection with the bed or base frame of a movable bridge-piece or abutment, means for regulating the tension thereof, a crank-shaft, a pitman having oppositely extending sockets therein, bearing-boxes held in said sockets, toggle-arms extending in opposite directions from these bearing-boxes, a draw or thrust bar connected with the table and adapted to abut against the movable abutment or bridge-piece, a box carried by one end of the draw or thrust bar for the reception of one of the toggle-arms, a hanger adjustably connected with the post on the bed or base frame, and a bearing-box carried thereby for the reception of one end of the other toggle-arm, substantially as specified. (9.) The combination with a bed or base frame and a concentrator deck or table having sliding connection with respect thereto, of a draw or thrust bar connected at one end with one end of the table, a steel spring support for the opposite end, a bridge-piece or movable abutment mounted outside such steel spring support, a tension-device for holding the abutment or bridge-piece inward, its upper end located in the path of the draw or thrust bar, and means for throwing the latter toward the bridge-piece with a positive motion, substantially as specified. (10.) The combination with a bed or base frame and a concentrator deck or table having sliding connection with respect thereto of a draw or thrust bar connected at one end with one end of the table, a steel spring support for the opposite end, a bridge-piece or movable abutment mounted outside such steel spring support, a tension-device for holding the abutment or bridge-piece inward, its upper end located in the path of the draw or thrust bar, and means for tilting the table laterally with the connection between the draw or thrust bar as an axis, substantially as specified. (11.) The combination, with a bed or base frame, of a concentrator deck or table having sliding connection therewith, said deck or table having a rod secured to its lower surface and extending in the axial centre thereof, a draw or thrust bar connected with this rod, and means for reciprocating the latter positively against a yielding abutment, substantially as specified. (12.) The combination, with a bed or base frame, an intermediate frame, and means for tilting the latter with respect to the bed or base frame, of a concentrator deck or table having sliding connection with the intermediate frame and means for reciprocating the deck or table, substantially as specified. (13.) The combination, with a bed or base frame, an intermediate frame carrying guides, oppositely inclined wedges interposed at opposite sides between said frames, and means for moving these wedges simultaneously in the same direction whereby one edge of the intermediate frame is raised while the other is lowered, of a concentrator deck or table having tracks on its surface corresponding in position and adapted to enter and reciprocate in the guides on the intermediate frame, substantially as specified. (14.) The combination, with a bed or base frame, an intermediate frame carrying guides, oppositely inclined wedges interposed at opposite sides between said frame, and means for moving these wedges simultaneously in the same direction whereby one edge of the intermediate frame is raised while the other is lowered, of a concentrator deck or table having tracks on its under-surface corresponding in position and adapted to enter and reciprocate in the guides on the intermediate frame, and means for reciprocating the concentrator deck or table, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14490.—31st January, 1902.—VICTOR GEORGE SWINBOURNE, of Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, Storeman. An improved divider compass.

Claim.—In quadrant compasses, marking the face of the arc piece of the compass with markings at regular distances apart corresponding to the distances apart through which the points of the compass are moved, as specified.

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

No. 14536.—18th February, 1902.—ODILON BALTZAR HANNIBAL HANNEBERG, of Uranienborgveien, 2, Christiania, Norway, Landowner. An improved excavator.

Description of Invention.—The present invention relates to an excavating machine of the kind in which the earth is excavated by means of a screw which is placed on a machine driven by a traction-engine or the like. The novelty of the invention consists principally in the aforesaid screw forming a comparatively narrow cutter which winds round the vertical rotating axis with greater or less concavity like a screw-thread, in such a manner that between the axis and the cutter itself there is a correspondingly conical space. This space receives the earth cut by the edge of the cutter.

This earth falls down to the bottom of the screw, and from thence is conveyed to the surface of the ground by a suitable conveyer. A machine of this kind is specially adapted for excavating old ditches, but it can also be employed for cutting new ditches. This machine, like the excavating machines previously patented by the same inventor, has also three frames placed one inside the other, but these frames are differently constructed here, and, as the machine runs on rigid rails, the various mechanisms of movement are also of a different kind.

[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, 10s. 6d.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 14540.—19th February, 1902.—NIELS BIDSTRUP, of Sydney Street, Broadford, Victoria, Grazier (assignee of James Marchbank, of Pinnager Street, Broadford aforesaid, Engineer). An improved automatic quantitative fluid-register.

Claims.—(1.) As an improved automatic quantitative fluid-register, a receiving-tank with base well and outlet-valve such as A, H, and H¹; a float-guide vessel with base inlet such as B, b, set centrally in such tank A; a float, suspending-rod, and cord or chain such as C, C¹, C²; revolving barrel and pointer such as D, F, mounted and journaled in a suitable frame; a semicircular or annular scale-plate and scale such as G attached to frame; and counterbalance weight and cord such as E, fitted, connected, and operating in conjunction as and in manner described, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. (2.) As an improved automatic quantitative fluid-register, a receiving-tank with base well and outlet-valve such as A, H, H¹; a float-guide vessel with base inlet such as B, b, set centrally in such tank A; a float and ratchet-rod such as C¹; revolving-barrel spindle, ratchet-wheel, and pointer such as D¹, D², F; and a semicircular or annular scale-plate and scale such as G, attached to a suitable frame, fitted, connected, and operating in conjunction as and in manner described, and as illustrated in Fig. 3.

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

No. 14543.—19th February, 1902.—JOHN GREEN, of 6, Hammerton Street, Leeds Road, Bradford, York, England, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Seed-sowing machine.

Claim.—In a seed-sowing machine of the class described, the combination of a hopper with a seed-distributing cylinder R, provided with recesses 1 and 2 of the same pitch but not in the same axial line of the cylinder, and with another series of recesses of a different pitch around the periphery, means for rotating said cylinder, a sliding-plate m and means for operating same, a conducting-spout, share for opening furrow in ground, and means for closing said furrow upon the deposited seed, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 14545.—20th February, 1902.—ARTHUR AUBREY FRANCIS, of Ponte di Nossia, Bergamo, Italy, Manager of Ore-concentrating Works. Improvements in ore-concentrating apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) A transversely inclined longitudinally reciprocating ore-concentrating table adapted to be rocked transversely about a longitudinal axis, for the purpose specified. (2.) The aforesaid ore-concentrating table provided with a series of longitudinally tapering riffles, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) The aforesaid ore-concentrating table provided with a series of riffles, each succeeding riffle toward one side of the table being of greater height than the immediately preceding riffle, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (4.) Apparatus having its parts constructed, arranged, and adapted to operate substantially as described with reference to the drawings, for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14546.—20th February, 1902.—THE KERN BURNER COMPANY (LIMITED), of Kern Buildings, Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, England (assignees of Charles Clamond, of 15, Rue Picot, Paris, France, Engineer). Improvements in incandescence mantles.

Claims.—(1.) An incandescence mantle composed of thorium-oxide, zinc-oxide, and cerium-oxide or other excitant, treated substantially as described. (2.) The use for the manufacture of an incandescent mantle of a mixture of thorium-oxide and zinc-oxide, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.)

No. 14547.—20th February, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Ronald Francis McFeely, of Beverly, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in lasting-machines.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for working an upper over a last, comprising a cutting device and a last, and means whereby their relative motion is made to be a twist in order that the upper shall be cut with a twisting cut. (2.) A machine for working an upper over a last, comprising a cutting device and means to so relatively actuate said device and last as to cut the upper during a portion of its operation with a square cut and during a portion of its operation with a skiving cut. (3.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination of a cutter, means to advance the cutter for slitting the upper, and a cam which for the purpose described twists the cutter. (4.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination with the pincers of a cutter-carrying shaft, means to reciprocate it endwise, and means (such, for example, as 44 and 42, Fig. 14) for twisting it for the purpose described. (5.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination with a twisting-pincer of a cutter mounted thereon, and means for actuating said cutter when the pincers are twisted, the cutter being inoperative when the pincers are not twisted. (6.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination with twisting-pincers of (a) an upper-slitting device mounted upon them, and (b) a part (such, for example, as 110, Fig. 5) for actuation of the upper-slitting device into and out of the range of which part 110 the pincers in twisting move said device. (7.) In a machine for working an upper over a last having pincers and cutter mechanism substantially as described, the combination with a lever (constituted, for example, by parts 150, 104, 122) and means to move it for actuating the cutter mechanism, of adjustable connections for changing for the purpose described the angular relationship of one end of the lever to the other. (8.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination with pincers and a carrier (such as 70, 71) of a spring, and means (such, for example, as 94, 90, 88, 80, 81, 96, Fig. 2) to actuate said carrier, said means acting upon one end of said spring to move the carrier in one direction, and upon the other end of said spring to move the carrier in the opposite direction, arranged and operating substantially as described. (9.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination, with pincers, of a cutter, means to swing the pincers laterally, means to twist the pincers, and means to actuate the cutter for slitting the upper. (10.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination with twisting-pincers and an upper-slitting device of means whereby the pincers when twisted or the mechanism which twists them establishes operative relationship between the upper-slitting device and the part by which it is actuated. (Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 14548.—20th February, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Edward Allin Stiggins, of Beverly, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in lasting-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination of (a) means for gripping the upper, (b) means additional thereto for plaiting or crimping the upper, and (c) means for slitting the upper toward the marginal edge thereof, substantially as described. (2.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, a cutting device, and means to actuate said device whereby it is moved in one path preparatory for the cutting and in a different path for cutting the upper, for the purpose described. (3.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination of a cutting device, means to advance said device over the edge of the upper, means to then move said device to penetrate the upper, and means to thereafter retract said device through the upper and thus complete the cut. (4.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination of a cutting device, means to actuate the device over and simultaneously toward the upper, whereby it is caused to penetrate the upper with a drawing out, and means to thereafter move said device to slit the upper. (5.) In

a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination, with the means for placing an upper over a last, of a cutting device adapted for movement independently of said means, and means for actuating said device to slit the upper toward the marginal edge thereof, substantially as described. (6.) In a machine for working an upper over a last adapted to work by repeated operations applied to different parts of the upper at different times, the combination, with means adapted for movement during some of the operations of the machine to plait the upper, of means for slitting the upper toward the marginal edge thereof. (7.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination, with a cutting device, of a bar for carrying said device, means to advance and retract the bar, and means to move the cutter laterally, substantially as and for the purpose described. (8.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination, with a cutting device, of a cam, intermediate mechanism actuated by said cam for causing the cutter to slit the upper, said intermediate mechanism including the rod 6, and means substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings to station the rod 6 out of engagement with said cam, whereby operations of the cutter-actuating mechanism are discontinued. (9.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination, with pincers adapted for gripping the upper, of a cutting device, means to twist the pincers or to move them laterally for the purpose described, and means for actuating the cutting device to engage the upper at a distance from its edge, and means for actuating the cutting device to cut the upper toward its edge. (10.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination, with a cutting device and means for actuating said cutting device to engage the upper at a distance from the edge of the upper, of mechanism for controlling the path of movement of said cutting device, and means for rendering said controlling mechanism operative during a part of the movement of the cutting device and inoperative during another part of the movement of said cutting device. (11.) In a machine for working an upper over a last, the combination, with a cutting device and means to advance and retract said device, of mechanism to control the path of movement of said device, and means for rendering said controlling mechanism operative during a part of the movement of the cutting device and inoperative during another part of the movement of said cutting device. (Specification, 10s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 14553.—19th February, 1902.—THE CROWN PAPER COMPANY, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maine, having their principal office at Kittery, Maine, United States of America, and their main business at 145, Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Fred Bradford How, of 6, Sargent Street, Winthrop, Boston aforesaid, Mechanic). Machine for making carbon paper, &c.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for impregnating sheet material with a solution, the combination, seriatim, of a supply-reel, a hollow smoothing-drum, a solution-trough, an agitator therein, an applying-roller rotating in said trough, a roller-scraper, a hollow scraper for sheet material passing through the machine, a hollow setting-drum, a take-up reel, means for heating the smoothing-drum interiorly, means for heating the trough, means for operating the agitator, means for heating the hollow scraper interiorly, means for admitting a setting medium into the setting-drum, and suitable means for guiding and holding sheet material in operative position as it passes through the machine. (2.) The combination with a reel-journal and a movable journal-box thereof of means for moving the journal endwise in its box, and means for moving the journal-box to shift the journal laterally. (3.) The combination of a supply-reel journal, a take-up-reel journal, and movable journal-boxes for said journals, of means for moving each of said journals endwise, and means for moving each of said journal-boxes whereby one or both said journals may be shifted laterally and both reels be relatively adjusted. (Specification, 12s. 6d.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 14555.—21st February, 1902.—PETER PATTEN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Painter. An improved clothes-pocket which prevents the accumulation of dust therein.

Claims.—(1.) In pockets for the reception of watches or other delicate mechanism, forming said pockets out of coarse muslin or netting, or by making perforations in the material thereof, so that dust and other foreign matter may escape through the perforations, as explained, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In pockets of the class described, the com-

bination, with a pocket consisting of coarse muslin or netting, of a sleeve whose lower end is in communication with the interior of a lower pocket, as described and set forth.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

NOTE.—The cost of copying the specification and drawings has been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

The date of acceptance of each application is given, and the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 5th March, 1902.

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

No. 14322.—12th December, 1901.—WILLIAM CONYERS, of New Zealand Chambers, 483, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Civil Engineer (assignee of Edwin Arthur Powell, of 133, St. George's Road, North Fitzroy, Melbourne aforesaid, Engineer). An improved attachment for raising, lowering, and checking venetian and other blinds.

No. 14458.—25th February, 1902.—OLAVES SORENSEN, of Paeroa, Ohinemuri, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved concentrator.

No. 14469.—22nd January, 1902.—WALTER STEER, of Napier, New Zealand, Bootmaker. Improvements in heels for boots and shoes.

No. 14508.—10th February, 1902.—GEORGE BARNEY, of Waitohi Flat, Temuka, New Zealand, Farmer. An improvement in ploughs.

No. 14513.—11th February, 1902.—AUGUST LYELL, of Lawrence, Clarence River, New South Wales, Horse-trainer. An invention for the purpose of hanging a bicycle in or outside of a railway-car, as most convenient.

No. 14514.—11th February, 1902.—JOHN GREENACRE, of Huntly, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. An improved machine for sawing logs.

No. 14515.—12th February, 1902.—WILLIAM ROBERT KEANE, Blacksmith, and BAIN HOGG, Assayer, both of Whangamata, Auckland, New Zealand. An improved machine for stirring or agitating auriferous material while undergoing chemical treatment, and for other analogous purposes.

No. 14524.—13th February, 1902.—CALEB DAVIES PIKE, of Wallace Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Drapers' Assistant. Fastener for door-mats, carpets, hearth-rugs, and all floor-coverings of a like nature, also seat-coverings, cushions, and the like.

No. 14527.—14th February, 1902.—JANE CAMPBELL CORBETT, of Epsom, near Auckland, New Zealand, Spinster. An improved mode of framing pictures.

No. 14531.—13th February, 1902.—NORMAN GEORGE MCKAY, of Owen Road, Epsom, near Auckland, New Zealand, Groom. A tin bottle for drenching horses and other cattle with liquid medicine.

No. 14535.—17th February, 1902.—MARY ANNE JOHNSON, of 6, Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. A device for lowering, raising, and securing window-sashes and the like.

No. 14537.—18th February, 1902.—JOHN HENRY MARPLE, of Opouriao, Ruatoki, New Zealand, Storekeeper. Improved means for holding books, newspapers, and the like in a position for reading.

No. 14538.—18th February, 1902.—JAMES MACKIE, Portmanteau-maker, and THOMAS JOSEPH DRUMM, Commission Agent, both of Auckland, New Zealand. Improvements in or relating to fire-extinguishers.

No. 14539.—15th February, 1901.—GEORGE HEFFLAND BIGELOW, of Ponsoby Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improvements in hairpins.

No. 14541.—20th February, 1902.—JAMES BEDFORD, of Puriri, Ohinemuri, New Zealand, Plumber, and THOMAS FRANCIS LONGLAND, of Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. An improved windmill.

No. 14542.—17th February, 1902.—JOSEPH JAMES MACKY, of 119, Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Improvements in shirt-neck and collar fastenings.

No. 14549.—20th February, 1902.—LAMSON STORE SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED), a registered company of Great Britain carrying on business at 20, Cheapside, London, England, and 234, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales (assignees of James T. Cowley, of Lowell, Massachu-

setts, United States of America). Improvements in travelling-cable systems of cash-carriers, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 14551.—18th February, 1902.—ROBERT FEATHERSTONE WELLS, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Shearer. Improvements in sheep-shears for regulating the position of the blades.

No. 14552.—20th February, 1902.—ERNEST MOSS, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Engraver. Improvements in rotary motors or turbines.

No. 14554.—20th February, 1902.—ADOLPH FREDERICK WILLIAM LORIE, of 55-57, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Draper and Universal Provider. Improvements in sash-fasteners.

No. 14556.—24th February, 1902.—HARRY PENNINGTON, Farmer, and MANSON THEODORE WEST, Factory-manager, both of Ngairi, Taranaki, New Zealand. Milk cooler and aerator.

No. 14558.—24th February, 1902.—GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Bealey Street, Hokitika, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved tripping-block for use in hauling logs and the like.

No. 14559.—25th February, 1902.—DONALD DONALD, of Masterton, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in hand-power punching, shearing, and stamping machines.

No. 14564.—27th February, 1902.—HENRY GEORGE HANKIN, of Reefton, New Zealand, Mining Agent. An improvement in gold-saving.

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 15th February, 1902, to the 5th March, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13150.—O. A. Moller, R. Tomline, and W. C. Greig, branding-apparatus.

No. 13176.—J. Graham, making concrete bricks.

No. 13221.—A. G. Ockenden, music-sheet holder.

No. 13231.—R. E. Nightingale, brick.

No. 13371.—M. Guinan, dredge grubber and tumbler-shaft.

No. 13443.—J. G. Howard, can.

No. 13507.—T. J. C. Drewett, flong for stereo-mould.

No. 13644.—Universal Machine Company, box making and filling machine (W. H. Butler).

No. 13843.—G. Davis, distribution of current for electric traction.

No. 13951.—C. E. Patric, distributor for grain-drill.

No. 13965.—A. Goldschmidt, electro-hydraulic brake.

No. 14039.—The Renfrew Crusher Company, Limited, roller mill (J. C. Wegerit).

No. 14134.—H. Johnson and G. W. Frier, manufacturing steel.

No. 14170.—H. Chambers, scrim.

No. 14175.—J. F. Rose, protecting river-banks.

No. 14194.—F. Finlay, checking counter for games.

No. 14195.—J. Roxburgh and R. McClean, utilising linotype slugs or lines in printing tabular matter.

No. 14199.—E. Waters, jun., mould and casting mechanism for linotype machine (The Linotype Company, Limited—C. Holliwell).

No. 14214.—H. D. Crippen, rock-drill (G. S. Maxwell and G. White).

No. 14215.—F. W. Martino, barium compound.

No. 14217.—American Key Can Company, soldering cans (F. P. McColl).

No. 14218.—C. Anketell, bag-grip for use in filling bags with chaff, &c.

No. 14220.—E. H. Hopkins, obtaining zinc.

No. 14221.—F. J. Odling and W. Jamieson, sifting ores.

No. 14222.—E. Dodd, shaft-coupler.

No. 14224.—The Computing Scale Company, weighing and price scales (A. N. Ozias and A. W. Smith).

No. 14225.—T. T. A. Hansen and C. C. F. F. Petersen, secondary battery.

No. 14242.—J. A. B. Wesley, fish-bolt.

No. 14245.—A. E. Tucker and C. Cory, artificial fuel.

No. 14246.—H. E. Gresham, steam sanding-apparatus for railway.

No. 14248.—J. J. C. Roxburgh, sheep-dip.

No. 14278.—J. P. Campbell, regulation of electric currents (B. G. Lamme).

No. 14279.—J. P. Campbell, windings for electrical machines (B. G. Lamme).

No. 14280.—H. L. Wallace, valve (J. W. Nethery).

- No. 14281.—H. L. Wallace, valve (J. W. Nethery).
 No. 14282.—H. L. Wallace, valve (J. W. Nethery).
 No. 14298.—E. Chester and Co., Limited, tank (E. D. Chester).
 No. 14304.—J. T. Calvert, cycle steering-stems.
 No. 14309.—C. V. Potter, separating metals from ores.
 F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 10366.—J. H. Decent, imparting spiral motion to fluids under pressure (H. R. Romney and C. Baddeley). 19th February, 1902.
 No. 10380.—D. E. Smith and A. Tyree, lasting-pliers. 20th February, 1902.
 No. 10448.—A. and E. des Cressonnières, manufacturing soap. 25th February, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.
 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. 12965.—Phillip John De La Cour, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Bootmaker, joining backs of boot-uppers. [W. Thurlow.] 26th February, 1902.
 No. 13425.—Francis William Payne, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer, and Charles Frederick Sundstrom, of Dunedin aforesaid, Master Mariner, tailings-elevator. [W. Peck.] 26th February, 1902.
 No. 14089.—Mark Knight Westcott, formerly of Surrey Hills, near Melbourne, Victoria, but now of Dunedin, New Zealand, Gentleman, compressing fodder. [G. S. Cameron—M. K. Westcott.] 26th February, 1902.
 F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error.

NO. 13188.—J. Y. Johnson, sterilising liquids. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 102, of the 28th November, 1901.) To insert after applicant's name in the application the words "nominee of Compagnie Générale pour la Conservation des Liquides, of 76, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, the assignees of Etienne William Kuhn, of same address."

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 20th February, 1902, to the 5th March, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 13552.—B. Clapcott, knife-cleaner.
 No. 13554.—W. Moore and C. T. Kiernan, rabbit-crate.
 No. 13556.—G. E. Andrew, packing rabbits.
 No. 13559.—F. W. Naumann, lamp-glass cleaner.
 No. 13561.—W. Dawson, ointment.
 No. 13562.—W. Dawson, medicine.
 No. 13563.—E. Smethurst, fence-dropper.
 No. 13565.—G. Barney, plough.
 No. 13566.—H. Birch, dredge-bucket.
 No. 13567.—I. Singer, water-heater.
 No. 13569.—J. M. Bennett, filter.
 No. 13571.—A. Tyree and C. W. Ziele, boot-upper.
 No. 13573.—D. Donald, target.
 No. 13574.—S. Pointon, hydraulic ram.
 No. 13575.—J. Henderson and W. R. Devereux, horse-cover.
 No. 13581.—J. T. Edmunds and F. J. H. Andrews, grinding and sharpening stone.
 No. 13582.—W. H. Cutten, gold-saving apparatus.
 No. 13583.—D. McKay, spouting-bracket.
 No. 13589.—T. Menzies, liquid for cleaning painted surfaces, &c.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

- LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 20th February, 1902, to the 5th March, 1902, inclusive:—
 No. 12918.—L. S. De Cleene, flooring-clamp.
 No. 12921.—G. A. Watson, tin-opener.
 No. 12924.—H. Shaw and J. J. Ewing, window-sash fastener.
 No. 12942.—J. Morgan and J. Kerr, dredge scoops.
 No. 12946.—G. S. C. Ford, glazing shirt-fronts, &c.
 F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 20th February, 1902, to the 5th March, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 10152.—J. Marsden, marking out cloth for cutting.
 No. 10153.—A. Ogden, tire.
 No. 10158.—J. W. Scarth and W. A. Thornton, acetylene-generator.
 No. 10163.—J. W. Wade, watering-pot rose.
 No. 10164.—Societe Anonyme Amylo, alcohol (A. Collette, jun., and A. Boidin).
 No. 10165.—T. A. Hedley and J. A. Wallace, pump.
 No. 10167.—W. Hitch, milk-strainer.
 No. 10172.—A. H. Edwards, cycle-driving gear.
 No. 10173.—D. M. Whyte, postal letter-box.
 No. 10174.—A. M. Cameron, extracting gold and silver.
 No. 10175.—W. A. Murray, cycle-handles.
 No. 10176.—L. Hooker, solution for incandescent mantles.
 No. 10178.—E. Motz and H. F. Welch, electrolytic apparatus.
 No. 10179.—W. A. Koneman and W. H. Hartley, pulverising-apparatus.
 No. 10180.—J. Wynn, controlling supply of gas to gas-stoves.
 No. 10182.—J. R. Lavell, plough (W. H. Perrin).

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 7279.—D. C. Kee, harrow.
 F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

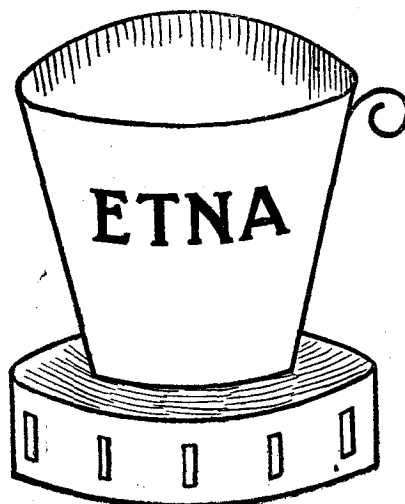
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 5th March, 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 : 2765.
 Date : 22nd August, 1899.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, New York, United States of America; 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England; 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; and elsewhere; Oil and Grease Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Lubricating, heating, illuminating, solidified, and all other oils in this class.

No. of application: 3346.

Date: 29th March, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WILLIAM WALTKE AND Co., a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and located in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, United States of America, and doing business at Second and Grand Avenue, in said city.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Common soap, detergents, and preparations for laundry purposes, such as washing-powders.

No. of application: 3616.

Date: 12th December, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WILLIAM GRAHAM VINING, Trafalgar Street, Nelson, New Zealand, Cycle-dealer (trading as "W. G. Vining").

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Bicycles.

B

No. of application: 3649.

Date: 15th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SANTOVIN.

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

NAME.

STEPHEN PETTIFER AND SONS, of Malmesbury, Wilts, England, Sheep Specialists and Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.

No. of application: 3658.

Date: 24th January, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CAP-C-COLA.

NAME.

GEORGE WILLIAM HEAN, of Victoria Avenue, Wanganui New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A medicine for inward use.

No. of application: 3673.

Date: 6th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



PYRAMID

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the device, and the word "Pyramid"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JOSEPH CROSFIELD AND SONS, LIMITED, of Bank Quay, Warrington, Lancashire, England, Chemical-manufacturers and Soap-makers.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.

No. of application : 3683.
Date : 17th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Bushman" and the representation of a stockman flourishing a stockwhip; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

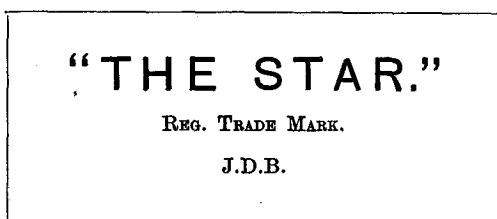
EDWARD DAVIS, of London, England, and SIDNEY HERBERT JEWELL, of Sydney, New South Wales, trading as "Jewell, Davis, and Co.," of Clarence Street, Sydney aforesaid, Merchants.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Hames, traces, axles, springs, and coachbuilders' and saddlers' ironmongery, parts, and fittings, all being articles of metal.

No. of application : 3684.
Date : 21st February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JOSEPH DAVID BRASCO, of Hastings Street, Napier, New Zealand, Umbrella-manufacturer.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Umbrellas and sunshades.

No. of application : 3685.
Date : 21st February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CARDOC.

NAME.

JOHN WILCOCK AND Co., of 43, Cannon Street, Manchester, England, Hemp-importers.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Twine, cord, rope; bobbins made of wood, reels made of wood, spools made of wood, and other similar articles made of wood; holders of wood for balls of twine, cord, thread; bobbins, reels, spools, or other similar articles.

No. of application : 3686.
Date : 24th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GANDOLENFING.

NAME.

BURGESS, FRASER, AND Co., of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application : 3690.
Date : 28th February, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

ARTHUR G. BELL, of Wantwood, near Mandeville, New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Frozen rabbits.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 20th February, 1902, to the 5th March, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 2807; 3561.—The Electro-Neurotone Company, Limited; Class 11. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

No. 2808; 3614.—W. Cameron and Co. Proprietary, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

No. 2809; 3607.—The Keene Company; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

No. 2810; 3611.—Mackerras and Hazlett; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

No. 2811; 3411.—Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

No. 2812; 3615.—Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

No. 2813; 3579.—S. R. Stedman; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 14th November, 1901.)

No. 2814; 3569.—Nimmo and Blair; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Registration cancelled.

NO. 1718/1554.—J. B. Mack. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 49, of the 25th June, 1896.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

