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CONTENTS.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 8th July, 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. 13774.—1st July, 1901.—THOMAS WILLIAM HUGHES, of Kaikoura, Canterbury, New Zealand, Surveyor. Apparatus for utilising waste heat from stoves, furnaces, and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In appliances for heating water, a jacket surrounding the uptake or flue leading from the fire-spaces of furnaces, stoves, and the like, the space enclosed by such jacket being provided with means whereby a circulation of water therethrough may be insured, as specified. (2.) In stoves, furnaces, and the like, a jacket surrounding the fire-space and a jacket surrounding the uptake or flue leading therefrom, the spaces enclosed by such jackets being in communication with each other and provided with means for insuring a circulation of water through such spaces, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in the apparatus for utilising waste heat from stoves, furnaces, and the like, as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 13826.—18th July, 1901.—JAMES STEEDMAN HOLMES, of 207, Palmerston Street, Carlton, Victoria, Machinist. Improved manifold counter check or sales-book for drapers, traders, and others.*

Claims.—(1.) Two suitably printed, numbered, and divided lengths or sheets of paper laid together with the corresponding numbers and divisions above one another, folded zigzag fashion into book-form, substantially as and for the purpose described, and as shown in the drawings. (2.) Two sheets or lengths of paper both divided off at corresponding regular intervals by transverse lines of perforations and with the spaces between the division-lines consecutively numbered, printed, and prepared, one sheet to serve as the original and the other as the duplicate sales-checks, laid together and folded zigzag fashion into book-form, combined with a transfer or carbon sheet, substantially as described, and as shown in Figs. 1, 1^a, and 1^b of the drawings. (3.) Two sheets or lengths of paper both divided off at corresponding regular intervals by transverse lines of perforations and with the spaces between the divisions of each sheet prepared alternately to serve as original and duplicate sales-checks, each sheet being numbered consecutively although alternately in the spaces on opposite sides of each sheet, laid together and folded zigzag fashion into book-form, combined with a transfer or carbon sheet, substantially as described, and as shown in Figs. 2, 2^a, and 2^b of the drawings. (4.) Two suitably prepared sheets or lengths of paper divided off equally by such as lines of perforations and each sheet marked or numbered consecutively, laid one above the other, and folded at the division-lines zigzag fashion into book-form, combined with a carbon or transfer sheet, substantially as and for the purpose described, and as shown in the drawings.

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

No. 14001.—13th September, 1901.—JOHN DAVID DUDLEY, of Pukerau, Otago, New Zealand, Miner. An improved gold-saving appliance.*

Claims.—(1.) An improved gold-saving appliance consisting of, in combination, a sluice-box or the like and provided with matting in the bottom thereof, a diagonally perforated partition supported above said matting, and a diagonally perforated transversely corrugated sheet supported above said partition, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In a gold-saving appliance comprising a sluice-box or the like provided with matting in the bottom thereof, a diagonally perforated partition supported above said bottom in combination with a transversely corrugated perforated sheet supported above said partition, substantially as described. (3.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improved gold-saving appliance, all substantially as and for the purpose described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 14042.—24th September, 1901.—EDWARD BERG, of Te Awaiti, Picton, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved exploding whaling-lance.*

Claims.—(1.) An improved whale-lance consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating as specified. (2.) The combination in a whale-lance of a lance-head chambered to receive an explosive, a nipple adapted to receive a percussion-cap and having a passage communicating with the chamber, a tube connected to the head, springs passing through holes therein, a hammer and a spiral spring within the tube, a lance-shaft screwing into the tube, and a sleeve threaded over the tube, substantially as and for the purposes indicated and illustrated.

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

No. 14079.—28th September, 1901.—JOHN CLARKE FREETH, of Tepuna, Tauranga, New Zealand, Farmer, and PETER JOHN HUGH MUNRO, of Tauranga aforesaid, Merchant. A fire-escape.*

Claim.—The combination in a fire-escape of a rail carried upon the front of a building, a carriage having wheels running upon said rail, pulley blocks depending from the carriage and a cage secured to the pulley blocks, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) In means for excluding dust, draught, and rain, a shutter fixed against the bottom of the inside face of the door and connected to the same by means of connecting-rods that will permit of free up-and-down movement to the shutter, such shutter being formed with a projecting piece on the outer edge thereof which is adapted to engage with means fixed to the frame of the door, whereby the shutter will be forced down when the door is shut, as specified. (2.) In means for excluding dust, draught, and rain, a shutter extending across the inside face of the bottom of the door and connected to the same by means of connecting-rods that will permit of free up-and-down movement to the shutter, and a helical spring, one end of which is connected to the top of the shutter while the other end is connected to the door, in combination with a projecting piece fixed to the frame of the door and formed with a downwardly inclined surface on its under-side with which a projection upon the outer end of the shutter will engage when the door is shut, as specified. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved dust, draught, and rain excluder for doors as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14694.—3rd April, 1902.—THOMAS HORBY BROWN, Manager, and JOHN ERNEST STAPLES, Chemist's Assistant, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved branding-fluid for carcases, poultry, eggs, and the like.

Claim.—A branding-fluid for carcases, poultry, eggs, and the like consisting of a composition of mitigated caustic, logwood, water, and methylated spirits mixed together in the proportions or approximate proportions specified.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 14732.—10th April, 1902.—NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT (LIMITED), GILBERT SCOTT RAM, and EUSTACE GRAHAM SHEPPARD, all of 82, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., England, Electricians. Improvements in and relating to Nernst lamps.

Claims.—(1.) In electric incandescence lamps of the "Nernst" type, a construction of lamp consisting of an outer tubular casing provided with two insulating and heat-resisting diaphragms, the upper of which is provided with openings for air-circulation and supports the electro-magnetic cut-out and the series resistance, while the lower closes the bottom of the tube and carries three terminals, two of which have eyes adapted to support and couple in one direction only a replacement-piece supporting a glower, screened ventilation-holes being provided above and below the top diaphragm plate for air-circulation, while the bottom of the tube carries a globe-supporting ring, substantially as described. (2.) In electric incandescence lamps of the "Nernst" type, a replacement-piece consisting of an insulating heat-resisting base plate carrying a vertically disposed glower supported so as to allow of longitudinal expansion and a heating-resistance having a common terminal with the glower, said resistance being arranged in an inverted conical spiral, the upper side of the said replacement-piece carrying a long and a short hook for engagement with the eyes in the lamp-base and a central contact-piece engaging with a spring-pressed plunger connected to the cut-out, substantially as described. (3.) In electric incandescence lamps of the "Nernst" type, a small unit lamp comprising a head constructed for engagement with a lamp-holder socket of either screw or bayonet type and carrying in its lower part an insulating heat-resisting base plate supporting above it an electro-magnetic cut-out, and having on its under-side three contacts, the outside pair formed respectively as a long and a short eye and the centre with a spring-pressed plunger for engagement with a replacement-piece, the lower edge of the head having a ring forming a globe support, substantially as set forth. (4.) In electric incandescence lamps of the "Nernst" type, a replacement-piece comprising a base plate having three contact-pieces on its upper side, the outside pair formed respectively as a long and a short hook for engagement with the head of the lamp, and on its under-side a heat-resisting support carrying a platinum resistance coupled in series with a horizontal glower supported within an open horizontal resistance helix, having one terminal common with the glower, substantially as described. (5.) The electric incandescence lamp described with reference to Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings. (6.) The electric incandescence lamp described with reference to Figs. 5, 6, 6A, 7, 8, and 9 of the drawings.

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

No. 14898.—22nd May, 1902.—LEON JAUBERT, of Bulli, New South Wales, Australia, Brickmaker. A new or improved brick.

Claims.—(1.) A brick constructed with one or more projections lengthwise on one side such as A, and one or more cavities on the other side such as B, into which the like projection or projections on another brick may pass, for the purpose set forth. (2.) A brick constructed with one or more projections lengthwise on one side such as A, and one or more cavities on the other side such as B, into which the like projection or projections on another brick may pass, and grooves in the end of each brick such as D, for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 15013.—19th June, 1902.—ANNIE SOPHIA BAND, of 1, Birtley Place, Elizabeth Bay Road, Elizabeth Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales. An improved clip for securing crossed wires in fences, gates, and hurdles.

Claims.—(1.) A clip for the purpose set forth consisting of a folded rectangular piece of metal with keyhole slots formed in same, the projecting wings at outer part of which slots may be set up so as to bite the clip on to the wires, substantially as described. (2.) A clip for the purpose set forth consisting of a folded slip of metal slotted through to receive the cross wire, and having depending wings adapted to be set up to close the clip on to the wires, substantially as described. (3.) In a folded clip for the purpose set forth, keyhole or R-shaped slots set back to back so as to leave wings at the corners, which wings may be set up so as to close the clip on the wires, substantially as described.

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

No. 15014.—19th June, 1902.—WILLIAM PAYNE, of Bathurst Road, Orange, New South Wales, Assayer, and JOSEPH LINTOTT TAYLOR, of Orange aforesaid, Clergyman. Improvements in the treatment of copper-ores.

Claims.—(1.) Improvements in the treatment of copper-ores consisting of, in the case of sulphide ore, first roasting to an oxide, then saturating the same with a solution of ferrous sulphate or sulphate and chloride, followed by a second roast, during which it is necessary to add a small percentage of iron-sulphide or sulphur-oxide, according to the percentage of copper present, and the subsequent dumping of the hot ore into a leaching-vat containing water, all prior to precipitation. (2.) Improvements in the treatment of copper-ores in which the copper is in the form of oxides or carbonates, consisting of converting the copper into a soluble form so that the same may be leached out with hot water in the manner substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

No. 15016.—19th June, 1902.—CHARLES PETERSON, of 55, Grafton Street, Dublin, Ireland, Manufacturer. Improvements in tobacco-pipes and cigar and cigarette holders.

Claims.—(1.) A tobacco-pipe consisting, in combination, of bowl A having a stem B formed with a cavity C, a channel D connecting said bowl and cavity, the open end of said cavity C being outwardly tapered to receive a correspondingly tapered part F of a mouthpiece E, said part F being of such a length as to project a sufficient distance outside of the cavity C to allow for wear, the mouthpiece being formed with a stop or equivalent to prevent the part F when the parts are much worn being pushed into the cavity so as to close the passage D, said mouthpiece being formed with a "lip" K having a groove L, and having its bore pointing towards or directing the smoke into the space between the tongue and the roof of the mouth of the person smoking, all combined for the purposes and substantially as set forth. (2.) In a tobacco-pipe, a mouthpiece having a "lip" formed with a stop N at its upper part, a bore running in an upward direction, a groove L, and having its lower stop M completely or nearly cut away, substantially as set forth. (3.) A tobacco-pipe, cigar-holder, or cigarette-holder constructed substantially as set forth.

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

No. 15038.—27th June, 1902.—JOHAN ALFRED DAHLQVIST, Engineer, and CARL LUDWIG HOLM, Fitter, both of 63, Mastersamuelsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden. Improvements relating to the separation of fatty substances from emulsions.

Claims.—(1.) Method of increasing the effect in the separation of fatty substances from emulsions by centrifugal operation, consisting in, by means of guiding-strips or partitions mounted in the path of the fluid through the centrifugal apparatus, obstructing or retarding heavy particles during the passage to their outlet either by imparting to the said particles an angular velocity greater than that of the drum or by bringing the same in contact with surfaces leading to the centre, while at the same time and in the vicinity the movement of light particles toward the centre is facilitated, substantially as described. (2.) For carrying out the method claimed in claim 1, the arrangement of a hollow cone 1 mounted in the centrifugal drum for causing the fluid to flow in two axial currents of opposite direction and at different distances from the centre, provided with internal as well as external guiding-strips 2, 3 slanting to the axis or being screw-formed and inclining towards the sides of the cone and if necessary towards the wall of the drum and causing the fluid in the drum to run with an angular velocity greater than that of the drum, substantially as described. (3.) A modification of the arrangement claimed in claim 2 characterized by the fact that passages for the fluid are formed between the inner edges of the guiding-strips 3 and the outside of the cone, substantially as described. (4.) A form of the arrangement claimed in claim 2 characterized by the fact that the guiding-strips on the outside of the cone have the shape of conical rings 3 (Fig. 5) and are so mounted in relation to the fluid-current ascending from the bottom edge of the cone 1 as to retard the current of heavy particles and assist the current of the lighter particles, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15039.—27th June, 1902.—PAUL HOPPE, of 9–12, Gartenstrasse, Berlin, Germany, Manufacturer. Improvement in arrangement for closing and opening bulkhead-doors.

Claims.—(1.) In the described arrangement for closing and opening several bulkhead-doors from a common controlling-station, the combination with means for switching the pressure stored in the accumulator on to either of a pair of pipes leading from the controlling-station to the opening-cylinders and simultaneously connecting the other to an exhaust-pipe, such means being located at the controlling-station, of means for connecting the one end of said cylinders either with one of the said pair of pipes or with the said exhaust-pipe and for simultaneously connecting the other end of said cylinders with either of the said pair of pipes. (2.) In the described arrangement for closing and opening several bulkhead-doors from a common controlling-station which consists of a pressure-accumulator, an hydraulic cylinder fitted to each of said doors, and means for operating said doors when pressure is admitted to either end of said cylinders, the combination with a four-way valve located at the controlling-station of a pipe connecting said central valve to said accumulator, a second pipe connecting said central valve to each of the cylinders and leading to an exhaust-tank, and of two more pipes connecting the central valve with the cylinders, the central valve being arranged so as to connect either of the two latter pipes to the pressure-pipe and the other to the exhaust-pipe or *vice versâ*, and of means for connecting one end of said cylinders with either of the said latter pipes and the other end with either the one of said latter pipes or with the exhaust-pipe. (3.) In the described arrangement for closing and opening several bulkhead-doors from a common controlling-station, the combination with hydraulic cylinders fitted to each of said doors, means for closing and opening said doors when pressure is admitted to either end of said cylinders, a pair of three-way cocks fitted to each of said cylinders, each of which cocks is connected by a pipe or channel to one end of the cylinder, means for simultaneously operating both three-way cocks, such three-way cocks being arranged and connected so as to switch the one end of said cylinders on to either of a pair of pipes connecting all cylinders with the controlling-station and the opposite end of the cylinders either on to one of said pair of pipes or on to an exhaust-pipe likewise connecting all doors with the controlling-station, of a pressure-accumulator, a pipe connecting same with the controlling-station, and of a four-way cock fitted at the controlling-station and adapted and connected so as to switch the pressure stored in said accumulator on to either of the above said pair of pipes and simultaneously to connect the other to the exhaust-pipe. (4.) In an arrangement for centrally controlling the opening and closing of several bulkhead-doors such as described, the arrangement of three pipes or mains connecting the controlling-station with all the doors and which pipes are connected in such a way that one of them always acts as an exhaust-pipe whilst the two others act either as exhaust or pressure pipe. (5.) In an arrangement for closing and opening bulkhead-doors, an hydraulic cylinder operatively connected to each door, and a pair of hand-controlled three-way cocks connected to each end of said cylinder and positively coupled and connected in such a way that in one position one end of the cylinder is placed under pressure and the other exhausted and *vice versâ*.

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

No. 15040.—27th June, 1902.—WILLIAM WATTIE, of Worcester, Massachusetts, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in straw matting and looms for making the same.

Claims.—(1.) In a mechanism for making a selvage edge on straw matting, &c., consisting of a needle for holding the turnover thread, which thread engages and turns in the projecting small end of the filling-straw, means for guiding said thread, and means for guiding the selvage cord and a supplemental binder-thread adjoining said cord, and means for operating said needle to move it downwardly, inwardly and upwardly, and downwardly, outwardly, and upwardly, substantially as shown and described. (2.) In a mechanism for making a selvage edge on straw matting, &c., a needle which holds the turnover thread, which thread engages and turns in the projecting small end of the filling-straw, a guide through which said thread extends, a guide for the selvage cord, and a supplemental binder-thread adjoining said cord, and means for operating the needle to carry the turnover thread downwardly, inwardly, and upwardly and hold in the small end of the filling-straw and bring it upon the under-surface of the matting, substantially as shown and described. (3.) In mechanism for making a selvage edge on straw matting, &c., a needle for holding the turnover thread, which thread engages and turns in the projecting small end of the filling-straw, a guide for said thread, a guide for the selvage cord and for the supplemental binder-thread adjoining said cord, and means for communicating a vertical and an oscillating motion to said needle, substantially as shown and described. (4.) In mechanism for making a selvage edge on straw matting, &c., a needle for holding the turnover thread, which thread engages and turns in the projecting small end of the filling-straw, a guide for said thread, a guide for the selvage cord and for a supplemental binder-thread adjoining said cord, and means for communicating a vertical and an oscillating motion to said needle, said means consisting of a cam and intermediate connections to said needle for communicating a

vertical motion to the needle, and a second cam and intermediate connections for communicating an oscillating motion to said needle, substantially as shown and described. (5.) A straw matting, comprising filling-straws and the usual warp cords or threads, an auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord parallel to and between the selvage and next adjacent warp cord or thread, and a turned-in thread parallel to the auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord, the smaller ends of the filling-straws being passed around and under the selvage warp cord or thread and under and over the auxiliary and turned-in threads respectively. (6) A straw matting, comprising filling-straws and the usual warp cords or threads, an auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord parallel to and between the selvage and next adjacent warp cord or thread, and a turned-in thread parallel to the auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord, the smaller ends of the filling-straws being passed around and under the selvage warp cord or thread and under and over the auxiliary and turned-in thread respectively, the said turned-in end being bound and held in place by the next succeeding pick of straw. (7.) A straw matting, comprising filling-straws and the usual warp cords or threads, an auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord between the selvage and the next adjacent warp cord or thread, and a turned-in thread parallel to and adjacent the auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord, the smaller ends of the filling-straws being passed around and under the selvage warp cord or thread and under and over the auxiliary and turned-in thread respectively, the turned-in end of the filling-straw being free from interweaving with the usual warp cords or threads between the selvages. (8.) A straw matting, comprising filling-straws and the usual warp cords or threads, a fine auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord between the selvage and next adjacent warp cord or thread, and a turned-in thread parallel to and adjacent the auxiliary or supplemental thread or cord, the smaller end of the filling straws being passed around and under the selvage warp cord or thread and under and over the auxiliary and turned-in thread respectively, the turned-in end of the filling-straw being free from interweaving with the usual warp cords or threads between the selvages.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15041.—27th June, 1902.—OSBORN TIPTON, of 189, Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria, Builder. Improvements in appliances for distributing or sowing manure or seed, or both.

Claims.—(1.) In an appliance of the class specified, a hopper having the compartments C, D, and a chamber E beneath the same, in combination with a movable plate F^1 and the feed-wheel G, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In an appliance of the class specified, a hopper having the compartments C, D, and a chamber E beneath the same, in combination with a movable plate F^1, an adjustable plate D^1, and a plate B^1, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In an appliance of the class specified, a hopper having in combination with a partition B a plate B^1 with an adjustable slide D^1, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In an appliance of the class specified, a hopper having in combination the movable plate F^1, a feed-wheel as G, a chamber as E, and mechanism for closing and opening the exit of said chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In an appliance of the class specified, a hopper-supporting wheel to run on the ground, in combination with bevel gearing to actuate a spindle as H carrying a feed-wheel G, having parts as G^1, the hopper having a movable plate as F^1 above said feed-wheel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In an appliance of the class specified, a hopper (having a feed-wheel) supported by a wheel adapted to run on the ground and turn said feed-wheel, the appliance being so connected (or adapted to be so connected) to a plough that it may be lifted clear of the soil, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In an appliance of the class specified, the combination with a hopper having a transverse bar as O of the aforesaid parts Q to S and G to J, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In an appliance of the class specified, the combination with a hopper of the aforesaid movable frame M to O, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (9.) In an appliance of the class specified having a hopper, the combination with the movable bar (having a stud N^1) of a movable bar or lever having a tail as T^1, for the purposes set forth. (10.) In an appliance of the class specified, the combination with a hopper supported by a wheel as I of a catch as W, slides as L, frame M to O, and lever T, all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (11.) In an appliance of the class specified having a supporting wheel, a chamber having an outlet as P^1 and door P normally kept closed, with mechanism for opening the said door at intervals, operated by the turning of the supporting wheel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (12.) In an appliance of the class specified having a supporting wheel, the combination with a spindle as H (actuated by the turning of the said wheel) of a lug or lugs as H^1 to cause the raising at intervals of a lug as P^4, for the purposes set forth. (13.) In an appliance of the class specified, the combination with a chamber E, of a door P adapted to be kept normally closed by a spring as P^3, a rod P^2 affixed to said door, a lug P^4 for the purpose set forth, and a lug P^5 adapted to be secured by a hasp E or the like to hold the said door open, substantially as set forth. (14.) In an appliance of the class specified, the combination with a hopper exterior of the several parts illustrated in Fig. 8 for the adjustment of a movable plate within the hopper, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15044.—27th June, 1902.—WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM, of 171 and 173, Riley Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Draper. Improvements in annular-chamber types of rotary engines and pumps.

Claims.—(1.) The combination and arrangement with supply and exhaust ports such as 24 and 25 of a controlling-valve such as 28, having supply-branch such as 29, exits such as 30 and 31 through passage such as 32, and exit such as 33, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The peculiar construction of abutment-box such as 34, having levers or checks such as 42, and spring such as 45, cod-piece such as 44 adapted to slide therein, steam tightly, and normally press outwardly, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The peculiar construction of controlling-devices for sliding piston-vanes such as 53 in pockets such as 52, having back rods such as 54, stuffing-boxes and glands such as 55, cross-bar such as 57, nuts such as 58, spring such as 59, rollers such as 61, and cam-back such as 62, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) The peculiar construction of adjustable bearings, having bottom brass such as 77, side brasses such as 78 and top brass such as 79, wedge-pieces such as 80, and adjusting screws such as 81, with or without tell-tale such as 82 on pivot such as 83, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) The peculiar construction of packing consisting of (*a*) rubber or the like such as 47 between shoe such as 48 and cod-piece such as 44, (*b*) shoes such as 49, spring such as 50 and set-screws such as 51, (*c*) a facing-strip or shoulder such as 69 partly or wholly around packing-ring such as 64, (*d*) split packing-ring such as 64, with or without rubber such as 68, ring-nut such as 67 on barrel end such as 66, and (*e*) packing-ring such as 64 having split such as 70, wedge such as 71, cross-slot such as 72, and screw bolt such as 73, each substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) The combination and aggregation of the main parts set forth, all together constituting a reversing rotary engine, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) The combination and aggregation of the main parts set forth, all together constituting a compound rotary engine, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15045.—27th June, 1902.—GODFREY BAMBERG, of Boswell House, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London, England, Consulting Chemist. Improvements in detergents and their manufacture.

Claims.—(1.) A process of manufacturing a detergent powder consisting of chemically combining oleic acid and a suitable cereal with caustic alkali of a density sufficient to evolve ammonia, and then, after granulation, exposing said mass to the atmosphere for the destroying of its causticity by the absorption of carbonic-acid gas, converting of the fluid water into water of crystallization, and the producing of a dry powder. (2.) A process of manufacturing a detergent powder consisting of chemically combining oleic acid and a suitable cereal with alkali dissolved in water, and then exposing the said mass to the atmosphere for the purpose set forth. (3.) The process of manufacturing a detergent powder consisting of thoroughly mixing a suitable cereal and oleine, then adding to the mixture and thoroughly incorporating them with caustic alkali for converting the mixture into a friable solid material giving off ammonia, and then suitably exposing the said mixture to the atmosphere for the purpose described and set forth. (4.) The process of manufacturing a detergent powder consisting of suitably mixing oatmeal and oleine, then adding to the mixture and thoroughly incorporating therewith caustic alkali for converting the mixture into a friable solid material giving off ammonia, and then suitably exposing the mixture to the atmosphere for the purpose described and set forth. (5.) The

process of manufacturing a detergent powder consisting of mixing oleic acid and oatmeal with caustic alkali of a density to cause the evolution of ammonia, and then suitably destroying the causticity of the said mixture, converting the fluid water into water of crystallization, and drying the mixture. (6.) The modified process of manufacturing a detergent powder consisting of mixing oatmeal or other suitable cereal with oleine or oil, and adding thereto a charge of caustic alkali in solution, after which a charge of sodium-bicarbonate is added, and then run through a sieve for granulation, the product being then shortly ready for grinding for use as a detergent powder, as described.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.)

No. 15046.—27th June, 1902.—CLAUDE ROBINSON, of Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, but temporarily of Adelaide, South Australia, Watchmaker. Improvements in the method of and means for the destruction of vermin.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of and means for destroying vermin which consists of a fence placed round the burrows or cover of the vermin, such fence being characterized by having its lower portion so open as to form no obstruction to the passage of the animals, and being provided with a sliding or swinging obstructive lower half arranged in such a manner as to be capable of instantaneously, or practically instantaneously, forming a barrier whereby the animals which have passed from their cover to beyond its confines are prevented from returning to their cover, substantially as described and illustrated according to the method indicated. (2.) In an improved method of and means for destroying vermin, a series of panels provided with sliding links and mounted upon tee-iron standards so as to form a continuous vertically sliding barrier, substantially as described and illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 8 of the drawings. (3.) In an improved method of and means for destroying vermin, the combination of a series of panels provided with link-plates and sliding links and a series of tee-iron standards, said standards containing pin-holes and being fitted with supporting pins and operating cord or chain, arranged substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth as a combination of parts. (4.) In an improved method of and means for destroying vermin, the application and use of an auxiliary tee-iron standard in combination with existing posts, and provided with parts mentioned in claim 3, as and for the purposes set forth, and as described with reference to Fig. 7 of the drawings. (5.) In an improved method of and means for destroying vermin, a length of swinging netting or panels, supported at its upper edge to a fence-wire or its equivalent, and provided with runners such as K, together with a series of corresponding guides such as L and the sliding locking-rings, M, arranged substantially as described, and illustrated with reference to Figs. 3 and 6 of the drawings. (6.) In an improved method of and means for destroying vermin and in combination with the parts set forth and claimed in claim 5, a prop or standard such as N, provided at its upper end with a fork and pin such as N^1 and N^2, and auxillary catch or projection N^3, and a loop or eyelet O for the reception of a cord or chain, substantially as described, and as illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings. (7.) In an improved method of and means for destroying vermin, a fence placed round the burrows or cover of the vermin, such fence being characterized by having its bottom portion so open as to form no obstruction to the vermin, but being also provided with a length of wire netting, said netting being fitted with stretchers and stiffeners, and being mounted upon auxiliary radial posts, whereby it is capable of being raised or lowered by vertical movement, substantially as described, and illustrated with regard to Fig. 4 of the drawings. (8.) The specified means for destroying vermin, operated and arranged substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth as a combination of parts.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15047.—27th June, 1902.—WALTER C. RUNGE, of 49, Queen Victoria Street, London, England. Improvements in or relating to the sound-trumpets of graphophones or the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a graphophone or the like, a sound-trumpet having two or more longitudinal stiffeners serving to improve its sound-producing qualities. (2.) In a graphophone or the like, a sound-trumpet having a clip G^1 joining the edges of the sheet of material of which the trumpet is made and serving as a stiffener, and another stiffener in the form of a longitudinal bend or crease G^5 in the opposite side of the trumpet. (3.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with a pivoted sound trumpet of a spring support such as J^4 to cause the stylus to bear with an elastic and yielding pressure in the grooves of the record. (4.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with a sound-trumpet of a lifting-device such as K K^1, substantially as and for the purpose described. (5.) In a graphophone or the like, the combination with a sound-trumpet having two or more longitudinal stiffeners of a lifting-device K K^1 and a spring support J^4, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15048.—27th June, 1902.—WILLIAM CROCKER QUINBY, of 2929, Lincoln Avenue, Alameda, California, United States of America, Chemist; and JOHN JEFFERSON MOORE, of 418, California Street, San Francisco, California aforesaid, Merchant. Improvements in the manufacture of explosive compounds.

Claims.—(1.) An explosive compound composed of granules of oxygen-bearing salts combined with maltha. (2.) An explosive compound composed of oxygen-bearing salts in the form of granules covered by a coating of maltha. (3.) That improvement in the manufacture of explosive compounds containing oxygen-bearing agents in the form of granules consisting in covering the granules with a coating of maltha.

(Specification, 5s.)

No. 15063.—30th June, 1902.—ARCHIBALD MCFARLANE, of Upper Hutt, New Zealand, Timber Merchant. Improvements in the construction of butter and other boxes.

Claim.—In the construction of butter and other boxes, corner pieces that are formed with two angular recesses therein on opposite sides, into which the adjacent edges of the box-sides fit and are secured by nails, or the like, driven through them, as specified.

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

No. 15068.—2nd July, 1902.—FREDERICK MONDELET GAUDET, of Quebec, Canada, a Major in His Majesty's Regiment of Royal Canadian Artillery and Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, at present residing at 5, Gloucester Walk, West Kensington, London, England. Improvements in targets for miniature ranges.

Claims.—(1.) In a target for miniature ranges, the combination with an aiming-target of a scoring-target of such size that the skill required to place a shot in any of its divisions with miniature ammunition is equal to the skill required to place a shot in the corresponding division of the full-sized target with full sized ammunition, the vertical distance between the centres of the aiming-target and of the scoring target being equal to the vertical distance between the trajectory and the line of sight at their intersection with the plane of the miniature target, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a target for miniature ranges, the combination with an aiming-target whose dimensions are in proportion to the dimensions of the full-sized target inversely as the distance to be represented of a scoring-target of such size that the skill required to place a shot in any of its divisions with miniature ammunition is equal to the skill required to place a shot in the corresponding division of the full-sized target with full-sized ammunition, the vertical distance between the centres of the aiming-target and of the scoring-target being equal to the vertical distance between the trajectory and the line of sight at their intersection with the plane of the miniature target, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a target for miniature ranges, the combination with an aiming-target of a scoring-target of such size that the skill required to place a shot in any of its divisions with miniature ammunition is equal to the skill required to place a shot in the corresponding division of the full-sized target with full sized ammunition, the vertical distance between the centres of the aiming-target and of the scoring-target being equal to the vertical distance between the trajectory and the line of sight at their intersection with the plane of the miniature target and the centre of said scoring-target lying in a separate vertical from the vertical containing the centre of the aiming-target in order to produce an apparent wind effect, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) In a target for miniature ranges, the combination with an aiming-target of a scoring target, the vertical distance between the centres of said aiming-target and said scoring-target being equal to the vertical distance between the trajectory and the line of sight at their intersection with the plane of the miniature target and the centre of said scoring-target lying in a separate vertical from the vertical containing the centre of said aiming-target in order to produce an apparent wind effect, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) In a target for miniature ranges, the combination with an aiming-target of a scoring-target of such size that the skill required to place a shot in any of its

divisions with miniature ammunition is equal to the skill required to place a shot in the corresponding divisions of the full-sized target with full-sized ammunition, the dimensions of said scoring-target being calculated from the mean of the errors of the miniature ammunition which is obtained experimentally for a given miniature range, and the vertical distance between the centres of the aiming-target and the scoring-target being equal to the vertical distance between the trajectory and the line of sight at their intersection with the plane of the miniature target, as and for the purpose specified. (6.) In a target for miniature ranges, the combination with an aiming-target whose dimensions are in proportion to the dimensions of the full-sized target inversely as the distance to be represented of a scoring-target of such size that the skill required to place a given number or percentage of shots in any of its divisions with miniature ammunition is equal to the skill required to place the same number or percentage of shots in the corresponding division of the full-sized target with full-sized ammunition, the dimensions of said scoring-target being calculated from the mean of the errors of the miniature ammunition which is determined experimentally for a given miniature range, and the vertical distance between the centres of the aiming-target and the scoring-target being equal to the vertical distance between the trajectory and the line of sight at their intersection with the plane of the miniature-target, as and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 15069.—2nd July, 1902.—JAMES PURVIS, of 21, Great St. Helen's, London, England, Brickmaker, and THOMAS ROUSE, of 7, Old Hill Street, Stamford Hill, Middlesex, England, Gentleman. Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone.

Claims.—(1.) The described process for preparing lime concrete suited for the manufacture of artificial stone by mixing the unslacked lime with sand, gravel, or fragments of stone or other suitable hard material, and during the mixing moistening the mixture with steam. (2.) The described process for preparing cement concrete for the manufacture of artificial stone by mixing Portland cement with sand, broken or powdered granite, or other suitable hard material, with a weak solution of water-glass, and subsequently exposing the mixture to the action of steam gradually raised to 212° Fahr., and kept at that temperature for not less than fifty hours. (3.) Artificial stone, in form of blocks, slabs, bricks, tiles, or the like, made of lime concrete prepared as set forth in claim 1 hereof, compressed in suitable moulds, and after removal from the moulds exposed for several days to an atmosphere kept moist by steam. (4.) Artificial stone, in form of blocks, slabs, bricks, tiles, or the like, made of cement concrete prepared as set forth in claim 2 hereof, compressed in suitable moulds, and after removal from the moulds exposed for several days to an atmosphere kept moist by steam, as described in claim 2 hereof. (5.) Artificial stone blocks, slabs, bricks, tiles, or the like, made of lime concrete prepared as set forth in claim 1 hereof, and faced in the way described on one or more sides with cement concrete prepared as set forth in claim 2 hereof, the articles being moulded and exposed as set forth in claims 3 and 4.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 15070.—2nd July, 1902.—JAMES THOMAS HUNTER, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of Benjamin Garver Lamme, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in single-phase alternating-current electric motors.

Claims.—(1.) A series-wound single-phase alternating-current motor in which the field magnet ampere turns have such a ratio to the armature ampere turns as will, with a given value for the product of the number of poles multiplied by the normal maximum revolutions, develop a ratio of field self-induction to armature counter electro-motive force which does not exceed 50 per cent. (2.) A series-wound single-phase alternating-current motor in which the armature self-induction is limited by closed conductors carried by the field-magnet poles and interposed in the paths of the lines of force of the armature self-induction in positions approximately parallel to the general direction of the field polarisation and approximately midway between the sides of the respective poles. (3.) In a series-wound single-phase alternating-current motor, an armature having a parallel closed coil winding and leads between the armature coils and the commutator-bars which are of such a resistance as to reduce the secondary current in the short-circuited coils produced by the alternating magnetic field to substantially non-sparking limits. (4.) Electric motors constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 15071.—2nd July, 1902.—THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having a place of business at 111, Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America (assignees of Srul David Scholomowitsch Rakowitzky, and Selman Srulewitsch Davidowitsch Rakowitzky, both of Vilna, Russia). Machine for making cigarette-wrappers with mouthpieces.

Extract from Specification.—This invention has for its object to provide a machine which prepares directly from the wrapper-and-mouthpiece paper a wrapper with mouthpiece ready for the reception of the tobacco. This invention consists in various combinations of devices, fully described and pointed out in the claims. This machine operates generally in the following manner: First, a wrapper-tube is made and its edges joined by the usual wrapper-making devices. The finished wrapper-tube is cut by shears to the proper length. The shears move forward in the cutting, so as to make room for the succeeding wrapper-tube and to prevent upsetting or squeezing of the latter. The cut wrapper-tube is pushed in this moving of the shears to a conveying-device, which guides the wrapper-tube forward for the introduction of the mouthpiece and holds it during that operation, after which the finished tube with mouthpiece is acted on by devices which slightly unroll the mouthpiece to make it fit the wrapper-tube snugly, and is then deposited into a box. The paper serving for the preparation of the mouthpieces is fed from a roll in a strip of a width to correspond to the length of the mouthpiece. The paper is drawn off by rollers moving at stated intervals. Shears cut a piece of predetermined length off the paper roll, and a small stamping-apparatus strikes out simultaneously from the one corner of this paper-piece a number of fringes, which are intended to prevent the admission of the tobacco into the mouthpiece, as the fringes fold over with the subsequent rolling of the mouthpiece-paper. The cut and fringed mouthpiece-paper is then seized and rolled by a special device. In order to prevent stuffing or choking of this device and a consequent interruption of operation, if a paper-piece should be badly rolled or is not seized by the rolling-mechanism, this mechanism is provided with an ejector which throws out the badly rolled paper-pieces which project and are not seized by the rolling-device. The properly rolled mouthpiece is received by an introducing-device and inserted into the ready-prepared wrapper-tube and then is acted on and conveyed to the box, as before briefly indicated.

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

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

No. 15072.—2nd July, 1902.—THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having a place of business at 111, Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America (assignees of Srul David Scholomowitsch Rakowitsky, of Vilna, Russia). Improvements in machines for inserting cotton in cigarette wrapper-tubes.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of means for feeding cotton to cutting-means, means for cutting off a portion of the cotton fed thereto, and means for introducing such portion into a wrapper-tube, substantially as described. (2.) The combination of means for feeding a sliver of cotton to clamping-means, clamping-means for temporarily holding the end of the sliver while the feeding-means are being withdrawn, means for severing a portion of such sliver, and means for inserting such portion into a wrapper-tube, substantially as described. (3.) The combination of means for feeding a sliver of cotton to clamping-means, with such clamping-means for holding the end of the sliver while the feeding-means are being withdrawn, and means for cutting off a portion of such sliver, substantially as described. (4.) The combination of means for feeding a sliver of cotton to clamping-means, with such clamping-means for holding the end of the sliver while the feeding-means are being withdrawn, means for cutting off a portion of such sliver, means for inserting such portion into a wrapper-tube, and means for doubling back such portion upon itself before it is inserted in such wrapper-tube, substantially as described. (5.) The combination of means as trough 26 and spring 30 for feeding a sliver of cotton, means as 40, 41, for temporarily holding the free end of the sliver, means as shears 16, 18, for serving a portion of such sliver, and means as a rod 32 for inserting such severed portion into a wrapper-tube, substantially as described. (6.) The combination of a reciprocating-trough 26 and spring 30, with shears 16, 18, clamps 40, 41, a reciprocating-rod 32, and a head having an aperture 48 in front of which the wrapper-tube is held, substantially as described. (7.) The combination of a reciprocating-trough 26 and spring 30, shears 16, 18,

clamps 40, 41, a reciprocating-rod 32, reciprocating-plates 20, 11, having cam-grooves 21, 14, a stationary plate 36, with cam-groove 35, a lever 4, a slotted bell-crank lever 33, 37, and a cam 45, substantially as described.

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

No. 15073.—2nd July, 1902.—THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having their place of business at 111, Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America (assignees of Karl Harnisch, of St. Petersburg, Russia, Technical Engineer). Improvements in machines for forming cigarette tubes and the cigarette-tubes formed thereby.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to a certain class of machines for forming cigarette-tubes in which the mouthpiece-material is fed to the mouthpiece-forming mechanism by constantly running rolls, one of which has a segmental feeding-surface so that the mouthpiece-material is given an intermittent movement, the length of which corresponds to the length of the segmental surface. With this construction it is not possible to vary the amount of feed of the mouthpiece-material except by removing the segmental feed-surface referred to and replacing it with another of different length. It is usual, furthermore, in machines of this class to transfer the cut cigarette-tube length in which the mouthpiece is to be inserted from a position in front of the tube-forming device to a position in front of the mouthpiece-inserting mechanism by means of a forked pusher. After the tube-length has reached its position in front of the mouthpiece-inserting mechanism it is to be given up by the pusher to a forked holding-device, the function of which is to hold the tube during the operation of the mouthpiece-inserting mechanism. This forked holding-device is provided with a pair of narrow tines which in practical operation only hold the cigarette at two diametrically opposite points. The employment of the forked pusher and the holding-device not only increase the number of parts of the machine, but is further objectionable because the tube-length is liable to twist or slew in the forked holder, so that the mouthpiece does not enter the tube. Furthermore, some machines of this class have been equipped with devices for inserting a wad or plug of cotton in the mouthpiece, the function of the cotton being not only to prevent the tobacco, which is afterwards inserted in the tube by a stuffing-mechanism, from being pushed too far into the tube and thus passing into the mouthpiece-chamber, but also to purify the smoke, a portion of the nicotine being retained by the cotton. The cotton-inserting mechanism which has been heretofore used operates to insert a small piece or plug of cotton into the mouthpiece after the mouthpiece has been formed and inserted into the cigarette-tubes by pushing the cotton through the open end of the mouthpiece. When cotton is not used in the cigarettes the tobacco may be retained in the tube or shell by a series of tongues which project inwardly from the mouthpiece and form a retaining-wall, having a central orifice which prevents the tobacco in the cigarette from passing into the mouthpiece, but permits the smoke to be drawn therethrough. These retaining-projections have been heretofore formed by means of pivoted cutters, which have been of such a shape that the projections produced thereby are generally rectangular in outline. The cutters referred to operate upon a strip of mouthpiece-material which is fed to them, and which is afterwards cut up into blanks. When, however, a blank which is provided with these rectangular projections is rolled up or coiled into a mouthpiece the projections necessarily overlap. The result is that they do not fall readily into position, and do not therefore form a perfect retaining-wall. Furthermore, it is necessary in the practical manufacture of cigarettes that the projections referred to, before the blanks are rolled up into mouthpieces, be given a bend which is preferably greater than a right angle so that the projections underlie the edge of the material. In the constructions heretofore employed the cutters have been depended upon to bend down the tongues, and it has been found difficult to so arrange the construction that the cutters both cut the material and effect the bending. In making cigarettes with mouthpieces, the mouthpieces are formed by a mechanism which rolls a blank up into tubular shape, the rolled blank being then inserted into the end of a cigarette-tube. The mouthpiece thus formed is usually slightly smaller than the tube, and it is customary in the better class of cigarettes to subject the mouthpiece to a rerolling operation, which is performed by a mechanism which tends to unroll the blanks slightly so as to cause it to fit snugly in the tube. The present invention has for one of its objects to produce an improved feeding-mechanism for the mouthpiece-material which shall be certain and efficient in its operation and which shall be readily adjustable so that different lengths of mouthpiece-material may be fed when desired. A further object of the invention is to improve and simplify the mechanism by which the tube-lengths are transferred from the tube-forming mechanism to the mouthpiece-inserting mechanism and held in position while the mouthpiece is inserted. A further object of the invention is to improve the devices by which fibrous material, such as cotton, is positioned in the mouthpiece. A further object of the invention is to produce an improved cutting-mechanism for forming the projections on mouthpiece-material which operates to give a pointed form to said projections so that they come readily into position when the mouthpiece is rolled up. A further object of the invention is to produce an improved mechanism for bending the projections on mouthpiece-material after the projections have been formed and prior to the time when the mouthpiece is rolled up. A further object of the invention is to produce a cigarette-tube provided with an improved means for preventing the tobacco from passing into the mouthpiece. A further object of the invention is to produce a mechanism by which mouthpieces may be rerolled between a mandrel, or similar device, which is inserted into the mouthpiece after the same has been placed in the tube, and a co-operating rolling-surface acting on the exterior of the tube and mouthpiece. A further object of the invention is to generally improve the details of construction of cigarette-tube-forming machines, thus cheapening their construction and rendering them more certain and efficient in operation.

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

(Specification, £1 18s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 15074.—2nd July, 1902.—JOHN SCHAW RUTHERFURD, of the Hermitage, Nelson, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved medicated biscuit.

Claims.—(1.) A medicinal biscuit containing a compound of iron, substantially as specified. (2.) A medicinal biscuit containing a compound of iron and strychnine, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 1s.)

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.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 9th July, 1902.

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

No. 14942.—24th May, 1902.—JAMES POYNTON EVANS, of Opotiki, Auckland, New Zealand, Tinsmith. An improvement in O.G. spouting.

No. 14974.—9th June, 1902.—MARIA LOUISA HUMM, of Waddington, New Zealand, Married Woman. Improved apparatus for playing table billiards and table croquet.

No. 15010.—17th June, 1902.—WILLIAM THOMAS MICHELLI, of 5, Short Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk. An improved window-fastening, whereby a window-sash may be secured in an open position against further opening from the outside.

No. 15011.—17th June, 1902.—NORMAN ROSS, of Halcombe, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved coupling-hook for plough-chains and the like.

No. 15012.—18th June, 1902.—GEORGE CARRINGTON, of Tomoana, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Cook. A machine for cutting ham and bacon into slices or rashers, and sides of bacon into quarters.

No. 15015.—19th June, 1902.—ALFRED BUTLER, of Taralga, New South Wales, Storekeeper. An improved fly-trap.

No. 15017.—17th June, 1902.—ROBERT HARDY BEDFORD, of Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Science Student, New Zealand University. An improved fire-alarm.

No. 15018.—20th June, 1902.—CHARLES DANIEL BRENT, of Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand. An improved fastening for boots, shoes, leggings, and the like.

No. 15019. — 16th June, 1902. — EWEN ALEXANDER CAMERON, of Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand, Civil Engineer and Architect. An improved spark-arrester and fuel-economizer.

No. 15020.—17th June, 1902.—CHARLES BILLS, of George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Wire-worker. Improved bottle-holder.

No. 15022.—18th June, 1902.—MARK SAUNDERS, of Pleasant Point, New Zealand, Builder. An improved harvesting-appliance.

No. 15023.—18th June, 1902.—EDWARD WALKER, of St. Albans Road, St. Albans, New Zealand, Builder. An improved non-refillable bottle.

No. 15025.—23rd June, 1902.—FREDERICK BONNINGTON, of Tinwald, Canterbury, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improved damper-regulator.

No. 15026.—20th June, 1902.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PREDDY, of Rangiora, New Zealand, Salesman. An improved fastener for windows.

No. 15030.—23rd June, 1902.—FINLAY MCLEOD, of Wellington, New Zealand, Draper. An improved non-refillable bottle.

No. 15031.—23rd June, 1902.—EDWARD TRAHERNE TOWGOOD, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Settler, and FREDERICK HENRY HASELDEN, of Hunterville, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved invention for trapping rats or other rodents.

No. 15032.—19th June, 1902.—THOMAS HEBBERT, of Brighton Road, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer. An improvement in ping-pong bats.

No. 15034.—20th June, 1902.—STEPHEN PERRIN, of Market Road, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, Warehouseman. An improved air and gas carburetter.

No. 15036.—23rd June, 1902.—THOMAS ANDERSON TRUMBLE, of Eden Farm, Haldane, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in staples for wire fences.

No. 15037.—23rd June, 1902.—JOHN W. ROONEY, of St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand, Painter. An improved fire-escape.

No. 15042.—27th June, 1902.—STEPHEN PRIEST, Jun., of West Devonport, Tasmania, Joiner. Improvements in combined cycle hub-brake and free wheel.

No. 15043.—27th June, 1902.—LOUIS JEAN BIZET, of 2, Avenue Frochot, Paris, France, Engineer. Improvements in the manufacture of receptacles for liquids or gas under pressure.

No. 15049.—27th June, 1902.—GEORGE DARRELL, of the Union Club Hotel, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Author. Improved method of and means for advertising.

No. 15050.—24th June, 1902.—ADOLPH FREDERICK WILLIAM LORIE, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Draper and Universal Provider. Improvements in sash-fasteners.

No. 15051.—27th June, 1902.—ANDREW WILLIAMS, of Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved wire-strainer.

No. 15053.—27th June, 1902.—ROBERT AUBREY MORGAN and CHARLES SCOTT JOHNSTON, both of Lyttelton, New Zealand, Railway Employees. An improved non-refillable bottle.

No. 15054.—27th June, 1902.—GEORGE HENRY LONGDIN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Civil Servant. A new or improved buckle for fastening up mail-bags and the like, and appliance for opening the same.

No. 15055.—30th June, 1902.—GEORGE JOSHUA BERTINSHAW, of 26, Nairn Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Carpenter. A ratchet nut lock, and devices for securing same.

No. 15056.—30th June, 1902.—WILLIAM LEWIS LUXFORD, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Sawmiller. An improved method of traction, more especially on wooden tramways, and apparatus in connection with such method.

No. 15057.—28th June, 1902.—THOMAS GREGORY RUSSELL, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Solicitor, and ALBERT HENRY PARSMORE NOBLE, of Christchurch aforesaid, Engineer. An improved method of exterminating rabbits, and apparatus in connection therewith.

No. 15058.—27th June, 1902.—CHARLES BILLS, of George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Wire-worker. Device for picking up balls.

No. 15059.—27th June, 1902.—JOHN POMEROY, of North Invercargill, New Zealand, Fish-curer. Improvement in sewing-thimbles.

No. 15060.—27th June, 1902.—JOHN POMEROY, of North Invercargill, New Zealand, Fish-curer. Improvement in sewing-palms.

No. 15061.—30th June, 1902.—GEORGE CLAYDON, of 172, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improved method of and apparatus for supplying steam and air to furnaces.

No. 15062.—30th June, 1902.—ELIZABETH MILSOM, of King Street, Rangiora, New Zealand, Spinster, and JOHN Stewart, of High Street, Rangiora aforesaid, Gentleman. Improved contrivance for securing a veil beneath the chin of the wearer.

No. 15064.—30th June, 1902.—CARLO SLEMITZ, of Wellington, New Zealand, Tinsmith. Improvements in or relating to washing-coppers.

No. 15065.—27th June, 1902.—QUINTIN ANDERSON MCILWRAITH, of Te Pahi, Kaipara, New Zealand, Settler. An apparatus for the easier uncoiling or unreeling of fencing, telegraph, or other wires.

No. 15066.—1st July, 1902.—THOMAS MCGEE, of Ashburton, New Zealand, Shearer. Improvements in sheep-shears.

No. 15067.—28th June, 1902.—JOHN MILLAR ARMOUR, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Carpenter. Combined chair and step-ladder.

No. 15080.—1st July, 1902.—WILLIAM AITKEN, of Oamaru, New Zealand, Binder Expert. Improved water-wheel.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 26th June, 1902, to 9th July, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13517.—G. Fraser and S. E. Fraser, filter.
No. 13518.—H. I. M. Ross, ventilator.
No. 13523.—T. Boyd, saddle for cycle.
No. 13526.—W. C. Wright and W. H. Pearson, eccentric window-grip.
No. 13536.—W. Whyte, window-curtain suspender.
No. 13537.—J. McDonald, securing bedclothes.
No. 13546.—G. F. Newman, waterproof composition.
No. 13700.—C. Miller, multiplex camera slide.
No. 13817.—B. S. Nicholls and J. H. Nicholls, fire-grate.
No. 14287.—E. C. Lovell, paper-bag machine.
No. 14303.—T. Farrer, F. Farrer, and E. J. Thorp, window-fastener.
No. 14544.—H. Peck, can-end soldering-machine.
No. 14580.—The Mutual Benefit Bonus Company, Limited, advertising coupon (J. T. and J. Callaghan).
No. 14611.—J. T. Hunter, indicator, electric phase relation (F. Conrad).
No. 14619.—G. W. Pitt and E. Martin, tires.
No. 14620.—W. T. L. Travers, collector rings (R. Siegfield).
No. 14634.—J. Lemire, milk-aerator.
No. 14642.—J. B. G. Bonnaud, nitro-cellulose compounds.
No. 14643.—A. S. Plews, oxide of antimony.
No. 14644.—J. P. Campbell, dynamo electric generators (B. G. Lamme).
No. 14647.—United Shoe Machinery Company, fastening (L. A. Casgrain).
No. 14649.—W. E. Hughes, electrical distribution (B. G. Lamme).
No. 14656.—J. E. Gee, scrubbing floors.
No. 14660.—R. R. Donaldson, treating sewage.
No. 14676.—G. J. Perotti, amalgamator.
No. 14679.—J. J. Austin, woven-wire mattress.
No. 14682.—Valves, Limited, sealing tins (J. R. Croft).
No. 14689.—S., C., and A. Holmes, bedstead.
No. 14690.—Universal Seal and Copper Company, bottle-sealing machine (E. D. Schmitt).
No. 14720.—The Conversion Company (Billings Machinery and Process), Limited, manufacture of beer (L. Briant and H. C. Rigaud).
No. 14757.—A. McCracken, explosive.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 9824.—T. Bassett and J. K. Mawson, reaper-and-binder attachment.*

No. 10720.—W. Bromiley and W. Strong, composition for destroying moths, &c. 24th June, 1902.

No. 10741.—G. S. Duncan, separation of gold- and silver-bearing solutions. 27th June, 1902.

No. 10746.—The New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company, Limited, butter-printing machine (A. Christie). 3rd July, 1902.

No. 10757.—J. H. Folkerts, production of yeast. 27th June, 1902.

No. 10761.—T. Ballinger and Co., Limited, skylight (H. G. Bedell and J. Welsby). 5th July, 1902.

No. 10764.—A. Kay, generating and storing acetylene gas. 8th July, 1902.

No. 10773.—Moore Electrical Company, vacuum-tube lighting (D. M. Moore). 27th June, 1902.

No. 10774. — Moore Electrical Company, vacuum-tube lighting (D. M. Moore). 27th June, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7712.—W. A. Dimick, horse-cover. 27th June, 1902.

No. 7893.—Felten and Guilleaume Carlswerk Actien-Gesellschaft, insulating electric conductors (T. Guilleaume). 2nd July, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

* Owing to the Patent Office not being notified of payment of fee to Public Account, this patent was advertised as void in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 102, of 28th November, 1901.

Subsequent Proprietors, &c., of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 12636.—Warren Blyth, of Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland and Colony of New Zealand, Auctioneer, fixing brackets, &c., to walls. [G. Allen.] 8th July, 1902.

No. 13777.—John Charles Frederick Beu, Carter; Augustus Thompson, Carpenter; Edward Allen Packer, Artificial-limb Maker; John Roussell, Saddler; and Walter Christie, Salesman—all of Wellington, New Zealand: non-refillable bottle. [J. F. McConaghy and G. G. Duddles.] 8th July, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error.

NO. 15007.—W. A. Land, seed and manure sower. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 50, of the 27th June, 1902.)

To strike out the words "coming in contact with," line 15, page 3, and insert in lieu thereof "when lifted upon"; and in Claim 3, in line before the last, to strike out "contact with" and insert "rest upon," and in last line to strike out "limit" and insert "prevent."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been received) abandoned from the 26th June to the 9th July, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13942.—D. P. Hendriksen, securing door-handles, &c.
No. 13943.—W. Hinchey, W. Hagerty, and J. Hagerty, plunger pumps.
No. 13945.—J. A. Deane and P. S. McLean, cycle-tire.
No. 13946.—W. C. Haines and A. R. McNeil, screen.
No. 13948.—W. Payne, extracting copper.
No. 13952.—W. H. Lambert, handle for tins, &c.
No. 13955.—R. Tanton, billiard-cue tip.
No. 13956.—J. H. A. McPhee, gold-saving appliance.
No. 13960.—A. C. Murray, pan lid.
No. 13961 —J. McKegg, top-dressing material.
No. 13962.—J. McKegg, handle for kitchen utensils.
No. 13964.—J. Baird, fire-escape.
No. 13971.—F. Woodward, securing straps to buckles.
No. 13972.—O. Tipton, seed and manure sower.
No. 13974.—J. P. Evans, milk cooler, aerator, and strainer.
No. 13975.—A. H. Watkins, rabbit-trap, &c.
No. 13977.—W. C. Campbell, tanks and cisterns.
No. 13978.—E. N. Heycock, stand for heating utensils.
No. 13979.—I. Harrison, fixing concrete to wooden surfaces.
No. 13980.—W. A. Collins, leg-holder for cows.
No. 13981.—P. W. Hambleton and D. Williams, dredge-screen.
No. 13982.—J. C. Fraser, water-motor.
No. 13983.—F. W. Buckingham, harness-tugs.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 26th June to the 9th July, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13267.—A. C. Pocock and E. Toms, acetylene-gas generator.
No. 13273.—J. H. Leonard, horse-cover.
No. 13282.—W. Painter, plough.
No. 13294.—R. W. Gibbs, window-sash hanger.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 26th June, 1902, to the 9th July, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 10470.—E. S. Baldwin, operating sheep-shears (McLeod's Improved Sheep-shear Company, Limited — A. McLeod).
No. 10471.—R. J. Rousay and W. G. Sinclair, cutting paper.
No. 10472.—S. G. Kilminster, cement.
No. 10473.—A. Y. Ross and J. Roland, window-sashes.
No. 10476.—S. Crawshaw, pipe-scraper.
No. 10479.—J. M. Ewen, prism light.
No. 10480.—J. M. Ewen, prism light.
No. 10482.—S. S. Bastard, flax-treatment.
No. 10483.—G. F. Newman, waterproofing clothes.
No. 10485.—F. A. Furlonge, meat-wrapper.
No. 10486.—G. H. Clarke, tire.
No. 10487.—G. Lambert and J. Stewart, discharging liquids.
No. 10489.—G. G. André and C. H. Curtis, explosive.
No. 10490.—The Peerless Cooker Company, Limited, cooker (G. A. Amos).
No. 10491.—I. S. B. Knudsen, separator.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7539.—W. A. Graham, H. C. Trollope, foot-rot cure.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

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

No. 158.—John Tait, of Wellington, New Zealand, Press Agent. Class 5. 24th June, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 9th July, 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: 3349.

Date: 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of the trade mark is the combination of devices; and applicant company disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter.

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Ledsam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England Manufacturers.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Borax.

No. of application: 3350.
Date: 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3349.)

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Ledsam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Borax.

No. of application: 3351.
Date: 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3349.)

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Ledsam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 48.
Description of goods: Borax.

No. of application: 3352.
Date: 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3349.)

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Ledsam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Borax.

No. of application: 3560.
Date: 18th October, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particular of the trade mark is the following—the fac-simile signature; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of his trading style and address.

NAME.

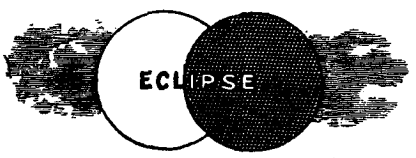
BARTHOLOMEW PARKER BIDDER, trading as "Everett and Co.," and as "Everett's," of 51, Fetter Lane, London, England, Blacking-manufacturer.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Polishing creams for boots, shoes, harness, and other leather goods.

No. of application: 3830.
Date: 19th June, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JAMES WATSON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 97, Seagate, Dundee, Scotland, Distillers and Scotch Whisky Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Fermented liquors and spirits.

No. of application: 3831.
Date: 19th June, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

SLEE, SLEE, AND CO., LIMITED, of Vinegar Works, Church Street, Horsleydown, London, England, Vinegar-makers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, such as vinegar, pickles, sauces, jams, jellies, preserves, edible oils, capers, olives, salad-cream, syrups, mustard, pepper, essences for flavouring, dried herbs, currie-powder; preserved fish, fruits, vegetables, meats, and soups.

No. of application: 3835.

Date: 24th June, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device, the words "Iron Bark," and the combined letters "R. L. & Co., Ltd."; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

RAMSBOTTOM, LYONS, AND CO., LIMITED, of London, Manchester, and Rochdale, England, Paper Manufacturers and Merchants.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Paper, wrapping-paper, and envelopes.

No. of application: 3841.

Date: 2nd July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CYCLO

NAME.

THE MURALO COMPANY, a New York corporation having its works and place of business at Bank Street, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, City of New York, County of Richmond, State of New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Painting apparatus.

No. of application: 3844.

Date: 2nd July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DAISY.

NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND CO., of Customhouse Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 47.

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

No. of application: 3845.

Date: 2nd July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DAISY.

NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND CO., of Customhouse Quay Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumed soap.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 28th June to the 9th July, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 2905; 3616.—W. G. Vining. Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 19, of the 6th March, 1902.)

No. 2906; 3717.—J. Buchanan. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2907; 3718.—J. Buchanan. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2908; 3719.—Ogden's, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2909; 3733.—Gollin and Co. Proprietary, Limited. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2910; 3737.—P. Scott and Co., Limited. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2911; 3738.—J. P. Luke. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2912; 3742.—Heather, Roberton, and Co. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2913; 3743.—Heather, Roberton, and Co. Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2914; 3744.—The Winterbottom Book-cloth Company, Limited. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2915; 3745.—The Winterbottom Book-cloth Company, Limited. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2916; 3746.—The Winterbotton Book-cloth Company, Limited. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2917; 3747.—The Winterbotton Book-cloth Company, Limited. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2918; 3748.—The Winterbottom Book-cloth Company, Limited. Class No. 39. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2919; 3749.—The Winterbottom Book-cloth Company, Limited. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2920; 3750.—The Winterbottom Book-cloth Company, Limited. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2921; 3751.—R. Porter and Co., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2922; 3752.—W. Gilbertson and Co., Limited. Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.

No. 2923; 3753.—S. and J. Prestwich. Class 24. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

No. 2924; 3709.—E. G. Rawnsley. Class 49. (*Gazette* No. 24, of the 20th March, 1902.)

No. 2925; 3710.—T. Bassett. Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 24, of the 20th March, 1902.)

No. 2926; 3728.—E. G. Rawnsley. Class 49. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 3rd April, 1902.)

No. 2927; 3740.—Cave's Solid Beer Syndicate, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 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. 78/4075.—J. and J. Colman, Limited, whose registered office is at Carrow Works, Norwich, and of 108, Cannon Street, London, England, Mustard, Starch, Blue, and Cornflour Manufacturers. *Registered as proprietors of trade mark consisting of representation of a swan, so far as relates to starch only.* [H. Brooks and Co.] 8th July, 1902.

No. 86/2615.—Charles Carey Druce, trading as Champion, Druce, and Co., of Laurence Pountney Hill, London, England, Merchant and White-lead Manufacturer. [Champion, Druce, Harris, and Co.] 8th July, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Trade Marks refused.

THE undermentioned applications for registration of trade marks have been refused:—

Nos. 3468/9.—J. and G. Cox, Limited. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 82, of 5th September, 1901.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.