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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th August, 1902.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the under-mentioned applications for Letters Patent have been accepted, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the grant of any such patent. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 13906.—14th August, 1901.—JOHN MACLEAN, of Wicksteed Place, Wanganui, New Zealand, Bootmaker. An Improved horse-cover.*

Description.—My improved horse-cover consists in a canvas cover of the form and construction as shown in the attached drawings, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively, having gussets at I, J, K, L, M, N, with seam from P to Q, which approximate the form of the cover to the contour of the animal; also the two leather straps S, each fixed to the sides of the cover on the outward sides to dies G and H respectively as at H (Fig. No. 2), which straps are able to pass underneath on the inner side of cover so as to go between the animal's hind legs and through a loop T attached to dies E and F respectively at each side, and extend crosswise towards the

A

corners of the cover so as to interlace and move in a loop or keeper R under the animal, and thence towards the dies C and D respectively, and through an aperture therein so as to fasten to buckle U (see Fig. No. 2) at C and D respectively on the outer side, the cover also having on the outside the strap B and buckle A fixed to dies V and W respectively so as to fasten over the breast of the animal as at A (Fig. No. 3), and also having flannel lining O inside and a piping of cord from A to Q and Q to B.

Claim.—In horse-covers, a form of cover with arrangement of straps and fastenings whereby the cover fits better, is more secure upon, and less liable to abrade, an animal, substantially as described.

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

No. 14014.—19th September, 1901.—WILLIAM NICOL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Watchmaker. Improvements in apparatus for starting and timing races.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for starting and timing races, a clockwork mechanism provided with a metallic dial with peg-holes at regular intervals therein, and with means whereby such clockwork may be instantaneously stopped and started, in combination with a seconds hand passing round such dial and provided on its end with an adjustable metal spring adapted to engage with metallic pegs placed in the holes in the dial and complete an electric circuit to cause a bell to sound, as specified. (2.) In apparatus for starting and timing races, spring-actuated mechanism adapted to operate a bell-hammer, a spring lever provided with a projection thereon engaging with a projection upon a wheel of the mechanism so as to prevent it from actuating, and means whereby such lever may be pressed out of engagement with the mechanism upon the completion of an electric current and be returned to its normal position when the current is broken, as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for starting and timing races, spring-actuated mechanism adapted to operate a bell-hammer, a spring lever a projection on which engages with a projection upon a wheel of the mechanism, a spring lever of greater tension arranged parallel with the first lever and provided with an arm the end of which bears against the first lever and keeps the two levers apart, an electro-magnet the armature of which is provided with a stop projection that engages with the second lever and releases the same upon being drawn towards the magnet

so that such lever will spring in and press the first lever out of contact with the mechanism, and means whereby such levers may be returned to their normal positions again, as specified. (4.) In apparatus for starting and timing races, spring-actuated mechanism adapted to operate a bell-hammer, a cam-disc secured to and adapted to revolve with such mechanism, a pair of spring levers of different tension springing towards each other and provided with anti-friction rollers adapted to revolve on the periphery of the cam-disc, such cam-disc being formed with a depression in its periphery that lies normally opposite the roller upon the stronger lever, and one edge of which is inclined to the periphery, so that, when such lever is released to spring in and push the other lever, by means of a cross-bar, away from contact with the mechanism so that the same will operate, the revolving cam-disc will press it back again into its normal position, to be retained by a catch on the armature of an electro-magnet, as set forth. (5.) In apparatus for starting and timing races, spring-actuated mechanism, one wheel of which is formed with projections on its face, a hammer-spindle mounted within the mechanism and provided with radial extensions adapted to be engaged and released by the projections on the wheel, as the same is rotated, so as to cause the hammer to strike a bell, as specified. (6.) In apparatus for starting and timing races, spring-actuated mechanism adapted to operate a bell-hammer, a drum mounted upon and adapted to be rotated with such mechanism and a drum mounted upon a spring-controlled spindle, such drums being connected and adapted to revolve together by means of an endless cord encircling them, an indicator pointed upon the end of the drum-spindle, and a dial across the face of which such indicator-pointer revolves, as set forth. (7.) In apparatus for starting and timing races, a clockwork mechanism provided with an insulated metallic dial formed with peg-holes therein, and with a seconds hand electrically connected with the clockwork provided with a spring engaging with metallic pegs placed in the holes on the dial, spring-actuated mechanism adapted to operate a bell-hammer, and provided with means for keeping such mechanism from actuating an electric battery, one pole of which is connected to the clock-dial, while the other is connected through an electro-magnet and make-and-break switch to the clockwork and seconds hand, so that as such seconds hand revolves and brushes against each peg in the dial a circuit will be completed and the electro-magnet energised to release the striking-mechanism and cause a bell to sound, as specified. (8.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in apparatus for starting and timing races, as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14198.—6th November, 1901.—RICHARD KEYTE, of Whangarei, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. Improved means for automatically indicating a change in temperature.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for indicating a change in temperature, a bell provided with a spring-actuated tongue, a collar upon a sliding spindle engaging with and holding the tongue from movement, and a capsule upon the end of the spindle composed of flexible walls and containing a fluid of a nature such that it will expand and contract when subjected to heat and cold, as specified. (2.) In means for indicating a change in temperature, a bell provided with a spring-actuated tongue and mounted upon a suitable base secured to a frame by means of which it may be fixed in any desired position, a collar upon a spring sliding spindle engaging with and holding the tongue, a capsule composed of flexible walls and containing a fluid susceptible to expansion and contraction by heat and cold, which is secured to the end of the sliding spindle, and a regulating screw within the frame, the end of which bears against the other side of the capsule, as set forth.

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

No. 14228.—14th November, 1901.—FRANK TOWNSEND MUMFORD, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, Metallurgist. Improvements in the electrolytical treatment of ores and slimes for the recovery of precious metals therefrom, and apparatus therefor.*

Claims.—(1.) In an electrolytical process of extracting precious metals from ores or slimes, the employment of a bath of mercury which continuously lies on the lowermost part of the amalgamated copper lining of a revolving cylinder, whereby such lining makes contact by submersion with same for the continuous replenishment or washing of such lining with a renewed film of mercury, so as to maintain the surface of such lining in a ceaseless state of efficiency and cleanness, substantially as and for the purposes described

and explained. (2.) An electrolytical process of extracting precious metals from ores or slimes which consists in the ore being agitated within a cylinder revolving on its horizontal axis, said cylinder being provided with longitudinal bars as anodes, and with an amalgamated internal lining constituting the cathode, and on which the precious metals are deposited in an adherent form, said lining having a self-contained body of mercury lying on its lowermost part, the apparatus being in communication with electric energy, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an electrolytical process for gold-recovery, a cylinder revolving on a horizontal axis, having longitudinal bars, which constitute the anodes, and with an amalgamated copper lining in combination with a bath of mercury lying at the bottom on such lining, which mercury forms the cathode for the deposition of the precious metals, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In an electrolytical process for gold-recovery, a cylinder revolving on a horizontal axis, and whose internal lining is continuously brought into contact by submersion with its own self-contained bath of mercury, so that such lining is maintained in a continuous state of efficiency for purpose of amalgamation, substantially as and for the purposes described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14623.—14th March, 1902.—CHARLES WHITTINGHAM WYCHERLEY, of 74, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Saddler and Harness-maker. An improvement for securing horse-covers in position.*

Claim.—In means for securing horse-covers in position, a strap secured upon the inside of the cover on one side, and a similar strap secured upon the inside on the other side of the cover, in combination with loops attached to the back end of the cover through which the straps on the respective sides are passed, after passing round the horse's legs, and are then secured together, as specified.

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

No. 14680.—25th March, 1902.—HERMAN AUGUST, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Furniture-manufacturer. Improvements in or relating to closet-seats.*

(NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See List Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)

Claims.—(1.) In combination with a metal pan, a removable main lid fitting upon the top of the pan and provided with means for forming a close joint therewith, a seat-aperture formed in the main lid, and a secondary lid adapted to fit over such aperture and provided with means for forming a close joint with the edges thereof, as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In combination with a cover fitting over the top of a metal pan and provided with a seat-aperture therein, of a lid adapted to close and seal such aperture, and connected to the cover by means of a ring secured to the lid and passing over a horizontal bar secured to the cover, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in or relating to closet-seats, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14735.—9th April, 1902.—HULDRICH WILHELM BUFF, of 898, Sage, Herisau (Ct. Appenzell), Switzerland, Merchant. Improvements in and connected with coverings for the feet.

Claims.—(1.) In and connected with coverings for the feet, a pivot secured into the heel end, and a heel with wearing-surface adapted to turn on the said pivot in walking through the movement of the feet, all combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In and connected with coverings for the feet, a pivot secured into the heel end, a heel with wearing-surface adapted to turn on the said pivot, and rolling bodies adapted to reduce friction between the surfaces of the stationary and movable part of the said heel, all combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In and connected with coverings for the feet, a pivot secured into the heel end, a heel with wearing-surface adapted to turn on the said pivot, rolling bodies adapted to reduce friction between the surfaces of the stationary and movable part of the said heel, and metal plates inserted in the latter for holding the said rolling bodies vertically in position, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 15142.—22nd July, 1902.—HERMAN AUGUST, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Furniture-manufacturer. Improvements in or relating to closet-seat lids.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, a closet-seat provided with an aperture therein, a lid adapted to tightly close such aperture and hinged to the seat, a spring secured upon the back of the lid adapted to be placed in tension when the lid is open, means for retaining the lid in the open position, and for releasing it when the closet-door is open, so that it shall close the seat aperture, as specified. (2.) In combination, a closet-seat provided with an aperture therein, a lid hinged to the seat and provided with a projecting rim that rests upon the edge of the aperture when the lid is closed, and means whereby the lid may be retained in an open position and be forced down on to its seat when released, as set forth. (3.) A closet-seat provided with an aperture therein, in combination with a lid hinged to the seat and adapted to close the aperture, a spring secured upon the top of the lid that is adapted to be placed in compression against the wall of the closet when the lid is raised, a weighted bolt suspended from a wire secured to the door in such a manner that as the door is opened the bolt will be raised, and staples secured to the lid and the wall and adapted to receive such bolt, all as and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15149.—23rd July, 1902.—CHARLES GEORGE GARRARD, of 6, Oliver Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, Engineer. Improvements relating to cycle and like driving-gear.

Claims.—(1.) In cycle and like variable-speed driving-gear, the combination with and arrangement between rotatable parts respectively carrying a gear wheel and pinions of an epicyclic or like train or system, of an automatic or free-wheel-type clutch, substantially as described and as illustrated. (2.) In cycle and like variable-speed driving-gear, the combination comprising a toothed wheel or pinion secured with a disc which can be readily locked or prevented from rotation, an internally toothed wheel secured with the hub or other driven part, intermediate pinions gearing with both the aforesaid wheels and rotatable about axes carried by a casing or like part clutch connected to the chain-wheel or driving part, and a clutch connection arranged between the said hub and casing or like parts, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) The improved two-speed driving-gear for cycles, comprised by the general combination of parts arranged substantially as described and as illustrated.

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

No. 15150.—23rd July, 1902.—THE VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY, LIMITED, of 25, Victoria Street, London, England (assignees of Hubert Cecil Booth, of 5, Langham Chambers, Portland Place, London aforesaid, Civil Engineer). Improvements relating to the extraction of dust from carpets and other materials.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of an extracting-implement connected with a power-driven suction pump, and dust-collecting means interposed between the said implement and pump, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In an apparatus of the type claimed in the first claim, a valve controlling the communication between the extracting-implement and the impurity-collectors and suction pump, said valve being so arranged that it normally assumes a closed position, substantially as described, for the purpose specified. (3.) In apparatus such as is claimed in the first claim, a hollow extracting-implement having a transverse vibratory porous diaphragm, an inlet-orifice closed by a valve on one side of said diaphragm, and an outlet suction-pipe on the other side of said diaphragm, substantially as described, for the purpose specified. (4.) In apparatus such as is claimed in the first claim, an impurity-collector provided with a dome-shaped porous partition having beneath it a deflecting-cap upon which the impure air is discharged, and having an outlet for cleansed air above said partition, substantially as described, for the purpose specified. (5.) In apparatus such as is claimed in the first claim, an impurity-collector containing liquid, in which are arranged perforated reticulated partitions for distributing the impure air, and having baffle-plates arranged above the level of said liquid to cause the air to flow in a circuitous course before leaving the collector, substantially as described, for the purpose specified. (6.) An impurity-extracting implement constructed, arranged, and adapted to operate substantially as described with reference to Figs. 2 and 3, or to Figs. 4 and 5, or to Figs. 6 and 7, or to Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawings, for the purpose specified. (7.) An impurity-collect-

ing implement constructed, arranged, and adapted to operate substantially as described with reference to Fig. 10, or to Fig. 11, or to Fig. 12 of the drawings, for the purpose specified. (8.) Apparatus having its members constructed and arranged to co-operate substantially as described with reference to the drawings, for the purpose specified. (Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15151.—23rd July, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY LAWRENCE, of 35, Melville Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, and ROBERT KENNEDY, of 346, Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow aforesaid, Dairyman. Improvements in milking-apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) Milking-apparatus comprising, in combination, a suction-producing apparatus, a pressure-reducing valve for maintaining a constant pressure of the suction-producer, a pulsating apparatus, a vacuum reservoir or milk-receptacle, a vacuum-regulating device, and inspection device and teat-cups and connections, substantially as described. (2.) In milking-apparatus of the kind set forth, a pulsating apparatus comprising a cylinder provided with two pairs of ports, and in which reciprocates a piston, either end of which is brought alternately under the influence of the vacuum in the vacuum reservoir, said piston having a recess adapted to put in communication when in one position a port leading from the vacuum reservoir and another leading from the vacuum-regulating device, and when in its other position to put into communication a port leading from the inspection device to the vacuum reservoir or milk-receptacle, substantially as described. (3.) The combination with pulsating apparatus for use in a milking-apparatus of the kind set forth of an oscillating disc valve having two recesses in its under face adapted to bring into communication with the passages leading to the cylinder-ends alternately a port in the valve-casing connected with the vacuum reservoir and a port leading to the atmosphere to produce reciprocation of the piston of said apparatus, substantially as described. (4.) For use in milking-apparatus, a teat-cup composed of a flexible collapsible sleeve to which is removably attached an inner sleeve having an inwardly projecting tubular portion extending within the outer sleeve and adapted to grip the cow's teat, substantially as described. (5.) For use in milking-apparatus, a teat-cup comprising an outer flexible sleeve, a removable sleeve of similar material fitted on said outer sleeve and having an inner conical downwardly projecting portion adapted to embrace the teat and permit of independent collapse of the outer sleeve, and a discharge-nozzle on the opposite end of the outer sleeve constructed to prevent the cow's teat from blocking the discharge-outlet, substantially as described. (Specification, 11s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15190.—29th July, 1902.—WILLIAM S. AYSON, of Wyndham, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in spreaders for draught chains of vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) In means for securing spreaders to draught chains, a pair of clips upon each end of the spreader, each of such pairs being secured together upon opposite sides of the spreader, and such clips encircling the sides of the links of the draught chains that are passed over the ends of the spreader, as specified. (2.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in spreaders for the draught chains of vehicles, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15201.—30th July, 1902.—GEORGE CROCKER SMITH, of 57, Odessa Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, Mechanist. An improved screw for metal, wood, or general purpose, and means for operating same.

Claims.—(1.) A screw having a slightly tapering circular head, or a slightly tapering projection on said head, in combination with an appliance having a correspondingly tapered recess or socket for operating said screws, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) A wood or metal screw having a groove in its head, with the inner periphery of said groove formed to a slight taper, as, for instance, from 2° to 3½° included angle, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) A screw having the periphery of its head formed to a slight taper of, say, for instance, 2° to 3½° included angle, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (4.) An appliance for operating wood or metal screws, having a slightly tapering socket or recess to fit closely over a correspondingly tapering head or projection on said screws, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15202.—30th July, 1902.—RICHARD COSSLITT, of Karangahape Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Furniture-manufacturer. Improvements in taps.

Claim.—The use of lignum-vitæ wood applied to a water-tap with the end grain placed vertically, either as a plug or as a facing, to the opening specified, for the purposes set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 15206.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Erastus Edwin Winkley, of Lynn, Massachusetts aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in welt-sewing machines.

Claims.—(1.) A welt-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming mechanism, a welt-guide, and a welt-holder constructed and arranged to hold the end of the welt in contact with the upper, substantially as described. (2.) A welt-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming mechanism, a welt-guide, and a welt-holder constructed and arranged to move with the shoe and to hold the end of the welt in contact with the upper, substantially as described. (3.) A welt-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming mechanism, a welt-guide, a welt-holder constructed and arranged to move with the shoe and to hold the end of the welt in contact with the upper, and means for automatically throwing the welt-holder out of operative position after a predetermined number of operations of the stitch-forming mechanism, substantially as described. (4.) A welt-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming mechanism, a welt-guide, a welt-holder constructed and arranged to move with the shoe and to hold the end of the welt in contact with the upper, means under the control of the operator for moving said welt-holder into operative position, and means for automatically throwing said welt-holder out of operative position after a predetermined number of operations of the stitch-forming mechanism, substantially as described. (5.) A welt-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming mechanism, a welt-guide, a welt-holder constructed and arranged to move with the shoe and to hold the end of the welt in contact with the upper, and means for moving the welt-holder into and out of operative position, substantially as described. (6.) A welt-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming mechanism, including a needle, a welt-guide on one side of the needle and a welt-holder on the opposite side of the needle, substantially as described.

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

No. 15208.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, United States, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of John Benjamin Hadaway, of Brockton, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in stitch-separating machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a stitch-separating machine, the combination with a tool-supporting lever, a stud projecting from one side of the lever, a tool-stock pivotally mounted thereon, and an indenting tool on the tool stock, of a pressure-lever for actuating the tool-supporting lever provided with an abutment arranged to support the stud against the backward thrust of the tool, substantially as described. (2.) In a stitch-separating machine, the combination with a feed-slide, a tool-supporting lever mounted thereon, a stud projecting from one side of the lever, a tool-stock pivotally mounted thereon, an indenting-tool mounted on the tool-stock, and means for holding the tool yieldingly in contact with the work, and for actuating the slide to cause the tool to be located in proper position with relation to the stitches in the work and to feed the work, of a pressure-lever for actuating the tool-supporting lever to cause the tool to indent the work, provided with abutments arranged respectively to engage the tool-stock and to support the stud against the backward thrust of the tool, substantially as described. (3.) In a stitch-separating machine, the combination with an indenting-tool and a lever upon one side of which the tool is mounted, of a projection on the other side of the lever, and a rigid support arranged to be engaged by said projection when the lever is sprung by a resistance offered to the tool,

substantially as described. (4.) In a stitch-separating machine, the combination with an indenting-tool and actuating-means therefor, a slide and a work-support mounted thereon arranged to engage the bottom of a shoe-sole, of means for adjusting the work-support on said slide to vary the angle of inclination of the sole-engaging surface, substantially as described. (5.) In a stitch-separating machine, the combination with an indenting-tool and actuating-means therefor, of a main and an auxiliary work-support, said supports being adjustable to vary the angle of inclination of the sole-engaging surfaces, and the auxiliary support being adjustable relatively to the main support, substantially as described. (6.) In a stitch-separating machine, the combination with an indenting-tool and actuating-means therefor, a slide and a main work-support mounted thereon arranged to engage the bottom of the shoe-sole, of an auxiliary work-support mounted on said slide outside of the main work-support and adjustable relatively to the main work-support, substantially as described. (7.) In a stitch-separating machine, the combination with an indenting-tool and actuating-means therefor, of a main work-support arranged to engage the bottom of a shoe-sole, an auxiliary work-support outside of the main work-support, and a pivotally mounted block to which said supports are secured, said block being adjustable to vary the angle of inclination of the sole-engaging surfaces of the main and auxiliary work-supports, and said auxiliary support being adjustable on said block relatively to the main work-support, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15210.—2nd August, 1902.—MAURICE NEUSTADT, of Australian Chambers, Rowe Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Agent and Importer (assignee of James Luvian Wade, of 62, Nine-Elms Lane, London, England, Manufacturing Chemist). Improvements in apparatus for automatically delivering a disinfectant or other compound to a charge of water.

Claim.—A box or jar closed by a dished cover, and a tube which serves the double purpose of water-inlet and disinfectant emission tube, in combination with a siphon chamber, such as F, the lower end of which terminates above the bottom of the box or jar but external to it, as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 15223.—6th August, 1902.—THOMAS FIRTH, of 5, Martin Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Labourer. Improvements in sliding-rod vehicle-wheel locks.

Claims.—(1.) In improvements in sliding-rod vehicle-wheel locks, the foundation bar B B, together with the lugs I I I I, substantially as described in the specification and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In improvements in sliding-rod vehicle-wheel locks, the relationship of the links D D to the travel of the sliding rods C C, substantially as described in the specification and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In improvements in sliding-rod vehicle-wheel locks, the adjusting-nut 4 and shoulder 5 on rod E E, together with the open spiral spring G on same, substantially as described in the specification and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In improvements in sliding-rod vehicle-wheel locks, the stopping-pins 2 2, through sliding rods C C, Figs. 1 and 2, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In improvements in sliding-rod vehicle-wheel locks, the guide, Fig. 4, in the position it will occupy nearer the bar B B, Fig. 2, than is shown in the drawing, substantially as described. (6.) My improvements in sliding-rod vehicle-wheel locks, combined and operating substantially as described in the specification and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15228.—7th August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of George Herbert Gifford, of Lynn, Massachusetts aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in pressing-forms for sole-laying machines.

Claims.—(1.) A pressing-form for sole-laying machines having, in combination, a continuous pressing-pad, relatively movable supports for the ball and shank parts of the pad, and pressure-distributing mechanism connecting said support, substantially as described. (2.) A pressing-form for sole-laying machines having, in combination, a continuous pressing-pad, relatively movable supports for the heel, shank, ball, and toe portions of the pad, and pressure-distributing

mechanism connecting said supports, substantially as described. (3.) A pressing-form for sole-laying machines having, in combination, a continuous elastic pressing pad, relatively movable supports for said pad, and pressure-distributing mechanism connecting said supports, substantially as described. (4.) A pressing-form for sole-laying machines having, in combination, a pressing-pad, relatively movable supports for the heel, shank, ball, and toe parts of the pad, movable pressure-distributing mechanisms connecting the supports for the heel and shank parts and the ball and toe parts respectively, and pressure-distributing mechanism connecting the aforesaid pressure-distributing mechanisms, substantially as described. (5.) A pressing-form for sole-laying machines having, in combination, a movable carrier, a pressing-pad, tipping supports for said pad, a pressure-distributing mechanism connecting said supports, said pad, supports, and mechanism being carried by said carrier, substantially as described. (6.) A pressing form for sole-laying machines having, in combination, a movable carrier, yielding supports for said carrier, a pressing-pad, movable supports for said pad, and pressure-distributing mechanism connecting said supports, said pad, supports, and mechanism being carried by said carrier, substantially as described.

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

No. 15233.—4th August, 1902.—JOHN GORE MASSIE, of Belleville, Illinois, United States of America, Civil and Mechanical Engineer. An improved compound to be employed as an illuminant and as a source of motive power.

Claim.—A compound paraffine-oil consisting of a mixture of ten parts, approximately, by measure, of ordinary commercial kerosene, and one part, approximately, by measure, of ordinary commercial gasoline, such compound being specially adapted for use, explosively, in oil engines or motors, and as an illuminant in kerosene-lamps for the purpose of producing light through the agency of incandescing mantles, as specified.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 15248.—14th August, 1902.—ALLISON DALRYMPLE SMITH, of 14, Hartington Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland, Engineer. Improvements in automatic buffer couplers and in draw-gear connected therewith.

Claims.—(1.) In automatic buffer couplings and in combination, a buffer-head, a bearing-surface in the base thereof for the link or shackle, a slotted bearing in the rear thereof for the pivot, a link or shackle, and a pivot in said bearing connecting said link or shackle to the buffer-head, the parts being so proportioned that the point of the link or shackle is normally held above the plane of the pivot-point, but is capable of being readily depressed by an overlying link or shackle when and after coupling, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In automatic buffer couplings and in combination, a buffer-head, a bearing-surface in the base thereof for the link or shackle, a slotted bearing in the rear thereof for the pivot, a link or shackle lying on the bearing-surface, and a pivot in said bearing connecting said link or shackle to the buffer-head, outwardly flanged side walls to said buffer-head forming buffer-faces, inwardly inclined side walls within said head, adapted to form guides for an incoming link or shackle, a draw hook or horn centrally placed between said side walls, the outer face of which forms an inclined plane extending below the centre line of the draw-gear, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In automatic buffer couplings and in combination, a buffer-head, a bearing surface in the base thereof for the link or shackle, a slotted bearing in the rear thereof for the pivot, a link or shackle lying on the bearing-surface, and a pivot in said bearing connecting said link or shackle to the buffer-head, outwardly flanged side walls to said buffer-head forming buffer-faces, inwardly inclined side walls within said head, adapted to form guides for an incoming link or shackle, a draw hook or horn centrally placed between said side walls, the outer face of which forms an inclined plane extending below the centre line of the draw-gear, a draw-bar in the rear of said hook or horn forming a central bearing for the link or shackle and its pivot, the space between the boss and the hook being such as to afford sufficient room for horizontal travel of the link or shackle, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In automatic buffer couplings and in combination, a buffer-head, a bearing surface in the base thereof for the link or shackle, a slotted bearing in the rear thereof for the pivot, a link or shackle supported by the transverse web, and a pivot in said bearing connecting said link or shackle to the buffer-head, outwardly flanged side walls to said buffer-head forming buffer-faces, inwardly inclined side walls within said head, adapted to form guides for an incoming link or shackle, a draw hook or horn centrally placed between said side walls, the outer face of which

forms an inclined plane extending below the centre line of the draw-gear, a draw-bar in the rear of said hook or horn forming a central bearing for the link or shackle and its pivot, a headstock provided with a tapered or countersunk opening therein for said draw-bar, a main draw-bar in the rear thereof, a hinged connection between said draw-bars and a spring acting thereon and adapted normally to hold the draw-bars in alignment while permitting slight lateral play to the outer one, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In automatic buffer couplings and in combination, a buffer-head, a bearing-surface in the base thereof for the link or shackle, a pivot in the rear of said bearing-surface, a link or shackle having its forward end rounded at the shoulders and brought to a point in plan, and upturned and chisel-edged in elevation, and secured by said pivot in the buffer-head, substantially as described. (6.) In automatic buffer couplings and in combination, a buffer coupler, a short draw-bar in the rear thereof, a headstock provided with a bearing-surface for said draw-bar, a main draw-bar in the rear thereof, a hinged connection between said draw-bars and a spring acting thereon and adapted normally to hold the draw-bars in alignment while permitting the short draw-bar to swivel in the headstock, all substantially as set forth.

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

No. 15249.—14th August, 1902.—THE UNITED CIGARETTE-MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, having their registered office at 80, Coleman Street, London, England (assignees of Frank James Ludington, of 45-46, Apothecaries' Hall Building, Waterbury, Connecticut, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in cigarette-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a continuous cigarette-machine, a cigarette-guide having a channel of great length relatively to its width, and means for heating such guide to smooth and set the cigarette-rod. (2.) A continuous cigarette-machine having, first, means for continuously forming a cigarette with paper wrapper; second, a trough-shaped guide to support the cigarette; and, third, a heated cap arranged adjustably over such trough-shaped guide to press upon the wrapper to smooth and iron the same. (3.) A continuous cigarette-machine having means for forming and propelling a continuous oval cigarette with paper wrapper, a gradually tapering cigarette-guide having corners at opposite edges, means for heating the guide to "set" the cigarette in oval form, and means for cutting off the cigarettes, whereby cigarettes of permanent oval form are produced. (4.) A continuous cigarette-machine having an endless tape to carry a paper wrapper, means for feeding tobacco to the wrapper, a feed-guide for bending the tape and wrapper into U-shape and compressing the tobacco therein to form a filler, a first folder to form the seam upon the wrapper, and a U-shaped smoothing guide of great length relatively to its width, arranged intermediate to the feeding guide and such first folder, with a concave smoother therein to press directly upon the tobacco before the wrapper is folded over the same, to equalise the distribution of the tobacco in the filler before the wrapper is seamed thereon. (5.) A continuous cigarette-machine having an endless tape to carry a paper wrapper, means for feeding the tobacco to the wrapper, a feed-guide for bending the tape and wrapper into U-shape and gathering the tobacco therein to form a filler, the U-shaped bottom guide *f* extended from the delivery end of such feeding guide, with a concave smoother *f*³ of great length relative to its width supported therein and arranged to press directly upon the surface of the tobacco, a first folder with means for pasting the edge of the wrapper and forming the seam, and the cigarette-guide adapted to receive the seamed cigarette with the tape folded about the same, and having a channel slightly tapered to increasingly compress the tape upon the cigarette and prevent the slipping of the wrapper in its movement through the machine. (6.) A continuous cigarette-machine having an endless tape adapted to carry a paper wrapper and having the continuous bottom guide *f* formed with a trough-shaped groove, and cigarette-forming devices attached to such guide comprising, first, the concave smoother *f*³; second, the first folder, adapted to fold one edge of the wrapper upon the filler, and to hold the other edge in position during the application of paste; and, third, the heated cap *g* forming with the bottom guide a gradually tapering channel and operating to close the seam of the wrapper and to iron the cigarette. (7.) A continuous cigarette-machine having an endless tape to carry a paper wrapper, a feed-guide adapted to receive the tape and wrapper and bend the same into U-shape and compress the tobacco to form a filler, a seaming guide adapted to fold and secure the seam, a U-shaped smoothing guide of great length relative to its width arranged intermediate to the feeding guide and smoothing guide with the concave smoother *f*³ pressed upon the tobacco therein, and a finishing cigarette-guide of great length relative to its width

receiving the tobacco from the seaming guide, and the several guides being adjusted to permit the repeated expansion of the tobacco as it passes from one to another, to distribute the tobacco more perfectly in the finished cigarette. (8.) A continuous cigarette-machine having an endless tape to carry a paper wrapper, means for forming a half-round filler and delivering the same to the wrapper upon the tape, means to fold the tape into U-shape and mould the cigarette into oval cross-section, means to seam the wrapper, and a heated cigarette-guide having corners at opposite edges and pressed upon the rod to set the cigarette in oval form. (9.) The process of making and finishing a continuous cigarette-rod which consists in continuously seaming the wrapper upon a filler and then heating, smoothing, and pressing the same by a heated cigarette-guide to permanently set the continuous filler and wrapper in the desired shape. (10.) The improved apparatus described with reference to the drawing for carrying out the operations as set forth.

(Specification, 10s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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

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

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th August, 1902.

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

No. 15021.—17th June, 1902.—ALFRED FRANKLIN ROY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Sail-maker. Improvements in fastenings for horse-covers.

No. 15024.—23rd June, 1902.—ROBERT HOLLAND, of Flemington, Canterbury, New Zealand, Mill-owner. An improved chain especially applicable for the elevators of threshing-machines and suchlike machines.

No. 15178.—25th July, 1902.—SYDNEY SMITH and HARRY RUSSELL SMITH, of 71, Manchester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Boot-manufacturers. An improved sandal.

No. 15179.—24th July, 1902.—JAMES HENRY STEWART and WILLIAM NICOL, both of Invercargill, New Zealand, Mechanics. Improvements in candle-sticks.

No. 15182.—24th July, 1902.—CHARLES THOMAS SWANELL and WILLIAM LEE, care of the Kaitangata Coal and Oil Company, of Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineers. Improvements for cutting and breaking clay in sluice-boxes.

No. 15183.—24th July, 1902.—HENRY ROBERTS, of Eden Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter, and JOSIAH BANNISTER, of Auckland aforesaid, Blacksmith. An improved lock.

No. 15185.—29th July, 1902.—JOHN ANDERSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved machine for truing up the surfaces of flax-stripper drums and rollers.

No. 15186.—29th July, 1902.—HENRY DONKIN, of 167, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Tent and Bag Maker. A collapsible box for holding butter, lard, fruit, and eggs.

No. 15187.—29th July, 1902.—FRANK SIMPSON, of Fairfield, Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Fitter. An attachment to screw-cutting lathes to facilitate the cutting of odd threads.

No. 15188.—29th July, 1902.—RICHARD CHAMBERS, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Machinery Importer. An attachment to pianofortes for holding music-books.

No. 15189.—29th July, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY COCHRANE, of Otahuti, Southland, New Zealand, Farm-hand. An improved method of and means for yoking horse and other teams.

No. 15192.—28th July, 1902.—GUY GEORGE, of Rangiora, New Zealand, Mechanic. An improved bottle.

No. 15193.—30th July, 1902.—ABSALOM UNDERWOOD, of 88, Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand, Wood-turner and Pattern-maker. A new game.

No. 15194.—31st July, 1902.—CLARA MATILDA ROBERTSON, of 78, Montreal Street, Sydenham, Christchurch, New Zealand, wife of James Barkley Robertson, Mariner. Improved preparation for promoting growth of hair.

No. 15195.—31st July, 1902.—DAVID THOMPSON, of Long Acre Road, Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. An invention for capturing moths, &c., in orchards and other localities at night.

No. 15196.—28th July, 1902.—GEORGE GOOSMAN, of Mangere, near Auckland, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved shoulder-strap, sling, or handle for courier, school, or other bags.

No. 15199.—30th July, 1902.—JULIUS JOHNSON, of 86, King Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Artificial-limb Maker. Improved pneumatic foot.

No. 15200.—30th July, 1902.—ALFRED WALTER ALEXANDER BARNARD, Government Service, and WILLIAM GEORGE REID, Botanical Gardener, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved scateur.

No. 15203.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Eugene Franklin Davenport, of Melrose, Massachusetts aforesaid, Travelling Salesman). Improvements in skiving-machines.

No. 15204.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Charles Henry Bayley, of Boston aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in skiving machines.

No. 15205.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Edwin Theophilus Freeman, of Boston aforesaid, Manager). Improvements in machines for inserting fastenings.

No. 15207.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Jacob Rupert Scott, of Station A, Boston aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in leather-skiving machines.

No. 15209.—2nd August, 1902.—WILLIAM EDWARD SHAW, of 45, Park Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Managing Director of Messrs Dixon and Sons, Limited, of Sydney aforesaid. Improvements in boxes for transporting tobacco or the like.

No. 15212.—2nd August, 1902.—CHARLES BEALE, of the Colonial Club, London, S.W., England, Gentleman. Improvements in the methods of and appliances for the preservation of food and other perishable matters.

No. 15213.—2nd August, 1902.—REBECCA SNAPPER, of 165, Victoria Avenue, Albert Park, Victoria, Married Lady. Improvements in boot and shoe fastenings.

No. 15214.—31st July, 1902.—GEORGE CROXFORD, of Frederick Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of lead-headed nails.

No. 15215.—2nd August, 1902.—ARCHIBALD WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, of corner of Adelaide Road and Brown Streets, Wellington, New Zealand, Cycle Expert. Improvements in or relating to brakes for cycles and similar vehicles.

No. 15216.—1st August, 1902.—HERBERT WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of Avenal, Invercargill, New Zealand, Butcher. Removable flue for stove.

No. 15217.—1st August, 1902.—PERCY JAMES GOSSLING, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Hairdresser. Hairdresser's rack and advertising-device.

No. 15218.—1st August, 1902.—HENRY HOWARD GAUDIN, Manufacturer, and JOHN JAMES WHITLEY, Mechanic, both of Christchurch, New Zealand. Improvements in lamps having a movable inner part for burning acetylene gas.

No. 15221.—5th August, 1902.—DAVID WILSON, of Colyton, near Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand, Storekeeper. An improved acetylene-gas generator.

No. 15222.—5th August, 1902.—EDWARD REGINALD LUDBROOK, Accountant. ALFRED BENJAMIN JACKSON, Saddler, and GILBERT COANE JACKSON, Saddler, all of Tupaia, New Zealand. Improved means for preventing dust, draught, and rain from entering beneath doors.

No. 15224.—4th August, 1902.—JOHN HENRY POWELL, of Koring-Gai Railway Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria, Architect. Improved appliances for playing a novel indoor table-game.

No. 15226.—7th August, 1902.—ANNE ELLEN PHILLIMORE, of "Stoneleigh," Lansdown, Bath, Somerset, England, Widow. Improvements in bedsteads.

No. 15227.—7th August, 1902.—ALLAN DOUGLAS, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in candle-sticks.

No. 15230.—7th August, 1902.—JOHN WILLIAM PORTER, of the Rifle Ranges, Williamstown, Victoria, Ranger. Improved apparatus for operating moving targets.

No. 15231.—7th August, 1902.—EDWARD COLLINS, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved machine for clipping hedges and the like.
 No. 15232.—7th August, 1902.—ALFRED COOPER, of Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Dairyman. Improved means for locking the wheels of vehicles.
 No. 15235.—2nd August, 1902.—MARGARET FARLE, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Married Woman. A knife-cleaner.
 No. 15236.—2nd August, 1902.—JOSHUA STIGLEY, of Riverside Road, Gisborne North, New Zealand, Bookseller. A weather-proof newspaper-delivery box.
 No. 15237.—8th August, 1902.—REES WILLIAMS, of Hutt Road, Petone, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved contrivance for recording and checking the score at billiards and other games.
 No. 15238.—8th August, 1902.—FENTON LAMBERT, of Parkhurst, Waikaremoana, Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. A tension bridge.
 No. 15239.—8th August, 1902.—ALEXANDER WALTER MCKENZIE, Fruiterer, and JAMES BERNARD MCKENZIE, Commission Agent, both of Stafford Street, Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand. An improved machine for opening bivalves.
 No. 15240.—8th August, 1902.—FENTON LAMBERT, of Parkhurst, Waikaremoana, Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. A ship canal for harbour or river bar removal.
 No. 15241.—6th August, 1902.—LEAH ROBERTS, of the Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand, Teacher of Dress-cutting. Improvements in charts for dress-cutting.
 No. 15242.—11th August, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved force-pump.
 No. 15243.—8th August, 1902.—RALPH DUNNE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Artists' Merchant. Improved mitre-cutting machine.
 No. 15244.—11th August, 1902.—JULIUS DECIMUS TRIPE, of Guyton Street, Wanganui, New Zealand, Surgeon. Improvements in apparatus for securing doors, windows, case-ments, and other similar purposes.
 No. 15250.—14th August, 1902.—JOHN THOMPSON LOVE, of Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Tinsmith. An improved lid for milk-cans.
 No. 15252.—12th August, 1902.—EDWARD SMYTH, of Kennedy Bay, near Auckland, New Zealand, Bushman, and FRANCIS CURRIE, of Mount Eden, near Auckland aforesaid, Ironmonger. An improved snatch-block.
 No. 15254.—15th August, 1902.—ROBERT DYSON KELLY, of Pigeon Bay, Canterbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvement in outrigger draw-gear for vehicles.
 No. 15255.—12th August, 1902.—WILLIAM COLLINS, of Waiwera, New Zealand, Rabbiter. Improvements in animal-traps.
 No. 15256.—12th August, 1902.—PERCY JAMES GOSSLING, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Hairdresser. Cigar-cutter, match-holder, and advertising-device.
 No. 15257.—12th August, 1902.—GEORGE BEAUMONT, of Kaikorai, Dunedin, New Zealand, Loom-tuner. Means for securing bradawls and the like to handles.
 No. 15258.—12th August, 1902.—JOSEPH HENRY BELL, Manager, and FRANCIS JOHN JOSEPH BUTLER, Saddler, both of Thornbury, Southland, New Zealand. Improved buckle.
 No. 15259.—12th August, 1902.—HENRY UPTON ALCOCK, of 208-212, Russell Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Billiard-table Manufacturer. An improved convertible billiard and dining table.

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 Patents sealed from the 6th August to 19th August, 1902, inclusive:—
 No. 13215.—W. G. Mouat and R. Wales, rope-grip.
 No. 13555.—T. Ramsay, rule, measure, and square.
 No. 13570.—J. M. Taylor and H. Oakley, flushing cisterns.
 No. 13578.—G. A. Taylor, fibrous plaster (A. Knox).
 No. 13585.—R. Chambers, friction-hoist.
 No. 13592.—E. Toms and A. C. Pocock, acetylene-gas generator.
 No. 13611.—R. H. Carter, axe head and handle.
 No. 13621.—D. Pihl, meat-branding.
 No. 13623.—F. O. Andrews, potato-digger.
 No. 13625.—J. Bremner, hanging doors.
 No. 13705.—E. Shadgett, leather, furniture, and metal polisher.

No. 13901.—F. Castle and C. F. White, indicating rise in temperature.
 No. 14063.—H. T. Smith and A. J. Tarrant, automatic alarm and station-indicator.
 No. 14168.—J. W. Hardley and S. Hardley, jun., spouting-bracket.
 No. 14247.—D. Drummond, spark-arrester.
 No. 14385.—S. C. Harwood and D. W. Harwood, spark-arrester.
 No. 14443.—W. Borlase, wire-strainer.
 No. 14495.—J. Macalister, seed-sower.
 No. 14499.—W. Taylor, railway-shunting lever.
 No. 14562.—G. Percival, bicycle-crank.
 No. 14589.—Elliot's Patent Improved Domestic Pin Company, Limited, domestic pins (R. N. Elliot).
 No. 14707.—F. Mercer, T. Mercer, and G. D. J. Duck, sprayer.
 No. 14718.—V. S. Aston, extracting gum from flax fibre.
 No. 14768.—F. H. Sleeper and E. A. Mahon, engine.
 No. 14775.—C. A. E. Andersen, separator.
 No. 14788.—J. T. Allinson and W. T. S. Robertson, legging.
 No. 14789.—United Shoe Machinery Company, jack for heel-nailing machine (J. H. Pope).
 No. 14790.—J. T. Hunter, electric-motor controller (T. S. Perkins).
 No. 14791.—F. A. Bardwell, voting-machine (A. F. Bardwell).
 No. 14792.—J. L. Ferrell, wood-preserving.
 No. 14798.—J. Campbell, barge for coal.
 No. 14804.—American Mineral-water Machine Company, making aerated beverages (P. E. Malmstrom).
 No. 14807.—E. Waters, jun., printing-plates (C. B. Cottrell and Son's Company—M. A. McKee).
 No. 14810.—F. J. King, ore-separator.
 No. 14811.—L. B. Baron, manufacturing cigarettes.
 No. 14816.—E. J. Hume and W. R. Hume, harrow.
 No. 14817.—E. J. Hume and W. R. Hume, wire fence.
 No. 14819.—C. E. Nicholas, table cricket.
 No. 14820.—F. Finlay and C. J. Hebblewhite, checking-marker for games.
 No. 14821.—P. C. Louat, generating steam.
 No. 14832.—Sherard Cowper-Coles and Co., Limited, deposition of metals (S. Cowper-Coles).
 No. 14833.—J. L. Dewar and E. J. Tripp, treating beer.
 No. 14848.—F. J. Mandonald, vaporising water.
 No. 14862.—A. C. J. Charlier, manufacture of lead pigments.
 No. 14864.—A. G. Floyed, game.
 No. 14865.—G. P. Pierce, calculating-apparatus.
 No. 14868.—The Smethurst Furnace and Ore Treatment Syndicate, Limited, treating substances with carbon-dioxide (W. Smethurst).
 No. 14879.—J. T. Hunter, electric railway (W. Chapman).
 No. 14886.—Universal Seal and Stopper Company, tool for forming bottle-necks (E. D. Schmitt).
 No. 14887.—J. P. Campell, brake shoes (E. M. Herr).
 No. 14888.—F. Klepetko and W. J. Evans, roasting-furnace.
 No. 14900.—W. J. Baltzer, plastic materials.
 No. 14903.—W. E. Coleman, electric fan.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 10892.—G. W. Newson and J. P. Harris, bicycle-support. 19th August, 1902.
 No. 11158.—A. Brainard, paper-bag machines (E. E. Clausen). 7th August, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7929.—Flere and Mills, polling-station fittings (T. Mills). 14th August, 1902.
 No. 8089.—T. Guillaume, insulating electric conductors. 14th August, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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

NO. 14837.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having its registered office at Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, brake-shoes. [J. P. Campbell—E. M. Herr.] 19th August, 1902.

No. 14058.—Catherine McKay Stewart, of the Langer Dress-cutting School, at Wellington, New Zealand, Spinster, Teacher of dress-cutting and dressmaking, registered as the licensee of the full liberty, license, power, and authority, within the Provincial Districts of Wellington and Taranaki, to sell and dispose of all dress-cutting charts relating to the said invention when and as the licensee shall see fit for her own absolute use and benefit for the residue of the term of the patent and any extension. [E. Langer]. 12th August, 1902.

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 7th August to the 20th August, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 14104.—F. Kettle, door-catch.
No. 14105.—J. McGain, coin freed vending-mechanism.
No. 14108.—J. R. Brunt, boots and shoes.
No. 14109.—C. E. Schwartz and F. E. Smith, window-cleaner.
No. 14114.—A. H. Byron, gas-generating composition.
No. 14117.—D. McMillan, harness-bridles.
No. 14118.—F. W. Paterson, vote-recording apparatus.
No. 14119.—G. Beaumont, belt-fastener.
No. 14121.—R. Thomas, splice.
No. 14124.—W. Tyree, acetylene-gas generator.
No. 14125.—D. Simpson, culinary-utensils cleaner.
No. 14131.—G. Pulman, wringer.
No. 14137.—J. Gell, filter.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 7th August to the 20th August, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 13375.—P. F. M. Burrows, letter-weigher and pen.
No. 13383.—J. C. Newell, music-leaf turner.
No. 13389.—J. A. Chapman, working dredges on running water.
No. 13392.—J. Montgomery, fastening for animal-covers.
No. 13412.—F. P. Wood, tire.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 7th August to 20th August, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 10573.—P. Cornet, explosive.
No. 10574.—W. Jennings, raising gravel, earth, &c.
No. 10580.—R. Cockerell, lifting battery-stamps.
No. 10581.—B. Roberts and T. Rose, chimney-top.
No. 10584.—W. H. Humphreys, pneumatic tire.
No. 10585.—W. Parnall and T. B. Burns, target.
No. 10597.—F. Isitt, illuminant.
No. 10603.—W. H. Payne, boots.
No. 10606.—O. J. Meacock and H. Penn, sheep-shearing machine.

No. 10607.—A. Y. Ross, opening and closing gates.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 7590.—W. E. Richardson, window-sash adjuster.
No. 7604.—P. de Wilde, gold-extraction.
No. 7615.—R. Bright, jun., and H. Mackay, spade and poison-layer.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Designs registered.

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

- No. 162.—Henry James Ranger, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Cycle-manufacturer. Class 1. 28th July, 1902.
No. 163.—Rhoda Halson Bacon, of Brisbane, in the State of Queensland, wife of Thomas James Bacon, of the same place. Class 4. 11th January, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th August, 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: 3389.

Date: 25th May, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JOHN H. GRIFFIN AND GEORGE R. GRIFFIN, of Nelson, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Biscuits, cakes, confectionery in bulk or packets, flour and milling products, infants' food, baking-powder, self-raising flour, oatmeal; jams, jellies, and bottled fruits; sauces, preserved provisions and vegetables, and bottled and tinned foods of every description.

No. of application: 3861.

Date: 25th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



TUI.

NAME.

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

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application : 3862.
Date : 25th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CELTIC.

NAME.

EDWARD LLOYD, trading as "E. Lloyd and Co.," of Gore, New Zealand, General Merchant.

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

No. of application : 3865.
Date : 25th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CORONATION.

NAME.

WARNOCK BROS., of Durham Street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.
Description of goods : Candles, soaps, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes, such as washing-powders, benzine.

No. of application : 3872
Date : 7th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of the trade mark is the device or combination of devices; and applicant company disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except the name of one of their predecessors in business.

NAME.

HORROCKSES, CREWDSON, AND CO., LIMITED, of 4 and 5, Love Lane, Wood Street, London, and 55, Piccadilly, Manchester, England, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

No. of class : 24.
Description of goods : Cotton piece-goods.

B

No. of application : 3866.
Date : 30th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WILLIAM McCONNOCHE, of St. Bathans, New Zealand, Merchant, and ALEXANDER BROWN ARMOUR, of Blackstone Hill, New Zealand, Clerk.

No. of class : 47.
Description of goods : Preparations for laundry purposes.

No. of application : 3875.
Date : 13th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KOMINOR.

NAME.

F. L. SMITH AND CO., of No. 29, Vestergade, Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Engineers.

No. of class : 6.
Description of goods : Ball mills.

No. of application : 3876.
Date : 13th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VALLAMBROSA.

NAME.

JOHN CONNELL AND CO. PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of Cobden House, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tea-importers, &c.

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

No. of application : 3886.
Date : 16th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CALYX.

NAME.

CATHERINE ESTHER BAMFORD, of Hautapu, Rangitikei, New Zealand.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : A strap for preventing children falling out of bed.

No. of application: 3877.
Date: 14th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

HERMAN JANSEN, of Langehaven, Schiedam, Holland,
Refiner and Exporter.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Hollands gin.

No. of application: 3883.
Date: 15th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

MCLEOD BROS., LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Soap
and Candle Manufacturers.

No. of class: 48.
Description of goods: Toilet-soap.

No. of application: 3850.
Date: 10th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



Registered

TWENTY MULE TEAM BRAND.

Trade Mark.

The essential particular of this trade mark is as follows—the device and the words “Twenty Mule Team”; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED, of Nos. 77 and 78, Gracechurch Street, London, in England, Mixers and Refiners
of Borates, &c.

No. of class: 1.
Description of goods: Borax, boracic acid, and boron products.

No. of application: 3851.
Date: 10th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3850.)

NAME.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED, of Nos. 77 and 78, Gracechurch Street, London, in England, Mixers and Refiners
of Borates, &c.

No. of class: 2.
Description of goods: Borax, boracic acid, and boron products.

No. of application : 3852.

Date : 10th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3850.)

NAME.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED, of Nos. 77 and 78, Gracechurch Street, London, in England. Mixers and Refiners of Borates, &c.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : Borax, boracic acid, and boron products.

No. of application : 3880.

Date : 14th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

A. OPPENHEIMER AND Co., of 32 and 33, Hamsell Street, Cripplegate, London, E.C., England, Merchants.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Tobacco-pipes, cigar and cigarette holders and tubes.

No. of application : 3881.

Date : 14th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3880.)

NAME.

A. OPPENHEIMER AND Co., of 32 and 33, Hamsell Street, Cripplegate, London, E.C., England, Merchants.

No. of class : 40.

Description of goods : Rubber pouches.

No. of application : 3882.

Date : 14th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3880.)

NAME.

A. OPPENHEIMER AND Co., of 32 and 33, Hamsell Street, Cripplegate, London, E.C., England, Merchants.

No. of class : 39.

Description of goods : Cigarette-paper.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 7th to the 20th August, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 2958; 3509.—S. J. Best and Co.; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2959; 3574.—Walker and Hall; Class 14. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 15th May, 1902.)

No. 2960; 3583.—T. A. Ashton, Limited; Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 15th May, 1902.)

No. 2961; 3666.—The Melbourne Chilled Butter and Produce Company Proprietary, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 15th May, 1902.)

No. 2962; 3770.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 15th May, 1902.)

No. 2963; 3783.—T. A. Ashton, Limited; Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 15th May, 1902.)

No. 2964; 3759.—Dunedin Operative Bootmakers' Co-operative Society; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 29th May, 1902.)

No. 2965; 3789.—Gollin and Co. Proprietary, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2966; 3703.—Vacuum Oil Company; Class 47 (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 87/1895.—Allen and Hanburys, Limited, of Plough Court, 37, Lombard Street, in the City of London, England, Chemists and Druggists. [Allen and Hanburys.] 19th August, 1902.

No. 2645/3413.—Reginald Albert Dutton, of Christchurch (but formerly of Dunedin), in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturer, Emily Dutton, his wife, Matthew Daniel Wreathall, of Christchurch, Commercial Traveller, and Marion Wreathall, his wife, carrying on business as the "Tracker Company." [R. A. Dutton.] 19th August, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.