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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd September, 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. 14026.—21st September, 1901.—WILLIAM AGGERS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Upholsterer. An improvement in easy-chairs, settees, and couches.*

Claim.—In the construction of chairs, settees, and the like, a seat hinged at its front end to pillars upon a rocking-frame, and supported at its back upon springs resting thereon, and provided with arm-rests pivotally secured to the back of the chair or settee, and supported above the seat by means of springs interposed between them, as specified.
(Specification, 2s. ; drawings, 1s.)

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No. 14052. — 24th September, 1901. -- DANIEL JOSEPH KELLEHER, of Fairton, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved mode of and apparatus for detecting fires in buildings and for communicating the alarm abroad.*

Claims.—(1.) The general arrangement comprising my improved means for making known the presence of fires in a building simultaneously within every part thereof, and at the same time in the street and at the fire-station, substantially as described and explained. (2.) The described means for simultaneously sounding an alarm of fire in a house or building, which consists in the combination with suitable thermostats of bells arranged in the overlapping line of a three-wire circuit that can only be closed with the whole circuit when one of the thermostats closes, lead-off wires *b, b*, from the main line to one pole of each bell, and relays that connect the circuits of one story of the building with another story, substantially as shown and explained. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, an electric battery, an intermediate or overlapping line or circuit in which bells are placed, lead-off wires *b, b*, from the main line of wiring that attach to one pole of each bell, thermostats which on being closed make connection between the overlapping line and return-wire to negative pole of battery, relays that connect one circuit with another for the purpose of ringing the bells in the other stories or flats of the building and fire-brigade station, and lead-off wires *F, F*, from the street line to the relay of each house circuit, the whole substantially as explained and for the purposes set forth.
(Specification, 3s. 3d. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14244.—20th November, 1901.—CHARLES TANDY, of Wellington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in or relating to shearing-machines.*

Claims.—(1.) An attachment to metal-shearing machines to prevent plates laid therein for cutting tipping as the shear descends, such attachment consisting of a plate bolted to the front of the anvil or block of the machine and bent round over the top surface of the same, as specified. (2.) An attachment to metal-shearing machines consisting of a plate bolted to the front of the anvil or block and bent round over the top surface thereof, such plate being capable of vertical adjustment upon the block, as and for the purposes set forth.

(3.) An attachment to metal-shearing machines consisting of a plate bolted to the front of the anvil or block and bent round over the top surface of the same, such plate being capable of vertical adjustment upon the block, and connected to a plate secured to the face of the block beneath by means of a set-screw passing loosely through a flange on the upper plate and screwing into a flange on the lower plate, as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14288.—28th November, 1901.—SAMUEL SMYTH COBURN, of 38, Maningtree Road, Hawthorn, Victoria, Medical Student. An improved field-gate.*

Claims.—(1.) In a collapsible field-gate such as described, a main rail such as A¹, rocking or working pivotally on a cross axle at a point between the butt and gear posts, capable of being raised and lowered by a hand-cord or cable and counterbalanced by a weight such as a, as described and illustrated. (2.) In a collapsible field-gate such as described, a fore dropper such as L², and a series or plurality of swinging droppers such as L suspended from rigidly set metal loops secured to the main rail, capable of collapsing or folding in closely to the line of such main rail when such main rail is raised from a horizontal to a practically vertical position, as described and illustrated. (3.) In or on the droppers of a collapsible field-gate such as described, a plurality or series of diagonally set semicircular projecting loops such as L³, carrying and keeping the wire rails of such gate in position, as described, and as illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawings. (4.) In the wire rails of a collapsible field-gate such as described, a tension-spring formed by a series of ringed convolutions bent or turned in the rail, and a detachable wire strain-check loop fitted thereto such as L¹, as described, and as illustrated in Fig. 9 of the drawings. (5.) As a collapsible field-gate such as A, and operating mechanism, the combination of a main rail such as A¹, standard such as E, counter-balance-weight such as a, boss and cross axle such as A², tension-wire such as G, rigid loops such as F, fore dropper such as L³, a plurality of swinging droppers such as L with diagonal loops such as L², a plurality of wire rails such as M with springs and strain-check loops such as L¹, butt post such as B, gear post such as D, double pulley and mountings such as I, I¹, forked fore post such as C, double operating-cable such as H, lock-operating cable such as J, sextant-rocking pulley such as J¹, lock-spring such as j, and lock-catch such as K, fitted together, adjusted, and operating as described and as illustrated.

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

No. 14333.—16th December, 1901.—FREDERICK HAAR, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farm-hand. An improved attachment to sewing-palms.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See List Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.]

Claims.—(1.) In attachment devices for the purpose described, a metal plate, one end of which is rounded, and which is provided with a flange upon three of its sides that is recessed, as described and set forth. (2.) The combination with a sewing-palm of a metal plate that is attached thereto by rivets and that is provided with a flange upon three of its sides, which flange is recessed upon its inner part, substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14398.—4th January, 1902.—JAMES NEAGLE, of Dannevirke, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in or relating to lead-bags for racehorses.*

Claim.—My improvements in or relating to lead-bags for racehorses, in which the weight is carried in front of the saddle or over the shoulders of the horse, substantially as described, and as illustrated on drawings.

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

No. 14407.—8th January, 1902.—FRANK HORNBY, of 13, Hawarden Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool, England, Manager. Improvements in toy or educational devices for children and young people.*

Claims.—(1.) As a new or improved article of manufacture for forming toys or educational devices for children, flat strips of strong material perforated with a series of holes arranged transversely along the centre line therein at equidistant intervals apart, in combination with interchangeable pins or bolts and angle-pieces, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) As a new or improved article of manufacture for forming toys or educational devices for children, a series of pieces such as flat strips and angle-

pieces with holes at equidistant intervals apart to form framings, railway-tracks, or other structures, rods to form shafts, discs for wheels, tubes for chimneys, and so on, the said parts being so made, substantially as described, that by the exercise of inventive ingenuity they can be assembled and fastened together to form mechanical and other objects. (3.) In a toy or educational device for children of the kind mentioned, the means for fastening the wheels to their axles, which consist of a piece of thin steel bent to grip the shaft, and having a laterally projecting tongue adapted to engage in a groove in the shaft and also a groove in the wheel, substantially as described. (4.) A series of pieces so constructed and arranged that by the exercise of inventive ingenuity they can be assembled and fastened together to form mechanical and other toys or devices, substantially as described with reference to and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 14549.—20th February, 1902.—LAMSON STORE SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED, a registered company of Great Britain, carrying on business at 20, Cheapside, London, England, and at 234, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales (assignees of James T. Cowley, of Lowell, Massachusetts, United States of America) Improvements in travelling cable systems of cash-carriers, and in apparatus therefor.*

Extract from Specification.—This invention has been devised to enable a cash-railway or system of cash-carrying to be cheaply installed in stores, &c, where power is available. These improvements in travelling-cable systems of cash-carriers consist in the installation in a store, building, or the like of an endless travelling cord or cable running from the cashier's desk or main station to a series of stations throughout said stores and back again the reverse way to said stations and the cashier's desk or main station so that carriers gripping thereon may be carried one way to any predetermined station and returned from that station in the opposite direction. This endless travelling cord or cable runs in each direction below a permanent-way or track consisting of two wires, one on either side of each cable, suspended by hangers from overhead. These improvements in apparatus for travelling-cable systems of cash carriers consist in the particular constructions, and combinations, and arrangements particularly described and specifically claimed summarised as follows: namely, the combination of parts for guiding the cables around an angle or corner; the combination of parts to enable the carrier to select the station at which it will terminate its journey; the combination of parts forming a switch for receiving the carrier from off the main track and reversing it; the combination of parts enabling an automatic release of carrier from the cable; the particular construction of carrier; the combination of parts constituting gripping-devices or a "grip" on the carrier and a trip or lever for actuating said grip; and generally the combination of parts constituting a travelling-cable cash-carrier apparatus.

[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, 9s. ; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14773.—19th April, 1902.—CHARLES ALISTER TROTTER, of Opunake, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved method of and appliances for ascertaining distances and calculating altitudes, the same being specially applicable in range-finding for rifles.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for ascertaining distances, a lever-arm pivoted upon a spindle that is mounted in bearings at the back end of a horizontal base plate and that is formed with an aperture in the outer extremity thereof, in combination with a cam-arm, pivoted in bearings upon the base plate with its free end overlying the free end of the lever-arm so that, when such lever-arm is raised on its pivot, the cam-arm will be raised a corresponding radial distance on its pivot, such cam-arm being formed, on its outer extremity, with a notch in the same line as the aperture in the lever-arm, and means whereby the arms may be raised and locked in any position, as specified. (2.) A lever-arm loosely pivoted upon a spindle mounted in bearings upon the back end of a horizontal base plate that is provided with means whereby the lever may be locked thereto, in combination with a spindle loosely mounted in bearings upon the other end of the base plate and provided with a pendant weighted arm, a rigid rod connecting the weighted arm with a pendant arm upon the back spindle, and means whereby the weighted arm may be turned with its spindle and locked in any position, as specified. (3.) A spindle mounted in bearings upon the front end of a horizontal base plate and provided with a pendant weighted arm secured thereto, a sighting lever-arm loosely pivoted thereon, and means whereby the arm may be locked to the spindle, in combination with an

arced plate that is hinged to the base plate and is provided with a central slot in which the outer extremity of the sighting-lever will travel when the plate is raised, and with means whereby the sighting-lever and weighted arm may be held in any position, as specified. (4.) A lever-arm loosely pivoted upon a spindle mounted in bearings upon the back end of a horizontal base plate, means whereby such arm may be locked to the spindle, a cam-arm hinged to the base plate with its free end overlying the free end of the lever-arm so as to be raised when such lever-arm is turned by its spindle, in combination with a sighting-lever loosely pivoted upon a spindle mounted in bearings upon the fore end of the base plate, means for locking the sighting-lever to its spindle, a weighted pendant arm attached to the spindle, a rigid rod connecting the weighted arm to a pendant arm on the back spindle, and means whereby the fore spindle may be turned, and locked in any position, as specified. (5.) A spindle mounted in bearings upon the fore end of a horizontal base plate and provided with a weighted pendant arm secured to the end thereof, and a plate engaging with the surface of such pendant arm and kept in contact therewith by means of a spring surrounding a pin secured at one end to the plate and provided with a thumb piece upon the other end, as set forth. (6.) A spindle mounted in bearings upon the fore end of a horizontal base plate and provided with a weighted pendant arm secured to the end thereof, a sighting lever-arm loosely pivoted upon the spindle, means whereby it may be locked thereto, radial guides for the sighting-lever fixed to the base plate, and a vertical bar fitting within the inside surface of one of the guides and engaging with the side of the lever, such vertical bar being connected to a spring-controlled pin whereby it will be kept in contact with the lever and may be freed therefrom, as specified. (7.) A hollow spindle mounted in bearings upon the back end of a horizontal base plate with a lever-arm loosely pivoted thereon, and a hollow spindle mounted in bearings upon the fore end of the base plate with a sighting-lever loosely pivoted thereon, a flat bar secured within the hollow of each of such spindles, a spring bearing upon the under side of the bar, a finger cam hinged in bearings at the end of the spindle and bearing upon the end of the bar so as to depress or allow it to rise, and a knife-edged plate secured to the top of the bar and projecting through a slot in the spindle so that it shall engage with and free the inside surface of the bearing of the lever upon the spindle when the cam-finger is depressed and raised, as set forth. (8.) In means for ascertaining distances and calculating altitudes, a spindle mounted in bearings upon the fore end of a horizontal base plate, a sighting-lever loosely pivoted upon such spindle and adapted to be locked thereto, an arced slot in which the end of such lever travels, a weighted pendant arm attached to the spindle, means for locking such arm in any position, and an indicator-pointer attached to the spindle and moving over a graduated scale as the spindle is revolved through the inclination of the base plate, as specified. (9.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved appliances for ascertaining distances and calculating altitudes, the same being specially applicable in range-finding for rifles, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15113.—12th July, 1902.—JOHN FREDERICK ROSE, of Takaka, Nelson, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in protecting the banks of rivers, watercourses, &c., and turning the course of same.

Claim.—Protecting river-banks and diverting rivers into new channels, by means of dams constructed of gravel, stones, &c., protected by wire netting.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 15129.—18th July, 1902.—HORACE HAMMOND, of Aratapu, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. An improved means for preventing rubbish or other refuse passing into tanks or other receptacles, and for collecting and removing such rubbish or other refuse.

Claims.—(1.) An improved means for preventing rubbish or other refuse in solution with water from passing into tanks or other receptacles, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The means of removing the said rubbish or other refuse by flushing, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 15165.—24th July, 1902.—JAMES PERCIVAL ROBERTSON, of North Sydney, near Sydney, New South Wales, Electrician. Improvements in electrical fire-alarm apparatus.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to open-circuit electrical apparatus for automatically signalling the

outbreak of fire and the location of fire in a building, and it has particular reference to fire-alarm apparatus adapted to be worked in connection with a distant central alarm system or a central exchange telephone system. The circuits and electrical contacts and apparatus are so arranged in my apparatus that normally the alarm apparatus is positively cut out of circuit from the telephone or distant alarm line, and is connected therewith automatically only whilst an alarm is ringing, provision being made for cutting out the alarm apparatus after a signal has been transmitted so as to re-instate the telephone-line in its normal condition. Primarily the apparatus is thrown into action by a thermostat, and when the distant circuit is opened it is put "in parallel" with the telephone instruments. The local electrical apparatus is normally isolated from and does not interfere with the telephone circuits; but whilst an alarm is actually ringing and being transmitted, a current is used which cannot injure the telephone instruments; and it is not possible to affect the local circuits or apparatus by means of a current sent through the telephone-line, except for the purpose of ringing off the local apparatus after the notification transmitted by it has been received at the fire station. This advantage is of very considerable importance, for it enables a central exchange telephone system to be requisitioned for fire-alarm purposes with perfect security that the operation of the telephone system can be in no way disturbed or injuriously affected, and without expense, as no modification is required either at the exchange or at the subscriber's or branch instruments. My apparatus includes a local alarm annunciator and a distant call apparatus. The former is arranged to indicate the location of fire in either of the several areas served by the thermostats respectively connected to it. There may be a very considerable number of subsidiary alarm circuits each governed by a separate thermostat, so that one annunciator can be utilised for a large building, or even for a block of buildings. The distant call apparatus is designed to send a current through the telephone-line to ring up the exchange and convey a message therethrough to the fire-station. These messages are either spoken messages or "telegraphed" alarm currents of such a character as to produce a peculiar sound in the ear-piece or receiver of the telephone, clearly and readily distinguishable from an ordinary telephone call, for the purpose of indicating that a fire has broken out in the building from which the message proceeds.

[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, £2; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15229.—7th August, 1902.—ROBERT DANIEL BRETT, of 35, Scylla Road, Peckham, London, England, and THOMAS PERCIVAL WOOD, of 27, Leadenhall Street, London aforesaid, Shipowner. Improvements in smoke-consuming apparatus for steam-boiler and like furnaces.

Claims.—(1.) A smoke consuming or preventing device for steam-boiler and like furnaces, comprising a shallow box having an inlet for the admission of air, or air and steam, and outlet-slits arranged at different levels therein and inclined respectively away from and towards the centre of the said box, substantially as described. (2.) The combination, with a smoke-consuming device such as that claimed in the preceding claiming clause, of an extension to the shallow box of approximately the same cross-section as said box, and having a flaring mouth, and a steam-pipe which is arranged centrally in said mouth, and which itself has a flattened flaring slit, substantially as described. (3.) The combination, with a furnace, of a shallow box mounted in the upper part of the said furnace, said box having narrow laterally extended slits formed therein at different levels and inclined respectively away from and towards the centre line of the said box, said slits opening substantially in the direction in which the gases flow through the furnace, and means for conducting air, or a mixture of air and steam, under pressure into the interior of said box, substantially as described. (4.) The improved apparatus for consuming or preventing smoke in steam-boiler and like furnaces, constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15234.—6th August, 1902.—JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, of 30, Bradgate Road, Catford, Kent, England, Gas Engineer. Improvements in methods of obtaining light from gases of low calorific value.

Claims.—(1.) The method of obtaining a hot flame of small volume for incandescent lighting by gas which consists in the employment of gases having a low calorific value (135 to 150 B.T.U. or thereabouts) in comparatively large volume at a given pressure, in combination with a supply of air (nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ the volume of gas or thereabout) introduced at or below the level of the outlet of the gas-nozzle, and

giving to the mixture of air and gas a lengthened free flow in a continuous but gradually enlarging confined space, in order to maintain a constant velocity of the mixture to the point of ignition, as shown and described. (2.) The method of producing the incandescence of a mantle or other suitable surface or body from gases having a calorific value of from 135 to 150 heat units or thereabouts which consists in the employment of the low-grade gas at the rate of 30 cubic feet per hour, in combination with a supply of air equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ the volume of the gas, or thereabout, the mixture being given a free flow for a distance of 6 in. in a continuous but gradually enlarging confined space to the point of ignition, where it is burned without the intervention of any obstruction other than a piece of wire gauze to prevent lighting back, as set forth. (3.) The means of obtaining a hot flame of small volume, suitable for incandescent gas-lighting, from gases having a low calorific value of from 135 to 150 heat units or thereabout, as shown and described, and consisting in the combination of a gas-nozzle having an opening outlet of about $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and capable of passing 30 cubic feet of gas per hour at a pressure of 2 in. of water, in combination with a mixing-chamber having regulatable ports in its lower part of an area capable of passing in a supply of air equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ the volume of gas, a burner-tube extending from the top of the chamber, having an inlet-opening of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, and tapering slightly for a portion of its length, with a rapidly increasing taper to 1 in. diameter for the remainder of its length, such length being about 6 in., and a piece of wire gauze covering the outlet to prevent lighting back, all as set forth. (4.) A gas-burner for burning gas of low calorific value, constructed, arranged, and operating as shown and described.

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

No. 15246.—14th August, 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 No. 111, Fifth Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America (assignees of Washington Irving Tuttle, of Baltimore City, State of Maryland, United States of America, Superintendent). Improvements in sealed cans, and means for opening same.

Claims.—(1.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, bearing a pivotally mounted cutter adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cover being provided with means adapted to engage the cutter in one of these positions and positively lock it against swinging movement in either direction, substantially as described. (2.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, bearing a pivotally mounted cutter adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cover being provided with means adapted to engage the cutter in each of these positions and positively lock it against swinging movement in either direction, substantially as described. (3.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, bearing a pivotally mounted cutter adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cover and cutter being provided with locking-means coacting in one of these positions of the cutter to positively lock the latter against swinging movement, said locking-means comprising an opening or slit in the cover and a stop on the cutter adapted to spring into said opening or slit, substantially as described. (4.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, bearing a pivotally mounted cutter adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cover and cutter being provided with locking-means coacting in both positions of the cutter to positively lock the cutter against swinging movement, said locking-means comprising openings or slits in the cover and a stop on the cutter adapted to spring into said openings or slits, substantially as described. (5.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, bearing a pivotally mounted cutter adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cover and cutter being provided with locking-means coacting in one of these positions of the cutter to positively lock the latter against swinging movement, said locking-means comprising an opening or slit in the cover and a stop on the cutter adapted to spring into said opening and to hook over the edge thereof, substantially as described. (6.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, bearing a pivotally mounted cutter adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cover and cutter being provided with locking-means coacting in both positions of the cutter to positively lock the cutter against swinging movement, said locking-means comprising openings or slits in the cover and a stop on the cutter adapted to spring into said openings or slits and to hook over the edges thereof, substantially as described. (7.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, bearing a pivotally mounted cutter-arm having on one side of its pivot a downwardly projecting knife and an upwardly projecting stop, the cover being provided with an opening or slit for engaging the stop, substantially as described. (8.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes,

bearing a pivotally mounted cutter-arm having on one side of its pivot a downwardly projecting knife and an upwardly projecting stop, the cover being provided with a pair of openings or slits for engaging the stop in the operative and inoperative positions of the cutter, substantially as described. (9.) A can or box provided with a top or end having a substantially central depression, and with a loose cover bearing a pivotally mounted cutter-arm adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cutter-arm having a downwardly projecting knife which in the inoperative position of the cutter-arm is in line with said depression, substantially as described. (10.) A can or box provided with a top or end having a depression, and with a loose cover bearing a pivotally mounted cutter-arm adapted to be swung from inoperative to operative position, said cutter-arm having a downwardly projecting knife which in the inoperative position of the cutter is in line with said depression, and said cover being provided with means for locking said cutter in inoperative position, substantially as described. (11.) A loose rotatable cover for cans or boxes, provided with a depression on its under side and bearing a pivotally mounted cutter located in said depression, substantially as described. (Specification, 6s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15251.—12th August, 1902.—EDWARD THOMAS RODNEY COATES, of Matakoho, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer; JOSEPH GORDON COATES, of Matakoho aforesaid, Farmer; and WILLIAM KIDD ELDER, of Penrose, Auckland aforesaid, Engineer. An improved trenching and ditching plough.

Claim.—In a trenching and ditching plough as specified, the enlarged mouldboard having its front part curved inwardly at an angle where it commences to curve of about 15° , and its upper end curved inwardly at an angle of from 20° to 25° , with a corresponding curve between the parts named; the double horse-shoe clasp, the front bevelled wheel with curved spindle adjusted to beam of plough, and the muzzle or clevis made longer with an increased number of holes, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 15268.—15th August, 1902.—AXEL GRÖNBERG, of Wasa, Finland, Proprietor. Improvements in or relating to furnaces.

Claims.—(1.) A smoke-consuming furnace in which two currents of heated air meet at the back of the furnace and assist the combustion of the smoke as it leaves the grate, substantially as described. (2.) A smoke-consuming furnace comprising a series of longitudinally arranged hollow grate-bars with upwardly directed ends at the rear of the grate, and a series of longitudinally arranged air-supply tubes passing upwards through the combustion-chambers and then downwards towards the open ends of the hollow grate-bars, substantially as described. (3.) The complete construction of furnace substantially as described, or illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, or in Figs. 5 and 6, of the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15277.—21st August, 1902.—MICHAEL JAMES ROBERTSON, of 200, Moorabool Street, Geelong, Victoria, Inventor. Improvements in cash-carriers and apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) In cash-carriers, and apparatus therefor, the combination of a post, an arm one end of which is secured to the post and the other end has a step thereon, an elongated hole in said arm, a pivot pin, a pivoting-piece pivoted to said pivot pin, a lever secured to the upper member of said bracket, having at one end an adjustable balance-weight and at the other a drop, a pull handle, a flat spring the upper end of which is attached to the lower member and has a neck in its middle, and a fork at its lower end, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In cash-carriers, and apparatus therefor, the combination of a post, a flat retaining-spring one end of which is secured to the said post and the other has an inclined step thereon, ears depending beneath said spring, a releasing-rod the bottom end of which is pivoted to said ears and the upper end of which has adjustable cross-arms thereon, said upper end passing through an elongated hole in an arm attached to the post, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In cash-carriers, and apparatus therefor, the combination of a metallic carrier the upper end of which is supported by pockets therein hanging to studs protruding from a cover, said cover being attached to or integral with a framework, said framework being supported by two carrier wheels rotating on axles secured to standards above said framework, rollers beneath said framework rotating on axles secured to ears, buffers at each end of the said framework, all

as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In cash-carriers, and apparatus therefor, a metallic carrier the upper end of which is supported by pockets hung to studs protruding from a cover, said cover being attached to or integral with the framework, said framework being supported by two carrier wheels rotating on axles secured to standards above said framework, rollers beneath the said framework rotating on axles secured to ears, buffers at each end of the said framework, in combination with a flat retaining-spring having thereon an inclined catch, said retaining-spring being depressed by a releasing-rod, the bottom end of which rests upon said spring and bears against an extension of the catch or is pivoted to ears upon the said flat spring, said spring being released by a lever pulled by the hand and pressing down cross-arms adjustably attached to the said releasing-rod, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) Improvements in cash-carriers, and apparatus therefor, consisting of a post having an arm, a stepped end on said arm supporting a pivot pin to which is pivoted a pivoting-piece, a lever attached to said bracket having on one end a balance-weight and the other a pull handle, a collar secured to the said post having stops thereon, a flat spring secured to the lower member of the bracket, said spring having a neck and a fork, a releasing-rod the upper end of which passes through an elongated hole in the arm, adjustable cross-arms on the said releasing-rod, a fork at the bottom of said releasing-rod pivoted to ears depending from a flat spring, one end of said spring secured to the post and the other having an inclined catch thereon, in combination with a metallic cash-carrier having pockets engaging with studs protruding from a cover, said cover being integral or attached to a framework, said framework being carried on carrier-wheels turning on axles secured to standards, rollers engaging with the underside of the said wire, buffers at each end of the framework, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15282.—22nd August, 1902.—ROBERT FEATHERSTONE WELLS, of 82, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Shearer. Improvements in sheep-shears.

Claims.—(1.) In sheep-shears, in combination, a spring bow, a rod or bolt attached to or communicating with opposite sides of the bow and having means for adjustably limiting the expansion of such bow, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In sheep-shears, means for limiting the expansion or outward travel of the handles and blades, comprising a screw bolt or bolts passing through the bow and an adjustable nut upon same, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In sheep-shears, means for limiting the expansion or outward travel of the handles and blades, comprising a headed screw bolt set between a bow and its central extension and a nut upon same, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In sheep-shears, means for limiting the expansion or outward travel of the handles and blades, comprising in combination bow C3 with holes, bolts G2, and a loop-nut H2 uniting the said bolts, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) In sheep-shears, means for limiting the expansion or outward travel of the handles and blades, comprising a screw bolt G having head bearing against bow, and a nut upon same having incuts H1 and bearing against the bow, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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

No. 15283.—22nd August, 1902.—GEORGE SMITH HEATLEY, of Wellwood House, Morpeth, Northumberland, England. Improvements in bedsteads and mattresses.

Claims.—(1.) A bedstead and mattress for the purpose set forth, in which the mattress is provided with a suitable placed aperture, and the pan is slid in from the side of the bed on guides, said pan being forced up firmly against the lower side of the mattress coincident with said aperture by means of suitable lever mechanism with adjustable means for holding said lever mechanism in its raised position. (2.) In a mattress having an aperture therethrough for the purpose set forth, a fixed or removable lining for the aperture in the mattress, made of a flexible material having a hard readily cleansable surface, substantially as described. (3.) In the bed and mattress described in claim 1, suspended guides of angle iron on which the pan is adapted to slide and a pivoted double lever provided with a block and resilient pad on which the pan rests, said pan being lifted from the guides and brought against the lower side of the mattress by raising said lever, which is held in its raised position by an adjustable strap and hook. (4.) In a bed and mattress described in claim 1, the modification in which the double lever supporting the pan is pivoted longitudinally of the bed and is operated by a lever at right angles thereto, and connected therewith by a pivoted link.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15286.—20th August, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY HUMBLE, of Humble and Sons, Vulcan Foundry, Little Malop Street, Geelong, Victoria, Engineers. Improvements in valves for ammonia and other gas-compressors.

Claims.—(1.) In an induction-valve for ammonia and other gas-compressors, a box or casing formed with an internal annular shoulder recessed to receive a flange upon a guide made in two parts and fastened together, substantially as set forth and as illustrated. (2.) In a delivery-valve for ammonia and other gas-compressors, a guide turned as shown to fit the box or casing and bored out to receive the shank and spring, said shank being made a piston-fit therein and having a boss, substantially as set forth and illustrated.

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

No. 15298.—26th August, 1902.—KARL WESSEL, of 2375, Carter Avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in mattress-filling machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, means for adjusting the width thereof, feeding and packing mechanism, and means for operating the same. (2.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, means for feeding and compressing the filling-material into and through said chute, and means for varying the width of the compressed material to regulate the width of the mattress to be produced. (3.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute adapted to receive a mattress cover or tick telescoped over the delivery end thereof, and means for compressing the material into and through said forming-chute to be received in said tick or cover, whereby as the compressed material emerges from the forming-chute it carries with it the cover. (4.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, of means for compressing the filling-material into and progressing the same through said chute in condition to be received in a cover, and means for applying a lining to either one or more or all of the sides or edges of the compressed filling-material. (5.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, means for compressing the filling-material into said chute whereby such material is compressed and progressed therethrough, and means for applying a lining to any one or all of the sides of the compressed material while it is being progressed through said chute whereby said compressed material and the lining applied thereto may be received in a cover or tick. (6.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, means for packing or compressing the material into said chute whereby the same is progressed therethrough, and means for preventing the reaction or springing-back of the material after being delivered and compressed into said chute. (7.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, of means for feeding and packing the filling-material into said chute whereby said material is progressed through the chute, and means for regulating the density of the compressed filling-material. (8.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, feeding and packing mechanism for compressing the filling-material into and progressing the same through said chute, and means for adjustably resisting the action of said feeding and packing mechanism, whereby the density of the compressed material may be regulated. (9.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, of feeding and packing mechanism for compressing the material into and progressing the same through said chute, whereby such material emerges from said chute in condensed condition to be received in a cover to form a mattress, and means for arresting the further emergence of said material when a sufficient quantity of the material has emerged to form a single mattress without arresting the operation of the feeding and packing mechanism. (10.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute and feeding and packing mechanism, of means for combing and straightening the filling-material preparatory to being fed and packed into said chute. (11.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute and feeding and packing mechanism, of rotary drums having radiating spikes arranged to act upon the filling-material to comb and straighten the same preparatory to being fed and packed by said feeding and packing mechanism into the chute. (12.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute and feeding and packing mechanism, of a carrier for delivering the filling-material to said feeding and packing mechanism, and combing or straightening devices arranged between said carrier and feeding and packing mechanism and operating to comb and straighten the material preparatory to its introduction into said chute. (13.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute and feeding and packing mechanism, of means for crowding or pressing the filling-material into position to be received and acted on by said

feeding and packing mechanism whereby said material is fed and packed and progressed through the chute. (14.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, a delivery hopper adapted to receive the filling-material and to deliver the same into said chute, and feeding and packing mechanism operating to receive the material from said hopper and to feed and pack the same into and through said chute. (15.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, a reciprocating plunger operating therein to successively compress increments of the filling-material into said chute whereby said material is progressed through said chute in condensed and compressed condition to be received in a cover to form a mattress. (16.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, a reciprocating plunger operating therein, means for adjusting the width of said chute, and means for correspondingly varying the width of said plunger to regulate the width of the mattress to be produced. (17.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, a reciprocating plunger operating therein, said chute being curved at a point adjacent to its delivery end to afford resistance to the action of the plunger, whereby the density of the filling-material may be regulated. (18.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, a reciprocating plunger operating therein, a hopper delivering into said chute, said plunger operating past the delivery edge of said hopper, the delivery end of said chute adapted to receive a mattress-cover thereover, whereby the filling-material is compressed or condensed into and progressed through said chute, and is delivered in condensed and compressed condition into the cover. (19.) In a mattress-filling machine, a vertically arranged forming-chute, a plunger operating therein, the lower or delivery end of said chute being curved or bent outwardly. (20.) In a mattress-filling machine, the combination with a forming-chute, the sides of which are capable of adjustment towards and from each other to vary the width of the mattress to be produced, a plunger operating therein and comprising plates or slats, said plates or slats being connected together by lazy-tong levers, the outermost ones being connected to the adjustable sides of the forming-chute, whereby when said sides are adjusted the width of said plunger is also and correspondingly adjusted. (21.) In a mattress-filling machine, a framework, a pair of vertically arranged forming-chutes, a plunger operating in each of said chutes, a single drive-shaft, and gearing operated thereby for actuating both of said plungers. (22.) In a mattress-filling machine, a forming-chute, a plunger operating therein, a drive-shaft, a pitman eccentrically connected to said shaft and to said plunger, whereby when said plunger is operated the filling-material is compressed into and progressed through said chute in condition to be received in a cover.

(Specification, 18s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15299.—22nd August, 1902.—WILLIAM HARVEY, of Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer. An improved straining-pan for milk and other fluids.

Claim.—A straining-pan having the bottom thereof shortened so as to leave an opening between its shortened end and the under edge of the outer wall of pan, and said opening covered with a fine-wire mesh or gauze or other netting, having an inner wall preferably curved flush at its top with top of outer wall, but shorter than it, and a projection above shortened end of bottom of pan, and fine-wire mesh or gauze or other netting stretched from lower end of inner wall to said projection, and both meshes respectively, or one mesh if one only is used, soldered or otherwise suitably secured to the bottom of the inner wall, the top of the projection, and the under edge of the outer wall, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 15302.—26th August, 1902.—DEMETRINS SEYMOUR, of Bridge Street, Spit, Napier, New Zealand, Coppersmith. Improvements in siphons.

Claims.—(1.) In a siphon used for drawing off liquids from vessels, a cup mounted on a branch pipe at the top of the siphon, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a siphon used for drawing off liquids from vessels, a cup mounted on a branch pipe at the top of the siphon and a cock in the said branch pipe, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In combination with a siphon for drawing off liquids, a branch pipe at the top of the siphon, a cock in the branch pipe, a cup mounted upon the branch pipe, a cock on the longer leg of the siphon, and an extension of the pipe below this said cock, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improvements in siphons, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated.

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

No. 15309.—27th August, 1902.—DAVID TOWNSEND SHARPLES, of 120, Dean Street, Westchester, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Superintendent of Dairy-apparatus Works. Improvements in process and apparatus for mechanical milking.

Claims.—(1.) The process of milking mechanically according to which collapsible cups enclosing the teats are caused to pulsate with automatically varied frequency or intensity corresponding with the varying freedom of the milk-discharge from the cow, substantially as described in connection with the drawings. (2.) The described process of milking mechanically which consists in automatically varying the teat-cup pulsations by increasing suction thereon to a maximum with more or less rapidity, determined by the varying freedom of the milk-discharge, and thereafter decreasing the suction to a minimum, substantially as set forth. (3.) The described process of milking mechanically which consists in automatically varying the teat-cup pulsations, both as to the frequency or rapidity of the teat-cup movements cutting off communication between the teats and the udder and as to the intensity of the succeeding teat-compressions, in accordance with the varying freedom of the milk-discharge, substantially as set forth. (4.) An automatic teat-cup pulsating mechanism for a milking-apparatus characterized by an air-chamber arranged in communication with the teat-cups and with the conduit-tube and a relief-valve in said chamber arranged to open automatically at a determined maximum pressure and to close automatically at a determined minimum pressure, thereby producing corresponding teat-cup pulsations, substantially as set forth. (5.) In an automatic teat-cup pulsating mechanism for a milking-apparatus as described, the valve mechanism located at the junction of the teat-cups with the conduit-tube, and arranged to be directly actuated pneumatically at automatically varied intervals, substantially as set forth. (6.) In an automatic teat-cup pulsating mechanism for a milking-apparatus as described, the air-chamber arranged in communication with the teat-cups and provided with connected air-inlet and milk-outlet valves, having limited independent spring-controlled movements automatically actuated pneumatically to produce corresponding pulsations of the teat-cups, substantially as set forth. (7.) In an automatic teat-cup pulsating mechanism for a milking-apparatus as described, the conduit-tube for both air and milk, having its passage-capacity limited to substantially the maximum milk-flow so that the flow of air will be in inverse proportion to the flow of milk and the intervals between pulsations thereby automatically regulated by the volume of the milk-flow, substantially as set forth. (8.) In an automatic teat-cup pulsating mechanism for a milking-apparatus as described, the connected relief and check valves, having limited independent movements and co-operating to automatically regulate the length of intervals between pulsations, substantially as set forth. (9.) In an automatic teat-cup pulsating mechanism for a milking-apparatus as described, the teat-cup characterized by relatively stiff wall portions arranged to concentrate the pressure thereon, and thereby produce a hinge-like collapsing movement thereof, affecting mainly a desired portion of the cup, substantially as set forth. (10.) In a milking-apparatus substantially as described, the arrangement of the milk-receptacle in connection with the overhead air-service pipes at an elevation above the cow, and with the milk-tube depending therefrom and carrying the teat-cup mechanism, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15310.—27th August, 1902.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of 15, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of George Westinghouse, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer). Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.

Claims.—(1.) In an arc lamp of the kind described, a tortuous or constricted channel connecting the inside of the hollow extension of the lower carbon-holder with the outside thereof, through which passage mercury flows at a comparatively slow rate, for the purpose specified. (2.) An arc lamp constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to any of the forms shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15311.—27th August, 1902.—RICHARD JOHN LAWRENCE WITTY, of Yatala, Queensland, Farmer. A plant and seed setter.

Claims.—(1.) In a plant and seed setter, the combination with a reservoir having a valved opening in the lower end thereof, a pair of separable tapering shovels attached to said reservoir, and a plant-tube forming an integral part of same and adapted to discharge between said shovels, as described,

and illustrated by drawings. (2.) In a plant and seed setter, the combination with a reservoir having a valved opening in the lower end thereof, of a tapering semicircular shovel with tangential lip or extension along one side edge, rigidly secured to said reservoir, and a similar shovel pivotally secured to first-mentioned shovel, and means for holding the points of said shovels together and for separating same, as described, and illustrated by drawings.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15312.—27th August, 1902.—JAMES THOMAS HUNTER, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of the Plaissetty Mantle Syndicate, Limited, of 6, Old Serjeant's Inn, London, England—the assignees of Achille Marie Plaissetty, of 158, Rue de Courcelles, Paris, France, Engineer). Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of incandescent filaments and mantles.

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lighting, the use of a fibre of non-nitrous lustracellulose in which are incorporated the hydrated oxides of the illuminating metals, substantially as described. (2.) In the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lighting, the use of hydrated oxides of illuminating metals in conjunction with a non-nitrous solution of cellulose. (3.) The manufacture of incandescent gas-mantles by incorporating the hydrated oxides of the illuminating metals with a non-nitrous solution of cellulose forming the mixture into fibres and ultimately into mantles, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lighting from a non-nitrous solution of cellulose, incorporating therein, either before or after the fibres are formed, illuminating substances in the form of hydrated oxides, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) In the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lighting, incorporating the hydrated oxides of the illuminating metals with a cuprammonium solution of cellulose. (6.) A mantle for incandescent gas-lighting consisting of cellulose which has been dissolved by means of copper-ammonium solution which has been then incorporated with the hydrated oxides of the illuminating metals and subsequently formed into fibres, coagulated, washed, dried, woven, or knitted, substantially as described. (7.) The process of manufacturing mantles for incandescent gas lighting which consists in soaking a non-nitrous lustracellulose in a solution of illuminating salts, drying and transforming the salts to hydrated oxides by ammonia or the like and completing the mantle, substantially as described. (8.) In the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lighting from lustracellulose impregnated with a solution of the illuminating metals and dried, transforming the metallic salts to oxides by ammonia or other suitable alkali before burning. (9.) An unburnt mantle for incandescent gas-lighting composed of hydrated oxides of the illuminants and non-nitrous lustracellulose in which the proportion of oxides to lustracellulose has been increased above that heretofore possible—namely, to 30 per cent. of anhydrous oxide by the methods of manufacture, substantially as described. (10.) A mantle for incandescent gas-lighting which at the moment before burning is composed of non-nitrous lustracellulose and hydrated oxides of the illuminating metals in such proportions that the weight of the mantle after burning is from 30 per cent. to 42 per cent. of the weight immediately before burning, substantially for the purposes described.
(Specification, 3s. 9d.)

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.

E. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd September, 1902.

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

No. 15033.—24th June, 1902.—ALFRED EDWARD NICCOLLS, of Jervois Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved furnace for converting garbage and similar waste products into marketable substances.

No. 15033.—1st July, 1902.—RICHARD CURTIS, of Ongarue, King-country, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved suspender.

No. 15181.—28th July, 1902.—JOSEPH JOHN MASON, of Middle Street, Timaru, New Zealand, Waiter. Improvements in wash-tubs and in means for emptying them.

No. 15184.—25th July, 1902.—MICHAEL FOLEY, Hotel-keeper, and JOHN PARKER, Draughtsman, both of Hobson Street, Auckland, New Zealand, and WILLIAM STUBBINGS WILKINSON, of Surrey Crescent, Arch Hill, Auckland aforesaid, Contractor. A novel method of advertising.

No. 15191.—29th July, 1902.—NORMAN CAMPBELL INNES, of Awatuna East, Eltham, Taranaki, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved appliance for use in running out barb wire.

No. 15197.—29th July, 1902.—FRANK HENDERSON, of 147 Upper York Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Boilermaker. An improved screen for separating gold from alluvial wash, and for similar purposes.

No. 15198.—29th July, 1902.—HENRY FINLAY STEWART, of Cobram, Victoria, Farmer. Improved apparatus for straining wire.

No. 15219.—2nd August, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY ATKIN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. An improved smoke-consumer, draught-increaser, and fuel-economizer.

No. 15220.—5th August, 1902.—HECTOR NORMAN MCLEOD, Civil Servant, and GEORGE ALFRED HURLEY, Land Agent, both of Wellington, New Zealand. Improvements in and relating to gold-saving apparatus.

No. 15245.—15th August, 1902.—JOSEPH PATRICK WILLIAMS, of Thorndon Esplanade, Wellington, New Zealand, Miner. An improvement in billiard-tables.

No. 15247.—14th August, 1902.—FREDERICK GILES, of 138, High Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia, Manufacturer. Improvements in or connected with roofing nails and screws.

No. 15260.—16th August, 1902.—WILLIAM BENJAMIN WALTERS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means for the production of hydrocarbon gas.

No. 15263.—15th August, 1902.—ALFRED FRANKLIN ROY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Sailmaker (assignee of John Taylor, of 59, Canongate Street, Dunedin aforesaid, Labourer, and WILLIAM OLLERENSHAW, of Marion Street, South Dunedin, New Zealand, Labourer). Waterproofing composition.

No. 15264.—15th August, 1902.—JOHN SADLER, of Wai-aniwa, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved wire-strainer.

No. 15265.—15th August, 1902.—ARCHIBALD GRAY, of Manapouri Station, New Zealand, Station-manager. Combined claw-hammer and staple-drawer.

No. 15266.—15th August, 1902.—ARCHIBALD GRAY, of Manapouri Station, New Zealand, Station-manager. Saddle tool-bag.

No. 15267.—15th August, 1902.—ARCHIBALD GRAY, of Manapouri Station, The Key, New Zealand, Station-manager. Combined file, wire-twister, and rule.

No. 15269.—18th August, 1902.—JAMES N. HANCOCK, of Centre Bush, Southland, New Zealand, Schoolmaster. An improved envelope.

No. 15272.—20th August, 1902.—CHARLES WENTWORTH LANGSTONE, of Wellington, New Zealand, Veterinary Surgeon. An improved plug brick for the walls of buildings.

No. 15273.—20th August, 1902.—FREDERICK DE JERSEY CLERE, of Wellington, New Zealand, Architect. Improved means for deadening or insulating the walls, floors, and roofs of buildings.

No. 15274.—20th August, 1902.—PETER ELLIS, of Manners Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved rotary engine.

No. 15275.—20th August, 1902.—CHARLES WILLIAM PENNY, of Te Akatea, near Ngaruawahia, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved attachment to a submarine diving-boat for pearl-fishing.

No. 15276.—20th August, 1902.—SAMUEL NICOLSON, of Medway Street, Gore, New Zealand, Sailmaker. An improved knife cleaner and sharpener.

No. 15279.—21st August, 1902.—THOMAS BURRELL, of 193, Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Stonemason, and ERNEST CHARLES PERDRIAU, of 131, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Merchant. Improvements in easily attachable boot soles and heels.

No. 15280.—19th August, 1902.—JOSEPH JAMES MACKY, of Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Improvements in nut-locks.

No. 15284.—22nd August, 1902.—FREDERICK WILLIAM PAINTER, of 88, Oxford Terrace, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle Agent. An improved bicycle-holder.

No. 15285.—22nd August, 1902.—ALFRED IRVINE SENIOR, of Wellington, New Zealand, Engine-driver. Improved means for reversing the motion of steam-engines.

No. 15288.—18th August, 1902.—WILLIAM NICOL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Mechanic. Improvements in hair-curlers.

No. 15289.—19th August, 1902.—JAMES HANLEY, of Gore, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved car-coupling.

No. 15290.—19th August, 1902.—HENRY ANGUS NICHOLSON, of Bluff, New Zealand, Seaman. Improved oil and gas motor.

No. 15291.—23rd August, 1902.—JOSEPH PATRICK WILLIAMS, of Thorndon Esplanade, Wellington, New Zealand, Miner. Improvements in billiard-tables.

No. 15292.—23rd August, 1902.—JOHN KERR, of Yering, Victoria, Dairyman. An improved milk-strainer.

No. 15293.—23rd August, 1902.—JOHN KERR, of Yering, Victoria, Dairyman. An improved milk cooler or refrigerator.

No. 15296.—25th August, 1902.—JOHN L. WILSON, of Eddy-stone Street, Kaitangata, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer-driver. An improvement in ejectors.

No. 15297.—25th August, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY DIDDAMS, of Greytown North, New Zealand, Bank-manager. A movable mud-guard, suitable for gigs or other wheeled vehicles.

No. 15300.—16th August, 1902.—KATE DAVY, wife of William Davy, of No. 1 Line, Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. An improvement in umbrellas.

No. 15301.—22nd August, 1902.—JOSEPH ROBERT SIGLEY, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Tinsmith. Improvements in the form and construction of concrete tanks.

No. 15303.—22nd August, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY GORE, of Wingatui, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer, and HEWARD JERVIS KING MASSEY-LAWLESS, of Wingatui aforesaid, Gentleman. Improvements relating to apparatus for boiling eggs.

No. 15304.—23rd August, 1902.—JOHN MILLAR ARMOUR, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Carpenter. Making chairs, go-carts, cribs, and the like collapsible.

No. 15305.—25th August, 1902.—FERNIE HERBERT KILLINGSWORTH and PERCY RAWSON, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturers. An improved polishing appliance or brush for boots and other articles.

No. 15308.—22nd August, 1902.—WILLIAM NICOL and JAMES HARRY STEWART, both of Invercargill, New Zealand, Mechanics. Improvements in candlesticks.

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 20th August to 3rd September, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13369.—D. Donald, lifting-jack.
No. 13564.—E. J. Paton and W. A. A. Woods, scrubber for ships' hulls.

No. 13704.—J. C. Barnes, sheep-shears.
No. 13796.—J. J. Leahy and A. Parmiter, travelling-belt shifter.

No. 13970.—R. Sparrow and N. F. Jansen, cycle hub-brake.
No. 14208.—C. A. Briggs, fire-escape.
No. 14328.—W. J. Rawling, water-bag.

No. 14503.—B. Benkel, cigar-holder.
No. 14618.—M. Corrington and F. L. Dodgson, railway signalling.

No. 14706.—J. H. Anderson, golf-practice apparatus.
No. 14726.—J. L. Ferrell, wood-preserving.
No. 14905.—C. A. Parsons, steam-turbine blades.

No. 14916.—J. Archer, velocipede-gear.
No. 14917.—W. Hucks, jun., dispensing aerated liquids.
No. 14931.—Elliot's Patent Lock Envelope Company, Limited, envelope (R. N. Elliot).

No. 14950.—F. Lobnitz, rock-cutting apparatus.
No. 14956.—E. R. Cahoon, stove.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 10711.—J. Matherson, broom. 20th August, 1902.
No. 10715.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, gear for plough. 20th August, 1902.

No. 10893.—G. Sigley, gig-spring. 18th August, 1902.
No. 10914.—W. Hart, woven-wire mattress. 23rd August, 1902.

No. 10920.—H. Fullwood, door-stop. 29th August, 1902.
No. 10925.—C. Anketell, potato-planter. 22nd August, 1902.

No. 10933.—F. Ellershausen, treating refractory sulphide ores. 28th August, 1902.

No. 10935.—J. Anderson, liquid-measurer. 22nd August, 1902.

No. 10938.—T. C. Enright, gate-fastener. 22nd August, 1902.

No. 10956.—T. Ballinger and W. Milligan, spouting clip bracket. 26th August, 1902.

No. 10978.—L. L. McDermott and J. Peach, cesspan. 1st September, 1902.

No. 11013.—The Petolite Fuel Syndicate, Limited, artificial fuel. 20th August, 1902.

No. 11068.—T. A. Edison, concentrating magnetic ores. 20th August, 1902.

No. 11069.—T. A. Edison, breaking rock. 20th August, 1902.

No. 11070.—T. A. Edison, rolls. 20th August, 1902.

No. 11071.—T. A. Edison, elevator. 20th August, 1902.

No. 11072.—T. A. Edison, making briquettes. 20th August, 1902.

No. 11073.—T. A. Edison, drying pulverised material. 20th August, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7827.—J. and J. Wiseman, horse-cover. 28th 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. 10720.—William Bromiley, of Naseby, in the Provincial District of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, Miner. Moth-destroyer. Interest of William Strong. [W. Bromiley and W. Strong.] 27th August, 1902.

No. 12888.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, of Tuam Street, Christchurch in the Colony of New Zealand, Engineers. Licensees of the sole right to manufacture, use, and vend the invention for the full term yet to run. Attachment to traction-engine. [J. E. Watkins.] 27th August, 1902.

No. 14058.—Isabella Charles, of "The Langer Dress-cutting School," at Dunedin, Spinster, Teacher of Dress-cutting and Dressmaking. Registered as proprietor so far as the Provincial District of Otago and Southland is concerned. Dressmakers' chart. [E. Langer.] 2nd September, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Requests to amend Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd September, 1902.

REQUESTS for leave to amend the specifications (including drawings) relating to the undermentioned applications for Letters Patent have been received, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within one month from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 13309.—7th January, 1901.—THOMAS HEWTON, of Waianakura, New Zealand, Miller. An improved apparatus for straining wire.

The nature of the proposed amendment is as follows:—

1. To insert the following paragraph after line 19, page 3, of the specification: "Fig. 6 shows an alternative form of clip in which a screw is forced down on the wire instead of the eccentrics shown in the other figures. Its object is similar, but its action is found to be more convenient in certain situations. The handle may be in one as shown, or loose, in which case the screw would be square-headed or suchlike to engage the handle."

2. To add Fig. 6 to the drawings.

The applicant states that "This involves no further invention, being merely a mechanical equivalent for the means already adopted, but he prays that the amendment may be granted, as more in accord with the form the strainer will now be made in."

No. 14660.—21st March, 1902.—RICHARD RUSSELL DONALDSON, of 114, Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Butcher. Improved system and apparatus for treating sewage, abattoir refuse, blood, and other matters.

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

To alter "the" to "a"—line 1, page 2.

To omit the words "and race," and to insert instead the words "combined with a receptacle for specially treating nightsoil and a race from nightsoil-receptacle to receiving or septic tank"—line 2, page 2.

To insert "a septic tank" instead of "the chamber"—line 3, page 2; and "Fig. 1" instead of "the same"—line 5, page 2.

To insert "part" before "section," and "and elevation" after "section," and to omit "their" and insert the word "covering" before "shed"—line 6, page 2.

To insert, instead of the words "city or house sewage," the word "nightsoil"—line 13, page 2; and, instead of the words "placed in the," the words "tipped or removed from the carts into"—line 14, page 2.

To omit the word "receiving"—line 16—the words "or nails"—line 17—and the word "hinged"—line 23, page 2.

To insert the word "open" before "septic," and "bacterial treatment or" instead of "bacteric"—line 25, page 2.

To insert the words "a portion of" before "the floor"—line 27—"porous blocks or blocks" instead of "blocks"—line 28—and "septic" before "chamber"—line 30, page 2.

To insert the words "when necessary" after "chamber" and "or sluice-valve" after "trap"—line 35, page 2.

To insert the words "a key" and "key" instead of the words "the hand" and "hand"—line 1, page 3. After line 1, page 3, to insert the following words: "Apertures 19a are provided in the partition-wall 19."

To insert the word "the" after the word "conducts," and the words "through an alternating valve or shutter 19b, Fig. 4, operated by a tipping tank 19c, thence on perforated metal distributing-trays 20a, resting on supports 21 at a suitable height above" after the word "liquid"—line 3, page 3.

To alter "filtering" to "filter," and to omit the words "to" and "placed within"—line 3, page 3.

To omit lines 4 and 5, page 3.

To insert the figures "20" after the word "beds"—line 6—the words "coke, gravel, or" after the word "charcoal"—line 7—and to omit the word "and"—line 7, page 3.

To insert the word "fine" after "layer," and "or coke" after "charcoal"—line 8, page 3.

To omit the following words: "These filter-beds rest upon perforated metal plates 26, beneath which are air-spaces (or air-pipes) 28, fitted with a pivoted hood 29"—lines 10, 11, 12, page 3—and to insert instead, "The above beds rest on metal plates or other material 26, suitably perforated, which rest on concrete pedestals beneath which is an air-space 28, to which air is supplied down an air-pipe 29a, having a pivoted hood 29."

To insert the words "upon a concrete floor 30a" after the word "and"—line 14—to omit the word "large"—line 15—to insert the words "which rest on the concrete floor 30a and" before the word "disposed"—line 15—to insert, instead of the word "walls," the words "the concrete pedestals"—line 15—and to insert the words "or other perforated material" after the word "plates"—line 16, page 3.

To omit the words from "undergoes" down to "bacteria and"—lines 17 to 23, page 3—and insert instead the following words: "to be treated is introduced into the septic tank, where it is treated anaerobically and the solids hydrolysed; the liquid passes on to and through the filter-beds, where it is subjected to the action of aerobic bacteria and thus purified, it."

To insert, instead of the words "covered or septic chambers," the words "filter-beds"—line 24, page 3—and, instead of the words "being cleaned and refilled," the words "resting and becoming aerated. The intermittent use of the beds is performed automatically by means of the tipping tank 19c, operating an alternating valve or shutter 19b"—line 26, page 3.

To omit the whole of lines 27, 28, and 29, page 3.

To omit claims 1 and 2, and to insert instead the three following claims: "(1) In apparatus such as described herein, a nightsoil-receptacle, a race provided with spikes for breaking up solids passing through the race to the septic tank, substantially as and for the purposes set forth herein. (2) In apparatus such as described herein, a tank or intake-chamber provided with a pipe or offtake to septic chamber for treatment of sewage, substantially as and for the purposes set forth herein. (3) In apparatus such as described herein, a septic chamber provided with a partition-wall, and forming a grit-chamber behind which the material to be treated is delivered before passing into the main part of the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth herein."

To insert the words "perforated distributing-trays" after the word "having" the word "coke" after the word "sand," and the words "or coke" after the word "charcoal"—line 2, claim 5.

To insert the word "coke" after the word "sand," and the words "or coke" after the word "charcoal"—line 2, claim 6—and to omit the words "partition-walls dividing the chamber"—lines 4 and 5, claim 6.

To insert the words "coke and" before the word "charcoal," and "or coke" after "charcoal"—line 4, claim 7.

To insert the words "perforated distributing-trays" after the word "having"—line 5—the word "coke" after "sand," and "or coke" after "charcoal"—line 6, claim 8.

To insert the word "coke" after "sand," and "or coke" after "charcoal"—lines 7 and 8, claim 10.

B

To insert the word "nightsoil" after the word "sewage"—line 2, claim 14.

To alter the numbers of claims 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, to 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

To add further figures of reference to the drawings.

The applicant states, "My reasons for making the amendment are as follow: That the explanation of the invention may be more clearly set out, and the features of novelty more strictly defined."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Requests for Correction of Clerical Errors.

NO. 14933.—G. W. Berry, joining seams of can-bodies. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

To insert stops 41, referred to in the last line of page 4 of the specification, in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

No. 15124.—The Flameless Gaslight Company, Limited, incandescence gas-lighting. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 63, of the 7th August, 1902.)

To alter " $\frac{3}{2}$ nds" to " $\frac{3}{2}$ nds," line 23, page 2, of the specification.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Clerical Errors corrected.

THE requests for correction of clerical errors in the following cases have been allowed:—

No. 13845.—J. Dunn, root cutter and slicer. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 15007.—W. A. Land, seed and manure sower. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 57, of the 10th July, 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 21st August to the 3rd September, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 14139.—F. Cook and J. Symons, fire-escape.
No. 14140.—F. Cook and J. Symons, preventing horse running away with vehicle.

No. 14142.—M. Brown, egg-beater, &c.
No. 14144.—H. H. Rayward, metallic bouncing-ball.
No. 14148.—G. Pulman, manufacturing hats.
No. 14149.—T. Rees and H. Jamieson, nail.
No. 14152.—J. Foster, candle-extinguisher.
No. 14153.—J. Aitchison, trolley-switch.
No. 14154.—F. A. Alcock, standardising bowls.
No. 14159.—A. C. Bicknell and R. T. Saunders, windows.
No. 14161.—E. C. E. Seque, gold-saver.
No. 14162.—W. B. Brain, accumulator or secondary battery.

No. 14163.—A. W. Elder, solid welt for boots.
No. 14164.—E. G. Rawnsley, coulter for drill.
No. 14165.—A. Scheib, trap.
No. 14167.—J. J. Hayman, wool-press.
No. 14172.—J. Upchurch, angle cramp.
No. 14173.—T. O. Moran, floor-cramp.
No. 14174.—T. O. Moran, broom-protector.
No. 14176.—T. E. Loach, watering-pot rose.
No. 14178.—C. M. Newson and M. Coulson, applying tar, &c., to paving-blocks, &c.
No. 14179.—S. C. R. Trevor, producing gas from kauri.
No. 14180.—J. Strettle, rotary quartz-mill.
No. 14185.—J. McFarlane, cradle-sluice.
No. 14186.—P. Trelove, fencing-tool.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 21st August, 1902, to the 3rd September, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13417.—J. Herbert, attachment to plough.
No. 13424.—A. Smith, measure and cost-indicator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 21st August to the 3rd September, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 10612.—W. J. Nankivell, plough.
 No. 10615.—J. Grant, self discharge for silt-punt.
 No. 10616.—F. Henry, wire-strainer.
 No. 10618.—T. B. Walker, folding boxes.
 No. 10619.—G. B. H. Austin, propulsion of cycles.
 No. 10620.—J. B. Lander and J. Cooke, rabbit-crate. (T. Durkin and A. Smillie)
 No. 10621.—T. B. Zander and J. Cooke, tray for rabbit-refrigerating.
 No. 10622.—M. Graetz, oil-burner.
 No. 10630.—T. H. Mann, batten for reaper-canvas.
 No. 10631.—C. Beadle, converting range into open fire-place.
 No. 10632.—G. Sydes, horse-cover.
 No. 10634.—J. G. Warron, golf-practice apparatus.
 No. 10635.—The Leather Pneumatic Tire Company, Limited, wheel tire and fastening. (C. E. Squier and F. Windham.)
 No. 10638.—Electric Reduction Company, Limited, electrically heating materials. (W. T. Gibbs.)
 No. 10640.—T. Brooks and A. M. Ayles, piping.
 No. 10645.—R. Worland, milk-can band.
 No. 11201.—M. M. J. O. O'Connor, dredging apparatus.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd September, 1902.

APPPLICATIONS 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: 3432.

Date: 22nd June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SILVEROID

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in respect of the articles mentioned since about the year 1886.

NAME.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH-CASE COMPANY, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, and located in the City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, in said State, and doing business in said city at 19th and Brown Streets.

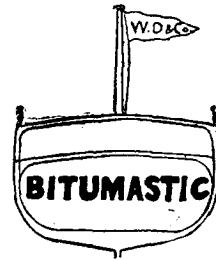
No. of class: 10.

Description of goods: Timekeepers, including watches and parts thereof.

No. of application: 3436.

Date: 27th June, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WALLES, DOVE, AND Co., LIMITED, of 5, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the County of Northumberland, England, Manufacturers of Cement, Enamels, Paints, &c.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Asphaltic and composite paints for protecting from corrosion the interior parts of iron or steel ships, and similar vessels, bridges, and other structures of iron or steel.

No. of application: 3765.

Date: 17th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

O X O.

NAME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, of 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England, and 21, Longue Rue des Claires, Antwerp, Belgium, Manufacturers of Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, and Manufacturers, Shippers, and Importers of South American Produce.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 3854.

Date: 21st July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

ROYAL COLORS.

NAME.

T. C. WILLIAMS COMPANY, of Richmond, Virginia, United States of America, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco.

No. of application: 3797.
Date: 28th May, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the word "Dorcas"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.
The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned since before the 1st day of January, 1890.

NAME.

I. P. CLARKE AND Co., of Belgrave Thread-mills, Leicester, England.

No. of class: 23.

Description of goods: Cotton-yarn, sewing-cotton, and other thread not wound on reels or spools; sewing-cotton and other thread wound on reels or spools.

No. of application: 3798.
Date: 28th May, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices and the words "Cleopatra's Needle"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

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

NAME.

I. P. CLARKE AND Co., of Belgrave Thread-mills, Leicester, England.

No. of class: 23.

Description of goods: Cotton yarn, sewing-cotton, and other thread not wound on reels or spools; sewing-cotton and other thread wound on reels or spools.

No. of application: 3799.
Date: 28th May, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



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

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

NAME.

I. P. CLARKE AND Co., of Belgrave Thread-mills, Leicester, England.

No. of class: 23.

Description of goods: Cotton-yarn, sewing-cotton, and other thread not wound on reels or spools; sewing-cotton and other thread wound on reels or spools.

No. of application: 3801.
Date: 28th May, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



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

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

NAME.

I. P. CLARKE AND Co., of Belgrave Thread-mills, Leicester, England.

No. of class: 23.

Description of goods: Cotton-yarn, sewing-cotton, and other thread not wound on reels or spools; sewing-cotton and other thread wound on reels or spools.

No. of application : 3827.
Date : 14th June, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except initial letters of the firm's name.

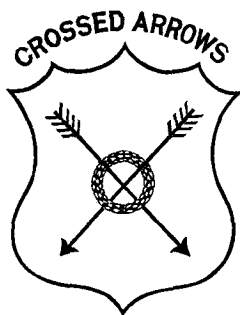
NAME.

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

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Articles of clothing.

No. of application : 3887.
Date : 18th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

J. G. WARD AND Co., of Crescent, Invercargill, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Frozen meats, including frozen rabbits, game, and the like ; frozen carcasses for use as food.

No. of application : 3840.
Date : 30th June, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

FLOR DE BELAR.

NAME.

J. MYERS AND Co., of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

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

No. of application : 3888.
Date : 18th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PARAGON.

NAME.

GEORGE HERBERT BARKER, of 123, Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Storekeeper.

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

No. of application : 3895.
Date : 21st August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

TRIPLE UNION.

NAME.

H. E. PARTRIDGE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Tobacco and Cigar Merchant.

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

No. of application : 3896.
Date : 20th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

IMPERIAL.

NAME.

THE DRESDEN PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class : 9.
Description of goods : Musical instruments.

No. of application : 3899.
Date : 25th August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KLE-VAR.

NAME.

MAURICE PERYER, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Railway Employee.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Preparations for cleaning smooth surfaces and such as are varnished.

No. of application: 3901.
Date: 26th August, 1902.

The word TRADE MARK.

VICE-REGAL.

NAME.

JOHN CONNELL AND CO. PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of Melbourne, Victoria, and Sydney, New South Wales.

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

No. of application: 3902.
Date: 26th August, 1902.

The words TRADE MARK.

MELON TAN.

NAME.

JOHN TULLIS AND SON, LIMITED, of St. Ann's Leatherworks, Glasgow, Scotland.

No. of class: 37.
Description of goods: Leather belting for driving machinery.

No. of application: 3903.
Date: 26th August, 1902.

The words TRADE MARK.

LEMON TAN.

NAME.

JOHN TULLIS AND SON, LIMITED, of St. Ann's Leatherworks, Glasgow, Scotland.

No. of class: 37.
Description of goods: Leather belting for driving machinery.

No. of application: 3904.
Date: 26th August, 1902.

The words TRADE MARK.

ORANGE TAN.

NAME.

JOHN TULLIS AND SON, LIMITED, of St. Ann's Leatherworks, Glasgow, Scotland.

No. of class: 37.
Description of goods: Leather belting for driving machinery.

No. of application: 3905.
Date: 26th August, 1902.

The words TRADE MARK.

CITRON TAN.

NAME.

JOHN TULLIS AND SON, LIMITED, of St. Ann's Leatherworks, Glasgow, Scotland.

No. of class: 37.
Description of goods: Leather belting for driving machinery.

No. of application: 3906.
Date: 26th August, 1902.

The word TRADE MARK.

CHONATA.

NAME.

JOHN TULLIS AND SON, LIMITED, of St. Ann's Leatherworks, Glasgow, Scotland.

No. of class: 40.
Description of goods: Belting for driving machinery.

No. of application: 3912.
Date: 1st September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.
CREAMERY BUTTER.



SNOWDROP BRAND.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the representation and name "Snowdrop"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. WYLIE, of Riddiford Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

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

No. of application : 3914.
Date : 1st September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MENTHOLYPTUS.

NAME.

PETER DUTTON, of Kensington, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Chemist and Dentist.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : Medicated remedies.

No. of application : 3915.
Date : 1st September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



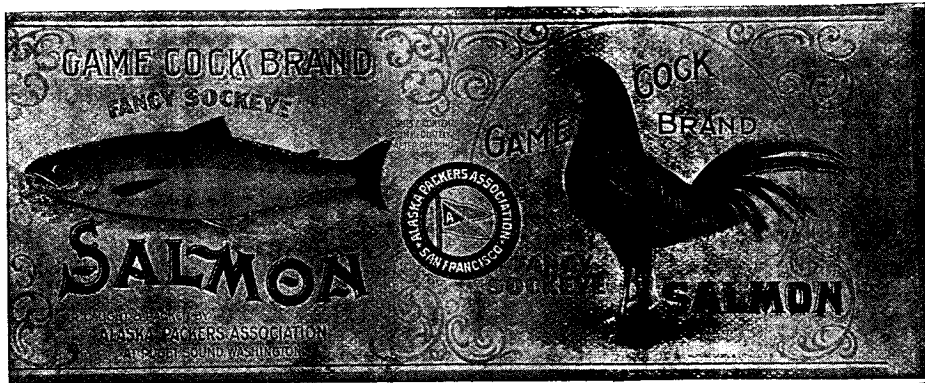
NAME.

MARY MARGARET BEATRICE ASHWIN, of Awaroa, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Substances used as food—fruits, jams, pickles, sauces, preserved fish and meat.

No. of application : 3897.
Date : 22nd August, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are—(1) The distinctive device of a game cock; (2) the words "Game Cock"; (3) the distinctive label, the principal features in which are the representation of a game cock and of a salmon, and the medallion of the association (otherwise registered as a trade mark), and the words "Game Cock"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter in such label, excepting the applicant's name and address, is disclaimed.

NAME.

ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION, of San Francisco, California, United States of America, Fish-curers.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Tinned or canned, dried, and preserved fish of all descriptions.

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. 76/218.—John Groom Howes, Sir Frederick Lucas Cook, Bart., M.P., George James Gribble, Wyndham Francis Cook, Percy John Howes, and Herbert Frederick Cook, carrying on business in partnership at 21 to 26, St. Paul's Churchyard, in the City of London, England, under the style of "Cook, Son, and Company," Warehousemen. [A. H. Beddington and S. H. Beddington, trading as "Monkwell Street Warehouse Company."] 26th August, 1902.

No. 1898/1514.—Société Anonyme Le Khedive, of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, and of 19, Rue Auber, Paris, France. [E. Laurens.] 26th August, 1902.

No. 2402/2205.—John Groom Howes, Sir Frederick Lucas Cook, Bart., M.P., George James Gribble, Wyndham Francis Cook, Percy John Howes, and Herbert Frederick Cook, carrying on business in partnership at 21 to 26, St. Paul's Churchyard, in the City of London, England, under the style of "Cook, Son, and Company," Warehousemen. [Monkwell Street Warehouse Company.] 26th August, 1902.

No. 3345/2615.—The Gandy Belt Manufacturing Company (1901), Limited, of Wheatland Works, Seacombe, in the County of Chester, England, Manufacturers. [The Gandy Belt Manufacturing Company, Limited.] 27th August, 1902.

No. 3437/2668.—The Australasian Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, whose registered office is at 2, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, England. [New Sunlight Incandescent Company (1900), Limited.] 27th August, 1902.

No. 3438/2669.—The Australasian Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, whose registered office is at 2, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, England. [New Sunlight Incandescent Company (1900), Limited.] 27th August, 1902.

No. 3478/2800.—The Australasian Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, whose registered office is at 2, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, England. [New Sunlight Incandescent Company (1900), Limited.] 27th August, 1902.

No. 3728/2926.—Frank Lindsay Ryan, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturer. [E. G. Rawnsley.] 26th August, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 21st August to the 3rd September, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 2967; 3526.—R. J. Bailey. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2968; 3527.—R. J. Bailey. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 85, of the 19th September, 1901.)

No. 2969; 3806.—Allen and Hanburys, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2970; 3807.—Allen and Hanburys, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2971; 3808.—Allen and Hanburys, Limited. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2972; 3809.—Allen and Hanburys, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2973; 3810.—Allen and Hanburys, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2974; 3811.—Allen and Hanburys, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2975; 3500.—K. A. Kerr. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 17th October, 1901.)

No. 2976; 3814.—A. G. Ferguson. Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)

No. 2977; 3461.—W. J. Smith. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 8th August, 1901.)

No. 2978; 3824.—F. Levic. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 27th June, 1902.)

No. 2979; 3777.—A. Woodhouse. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 27th June, 1902.)

No. 2980; 3786.—Crucible Steel Company of America. Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 27th June, 1902.)

No. 2981; 3805.—Nimmo and Blair. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 27th June, 1902.)

No. 2982; 3794.—D. McLean. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 29th May, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks withdrawn.

THE undermentioned applications for registration of Trade Marks have been withdrawn:—

No. 3844. { W. and G. Turnbull and Co. (Advertised in
No. 3845. { the Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*,
{ (No. 57, of 10th July, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

