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CONTENTS.

	Page
Complete Specifications accepted .. ..	2305
Provisional Specifications accepted .. ..	2311
Letters Patent sealed .. ..	2312
Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid ..	2312
Applications for Letters Patent abandoned ..	2312
Applications for Letters Patent lapsed .. ..	2312
Letters Patent void .. ..	2312
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks ..	2312
Trade Marks registered .. ..	2315
Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid .. ..	2315
Trade Mark Applications withdrawn .. ..	2315

*Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 15th October, 1902.

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

No. 14035. — 21st September, 1901. — JOHN HENRY PLEDGER, of Littlebourne, Dunedin, New Zealand, Painter. Combination force-draught fire-screen.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) An improved fire-screen consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified. (2.) A fire-screen composed of a plurality of metal laths hinged together in such manner that the screen may be folded up when out of use, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

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No. 14097.—5th October, 1901.—JOHN GELL, Cable Bay, Nelson, New Zealand, Electrical Engineer. Improved means of and apparatus for and relating to perforating the tape for automatic telegraph instruments.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of punches to cut marking and feed holes simultaneously, means whereby the marking-punches when operated will operate the companion feed-punches, and means whereby certain combinations of the said punches are selected and simultaneously operated to produce the complete character and feed holes, and keys for controlling the selecting and operating means, substantially as described. (2.) In a perforating-machine, a group of punches for forming the marking-holes and the feed-holes, and a spacing-punch, with means for operating the punches, substantially as described. (3.) In a perforating-machine, a group of punches for forming the marking-holes and the feed holes, and a spacing-punch, with means for operating the punches, said spacing-punch being arranged in advance of the group, substantially as described. (4.) In combination, in a perforating machine, a group of punches for forming the marking-holes, a spacing-punch for forming the holes representing spaces, and means for operating the marking-punches and the spacing-punch simultaneously, substantially as described. (5.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of marking-punches, a keyboard, means for selecting and operating the punches when the keys are depressed to cut the marking-holes, and a space-key, with means controlled thereby for operating the spacing-punch independently to form the spacing-holes between words, substantially as described. (6.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of punches for forming the marking-holes, a spacing-punch for forming the hole representing spaces, means for operating the marking-punches and the spacing-punch simultaneously, and means for operating the spacing-punch independently of the marking-punches, substantially as described. (7.) In combination, in a gang of punches, the outer punches, the intermediate punches, and a spring for each of the intermediate punches for returning it to normal position, said inner punches serving to return the outer punches, substantially as described. (8.) In combination, in a gang of punches, the outer

punches, the intermediate punches, blocks on the inner and outer punches whereby when either outer punch is operated the inner punch will be operated, the block of one punch being guided on the adjacent punch, substantially as described. (9.) In combination with a group of punches to cut marking-holes, and also a series of feed-holes, and differential tape-feed mechanism having means to engage a series of feed-holes, substantially as described. (10.) In combination with a group of punches to cut marking-holes, and also a series of feed-holes, and differential tape-feed mechanism arranged to engage the series of feed-holes, said mechanism being located in advance of the group of punches, substantially as described. (11.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, finger-keys, a group of punches, tape-feed mechanism, means for giving said feed-mechanism a differential setting-movement when the keys are depressed, and means for returning said feed-mechanism to normal position when the keys are released to thus effect the feed of the tape, substantially as described. (12.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, finger-keys, a group of punches, tape-feed mechanism, a single setting-magnet for the said tape-feed mechanism, and means for checking the setting action of the tape-feed mechanism, the operation of said setting-magnet and the checking-means being controlled from the keys, substantially as described. (13.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of punches, finger-keys, tape-feed mechanism comprising an electro-magnet controlled from the keys and electro-magnetic checking-means for effecting a differential feed of the tape, also controlled from the keys, substantially as described. (14.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of punches, finger-keys, tape-feeding mechanism comprising a lever, a setting-magnet for setting the said lever, checking-magnets, checking-bars controlled by the checking-magnets to limit the setting-movements of the lever, and means for controlling the checking-magnets from the keys, substantially as described. (15.) In combination, a group of punches, including marking-punches and a spacing-punch, finger-keys, selecting-means controlled by the keys for operating the marking-punches, said selecting-means including universal devices for operating the spacing-punch, substantially as described. (16.) In combination, a group of punches, including marking punches and a spacing-punch, finger-keys, selecting-means controlled by the keys for operating the marking-punches, said selecting-means including universal devices for operating the spacing-punch, and a space-key for operating the space-punch, substantially as described. (17.) In combination, a group of punches, including marking-punches and a spacing-punch, a keyboard, means controlled thereby for operating the punches, and means for eliminating the action of the spacing-punch, substantially as described. (18.) In combination, a group of punches, including marking-punches and a spacing-punch, keys, means for selecting certain of the punches and operating them simultaneously to cut the marking-holes and also the spacing-hole, and means for eliminating the action of the spacing-punch, substantially as described. (19.) In combination, a group of punches, including marking-punches and a spacing-punch, a keyboard, means controlled thereby for operating the punches, and means for eliminating the action of the spacing-punch, said means including variable spacing-mechanism, substantially as described. (20.) In combination, a group of punches, including marking-punches and a spacing-punch, a keyboard, means controlled thereby for operating the punches, and means for eliminating the action of the spacing-punch, said means including variable spacing-mechanism and a shift-key for controlling the same, substantially as described. (21.) In combination, in a perforating machine, a group of punches, including marking and spacing punches, differential tape-feeding mechanism, and means for varying the feed of the differential tape-feeding mechanism whereby composite characters may be formed by cutting a plurality of characters in succession and contiguous to each other, substantially as described. (22.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of punches, including marking and spacing punches, tape-feeding mechanism having a differential movement, keys with means whereby the differential movement of the tape-feeding mechanism is controlled according to the extent of the group of perforations composing the letter, and means whereby the differential spacing-movement may be varied to eliminate the action of the spacing-punch, substantially as described. (23.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of punches, including marking and spacing punches, tape-feeding mechanism having a differential movement, keys with means whereby the differential movement of the tape-feeding mechanism is controlled according to the extent of the group of perforations composing the letter, and means whereby the differential spacing-movement may be varied to eliminate the action of the spacing-punch, said means including a shift-key, substantially as described. (24.) In combination, in a perforating-machine, a group of punches, a keyboard, means for operating the punches, and selecting-means controlled from the

keyboard, said selecting-means comprising a series of parallel bars with means for supporting the same to allow movement thereof while maintaining their parallelism, substantially as described. (25.) In combination, a group of punches, a keyboard, means for operating the punches, and selecting-mechanism comprising toothed combs connected with the keys to move therewith, and a series of bars, links at the opposite ends of said bars to maintain them in their proper relative positions in rising and falling, substantially as described. (26.) In combination, a series of punches, a keyboard, tape-feeding mechanism, electro-magnetic checking-mechanism for the tape-feeding mechanism, means for operating the punches, selecting-means between the key-levers and the said operating-means comprising a series of bars supported to have parallel movement, selecting-combs connected with the key-lever for moving said bars, a series of contacts to be engaged by the bars for controlling the operating-means of the punches, and contacts also arranged to be engaged by certain of the bars for controlling the checking-mechanism, substantially as described. (27.) In combination with a group of punches, including marking-punches and a spacing-punch, a keyboard, means for operating the punches, selecting-mechanism between the keyboard and said operating-mechanism comprising a series of bars arranged to have parallel movement, and selecting-combs connected with the key-levers for operating the bars, connections between the bars and the operating-means of the punches, one of said bars being of universal character and connected with the spacing-punch for operating the same, substantially as described. (28.) In combination, a group of punches, differential tape-feeding means, including checking-magnets, and means for varying the action of the differential tape-feeding mechanism, comprising switch-means for changing the circuits of said checking-magnets to make them operate in a different order from normally, substantially as described. (29.) In combination, in a group of punches, differential tape-feeding means, including checking-magnets and means for varying the action of the differential tape-feeding mechanism, comprising multiple-switch means for changing the circuits of said checking-magnets to make them operate in a different order from normally, substantially as described. (30.) In combination, a group of punches, means for operating them, tape-feeding mechanism comprising a setting and an actuating magnet, a keyboard, selecting-mechanism controlled thereby, and comprising a series of bars with means for supporting the same, to have parallel movement and a feed-controlling lever operated by one of the bars, and contacts arranged to be made and broken by the operation of the feed-controlling lever for energizing either one or the other of the said magnets, substantially as described.

(Specification, 14s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14373.—24th December, 1901.—FRANCIS WINTER, No. 18, Government Life Insurance Buildings, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. A water cycle.

*Description.*—The machine is made of iron or other metals, or part iron and part other metals, and consists of the following parts: viz., A, the saddle, which can be raised or lowered according to the length of the legs of the occupant; D, D, D, tubular framing; C, C, paddle-wheels; B, B, cranks and treadles; E, E, E, E, gearing wheels (for driving paddle-wheels), which can be made of any diameter; G, G, spindles of gearing wheels; H, H, H, H, floats of paddle-wheels; K, K, cylinders for floating the machine; M, rudder, which is worked with yoke-lines the same as a boat. The machine can be made with one or more paddle-wheels, and can be worked by one or more persons, and is worked in the same manner as a road bicycle. There can be two or more cylinders, which must be of sufficient capacity to float the number of persons working the machine.

*Claim.*—For the combination and application of the different parts as described in specification and drawings, and for the machine as a whole.

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

No. 14383.—30th December, 1901.—HENRY HODGSON, of Opunake, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved process for tinning or retinning metal goods.\*

*Extract from Specification.*—The process that forms the subject of the present invention has been devised specially for retinning old and worn tinware, but it is also applicable to tinning new metal goods. In carrying out my invention the goods to be tinned are first subjected to a bath of sulphuric acid, and then scalded and cleaned in hot water, after which they are again subjected to a bath of muriatic or dilute hydrochloric acid. They are then removed from this bath and dipped into molten tin, which will coat the article with a thin evenly distributed coat.

*Claim.*—The improved process of tinning or retinning metal goods, substantially as set forth and explained. (Specification, 1s.)

No. 14395.—3rd January, 1902.—CHARLES RAY, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle Engineer. Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tires.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In pneumatic tires in which a second or emergency tube is used, constructing the second tube with closed ends, which are joined together by a coupling that is perforated to allow the ordinary tube's valve-spindle to pass diametrically through to the rim, as specified. (2.) In pneumatic tires, the combination, with the ordinary air-tube of a tire, of a second or emergency tube having closed ends that are joined together so that the valve-spindle of the ordinary tube may pass through and bisect the axis of said second tube on its way to the rim without affecting its inflation, and means for inflating the emergency tube, as described and illustrated. (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14400.—6th January, 1902.—THOMAS HORBY BROWN, of Wellington, New Zealand, Manager. An improved artificial fuel.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) An artificial fuel, consisting in the composition of dried street, house, or other refuse, with suitable binding and combustible materials, such composition being moulded and pressed into suitable shapes, as specified. (2.) An artificial fuel, consisting of a composition of dried street, house, or other refuse, with clay, sawdust, and tar or asphaltum in varying proportions, and with or without the addition of a small percentage of naphtha, as set forth. (Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 14408.—8th January, 1902.—JOHN RUSSELL BRUNT and RICHARD CHARLES PITT, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Importers. Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tires.

*Claims.*—(1.) In pneumatic tires that are fitted with a second air-tube, constructing such second air-tube with a short tube that is held therein and which passes transversely through it, so that the valve-spindle of the superincumbent ordinary tube may pass, in said short tube, diametrically through the second tube, as specified. (2.) In pneumatic tires that are fitted with a second or emergency air-tube, the combination with the emergency tube of a small transverse tube that is passed through said emergency, flanges upon the transverse tube, and means for inflating the emergency, the whole designed and operating so that the valve-spindle of the ordinary tube may pass, in the transverse tube, diametrically through the emergency without interfering with its inflation, as described and illustrated. (Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14423.—8th January, 1902.—ALEXANDER STORRIE, Invercargill, New Zealand, Implement maker. An improved agricultural seed-sower and hopper.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a revolvable cylinder having perforations in its circumferential periphery and a sleeve or segment projecting into and fitting said cylinder, said sleeve having an opening through which seed passes from the perforations as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, a revolvable cylinder having perforations in its circumference and a sleeve or segment projecting into and fitting said cylinder, and having a gap through which seed falls, and a scraper or the like for forcing the seed through the holes of the cylinder, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, a revolvable cylinder having perforations in its circumference, a hopper in which the said cylinder is carried, a sleeve or segment integral with the hopper and projecting into and fitting the cylinder, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, a revolvable cylinder having perforations in its circumference, a hopper in which the said cylinder is carried, a sleeve or segment integral with the hopper and projecting into and fitting the cylinder, and a partition in the hopper to prevent the seed rising too high upon the cylinder, substantially as set forth. (5.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved seed-sower and hopper, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated in the drawing. (Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14454.—21st January, 1902.—ALAN DOUGLAS, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved buckle attachment to spring hooks.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The combination with a spring or other hook of a buckle attachment formed integral therewith, as specified. (2.) A spring or other hook the stem of which is forked and its two forked ends joined together so as to form a buckle-frame, such buckle-frame being provided with a cross-bar and tongue, as specified. (3.) A spring or other hook the stem of which is flattened out into a narrow plate, in combination with a buckle the frame of which is permanently secured to the end of such narrow plate, as set forth. (Specification, 2s.; drawings, 1s.)

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

*Claims.*—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, tables suspended by hangers above the machinery of a dredge, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, tables suspended by a hanger at each end whereby the original slope of the tables is preserved during the roll of the dredge upon which they are mounted, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, tables suspended by hangers having eyebolts and nuts whereby the slope of the tables may be adjusted, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a longitudinal shute divided into races and having down-shutes, in combination with a second and lower longitudinal shute which has down-shutes at its lower end, substantially as set forth. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a shute divided into races and having down-shutes, the lower part of which has divisions, in combination with a second and lower shute having down-shutes which have divisions, substantially as set forth. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, a shute divided into races and having down-shutes, a second and lower shute having down-shutes, and tables suspended by hangers, substantially as set forth. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, an elevator for raising the material to be washed, a side shute delivering the material into a shute divided into races and having down-shutes, a second and lower shute having down-shutes, and tables suspended by hangers, substantially as set forth. (8.) The means for distributing the material to be treated, comprising races in a longitudinal shute terminating successively at the head of the tables except the last of the series and having two holes at the end of each race, a down-shute from one hole of each race leading to the head of a table and a down-shute from the other hole leading to a second longitudinal shute below the first longitudinal shute, divisions in the lower part of the down-shutes, and slats upon the heads of the tables, substantially as set forth. (9.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, an elevator for raising the material to be washed from a sump, a side shute delivering the material into a longitudinal shute divided into races and having down-shutes provided with divisions, a pump delivering water into the longitudinal shute, a second and lower longitudinal shute divided down its centre and having down-shutes provided with divisions, tables suspended by hangers and provided with slats, a tail shute to convey material from the tables to the stem of the dredge, and a wash-box mounted upon wheels on rails, substantially as set forth. (10.) Apparatus for the purpose indicated, comprising in combination a revolving screen, a vibrating screen below the revolving screen, a tray below the vibrating screen, a shute to convey the material which passes through the vibrating screen to a box and tables to be treated in the ordinary way, a shute to convey the finest material to a sump, an elevator for raising this material from the sump, and tables for treating the same, substantially as set forth. (11.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved apparatus for saving gold, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 5s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14654.—20th March, 1902.—HORACE WILLIAM GOURLEY HENDERSON, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Gas-manufacturer. An improved apparatus for the manufacture of carburetted water-gas.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, sloping firebrick-slabs upon which oil trickles and is vaporised, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a lid having a V-shaped rib fitting into a corresponding V-shaped groove in the lid-seat, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described,

steam-pipes passing through the brickwork of the furnace to superheat the steam, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a cylinder partially sunk in the ground for the purpose of conserving the heat of the furnace, substantially as set forth. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, sloping slabs of firebrick, pipes for conveying oil to the slabs to be vaporised, and pipes for admitting steam to mix with the vaporised oil, substantially as set forth. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, sloping slabs of firebrick, pipes and siphons for conveying oil to the slabs to be vaporised, steam-pipes passing through the brickwork whereby the steam is superheated, and a lid having a V-shaped rib fitting into a corresponding V-shaped groove in its seat, substantially as set forth. (7.) An apparatus for the purpose described, comprising, in combination, a vertical cylinder lined with brickwork and having charging clinker and ashpit doors, sloping slabs of firebrick, pipes and siphons for conveying oil to the slabs, steam-pipes passing through the brickwork, a lid having a V-shaped rib fitting into a corresponding V-shaped groove in its seat, a delivery-pipe, a closed chamber containing water and having a delivery-pipe and a pipe for drawing off tar, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved apparatus for the manufacture of carburetted water-gas, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated on the drawing.  
(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14684.—26th March, 1902.—CHARLES HENRY OSMOND, 79, London Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Assurance Agent. Improvements in artificial minnows.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improvements in artificial minnows, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to the drawings. (2.) In an artificial minnow, the internal stiffening consisting of a coiled wire in the shape of a frustum of a cone, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In an artificial minnow, a body consisting of the cocoon and a coiled wire in the shape of a frustum of a cone, substantially as described. (4.) An artificial minnow, comprising in its construction an elastic band, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.  
(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14845.—1st May, 1902.—GEORGE HEFFLAND BIGELOW, Ponsonby Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improvements in nut-locks.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A nut-lock with channels or grooves cut, pressed, or moulded into the inner threaded side of the nut transversely to its threads and in such a manner as to leave one or more ridges or teeth between the grooves and channels; and grooves or channels cut, pressed, or moulded into the outer side of the nut parallel to the inner grooves or channels, and in such a way as to leave a ridge or ridges between, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) A nut-lock with one or more channels or grooves cut, pressed, or moulded into the inner threaded side of the nut and transversely to the screw threads, and of a suitable width and depth, but preferably to the depth of the threads of the nut, so as just to clear the threads of the bolt in the operation of screwing the nut on it; the thickness of the nut on the outer side to be reduced where and as required opposite the channels or grooves on the inner side, so as to facilitate the operation of compressing by percussion or otherwise the unthreaded portion of the nut along the inner channel so as to press it tightly on and into the threads of the bolt, substantially as and for the purposes described.  
(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14923.—26th May, 1902.—WILLIAM BENJAMIN ARIDGE, care of Baldwin and Rayward, National Chambers, Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Flax-miller. Improved apparatus for feeding flax-fibre to a scutching-machine.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose indicated, of two horizontal feed-wheels mounted side by side in approximately the same plane in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, said wheels being journalled upon fixed vertical axles and operated by bevel-tooth gearing, gripping-jaws upon one of said wheels designed to grip the end of a hank of flax, a cam-race for operating the gripper-jaws, a guide-plate guiding the flax into the mouth of the scutching-machine, means upon the front of the scutcher-

mouth by which the flax is turned over when one side has been scutched, a comb fixed at the end of a sliding rod normally projected by a spring, a cam guide-race operating the comb, said comb being adapted to carry the partly scutched hank into required position in relation to the second wheel, gripper-jaws upon the second wheel, a cam-race for operating the gripper-jaws, means upon the front of the scutcher-mouth by which the flax is turned over when one side has been scutched, a pivoted arm engaging the scutched hank, a cam and levers for operating the pivoted arm, and means for returning the pivoted arm to its normal position after it has been operated by said cam, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose indicated, of two horizontal feed-wheels mounted side by side in approximately the same plane in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, said wheels being journalled upon fixed vertical axles and operated by bevel-tooth gearing, gripping-jaws upon one of said wheels designed to grip the end of a hank of flax, a cam-race for operating the gripper-jaws, a guide-plate guiding the flax into the mouth of the scutching-machine, means upon the front of the scutcher-mouth by which the flax is turned over when one side has been scutched, a comb fixed at the end of a sliding rod normally projected by a spring, a cam guide-race operating the comb, said comb being adapted to carry the partly scutched hank into required position in relation to the second wheel, gripper-jaws upon the second wheel, a cam-race for operating the gripper-jaws, means upon the front of the scutcher-mouth by which the flax is turned over when one side has been scutched, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose indicated, of two horizontal feed-wheels mounted side by side in approximately the same plane in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, said wheels being journalled upon fixed vertical axles and operated by bevel-tooth gearing, gripping-jaws upon one of said wheels designed to grip the end of a hank of flax, a cam-race for operating the gripper-jaws, a guide-plate guiding the flax into the mouth of the scutching-machine, and means upon the front of the scutching-mouth by which the flax is turned over when one side has been scutched, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose indicated, of two horizontal feed-wheels mounted side by side in approximately the same plane in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, said wheels being journalled upon fixed vertical axles and operated by bevel-tooth gearing, gripping-jaws upon one of said wheels designed to grip the end of a hank of flax, a cam-race for operating the gripper-jaws, and a guide-plate guiding the flax into the mouth of the scutching-machine, substantially as specified and illustrated. (5.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose indicated, of horizontal feed-wheels revolvably mounted in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, means for revolving the wheels, gripping-jaws carried by said wheels, with means for operating said jaws whereby flax is gripped and released at predetermined times, and means for guiding the flax into the mouth of the scutching-machine, substantially as and for the purpose specified and illustrated. (6.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose indicated, of a feed-wheel revolvably mounted in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, a gripper in two parts, one of which is fixed to the feed-wheel and the other carried at the end of a pivoted arm, a roller upon said arm, and a cam-race upon which said roller runs for the purpose of operating the gripper-jaw, substantially as specified and illustrated. (7.) The combination, in apparatus for the purpose indicated, of a feed-wheel revolvably mounted in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, gripping-apparatus carried upon said wheel, means for operating said gripping-apparatus, a comb fixed at the end of a rod sliding in guides and operated by a spring, and a guide-race for operating the comb, substantially as specified and illustrated. (8.) The parts comprising my improved apparatus for feeding flax to a scutching-machine, combined, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (9.) The employment, in a machine for the purpose indicated, of a feed-wheel revolvably mounted in front of the mouth of a scutching-machine, and provided with means whereby a hank of flax may be carried into the mouth of the scutching-machine when the wheel is revolved, substantially as specified and illustrated. (10.) The combination of parts comprising the arrangement for gripping a hank of flax to be treated in a scutching-machine, substantially as specified and illustrated. (11.) The combination of parts comprising the comb arrangement for guiding a hank of flax from one gripping-jaw to another as it is withdrawn from a scutching-machine in which it has been treated, substantially as specified and illustrated. (12.) The combination of parts comprising the arrangement for carrying away and depositing a hank of flax after it has been treated in a scutching-machine, substantially as specified and illustrated.  
(Specification, 9s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15001.—11th June, 1902.—GEORGE WILLIAM BASLEY, of Vulcan Chambers, corner of Queen Street and Vulcan Lane, Auckland, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Michael Alexander McLaughlin, of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt Company of San Francisco, United States of America). An improved electric belt, and extensions therefrom, for medical purposes.

*Claims.*—(1.) An electric-battery cell comprising an internal zinc plate or plates, an absorbent layer on each side of such plate or plates, and brass or copper plates folded upon the absorbent material, such brass or copper plates being of a size to completely cover and form a protection for such zinc plate or plates, as set forth. (2.) In an electric belt, a battery of cells in combination with a rheostat or switch, whereby the intensity of the current developed by the battery may be regulated before its transmission to the body of the wearer of the belt, as specified. (3.) In an electric belt, the metal discs, which form the flesh terminals, in combination with the felt and wash-leather coverings, whereby the metallic surfaces of the discs are prevented from blistering the skin of the wearer, as set forth. (4.) In combination, a battery of cells, whereby an electric current may be developed; a rheostat or switch, whereby the intensity of the current may be regulated before it enters the body of the wearer; and the flesh terminal discs, which are covered with wads of felt and wash-leather, whereby the skin of the wearer is prevented from being blistered by the intensity of the current, as set forth. (5.) In combination, an electric belt, and extensions therefrom, consisting of flesh discs or terminals which are secured to the extremities of the body of the wearer of the belt in any suitable manner, and connected to the battery in the belt by covered wire connections, as and for the purposes specified. (6.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in the improved electric belt, and extensions therefrom, for medical purposes, as set forth, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 15091.—10th July, 1902.—JOHN KERWIN STEWART, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. An improvement in tools for shearing and clipping, in respect to the devices for transmitting motion and pressure to the oscillating cutter for lubricating the parts.

*Claims.*—(1.) A shearing-tool, comprising a fixed cutter and a vibrating cutter; a lever by which the latter is held in contact with the former, said lever having an upstanding knob or boss; a saddle having a downwardly concave seat by which it is lodged upon the top of the knob, said saddle having a flat extended upper face; means for vibrating the cutter, and a tension-screw set through the top of the case having a flat lower end bearing upon the flat upper face of the saddle. (2.) A shearing-tool, comprising a fixed cutter and a vibrating cutter; a lever by which the latter is held in contact with the former, said lever having an upstanding knob or boss; a saddle having a downwardly concave seat by which it is lodged on the knob, said saddle having an extended flat upper face provided with a central concavity; means for vibrating the cutter, and a tension-screw set through the top of the case, terminating at the lower end in a flat face which bears upon the upper flat face of the saddle beyond the margin of the concavity in the latter, said tension-screw having an oil-cavity, and an oil-port leading from such cavity opening through its lower terminal flat face above the concavity of the saddle. (3.) A shearing-tool, comprising a fixed cutter and a vibrating cutter, a tension-lever by which the latter is held in contact with the former, a lever for actuating the vibrating cutter and the tension-lever, said cutter-actuating lever being apertured and the tension-lever being exposed from above through such aperture, an upstanding knob or boss on the tension-lever, a saddle extending into such aperture and having a downwardly concave seat by which it is lodged on the knob or boss, said saddle having a broadly extended flat upper face, and a tension-screw set through the case, having a flat face at the lower end bearing upon the flat upper face of the saddle. (4.) A shearing-tool comprising a fixed cutter and a vibrating cutter, and a lever for actuating the latter, having at its end remote from its engagement with the cutter a downwardly projecting spindle, a ball having a vertical aperture to afford bearings for the spindle, a spherical seat in which such ball is retained, a longitudinal shaft and a crank-stud thereon engaging the lever forward of its fulcrum in the ball to vibrate it about the axis of the spindle, and means mounted on the case forward of the crank-engagement with the lever for causing the lever to press upon the vibrating cutter. (5.) A shearing-tool comprising a fixed cutter and a vibrating cutter, a

lever for actuating the latter, a ball to which said lever is fulcrumed at its end remote from its engagement with the vibrating cutter, a spherical seat in which such ball is retained, a longitudinal shaft, and a crank-stud thereon engaging the lever forward of its fulcrum in the ball to vibrate it about said fulcrum, and means mounted on the case forward of the crank-engagement of the shaft with the lever for causing the lever to press upon the vibrating cutter. (6.) A shearing-tool comprising a fixed cutter and a vibrating cutter, a lever for actuating the latter, a longitudinal shaft and a crank-stud thereon engaging the lever to vibrate it, a ball to which the lever is fulcrumed, having a spherical seat above the bearing of the longitudinal shaft rearward from the crank-engagement of said shaft with the lever, and means mounted on the case forward of said crank-engagement for causing the lever to press upon the vibrating cutter.

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

No. 15338.—1st September, 1902.—PETER PETERSON, of Timaru, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of Lars Rosengren, of Trilleborg, Sweden, Inspector). An improved life-saving appliance.

*Claims.*—(1.) In life-saving appliances of the kind mentioned, the combination with a garment such as a waistcoat or jumper of a plurality of flexible air-cells that are internally connected with each other, and means for inflating them, as specified. (2.) In life-saving appliances of the kind described, in combination, a plurality of air chambers or cells of india-rubber that are placed between the linings of a garment, tubes for connecting them with each other internally, tabs for attaching them to the linings of the garment, and tubes for inflating them provided with self-closing valves, the whole as described and illustrated and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15357.—3rd September, 1902.—WALTER ALFRED GARRETT, of Auckland, New Zealand, Warehouseman. Improvements in the manufacture of wire mattresses.

*Claims.*—(1.) The wire cables encircled by a number of spiral wires forming a network on the edge or border of the mattress. (2.) The cross or diagonal cables interwoven into the centre of the mattress. (3.) The grooves countersunk into the headstock of the framework to carry the cables. (4.) The strip of felt, preventive of dust settling and accumulating in the cavity. All as described and illustrated on drawings.

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

No. 15360.—5th September, 1902.—GEORGE TURNER, St. Andrew's, Blenheim, Marlborough, Fruit-grower. Improvements in the lacing of boots and shoes, gaiters, leggings, broad belts, belts for machinery, corsets, bodies of dresses, jackets, and other articles of dress.

*Claims.*—(1.) The lacing, with a lace of any material, into the row of holes on one side of the boot, having an open loop between the holes from the bottom to top of the row. (2.) A row of holes on one side of the upper and a row of attachments on the other side of the upper corresponding to the holes on the other side of the upper, being the first row described in this second claim. (3.) The first and second of these claims taken together as a combination. (4.) This "open-loop lacing" applies to boots and shoes, gaiters, leggings, broad belts, belts for machinery, corsets, bodies of dresses, and other articles of dress.

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

No. 15382.—9th September, 1902.—THOMAS DANKS, 198 and 200, Lichfield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in bending sheet metals for making tubes and pipes.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a press for making moulded sheet-metal forms for pipes or tubes with a movable bar J (Fig. 1), and a mandrel A, and grooves or moulds B for making approximate circular forms of sheet metal, a metal bracket D of peculiar form and for the purposes as shown and described. (2.) In a press for making moulded sheet-metal forms for pipes or tubes with a movable bar J (Fig. 1), with a mandrel A and a mould B, a bracket as shown (Fig. 4), for the purposes as shown and described. (3.) In a press for making moulded sheet-metal forms for pipes or tubes with a movable bar J (Fig. 1), with a mandrel A and mould B, a bracket (Fig. 5), for the purposes shown and described.

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



No. 15426.—16th September, 1902.—JOHN COX, of Broadway, New Glenelg, South Australia, Gardener. Improvements in and relating to rock-drilling and earth-boring, and means for withdrawing earth and other matters from such bores.

*Claims.*—(1.) In drilling and boring, the described method of drilling and boring earth and rock by jumping-drills, and removing the products of such drilling by the combined use of the described drill and annular-valved bucket, adapted to engage and disengage the drill-rod as and when required. (2.) The method of drilling and removing rock and earth, consisting in (a) breaking the contents of the bore by a drop-drill, (b) raising the cutter just clear of the broken material, (c) lowering an annular-valved bucket removably and temporarily attached to the drill-rod into the broken material, (d) lifting the bucket by mechanism which at the commencement of raising releases the attachment and enables the bucket and contents to be lifted along the rod to the surface without withdrawal of the rod, substantially as described. (3.) In combination, a jumping-drill such as described, with actuating mechanism and an annular-valved bucket, comprised of an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder connected together by a bridge-piece at the top and with valves at the bottom, and adapted to be moved up and down upon the jumping-rod, having cam clutches fitted to grip the rod when necessary, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In appliances for jump drilling, the described tool having three stud cutters constructed, arranged, and removably attached thereto, as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In appliances for jump-drilling, an outer cylinder and an inner cylinder connected together by a bridge-piece at the top and with valves at the bottom, and forming an annular-valved bucket with pivoted cam clutches having vertical grooves in their faces, the upper parts of such clutches being connected by flexible connections to a rope whereby the bucket may be moved up and down upon a round boring-rod, and which cam clutches grip such rod when the bucket is being filled, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In combination with the appliances for jump-drilling, a cylinder having a collar-shaped cutter at the bottom and springs attached to the inside, and having their free ends extending inwards and upwards, adapted to lift stones or boulders, substantially as described. (7.) In appliances for jump-drilling, a conically inclined cylinder, with cam clutches oscillating to and from the centre, adapted to find and engage the shank of the tool, two chains attached to projections at the bottoms of the clutches and connecting them with the lifting-rope, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 12s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15442.—25th September, 1902.—FAIRBANKS, MORSE, AND CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, having their office and place of business at 167, Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Franklin Gatfield Hobart, of Beloit, Wisconsin, United States of America, Engineer). Gas-generators.

*Claims.*—(1.) A heating apparatus comprising a chamber containing a plurality of heating-shelves receiving liquid to be vaporised, and a heat-passage extending under each shelf. (2.) In connection with the subject-matter of claim 1, a main chamber having a vapour-outlet and branch chambers extending above the shelves. (3.) In connection with the subject-matter of claim 1, means for supplying hydro-carbon to the shelves, and an air-inlet to aerify the vapours arising from the hydro-carbon. (4.) In connection with the subject-matter of the foregoing claims, the employment of scrapers, actuated by suitable means, upon the shelves. (5.) In connection with the subject-matter of claim 1, forming the shelves and heating-passage as a helix extending inwardly from the cylindrical wall of the casing. (6.) In connection with the subject-matter of claims 1 and 2, a retort below the casing of the apparatus, and means for applying heat both to the retort and to the casing. (7.) In connection with the subject-matter of claims 1 and 2, a reservoir located adjacent to the main chamber, and devices whereby a constant level of oil is maintained in said reservoir. (8.) In connection with the subject-matter of claims 1 and 5, a passage connecting the source of heat-supply with the helical heat-passage, a passage connecting the source of heat-supply with the atmosphere, and a valve controlling both passages.

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

No. 15443.—25th September, 1902.—THE SHEDD ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, having a place of business

at 136, Liberty Street, New York City, United States of America (assignees of Thomas Romer Weyant, of 187, Baltic Street, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America). Improvements in ventilators.

*Extract from Specification.*—The invention relates to fans and their attachments, and the principal object of said invention is to cause a better distribution and diffusion of the air-currents than can be obtained by the action of the moving vanes or wings of the fan. The invention consists generally in providing the fan with a movable support, and connecting the said support with one or more movable vanes against which currents of air supplied by the fan strike, and thereby causing the fan support and fan to move, and also providing means for automatically changing the plane of said vane or vanes, whereby the currents of air will reverse the movement of the fan support, so that the currents of air will move in different directions.

(Specification, 11s.; drawings, 3s.)

[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.]

No. 15445.—25th September, 1902.—THOMAS BALLINGER, of Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Executive Office of Thomas Ballinger and Co., Limited. Improvements in earth closets.

*Claims.*—(1.) In an earth closet, a cinder-receptacle having a bottom with an opening and a scoop with a curved part forming a valve for closing the said opening, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In an earth closet, in combination, a cinder-receptacle having a bottom with an opening and a scoop with a curved part forming a valve for closing the said opening, and a lid which operates the said scoop, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In an earth closet, in combination, a cinder-receptacle having a bottom with an opening and a scoop with a curved part forming a valve for closing the said opening, a shaft upon which the scoop is mounted, a crank upon the said shaft, a connecting-rod uniting the said crank to a bracket upon a lid by which the said scoop is operated, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) An earth closet comprising in combination a base, a seat upon the base, a cinder-receptacle upon the base, a door closing an opening in the base, an upper pan having a perforated bottom, a lower pan supporting the upper pan, a lid covering the seat, a box in the receptacle for sifting the cinders, a bottom in the receptacle having an opening, a scoop with a curved part forming a valve for closing the said opening, a shaft upon which the scoop is mounted, a crank upon the said shaft, and a connecting-rod for uniting the crank to a bracket upon the seat-lid, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising our improvements in earth closets, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 15450.—26th September, 1902.—CHARLES CROSS, of Waitangi, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Settler. A stage or platform for use in bushfelling.

*Claims.*—(1.) A platform or stage secured at right angles to a vertical bar formed with a hook on its upper end, in combination with a block of wood or other material of semicircular cross-section attached to the face of the vertical bar, metallic bands surrounding such block, and radial spikes secured to the outer faces of the bands, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my stage or platform for use in bushfelling as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15451.—26th September, 1902.—JAMES TYRRELL, Jun., Queenstown, New Zealand. Improved pump, especially for low lifts.

*Claims.*—(1.) In pumps for low lifts, in combination with the pump-barrel A, loose-fitting plunger and ball valves B, B, and spout formed with a special internal drip A<sup>3</sup>, A<sup>5</sup>, A<sup>7</sup>, and a spring clip D, D<sup>1</sup>, all substantially as described and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In combination, in low lift-pumps, loosely fitting valves for easy working, and allowing the pump to empty when done with, and a spring clip for securing the pump in position, and specially arranged spouting for cutting off the drippings, all substantially as set forth and for the purposes indicated.

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

No. 15453.—25th September, 1902.—The Honourable CECIL LEONARD JERVIS, of Norton Disney, Newark-on-Trent, County of Nottingham, England. Improvements in or relating to means or apparatus for planting potatoes and seeds.

*Claims.*—(1.) Apparatus for planting potatoes and seeds, consisting of two or more tubes, the upper ends of which adjoin each other, and the lower ends of which are separated a distance equal to the desired spacing-out, substantially as set forth. (2.) The combination with two or more tubes arranged as described of flexible connections between the upper ends of said tubes and means for regulating and fixing the lower ends of the said tubes in their desired separated position, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination with two or more tubes arranged as described of an adjustable gauge whereby to determine the position or distance the next planting should be from the potatoes or seeds already planted, substantially as set forth. (4.) Apparatus for planting potatoes and seeds, consisting of two or more tubes arranged as described, said tubes being each formed to telescope, whereby to shorten or lengthen said tubes and thereby regulate the spacing-out, substantially as set forth. (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15456.—1st October, 1902.—ERNEST SYDNEY BURMAN, Ormond, near Caulfield, Victoria, Engineer. Apparatus for canning butter and like produce.

*Claims.*—(1.) In apparatus for canning butter and like produce, the combination and arrangement of the parts comprising the means for elevating can to base of hopper, substantially as illustrated on the drawings. (2.) In apparatus for canning butter and like produce, a cutter comprising frame H, with cutting-wire H3 and stop H5, such frame being set on rod so as to turn, and provided with a handle, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts for the purposes described, and substantially as illustrated on the drawings. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15464.—29th September, 1902.—THOMAS WILLIAM NORTH, Fruit-grower; EDWARD JENNINGS, Physician; WILLIAM REECE, Hardware-merchant; and HENRY FORWOOD, Investor, all of Christchurch, New Zealand. An improved device for securing hats upon the head.

*Claims.*—(1.) In devices for the purpose indicated, a wire bent in the form of a circular arc held within, and having means for introducing it into or removing it from a hat, and fastenings depending therefrom whose ends can be connected together for the purpose of securing the whole upon the head, as specified. (2.) In devices for the purpose indicated, a wire bent in the form of a circular arc that can be sprung into place in the crown of a hat by the finger and thumb of the operator, engaging with inside rings formed in the same piece of wire, means for holding the device therein, and wires depending therefrom whose ends can be fastened together, as explained. (3.) In devices for the purpose indicated, a wire bent in the form of a circular arc, having inside rings formed in the same piece of wire, means for retaining it in place in a hat, consisting of outwardly projecting barbs, two of which are made on the extremities of the same circular arc-shaped wire, and looped wires depending from the said wire, movably attached thereto, whose ends can be fastened together, as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) In devices for the purpose indicated, the combination with a wire bent in the form of a circular arc, having inside rings formed in the same piece of wire and outwardly projecting barbs, two of which may likewise be made in the extremities of the said wire, of looped wires depending from the main wire, movably attached thereto, upon the ends of which pear-shaped bulbs are formed so that they may be fastened together, the whole constructed and operating substantially as described and as illustrated. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15467.—2nd October, 1902.—JOHN WINEPRESS, Bay Street, North Brighton, Victoria, Inventor. Appliance to be used in opening oysters.

*Claims.*—(1.) An appliance to be used in opening oysters, comprising two jaws hinged together, the lower jaw being shaped to receive the oyster and the top jaw being arranged to come down and form a hold upon the oyster, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) An appliance to be

used in opening oysters, comprising two jaws hinged together, the lower jaw being recessed out in the form of an open box to receive the oyster and the top jaw having recessed and serrated gripping-surface, and a spring arranged to act upon the top jaw to hold it open, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) The combination and arrangement of the several parts for the purposes described, and substantially as illustrated on the drawings. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

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

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

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

*Provisional Specifications.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 14th October, 1902.

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

No. 15253.—15th August, 1902.—EDWARD GIFFORD, of Avondale South, near Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter, and ROBERT RIDLEY HOLMES, of Newmarket, Auckland aforesaid, Builder. An improved wire-strainer, staple-drawer, and wire-cutter.

No. 15339.—1st September, 1902.—HENRY JAMES TOPLISS, of Addington, New Zealand, Engineer, and NICHOLAS ANDREW, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Manufacturers' Agent. Mode of and apparatus for utilising the exhaust from oil and gas engines.

No. 15436.—24th September, 1902.—MICHAEL ARRAGON, of Springdale, Adelong, New South Wales, Gentleman. An improved contrivance for the heating of schoolrooms, churches, and other buildings.

No. 15438.—22nd September, 1902.—SAMUEL RICHARD STEEDMAN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improved cultivator for drills.

No. 15439.—20th September, 1902.—LAWRENCE WILLIAM GRAYSON, of Ludstone Chambers, 352, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Mining Engineer, and CHARLES STUART CUNNINGHAM, of the same address, Professional Shorthand-writer. An improved rowing-machine for physical exercise, training, and coaching.

No. 15440.—20th September, 1902.—WILLIAM WATERS, of 3, Johnson Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Farrier. An improved rubber pad for horse-shoes.

No. 15441.—25th September, 1902.—JOHN GAVAN REILLY, of Post Office, South Melbourne, Victoria, Civil Servant. Improved window-sash fastener.

No. 15444.—25th September, 1902.—ERNEST CONROY, of Ballina, on the Richmond River, New South Wales, Shipwright. An improved marine screw propeller.

No. 15446.—20th September, 1902.—ALBERT WILLIAM PARKER, care of Southern Cross Galvanised Iron Company, of Auckland, New Zealand, Sheet-iron Worker. A three-wire system of overhead construction for electric railways.

No. 15447.—26th September, 1902.—WILLIAM TYREE, of 36, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manager of the Acetylene Gas Company of Australasia, Limited. An improved acetylene-gas generator.

No. 15448.—26th September, 1902.—HENRY EDWIN McDONALD, care of the Hon. C. H. Mills, Wellington, New Zealand. A cuff or sleeve protector.

No. 15452.—26th September, 1902.—HARRY JAMES BRUNDELL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Wire-worker. Improvement in wire mattresses.

No. 15455.—30th September, 1902.—GEORGE BURREN, of Wellington, New Zealand, Contractor. Improvements in or relating to tip-drays.

No. 15457.—1st October, 1902.—DUNCAN URQUHART, of Whangarei Heads, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved combined rowlock and grip-bracket.

No. 15458.—1st October, 1902.—WALTER DAWSON, of Ball Street, Wanganui, New Zealand, Carpenter. Apparatus for playing a new table game.

No. 15459.—1st October, 1902.—JOSEPH CLARK, of Okato, New Zealand. Improved means for use in the manufacture of perforated bricks.

No. 15460.—1st October, 1902.—WILLIAM BARTON, of Featherston, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improved means for delivering milk into cans or other receptacles.

No. 15461.—1st October, 1902.—WALTER AUGUST THOMSEN, of Rotorua, New Zealand, Painter. Improved means for securing hats to the wearers' heads.

No. 15462.—1st October, 1902.—JOHN ROBERT HARRISON, of 47, Albert Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Ironfounder. An improved ore-concentrator, usable also as an amalgamator.

No. 15463.—1st October, 1902.—EDWIN JOHN CHURCH, Greenstreet, Ashburton, New Zealand, Farmer. Plain- and barb-wire coiler.

No. 15465.—2nd October, 1902.—ANDREW MURIE GRAINGER, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Contractor. An improved method of and means for rafting logs or timber down a river.

No. 15466.—2nd October, 1902.—HUGH GEORGE WILLIAMS, Lansdowne, Masterton, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improvements in plough attachments.

No. 15468.—3rd October, 1902.—MATTEO GARGUREVICH, No. 332, Rathdown Street, North Carlton, Victoria, Miner. Apparatus for treating tailings for the recovery of gold and other minerals.

No. 15469.—3rd October, 1902.—HUGHO SALOMO, 78, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in adjustable seats or supports for chairs and other structures.

No. 15470.—3rd October, 1902.—ROBERT TODD, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Labourer. Improved means for restoring overworked sponge in the manufacture of bread.

No. 15471.—3rd October, 1902.—THOMAS STANLEY PHILPOTT, of Mein Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Saddler, and THOMAS HERD, of 4, Ellice Street, Wellington aforesaid, Music-teacher. Improved means for indicating the lengths of textile material when in rolls.

No. 15472.—4th October, 1902.—LUCY FAGAN, of Mangapai, New Zealand, Married Woman. Piano bracket lamp.

No. 15473.—30th September, 1902.—HERBERT ANSCOMBE and GEORGE RUSSELL, of Dunedin, Plumbers. Improved water-sprinkling cart.

No. 15474.—1st October, 1902.—JAMES PATERSON and ALFRED JAMES POOL, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Carpenters. An improved draining-apparatus for use in connection with clothes-wringers.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

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

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

#### Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 30th September to the 14th October, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13759.—S. R. Stedman and J. McNarry, animal-trap.

No. 13767.—F. A. Hargreaves and H. McKenzie, leggings.

No. 13830.—M. N. Olson, liquid-weighting apparatus.

No. 14001.—J. D. Dudley, gold-saving appliance.

No. 14079.—J. C. Freeth and P. J. H. Munro, fire-escape.

No. 14483.—J. Webb, wire-strainer.

No. 15092.—T. H. Hicks, separating mercury and amalgam from ore-pulp.

No. 15093.—T. H. Hicks, recovering gold from ores.

No. 15094.—T. H. Hicks, separating mercury from amalgam.

No. 15095.—T. H. Hicks, ore-concentrator.

No. 15096.—T. H. Hicks, ore-pulverising apparatus.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

#### SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 11030.—C. C. Worthington, steam-engine. 3rd October, 1902.

No. 11172.—E. H. Nicholson and W. Mather, cultivators. 2nd October, 1902.

#### THIRD-TERM FEE.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been filed) abandoned from the 2nd to the 15th October, 1902, inclusive.

No. 14301.—J. Atkinson and H. Ashworth, advertising.

No. 14305.—G. T. Langley, milk strainer and aerator.

No. 14307.—J. Neal, ventilating mines.

No. 14308.—E. G. Rawnsley, seed-sower.

No. 14312.—T. Ballinger, skylight.

No. 14314.—R. Dunne, mitre-joint cutter.

No. 14315.—G. H. Mitchell, sash-fastener.

No. 14316.—R. Wales and W. H. Fahey, back of broom, &c.

No. 14318.—A. Peddie, parer and corer.

No. 14319.—E. S. Burman, canning butter.

No. 14321.—F. Brown, preventing opening of windows.

No. 14324.—A. Mayne, refuse-receptacle.

No. 14331.—H. Allan, gas-stove attachment.

No. 14332.—E. Sprey, sole for boots, &c.

No. 14344.—C. B. Smith, fire-escape.

No. 14345.—S. F. Clare, sheep-shears.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications only have been lodged) lapsed from the 2nd to the 15th October, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13291.—G. Foster, gold-saving mat.

No. 13525.—C. Grosvenor, F. Henderson, and R. Logan, jun., gas-producer.

No. 13527.—R. Millar, motor.

No. 13530.—A. Lindsay, boots.

No. 13539.—G. Griffiths, clip-chain.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 2nd to the 15th October, 1902, inclusive:—

#### THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 10745.—H. W. Gilles, tray.

No. 10747.—G. Dillberg, converting calcium-carbide into acetylene gas.

No. 10748.—G. Dillberg, covering for cakes of calcium-carbide.

No. 10749.—G. Dillberg, generating acetylene gas.

No. 10754.—W. Blaker, J. Ridge, T. Mutton, and H. E. Hupton, time and fare indicator.

No. 10755.—J. S. Beeman, coating-machine.

No. 10772.—M. Fink, exhausting air.

No. 10788.—W. K. Elder, swingletree.

No. 10789.—W. Bain, ant-destroying composition.

#### THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7718.—N. J. Suckling, stamp-battery.

No. 7720.—W. J. Hammond and J. Gordon, concentrating ores.

No. 7721.—H. P. Holt, gas motor cars.

No. 7723.—The Saunders Rapid Ore-stamp Company Limited, stamper-battery (A. G. Saunders).

No. 7732.—D. Strang, cocoa preparation.

No. 7740.—R. Brinsley and P. S. Bett, range (R. Brinsley and A. G. Christopher).

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 15th October, 1902.

APPLICATIONS for registration of the following trade marks have been received. Notice of opposition to the registration of any of these applications may be lodged at this office within two months of the date of this Gazette. Such notice must be in duplicate, and accompanied by a fee of £1.



No. of application : 3941.  
Date : 18th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Canoe"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE STRATFORD FARMERS' Co-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Butter.

No. of application : 3947.

Date : 24th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Okitu"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. DOUGLAS LYSNAR, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Barrister and Solicitor.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Bacon, hams, and generally the products of meat-preserving works used as food or as ingredients in food.

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No. of application : 3948.  
Date : 24th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Okitu"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. DOUGLAS LYSNAR, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Barrister and Solicitor.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Preserved tinned meats of all descriptions, and generally the products of a bacon factory used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application : 3952.

Date : 29th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DREADNAUGHT.

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of New Zealand, Warehouse men.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Oilskin clothing.

No. of application : 3954.

Date : 30th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device in conjunction with the word "Firstaid"; and any

right to the exclusive use of the added words, "Help First, Help Twice, Efficient, Invaluable," is disclaimed.

## NAME.

WILLIAM FRANCIS TUCKER, of Commerce Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicated articles and patent medicines.

No. of application: 3955.

Date: 1st October, 1902.

## TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Diadem"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

## NAME.

THE STRATFORD FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, of Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Butter.

No. of application: 3956.

Date: 2nd October, 1902.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

TIKI.

## NAME.

JOHN JAMES PATTERSON and JOSEPH INGLEY, Proprietors of the Waipatiki Dairy Factory, Waipatiki, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Dairy produce (butter).

No. of application: 3958.

Date: 3rd October, 1902.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

HINEMOA.

## NAME.

MARRINER AND Co., of 188, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Lead-pencils.

No. of application: 3963.

Date: 9th October, 1902.

## TRADE MARK.



## NAME.

GEORGE EDWIN WHARTON, of Gore, New Zealand, Chemist and Druggist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Chemical substance for the curing of pain.

No. of application: 3964.

Date: 10th October, 1902.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

"RADIANT."

## NAME.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, having its principal office at Rochester, in the said State; 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 31, Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, and elsewhere.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Candles.

No. of application: 3965.  
Date: 14th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The proprietor claims registration of the said trade mark in terms of subsection (b) of subsection (3) of section 70 of "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1889," inasmuch as it has been used by him as a trade mark in respect of the articles mentioned before the commencement of the said Act—to wit, since the 14th day of May, 1888.

NAME.

WILLIAM FRANCIS TUCKER, of Commerce Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Baking-powder and egg-powder.

No. of application: 3967.  
Date: 14th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word  
" REPELLO."

NAME.

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

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

*Trade Marks registered.*

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 1st to the 15th October, 1902, inclusive:—  
Nil.  
F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.*

FEES paid for renewal of undermentioned Trade Marks for fourteen years from the 1st January, 1904:—  
No. 88; 2707.—W. and J. Knox (four trade marks). 2nd October, 1902.  
F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Trade Mark Application withdrawn.*

THE following application has been withdrawn, viz.:—  
No. 3812.—Ogdens, Limited. (Advertised in Supplement to Gazette, No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)  
F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

