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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 29th 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. 14401.—6th January, 1902.—HECTOR NORMAN MCLEOD, of General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, Civil Servant, and GEORGE ALFRED HURLEY, of National Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Land-broker. Improvements in and relating to gold-dredging.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination in dredging-apparatus of a pump the suction-pipe of which is fixed to the ladder, a swivel joint being provided upon the pipe whereby it assumes the angle of the ladder when the ladder is raised and lowered, substantially as set forth. (2.) The combination in dredging-apparatus of a suction-pump, settling-tanks interposed be-

tween said pump and the main suction-pipe, which is carried upon the bucket-ladder, substantially as set forth. (3.) In dredging-apparatus, the employment of a suction-pipe having its internal suction-passage in spiral form longitudinally within the pipe, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (4.) In dredging-apparatus, the employment of a suction-pipe bent into spiral form. (5.) In dredging-apparatus, the employment of a suction-pipe composed of a plurality of pipes each bent to a spiral form, the pipes being intertwined. (6.) In dredging-apparatus, the employment of a suction-nozzle within which is a plate having projecting spikes corresponding with the suction-openings, with means for operating said plate whereby the spikes pass into the said openings for the purpose of clearing same, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (7.) In suction dredging-apparatus, the employment of settling-tanks for heavy material between the suction-pump and the main suction-pipe, substantially as specified. (8.) In suction dredging-apparatus, means for varying the angle of the lower part of the suction-pipe, substantially as specified. (9.) In dredging-apparatus, the combination and arrangement of parts substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the several figures of the drawings.

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

No. 14405.—8th January, 1902.—JOHN HYLARD, of 20, Acland Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, Gentleman, and EDMUND GEORGE HENRY BINGHAM, of Bromwood, Sevenoaks, Kent, England, Colonel, Royal Artillery. Improvements in magazine and like guns.

Claims.—(1.) In the breech-mechanism of rifles or guns, a pivoted or oscillating block adapted to be actuated by the initial opening movement of the breech-bolt or block so as to cock the hammer (or its equivalent) and automatically lock the gun at safety until the final part of the movement of the breech-bolt to the locked position takes place, substantially as set forth. (2.) In rifles or guns, breech-mechanism consisting of a magazine and breech or under body-frame for carrying the mechanism formed as one part, an upright

ERRATUM.—In Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette* No. 83, of the 16th October, 1902, under the heading "Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications," the application, No. 14454, of Allan Douglas, of Otahuhu, N.Z., for Letters Patent for "an improved buckle-attachment to spring-hooks," was inadvertently inserted.

projection on the breech body-frame formed so as to make a dovetail joint with a downward extension of the top strap, an upper and lower spring mounted on said upright projection by means of dovetail joints, a pivoted block mounted on the mainspring, a breech-bolt, a projection or cam and a rim plate on said bolt adapted to act on said pivoted block, a sloping recess in the bolt adapted to be acted on by the hammer, a lever fulcrumed on wings or side plates of the breech-body and connected to the aforesaid lower spring and to the cartridge carrier-plate in the magazine, a trigger and a hammer fulcrumed between said wings, a notch in the hammer engaging the end of the mainspring, a trigger-spring, a pivoted trigger-guard, a firing-pin, and a bolt-head, all arranged and operating substantially as set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In magazine rifles and the like, an optional safety device, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings. (4.) In magazine rifles and the like, a rotatable latch for locking the bolt-cover or dust-guard in place, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 14473.—23rd January, 1902.—WALTER RIDDELL, of 7 to 13, Great King Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Factory-manager. Improvements in butter-presses.*

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts comprising my improvements in butter-presses, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to the drawings. (2.) In a machine such as described, means for throwing the driving-machinery out of gear adapted to be operated by the action of the plunger when withdrawn to its starting-point, substantially as described. (3.) In a machine such as described, an inclined roller-table consisting of a plurality of rollers, said rollers gradually increasing in diameter downwards, a connection with the machine-box, a dividing-frame, and means for operating said rollers, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) A butter-pressing machine comprising a box provided with apertures at one end, a horizontal plunger therein, driving-mechanism for said plunger, means operated by said plunger near its rearmost limit for stopping said driving-mechanism, a dividing-frame hinged transversely at and externally of the apertured end of said box, a plurality of rollers of downwardly increasing diameter forming an inclined table secured to the bottom of said apertured end, and means for causing said rollers to revolve, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14612.—13th March, 1902.—INVERTED INCANDESCENT GAS-LAMP SYNDICATE, LIMITED, having their registered offices at 9, New Broad Street, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Walter William Hare, of 12, Farringdon Avenue, London aforesaid, Manager). Improvements in or connected with gas-burners.*

Claims.—(1.) A burner for incandescent gas lighting wherein a ring by means of which a mantle is suspended below the orifice of the atmospheric burner is supported by means of a bayonet joint, substantially as described. (2.) In a burner for incandescent gas lighting, the combination with a body having a flange at its lower end of a ring for carrying a mantle, and provided with lugs adapted to engage with the said ring, substantially as described. (3.) In a burner for incandescent gas lighting, a body of porcelain or other suitable material having a central aperture and a flange around its lower end provided with slots, in combination with a ring having inwardly turned lugs adapted to pass through the said slots and to engage with the flange, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) In a burner for incandescent gas lighting, the combination with a body of a sectional flange fixed to the said body near the lower end, and a ring having lugs adapted to engage with the sections of the said flange, substantially as described.

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

No. 14805.—29th April, 1902.—CHARLES BRISTOW, of Macauley Street, Addington, New Zealand, Engineer. An apparatus for stretching trousers.*

Claims.—(1.) Stretching-apparatus consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified. (2.) Apparatus for the purpose indicated consisting of two pairs of slats between which the garment is clamped by a screw at each end of each pair of slats, a swivel socket upon the upper member of each pair of slats, rods hinged together, and each passing through one of the sockets, and set-screws through the sockets for securing the rods therein, substan-

tially as specified. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, two pairs of slats between which the opposite ends of the garment are clamped, and rods hinged together and pivotally secured to said slats whereby when the rods are turned upon the hinge-pivot to bring them into line the said slats are forced apart, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 15124.—17th July, 1902.—THE FLAMELESS GASLIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED, of 32, Great St. Helens, London, England (assignee of William Hooker, of 210, Portland Road, South Norwood, London, England, Gas Engineer). Improvements in methods and apparatus for incandescence gas or vapour lighting.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture and use, for the purpose of burning weakly carburetted air, of a burner having a head filled as described with small metal tubes or their equivalent of the dimensions approximately specified, substantially as described. (2.) A burner for incandescence gas or vapour lighting comprising a hollow head, and a hollow stem attached to the lower end thereof, the said head, and if necessary the stem, containing tubes or the equivalent of approximately the diameter specified, substantially as described. (3.) In a burner of the kind described, the employment, in lieu of tubes, of corrugated metal arranged between metal cylinders, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) Incandescence gas or vapour burners constructed substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 15475.—6th October, 1902.—THOMAS STANLEY PHILPOTT, of Mein Street, Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in non-refillable bottles.

Claims.—(1.) In a non-refill bottle, the combination of a valve-seat in the neck of the bottle, a floatable disc valve therefor, a ball above the disc valve, and a plug fitting the neck of the bottle having a tapering recess to receive said ball. (2.) In a non-refill bottle, a plug fitting the bottle-neck, springs compressible in recesses in the plug, the inner circumference of the neck having a recess to receive part of said springs, which project into it when the plug is inserted in the neck. (3.) In a non-refill bottle, the employment of a floatable disc valve composed of two corresponding discs, one of cork and the other of bone or the like, the two discs being cemented together.

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

No. 15477.—6th October, 1902.—HENRY BANKS, of 154, Taranaki Street, Wellington, New Zealand, General Dealer. An improved game of table cricket and apparatus for playing same.

Claims.—(1.) My improved game of table cricket, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for playing table cricket, a standard pivoted loosely to table, having an arm the end of which is provided with an eyelet, with which a hook on back of bat engages, substantially as described. (3.) In apparatus for playing table cricket, a standard pivoted loosely to table, having an arm the end of which is provided with an eyelet, with which a hook on back of bat engages, one or more pockets, wickets standing independently, and a net, all substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In apparatus for playing table cricket, one or more pockets, substantially as described.

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

No. 15478.—6th October, 1902.—LUCY ADAMSON, of Waihao Forks, New Zealand, Employed in Domestic Duties. Improvements in and relating to perambulators.

Claims.—(1.) A combined perambulator and swinging cradle constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth. (2.) A perambulator, to each end of the body of which is secured a swing hanger, and arms or brackets upon the frame adapted to support the body through the medium of said hangers, substantially as specified. (3.) A perambulator having a swinging body and means operable when desired for connecting said body to the frame, whereby it is prevented from swinging, as specified. (4.) In combination, a perambulator-body and a screen of reticular material supported by uprights thereon, and removable when desired, substantially as specified.

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

No. 15479.—7th October, 1902.—GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of William John Knox, of Edgewood Park, Allegheny, Pennsylvania aforesaid, Chemist). Improvements relating to the linings of vessels for metallurgical work.

Claims.—(1.) A process for lining vessels, which consists in packing against the wall thereof a plastic mass consisting of soluble glass and a basic refractory oxide of such a nature or so treated that it will not become hydrated by water, and afterwards impregnating the same with calcic chloride. (2.) The modification of the process, in which oxysulphate of iron is mixed with the basic refractory oxide before mixing the same with the soluble glass. (3.) A material for lining vessels, consisting of a mixture of basic refractory oxide of such a nature or so treated that it will not become hydrated by water, and calcic silicate either with or without oxysulphide of iron. (4.) The process of lining vessels for metallurgical purposes with a basic lining containing only a small percentage of silica, substantially as described. (5.) A vessel for metallurgical purposes having a lining containing only a small percentage of silica, and constructed substantially as described.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15481.—3rd October, 1902.—ROBERT TUDEHOPE, of Wellesley Street, Auckland, New Zealand, and BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, of Ponsonby, Auckland aforesaid, Plumbers. An improved ventilator.

Claim.—The combination and conversion of finials, pediments, terminals, and other like features of a building into ventilators or draught-conductors, having bosses or shields to protect the openings in the air-vents from the wind, the upshaft may be extended into the bulb-like terminal or finial and be applicable to cowls and prevention of smoky chimneys, as substantially set forth in the specification and drawings.

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

No. 15482.—7th October, 1902.—DAVID WILLIAM HEALY, of Nelson, New Zealand, Staff Sergeant-major. Improved "hold-all" or kit-valise, more particularly for military use.

Claims.—(1.) A "hold-all" or kit-valise constructed and arranged substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) A "hold-all" or kit-valise made to open at the top and one side, the top being covered by a flap piece, and the side having one part overlapping the other, with means for securing the flap piece and the sides and means for retaining in position the several articles comprising a "kit," substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) A "hold-all" or kit-valise having snap-hooks by which it is secured to "Ds" upon a saddle and loops upon the back to receive the rifle-bucket strap, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 15486.—4th October, 1902.—JOHN ANDERSON, of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer and Brass-founder. Removable printing-roller.

Claims.—(1.) In printing-roller devices for printing cases or boxes and in printing where the device or type is in one with the roller, the forming of such roller as a segment so that it can be easily and quickly removed when needed, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In combination, a segment roller having the type or device in one or practically fixed to it, E, E¹, with clips or special clips F, F, so that the roller and device can be easily removed and replaced as needed, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 15490.—9th October, 1902.—FRANCIS LINCOLN WHITNEY, of Fifth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Wool-merchant. Improvements in wool- or fibre-scouring machinery.

Claims.—(1.) In a wool- or fibre-scouring machine, a vat having a perforated false bottom, an incline plane extending longitudinally from said false bottom to the top of the vat, a puddling and elevating means consisting of a series of weighted fork teeth adapted to travel through the vat up the said incline plane and discharge the fibre accumulated in front of the said teeth on to a travelling draper discharging

between a set of squeezing-rolls, a distributing-roll adapted to receive the fibre from the squeezing-rolls and distribute over a submerging-drum, substantially as described. (2.) In a wool- or fibre-scouring machine, a vat having an incline plane from the bottom to the top thereof, a puddling and elevating means consisting of a series of forked teeth suspended between the radial arms fixed upon a shaft and adapted to advance through the vat and up the said incline plane, a wringing-mechanism interposed in the path of the fibre between the said incline plane and the succeeding vat, substantially as described. (3.) In a wool- or fibre-scouring machine, a vat having an incline plane from the bottom to the top thereof, a puddling and elevating mechanism consisting of a series of forked teeth suspended between radial arms upon a rotatable shaft and adapted to advance through the vat and up the said incline plane, substantially as described. (4.) In a wool- or fibre-scouring machine, a vat and a puddling and discharging mechanism consisting of a series of forked teeth suspended between radial arms fixed upon a rotatable shaft and adapted to advance through the vat, substantially as described.

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

No. 15491.—9th October, 1902.—GEORGE SMITH DUNCAN, of 1, Temple Court, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria, Civil Engineer (nominee of Robert Deniston Hume, of Gold Beach, Curry, Oregon, United States of America, Gentleman). Improvements in can-body-making machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, means for guiding the metal blanks truly to the horizontal rollers, consisting of a pair of vertical studs or pins on the flat rear end of the shaping-horn, in combination with finger and side guides, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, a hinged plate covering the horizontal rollers and having upwardly curved finger-guides, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, a hinged adjustable plate covering the horizontal rollers and made in two longitudinal sections adjustably locked together by bars, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, soldering iron or irons having a concave upper surface situated below the vertical centre of the horn, mounted on spring adjustable arms and between vertical side guides or brackets, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, an endless carrier chain or chains on one or both sides of the horn, having outward lugs projecting through a slot or slots in the horn for propelling the can-bodies forwardly, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (6.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, a curved lever pivotally mounted on the frame, having a spring adapted to keep a friction-roller at one end of the lever in engagement with a cam on the crank-shaft, and on the other end a vertically adjustable stud engaging a pin on the compression-die, substantially as described and illustrated. (7.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, and in combination, a driving-shaft connected to a crank-shaft, a connecting-rod operating a reciprocating bar to which the carriers are connected, a sprocket wheel and chain gear on said crank-shaft imparting motion to bevel gearing, which in turn operates the carrier chain or chains and gives the necessary motion to the solder-dropping device, and a cam on said crank-shaft operating a curved lever which operates the compression-die, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (8.) In a can-body-making machine of the type specified, a laterally adjustable shaping-horn made in two longitudinal sections adapted to slide laterally in guides arranged on the frame of the machine, substantially as and for the purpose specified and as illustrated.

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

No. 15494.—9th October, 1902.—THADDEUS SOBIESKI CONSTANTINE LOWE, of Los Angeles, California, United States of America, Civil Engineer. Process of and apparatus for the manufacture of coke.

Extract from Specification.—The object of my invention is to improve the process of manufacturing coke, whereby a portion of the gas evolved from the coking material is utilised to keep up the heat of the ovens and of the super-heating chamber, when such chamber is used, and the remainder of the gas is utilised in the form of a fixed gas by permitting steam to pass through the ovens and mixing the decomposed steam with the gas evolved from the material which is being coked. The process is intermittent, air being first admitted and mixed with the gases to heat the ovens, and the air being then cut off and steam admitted to

unite with the gas, which is fixed and saved. The process can be carried on by first directing the air or steam through the apparatus in one direction and then reversing the direction of the flow as desired, in the manner fully set forth hereinafter.

In the manufacture of coke two general principles are employed. The one most generally in use is known as the bee-hive oven, so called from its shape. In the centre of the arch of these ovens is a charging-hole through which coal is introduced and levelled over the bottom of the oven to a depth of from 1 ft. to 3 ft., the oven being preheated. On one side of the oven is an opening bricked up to within a few inches of the top, and through the opening thus left air is drawn into the oven for admixture with the gases evolved from the charge of coal. This mixture, being ignited, maintains the heat of the oven, thereby continuing the evolution of gas from the coal until the same is thoroughly coked. During the early stages of the coking period large volumes of combustible gas escape from the charging-hole of the oven, and, igniting, burn in the open air, and the resulting heat from this secondary combustion is entirely wasted. After the gases have been extracted and the solid portions of the coal have been entirely converted into coke, water is introduced directly on to the coke in sufficient quantities to cool it and to enable labourers to draw the same out through the opening in the side, which is made larger by removing the loose brick at that portion of the oven. This wasteful and slow method of producing coke is now more generally used than any other system, simply because of the superior quality of coke made by reverberatory heat in internally fired ovens. Many attempts have been made, but with slight success, to produce coke in a shorter time, where the coke, in an incandescent state, is discharged and cooled outside of the oven, principally for the purpose of retaining the heat, which is entirely lost in the aforementioned system. Other forms of ovens are employed to a limited extent, and the builders of the same have made efforts to overcome the difficulties of heating their ovens by utilising a portion of the gases produced for that purpose; but, as they are heated externally, the same as the ordinary gas-house retort, nearly all of the gas produced is required to keep up the necessary heat, and then the coke is inferior to that produced in the internally heated ovens. Among the numerous difficulties in the way of an economical production of coke under these systems is the one of keeping up the heat inside of these large retorts, owing to the necessarily very thick firebrick walls, which allow very little gas to be saved above that necessary to keep up the heat; and, again, the peculiar construction of these ovens makes them subject to frequent expensive repairs. The difference between my process and the process above described is that, instead of heating the ovens externally for producing coke, I perform the heating internally, and depend upon the reverberatory heat of the arches to do the coking, precisely as in the bee-hive type of oven, with the additional improvement over the bee-hive oven of so arranging the apparatus that the air for combustion of the gas arising from the coke is admitted at a very high degree of heat, and all of the gases not burned under the arches of the ovens during the heating process are completely consumed in heating the regenerators, superheaters, and especially constructed steam-generators. The heating process being intermittent, the greater portion of the time consumed in coking is utilised in taking off and saving the surplus gases arising from the coking coals. So far there have been no coke-ovens in use where the heating of the ovens has been intermittent and the gases evolved from the coal by the heat reflected from the internally heated arches have been saved.

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

(Specification, £1 16s. ; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15515.—16th October, 1902.—JOHN PETER WIENS, of 122, Sycamore Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in the construction of dustless sweeping-brushes.

Claims.—(1.) A dustless sweeping-brush comprising a brush-back provided with non-absorbent and absorbent tufts, the latter communicating with openings through said back, and a metallic cap fitting over said back forming a reservoir for the moistening liquid, and provided with a closable port for the admission of said liquid to said reservoir. (2.) In connection with the subject-matter of claim 1, a handle-clamp secured to said brush-back, and formed with a transverse upper slot, a nut movable beneath the slot at top of the said clamp, and a handle having a screw rigidly secured to its lower end for engagement with said nut, and adapted for transverse travel within said slot.

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

No. 15516.—16th October, 1902.—WILLIAM ALEXANDER MADDERN, of Boulder City, Western Australia, Engineer. An improved ore-roasting furnace.

Claims.—(1.) In an ore-roasting furnace, a semi-rotating rabble-arm which by being raised for a portion of the back stroke passes over the top of the ore in the form of an arc of a circle and returns horizontally, conveying more ore upon the forward than upon the backward stroke, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an ore-roasting furnace, an air-cooled rabble whereby cold air is drawn through the rabble, cooling the same and supplying hot air for oxidizing in the furnace, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an ore-roasting furnace, a toggle joint by means of which the rabble is raised above the ore in the furnace in its return stroke and allowed to move horizontally in its forward stroke, and consisting of a toggle, a bottom socket, and a top socket and hinge, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In an ore-roasting furnace, the combination of a regenerative and cooling hearth for the simultaneous cooling of the roasted ore and the supply of hot air for the combustion of the fuel, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In an ore-roasting furnace, combining a semi-rotating rabble-arm, an air-cooled rabble, a toggle joint for raising the rabble on the back stroke, a regenerative and cooling hearth, and assemblage and combination of the various parts, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15522.—16th October, 1902.—THE TOLEDO GLASS COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, having their principal place of business at 734, Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio, United States of America, Glass-manufacturers (assignees of Michael Joseph Owens, of 2263, Lawrence Street, Toledo aforesaid, Glass-worker). Improvement in machine for and method of gathering and shaping glass.

Claims.—(1.) The process of producing glass articles which consists in sucking the molten glass into a mould or cup, cutting off the glass in the cup from that in the tank, bringing the gathered glass into operative relation to a shaping-mould, and then shaping the gathered glass to its final form in said shaping-mould. (2.) The process of producing glass articles which consists in forming a blowing-blank by sucking up the molten glass from a pool into a blank-forming mould, enclosing the blank thus formed in a blowing-mould of the shape of the article to be formed, and then expanding the blank in the blowing-mould. (3.) A movable suction-mould and a cut-off for severing the glass in the mould from that in the tank or pool. (4.) A movable mould, means for dipping the mould into the molten glass, for exhausting the air therefrom, and a core or plunger for forming a blowing-cavity in the upper end of the blank. (5.) A movable suction-mould for forming a blank, having a withdrawable core for forming a blowing-cavity, a cut-off for the lower end of the suction-mould, and means for expanding the blank after it is gathered into the suction-mould. (6.) A movable suction-mould for forming a blank of a length substantially equal to the length of the article to be blown, and a core for forming a blowing-opening in the upper end of the blank. (7.) In a glass-forming machine, a movable support, a suction-mould thereon adapted to be lowered into the molten glass and be raised therefrom, a cut-off for the lower end of the suction-mould, and a shaping-mould to which the suction-mould may be moved and in which the blank is blown. (8.) In a glass-forming machine, a suction-head, a blank-forming mould supported below the same, comprising a partible blank mould and a cut-off. (9.) In a glass-forming machine, a suction-head, a suction-mould depending therefrom, and a movable core projecting into the upper end of the suction-mould to form an initial blow-opening. (10.) In a glass-forming machine, the suction-mould having an upper and lower section, devices for clamping these sections together during the sucking-period, a cut-off operated across the lower end of the suction-mould, and a core for forming an initial blow-opening at the upper end of the suction-mould. (11.) In a glass-forming machine, a suction-mould for sucking a blank directly from the molten mass, means for suspending the gathered blank when formed therein, and for blowing the blank to the initial form while thus suspended. (12.) In a glass-forming machine, a partible suction-mould depending from a suction-head, and suction-channels such as 20 in the meeting edges of such moulds connected with the suction-head to prevent leakage of air into the suction-mould during the filling thereof. (13.) In a glass-forming machine having a suction-mould adapted to be dipped into the glass, of a cut-off for the lower edge thereof comprising the apertured plate 17 and means for

operating said plate across the lower end of the suction-mould. (14.) In a glass-forming machine, a suction-mould means for dipping it into the molten glass, means for exhausting the air from the suction-mould, means for cutting off the glass in the mould from the glass in the pool, for raising the mould from out the pool, for moving the suction-mould into registration with the finishing-mould, for opening the blank mould, and for cutting off the suction and for admitting air under pressure to expand the blank.

(Specification, 41; drawings, 5s.)

No. 15541.—22nd October, 1902.—WILLIAM CHALMERS FORBES, of Brickwood Street, Elsternwick, Victoria, Master Mariner. An improved distance and course recorder for ships.

Claims.—(1.) An improved distance and course recorder for ships comprising an inverted U-shaped pipe the inlet and outlet ends of which pass through the bottom of the ship, in combination with a rotator suspended within the inlet branch of said pipe and adjustably connected to a meter mounted on arms extending from the basin of compass, and having a winding-drum adapted to operate a chart supported on the compass in engagement with a recording pen or pencil, adjustably mounted on the compass-card, substantially as set forth and as illustrated. (2.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, an inverted U-shaped pipe the inlet and outlet ends of which project through the ship's bottom, and are provided with forwardly and rearwardly flared mouths arranged out of line with each other, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, an inverted U-shaped pipe having an inlet and outlet end projecting through the ship's bottom, in combination with an inlet and outlet valve, on the stems of which are worm-wheels in gear with a worm provided with an operating handle, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (4.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, the combination with a rotator suspended within the inlet branch of an inverted U-shaped pipe of a rod attached to said rotator, and adjustably clamped within a sleeve having a head mounted in ball bearings on a plug, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (5.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a rotator suspended within the inlet branch of an inverted U-shaped pipe, said rotator having a rod adjustably connected to a sleeve adapted to revolve between ball bearings on a plug with a tapered lower end, adapted to fit tightly in the flared upper end of the said inlet branch pipe, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and as illustrated. (6.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, the combination with a rotator suspended within the inlet branch of an inverted U-shaped pipe of a plug in the upper end of the said inlet branch, said plug having a downwardly projecting liner tube with an opening to coincide with the discharge to the horizontal branch of said inverted U-shaped pipe, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated. (7.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a rotator suspended within the inlet branch of an inverted U-shaped pipe, and having a rod extending through a hole in the base of a stirrup, and provided with a crosshead extending between and beyond the sides of said stirrup which is connected to the mechanism of a recording-meter, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated. (8.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a tapered plug adapted to fit compactly in the flared upper end of the inlet branch of an inverted U-shaped pipe, in combination with a square elliptical or sided protector-box having a similarly shaped cap on its bottom and fitting within a correspondingly formed casing, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and as illustrated. (9.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a square elliptical or sided box within which is a vertical adjustment device, and carrying on the top retaining dogs or pawls adapted to engage recesses in a square elliptical or sided casing, substantially as set forth and as illustrated. (10.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a square elliptical or sided casing bolted at its lower end to the flange of the flared upper end of the inlet branch of an inverted U-shaped pipe, and fitting at its upper end neatly within a sleeve bolted to the deck of the ship, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated. (11.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, and in combination, a rotator having a rod passing through and secured to a bearing-sleeve, and entering a protector-box in which is a stirrup-adjustment device, a cord or chain leading therefrom through guides and terminating in a short rod having a ball working in a cup in the cover and connected with a spring stirrup-adjustment device through which the rotation imparted by the rotator is communicated to the recording-mechanism, substantially as set forth and as illustrated. (12.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, the combination with a meter having a winding-drum adjustably

secured to a spindle of its mechanism of a carrier adapted to slide on bearings in a guideway in a fore-and-aft line with the keel of the vessel, said carrier having grips to engage the chart, substantially as and for the purposes specified and as illustrated. (13.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a counterbalanced arm bent round abaft and under the compass-basin, said arm being mounted on a standard secured to the compass card, and carrying a recording-pen on teeth on its lower end, substantially as set forth, and illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. (14.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a modification of the last preceding claiming-clause wherein the counterbalanced arm is bent round within the basin and abaft the compass-card, substantially as set forth, and illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. (15.) In a distance and course recorder for ships, a carrier having longitudinal recesses in the sides and adapted to travel in a fore-and-aft line with the keel of the vessel between a pair of side guide-rods on a table supported from the compass-basin, said carrier having a pair of adjustable grips, each consisting of a block with depending side flanges engaging the sides of the carrier and provided with a clamping thumb-screw and a flat spring adapted to grip the chart, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated.

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

No. 15542.—23rd October, 1902.—THE CLANCY WHITE-LEAD COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at Hyde Street, Footscray, Victoria (assignees of John Collins Clancy, of Hyde Street, Footscray aforesaid, Analytical Chemist and Metallurgist). An improved process for the manufacture of white-lead (basic carbonate of lead) from lead ores.

Claims.—(1.) An improved process for the manufacture of white-lead (basic carbonate of lead) from lead-ores characterized by (a) mixing lead-sulphate ($PbSO_4$) with the lead-ore, (b) subjecting the mixture to a heating operation in a converter to convert the lead into oxide, (c) leaching with normal acetate-of-lead solution, (d) passing the gaseous products of decomposition (sulphur-dioxide) into a vat containing basic acetate-of-lead solution, so as to precipitate sulphite of lead ($PbSO_3$) for subsequent use, (e) precipitating basic carbonate of lead (white-lead) by passing carbonic-acid gas through the solvent solution containing the dissolved lead, all substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a process for the manufacture of white-lead from lead-ores, the employment and subsequent regeneration of lead-sulphite, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In a process for the manufacture of white-lead from lead-ores, the use of sulphite of lead as a desulphurising agent, substantially as described and explained. (Specification, 4s. 6d.)

No. 15547.—20th October, 1902.—GEORGE WILLIAM BASLEY, of Vulcan Chambers, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Meldon Stevens Giles, of 234, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Superintendent of the Lamson Store-service Company, Limited). An improved single-wire system of cash-railway, and means for giving effect to the same.

Claims.—(1.) In a single-wire system of cash-railway, the introduction intermediately between two straight reaches of wire of a bend or curve in the wire whereby a suitable carrier may be enabled to pass along the wire and around the curve in an indirect line between the counter and the cashier's desk, as specified. (2.) In a single-wire system of cash-railway, the introduction intermediately between two straight reaches of wire of a bend or curve in the wire, the bent wire being attached to the edge of a notched plate such as B for adjustment purposes, as set forth. (3.) In a single-wire system of cash-railway, the introduction intermediately between two straight reaches of wire of a bend or curve in the wire, the bent wire being attached to the edge of a notched plate such as B, which is secured to a backbone such as C, that is carried by a bracket which is supported in any suitable manner by a pillar or hanger, as and for the purposes specified. (4.) In a single-wire system of cash-railway, in combination, two straight reaches of wire, the one leading to or towards the counter, while the other leads to or towards the cashier's desk, an intermediate section of curved or bent wire such as A¹, an adjustable notched plate such as B, a backbone such as C, to which the notched plate is secured in any suitable manner, a bracket for carrying the adjustment-plate and the backbone to which it is attached, and a pillar or hanger for supporting the several parts immediately connected with the bent or curved section of wire, as and for the purposes specified. (5.) In a single-wire system of cash-railway, the improvement in the carrier-frame con-

sisting in cutting away one of the side cheeks of the carrier-frame so as to leave a longitudinal gap or slot in the side of the frame, whereby the bent portion of wire upon which the carrier runs may freely pass through the gap or slot without interfering with or obstructing the forward movement of the carrier, as set forth. (6.) In a single-wire system of cash-railway, the improvements in the trigger-mechanism consisting of the combination of the trigger-frame T, the upwardly extending arm U, the grooved wheel W, and the rod W¹, upon which the grooved wheel W runs, as set forth. (7.) In a single-wire system of cash-railway, the improvement in the trigger-appliance consisting of a plate attached to the side of the trigger-frame, such plate projecting forward as a lip above the trigger-catch, as and for the purposes specified. (8.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in the improved single-wire system of cash-railway, and means for giving effect to the same, as described, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15551.—25th October, 1902.—JAMES MARTIN PHILLIPPS, of Wharepapa, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in means for automatically stopping and restarting windmills.

Claims.—(1.) A lever pivoted to the frame of a windmill, one end of which is provided with an enclosed vessel and is connected to means for turning the sails of the windmill to an angle of rest, and the other end of which is provided with a counterweight, in combination with means whereby such enclosed vessel may be filled with water from the overflow of a storage-tank supplied by the operation of the windmill and be emptied of the same when the overflow ceases, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A lever pivoted to the frame of a windmill, one end of which is provided with an enclosed vessel and is connected to means for turning the sails of the windmill to an angle of rest, and the other end of which is provided with a counterweight, in combination with a water-storage tank supplied by the operation of the windmill, an overflow-pipe leading from the top thereof, a T piece on the bottom end of the overflow-pipe, one arm of which is in flexible connection with the enclosed vessel upon the lever, while the other arm is provided with a shut-off valve, and means whereby such valve may be closed and opened by the rise and fall of the level of the water in the storage-tank, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In means for automatically stopping and restarting windmills, an overflow-pipe leading from the water-storage tank and the bottom end of which is provided with two branches, one of the branches being in flexible communication with an enclosed vessel upon one end of a counterweighted lever pivoted to the windmill-frame, while the other end is provided with a shut-off valve, such valve being adapted to open and close by the falling and rising of a weighted arm to which it is connected, in combination with a hinged float within the storage-tank capable of rising and falling with the level of the water therein and a rope or other like connection joining the float and the valve-arm, as specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in means for automatically stopping and restarting windmills, as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

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

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, 29th October, 1902.

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

No. 15476.—6th October, 1902.—CLIFFORD LAWRENCE BRIDGES, of Wanganui, New Zealand, News Agent. An improved incubator and foster-mother combined.

No. 15480.—3rd October, 1902.—JAMES MACKIE, of High Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. An improved register-grate draught-regulator.

No. 15483.—4th October, 1902.—OTTO HANSEN, of Bright Street, Gisborne, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. An improved apparatus for automatic opening, closing, and fastening of gates.

No. 15484.—6th October, 1902.—JOHN MARIE MOISON, of Ashburton, New Zealand Bootmaker. An improved mechanical nurse for children.

No. 15485.—1st October, 1902.—CHARLES WILLIAM CONSTABLE, of Beach Street, Queenstown, New Zealand, Painter. An adjustable spark-catcher.

No. 15487.—3rd October, 1902.—ROBERT SHERIFF BLACK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Rabbit-exporter. Improved animal-trap.

No. 15488.—3rd October, 1902.—WILLIAM BORLASE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Cycle Mechanic. Improved tongs.

No. 15489.—3rd October, 1902.—WILLIAM STEELE KAY, of Island Terrace, Port Chalmers, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved oil-fuel boiler.

No. 15492.—9th October, 1902.—SAMUEL RAYMOND JOHNSON, of Petone, New Zealand, Timber-merchant. An improved poultry-brooder.

No. 15493.—9th October, 1902.—WALTER WATTS, of Midland Junction, Western Australia, Blacksmith, Government Railways. Pivot blade-joint for railway-crossings.

No. 15495.—7th October, 1902.—CHARLES DAVIS LIGHTBAND, of 79, Armagh Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Leather Salesman. A composite protecting cover for pneumatic-tire air-tubes and composite pneumatic tire.

No. 15496.—9th October, 1902.—THOMAS McDONOUGH, of "Mildura," Warwick Street, Hobart, Tasmania, Draper. An automatic lamp-extinguisher.

No. 15497.—7th October, 1902.—ROBERT PEARCE GIBBONS, of Kopu, Thames, New Zealand, Sawmill-proprietor. An improved steam-boiler.

No. 15498.—6th October, 1902.—ANDREW MCLEOD, of Arch Hill, near Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved burner and heater.

No. 15500.—10th October, 1902.—JOHN MURPHY, of Kanangaroo, Fordell, New Zealand, Road Contractor. Improved means for securing the fronts of horse-covers.

No. 15501.—10th October, 1902.—HILARY QUERTIER, of Gore, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved machine for excavating, raising, washing, screening, and filling gravel, ballast, and the like.

No. 15502.—10th October, 1902.—HANS CHRISTIAN PETERS, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Fireman. An improved clothing-grip for employment in connection with braces, suspenders, and the like.

No. 15503.—10th October, 1902.—JAMES SHEPHERD, of Joel's Buildings, Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved valve-arrangement for employment in connection with suction-dredging machinery.

No. 15504.—10th October, 1902.—WALTER WILLIAM GUNDRIE, of South Norsewood, New Zealand, Sawmiller. Improved water-motor.

No. 15507.—11th October, 1902.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Occupied in the Dredging Industry. Improved sling and shackle.

No. 15508.—11th October, 1902.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Engaged in the Dredging Industry. Sack-mouth fastener.

No. 15509.—9th October, 1902.—WILLIAM JENKINSON, of Gover Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand, Carriage-builder. Adjustable seats and tailboard for a vehicle-body.

No. 15510.—9th October, 1902.—JOHN CRAWFORD MCBRIDE, of Queenstown, Otago, New Zealand, Hotelkeeper. Improvements in calculating and indicating apparatus.

No. 15511.—13th October, 1902.—HENRY ETCHES WILSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in the construction of bicycle-frames.

No. 15512.—9th October, 1902.—ANDREW MCLEOD, of Arch Hill, near Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved continuously fire-heated adjustable brand for expeditiously branding cattle, horses, and other animals and inanimate things or articles.

No. 15514.—16th October, 1902.—ARTHUR MALDEN, of 108A, Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, England, Journalist, and WALTER JAMES MALDEN, Principal of the Colonial College, Holesley Bay, Suffolk, England. Improvements in the process of agglomerating finely divided ore.

No. 15517.—13th October, 1902.—EDWARD JOHN KEE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Carter. A device for utilising the waste heat from lamps and the like.

No. 15518.—13th October, 1902.—OLE MIKAEL JOHAN OLSEN, of Toongabbie, New South Wales, Builder. Improvements in the construction of nails, spikes, bolts, and the like.

No. 15519.—14th October, 1902.—ALFRED WEAVER, of Riverslea Wool-scouring Works, Hastings, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Wool-scourer. Improved means or apparatus for washing wool.

No. 15520.—15th October, 1902.—KATHIE COOPER, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Nurse. An improved preparation for preserving the skin.

No. 15521.—16th October, 1902.—ALBERT ALEXANDER HUMPHREY, of 238, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in compressing air.

No. 15523.—16th October, 1902.—RICHARD BARRETT, of Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Builder. Improvements in venetian-blinds.

No. 15524.—14th October, 1902.—HARRY BAUX, of Albert Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A method for heating water by means of steam.

No. 15525.—15th October, 1902.—FRANK HENDERSON, of Marine Parade, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in electric ignition for oil, gas, or internal-combustion engines.

No. 15526.—14th October, 1902.—ROBERT BAIN WIGHT, of Norfolk Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Storeman. A new machine with rotary movement for cleaning and removing any corrosive matter, such as paint, rust, &c., from boilers, steamers, and any kind of iron vessel.

No. 15529.—14th October, 1902.—JOHN DAVID COOMBER, of Woodhaugh, Dunedin, New Zealand, Miner. Means for raising gold, precious stones, and the like from crevices and reef-bottom covered with water.

No. 15530.—15th October, 1902.—WILLIAM STEWART, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved copying-ink for typewriters.

No. 15531.—18th October, 1902.—JAMES FRANCIS DONNELLY, of Feilding, New Zealand, Hairdresser. An improved preparation for the hair.

No. 15532.—18th October, 1902.—ALFRED EBBELS CLEAVER, of Rongotea, New Zealand, Builder. An improved fire-escape.

No. 15533.—16th October, 1902.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, New Zealand, Engaged in the Dredging Industry. Fastener for boots and the like.

No. 15534.—18th October, 1902.—HOLFORD WHITTAKER, of Timaru, New Zealand, Boot-manufacturer. An improved stiffener for boots and the like.

No. 15535.—20th October, 1902.—THOMAS MAUDE, of Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Solicitor. An improved atomiser.

No. 15537.—18th October, 1902.—ROBERT PEARCE GIBBONS, of Kopu, Thames, New Zealand, Sawmill-proprietor. An improved compounded steam-engine.

No. 15538.—22nd October, 1902.—WILLIAM JOHN BOTTING, of Shannon, New Zealand, Farmer. A composition for destroying blight on apple and other fruit trees.

No. 15539.—22nd October, 1902.—WILLIAM SARGEANT DAVEY, of Featherston, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved milk cooler and filler.

No. 15544.—21st October, 1902.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Engaged in the Dredging Industry. Block for rebushing dredge-bucket links.

No. 15545.—22nd October, 1902.—KATE DAVY, wife of William Davy, of Taylorville, Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved umbrella.

No. 15546.—21st October, 1902.—THOMAS ROBERTS, of Nelson, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. An improvement in the construction of windows, with especial regard to their use for ventilating purposes.

No. 15548.—16th October, 1902.—MALCOLM McCORMICK, of Upper Waitohi, Temuka, New Zealand, Farmer. Means for controlling steamboat-propellers.

No. 15549.—16th October, 1902.—JOHN WALLIE ARTHUR, of Te Tua, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved method of poisoning grain.

No. 15550.—16th October, 1902.—PETER FREDERICK ARNOT ROBERTSON, and JAMES ROBERTSON, both of Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand, Farmers. Improved device for sowing seed with fertiliser in drills.

No. 15552.—25th October, 1902.—WILLIAM FREDERICK SLACK, of Equitable Life Assurance Society, 3, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant. An improved ventilator.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy 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 15th October to the 29th October, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13774.—T. W. Hughes, utilising waste heat from stoves, &c.

No. 13804.—H. Goodacre, boot-upper.

No. 13838.—J. Osborne, boring machinery.

No. 13853.—K. Boyd, fire-escape.

No. 13869.—J. M. Simpson, dredge.

No. 13915.—J. Harrington, charging tenders with water.

No. 13959.—C. H. Gilby and J. A. Harrow, siphon.

No. 14005.—J. Dunbar, rotary-disc ridger.

No. 14015.—A. C. Aucher, burner for incandescent lamp.

No. 14036.—W. G. Gibbins, washing-machine.

No. 14110.—G. Andrew, cash register and indicator.

No. 14111.—J. P. Kernbaum, mail-bag lock.

No. 14160.—E. Phillips, explosive (E. Steele).

No. 14219.—W. T. Riley, woven-wire mattress.

No. 14425.—R. Whitson, exhaust condenser and silencer.

No. 14431.—S. W. Bradbury, wire-strainer.

No. 14583.—C. E. Nicholas, steam-condenser.

No. 14629.—J. Moroney, girth and surcingle.

No. 14776.—D. S. S. Stewart, pulveriser.

No. 15035.—C. Dahl, butter-mould (G. Shailer).

No. 15076.—E. Bohm, globe.

No. 15077.—R. H. Easdown, mail-bag fastening.

No. 15079.—E. Maslin, steam-boiler furnace.

No. 15099.—International Ore-separating Company, separating ore-pulp (H. F. Campbell).

No. 15100.—G. L. Gowland, prepayment and recording current meter.

No. 15102.—L. C. Auldjo, steam-boiler.

No. 15121.—C. E. A. Esse, pneumatic inner tube of tires.

No. 15122.—H. Burgon, sheep-shears.

No. 15125.—F. M. Canda, locking-device for securing cams, &c.

No. 15148.—J. Cowan, water-tube boiler.

No. 15158.—W. Leitch, manufacture of sweetmeats.

No. 15159.—P. Rayson, spanner-attachment.

No. 15162.—A. A. S. Smith, seal lock for mail-bag.

No. 15166.—M. B. Silk, cloth-shrinking apparatus.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 10804.—S. Oxenham, water-strainer. 15th October, 1902.

No. 10817.—S. Oxenham, protector for spouting. 15th October, 1902.

No. 11088.—H. House, grain-cleaning machine. 22nd October, 1902.

No. 11105.—J. Robertson, window-lock. 27th October, 1902.

No. 11112.—F. W. Selley and W. H. Nisbet, slack-adjuster for railway-brake gear. 15th October, 1902.

No. 11425.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, switch for electric circuit (G. Wright). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11465.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric motor, &c. (H. P. Davis and F. Conrad). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11466.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, conversion of electric current (B. G. Lamme). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11467.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, controller for electric motor (H. P. Davis). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11468.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electro-motive force (C. F. Scott and B. G. Lamme). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11493.—H. P. Davis, circuit-breaker. 25th October, 1902.

No. 11494.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric brake (H. P. Davis). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11495.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, current-measuring instrument (H. P. Davis and F. Conrad). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11496.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, utilisation of electric currents (B. G. Lamme). 25th October, 1902.

No. 11497.—G. Westinghouse, electro-pneumatic controlling-apparatus. 25th October, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7997.—J. W. McHale, calculator or verifier. 17th October, 1902.

No. 8142.—The Saccharin Corporation, Limited, manufacture of saccharine (Wilson, Salomon, and Co., Limited—C. Fahlberg). 23rd October, 1902.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been filed) abandoned from the 16th to the 29th October, 1902, inclusive.

- No. 14341.—L. A. Middows, paper coated with crystals.
 No. 14346.—H. Brown and J. McClure, fire-escape.
 No. 14347.—H. Brown and J. McClure, new fire-escape.
 No. 14348.—F. Walsh, refuse-destroyer.
 No. 14352.—A. McLeod, stump-extractor, &c.
 No. 14353.—E. F. Toby and A. S. Minett, letter-cabinet.
 No. 14354.—R. J. Ball, circular-saw guard.
 No. 14363.—W. McNaught, hat-peg for church use.
 No. 14364.—R. D. Thomas, protecting match from damp.
 No. 14365.—W. A. Ellis, preserving eggs.
 No. 14367.—A. Storrice, concave roller and cleaner.
 No. 14369.—G. Sollitt, preventing racing of screw propeller.
 No. 14371.—A. W. C. Price, fire-escape.
 No. 14374.—M. P. Jonassen and H. Y. Widdowson, sanitary flushing-apparatus.
 No. 14375.—E. S. Baldwin and H. H. Rayward, ping-pong apparatus (Australian Manufacturing and Importing Company—F. H. W. Cowper).
 No. 14376.—R. J. Webster and A. Allison, ventilating mines.
 No. 14392.—A. Roberts, adjustable vehicle-seat.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications only have been lodged) lapsed from the 16th to the 29th October, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 13568.—W. Meikle, stirrup and spur.
 No. 13572.—Chew Chong, packing butter.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 16th to 29th October, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 10790.—R. H. Bishop and C. J. Axten, meat-safe.
 No. 10793.—R. M. Hathaway and J. Robertson, moistening adhesive surface.
 No. 10794.—A. T. Timewell, sewing-machine.
 No. 10798.—H. R. Vidal, alkaline cyanide.
 No. 10799.—International Hydro-Press-Gas-Compagnie Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, gas-compressing apparatus (G. Rothgiesser).
 No. 10800.—O. F. Carlson, explosive.
 No. 10801.—A. Golding, tire-cover for cycle.
 No. 10803.—W. Andrews, flushing-valve.
 No. 10806.—F. B. Clapcott, bed and foot warmer.
 No. 10807.—H. Rabe, side grip for cage and lift, &c.
 No. 10814.—J. F. Adams and C. R. Iorns, blind.
 No. 10818.—S. H. Krichauff and W. Rufus, spark-arrester.
 No. 10820.—A. Terry, jun., barrel-stave protector, &c.
 No. 10821.—A. C. Saxton and J. H. Binns, flooring (A. M. Nelson).
 No. 10822.—The Automatic Gas Lighting and Extinguishing Company, Limited (Hoare and Kennedy's patent), lighting, &c., gas-jets (H. Hoare and M. J. Kennedy).
 No. 10823.—G. Scott, water-tube boiler (E. Petersen).
 No. 10828.—W. H. Nichterlein, generating gas from wood, &c.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 7756.—A. T. Timewell, sack filling and sewing machine.
 No. 7759.—E. Waters, preserving meat (A. B. Pinto).

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy 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. 13480.—Sarah Milnes, of Mount Eden, near the City of Auckland, New Zealand, portable furnace for domestic use. [S. Milnes.] 6th October, 1902.

No. 13480.—Herbert William de Baugh, of Mount Eden, near the City of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Commercial Traveller, Proprietor of the half-part or share of Samuel Milnes (deceased). [S. Milnes.] 6th October, 1902.

No. 13480.—T. and S. Morrin, Limited, a company duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Companies Act, 1882," Licensees to use and exercise the said invention during the unexpired residue of the term of the said Letters Patent, or any extension. [S. Milnes.] 22nd October, 1902.

No. 14403.—Henry Cecil William Gibson, of 20, Bucklersbury, London, England, Managing Director, Proprietor of a half-part, share, or interest. [B. F. McTear.] 22nd October, 1902.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend specification No. 14660—R. R. Donaldson, treating sewage—advertised in *New Zealand Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902, has been allowed.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Designs registered.

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

Nos. 164–169.—Spreckley and Co., of Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland and Colony of New Zealand, Stationers and Booksellers. Class 5. 9th October, 1902.

No. 170.—Eller and Son, of Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers. Class 3. 23rd September, 1902.

No. 171.—The Iceberg Butter-box Syndicate, of Queen Street Chambers, Wellington, in the County of Salop, England, Manufacturers. Class 3. 16th October, 1902.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 4th October, 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: 3489.
Date: 12th August, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

The word

OVO.

NAME.

J. S. VICKERY AND SON, of Humfray Street, Ballarat East, Victoria.

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

No. of application : 3937.
Date : 16th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MONARCH.

NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND Co., of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Coffee and spices.

No. of application : 3939.
Date : 16th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

NATIONAL.

NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND Co., of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Coffee and spices.

No. of application : 3950.
Date : 25th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



THE "LION" BRAND.

The applicants claim that this trade mark has been in use by them for over thirty years in respect of articles of clothing, excepting boots and shoes.

NAME.

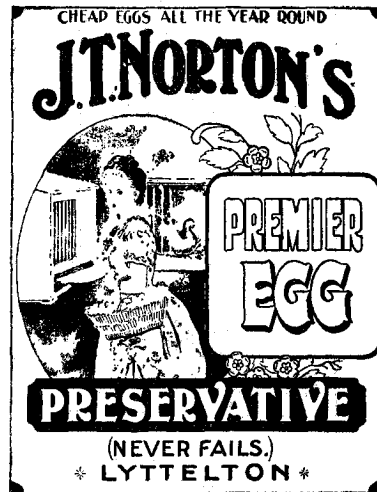
BEATH, SCHIESS, AND Co., of Melbourne, Victoria, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : All articles of clothing except boots and shoes, or articles of the same description as boots and shoes.

B

No. of application : 3957.
Date : 3rd October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device of a woman with a basketful of eggs on her arm standing in front of hen-coops; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, including the word "Premier," and excepting the name and address.

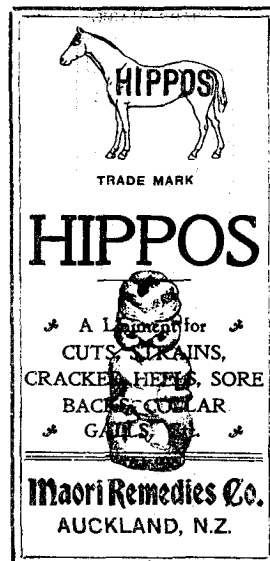
NAME.

J. T. NORTON AND Co., of Oxford Street, Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Egg-preservative Manufacturers.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : Egg preservative.

No. of application : 3959.
Date : 4th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Hippos," the Maori tiki, and general design of label; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his trading name.

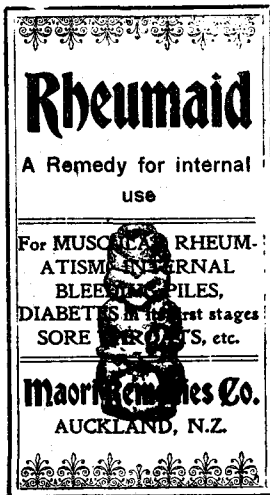
NAME.

WILLIAM DAWSON, of 44A, Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand (trading as "the Maori Remedies Company").

No. of class : 2.
Description of goods : Medicine.

No. of application : 3960.
Date : 4th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Rheumaid," the Maori tiki, and general design; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his trading name.

NAME.

WILLIAM DAWSON, of 44A, Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand (trading as "the Maori Remedies Company").

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

No. of application : 3961.
Date : 4th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the Maori tiki, and letters "K.O.T." in combination therewith; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his trading name.

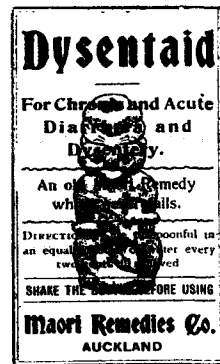
NAME.

WILLIAM DAWSON, of 44A, Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand (trading as "the Maori Remedies Company").

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

No. of application : 3962.
Date : 4th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Dysentaid" and Maori tiki; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his trading name.

NAME.

WILLIAM DAWSON, of 44A, Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand (trading as "the Maori Remedies Company").

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

No. of application : 3974.
Date : 16th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

RED RAVEN.

NAME.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY, of No. 47, Farringdon Street, London, in England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Boots and shoes made of rubber.

No. of application : 3975.
Date : 16th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

FORCE

NAME.

THE "FORCE" FOOD COMPANY, a New York corporation, having its place of business at Buffalo, Erie County, State of New York, United States of America.

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

No. of application: 3977.
Date: 16th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MOHAWK.

NAME.

FRANK WOLFGANG, of 50, Dixon Street, Wellington, New Zealand (trading as "Dickinson and Co.").

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

No. of application: 3978.
Date: 21st October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

SHARLAND AND CO., LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: A polish for patent, kid, box calf, and other black boots and leathers.

No. of application: 3981.
Date: 24th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EXCHANGE.

NAME.

NEILL AND CO., LIMITED, of Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Merchants.

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

No. of application: 3983.
Date: 27th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the combination of devices; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name and address.

NAME.

SALMON AND GLUCKSTEIN, LIMITED, of Clerkenwell Road, London, England, Manufacturers.

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 16th to the 29th October, 1902, inclusive:—
No. 3004; 3716.—T. Inglis. Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 3rd April, 1902.)
No. 3005; 3860.—C. S. Bell and H. Lightband. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 7th August, 1902.)
No. 3006; 3864.—J. Ballantyne and Co. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 7th August, 1902.)
No. 3007; 3696. J. F. Donnelly. Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 30, of the 17th April, 1902.)
No. 3008; 3722.—Anderson and Shaw. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 60, of the 24th July, 1902.)
No. 3009; 3790.—W. F. Lucas and Co. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 60, of the 24th July, 1902.)
No. 3010; 3818.—J. Wiseman and Son. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 60, of the 24th July, 1902.)
No. 3011; 3819.—J. Wiseman and Son. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 60, of the 24th July, 1902.)
No. 3012; 3820.—J. Wiseman and Son. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 60, of the 24th July, 1902.)
No. 3013; 3842.—W. S. Rice. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 7th August, 1902.)
No. 3014; 3843.—The Molassine Company (Limited). Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 7th August, 1902.)
No. 3015; 3867.—G. Hall and Sons. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 7th August, 1902.)
No. 3016; 3876.—J. Connell and Co. Proprietary, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

