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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 12th November, 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. 14396.—3rd January, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. An improved siphon pump for drawing off liquids.*

Claim.—The combination of siphon and force pump and in the particular construction of the combined invention,

substantially as described. In a siphon and force pump consisting of two pipes, the major straight, and of the shorter length the minor partly an interior and partly an exterior pipe, curved at the top, substantially as described; the major pipe has at the posterior a valve as described. In a siphon and force pump the major pipe acts as a cylinder for the minor pipe, substantially as described. The minor pipe bent like a bow at the summit of the major pipe and constructed to form a siphon, substantially as described. In the combination of pipes, referred to as major and minor, the contrivance becomes a siphon and force pump, substantially as described. The shorter leg of the minor pipe furnished with a bucket and valve working within the major pipe, substantially as set forth. The exterior or longer leg of the minor pipe or siphon having an inverted spout raised to check flow on opening vent, substantially as described. In a bend forming the bow of the minor pipe, a vent forming a valve in use, as described. In the combination flow is obtained from force instead of from vacuum or suction, substantially in the manner described.
(Specification, 3s. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14456.—21st January, 1902.—JEHU C. MOORE, of 394, East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements in sewing-machines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a sewing-machine attachment of the kind described, a pusher provided with a concave end for lifting or turning up and curving back the face of the fabric out of the path of the needle for the formation of an over-edge stitch. (2.) In a sewing-machine attachment of the kind described, the combination with a base plate adapted to be attached to the presser-foot, and provided with a recess opening toward the presser-foot, of a longitudinally reciprocating

cating member guided to move toward and from the presser-foot, an angle lever adapted to be operated by the needle-bar for the operation of the reciprocating member, and an extension-bar arranged adjustably on the angle lever, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a sewing-machine attachment of the kind described, the combination with a base plate adapted to be attached to the presser-foot, and provided with a recess opening toward the presser-foot, of a longitudinally reciprocating member guided to move toward and from the presser-foot, a pivoted angle lever 9 having a split horizontal arm provided with slots 39 and a pivot pin 38, the extension-bar 10 having the slots 36, 37, and the screw 35 passing through the slots 39 and 36, and adapted to secure the extension-bar in any desired position, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (4.) A sewing-machine attachment of the kind described provided with a presser-foot having a sliding plate, with or without ridges, arranged on the presser-foot to enable the presser-foot to be adjustable, so that light fabrics may be held down satisfactorily and the edges of heavy fabrics be moved aside, when necessary, without jamming. (5.) A sewing-machine attachment of the kind described provided with a presser-foot, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 7 of the drawings. (6.) A sewing-machine attachment of the kind described provided with means for adjusting the position, with regard to the path of the needle, of that portion of the fabric through which the blind stitch passes. (7.) A sewing-machine attachment of the kind described provided with an adjustable stop against which the folded edge of the fabric through which the blind stitch passes is adapted to bear, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (8.) A sewing-machine attachment of the kind described provided with a bent spring-pressed pivoted plate 1 having a projecting portion 7 against which the edge of the fabric bears, and the eccentric 8 for adjusting the position of said plate, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (9.) A sewing-machine attachment of the kind described having in combination the angle lever 9, the paul 14, the pin 30, the slot 31, the ratchet wheel 13, and cam 15, for operating the pusher from the needle-bar of the machine, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (10.) A sewing-machine attachment of the kind described having the construction and arrangement of parts substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 12s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14476.—27th January, 1902.—LIONEL CASELBERG, of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchant. An improved stopper for bottles.*

Claims.—(1.) In bottles, vertical grooves formed in the periphery of the neck and diametrically opposite to each other, such grooves being provided with continuations slightly inclined to the horizontal and extending in the same circumferential direction, in combination with a stopper or cap adapted to cover and seal the top of the bottle by means of a wire frame passing loosely through the stopper or cap and with members extending down each side of the bottle, the bottom extremities of which are turned inwards at right angles so as to fit within the grooves in the bottle, as specified. (2.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in or relating to bottles as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14497.—6th February, 1902.—JOHN HAMILTON REID TAYLOR, of Aparima Dairy Factory, Gummie's Bush, River-ton, New Zealand, Cheese-maker. Improved means for branding cheese.*

Claim.—The improved means for branding cheese comprising letters or devices made of bent wire soldered to the inside of a cheese-mould, whereby cheeses are branded upon their edges, as set forth and illustrated.

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

No. 14521.—5th February, 1902.—EDWARD ARTHUR SLACK, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Printer (assignee of Thomas Slack, of Sheffield, England). Improved dental suction-cells.*

Claims.—(1.) An aluminium disc for the purpose of making rigid cell in palate. (2.) An aluminium stud for securing rubber disc to palate. (3.) Rubber suction-disc to be secured to palate by (2) stud, the position being exactly over rigid cell as made in palate by (1) aluminium stud.

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

No. 14738.—12th April, 1902.—EDWARD HENRY GREY, of Morrinsville, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. Road-plough.*

Claims.—(1.) In road-ploughs, a mouldboard or wing hinged at its front end to the plough, and provided with means whereby it may be turned on its hinge and fastened at any desired angle, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In road-ploughs, a mouldboard or wing formed with a flange on its bottom edge and hinged at its front end to a rod depending from the beam of the plough, in combination with rods pivotally secured to the back of the mouldboard at intervals throughout its length, and sleeve-bearings depending from the plough, through which the rods are adapted to slide longitudinally, and provided with means for securing the rods therein, as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In road-ploughs, a mouldboard or wing hinged at its front end to the plough, and provided with means whereby it may be turned on its hinge and fastened at any desired angle, in combination with a bridle secured within the head of the plough and extending upon the mouldboard-side for a greater length than upon the other, and means whereby such extension may be varied, as and for the purposes specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my road-plough as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14960.—6th June, 1902.—AUGUST LYELL, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Inventor. A combined filter and butter-cooler.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a cooler of glazed material, a perforated flange upon the cooler, and a lid, the said cooler being inserted in a filter, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of a cooler of earthenware glazed inside, a perforated flange and a lid upon the cooler, a filter of porous earthenware, a lip around the top of the filter, the said cooler being inserted in the filter and supported by its flange, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, the combination of a cooler of earthenware glazed inside, a perforated flange and a lid upon the cooler, a filter of porous earthenware, a lip around the top of the filter, the said cooler being inserted in the filter and supported by its flange, a glazed water-vessel supporting the filter and cooler, and a cock near the bottom of the water-vessel, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 15236.—2nd August, 1902.—JOSHUA SIGLEY, of Riverside Road, Gisborne North, New Zealand, Bookseller. A weather-proof newspaper-delivery box.*

Extract from Specification.—It consists of two or more pieces of sheet metal, the lower part forming the receiver and the upper part the cover, so adjusted and constructed as to prevent rain entering the receiver. The upper and lower parts are held together by a wire hinge near the top, running from one side to the other side of the box as shown in the drawings where marked "hinge," so fixed that when the cover or lid is down and resting by its own weight on the receiver at the back, the box being then closed, an aperture is disclosed in the front (see drawing) that admits of a folded newspaper being easily placed therein, and the lid or cover when lifted or raised from the back allow the newspaper to be taken out readily, such aperture being at the same time protected from rain by the over-hanging cover as illustrated.

Claim.—The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my weather-proof newspaper-delivery box, all substantially as and for the purpose described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 15420.—19th September, 1902.—OTTO BÜRS, of Coola, Trundle, New South Wales, Grazier. Improvements in sheep-shears.*

Claims.—(1.) In hand-operated sheep-shears provided with detachable blades, the combination with the bow-shanks of extensions thereon, blades having shoulders with grooves therein in which the edges of the extensions take the parts being held together by a screw or screws, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In hand-operated sheep-shears provided with detachable blades, the combination with the bow-shanks of extensions thereon such as 2, 2, recessed grooves or slots thereon such as 3, 3, blades partially cut away at their base and having

recessed shoulders such as 5, 6, dovetails or tongues such as 7, the parts being held in position by a screw or screws, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings. (3.) In hand-operated sheep-shears provided with detachable blades, the combination with the bow-shanks of extensions thereon such as 2, 2, having bevelled edges, blades such as 4 partially cut away at their base and having recessed shoulders such as 5, 6, the parts being held in position by a screw or screws, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 of the drawings.

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

No. 15454.—25th October, 1902.—THOMAS MORRIS HIGGIE, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved scrubber.

Claims.—(1.) The particular shape of the body of the scrubber. (2.) The combination of the jointed handle with the scrubber. (3.) The combination of the iron scraper with the scrubber.

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

No. 15513.—14th October, 1902.—THOMAS RICE, of Feilding, New Zealand, Plumber. A clip for quickly repairing broken ribs of umbrellas.

Extract from Specification.—A clip to be made of tin, copper, or any such metal, shaped somewhat like an umbrella-rib, but having the edges folded inwards so as to admit of an umbrella-rib being inserted. The broken ends of the rib, being inserted into the clip so as to meet the folded edges of the clip, are to be clipped with a pair of pliers or any such instrument, thus securely fastening the rib within the clip.

Claim.—The metal clip for quickly repairing the broken ribs of umbrellas as particularly described.

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

No. 15560.—28th October, 1902.—MAJOR WILLIAM LANE, of Totara North, Auckland, New Zealand, Shipbuilder. A propeller-hood attachment to screw-propelled vessels.

Claim.—A hood attachment to the sterns of screw-propelled vessels, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as shown on drawing.

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

No. 15561.—25th October, 1902.—TIMOTHY CHARLES HATTON, of 70, Poulett Street, Owen Sound, County of Grey, Ontario, Canada, Chemist. Improvements in carriage-springs.

Claims.—(1.) In a carriage spring, a hollow head having a cavity with an opening at one side thereof, longitudinally disposed grooves in the sides of the cavity, and laterally disposed grooves at the inner ends thereof, in combination with the upper and lower main-spring plates, the side edges of which are contained in the longitudinally disposed grooves and the end edges of which are contained in the laterally disposed grooves of the cavity, substantially as specified. (2.) In a carriage-spring, a hollow head having a cavity with an opening at one side thereof, longitudinally disposed grooves at the sides of the cavity, and laterally disposed grooves at the inner ends thereof, in combination with the upper and lower spring plates, the side edges of which are contained in the longitudinally disposed grooves, the end edges of the upper spring plates being contained in the upper laterally disposed groove, and a cushioning washer contained in the lower laterally disposed groove, against which abuts the end of the lower main-spring plate, substantially as specified. (3.) In a carriage-spring, a hollow head having a cavity with an opening at one side thereof, longitudinally disposed grooves at the sides of the cavity, and laterally disposed grooves at the inner ends thereof, in combination with the upper and lower spring plates, the side edges of which are contained in the longitudinally disposed grooves, the end edge of the upper spring plate being contained in the upper laterally disposed groove, a cushioning washer contained in the lower laterally disposed groove, against which abuts the end of the lower main-spring plate, and a protecting plate interposed between the ends of the lower main-spring plate and cushioning washer, substantially as specified.

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

No. 15563.—25th October, 1902.—FREDERICK JAMES FOOT, Solicitor, and CHARLES JOHN SWANN, Engineer, both of Greymouth, New Zealand. Improved gold-saving screen.

Claim.—The use of one or more annular enlargements (as described) of the revolving cylindrical screen, or of a corrugated or partly corrugated revolving cylindrical screen, for the purpose of the more effectual screening, sifting, and treating of sand, gravel, or spoil, and of preventing the loss of gold and other heavy metals or minerals.

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

No. 15568.—30th October, 1902.—FREDERICK WILLIAM HAYES, of Albury, New South Wales, Miller. An improved automatic punkah for chairs, cots, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) A punkah hinged and swinging in a frame which may be fixed to a chair or to the floor by means of screw bolts, or may be weighted with a heavy base so as to stand without such fastenings, and automatically operated by rocking the chair in the manner described. (2.) A punkah operated as before described by means of a pulley affixed to a rocking or other chair or cot by means of eye screws, the pulley-cord being furnished with a long spiral spring as a counter-resistant to the pulley-cord, substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) The combination arrangement of the punkah working in a movable frame by means of automatic or hand pulley, with counter-resistant spiral spring fixed to the chair or cot by eye screws or any simple means, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

No. 15569.—30th October, 1902.—JOHN COWAN, of 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Scotland, Managing Director of the Stirling Boiler Company. Improvements relating to water-tube boilers.

Claims.—(1.) A water-tube-boiler casing consisting of a double shell formed by two sheet-metal walls, the inner one, which is adjacent to the furnace, being protected from the furnace-gases by a lining of refractory material, and the outer one thermally insulated from the inner one by an air-jacket which delivers hot air into the boiler-furnace, and thus returns to the furnace the heat received from the inner wall of the casing, substantially as described. (2.) In a boiler-casing as claimed in claim 1, a construction of double shell consisting in the formation of the inner and outer walls of a number of panels secured together, each panel comprising two flanged plates, one inserted within the other, both plates being connected together by their flanges so as to leave an air-space between the two plates, the air-spaces of any desired number of the panels being placed in direct communication with each other by means of holes in adjacent flanges, substantially as described. (3.) In a boiler-casing as claimed in claim 1, an additional air-jacket formed by grooving or checking the refractory lining on the side adjacent to the inner sheet-metal wall, the grooves being connected together and placed in communication with the boiler-furnace and with the atmosphere either directly or through the main air-jacket of the casing, substantially as described. (4.) In a boiler-casing as claimed in claim 1, an additional air-jacket formed by securing a refractory lining against the inner metal wall of the casing, and securing another lining at a short distance therefrom, so as to leave a space between the two linings, the space being placed in communication with the boiler-furnace and with the atmosphere either directly or through the main air-jacket of the casing, substantially as described. (5.) The improved boiler-casings described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 7s. ; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15573.—30th October, 1902.—LAMSON STORE-SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED, a registered company of Great Britain carrying on business at 20, Cheapside, London, England, and at 234, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales (assignees of Sherman Gates, of 234, Clarence Street, Sydney aforesaid, Cash-railways Expert and Manager for Australia of Lamson Store-service Company, Limited). Improvements in pneumatic cash and parcel carrier systems, and in apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) An improved pneumatic cash and parcel carrier system wherein carriers are adapted to be propelled in one direction in separate tubes of a series, and to be returned by one tube common to said separate tubes of such series. (2.) An improved pneumatic cash and parcel carrier system wherein an air-current machine is connected up to one inward or return tube adapted to contain suction, and to a series of outward tubes any one of which is adapted to contain pressure, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In pneumatic cash and parcel carrier apparatus, the combination with an air-current machine and a series of tubes of shunt valves adapted to connect up one of said series of tubes to said air-current machine, substantially as

described and explained. (4.) In pneumatic cash and parcel carrier systems, the particular combination or aggregation of mechanical parts altogether forming a three-out-station installation and a six-out-station installation, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. (5.) In pneumatic cash and parcel carrier systems, the particular combination or aggregation of mechanical parts constituting a three or more pipe shunt valve, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 of the drawings. (6.) In pneumatic cash and parcel carrier apparatus, the particular combination or aggregation of mechanical parts constituting a six or more pipe shunt valve, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 7 to 11 of the drawings. (7.) In pneumatic cash and parcel carrier apparatus, the particular combination or aggregation of mechanical parts constituting a regulating inlet-valve, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13 of the drawings. (8.) In pneumatic cash and parcel carrier apparatus, the particular combination or aggregation of mechanical parts constituting "in-use" indicators, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15574.—30th October, 1902.—LAMSON STORE-SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED, a registered company of Great Britain, carrying on business at 20, Cheapside, London, England, and 234, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales (assignees of Sherman Gates, of 234, Clarence Street, Sydney aforesaid, Cash-railways Expert and Manager for Australia of Lamson Store-service Company, Limited). Improvements in wire-track cash and parcel carriers.

Claims.—(1.) In wire-track cash and parcel carriers, the combination with the wire track of a despatching and receiving device whereby the initial travelling force is imparted to the carrier by means of a loop cord reeved through differential or multiplying sets of pulleys. (2.) In wire-track cash and parcel carriers, the combination with the wire track of a despatching and receiving device whereby the initial travelling force is imparted to the carrier by means of a loop cord reeved through differential or multiplying sets of pulleys having one of such sets of pulleys adapted to be pulled away from the others to impart catapult action to the bight of said loop cord. (3.) In wire-track cash and parcel carriers, the combination with the wire track and a pendant such as 9, having a foot such as 11, of horizontals such as 16, head or bracket such as 17, and a diagonal such as 21, jointed to a sliding clamp on said pendant 9, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (4.) In wire-track cash and parcel carriers, the combination with the wire track of a despatching and receiving device consisting of the mechanical parts or integers for the purposes set forth, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15576.—30th October, 1902.—INTERNATIONAL FUEL COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, with offices at 100, Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America (assignees of William Adolph Koneman, of Chicago aforesaid, Engineer. Artificial-fuel briquettes.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of manufacturing artificial fuel, which consists in preparing non-coking coal powder by subjecting the coal to mechanical pulverization, mixing intimately therewith more or less finely divided coking coal and an agglutinant, and moulding the mass into briquettes. (2.) The method described in claim 1, with the addition that the coking coal is also prepared by mechanically reducing it to a fine powder. (3.) An artificial-fuel briquette formed by the method described in claim 1 or claim 2. (4.) An artificial-fuel briquette according to claim 3, in which the agglutinant is non-smoke-producing, as described. (5.) An artificial-fuel briquette according to claim 3, having incorporated therewith combustible fibrous material, as described. (6.) An artificial-fuel briquette according to claim 3, in which the agglutinant is composed of glutine and chondrine, produced as described. (7.) An artificial-fuel briquette according to claim 3, in which the agglutinant is composed of glutine and chondrine, produced as described and rendered insoluble. (8.) An artificial-fuel briquette according to claim 3, rendered waterproof by a coating of waterproofing material. (Specification, 6s.)

No. 15577.—30th October, 1902.—WILLIAM ADOLPH KÖNEMAN, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Engineer. Pulverising-apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) A pulverising-machine characterized by a horizontally disposed rotating crushing-bed having a frusto-conical crushing-face, and a series of radially disposed crushing-rollers journaled beyond the periphery of the crushing-bed in vertically adjustable supports. (2.) A pulverising-machine characterized by a horizontally disposed rotating crushing-bed having a frusto-conical crushing-face, and a series of radially disposed crushing-rollers journaled beyond the periphery of the crushing-bed in journal-boxes which are pivotally mounted in vertically adjustable supports to swing in the vertical plane. (3.) A pulverising-machine of the character defined in claim 2, in which the rotary shaft supporting the crushing-bed is mounted in a cushioned step-box, substantially as set forth. (4.) A pulverising-machine according to claim 3, in which the shaft rests at its lower end against step-buttons. (5.) A pulverising-machine according to claim 2, in which the resistance to rise of the crushing-rollers is the weight thereof supplemented by stiff springs 1. (6.) A pulverising-machine according to claim 1, having the adjustable guard-blades Q² and housings P. (7.) The pulverising-machine constructed as shown and described. (Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 15578.—30th October, 1902.—THE FLAMELESS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED, of 32, Great St. Helens, London, England (assignees of William Hooker, of 210, Portland Road, South Norwood, London, England, Gas Engineer). Improvements in and relating to incandescent-gas and vapour burners.

Claims.—(1.) A platinum thimble for an incandescent-gas burner, the said platinum thimble being provided with perforations substantially of the size and number described. (2.) The combination of a thimble of the kind referred to in the preceding claiming clause and a burner constructed in the manner described with reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15579.—30th October, 1902.—JAMES THOMAS HUNTER, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of Gustave Adolph Trube, of 2, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C., England, Electrical Engineer, and William Chapman, of Sunnyside, Coleshill Road, Teddington, England, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in or relating to brakes for electric tram-cars and like vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with an electro-magnetic track-brake shoe, the longitudinal movement of which relatively to the car causes the application of the wheel-brakes, of mechanically operated means for applying the track-brake shoe to the rail for the purpose specified. (2.) In a brake apparatus having an electro-magnetic track-brake which, when applied to the rail, causes the application of the wheel-brakes, a cam piece or stop pivoted to a fixed part of the car or to a part of the brake apparatus and adapted to engage with a moving part of the brake apparatus after the brakes have been applied, and thereby prevent its movement in such a direction as would release the brakes. (3.) In an electrically propelled car a device operatively connected with one of the revolving shafts and adapted automatically to reverse the connections of the armature or field magnet of the electric motor or motors when the direction of movement of the car is altered. (4.) For use with electric tramway and railway vehicles provided with electro-magnetic brake apparatus, a controller having both power and braking positions, in which latter the motors are arranged to supply current to the brake magnets by acting as generators in a local braking-circuit, and provided with additional contacts on the controller-drum so that when the motors are cut out of circuit current may be supplied direct to the brake magnets from an outside source such as the main current line or a battery. (5.) A controller for electric motors having both power and braking positions and in which the controller-handle can be moved to an extra braking position in which the motors are joined in a local braking-circuit, but in which the relative connections of their armatures and field magnets are the same as they are when the controller is in one of its power positions. (6.) For use with electric tramway and railway vehicles, a controller having both power and braking positions, in which latter the motors are arranged to supply a braking-current by acting as generators in a local circuit and having mechanism for operating the reversing-switch to reverse the motor connections by a movement of the main controller-handle from a power position to a braking position, and *vice versa*, the said mechanism operating to re-reverse the motor connections when the main controller-handle is moved to an extra braking position provided for that purpose. (7.) A controller for electric motors having both power and braking positions, in which latter the motors are arranged to supply a braking current by acting as generators in a local circuit,

and having interlocking mechanism between the controller-drum and reversing-switch for reversing the connections of the field magnets and armatures of the motors, in which when the controller is in the last of its braking positions the said interlocking mechanism becomes inoperative, so that the connections of the field magnets and armatures of the motors may be altered as desired by a manipulation of the reversing-switch. (8.) Braking-apparatus constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to any of the forms shown on the drawings.

(Specification, £1; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15581.—31st October, 1902.—HENRY BLAND, of Ashley Street, Waverley, near Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for elastic-fluid compression.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for elastic-fluid compression, the combination with two sets of toggle levers coupled together of a free or floating beam receiving motion therefrom and transmitting it to the compressing-pistons, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In apparatus for elastic-fluid compression, the combination with a free beam operated by two sets of toggles coupled together of balanced supports for the beam free to rise and fall in framing to suit the varying plane of lever joints, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In apparatus for elastic-fluid compression, the combination with a free beam and its yielding supports of two sets of toggle levers whose power can be utilised up to their exhaustion, substantially as described and explained. (4.) In apparatus for elastic-fluid compression, the combination with a free beam and its yielding supports of toggles operating the same by an overstep movement towards the vertical centre to complete the compression stroke, substantially as described and explained. (5.) In apparatus for elastic-fluid compression, the combination with an oscillating free beam of two sets of toggle levers coupled together and working as followers, the upper lever of each set being pivoted to the said beam, the lower levers taking their thrust from the foundation, substantially as described and explained.

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

No. 15582.—31st October, 1902.—FRITZ THEODORE HEINRICH MATTHIAS JOHANNES MARCARD, of Leigh Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Merchant. An improved reciprocating motor.

Claims.—(1.) In a reciprocating motor, the combination with a piston working within a cylinder, and having two piston-heads with an annular recess between, of a sliding annular ring mounted within the said recess and in conjunction with suitable ports adapted to direct the compressed gas alternately to each end of the said cylinder. (2.) In a reciprocating motor, the combination with a piston working within a cylinder having an inlet-channel arranged upon one side, said piston having two piston-heads with an annular recess between, and two ports, one extending from the front portion of the said recess to the rear end of the piston and the other from the rear portion of the recess to the front end of the piston, of a sliding annular ring mounted within the said recess and working in conjunction with the said ports and the said inlet-channel so that the compressed gas is delivered alternately to the ends of the cylinders, substantially as described. (3.) In a reciprocating motor, the combination with a piston working within a cylinder having an inlet-channel arranged upon one side, said piston having two piston-heads with an annular recess between, and two ports, one extending from the front portion of the said recess to the rear end of the piston and the other from the rear portion of the recess to the front end of the piston, said piston having a further discharge-port extending from the centre of the said annular recess, of a sliding annular ring mounted within such recess and having an internal recess, such ring working in conjunction with the said ports and the said inlet-channel so that the compressed gas is delivered alternately to the ends of the cylinders, substantially as described. (4.) In a reciprocating motor, the combination with a piston mounted on a piston-rod and working within a cylinder provided with an inlet-channel arranged upon one side and with an extending sleeve at one end through which the piston-rod passes, such sleeve having a discharge-orifice, said piston having two piston-heads with an annular recess between, and two ports, one extending from the front portion of the said recess to the rear end of the piston and the other from the rear portion of the recess to the front end of the piston, and a further discharge-port passing along the middle of the piston-rod and communicating with the sleeve upon the cylinder at one end and with the annular recess in the piston at the other, of a sliding annular ring mounted within such recess and having an internal recess, such ring working in conjunction with the said ports and the said inlet-

channel so that the compressed gas is alternately delivered to and discharged from the ends of the cylinders, substantially as described. (5.) An improved reciprocating motor, consisting of a cylinder attached to a handle through the centre of which the inlet-channel is drilled, having at one end a sleeve to which a discharge orifice is attached, a piston-rod passing there through, a piston mounted on the said piston-rod having two piston-heads with an annular recess between, a sliding annular ring having an internal recess working within the said recess on the piston, ports within the piston leading from the front end of the said recess to the rear end of the piston and from the rear end of the said recess to the front end of the piston, a discharge-port arranged within the centre of the piston-rod communicating at one end with the internal recess in the said sliding annular ring and at the other with the interior of the sleeve upon the cylinder, to which the discharge-orifice is attached, substantially as described.

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

No. 15583.—31st October, 1902.—WILLIAM MAYNE, of Karadoc Avenue, Mildura, Victoria, Engineer. An improved engine-valve gear by which the points of admission, cut-off, and release of high-pressure steam or other motive fluid may be controlled.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved engine-valve gear, the rotary disc valve *d* provided with porthole *e* and exhaust-recess *f* working on circular exhaust-groove *g*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In an improved engine-valve gear, the conical chamber *h*³ in union with the outer hollow plug valve *h*, with portion of its upper section cut away and fitted with a worm wheel *h*¹, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In an improved engine-valve gear, the inner solid plug valve *j*, provided with two wings or feathers, and fitted with worm wheel *j*¹, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In an improved engine-valve gear, the general arrangement of the several parts set forth in Figs. 1 to 7 on the sheets of drawings 1 and 2, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15591.—30th October, 1902.—HENRY MAYR, of Pitt Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter and Joiner. An improved safety sash.

Claim.—The combination of sashes, frames, and architraves as one device, supported by a tension-rod at top and an inserted fillet as a weather-guard at bottom, rendering the whole sash arrangement capable of being opened as a door on hinges, as substantially set forth.

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

No. 15592.—30th October, 1902.—WILLIAM JAMES DALTON, of 266, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. A telescopic tap.

Claim.—The combination of a tube within a tube telescopicwise, the inner tube having cutters, one or more which when pressed will perforate the outer tube, and thus permit the contents of any vessel to pass through holes in the inner tube, in such a manner as to permit the contents to flow out or be shut off by drawing out or turning the inner tube half round or by a screw-like action by stud controlled by guides. The closing of the inner tube will seal all the vents by the jacket between the outer and inner tube. The same principle of telescopic tap will be applicable to all purposes for which taps, vents, or corks are used. As substantially set forth.

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

No. 15594.—4th November, 1902.—NEILS JEPSEN, Inventor; JANS SOFUS JEPSEN, Dairyman; JAMES FREDERICK JEPSEN, Dairyman; MARTIN JEPSEN, Dairyman; and JAMES BOMFORD, Dairyman, all of Wellington, New Zealand. Improved means for attaching broom-handles to brooms, and for other analogous purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In means for attaching broom-handles to brooms, a base plate adapted to be secured upon the broom-head, and a socket-piece rising from such base plate adapted to receive the end of the broom-handle, such socket-piece being formed of springy metal and with a slit running longitudinally therethrough, lugs upon each side of the slit, and a bolt or set screw passing through the lugs, as specified. (2.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our improved means for attaching handles to brooms, and for other analogous purposes, as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15602.—5th November, 1902.—WALTER ELSWOOD COLEMAN, of New Dorp, Richmond County, New York, United States of America, Merchant. Improvements in electric fans.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of an electric motor M, fan F, the supporting spindle m_2 mounted rotatably in the stationary base B, said stationary base B being formed with the tread b , the motor shaft S formed with the screw worm s , the shaft w supported upon the guard-frame G, and the tread-wheel T secured to said shaft w and bearing upon the tread b upon the base B, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth. (2.) The combination of an electric motor, a fan upon the motor shaft, a fan-guard supported permanently in position with relation to said motor and fan, one or more deflectors mounted pivotally on said fan-guard, a countershaft mounted on said fan-guard and carrying a pulley connected by an endless band with the power pulley upon the motor shaft, said endless band, and mechanism interposed between said countershaft and the deflectors for vibrating the latter, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination of an electric motor, a fan mounted upon the motor shaft, a driving-pulley upon said motor shaft, a fan-guard secured permanently in position with relation to said fan and motor, a plurality of deflectors pivotally mounted on said fan-guard, a coupling-rod pivotally connecting said deflectors, a countershaft mounted upon the fan-guard, a pulley on said countershaft, an endless band connecting said pulley with the driving-pulley upon the motor shaft, a worm gear on said countershaft, a spur gear mounted on said fan-guard and meshing with the worm gear, a connecting-rod connecting said spur gear, a crank-arm attached axially to one of the deflectors, and said crank-arm, the whole arranged and operating substantially in the manner set forth. (4.) The combination of the electric motor M, fan F, driving-pulley P', guard G, deflectors D, coupling-rod d' , countershaft C, pulley P, worm gear Q, spur gear q , connecting-rod R, crank-arm d , attached axially to one of the deflectors D, and the endless band h connecting the pulleys P and P', for the purpose described. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15606.—4th November, 1902.—WILLIAM ROBERT HYDE, of Ashburton, New Zealand, Plumber. Improved mode of and appliances for generating acetylene gas.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with an acetylene-gas holder of an exteriorly situated generator as described, the generation of gas in which is governed by an automatic device upon the exterior of the holder, as specified. (2.) In acetylene-gas generators, in combination, a pipe upon the exterior of the gasholder which connects internally the gasholder-tub with the generator-chamber, a cock in said pipe, a finger as c upon the cock, on one end of which is a cup and upon the other a counterbalance weight, and a weight upon the gasholder that is adapted to engage said cup, as specified and for the purposes explained. (3.) In acetylene-gas generators, a generator-chamber situated exteriorly to the gasholder, consisting of a jacketed box for holding calcium-carbide, a lid or door upon its forward end, a cramp or its equivalent for holding the lid to the box, and pipes for conducting water to the generator-chamber and for conveying the gas to the holder respectively, as described. (4.) In acetylene-gas generators, a generator-chamber consisting of the combination with a jacketed box containing a tray or drawer for the calcium-carbide, of a lid upon its forward end, a strap around the chamber, hinged thereto, connecting with a bridge-piece receiving a screw adapted to impinge against the lid, the strap, bridge-piece, and screw together forming a cramp or holdfast for the lid, and openings in the generator for the respective functions explained, substantially as described and set forth. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved appliances for generating acetylene-gas, substantially as described, explained, and as illustrated. (Specification, 4s.; 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, 12th November, 1902.

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

No. 15553.—23rd October, 1902.—JAMES ALFRED BOREHAM, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Fishmonger (nominee of Jacob Boreham, of Kurow, New Zealand, Shearer). Improvements in sheep shears.

No. 15554.—27th October, 1902.—WILLIAM LEGERTWOOD DAVIDSON, of Mackenzie, Cheviot, New Zealand, Carpenter and Joiner. An unrefillable automatic stopper bottle.

No. 15555.—25th October, 1902.—HEINMAN JIM BALLIN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturer (nominee of Edward Patman Coulter, of Melbourne, Victoria, Aerated-water Engineer). Improved method of saving carbonic-acid gas in the manufacture of aerated waters, and appliances for same.

No. 15556.—27th October, 1902.—HARRY WOOD DOWNING, of 178, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in saddles.

No. 15557.—27th October, 1902.—JAMES HARRIS, of Khandallah, Wellington, New Zealand, Currier. Improved means for securing droppers to the wires of wire fencing.

No. 15559.—23rd October, 1902.—JAMES MEAD, of Great North Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Joiner. An improved fastening for glass show-cases, book-cases, cupboards, French casements, doors, and suchlike.

No. 15562.—25th October, 1902.—ALEXANDER BURT, Jun., care of A. and T. Burt, Limited, of Stuart Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Sanitary Engineer. An improved automatic siphon flushing-tank for flushing drains or sanitary appliances.

No. 15564.—29th October, 1902.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of David Rutherford Ross, of Brunswick, Victoria, Engineer). Improvements in milking-machines.

No. 15565.—29th October, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY GAZE, of Wyndham Street, Shepparton, Victoria, Doctor of Medicine. An improved gas for lighting and sanitary purposes.

No. 15566.—29th October, 1902.—SAMUEL CHENEY, the Younger, of Freeling, South Australia, temporarily residing at Lion Mill, Western Australia, Engine-driver. Improvements in railway-brakes.

No. 15584.—31st October, 1902.—JAMES WINTERS, of 25, Mason Street, Collingwood, Victoria, Blacksmith. Improved means for tightening the rims of wooden wheels for road-vehicles.

No. 15585.—31st October, 1902.—ARTHUR BROWNING MASTERS, of Clinton, New Zealand, Locomotive-cleaner. An improved water-gauge for steam-boilers.

No. 15586.—31st October, 1902.—HILARY QUERTIER, of Gore, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved machine for excavating, raising, washing, screening, and filling gravel, ballast, and the like.

No. 15587.—29th October, 1902.—ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Bootmaker. Improved tobacco-pipe cleaner.

No. 15588.—29th October, 1902.—JAMES ROBERTSON, of Maraeweka Station, Maheno, New Zealand, Ploughman. Improved ditch-plough.

No. 15590.—3rd November, 1902.—CHARLES EDWIN HAYWARD, the Younger, of Maungakarama, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved appliance for tightening the wires of wire fencing.

No. 15593.—31st October, 1902.—GEORGE WARD WRIGHT, of 82, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Mining Engineer. Process and apparatus for concentrating ores.

No. 15596.—3rd November, 1902.—EDWARD LANGFORD, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improvements in ladders.

No. 15597.—5th November, 1902.—ALEXANDER GILLIES, of Terang, Victoria, Dairyman, and EDWARD JOHN KELLY, of Terang aforesaid, Engineer. An improvement in milking-machines.

No. 15598.—5th November, 1902.—ALEXANDER GILLIES, of Terang, Victoria, Dairyman, and EDWARD JOHN KELLY, of Terang aforesaid, Engineer. An improvement in milking-machines.

No. 15599.—5th November, 1902.—ROBERT WILLIAM DUKE, of the Faraday Club, St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, S.W., London, England, but at present of Aberdare House, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Electrical Engineer. An improved toy.

No. 15600.—5th November, 1902.—ISAAC TROLLEY, of Grantley Cottage, Grantham, England, Binder Expert and Traveller. Improvements in or applicable to sheaf-binding harvesters and straw-trussers.

No. 15604.—5th November, 1902.—ERSKINE BOWMAR, of Nottingham Meadows, Gore, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved canister for sowing turnip, rape, and other seeds.

No. 15605.—3rd November, 1902.—WILLIAM GARDINER, of Mataura, Southland, New Zealand, Implement-maker. Cleaner for drill-rollers.

No. 15607.—6th November, 1902.—WILLIAM KIBBLE-WHITE, of 26, Majoribank Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Settler. An improved device for enclosing frying-pans and preventing their contents from splashing range.

No. 15611.—6th November, 1902.—GEORGE ALLMAN, of Wellington, New Zealand, Master Mariner. Appliances for automatically signalling the state of the tides.

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 October to the 11th November, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 13845.—J. Dunn, root cutter and slicer.
No. 13963.—N. A. Nathan and F. D. Buckley, packing-machine.
No. 14465.—J. Murray, clothes line and peg.
No. 14918.—O. Prollius, centrifugal machine.
No. 15089.—N. W. Griswold, watering-trough for animals.
No. 15134.—The Automatic Aerator Patents, Limited, aeration and bottling of liquids (F. G. Hampson).
No. 15139.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Limited, shipping coal (R. Wright).
No. 15149.—C. G. Garrard, cycle-driving gear.
No. 15150.—The Vacuum Cleaner Company, Limited, extracting dust from carpets (H. C. Booth).
No. 15248.—A. D. Smith, buffer-coupling and draw-gear.
No. 15249.—United Cigarette-machine Company, Limited, cigarette-machine (F. J. Ludington).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 11138.—Xpedite Machine Company, heel-finishing machine (Z. Beaudry). 29th October, 1902.
No. 11159.—Dr. C. R. A. von Welsbach, incandescence electric lamp. 5th November, 1902.
No. 11436.—W. R. S. Jones, central buffer and draw-gear. 8th November, 1902.
No. 11530.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric-circuit switch (C. F. Scott, H. P. Davis, and G. Wright). 5th November, 1902.
No. 11531.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, induction motor (B. G. Lamme). 5th November, 1902.
No. 11532.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, converting electric into mechanical energy (B. G. Lamme). 5th November, 1902.
No. 11533.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electrical distribution (C. F. Scott). 5th November, 1902.
No. 11534.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, controller for electric motor (H. P. Davis). 5th November, 1902.
No. 11535.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electrical distribution (B. G. Lamme). 5th November, 1902.
No. 11536.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, collector and conductor for electric railway (G. Westinghouse, C. A. Terry, and H. P. Davis). 5th November, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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

NO. 13287.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric brake-regulator. [F. C. Newell.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 13288.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric brake-shoe. [F. C. Newell.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 13289.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric brake. [F. C. Newell.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 13297.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric brake. [F. C. Newell.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 13298.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric railway. [J. T. Hunter—F. C. Newell.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 13341.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric brake-mechanism. [W. E. Hughes—F. C. Newell.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 13342.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric brake. [W. E. Hughes—F. C. Newell.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 14045.—Fletcher Russell and Co., Limited, Palatine Works, Warrington, County of Lancaster, Engineers, tube and hose joint. [D. Hurst.] 7th November, 1902.

No. 14136.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric heating of cars. [W. E. Hughes—F. C. Newell, and E. M. Herr.] 29th October, 1902.

No. 14501.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers, bearings of engine-shafts. [W. E. Hughes—C. Robinson.] 29th October, 1902.

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 30th October to the 12th November, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 14391.—M. C. Elliott, driving-mechanism for bicycles.
No. 14394.—D. Murray, optical illusion.
No. 14397.—D. E. Amesbury, caster.
No. 14413.—M. J. Lister, target.
No. 14415.—G. C. Challis, stump-extractor.
No. 14416.—R. Wales and W. H. Fahy, brooms, &c.
No. 14417.—A. B. Todd, seed, &c., sower.
No. 14420.—J. B. Mason, concentrating-table.
No. 14421.—J. B. Mason and C. L. Watt, driving dredging machinery.
No. 14422.—R. W. Parkinson and H. Neilson, gold-saving mat.
No. 14424.—J. J. Macky, kettle.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 30th October to the 12th November, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 13588.—L. Marks, cloth-shrinking apparatus.
No. 13606.—C. F. A. Cambridge, milk-measurer.
No. 13607.—W. A. Goodwin, securing ceiling-joists.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 30th October to the 12th November, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 10834.—R. Holliday, acetylene-gas lamp.
 No. 10836.—W. A. McKay, can-handle.
 No. 10841.—H. T. Hamilton, washing-board.
 No. 10843.—T. Köhler, roofing-tile.
 No. 10844.—J. B. Beale, branding-instrument.
 No. 10845.—A. G. Wells, ore-treating furnace.
 No. 10849.—A. T. Robertson, cricket-stumps.
 No. 10850.—J. B. Gould, label.
 No. 10851.—The "White" Patent Rail-fastening Company, Limited, rail-fastening (R. A. White).
 No. 10852.—G. B. Gallup, bicycle pump, &c.
 No. 10856.—T. Hawke, horse-cover fastening.
 No. 10857.—H. W. Scott, cattle-brand.
 No. 10858.—S. Whitburn, holding tack while driving same.
 No. 10862.—D. E. Smith and F. W. Smith, damp-resisting slip-sole.
 No. 10864.—W. H. J. Ridley, refractory-ore furnace.
 No. 10865.—W. Male, chart for bodice-pattern.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 7786.—M. M. Henderson, G. Fullerton, and C. W. Watson, box for merchandise.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

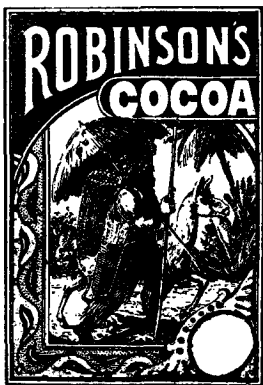
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 12th November, 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 : 3610.
Date : 28th November, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the representation of Robinson Crusoe and the word or name "Robinson's"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

E. RICH AND Co., LIMITED, of 24 and 26, O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales, and elsewhere, General Merchants.

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

No. of application : 3734.
Date : 1st April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and word "Rangatira"; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Ointment" and "Trade Mark" is disclaimed.

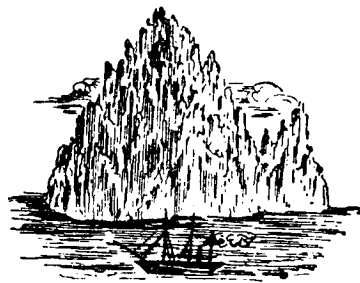
NAME.

CHARLES ERNEST SMITH, Saddler, and HENRY GOODLEY, Proprietor of Livery Stables (trading as "Smith and Goodley"), of Tologa Bay, New Zealand.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : Ointment for household use.

No. of application : 3976.
Date : 16th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



THE ICEBERG.

NAME.

THE ICEBERG BUTTER-BOX SYNDICATE, of Queen Street Chambers, Wellington, in the County of Salop, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Boxes or cases for the transit or storage of butter or other perishable produce.

No. of application : 3979.
Date : 22nd October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

MOLASSES NUGGETS OR KISSES.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Nuggets or Kisses"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Molasses" is disclaimed.

NAME.

AULSEBROOK AND Co. (R. E. McDougall, Proprietor), of Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Confections.

No. of application : 3988.
Date : 1st November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DAISY.

NAME.

REID AND REID, of Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class : 47.

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

No. of application : 3989.
Date : 6th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PEPTONETS.

NAME.

GEORGE WILLIAM HEAN, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Chemist and Druggist.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : A digestive medicine.

B

No. of application : 3991.
Date : 8th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

"DEFIANCE."

(Registered Trade Mark.)

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

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Starch.

No. of application : 3992.
Date : 8th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

"DEFIANCE."

(Registered Trade Mark.)

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

NAME.

JOSEPH NATHAN AND Co., LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Felt for lining flooring, roofing, &c., in building.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 30th October to the 12th November, 1902, inclusive :—
No. 3017; 3854.—T. C. Williams Company. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3018; 3532.—Castle Tea Company. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 3rd October, 1901.)
No. 3019; 3861.—Castle Tea Company. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3020; 3862.—E. Lloyd. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3021; 3886.—C. E. Bamford. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3022; 3902.—J. Tullis and Son, Limited. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3023; 3903.—J. Tullis and Son, Limited. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3024; 3904.—J. Tullis and Son, Limited. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3025; 3905.—J. Tullis and Son, Limited. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3026; 3906.—J. Tullis and Son, Limited. Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3027; 3866.—W. McConnochie and A. B. Armour. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3028; 3389.—J. H. and G. R. Griffin. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington

