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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th December, 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. 13968.—4th September, 1901.—JOHN ALGEN BELK, of Feilding, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improved means for sustaining and fastening window-sashes, blind-rollers, and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for the purposes set forth, in combination with a window frame and sash, of a rack fixed to the sash, a toothed wheel engaging with the rack, a coil spring fixed at one end to the axle of the wheel, a ratchet wheel and pawl for holding the wheel stationary, and means for releasing the toothed wheel in either direction and for holding from moving in either direction, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In means for the pur-

poses set forth, a catch arrangement, comprising, in combination, a pair of spring-operated right- and left-hand pawls pivoted on one and the same pivot, and a cam pivoted between the pawls and capable of being moved to the right or left, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In means for the purposes set forth, in combination with a window frame and sash, of a rack fixed to the sash, a toothed wheel engaging with the rack, a coil spring fixed at one end to the axle of the wheel, a ratchet wheel and pawl for holding the wheel stationary, a pair of spring-operated right- and left-hand pawls pivoted on one and the same pivot, and a cam pivoted between the pawls and capable of being moved to the right or left, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved means for sustaining and fastening window-sashes, blind-rollers, and the like, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14263.—21st November, 1901.—PHILIP ROBERT WILLIAMSON, of Addington, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved rotary pump.*

Claims.—(1.) In rotary pumps, a pump-chamber having suction and delivery ports, in which a special-shaped roller revolves that contains within itself a pump-barrel and plunger, said plunger carrying studs that run in slots in the roller-cheeks and take into eccentric grooves in the pump-chamber covers, thereby converting the rotary motion of the roller, when revolved, into a reciprocating motion of the plunger, as described, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In rotary pumps, a roller having flanges *c, c*, and ports *c¹, c¹*, centrally mounted upon a shaft, and containing within itself a pump-barrel bored at right angles to its axis, in which a plunger moves when the roller is rotated, radial slots in the cheeks of said roller, and ports for the intake and delivery of the liquid, as described and illustrated. (3.) In rotary pumps, a plunger having a reciprocatory motion in a pump-barrel contained within a revoluble roller, studs upon said plunger that take into eccentric grooves turned in the chamber-covers of the pump so that the rotary motion of the roller shall be transformed into a to-and-fro motion of the plunger, as described and set forth. (4.) In rotary pumps, in combination, a pump-chamber the covers of which

contain eccentric grooves in which studs on a plunger run through guiding slots in a roller centrally mounted within the chamber, a barrel within said roller and a plunger in the barrel, and ports in roller and pump-chamber for the suction and delivery of the liquid to be pumped, the whole substantially as illustrated and described. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts comprising my improved rotary pump, substantially as illustrated, described, and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14338.—16th December, 1901.—JOHN CHAMBERS AND SON, LIMITED, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineers (nominces of Babcock and Wilcox, Limited, of 147, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Steam-boiler Manufacturers). Improvements in and relating to boiler-furnaces.

Claims.—(1.) In furnaces for boilers, a fire-grate consisting of flat bars supported and arranged, one beneath the other, in such a manner as to form steps extending downwards and backwards into the furnace, in combination with means for feeding fuel on to the top end of the grate and with means for removing ashes therefrom, as specified. (2.) In furnaces for boilers, a fire-grate consisting of flat bars supported and arranged, one beneath the other, so as to form steps, in combination with an ash-pit below the grate provided with doors and with means for allowing an ingress of air through the doors, as specified. (3.) In furnaces for boilers, a fire-grate consisting of flat bars supported and arranged in such a manner as to form steps, in combination with a hopper fixed to the front of the furnace and opening on to the top end of the fire-grate, such hopper being provided with hinged doors and with means for operating them, so that the amount of fuel fed to the fire may be governed and regulated, as set forth. (4.) In furnaces for boilers, a fire-grate consisting of flat bars supported and arranged, one beneath the other, so as to form steps, in combination with a hinged grate such as C at the bottom end thereof and with means whereby such grate may be turned so as to open into an ash-pit beneath, as specified. (5.) A furnace for boilers consisting of a furnace-space containing a fire-grate composed of a number of flat bars supported and arranged, one above the other, in such a manner as to form steps, with means for delivering the fuel on to the top end thereof and for removing the ashes therefrom, an ash-pit beneath the grate, and a combustion-chamber behind the furnace-space, above which the boiler is placed, as specified.

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

No. 14541.—20th February, 1902.—JAMES BEDFORD, of Puriri, Ohinemuri, Auckland, New Zealand, Plumber, and THOMAS FRANCIS LONGLAND, of Mount Eden, Auckland aforesaid, Commercial Traveller. An improved windmill.*

Claim.—The device of having an annular ring or rings controlled by springs at face or back of the mill, such ring being connected on one side of the slats of a windmill, and the other side of the slats connected hingelike to the frame of the mill. The opening-out of the slats is effected by the pressure of the wind on the face of the mill, and closed by the springs when the pressure of the wind is removed, as substantially set forth.

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

No. 14554.—20th February, 1902.—ADOLPH FREDERICK WILLIAM LORIE, 55-57, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Draper and Universal Provider. Improvements in sash-fasteners.*

Claims.—(1.) A sash-fastener consisting of a nut adapted to be secured to an end of the top rail of a lower sash, a plate provided with holes and adapted to be secured to a side rail of an upper sash, and a screw bolt adapted to work in said nut and engage in one of said holes, substantially as described. (2.) A sash-fastener consisting of a nut adapted to be secured to an end of the top rail of a lower sash, a plate provided with hollows and adapted to be secured to a side rail of an upper sash, and a screw bolt adapted to work in said nut and engage in one of said hollows, substantially as described. (3.) A sash-fastener consisting of a bracket adapted to be secured to an end of the top rail of a lower sash, a plate provided with threaded holes and adapted to be secured to a side rail of an upper sash, and a bolt provided with a threaded point and adapted to rotate in said bracket and engage a threaded hole in said plate with said threaded point, substantially as described.

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

No. 14565.—28th February, 1902.—THOMAS GOUCHER, of Ulverstone, Tasmania, Australia, Staff Sergeant-Major Infantry Instructor. An improved disappearing target for rifle practice.*

Claims.—(1.) My improved disappearing target for rifle practice, consisting of the various parts constructed, combined, and arranged substantially as specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a disappearing target for rifle practice, a swing carriage consisting of two stout arms or beams halved together near one end and rigidly secured by diagonal braces, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a disappearing target for rifle practice, a swing carriage consisting of two stout arms or beams secured at right angles to each other and rigidly braced with diagonal braces, in combination with a pivot-pin or bolt passing through a close-fitting sleeve or tube extending through said braces, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In a disappearing target for rifle practice, extension or wing pieces as C¹ adapted to be fitted on to the sides of second-class targets, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 14569.—28th February, 1902.—ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of Te Houka, Balclutha, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved wire-strainer.*

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improved wire-strainer, all substantially as and for the purposes described, with reference to the accompanying drawings. (2.) In combination, a wire-strainer consisting of a frame carrying a ratchet and pawl, said ratchet having two rows of teeth separated by a serpentine channel, and a lever provided with spring arms having holes at their extremities adapted to engage the axis of the ratchet, inclined slots in said arms, and a bolt adapted to slide in said slots and engage the teeth of the ratchet, substantially as described. (3.) In combination, a wire-strainer consisting of a frame carrying a ratchet and pawl, said ratchet having two rows of teeth separated by a serpentine channel, and a lever provided with spring arms having holes at their extremities adapted to engage the axis of the ratchet, inclined slots in said arms, a bolt adapted to slide in said slots and engage the teeth of the ratchet, slots in said arms at the rear of the said bolt, and a curved bolt slidable in said last-mentioned slots, substantially as described.

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

No. 14586.—6th March, 1902.—DAVID REVELIA JONES and PHILIP ARTHUR LARRITT, both of Eltham, New Zealand, Plumbers. Improvements in means for preserving perishable products.*

Claim.—In means for preserving perishable products: storage-chambers placed within a water-tank so as to be surrounded by the water therein, such chambers being provided with perforated doors and with an air-pipe leading upwards through the tank, the top end of which is formed with an inlet-opening therein, as specified.

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

No. 14600.—10th March, 1902. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MILLER, of Lawrence, Tuapeka County, New Zealand, Builder. An improved table for invalids and the like.*

Claim.—A frame supported upon castors or the like, a rod rising vertically from one end of such frame, a sliding sleeve fitting upon the rod and provided with a set-screw for securing it thereto, such sleeve being formed with a right-angled extension-piece, a horizontal arm adapted to fit and be secured within the extension-piece, and a tray or table secured upon the arm, all as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14601.—10th March, 1902.—JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE, of Waimate, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. A combined chaff-cutter and corn-crusher.*

Claims.—(1.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts comprising my combined chaff-cutter and corn-crusher, whereby both services are effected in one structure either simultaneously or one at a time from a common driving-shaft, substantially as described and as illustrated. (2.) The combined chaff-cutter and corn-crusher, consisting of a frame or box which is divided by a central

vertical partition into two compartments, a chute and knife-wheel in one compartment, and a pair of fluted rollers surmounted by a hopper in the other, and a main shaft driven from without the structure passing through one compartment into the other, terminating in the knife-wheel aforesaid, and actuating a countershaft in the one compartment, said countershaft carrying one of the pair of rollers, as specified, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14607. — 10th March, 1902. — WILLIAM THOMAS, of Geraldine, New Zealand, Journalist. Improvements in the production of printing-surfaces.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See List Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 27, of the 3rd April, 1902.]

Claims.—(1.) In the production of forms for printing, making impressions in a typewriter upon a soft and plastic material, and afterwards treating such impressions to make blocks or forms for printing, as specified. (2.) The process for making electrotypes described, consisting of the formation of impressions by a typewriting-machine in a matrix of thin sheet lead, backed by a layer of flog or flog-paste, and then treating the lead matrix in an electro bath, as set forth. (3.) The process for making stereotypes described, consisting of the formation of impressions by a typewriting-machine in a matrix of thin sheet lead, backed by a layer of flog or flog-paste, then forming a mould from the impressions, and a second matrix in plaster-of-paris from the mould, and a stereotype from the second matrix, as specified. (4.) In the manufacture of electrotypes for printing, first making impressions with the type of a writing-machine in a matrix of thin sheet lead, backed by a layer of flog or flog-paste, then forming a mould from the impressions, and a second matrix from the mould, which matrix is afterwards treated in an electro bath for the production of the electrotype, as described.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 14624. — 11th March, 1902. — ARTHUR ROWNTREE, of South Rakaiia, Canterbury, New Zealand, Builder. An improved moustache-guard.*

Claims.—(1.) A moustache-guard constructed of two parts that are adjustably connected, and prongs integral with the parts, one pair of prongs engaging the inside rim of a receptacle, while the other pair pass over the rim and grip the glass upon the outside, as specified. (2.) In a moustache-guard constructed of two parts, flanges upon one member for the purpose of holding the other part, whose corners are rounded off, and spring prongs upon each of the parts, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14652. — 20th March, 1902. — THEODORE BERNARD JACOBSEN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. Improved means for attaching the handles of door-locks, and the like, to the same.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for securing the handles of doors and the like to their spindles, a spindle the ends of which are formed with ratchets upon two opposite faces, and a pair of springs secured to the inside of the handle and adapted to engage with the teeth of the ratchets on the spindle, as specified. (2.) In means for securing the handles of doors and the like to their spindles, a spindle the ends of which are formed with ratchets upon two opposite faces, and a pair of springs secured to the inside of the handle and adapted to engage with the teeth of the ratchets on the spindle, a removable top upon the handle, as set forth.

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

No. 15157. — 24th July, 1902. — ARTHUR DUNBAR, of Normanby Road, South Melbourne, Victoria, Consulting Engineer (assignee of James Macartney, of 10, Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Consulting Engineer). Improvements in feed-water heaters and distributors.*

Claims.—(1.) In feed-water heaters and distributors, a nest of tubes arranged relatively to a boiler, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In feed-water heaters and distributors for boilers, a nest of tubes in combination with a matching-chamber and means for supporting said tubes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15435. — 24th September, 1902. — THE COLONIAL AMMUNITION COMPANY, LIMITED, of Auckland, New Zealand (nominees of Arthur Cecil Whitney, Manager of said company). An improved wad for use in ammunition-loading.*

Claim.—Forming the wads for ammunition cartridges of cylindrical shape, and with concavities on both or either of their end faces, as specified.

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

No. 15437. — 24th September, 1902. — WILLIAM JAMES EVANS, of Heal Street, New Farm, Brisbane, Queensland, Engineer, and JOHN DUNMORE CAMPBELL, of Creek Street, Brisbane aforesaid, Merchant. Improvements in or relating to dredge-buckets.

Claims.—(1.) In improvements in or relating to dredge-buckets, a renewable relief slip or false-lining edge such as G attached to the inside of the bucket, as and for the purpose set forth, and as described, and illustrated by drawings. (2.) In improvements in or relating to dredge-buckets, a renewable relief slip or false-lining edge such as G attached to the inside of the bucket and also attached to the cutting-edge, as and for the purpose set forth, and as described, and illustrated by Fig. 5 in drawings. (3.) In improvements in or relating to dredge-buckets, a relief slip or false-lining edge formed integral with the cutting-edge and attached to the inside of the mouth of the bucket, as and for the purpose set forth, and as described, and illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings. (4.) In improvements in or relating to dredge-buckets, a cutting-edge such as F in Fig. 8, or of other configuration, attached to the inside of the bucket-mouth and continued therein as a relief slip or false-lining edge, as and for the purpose set forth, and as described, and illustrated by drawings. (5.) In improvements in or relating to dredge-buckets, the inside of the mouth of the bucket provided with a cavity formed by the relief slip or false-lining edge being set at an angle to the bottom of the bucket, thus forming an air or water cushion, as and for the purpose set forth, and as described, and illustrated by drawings.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for compressing air, the combination of a downflow water or other liquid column, of an upflow column, of a closed air-separating chamber into which the open lower ends of the columns open, of means for maintaining the circulation of the liquid through the system, and of means for introducing air into the upper end of the downflow column, substantially as described. (2.) In apparatus for compressing air, the combination of a downflow liquid column open at the upper end, of an upflow liquid column open at the upper end and discharging into the upper end of the downflow column, of a closed air-separating chamber, into which the two columns extend and open near the bottom thereof, and of a pump for maintaining the liquid in circulation in the system, substantially as described. (3.) In apparatus for compressing air, the combination of a downflow liquid column open at the upper end, of an upflow liquid column open at the upper end and discharging into the upper end of the downflow column, of a closed air-separating chamber into and to near the bottom of which the two columns extend, of a pump for maintaining the liquid in circulation in the system, and of a tank in connection with the downflow column for maintaining the level of the liquid constant, substantially as described. (4.) In apparatus for compressing air, the combination of a downflow liquid column, of an upflow liquid column, of a closed air-separating chamber into which the lower ends of the columns open, of a cup in the bottom of the chamber into which the downflow column opens, and the upper end of which extends above the lower open end of the upflow pipe, of means for introducing air into the upper end of the downflow column, and of means, such as a pump, for maintaining the circulation of the liquid in the system, substantially as described. (5.) In apparatus for compressing air, the combination of a downflow liquid column, of an upflow liquid column, of a closed air-separating chamber into which the lower ends of the columns open, of means such as a pump for maintaining the circulation of the liquid in the system, of means for introducing air into the upper end of the downflow column, and of an air-outflow pipe from the chamber for conveying the collected air to a receiver, substantially as described. (6.) The combination and arrangement of parts forming the apparatus for compressing air described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 15558.—24th October, 1902.—WILLIAM SWINNERTON, of Wyndham Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Turner. An adjustable stand for ironing-board.

Extract from Specification.—The mode of adjustment is as follow: I take the stand or frame B and place the end C on a table or ledge to support the stand. The other end D is placed on the floor. I then move the adjustable bar E up or down the frame B until it is in a place to give the board F an horizontal position. I then place the board F on the adjustable bar E and through the frame B and under the table or ledge support A, so that the device is complete for use.

Claim.—An adjustable stand for an ironing-board, simple in construction, suitable for any height or position, strong and portable, and inexpensive, as substantially set forth in foregoing specification and drawings. The device of an adjustable stand suitable for the reception of an ironing-board, as set forth.

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

No. 15670.—22nd November, 1902.—JAMES CONSTABLE, of Shakespeare Road, Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in siphons for water-closets.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a bell covering a cylinder within which an extension of the downpipe projects and a pipe from the top of the cylinder descends, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, a bell provided with a hood communicating with the top of the bell, the said hood having holes in its lower part, a cylinder within the bell secured to the bottom of the cistern by a nozzle to which the downpipe is attached, a pipe on the nozzle forming an extension of the downpipe, and a pipe open to the bell and depending from the top of the cylinder, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination with a cistern such as is used in water-closets, of a bell operable by the ordinary lever and chains, a cylinder within the bell, and within which an extension of the downpipe projects, and from the top of which cylinder a pipe open to the bell descends, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in siphons for water-cisterns, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15678.—25th November, 1902.—JAMES CHANNON, of "Pa-kenham," Hornsby, near Sydney, New South Wales, Baking-powder Manufacturer (assignee of John Joseph Russell, of Milton, New South Wales, Assistant Post-master). Improvements in seal locks specially applicable for strap-buckles as of mail-bags.

Claims.—(1.) In a seal lock, the combination with a hinged leaf or cover having a tongue-piece fitting a socket so as to make a passage through the walls of such socket and said tongue-piece, of a tag-piece adapted to pass partly through said passage to lock said tongue-piece in said socket and to pass wholly through said passage to release said tongue-piece. (2.) In a seal lock, the combination with a hinged leaf or cover having a tongue-piece adapted to fit a socket, with a passage therethrough and through the walls of said socket, of a paper or other ticket held on said leaf or cover and adapted to be easily destroyed, and a tag-piece adapted to pass through said passage to lock said cover to said socket, and to destroy said ticket upon wholly passing through said through passage. (3.) In a seal lock, the combination with sides such as 6, and hinged cover such as 10, having orifice such as 14, of tongue-piece such as 11, having slots such as 12 and 13, and a socket such as 25, whose walls such as 21 and 23 have slots such as 22 and 24, and tag-piece such as 26, having knife-edge such as 27, orifice such as 28, and offset or tongue such as 29, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In a seal lock, the combination with the integers or parts set forth in the preceding (third) claiming clause of a ticket of paper or easily destroyed material for closing the orifice in the hinged cover, and devices on the under-face of said cover for fastening said ticket in place, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) A seal lock for strap-buckles consisting of the combination or aggregation together of the mechanical parts or integers as and for the purposes set forth, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15680.—22nd November, 1902.—JAMES CORMACK, of Mokoreta, Wyndham, Southland, New Zealand, Farm-labourer. Improved coultter-centre.

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improved coultter-centre, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to the drawings. (2.) A coultter-centre consisting of a flange adapted to rest against a circular coultter, a shoulder portion adapted to fit the central hole of said coultter, a threaded portion of smaller diameter than said shoulder-portion and adapted to pass through said central hole, spindled portions adapted to revolve in a coultter-shank, one of said spindled portions being of less diameter than said threaded portion, and a nut adapted to screw on said threaded portion, substantially as described.

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

No. 15682.—15th February, 1902.—HARRY BURGON, of 136, Oakbrook Road, Sheffield, York, England, Sheep-shear Manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture of sheep-shears for clipping wool off sheep or other animals.

[NOTE.—This is an application under section 106 of the Act, the date given being the official date of the application in Great Britain.]

Claims.—(1.) Sheep-shears whereof the blades are detachably connected to the bow by shanks of substantially the cross-sectional form described and shown, forged integrally with the blades and bow respectively, and adapted a shank of the one to fit in a shank of the other, and to make a longitudinally sliding non-torsional interlocking engagement therewith, substantially as specified. (2.) Sheep-shears whereof the blades are detachably connected to the bow by shanks on the blades slidably fitting in and making longitudinally sliding non-torsional interlocking engagement with shanks on the bow, the said shanks being of substantially the cross-sectional form shown, and the male shanks being longitudinally slitted and divergently formed so as to fit tightly within the female shanks or sockets by spring-pressure, as described.

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

No. 15683.—26th November, 1902.—BICKFORD AND HUFFMAN COMPANY, of Macedon, New York, United States of America (assignee of James Samuel Heath and Ernest Baseman, both of Macedon, State of New York, aforesaid). Furrow-opener for seeding-machine.

Claims.—(1.) In a seeding-machine, the combination of an angularly inclined rotatable disc and a conduit located in proximity thereto and projecting beyond the cutting-line of the disc, the whole forming a furrow-opener. (2.) In a seeding-machine, the combination of an angularly inclined rotatable disc suitably journaled in the frame, with a conduit also suitably connected to the frame in proximity to the disc and projecting beyond the cutting-line of the disc, the lower edge of the conduit being curved to raise the soil, the whole constituting a furrow-opener. (3.) In a seeding-machine, the combination of an angularly inclined rotatable disc and a conduit formed with a furrow-opening device which projects beyond the cutting-line of the disc, the whole constituting a furrow-opener. (4.) In a seeding-machine, the combination of an angularly inclined rotatable disc and a conduit provided with an edge conforming to the shape of the disc, and a lower flaring edge which projects beyond the cutting-line of the disc, the whole constituting a furrow-opener. (5.) In a seeding-machine, the combination of an angularly inclined rotatable disc and a conduit which projects beyond the cutting-line of the disc, the whole constituting a furrow-opener, together with a projection in the rear inner surface of the conduit to deflect grain or seed passing therethrough. (6.) In a seeding-machine, the combination of an angularly inclined rotatable disc and a conduit provided with a lower flaring edge which coacts with the disc in the opening of a furrow for the reception of grain or seed from the conduit. (7.) In a seeding-machine, the combination of an angularly inclined rotatable disc and a conduit provided with a forward edge conforming to the shape of the disc, and a lower flaring edge which coacts with the disc in the opening of a furrow for the reception of grain or seed from the conduit.

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

No. 15684.—26th November, 1902.—WILLIAM ALFRED GAMMAN, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Sawmillier. Improvements in means for reversing the rotation of shafting.

Claims.—(1.) In means for reversing the rotation of shafting, a pair of loose pulleys mounted upon the shaft and upon each side of a fast pulley, the adjacent faces of such pulleys being formed with frictional contact surfaces, a pair of arms loosely mounted upon the shaft, and one against each of the outer faces of the loose pulleys, a screw-threaded shaft pass-

ing through the other ends of such arms, and means whereby such screw-threaded shaft may be given a partial rotation in either direction, as set forth. (2.) In means for reversing the rotation of shafting, a pair of loose pulleys mounted upon the shaft and upon each side of a fast pulley, such loose pulleys being caused to revolve in opposite directions, a pair of arms mounted upon the shaft and engaging with each of the outer faces of the loose pulleys, a screw-threaded shaft passing through the arms, a lever-arm secured to the end of the screw-threaded shaft, a countershaft mounted above the screw-threaded shaft and provided with lever-arms on each end thereof, one of such lever-arms being connected to the lever-arm upon the threaded shaft, while the other arm is pivotally connected to a horizontal bar supported in guides, as specified.

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

No. 15687.—27th November, 1902.—ERNEST SMITH BALDWIN and HENRIE HAMPTON RAYWARD (carrying on business as "Baldwin and Rayward"), of National Chambers, Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agents (nominees of Guillaume Daniel Delprat, of Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia, Miner). Improvements in the extraction of zinc, lead, and silver sulphides from their ores.

Claims.—(1.) In the extraction of zinc, lead, and silver sulphides from their ores, subjecting such ores, finely divided, to the action of a bath consisting of a solution of nitrate of sodium and nitric acid, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In the extraction of zinc, lead, and silver sulphides from their ores, subjecting such ores, finely divided, to the action of a bath consisting of a solution of nitrate of potassium and nitric acid, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In the extraction of zinc, lead, and silver sulphides from their ores, subjecting such ores, finely divided, to the action of a bath consisting of a solution of nitrate of zinc and nitric acid, substantially as described and explained. (Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 15688.—27th November, 1902.—HENRY D. PERKY, corner of Buffalo Avenue and Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, Niagara, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in and relating to machines for making biscuit and other articles.

Claims.—(1.) A pneumatic panning or distributive depositing machine, consisting of an endless belt having open sections provided with foraminous bearings, and adapted to operate in connection with a continuous feed, a moving receiver, and means for taking the material from the endless belt by suction and depositing such material on the receiver, substantially as specified. (2.) A pneumatic panning or distributive depositing machine, comprising an endless feed-belt, a moving receiver, means for taking the material from the endless feed-belt by suction, and means for depositing such material in regular order in rows or lines on such receiver, substantially as specified. (3.) The combination, with a travelling carrier or feed-belt composed of trough links separated by intervals, of a lower chain cutter-belt and an upper chain cutter-belt, operating in the intervals between the trough links, the tracks of the frame, whereby the movements of the belts are controlled, and the sprockets and gear devices, whereby the belts are connected to move at the same rate of speed, substantially as specified. (4.) A machine for forming and depositing in regular order sections of food-material, comprising a continuous carrier or feed chain belt of trough links separated by intervals between such links, a lower cutter chain belt and an upper cutter chain belt of open links operating in the intervals between the trough links, an exhaust-chamber having valved openings adapted to act in connection with the upper chain belt, a travelling receiver, and mechanism for operating the parts, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 9s. 6d. ; drawings, 5s.)

No. 15689.—3rd May, 1902.—GUGLIELMO MARCONI and MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, both of 18, Finch Lane, in the City of London, England. Improvements in receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy.

[NOTE.—This is an application under section 106 of the Act, the date given being the official date of the application in Great Britain.]

Claims.—(1.) In receivers for wireless telegraphy, the combination of a core or rod of magnetic material and a varying or moving magnetic field. (2.) In receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy, the combination of a core or rod of magnetic material in a varying or moving magnetic field, and a coil surrounding the rod or core through which the received oscillations are caused to pass. (3.) In receivers

suitable for wireless telegraphy, the combination of a core or rod of magnetic material in a varying or moving magnetic field, a coil surrounding the rod or core through which the received oscillations are caused to pass, and a second coil likewise surrounding the rod or core, and having its ends connected to a telephone or other suitable receiving-instrument. (4.) In receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy, the combination of a stationary magnet, a travelling metallic band in the magnetic field, and a coil in proximity to the band, substantially as described. (5.) Receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15690.—27th November, 1902.—HEINRICH SEVERIN, of Achern, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Director of a Company. Improvements in the manufacture of hollow glass articles, and in the machines therefor.

Claims.—(1.) The process of mechanically producing glass articles (bottles) characterized by the fact that the receiving-mould is at once opened after the introduction of the molten glass and the forming of the mouth, to prevent the glass from cooling excessively, whereupon the mouth-die is withdrawn and the erect glass lump supported freely by the mouth-mould and, blown by the admission of air, is turned through an angle of 90°, then whirled and rounded on a marver, afterwards turned downward and extended to the required length by swinging and supporting, and finally, after closing the finishing-mould, is finished by the further admission of air, it being at the same time revolved if necessary, while the mould parts, having previously been in contact with the molten glass, are cooled by the expansion of compressed air or gas, substantially as set forth. (2.) A machine for carrying out the process referred to in claim 1, characterized by a mouth-mould 38 mounted to revolve around a horizontal axis and around an axis at right angles thereto, and so arranged between a receiving-mould 6 and a finishing-mould 8, both consisting of two opening and closing halves, as to form the bottom part of the receiving-mould when turned upward, and to form the upper closing part of the finishing-mould when turned downward, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a machine of the kind referred to in claim 2, the arrangement of the mouth-mould 38 in a frame 7 revolving on trunnions 39 and actuated by a hand-wheel 10 and provided with bevel wheels 20, 21, actuated by a hand-crank 22 for the purpose of revolving the mouth-mould around its horizontal axis, and around its other axis at right angles thereto, substantially, as set forth. (4.) In a machine of the kind referred to in claims 2 and 3, the use and application of a marver 16 guided horizontally toward the mouth-mould 38 and backward on rods 18, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a machine of the kind referred to in claims 2-4, the arrangement of a bottom die 14 beneath the finishing-mould 8 for supporting the pendent and lengthening glass bulb, substantially as set forth. (6.) A modified form of the machine referred to in claim 2, characterized by the fact that the mould and other parts (*i.e.*, receiving-mould 6 and mouth-die 12) coming into contact with the molten glass are provided with hollow spaces or chambers and connections (26-29) for the admission of compressed air or gas, and also with fine perforations for the latter, for the purpose of cooling these parts by the expansion of the air or gas, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 7s. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 15691.—27th November, 1902.—CONSTANTINE ALEXANDER HEGE, of Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina, United States of America, Manufacturer. Machine for cutting railroad cross-ties.

Claims.—(1.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, a main frame comprising vertically disposed head and tail frames and a cutter-head shaft mounted therein, in combination with a sliding log-carrying frame comprising vertical head and tail slides moving on ways on the frames and carrying head and tail stocks, and means for rotating the head stock. (2.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, a main frame comprising vertically disposed head and tail frames and a cutter-head shaft mounted therein, in combination with a sliding log-carrying frame comprising head and tail slides moving on ways on the frames and carrying head and tail stocks, means for rotating the head stock, and means extending between the two sides of the log-carrying frame for bracing them against outward strains. (3.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, a main frame comprising vertically disposed head and tail frames and a cutter-head shaft mounted therein, in combination with a sliding log-carrying frame comprising head and tail slides moving on ways on the frames and carrying head and tail stocks, means for rotating

the head stock, bearings in the head and tail slides for the parts carrying the head and tail stocks, arms projecting from opposite sides of each of said bearings, and braces connecting the opposite arms. (4.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a main frame carrying a gang of rotating cutters, a log-carrying frame sliding in ways thereon, a head stock carried by one side of the sliding frame, a tail stock carried by the other, and braces extending between said two sides and arranged respectively in planes above and below the ways in which the sides slide. (5.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a stationary frame comprising horizontally slotted vertical end members, a cutter-shaft mounted in bearings in said members in rear of the slots, a log-carrying frame sliding on said members, a power-driven head-stock shaft extending through the slot in one of said members, and a tail stock and its support extending through the slot in the other of said members. (6.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a stationary frame comprising horizontally slotted vertical end members, a cutter-shaft mounted in bearings in said members in rear of the slots, a log-carrying frame sliding on said members, a power-driven head-stock shaft extending through the slot in one of said members, a tail stock and its power-actuated shaft or piston extending through the slot in the other of said members. (7.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a main frame, a gang of rotating cutters, a main driving-shaft, a movable log-carrying frame, normally inactive head and tail stocks carried thereby, a rotatable "former" also carried thereby whose axis is coincident with that of the head and tail stocks, mechanism for advancing the carriage toward and retracting it from the cutters, mechanism whereby the head stock and "former" are rotated when the carriage is advanced to the cutters, and means, under the control of the operator, for causing the rotation of the "former" by power from the main shaft when the frame is in its retracted position, to thereby adjust the "former" with reference to the cross section of the log to be cut. (8.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a stationary main frame, a gang of rotating cutters mounted therein, a movable log-carrying frame mounted thereon, head and tail stocks carried by the movable frame, and power devices carried by the log-frame and controlled by the operator for actuating the tail stock. (9.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a stationary main frame, a gang of cutters rotating therein, a movable log-carrying frame, head and tail stocks carried thereby, a piston-rod on which the tail stock is mounted, its piston, fluid-pressure cylinder and valve. (10.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a main frame, a gang of cutters carried thereby, a movable log-carrying frame mounted thereon, head and tail stocks, and a "former" carried by the movable frame, and mechanism for lifting and supporting the log movably between the head and tail stocks whereby it may then be manipulated by the operator to adjust its cross section with reference to the "former." (11.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination of a main frame, a gang of cutters carried thereby, a movable log-carrying frame mounted thereon, head and tail stocks and a "former" carried by the movable frame, mechanism for movably supporting the log between the head and tail stocks whereby it may then be manipulated by the operator to adjust its cross section with reference to the "former," and quick-acting power devices under the control of the operator for actuating the tail stock. (12.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the combination with the head and tail stocks of means for supporting and centering the logs comprising the movable frames, sliding rollers carried thereby, and means for raising and lowering the frames and for fixing them in desired position. (13.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine having a gang of rotary cutters and rotating head and tail stocks, the use of power-actuated devices under control of the operator for operating the tail stock. (14.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine having a gang of rotary cutters and rotating head and tail stocks, the use of a fluid-pressure cylinder and piston for advancing and retracting the tail stock. (15.) In a cross-tie-cutting machine, the log-frame and cutter-head frame constructed substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 13s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15692.—27th November, 1902.—JAMES BATES and WILLIAM GEORGE TRUDGEON, both of 687-691, Elizabeth Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Ironfounders and Stove-manufacturers. Improvements in portable washing-coppers or steaming-apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In portable washing-coppers or steaming-apparatus, a flat circular band or baffle-plate such as D fixed to the outer case or stand and fitting tightly around the boiler except for a space in front, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In portable washing-coppers or steaming-apparatus, a

sliding or other damper such as E fitted in the back portion of a flat circular band or baffle-plate such as D encircling about the centre of the boiler except for a space at the front, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15696.—25th November, 1902.—JOHN HILTON SMITHIES BROWN, of Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An automatic window lock and fastener.

Claims.—(1.) In an automatic window lock and fastener as specified, the larger piece or catch having its head shaped with slopes cut inwardly at different angles, and shank with screw-hole therein for the purpose set forth, substantially as described. (2.) In an automatic window lock and fastener as specified, the smaller piece or button shaped with its sides so cut and sloped that its under face is shorter than its top face, with screw-holes therein for the purpose set forth, substantially as described. (3.) In an automatic window lock and fastener as specified, the larger piece or catch having its head shaped with slopes cut inwardly at different angles, and shank with screw-hole therein loosely screwed to window-sash, and the smaller piece or button shaped with its sides so cut and sloped that its under-face is shorter than its top face, with screw-holes therein, screwed or otherwise fastened to head or face of window-frame, and said larger piece or catch and said smaller piece or button in combination with said window-sash and said window-frame for the purpose set forth, substantially as described.

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

No. 15699.—26th November, 1902.—THOMAS BAKER, Director of Baker and Rouse Proprietary, Limited, of No. 260, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Photographic-material Merchants. An improved method or process of making up or packing solid or semi-solid chemicals and other substances in small defined quantities.

Claims.—(1.) An improved method or process of making up or packing solid or semi-solid chemicals and other substances in small defined quantities in separate compartments or subdivisions on or in the same sheet or strip of material, so as to permit of such defined quantities being taken for use without further weighing or measuring being necessary, substantially as specified. (2.) In a method or process as set forth in the preceding claim, forming a sheet or strip with depressions, cavities, or cells having small intervening spaces, placing the requisite defined quantities of chemical or other substance in said cells, and sealing or covering same, substantially as specified. (3.) In a method or process as set forth in the first claim, forming a series of cells by laying a regularly perforated sheet or strip of comparatively thick material upon a thin sheet or strip, placing in the perforations the quantity of the chemical or the substance to be packed, removing said perforated sheet or strip, and sealing the divided quantities, substantially as specified. (4.) In a method or process as set forth in the first claim, forming a series of cells by cementing a regularly perforated sheet or strip of comparatively thick material to a thin sheet or strip, placing in the perforations the quantity of the chemical or other substance to be packed, and sealing or covering same with another thin sheet or strip, substantially as specified. (5.) In a method as set forth in the first claim, compounding together two or more series of sheets or strips of cells containing predetermined quantities of the chemical or other substance to be packed, substantially as specified.

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

No. 15706.—2nd December, 1902.—WILLIAM HENRY GAZE, of Wyndham Street, Shepparton, Victoria, Australia, Doctor of Medicine. Improvements in illuminating-gas.

Claims.—(1.) The improved gas, consisting of the combination of benzene C_6H_6 three parts, gasolene (of a specific gravity of from 0.66 to 0.69) six parts, and ether $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (preferably methylated) one part, all as and for the purposes described. (2.) The improved gas, consisting of the combination of benzene C_6H_6 three parts, gasolene (of a specific gravity of from 0.66 to 0.69) five parts, ether $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (preferably methylated) one part, and naphthenes C_nH_{2n} one part, all as and for the purposes described. (3.) Improvements in illuminating-gas and process of generating same, consisting of benzene C_6H_6 three parts, gasolene (of a specific gravity of from 0.66 to 0.69) six parts, and ether $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (preferably methylated) one part, or benzene C_6H_6 three parts, gasolene (of a specific gravity of from 0.66 to 0.69) five parts, ether $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (preferably methylated) one part, and naphthenes C_nH_{2n} one part, in combination with a reservoir containing either of the above mixtures and having a cap above the same and a gauge-glass at the side of the

said reservoir, a pipe leading from said reservoir to the interior of a carburettor, said pipe having in its bottom serrations or up-cuts, a tap on said pipe, said carburettor having an air-distributing box in the interior of the same, a filling, a strainer, a pipe leading to said air-box having a tap thereon, said pipe conveying air from an air-holder, said air-holder being lifted by weights passing over pulleys and depressed by gravity and the said weights, the lower end of said air-holder being immersed in a water-tank; a gas-discharge pipe communicates with the interior of the said strainer, said pipe having a tap thereon, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.
(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

15707.—2nd December, 1902.—WILLIAM YEATES HUNTER, Captain 2nd Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, presently stationed at Middelburg, Transvaal. Improvements in the construction of tents and their valise accessories.

Claims.—(1.) The application, by means of sleeves, straps, or the like, of compass or other suitable poles to tents, substantially and as for the purposes set forth. (2.) The method of converting tents of a shape similar to that illustrated in Fig. 1. of the drawings, with or without a floor, into pack-bags, substantially as set forth. (3.) The valise accessory for tents, adapted to hold and protect the same, and also other additional matter, and capable of being packed and carried in the manner described, and illustrated in the drawings.
(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15716.—4th December, 1902.—HENRY CHRISTIAN STORTENBEKER, Carpenter, and SAMUEL JOSEPH COWAN, Miner, both of Tingha, New England, New South Wales. An improved machine for starting horse-races.

Claim.—An improved machine for starting horse-races, consisting of a pair of short posts, having steel runners extending from the top thereof in the upward and forward direction, and converging towards the centre of the course, one of the said runners having a short portion immediately above the post which does not converge; an indiarubber or other elastic belt secured to and terminating with a pair of grooved wheels adapted to engage the said runners, and a catch pivotally attached to one of the said posts, all for the purpose and substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.
(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15718.—4th December, 1902.—EDWARD WATERS, JUN., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, Patent Agents, 414-418, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (nominee of Arthur Blanchard, of 317, Great College Street, Camden Town, London, England, Engineer). Improvements in or relating to liquid-hydrocarbon-vapour burners.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to hydrocarbon-vapour burners designed for consuming ordinary petroleum or similar hydrocarbons (particularly applicable for hydrocarbons of high flash-point) supplied under pressure, and burning with a non-luminous or Bunsen flame, and in which carbon-deposits are prevented from collecting in suchwise as to interfere with the action of the burner, and has for its especial object to prevent said carbon-deposits collecting in the jet-orifice of such burners; this burner being especially adapted and applicable for use in conjunction with incandescence mantles (of the well-known Welsbach type or other suitable mantles) for lighting purposes. Heretofore, it is well known that hydrocarbon-vapour burners have been designed especially for use in conjunction with incandescence mantles for lighting purposes; but many drawbacks have been found in such burners, particularly in the clogging of the jet-orifice by carbon-deposits, and attempts have been made to prevent such drawback by means of filtering or straining devices, but this by itself will not prevent such clogging, or only very slightly diminish same. In such burners as heretofore constructed the deposit of carbon is, or appears to be, owing to the vapour being unevenly heated; as in such case, where the more highly heated vapour meets and mingles with cooler vapour thereby particles of carbon are formed and are carried forward with the vapour and deposited therefrom, and such deposits soon clog the jet-orifice, as well as tending to clog other parts of the pipes or conduits through which such vapours are led. Now, when hydrocarbon vapour is heated it decomposes and deposits carbon, and I have found that this decomposition continues while the temperature is rising, but if after a sufficiently high temperature of the vapour is attained—i.e., a tem-

perature sufficiently high for the purpose of such burner—it is slightly cooled, then, provided the vapour has been evenly heated throughout, the decomposition ceases and no further deposit of carbon takes place from such vapour; and this discovery I utilise as follows: I apply the maximum amount of heat to the hydrocarbon vapour while the latter is in the presence of and is ascending through a permeable heat-conducting material in a vertically disposed superheating-chamber, which is centrally located in the flame of the burner so that the upper part of said vertical chamber is completely enveloped in said flame in suchwise that such vertical chamber is evenly heated all round, so as to thereby evenly superheat the whole of said vapour, and applying the maximum amount of heat to said vapour while the latter is still in the presence of the said permeable heat-conducting material; and I then conduct such evenly superheated vapour to the jet-orifice in suchwise that no further decomposition of the superheated vapour takes place from the point where the latter has received the maximum heat and emerged from said permeable heat-conducting material; and for this purpose I interpose a chamber between the point of such maximum heat and the jet-orifice, this interposed chamber being advantageously a filtering-chamber, so that said superheated vapour will be filtered after decomposition of the said vapour has ceased and before same reaches the jet-orifice; and by this means I keep the passage clear through said jet-orifice and insure the correct working of the burner, continuously or for a prolonged period.

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

(Specification, 16s.; drawings, 2s.)

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, 10th December, 1902.

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

No. 15097.—10th July, 1902.—JAMES SHEPHERD, of 14, Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in dredging machinery.

No. 15435.—24th September, 1902.—THE COLONIAL AMMUNITION COMPANY, LIMITED, of Auckland, New Zealand (nominees of Arthur Cecil Whitney, of Auckland aforesaid). An improved wad for use in ammunition-loading.

No. 15671.—22nd November, 1902.—WILLIAM LORIGAN, of Trocadero Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand, Gentleman. Improvements relating to certificates employed for co-operative trading purposes and the like.

No. 15672.—22nd November, 1902.—GEORGE CROLL, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. An improved life-saving raft.

No. 15673.—24th November, 1902.—RICHARD HARRISON, of Daniel Street, Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, Ironworker. Improved plug, brick, and hematite concrete.

No. 15674.—24th November, 1902.—THOMAS RICHARD PORTER, of Wellington, New Zealand, Maori Teacher. An improved bicycle handle-grip.

No. 15675.—19th November, 1902.—CHARLES WILLIAM CONSTABLE, of Beach Street, Queenstown, New Zealand, Painter. A rabbit-trap.

No. 15676.—19th November, 1902.—DAVID LANDBOROUGH COCHRANE, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. Dray scoop.

No. 15677.—25th November, 1902.—FRANK FOSTER COULSELL, LANE BRADFORD COULSELL, ALFRED CHARLES COULSELL, HARRY WILLIAM COULSELL, all of 29, Courtney Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Engineers and Boiler-makers. Improvements in vertical multitubular water-column boilers.

No. 15679.—22nd November, 1902.—JOSHUA THOMAS NOBLE ANDERSON, of the Drainage Board, Town Hall, Dunedin, New Zealand, Chief Engineer. Improved detritus and sewage-treating tank, elevator, and cleanser.

No. 15681.—26th November, 1902.—ERNEST SMITH BALDWIN and HENRIE HAMPTON RAYWARD, carrying on business as "Baldwin and Rayward," of National Chambers, Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agents (nominees

of Guillaume Daniel Delprat, of Broken Hill, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Miner). Improved process for extracting zinc and other sulphides from their ores.

No. 15685.—22nd November, 1902.—THOMAS WILLIAM MAYSON, of No. 12, Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Draughtsman. An improved means of using floats passing through a body of water as a motor.

No. 15686.—27th November, 1902.—JAMES WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Karori, Wellington, New Zealand, Gentleman. Improvements in self-acting and self-closing earth-closets.

No. 15693.—27th November, 1902.—HENRY RISHTON WALKER, of New Brighton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved method of and apparatus for carrying, and subsequently mingling, the constituents of explosive compounds in shells, bombs, and the like.

No. 15695.—25th November, 1902.—JOHN DUREY, of Teddington, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved mode of constructing the handles of knives and other analogous articles.

No. 15697.—26th November, 1902.—SAMUEL WHITE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Appliance for opening bottles containing soda-water and the like.

No. 15698.—26th November, 1902.—RICHARD WILLIAMS, of Elm Grove, East Taieri, New Zealand, Gardener. Improvements in siphons.

No. 15702.—27th November, 1902.—WILLIAM WATERS, of Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand, Agent. An improved siphon.

No. 15703.—29th November, 1902.—FREDERICK SAUL ORNSTEIN, of Macaulay Road, Kensington, Victoria, Australia, Manufacturer of Rubber Goods. Improvements in apparatus to be used in the manufacture of wheel-tire covers.

No. 15704.—29th November, 1902.—FREDERICK SAUL ORNSTEIN, of Macaulay Road, Kensington, Victoria, Australia, Manufacturer of Rubber Goods. Improved method of and means for shaping covers of wheel-tires.

No. 15705.—2nd December, 1902.—MARY JANE CHERRIE, of Huntly, Waikato, New Zealand, Wife of Robert Cleland Cherrie, Miner. An improved apparatus for opening oysters and the like.

No. 15708.—2nd December, 1902.—RICHARD EDWARD ROBERTSON, of Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Automatic means for adjusting railway and other air-brakes.

No. 15709.—29th November, 1902.—ROBERT LOCKHEAD, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Importer. Reflector for incandescent gas-lamps.

No. 15710.—29th November, 1902.—ARTHUR EDWARD REEVES, of Mataura, New Zealand, Flax-scutcher. Improvements in scutching-machines for dressing New Zealand flax.

No. 15712.—3rd December, 1902.—DAVID LANDSBOROUGH COCHRANE, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. A drag scoop or improved drag.

No. 15713.—3rd December, 1902.—JOHN ROBB, of Ohingaiti, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Cutting, weighing, and parcelling butter for use in butter-factories.

No. 15714.—3rd December, 1902.—WILLIAM HARRISON, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved lawn-weeding tool, specially adapted for bowling-greens.

No. 15717.—4th December, 1902.—HORACE MCGOWAN, of 12, Brunswick Street, East Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in Linotype machines.

No. 15719.—4th December, 1902.—PAUL EMANUEL SAGNOL, of Prince Alfred Hotel, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland, Mechanical Engineer, and THOMAS TONKS, of Elizabeth Street, Brisbane aforesaid, Electrician. Internal automatic relief-valve.

No. 15720.—4th December, 1902.—FREDERICK HATTON, of Main North Road, Timaru, Iron and Brass Founder. A wheel-stopper for carriages, traps, expresses, or other vehicles.

No. 15721.—3rd December, 1902.—CHARLES DAVIS LIGHTBAND, of 79, Armagh Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, and FREDERICK AIRTON WEBSTER, of Woolston, Christchurch aforesaid, Tanner. Leather and rubber composite.

No. 15722.—2nd December, 1902.—RODERICK MCKENZIE, of BLACKMOUNT, Invercargill, Sheep-farmer. Improvements in edged tools.

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 27th November to the 10th December, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13778.—W. H. Ballinger, spouting-bracket.
No. 13944.—W. Hinchey, W. and J. Hagerty, operating pump-plunger.

No. 13990.—R. Cockerell, fire-escape.

No. 14010.—R. Keyte, fire-escape.

No. 14014.—W. Nicol, starting races.

No. 14042.—E. Berg, whaling-lance.

No. 14296.—P. and D. Duncan (Limited), discharge for drills, &c.

No. 14322.—W. Conyers, venetian blind (E. A. Powell).

No. 14615.—F. E. Whitham, grinding lime, quartz, &c.

No. 15234.—J. Chamberlain, obtaining light from gases of low calorific value.

No. 15313.—W. H. Metcalfe, manufacture of manures.

No. 15316.—W. Rowe, railway-traffic-control systems.

No. 15317.—H. Thatcher, attachments for bicycles (S. H. Manners).

No. 15345.—F. Alexe, barrel.

No. 15346.—A. Soutter, non-refillable bottle.

No. 15351.—C. A. Parsons, marine steam-turbine blade.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 11214.—T. and G. de Rechter, preparation of anatomic specimens. 3rd December, 1902.

No. 11216.—J. Greenslade, continuous crank- or eccentric-lubricator conductor. 5th December, 1902.

No. 11228.—Renboy Syndicate, Limited, brand (G. Renner and W. H. Boyens). 28th November, 1902.

No. 11244.—W. Drever, floor-washing machine. 8th December, 1902.

No. 11307.—J. E. Kingsbury, telephone apparatus. 4th December, 1902.

No. 11308.—J. E. Kingsbury, telephone apparatus. 4th December, 1902.

No. 11325.—C. S. Bradley and C. B. Jacobs, manufacture of barium salts. 26th November, 1902.

No. 11327.—J. E. Kingsbury, telephone apparatus. 4th December, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 8134.—J. and H. M. Copeland, pedal action for velocipedes. 9th December, 1902.

No. 8209.—The Mond Nickel Company, Limited, treating nickel ores (L. Mond). 26th November, 1902.

No. 8224.—The United Alkali Company, Limited, manufacture of cyanides (J. Raschen). 27th November, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 13311.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 42 and 43, St. Paul's Churchyard, in the City of London, England, and also of European Works, Kilbowie, near Glasgow, Scotland, and of Elizabeth Port, New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Sewing-machine Manufacturers and Dealers. Sewing-machine. [P. Diehl.] 28th November, 1902.

No. 14733.—The Baron Cigarette-machine Company, Limited, of 4, 5, and 6, St. James' Place, London, England, Cigarette-packing Machine. [W. E. Hughes—L. B. Baron and E. T. Pollard.] 28th November, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to correct Clerical Error.

NO. 15205.—United Shoe Machinery Company, machine for inserting fastenings. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.) To insert Fig. 11 in the drawings (referred to in the specification).

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 27th November to the 10th December, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 14481.—C. D. Lightband and H. W. C. Lanauze, sporting canoe.
 No. 14488.—J. A. Thrum, manure-planter.
 No. 14489.—J. M. Falconer, grain-feed for drill.
 No. 14496.—H. A. Alexander, extracting gum from flax.
 No. 14500.—T. McFarlane, ascertaining co-ordinates of triangle.
 No. 14502.—J. B. Norris and T. M. Baldwin, creating cold air.
 No. 14504.—J. T. Johns, fruit-preserving pan.
 No. 14505.—T. M. Baldwin, gold-saving apparatus.
 No. 14506.—A. Findlay, jun., J. B. Salmon, J. J. Salmon, and J. Ashton, leggings.
 No. 14508.—G. Barney, plough.
 No. 14511.—E. Hope, preventing racing of marine engine.
 No. 14517.—W. Borlase, pot-cleaner.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 27th November to the 10th December, 1902, inclusive:—

- No. 13654.—A. R. Ayson, handle for tins, &c.
 No. 13668.—W. Barker, cutting laces.
 No. 13679.—W. Healey, distribution of mechanical power.
 No. 13696.—J. Crook, tap.
 No. 13698.—J. Garside, cup-holder.
 No. 13706.—J. W. Thomas, sinking wells and pile driving.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 27th November to the 10th December, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 10917.—G. Dillberg, acetylene-gas generator.
 No. 10918.—J. K. Tullis, treating hides.
 No. 10922.—P. F. M. Burrows, operating revolving wire-strainer.
 No. 10923.—P. F. M. Burrows, straining wire.
 No. 10924.—J. A. Burden, jun., portable fire-extinguisher (G. H. Downing).
 No. 10927.—N. A. Nielsen, toasting-fork.
 No. 10929.—A. Sell, loading goods.
 No. 10930.—F. A. Colman, washing-machine.
 No. 10934.—E. R. Gill, controlling power of motors.
 No. 10939.—W. H. J. Ridley, furnace for smelting iron-sand.
 No. 10944.—W. P. Wynne, centrifugal quartz roller-mill.
 No. 10945.—S. Tillbrook and W. A. Clutterbuck, feed-device and fertiliser-drill.
 No. 10949.—E. D. Bush, securing metal sheets.
 No. 10950.—T. Andrew, window-sash balance.
 No. 10951.—J. L. Anderson, tree-stump extractor.
 No. 10952.—Silenette Proprietary, Limited, powder-introducing appliance for curative purposes (F. W. Loxton).
 No. 10954.—W. Adams, dredge-tumbler.
 No. 10959.—W. Turnbull, drawing off liquid.
 No. 10960.—O. L. Sutton, hay-knife.
 No. 10961.—D. C. Streeter, check pump-valve.
 No. 10967.—T. H. Austin and J. Mikoz, spur bicycle-driving gear.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 7872.—R. C. Beveridge, treating antimonial ores.
 No. 7876.—W. E. C. Osborne, attachment to blinds.
 No. 7886.—T. Ferguson, drawing off aerated liquid.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th December, 1902.

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

B

No. of application: 3953.

Date: 29th September, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

WHITCOMB, STEVENSON, AND CO., LIMITED, of Auckland,
New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Essence of anchovies, baking-powder, cayenne pepper, chutney, citric acid, coffee-essence, non-alcoholic cordials, essences, ginger-wine, curry-powder, dried herbs, gravy-browning, ketchup, kola tonic, lemon-squash, lime-juice cordial, pickles, salad oil, sauces, and vinegar.

No. of application: 3966.

Date: 14th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Kock's Animator," "R. G. Kock"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

FREDERIC MOORE CLEMENTS, of Petersham, in the State of
New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Chemist

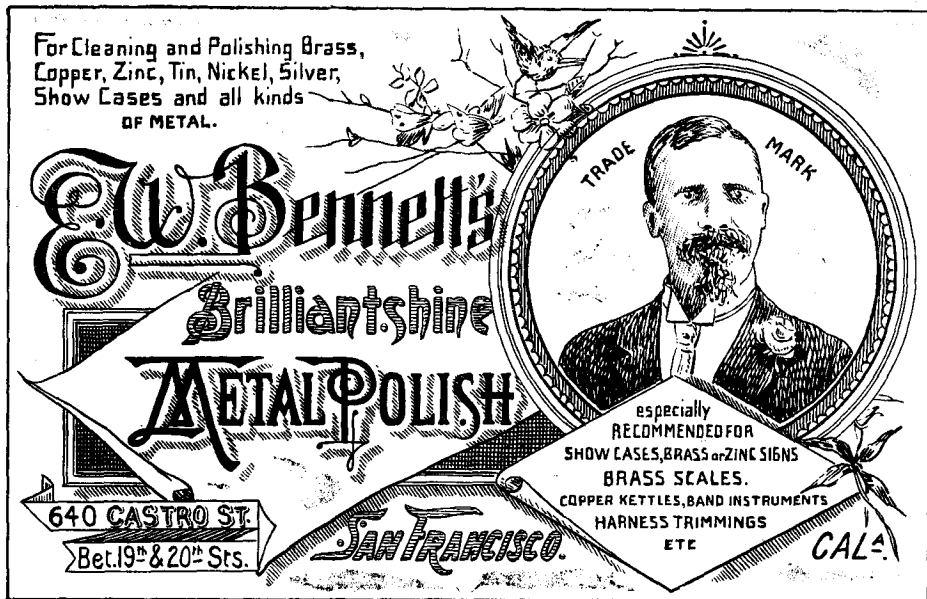
No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Patent medicines

No. of application : 3984.

Date : 28th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device having therein the portrait of the applicant within a circle; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except his name and address.

The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been in use by him in his business in respect of the articles mentioned for some time before the 1st January, 1890, and since that date.

NAME.

EDWIN WILLIAM BENNETT, of 640, Castro Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Manufacturer.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Metal-polish.

No. of application : 3985.

Date : 28th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

FRANK BLACKMORE, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Aerated-waters and Cordials Manufacturer.

No. of class : 44.

Description of goods : Aerated waters and cordials.

No. of application : 3986.

Date : 30th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

COWBOY.

NAME.

JAMES DOBBS, of Mangapuaka, Ormondville, New Zealand, Farmer.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Butter.

No. of application : 3990.

Date : 6th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

SPLITITE.

R. T. BICKERTON, CHRISTCHURCH.

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

NAME.

RICHARD THOMAS BICKERTON, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Pyrotechnist.

No. of class : 20.

Description of goods : Explosives.

No. of application : 4006.
Date : 26th November, 1902.

The word

TRADE MARK.

SEFTON.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned from 1888.

NAME.

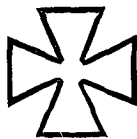
SEFTON MUTUAL DAIRY PRODUCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, of Sefton, Canterbury, New Zealand.

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

No. of application : 4007.
Date : 26th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

CROSS



BRAND
REGISTERED

EXTRA PRIME
CANTERBURY.N.Z.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the representation of a cross and the word "Cross"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

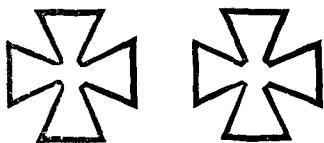
NELSON BROS., LIMITED, of Tomoana, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Meat-freezers.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Frozen meat.

No. of application : 4008.
Date : 26th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

TWO CROSS



BRAND
REGISTERED

PRIME
CANTERBURY.N.Z.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the representation of two crosses and the words "Two Cross";

and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

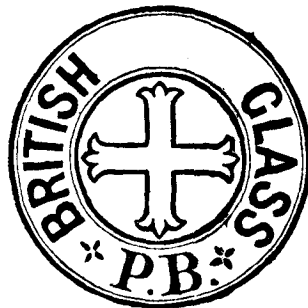
NAME.

NELSON BROS., LIMITED, of Tomoana, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Meat-freezers.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Frozen meat.

No. of application : 4009.
Date : 26th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

PILKINGTON BROS., LIMITED, of Glass-works, St. Helens, in the County of Lancaster, England, Glass-manufacturers.

No. of class : 15.
Description of goods : Glass.

No. of application : 4012.
Date : 27th November, 1902.

The word

TRADE MARK.

SILK.

NAME.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Soap and Oil Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.
Description of goods : Common soap, and all other articles in Class 47.

No. of application : 4013.
Date : 27th November, 1902.

The word

TRADE MARK.

SILK.

NAME.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Soap and Oil Manufacturers.

No. of class : 48.
Description of goods : Perfumed soap, and all other articles in Class 48.

No. of application: 4014.

Date: 27th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

REX SANBOLIC

NAME.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Soap and Oil Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Common soap, and all other articles in Class 47.

No. of application: 4015.

Date: 27th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CHEERFUL

NAME.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Soap and Oil Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Common soap, and all other articles in Class 47.

No. of application: 4016.

Date: 28th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the letters M C A S in combination therewith; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, including said letters, except in such combination, and the words "Trade Mark Registered."

NAME.

JOHN BEATTY (trading as the "Mutual Co-operative Stores"), of Maclaggan Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, General Store-keeper.

No. of class: 42.

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

No. of application: 4017.

Date: 29th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

R E G A L .

NAME.

JOHN MCKAIL GEDDES, of Customs Street East, Auckland, New Zealand (trading as "Brown, Barrett, and Co.>").

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Coffee.

No. of application: 4018.

Date: 2nd December, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, whose registered office is at 2, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, England.

No. of class: 18.

Description of goods: Incandescent mantles.

No. of application: 4020.

Date: 4th December, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VITOL.

NAME.

HARRY SKARRATT BROTHWOOD, of No. 291, Parramatta Road, Petersham, near Sydney, in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia, Pharmacist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A medicinal preparation.

No. of application: 4021.
Date: 4th December, 1902.



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

NAME.

JOHN ANTON SUBRITZKY, of Awanui, New Zealand, Ship-owner.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 4023.
Date: 5th December, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

ROYAL HEATHER.

NAME.

JOHN FERGUSON AND Co., of Bishop Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow, Scotland, and also of No. 34, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia, Whisky-blenders and Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Whisky.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 26th November to the 10th December, 1902, inclusive:—
No. 3053; 3772.—R. P. Francis. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3054; 3773.—R. P. Francis. Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)

No. 3055; 3869.—D. Van Hoytema and G. G. G. C. Creemers. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3056; 3936.—W. Locke. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3057; 3899.—M. Peryer. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3058; 3502.—Yeatman and Co., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3059; 3815.—D. L. Turner. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3060; 3879.—Muntz's Metal Company, Limited. Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3061; 3916.—Rudge Whitworth, Limited. Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3062; 3917.—Rudge-Whitworth, Limited. Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3063; 3918.—Rudge-Whitworth, Limited. Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3064; 3919.—Rudge-Whitworth, Limited. Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3065; 3920.—J. Crossfield and Sons, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3066; 3922.—Lubriphite Company. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3067; 3924.—Linotype Company, Limited. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3068; 3925.—Linotype Company, Limited. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3069; 3412.—William Somerville. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3070; 3880.—A. Oppenheimer and Co. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3071; 3881.—A. Oppenheimer and Co. Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3072; 3882.—A. Oppenheimer and Co. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3073; 3896.—Dresden Pianoforte Manufacturing and Agency Company. Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902.)
No. 3074; 3442.—W. O. Richards and S. E. Gregory. Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3075; 3802.—T. Kincaid and G. Colegroove. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 45, of the 12th June, 1902.)
No. 3076; 3911.—Powley and Keast. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3077; 3928.—Curtis's and Harvey, Limited. Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 18th September, 1902.)
No. 3078; 3929.—R. A. Dutton. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 78, of the 2nd October, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 86/2225.—The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Limited, of Dixon House, 72, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., England, Cement-manufacturers. [Knight, Bevan, and Sturge.] 28th November, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

FEES paid for renewal of undermentioned Trade Marks for fourteen years from the 1st January, 1904:—
No. 81/2225.—Cameron Brothers and Company (eleven trade marks). 4th December, 1902.

No. 82/4756.—Patent Nut and Bolt Company, Limited. 4th December, 1902.

No. 83/514.—H. S. Chipman. 4th December, 1902.

No. 87/5337.—Walker and Hall. 4th December, 1902.

No. 88/3166.—Colgate and Co. 4th December, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

