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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1903.

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. 14558.—24th February, 1902.—GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Bealey Street, Hokitika, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved tripping-block for use in hauling logs and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In a tripping-block for the purposes described, part of the block carrying a catch, another part carrying a sheave, the two parts being hinged together across the diameter of the sheave, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A tripping-block for the purposes described, comprising in combination a part provided with a hook, a catch capable of sliding in the said block, and a second part, and provided with a sheave and a snib to engage with the catch in the first part, the two parts being hinged together across

the diameter of the sheave, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a tripping-block for the purposes described, a sheave mounted upon a pin, having an eye through which the hinge-pin of the block passes, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved tripping-block for use in hauling logs and the like, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and illustrated. (Specification, 3s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14697.—3rd April, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America aforesaid (assignees of Benjamin Franklin Mayo, of Salem, Essex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in heel-nailing machines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination of a nail-carrier, a plate D¹, or other receiver for a heel and a top lift, or for either, movable in one direction by the nail-carrier, a spring or weight to oppose such motion, and a detent to retain the plate where placed by the carrier, with or without a releasing-device (for example, 18) operated automatically to move the detent and permit the spring or weight to return said plate, for the purpose described. (2.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination of a nail-controller, a continuously rotated shaft having a connected disc forming one part of a clutch, a second shaft in line with it and having part of a clutch adapted to co-operate with the clutch part of said continuously rotating shaft, a locking-device to hold said second shaft in position to separate said clutch parts, leaving said second shaft at rest, means intermediate said second shaft and said nail-controller to operate the latter, a nail-reverser and means to start it into operation, said nail-reverser when started acting on said locking-device and effecting the release of said second shaft, and means to thereafter effect the engagement of the clutch parts of said shafts in order that the continuously rotating shaft may start the second shaft and actuate the nail-controller, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 8, 9, and 10 of the drawings. (3.) In a heel-nailing machine, a nail-driving mechanism, mechanism for supplying nails, including means for causing the nails all to point the same way and for delivering the nails with their points arranged as desired, a nail-carrier to

present nails to said driving mechanism, and mechanism under the control of said nail-carrier for causing nails to be delivered directly from the point-arranging mechanism to said nail-carrier. (4.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination of mechanism for taking nails having their points arranged indiscriminately and presenting them all pointing the same way, nail-delivering means, nail-driving mechanism, a movable device for transferring nails from the delivering-means to the driving-mechanism, said device when at or near its receiving-position effecting the operation of the delivering-means, and means for preventing the operation of the delivering-means after the device leaves its nail-receiving position. (5.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination of mechanism for taking nails having their points arranged indiscriminately and presenting them all pointing the same way, nail-delivering means, nail-driving mechanism, a movable device for transferring nails from the delivering-means to the driving-mechanism, said device when at or near its receiving-position effecting the operation of the delivering-means, a holder for a heel or a top lift, and means actuated by said transferring-device when being moved into position to deliver nails to the driving-mechanism to move said holder and put its heel or top-lift receiving portion in line with the nail-driving mechanism. (6.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination with a nail-carrier and a gate connected therewith to sustain the ends of the nails in the carrier of a locking-device to hold the gate closed to retain nails, and means to depress the gate to release it from the locking-device. (7.) A movable nail-carrier having a movable gate, means acting normally to open said gate, means to close said gate as the carrier is being moved into nail-receiving position, means to lock said gate in closed position, and means to lock the carrier with the gate closed in nail receiving position. (8.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination of a starting-treadle, a controlling-lever, a shaft to which it is attached, said shaft having an arm, a second shaft having a lug to at times come under and prevent movement of said arm and its shaft, a nail-carrier, and means connecting said carrier and said shaft having said lug to turn said shaft and lug, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing. (9.) In a heel-nailing machine, heel-attaching mechanism, a heel-holder having devices to receive a heel, combined with a nail-carrier movable independently of the regular cycle of the machine's operations from position to receive nails into position to present nails to the heel-attaching mechanism, mechanism to supply the nail-carrier with nails, and means actuated by the nail-carrier when being moved into nail-presenting position for moving the heel-holder to present a heel to the heel-attaching mechanism. (10.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination with a series of drivers, means to actuate the same, and a nail-block of a movable heel-holder having also devices to carry a top lift, means to lock the heel-holder in position with relation to said nail-block while the drivers act to drive the nails from the nail-block into the said heel, means to operate after the heel has been attached to the shoe to release the locking-device holding the heel-holder, and means—such, for example, as spring *f*—to turn said heel-holder to bring the top-lift carrier connected therewith and supplied with a top lift into position between said nail-block and the heel, and means to effect a relative movement of said nail-block and heel to attach the top lift. (11.) In a heel-nailing machine, mechanism for attaching a heel to a shoe, mechanism for supplying nails, a nail-carrier movable from position to receive nails from the nail-supplying mechanism into position to deliver nails to the heel-attaching mechanism, means controlled by the said nail-carrier when moving into position to receive nails to cause the nail-supplying mechanism to supply nails thereto automatically, and means to discontinue the operation of the nail-supplying mechanism when the carrier has been supplied with nails. (12.) In a heel-attaching machine, means for supporting a shoe in position for a heel to be attached and mechanism for attaching a heel, one of said parts being movable relatively to the other, a heel holder and a top-lift holder, and means controlled by the movement of said movable part for moving the heel-holder and top-lift holder. (13.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination of a movable heel-holder, a movable nail-carrier, means actuated thereby to move the said heel-holder into position to put the heel held by it in attaching-position, means to lock and retain said holder temporarily in said attaching-position, and means to subsequently automatically release said locking-means, for the purpose described.

(Specification, £1 8s. ; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14766.—18th April, 1902.—AUGUSTUS THOMPSON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Carpenter, and JOHN RUSSELL, of Wellington aforesaid, Saddler. An improved means of oiling carriage-axles.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for oiling the axles of vehicles, a plug provided with a hole passing diagonally downwards

through it and fitting within a hole formed in the top of the wheel-cap so that its inner end shall be within the cap, in combination with means whereby the plug shall be kept normally drawn inwards, and with means whereby it may be partially drawn out, as specified. (2.) In means for oiling the axles of vehicles, a plug provided with a hole passing diagonally downwards through it and fitting within a hole formed in the top of the wheel-cap so that its inner end shall be within the cap, and a cross-head on the inner end of the plug, in combination with a pair of studs or pins rigidly secured to the inside top of the cap and passing loosely through the cross-head, and with helical springs surrounding the pins and bearing against the cap and the cross-head, as specified. (3.) A hole formed in the top of the wheel-cap, a plug fitting within such hole and capable of longitudinal movement therein, an oil-hole passing diagonally downwards through the plug, a flange on the outer end of the plug and a cross-head on the inner end, a pair of studs or pins rigidly secured to the inside top of the cap and passing loosely through the cross-head upon the plug and helical springs in tension surrounding the pins, with their ends bearing against the cap and the cross-head, all as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In means for oiling the axles of vehicles, a hole formed in the top of the wheel-cap, a plug fitting within such hole and capable of longitudinal movement therein, an oil-hole passing diagonally downwards through the plug, a V-shaped groove formed in the edge of the hole in the cap, and a corresponding projection upon the plug, as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 14841.—5th May, 1902.—CHARLES TANDY, of Taranaki Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improvement in lifting trigger or lock for iron telescope ladders.*

Claim.—In telescope ladders, a bell crank lever pivoted to a fixed point and provided with a bolt on one arm and with a handle on the other, in combination with a slot formed in the side of the sliding portion of the ladder into which the bolt of the lever is adapted to pass, as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14842.—5th May, 1902.—CHARLES TANDY, of Taranaki Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improved tire for vehicle-wheels.*

Claims.—(1.) Forming the tires of vehicle-wheels with tooth projections upon their inner faces, such tooth projections being arranged at intervals around the inner circumference of the tire, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In vehicle-wheels, tooth projections arranged at intervals upon the inner faces of the tire, in combination with a groove upon the outer face of the wheel rim or felloe into which the tooth projections are adapted to fit, as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 14856.—8th May, 1902.—ALEXANDER HARRISON BROWNLEY, of Onehunga, New Zealand, Jeweller, and THEODORE BERNARD JACOBSEN, of Auckland, New Zealand aforesaid, Architect. Improved means for securing buttons to garments.*

Claims.—(1.) In combination with a button having a shank, a hook hinged to a disc, a head upon the hook, a disc to which the first disc is pivoted, slots in the discs to allow the passage of the head of the hook, and an extension to the slot in the second disc concentric with the rivet, substantially as set forth. (2.) In combination with a button having a shank, a hook hinged to a disc, a head upon the hook, a disc to which the first disc is pivoted, slots in the disc to allow the passage of the head of the hook, and an extension to the slot in the second disc concentric with the rivet, a clip upon the first disc, and a slot in the second disc to receive the said clip, substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination with a button having a shank, a hook hinged to a disc, a head upon the hook, a disc to which the first disc is pivoted, slots in the disc to allow the passage of the head of the hook, and an extension to the slot in the second disc concentric with the rivet, a clip upon the first disc, a slot in the second disc to receive the said clip, a projection in the first disc and a depression in the second disc, and serrations around the edge of the second disc, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising our improved means for securing buttons to garments, substantially as set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.

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

No. 14857.—8th May, 1902.—CHARLES WILLIAM HAINES, of Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means for extinguishing the sparks given off from locomotive and other boilers.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for extinguishing the sparks given off from locomotive and other boilers, a number of plates or louvres secured within a frame or frames at an angle to the vertical so as to form inclined passages between them, such frame or frames being adapted to fit and be supported within the smoke stack or funnel, as specified. (2.) In means for extinguishing the sparks given off from locomotive and other boilers, radial arms secured centrally within the smoke stack or funnel, in combination with plates or louvres secured between the arms and arranged so as to form inclined passages between them, as specified. (3.) In means for extinguishing the sparks given off from locomotive and other boilers, a number of sets of radial arms secured one above the other upon a central spindle within the smoke stack or funnel, each of such sets of radial arms being provided with plates or louvres secured at an angle between the arms, and those on each set being placed at the opposite angle to those on the next set in order to it, as set forth. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved means for extinguishing the sparks given off from locomotive and other boilers, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14858.—8th May, 1902.—JAMES EVANS WAYGOOD, of Waikumete, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to gate and door hinges.*

Claims.—(1.) In gate and door hinges, a knuckle formed with elongated sides parallel to the plane of the hinge-strap and adapted to receive the staple-pin, in combination with a set-screw passing through one end of the knuckle and adapted to bear against the staple-pin, as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts in my improvements in or relating to gate and door hinges, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes specified. (Specification, 2s. 6d. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14880.—15th May, 1902.—JOSEPH COOK, of 14, Leeds Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Brass-finisher. Improvements in valves and apparatus for operating the valves of water-closet cisterns.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a roller having a pin to which the flushing-valve is attached by a chain, so that when the usual drop-chain is pulled the said pin passes over the dead-centre and the valve is held in suspension while water escapes from the cistern to flush the closet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, a flushing-valve and seat, a grooved roller mounted upon a bracket above the flushing-valve, a pin projecting from the side of the roller, a chain connecting the flushing-valve to the pin of the roller, a stop-piece upon the said bracket, a hollow standard upon which the bracket is secured, a chain attached at one end to the periphery of the roller and at the other end to the usual operating-lever, and a float-ball having a lever provided with a toe for contacting with a second pin upon the roller, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, a nipple secured to the cistern by screwing thereon a valve-casing, a valve-seating attached to the nipple, a valve having a stem projecting through the valve-casing, a cap screwed upon the valve, and a rubber face held by a rim of the said cap, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose described, in combination, a flushing-valve and seat, a grooved roller mounted upon a bracket above the flushing-valve, a pin projecting from the side of the roller, a chain connecting the flushing-valve to the pin of the roller, a stop-piece upon the said bracket, a hollow standard upon which the bracket is secured, a chain attached at one end to the periphery of the roller and at the other end to the usual operating-lever, a float-ball having a lever provided with a toe for contacting with a second pin upon the roller, a nipple secured to the cistern by screwing thereon a valve-casing, a valve-seating attached to the nipple, a valve having a stem projecting through the valve-casing, a cap screwed upon the valve, and a rubber face held by the rim of the said cap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in valves and apparatus for operating the valves of water-closet cisterns, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated by the drawing. (Specification, 5s. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15403.—16th September, 1902.—ARTHUR HYAM NATHAN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchant (assignee of Frank H. Combes and William Francis Tucker, both of Auckland aforesaid). Improved machine for packing tea and other substances.*

Claim.—Combination of the following, viz. : Hopper C, hollow cylinder E, regulating-screw D, stamper F, table H, provided with a spring and-screw clamp I and foot-lever M respectively for holding, raising, or lowering the table H, as described.

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

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

Claims.—(1.) A fastening-device for securing the fronts of animal-covers, such device consisting of a bar of metal or the like bent into V form, with its two ends turned parallel and bent backwards at an angle to the bottom portion, the means being adapted to be secured upon the front edges of the cover, as specified. (2.) A fastening-device for securing the fronts of animal-covers, such device consisting of a bar of metal or the like bent into V form, with its two ends turned parallel and bent backwards at an angle to the bottom portion, in combination with sleeves or pockets formed upon each of the front edges of the cover, through which the respective members of the fastener are adapted to be passed, and means for securing the fastener in such position, as set forth. (3.) In means for securing the fronts of animal-covers, in combination, sleeves formed upon each of the front edges of the covers and provided with opening slits at intervals throughout their lengths, a V-shaped fastening-device the two members of which are adapted to pass through the sleeves on the cover, and a strap passing over the top of the cover, and the two ends of which are removably secured to the extremities of the fastening-device, as specified. (Specification, 3s. 3d. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15895.—20th January, 1903.—ALFRED HOSKING, of Auckland, New Zealand, Schoolmaster. A combined tellurian and selenotrope.

Claims.—(1.) The construction and combination and gearing of unequal sprocket wheels mounted on the arm P, producing the procession of the equinoxes. (2.) The construction and arrangement of the radial arm R, permitting the plane of the moon to be represented as desired by demonstrators. (3.) The construction and cover of the moon, and its mounting in a universal joint.

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

No. 15902.—23rd January, 1903.—THOMAS STEVENSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. Improvements in metal moulds or dies and press, especially for forming such as angle or tee bars to angles.

Claims.—(1.) In forming pressed work in moulds, the forming of the part of the mould of varying width and depth to allow for the alteration in width or depth of the web, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In the bending or forming of angle or tee bars or such-like to an angle, the combination of the lower block E with the upper block B or B¹, said block being furnished with loose ends B² or B³, and secured by suitable means as bolts C, for pressing the gathered web and allowing access to any web for trimming same or to allow free removal, all substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (3.) In the forming of bars to angles by pressure and to moulds, the combination of a mould with means of exerting side pressure on the web for straightening or compressing same as needed, all substantially as set forth, and as illustrated in the drawing. (Specification, 3s. 3d. ; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15903.—20th January, 1903.—SAMUEL ROCHE, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Miner. A medicine for curing rheumatism, lumbago, and similar ailments.

Claim.—A mixture for the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, and similar ailments, consisting of ox-gall three parts, oil of peppermint and sulphur one part.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 15912.—28th January, 1903.—DONALD DONALD, of Masterton, New Zealand, Mechanic. Improvements in attachments for wool-presses and for lifting heavy weights.

Claims.—(1.) A pivoted machine such as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) An attachment to wool-presses consisting of a bent rack-bar pivoted to upper box, and operated by a pinion working by means of a handle in a frame pivoted loosely to the lower box, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15927.—31st January, 1903.—WILLIAM JOHNSTONE BARRIE, of Wellington, New Zealand, Mechanic. A water-controller for alternating medical battery.

Claim.—The use of the water-controller for alternating medical battery, as described. (Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15937.—2nd February, 1903.—JONATHAN TREVETHICK, of Wellington Place, Auckland, New Zealand, Brush-manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture of broom-heads.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to an improved manner of securing the hair or fibre to broom-heads, and has for its object the provision of means whereby such operation may be performed in a more economical and effective manner than hitherto. At present the hair or fibre is fastened into the head by tying their ends together into small bundles, such tied ends being then inserted into holes bored in the bottom of the head, and into which pitch or the like has previously been poured in a melted state. In carrying out the invention the head is formed of a bottom and top portion, the bottom portion being a flat plate provided with holes, while the top portion is adapted to be fastened to the bottom, and contains the necessary hole for the insertion of the broom-handle. The hair or fibre is secured to the bottom portion of the head by bunching it into small bundles and doubling the bundles, the doubled ends then being passed through the holes in the plate and secured therein by wires threaded through them upon the back or top side of the plate. The top portion is then fastened to the bottom by means of screws or the like, when the broom-head will assume the ordinary appearance.

Claim.—The improved manner of constructing the heads of brooms, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes set forth. (Specification, 2s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 15938.—4th February, 1903.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, in Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America aforesaid (assignees of Frederick Lyman Alley, of 83, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Manager). An improved apparatus for waxing threads and cords.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for waxing threads and cords, a wax-pot consisting of a hollow vessel having a restricted heating-space completely around it, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In apparatus for waxing threads and cords, a wax-pot consisting of an oval-shaped hollow vessel tapering towards the bottom, and having a tubular channel passing completely and diametrically around it, said channel being in connection with the main chamber of said vessel, and jacketed substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In apparatus for waxing threads and cords, a thread-guide block having lugs or feathers fitting into tapering slots in its seating, and a vertical rod grooved to engage a slot in a transverse cross-bar fastened to the top of the wax-pot, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In apparatus for waxing threads and cords, a stripper consisting of two adjustable parts having semiconical grooves on their curved adjacent faces, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In apparatus for waxing threads and cords, a stripper composed of two sectors keyed on parallel axles, and having semiconical grooves on their curved adjacent faces, and means for adjusting same, substantially as described and illustrated. (6.) In apparatus for waxing threads and cords, a stripper-device consisting of two pairs of sectors mounted on parallel axles, one pair having semiconical grooves on their curved adjacent faces, and the other pair threaded to engage an endless screw on a vertically adjustable rod fitted with a spiral return spring, substantially as described and illustrated. (Specification, 8s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15940.—5th February, 1903.—WILLIAM ADONIRAM SHEELY and ALDA MERRILL SHEELY, of Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky, United States of America, Manufacturers. Machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, two mechanisms arranged to operate at different points simultaneously upon opposite ends of the stalks and progressively from said ends towards the centres. (2.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, means for centrally holding and laterally feeding the stalks, and two opposite mechanisms arranged to operate simultaneously upon opposite ends of the stalks and progressively from said ends toward the centres. (3.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, opposite mechanisms adapted simultaneously to work upon and break the opposite ends of such material, and means for presenting the material to said mechanisms progressively from both ends of said material toward the centre thereof. (4.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, opposite break-bars, breaking and scutching devices co-operating therewith, means for feeding the material laterally along said bars, and means whereby the material is presented to the action of said breaking and scutching devices progressively toward the centres of the stalks from opposite ends simultaneously. (5.) In a machine of the character described, the combination, with means for feeding the stalks laterally, of a break-bar and co-operating device angularly arranged with relation to the line of feed so that the stalks are broken and cleaned progressively from the ends thereof toward the centres. (6.) The combination with a break-bar and means for feeding stalks laterally along and endwise across said break-bar, means for breaking the stalks against said break-bar successively and progressively from the ends toward the centres of the stalks. (7.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, two opposite mechanisms adapted to operate simultaneously on opposite ends or portions of the stalks, and means for feeding the stalks along said mechanisms and progressively from opposite ends towards the centres of the stalks, one mechanism extending beyond the other and adapted to clean the central parts of the stalks after the end portions are cleaned. (8.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, two opposite converging mechanisms adapted to operate simultaneously on opposite ends or portions of the material passed along the same, one mechanism extending rearwardly beyond the other. (9.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, two oppositely disposed mechanisms adapted to operate simultaneously on opposite ends or portions of the stalks, one mechanism extending beyond the other, means for feeding the stalks laterally along said mechanisms, and secondary feed means for carrying the stalks along the extension of the longer mechanism. (10.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, two opposite converging breaking and cleaning mechanisms adapted to operate simultaneously on opposite ends or portions of the material passed along said mechanisms. (11.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, two oppositely disposed and converging sets of break-bars and co-operating breaking and scutching devices, and an intermediate feed-device adapted to carry the stalks laterally along said break-bars, whereby they are subjected to the action of said breaking and scutching devices progressively from the opposite ends of the stalks toward their centres. (12.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, two opposite breaking and cleaning mechanisms, means for feeding fibrous stalks laterally along the same, break-bars beside said mechanisms against which the ends of the stalks are broken, and auxiliary feed-devices beside said break-bars. (13.) The combination with a pair of parallel break-bars, between which the material is presented, and a co-operating breaking-device, of rotary fibre-holding devices between the break-bars. (14.) The combination with a pair of parallel break-bars, between which the fibrous material is presented, and co-operating mechanism adapted to act repeatedly and alternately on opposite sides of such material, breaking it alternately against the upper and lower break-bars, of flat rotary blades between said break-bars set with such relation to each other that the blade in the break-bar against which the material is being broken stands flat while the other blade stands vertical thereto to clamp the material. (15.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, parallel break bars, means for feeding fibrous material along and between said break-bars, and oppositely revolving breaking and scutching blades beside and co-operating alternately with said break-bars, with an auxiliary feed-device extending along the break-bars. (16.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, the combination with a pair of parallel and slightly separated break-bars, means for feeding the stalks or fibres along and between said bars, and oppositely revolving spiral breaking and scutching blades respectively coacting with the upper and lower break-bar. (17.) In a machine for treating fibrous material, mechanism operating repeatedly and alternately in opposite directions upon opposite sides of the same portion of the material, and means for feeding the material thereto progressively lengthwise of the fibres. (18.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, the combination of opposite pairs of break-bars, means for feeding fibrous material along and projecting it between said bars, and mechanism co-operating with each pair

of bars acting repeatedly and alternately on opposite sides of the projecting material and breaking it alternately against the upper and lower break-bar. (19.) In a machine for treating fibrous material, opposite mechanisms each operating repeatedly and alternately in opposite directions upon opposite sides of the same portion of the material, and means for presenting the material simultaneously to both mechanisms progressively from opposite ends thereof toward the centres. (20.) The combination of two fibre breaking and cleaning mechanisms, one extending beyond the other, means for feeding fibrous material simultaneously to both mechanisms, and auxiliary feed means for carrying the fibres along said extended mechanism, consisting of a screw having a longitudinal solid portion and a coating roller. (21.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, the combination, with a pair of parallel and slightly separated break-bars, between which the material is presented, of independent oppositely moving alternately acting, breaking, and scutching devices co-operating respectively with the upper and lower break-bar. (22.) In a fibre breaking and scutching machine, a pair of parallel and slightly separated concaves, oppositely moving alternately acting blades each coating with one concave, and means for feeding fibrous material along and between said concaves. (23.) The combination with a break-bar and coating breaking-mechanism, of a fibre-feed screw beside said break-bar. (24.) In a fibre breaking and cleaning machine, a central triangular platform, converging break-bars along the opposite sides thereof, breaking and scutching devices co-operating with said break-bars, and means for feeding the material laterally over said platform and along said break-bars and co-operating devices. (25.) In a machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material, the combination of a double inclined platform, a central carrier co-operating therewith, and opposite breaking and cleaning mechanisms at the opposite sides and lower edges of said platform, with means for feeding stalks laterally toward said platform, and mechanism for centrally cracking the stalks to cause them to hang over the platform.

(Specification, 15s. ; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15951.—4th February, 1903.—ALBERT EDELMANN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Doctor of Medicine. Improved manufacture of artificial fuel.

Claims.—(1.) The process of making artificial fuel, which consists in grinding lignite or other coal to powder and mixing with it another compound formed of resinous and other chemicals such as described, and compressing into solid brickets. (2.) An artificial fuel composed of lignite coal or ordinary combustible coal ground to powdered form and mixed with a powder composed of Russian cheske, white bark from the brazos tree, zevietsa, cobra, and bitumen, in the proportions named, and compressed into brickets, substantially as set forth. (3.) The use in the manufacture of artificial fuel of any of the various vegetable ingredients set forth in claim 2, with ground coal and with or without bitumen.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.)

No. 15960.—10th February, 1903.—CARL TUNSTILL JOHN OPPERMAN, of 2, Wynyatt Street, Clerkenwell, London, England, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in secondary batteries.

Claims.—(1.) In a secondary battery, the combination with the lead-oxide constituting the active material of Trinidad bitumen which has been precipitated from solution amongst the particles of active material, so as to cement together the said particles and thereby render the material harder or more coherent and also more permanently conductive. (2.) In the preparation of the active material for the plates of a secondary battery, the combination with lead-oxide of Trinidad bitumen in solution in a hydrocarbon. (3.) In the preparation of the active material for the plates of a secondary battery, the combination with lead-oxide of Trinidad bitumen in solution in a hydrocarbon, with the addition of sufficient dilute sulphuric acid to form a workable paste. (4.) A composition for a secondary battery plate, consisting of active material admixed with a solution of Trinidad bitumen in solution in a hydrocarbon, and with dilute sulphuric acid.

(Specification, 8s.)

No. 15963.—10th February, 1903.—WILLIAM DAVID QUIGLEY and JOSEPH HENRY GAY, both of Newark, Essex, New Jersey, United States of America, Machinists, whose joint post-office address is 20, Bruen Street, Newark aforesaid. Leather-splitting machine.

Claims.—(1.) The two drawing-in rolls and the knife constructed and arranged in position relatively to one another

so that the knife acts upon the hide at the place of maximum compression between the rolls, substantially as described. (2.) In combination with the drawing-in roll H, the devices for adjusting the same with respect to the drawing-in roll L and knife, substantially as described. (3.) In combination with the drawing-in roll L, the devices for adjusting the same with respect to the drawing-in roll H and knife, substantially as described. (4.) In combination with the band knife M, the supporting-wheels N O and devices for adjusting the parallelism of the parts of the knife-blade on opposite sides of the wheel-centres, substantially as described. (5.) In combination with the travelling band knife, the devices for continuously sharpening said knife-edge during its movement, substantially as described. (6.) In combination with the travelling band knife M, the rotary grinder and the whets acting successively on the knife during its movement, substantially as described. (7.) The whet-plate having a circular depression on its working-face, substantially as described. (8.) The combination of the travelling knife with the pivoted whetting-plate having a circular depression on its working-face, substantially as described. (9.) The combination of the travelling knife with the whet-plate, supported on a universal joint device and in contact with said knife, substantially as described.

(Specification, 10s. ; drawings, 12s.)

No. 15971.—12th February, 1903.—WILLIAM CHARLES HAVELOCK HUDSON, of Joels Buildings, Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Rabbit-trapper. Improvements in rabbit-traps.

Claims.—(1.) The improvements in rabbit-traps consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as set forth. (2.) In a rabbit-trap, a treadle in two parts hinged together, and wings hinged to the parts of said treadle, substantially in the manner described and illustrated. (3.) In a rabbit-trap, a treadle upon each side of which wings are hinged, substantially in the manner described and illustrated.

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

No. 15972.—12th February, 1903.—JOHN SAMUEL RIGBY, of Bagot Street, Wavertree, Liverpool, Lancaster, England, Manufacturing Chemist. Improvements in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture of bricks or artificial stone from lime (hydrated in the manner described and in a finely divided state) and sand, said hydrated lime and sand being mixed together and pressed or moulded into the desired form, substantially as set forth. (2.) In the manufacture of bricks or artificial stone from lime and sand, or cement (such as Portland cement) and sand or granular or broken material, the described mode of supplying and combining said materials consisting in holding the said material in bulk in separate containers, each having connected with it a weighing-machine disposed below same and discharging into same, and conveyors for taking the respective materials from the weighing-machines at the required proportional rates, and delivering same at said proportional rates into a mixer, whereby the required proportions of materials and a homogeneous mixture are obtained, substantially as described. (3.) In the manufacture of artificial stone from cement (such as Portland cement) and sand or granular or broken materials, subjecting the stone, after being mixed with water and pressed or moulded to the required form, to steam or hot water under pressure, whereby such stone is rendered ready for use directly after such treatment, substantially as described. (4.) The manufacture of artificial stone from cement (such as Portland cement) and sand or granular or broken material, and "puzzolana" or "trass," which, after they are mixed together with water, are pressed or moulded to the required shape, and the blocks or slabs so made are matured or "aged" by subjecting them to steam or hot water under pressure, substantially as described. (5.) In the manufacture of artificial stone from cement (such as Portland cement) and sand or granular or broken materials, subjecting the stone, after being mixed together with water and pressed or moulded to the required form, to steam or hot water and carbonic anhydride (CO₂) under pressure, whereby such stone is rendered ready for use directly after such treatment, and discolouration prevented, substantially as described. (6.) Machinery or apparatus for making bricks and artificial stone, consisting of parts arranged, combined, and adapted to operate as set forth, with reference to and shown in Figs. 1 and 3 and Figs. 4 and 5 respectively of the drawings.

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

No. 15974.—12th February, 1903.—GEORGE JOHN HOSKINS, of St. Cloud, Burwood Road, Burwood, New South Wales, Engineer. An improved ring and joint to be used specially with the locking-bar type of sheet-metal pipes.

Claims.—(1.) A jointing-ring for uniting the adjacent ends of the locking-bar type of sheet-metal pipes, consisting of a double-ended socket-piece the internal diameter of which shall about equal the distance between the external faces of locking-bars, the double-ended socket-piece of the ring being connected together by a tubular part having a smaller diameter, such smaller part being recessed or grooved to admit of the passage of the locking-bar, as specified. (2.) Flattening that portion of the locking-bar of sheet-metal pipes which underlies the joint-ring, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) A jointing-ring consisting of a double-ended socket-piece connected together by a tubular piece of small diameter, in which is made grooves or depressions to receive the locking-bars, in combination with flattened surfaces on the locking-bars, such flattened surfaces underlying the double-ended socket-piece of the jointing-ring, as and for the purposes specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved ring and joint to be used specially with the locking-bar type of sheet-metal pipes, as specified and for the several purposes set forth.

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy-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, 18th February, 1903.

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

No. 15777.—30th December, 1902.—CLAUDE HAMILTON VERITY, care of Post-office, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. Apparatus for heating water.

No. 15928.—31st January, 1903.—HERBERT EUSTACE MAXWELL GORDON, of Patea, New Zealand, Accountant. Improved means for supporting window-sashes in their frames.

No. 15929.—30th January, 1903.—ADOLPH WILLIAM FREDERICK LORIE, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Universal Provider. Improvements in sash-fasteners.

No. 15930.—29th January, 1903.—JOHN DENNISTON SMITH, of 10, Harbour Terrace, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved hair curler and waver.

No. 15931.—29th January, 1903.—JOHN CHARLES HARROP and WILLIAM HERBERT HARROP, of 431, High Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, Boot-dealers, and ALEXANDER LINARD, of Belgravia House, Oak Grove, Balaclava, Melbourne aforesaid, Mechanic. Improvements in elastic heels for boots and shoes.

No. 15932.—30th January, 1903.—ROBERT NOBLE ADAMS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Publisher. Improved gallery for lamp-chimneys and the like.

No. 15933.—30th January, 1903.—JAMES HOLMS, Jun., of Waimahaka, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in and relating to hooks, split links, and the like.

No. 15934.—2nd February, 1903.—HENRY WILLIAMS, of Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Master Mariner. Improved life-saving raft.

No. 15935.—2nd February, 1903.—GEORGE HENRY WATSON, of 9, Russell Terrace, Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, Inventor. Improved draught-excluder.

No. 15936.—2nd February, 1903.—STANLEY JONES, of National Chambers, Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Mechanical Draughtsman. An improved motor.

No. 15941.—5th February, 1903.—GEORGE GARIBALDI TURRI, of Salisbury Building, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of Thomas Edwards, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, United States of America, Engineer and Metallurgist). Improvements in rotatable rables for furnaces.

No. 15942.—5th February, 1903.—GEORGE GARIBALDI TURRI, of Salisbury Building, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of Thomas Edwards, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, United States of America, Engineer and Metallurgist). Improvements in furnaces for ore-roasting and other purposes.

No. 15943.—5th February, 1903.—GEORGE HENRY WATSON, of 9, Russell Terrace, Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, Inventor. Improved apparatus for carrying hot cooking-utensils.

No. 15944.—5th February, 1903.—EDWARD SEAGER, of Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved grip wheel for hauling and other purposes.

No. 15945.—5th February, 1903.—EDWARD SEAGER, of Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. A new or improved compressor for wire ropes and other haulage.

No. 15946.—2nd February, 1903.—STANLEY FALCONER CLARE, of Campbelltown, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improvements in grips for the handles of shears.

No. 15947.—4th February, 1903.—THOMAS BETTS, Settler, and GEORGE PIRRIE, Manufacturer, both of Henderson, Auckland, New Zealand. An apparatus for preventing horses from bolting when attached to vehicles.

No. 15948.—6th February, 1903.—FRED MATTHEWS, of 8, Rintoul Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Dairyman. Improved apparatus for preventing a horse running away when attached to an unattended vehicle.

No. 15949.—3rd February, 1903.—HERBERT EDWARD RICHARD RAYNER, of Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand, General Contractor. Improved road-barrier.

No. 15950.—3rd February, 1903.—JOHN WARWOOD, of 37, High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Improved tobacco-cutter.

No. 15952.—6th February, 1903.—ROBERT GARNHAM, of Wellington, New Zealand, Painter. Improved means for preventing the refilling of bottles.

No. 15953.—5th February, 1903.—CHARLES VALLANCE AFFLECK, of Drummond, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved shear-regulator.

No. 15954.—5th February, 1903.—WILLIAM FARQUHAR SMITH, of Anderson's Bay, Otago, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved wire-strainer.

No. 15955.—6th February, 1903.—HENRY ALFRED LADBROOK, of Seaward Moss, Southland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved driving-gear for bicycles.

No. 15956.—9th February, 1903.—ISABELLA TAUCHER, of Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. Improved means for oiling vehicle-axes.

No. 15958.—7th February, 1903.—ASA NORMAN WHITNEY, of Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria, at present residing at Auckland, New Zealand, Master Mariner, &c. An improved vessel for patrol, despatch, defence, pleasure, and other purposes.

No. 15959.—10th February, 1903.—WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, of Victoria Square West, Adelaide, South Australia, Agent. Improvement in apparatus for the generation of gas.

No. 15961.—10th February, 1903.—JOHN SOMER, of Maldon, Victoria, Legal Manager. An improved method of and means for adjusting, folding, and packing duplicate rubber-tire bladders to cycles and the like, so as to be readily transportable.

No. 15962.—10th February, 1903.—HARVEY P. WELLMAN, of the Federal Palace Hotel, 547, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. An improved elevating-gate for farmers or others.

No. 15964.—10th February, 1903.—COLERIDGE RIDD, Chemist and Dentist, and CHARLES EDWARD YOUNG, Farmer, both of Eltham, New Zealand. An improved probe for the teats of cows and other animals.

No. 15966.—11th February, 1903.—ROBERT McFARLANE MURIE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means of ignition for causing the explosion in gas and oil engines.

No. 15967.—10th February, 1903.—NEIL HAMILTON WHISKER, of King Street, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand; ALFRED SMART, the younger, of Williamson Street, Epsom, Auckland aforesaid; and JAMES WILSON, of Short Street, Newmarket aforesaid, Plumbers. A new means and apparatus for safely and expeditiously descending from any part of buildings, and especially adaptable as a fire-escape.

No. 15969.—12th February, 1903.—CARL AUGUST JOHNSON, of South Buchan, near Bairnsdale, Victoria, Blacksmith. An improved coupling for railway rolling-stock, and means for operating same.

No. 15970.—12th February, 1903.—JOHN DAVID FLORANT, of 60, Cutter Street, Burnley, Richmond, near Melbourne, Victoria, Plumber. An improved skylight.

No. 15976.—10th February, 1903.—JOHN REID, of Herbert, New Zealand, Labourer. Improved appliance for preventing shear-blades from crossing.

No. 15977.—13th February, 1903.—GEORGE STAFFORD, of 25, Mulgrave Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Flax-miller, and ANGUS CLYNE SUTHERLAND FRENCH, of Mitchelltown, Wellington aforesaid, Carpenter. Improvement in machines for dressing and washing *Phormium tenax* and other fibrous materials.

No. 15978.—11th February, 1903.—FREDERICK WILLIAM BARTON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Gardener. Improved animal-trap.

No. 15979.—14th February, 1903.—WILLIAM MCKENZIE, of Wellington, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improved means for mounting billiard and other tables in ships.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

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

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

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 1st to the 17th February, 1903, inclusive:—

- No. 13756.—J. H. A. McPhee and J. E. L. Cull, tailings-remover.
- No. 14120.—A. C. Murray, frying-pan lid and strainer.
- No. 14145.—G. Hughan, handle for milk-cans, &c.
- No. 14171.—A. J. Ross, instrument for cutting teats of cows, &c.
- No. 14184.—J. Pomeroy, hat-fastener.
- No. 14198.—R. Keyte, temperature-indicator.
- No. 14213.—E. H. Slater, cutting-tool of planing-machine.
- No. 14229.—A. W. Chatfield, waterproofing compound.
- No. 14274.—G. J. Smith, dust, draught, and rain excluder.
- No. 14288.—S. S. Coburn, field-gate.
- No. 14423.—A. Storrle, seed-sower and hopper.
- No. 14456.—J. C. Moore, sewing-machine.
- No. 14684.—C. H. Osmond, artificial minnow.
- No. 14747.—J. T. Good, attachment to rabbit-trap.
- No. 15230.—J. W. Porter, operating moving target.
- No. 15277.—M. J. Robertson, cash-carrier.
- No. 15393.—A. K. Smith, scoring-apparatus.
- No. 15420.—O. Börs, sheep-shears.
- No. 15513.—T. Rice, clip for umbrella-ribs.
- No. 15568.—F. W. Hayes, punkah for chairs, &c.
- No. 15569.—J. Cowan, water-tube boiler.
- No. 15573.—Lamson Store Service Company, Limited, cash- and parcel-carrier system (S. Gates).
- No. 15574.—Lamson Store Service Company, Limited, cash and parcel carrier (S. Gates).
- No. 15576.—International Fuel Company, artificial-fuel briquets (W. A. Köneman).
- No. 15577.—W. A. Köneman, pulveriser.
- No. 15578.—The Flameless Gaslight Company, Limited, burner (W. Hooker).
- No. 15579.—J. T. Hunter, electric brake (G. A. Trube and W. Chapman).
- No. 15581.—H. Bland, elastic fluid compression.
- No. 15582.—F. T. H. M. J. Marcard, motor.
- No. 15583.—W. Mayne, engine-valve gear.
- No. 15602.—W. E. Coleman, electric fan.
- No. 15609.—G. H. Airey, loading and unloading vessels.
- No. 15624.—J. Burge, rug for cows, &c.
- No. 15644.—The Wolseley Sheep-shearing Machine Company, Limited, and H. Austin, shearing-machine.
- No. 15645.—F. Baertl, pressure-regulator for gas-burner.
- No. 15646.—J. A. Carruthers, electric clock.
- No. 15647.—J. A. Carruthers, electric clock.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 11382.—W. Andrews and A. W. Beaven, seed-cleaner. 12th February, 1903.
- No. 11383.—J. Greenslade, dressing-apparatus for threshing-machine. 12th February, 1903.
- No. 11433.—W. E. Kimber, sharpening rock-drill, &c. 4th February, 1903.
- No. 11480.—Gesellschaft zur Einführung und Verwertung des Mechernicher magnetischen aufbereitungs verfahrens mit beschränkter Haftung, electro-magnetic ore-separating apparatus. (E. Kreuser.) 12th February, 1903.
- No. 11514.—Lamson Store Service Company, Limited, pneumatic cash- and parcel-carrier system. (M. J. Foyer.) 4th February, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 8290.—A. V. Young, pulverising-mill. 10th February, 1903.
- No. 8376.—Felten and Guilleaume Carlswerk Actien Gesellschaft, electric cable. (M. Guillaume.) 10th February, 1903.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend specification No. 13309—T. Hewton, wire-strainer—advertised in *New Zealand Gazette* No. 71, of the 4th September, 1902, has been allowed.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error.

NO. 15617.—H. S. Wainwright, draught-promoter and spark-arrester. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.) To insert the words "forms or" after the word "them," line 8, claim 13, of specification.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Clerical Error corrected.

THE request for correction of the clerical error in the drawing in the following case has been allowed:—
No. 15205.—United Shoe Machinery Company, machine for inserting fastenings. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been filed) abandoned from the 5th to the 18th February, 1903, inclusive:—

- No. 14709.—H. G. Escher, fire-escape.
- No. 14710.—W. J. Sellars, non-refillable bottle.
- No. 14712.—P. Patten, nail, &c.
- No. 14713.—P. Patten, filter-trap.
- No. 14714.—P. Patten, roofing-ridging.
- No. 14722.—W. H. Reynolds, spreader for vehicle draught-chains.
- No. 14723.—F. McLeod and F. A. Vaughan, non-refillable bottle.
- No. 14736.—J. H. Thomas, hedge-cutter.
- No. 14737.—A. Buckland, door-fastener.
- No. 14740.—J. H. Seymour and W. Wardrop, hat-fastener.
- No. 14741.—J. Pomeroy, cooking-bowl.
- No. 14742.—G. J. Sellars, jun., and A. V. Coxhead, bread-toaster.
- No. 14744.—A. Lyell, portable horse-race-starting gate.
- No. 14750.—R. Garnham, non-refillable bottle.
- No. 14751.—J. S. Henderson and W. Robinson, spring retaining-catch for door.
- No. 14754.—J. Smethurst, tank, &c.
- No. 14755.—W. C. Wall, washing-machine.
- No. 14756.—N. March and A. Thompson, carriage-lamp.
- No. 14760.—R. A. C. Laidlaw, cycle-driving mechanism.
- No. 14765.—J. Roussel and A. Thompson, fastener.
- No. 14771.—W. Dawson, remedy for cuts, &c.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 5th to the 18th February, 1903, inclusive:—

Nil.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 5th to the 18th February, 1903, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 11131.—A. Collette, fils, and A. Boidin, alcohol.
- No. 11132.—Société Anonyme Amylo, alcohol (A. Collette, fils, and A. Boidin).
- No. 11134.—G. V. Gress, phonograph.
- No. 11135.—J. Trackson, acetylene-gas generator.
- No. 11137.—W. J. Thompson, bicycle-driving mechanism.
- No. 11140.—C. T. Powers, typewriting-machine.
- No. 11143.—W. Jamieson, separating ore from gangue.
- No. 11149.—W. Andrews and A. W. Beaven, seed-cleaning machinery.
- No. 11151.—J. Donald, collision-mat for vessels.

No. 11157.—J. B. de Lery, incandescent gas-burner.
 No. 11160.—Diamond Match Company, Limited, feeding match-splints (J. P. Wright).
 No. 11161.—F. Grognet, obtaining meat as a powder.
 No. 11162.—F. Grognet, preparing skins.
 No. 11166.—R. C. Humphreys and W. Fairhead, bench-cramp.
 No. 11168.—J. Barugh and W. K. Elder, mouldboard for plough.
 No. 11176.—A. Peters, primary battery.

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

J. C. LEWIS,
 Deputy Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent refused.

NO. 13812.—J. Christie, skylight. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 78, of the 22nd August, 1901.)

J. C. LEWIS,
 Deputy Registrar.

Application for Registration of Design.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—

No. 173.—Alex. Middleton, of Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Theatrical Agent. Class 5. 16th February, 1903.

J. C. LEWIS,
 Deputy Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 18th February, 1903.

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

No. of application: 3980.
 Date: 24th October, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

CURA LEKE.

NAME.

DAVID NIELD, of "Villa Duval," 6, Crawford Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: A graphite compound for making steam, water, and gas joints in place of red-lead.

No. of application: 4044.
 Date: 30th December, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

**PEARSON'S
 PEPTOCHLOR**

NAME.

PATRICK GILL, of Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Merchant.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A medicinal preparation.

No. of application: 4063.
 Date: 21st January, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

The firm trading as ALFRED FENNINGS, of "Veness Villa," Victoria Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, Medicine-proprietors.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicines for human use.

No. of application: 4077.
 Date: 3rd February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ELITE.

NAME.

JOSEPH DRAYTON ROBERTS, of Stanley Street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Biscuits and confectionery.

No. of application: 4078.
 Date: 3rd February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ARCADIA.

NAME.

JOSEPH DRAYTON ROBERTS, of Stanley Street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Biscuits and confectionery.

No. of application: 4064.
Date: 21st January, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



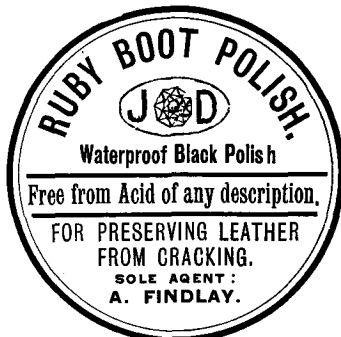
NAME.

The firm trading as ALFRED FENNINGS, of "Veness Villa," Victoria Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, Medicine-proprietors.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Medicines for human use.

No. of application: 4076.
Date: 2nd February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



DARNLEY'S RUBY POLISH, DUNEDIN.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the device and the word "Ruby"; and applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his name and address.

NAME.

JOHN DARNLEY, of 336, George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Bootmaker.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Polish for all kinds of leather.

No. of application: 4086.
Date: 10th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

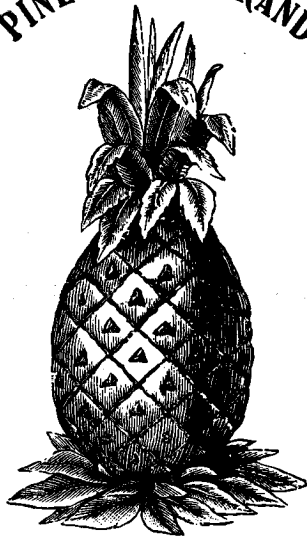
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street W., London, England.

No. of class: 44.
Description of goods: Mineral waters, natural and artificial.

No. of application: 4081.
Date: 5th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

PINE-APPLE BRAND



NAME.

WILLIAM HUTTON and SARAH HUTTON, trading together under the name or style of "J. C. Hutton," at No. 91, William Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia, Provision-merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Milk, butter, cheese, sausages, and all other substances used as food or as ingredients in food, excepting only bacon, hams, and other goods manufactured from pork.

No. of application: 4082.
Date: 6th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

SBS.—PURE.

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

NAME.

THE BRITISH OIL AND CAKE MILLS, LIMITED (STEWART BROS. AND SPENCER BRANCH), and H. QUANE AND Co., Merchants, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Oilcakes for feeding cattle.

No. of application: 4083.
Date: 6th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

SBS.—PURE.

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

NAME.

THE BRITISH OIL AND CAKE MILLS, LIMITED (STEWART BROS. AND SPENCER BRANCH), and H. QUANE AND Co., Merchants, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 4.

Description of goods: Oils for mixing with paints.

No. of application: 4084.
Date: 6th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CRACKLET.

NAME.

JOSEPH DRAYTON ROBERTS, of Stanley Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Biscuits and confectionery.

No. of application: 4089.
Date: 14th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ADVANCE.

NAME.

BEATTIE, LANG, AND Co., of 7, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Produce-exporters.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Dairy-produce.

No. of application: 4091.
Date: 17th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

W. BARTLEET AND SONS, of Abbey Mills, Redditch, England.

No. of class: 49.

Description of goods: Fishing-tackle.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy-Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 5th to the 17th February, 1903, inclusive:—

- No. 3119; 3982.—J. Bartram and Son. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.)
 No. 3120; 3988.—Reid and Reid. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 13th November, 1902.)
 No. 3121; 3734.—C. E. Smith and H. Goodley. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 13th November, 1902.)
 No. 3122; 3793.—G. H. Grapes and Co. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 60, of the 24th July, 1902.)
 No. 3123; 3687.—Cholmondeley and Bosanquet. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.)
 No. 3124; 3688.—Cholmondeley and Bosanquet. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.)
 No. 3125; 3873.—The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.)
 No. 3126; 3994.—F. N. R. Meadows. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.)
 No. 3127; 3995.—The Australian Explosives and Chemical Company, Limited. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.)
 No. 3128; 3996.—The Australian Explosives and Chemical Company, Limited. Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 27th November, 1902.)
 No. 3129; 3985.—F. Blackmore. Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)
 No. 3130; 4009.—Pilkington Bros., Limited. Class 15. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)
 No. 3131; 4012.—Lever Bros., Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)
 No. 3132; 4013.—Lever Bros., Limited. Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)

No. 3133; 4014.—Lever Bros., Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)
 No. 3134; 4015.—Lever Bros., Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

FEES paid for renewal of undermentioned Trade Marks for fourteen years from the 1st January, 1904:—
 No. 76/2475.—G. C. Barclay, of New York, United States of America (four trade marks). 12th February, 1903.
 No. 88/3761.—Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, England (four trade marks). 10th February, 1903.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Alteration of Address on Register of Trade Marks.

NO. 88/3761.—Apollinaris Company, Limited, of 19, Regent Street, London, England. Address altered to "4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W., London, England."

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

By Authority: John Mackay, Government Printer.

