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must be absolutely black, Indian ink of the best quality being used, and the same strength of colour of the ink maintained throughout the drawing. Any shading must be in lines clearly and distinctly drawn, and as open as is consistent with the required effect. Section-lines should not be too closely drawn. No colour must be used for any purpose upon the drawing, and all letters and figures of reference must be bold and distinct. The drawings must not be folded, but be delivered at the Patent Office either in a perfectly flat state, or rolled upon a roller or in a stiff case, so as to be free from creases or breaks.

The signature must be in perfectly black ink, and no other writing, impressions of stamps, or the like ought to appear on any part of the sheet.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Printing Drawings in Gazette.

IN advertising the acceptance of complete specifications in the *Gazette* it is intended to reproduce a portion of the drawings. For this purpose it is desirable that as much of the invention as possible be shown in one or two views. These views, which will also serve as the drawings or part of the drawings referred to in the specification, should be within a space of 6 in. by 8 in. In printing they will be reduced to about one-sixth of their original size, and the number of figures shown within the space mentioned should be regulated accordingly, as one figure of a fair size will in many cases convey a better idea of an invention than two or more figures reduced to the point of indistinctness.

Where it is found necessary to exceed the space mentioned, it is desired that the drawings will, if possible, be within a space of 14 in. by 6 in., or a space conforming to those dimensions as closely as possible.

In cases where drawings are produced by lithography or other process, three copies (one on tracing cloth) might be furnished to this office in place of two.

No change will be made in the following regulations already in force, but strict compliance with them will be necessary.

One copy of the drawings must be on blue transparent linen or tracing-cloth, and the other copy either on that material or on drawing-paper or linaura fabric. The sheets on which the drawings are made to be either 13 in. by 8 in. or 13 in. by 16 in., with a margin of at least 1 in. All the lines

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th March, 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. 14509.—10th February, 1902.—WILLIAM HEANEY MADILL, of Tuakau, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. An improved pump.*

Claim.—In pumps, an outer pipe or cylinder provided with a valve in its bottom end capable only of opening inwards, an inner pipe one end of which is adapted to fit within the outer pipe and is also provided with a valve capable only of opening inwards, the other end of such pipe being formed with a nozzle or spout, in combination with a lever-arm pivoted to a standard and one end of which is articulated to the top end of the inner pipe, while the other end is formed with a handle, as and for the purposes specified.

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

ERRATUM.—In "Applications for Letters Patent abandoned," *Gazette* No. 18, of the 5th March, 1903, Nos. 14828 (W. H. Fahey and W. Wardrop, hair and hat pin, &c.) and 14830 (J. Small, testing liquid in refrigerating-apparatus) were inadvertently included.

No. 14715.—7th April, 1902.—WILLIAM TOOGOOD, of Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand, Storekeeper. Fibre washing and cleansing machine.*

Claims.—(1.) In fibre washing and cleansing machines, a pair of feeding-rollers, a stripping-drum and beating-bar, in combination with a washing-drum placed below, such washing-drum consisting of a hollow revolving cylinder with bars joining its two ends, means for delivering water on to the washing-drum, means for conveying the fibre therefrom and for subjecting it to squeezing pressure, and means for conveying the debris and dirty water into troughs, as specified. (2.) In fibre washing and cleansing machines, a pair of feeding-rollers, a stripping-drum and beating-bar, in combination with a washing-drum placed below, such washing-drum consisting of rotating end plates the peripheries of which are jointed together by cross-bars formed with serrated outer surfaces, as specified. (3.) In fibre washing and cleansing machines, a pair of feeding-rollers, a stripping-drum and beating-bar, in combination with a travelling elastic band beneath the drum and with squeezing-rollers at the end of such band, as specified. (4.) In fibre washing and cleansing machines, a pair of feeding-rollers, a stripping-drum and beating-bar, in combination with a washing-drum placed below, such washing-drum consisting of rotating end plates the peripheries of which are jointed together by cross-bars formed with serrated outer surfaces, in combination with a travelling elastic band beneath the drum and with squeezing-rollers at the end of such band, in combination with a second washing-drum placed beneath the end of the travelling band, and with a travelling band leading from such washing-drum and provided with squeezing-rollers thereupon, as specified. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in fibre washing and cleansing machines, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 14870.—9th May, 1902.—JOSEPH FORD, Hairdresser, and ALEXANDER COLIN MURRAY, Commission Agent, both of Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand. Improvements in perambulators.*

Description.—The body 1 is supported at the middle of each end by headed bolts 2 secured thereto and adapted to rest in hollows of the brackets 3 suitably bent to receive same. The brackets 3 are supported by the spring frames 4, the bottoms of which rest on the axles of the vehicle. By these means a swinging support is afforded to the body 1 whereby said body may be rocked as required. A rail 5 on the frame 4 has a thumb-screw 6 travelling through it provided with a pronged extension 21 (Fig. 6) and adapted to enter two corrugations of end and press against a corrugated plate 22 secured on the body 1, so as to jam said body and prevent it from swinging when desired. A spindle 23 is supported by clips 27 to the bottom of the boot or body, base 30 is provided with projections 29 which are adapted by revolving the spindle to engage against the springs 4, thereby locking the body from swinging. Thumb-screws 20 (Fig. 1) may also be used in addition, adapted to work through the middle of a cross-piece 26 so as to engage a hole in plate on the body for additional firmness. At each side of the body at the base there are rockers 7 fitted on pivot hinges 32 at either end, as illustrated in Fig. 6, and when folded down form either a cradle or a rocking-chair. Longitudinal rockers may form or be attached to side of boot and do not fold. Longitudinal pieces 31 are provided on the body-base, with keys or clips for holding rockers down. Legs provided with castors 11 are placed one at each corner of the base of the body as illustrated in Fig. 5, so that the body may be of the shape illustrated in Fig. 9, with or without castors, and are constructed of steel hoop bent to shape shown. Two half-round bent bars 12, 12, are fitted across the body by fixing them in suitable guides on the inside of the body, so as to form backs for the sitters, as illustrated in Fig. 7. These bent bars when not so used may be placed one at either end of the bottom of body. A portion or two portions 13 of one of the sides of the body is adapted by means of pivot hinges and supports 14 (Fig. 4) to be folded outwards so as to form a single or double table-chair. This portion or portions of 13 and the support 14 are adapted to be removed, and may also be placed so as to form a table inside the body, as illustrated in Fig. 4 by the dotted lines marked 13a. The table 13 is adapted to slide in grooves along the bent bars 12 when used to form a table inside the body, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The use of the bent bars 12, 12, and of the folding part or parts of 13, illustrated in Fig. 4, enables the perambulator to

be wheeled until it is alongside a table, at which the sitters can be placed with their backs supported by the bent bars 12, against which cushions may be placed as a further support. The arrangement illustrated in Fig. 4 may be used similarly off the frame as a chair or table-chair being supported by the four legs. The handle 16 is hinged to its supports 17 by the hinges 18, and is thereby adapted to be folded down against springs 4, or handle may be fitted on level with 18 and 17 omitted. When the body is removed, as in Fig. 3, a table 27 is adapted to rest thereon, said brackets being made on the same level for the purpose, and in addition a second table 25 is adapted to rest on the cross-pieces 26 fitted at the same level, and forming a dumb-waiter capable of being moved from place to place. A hood may be provided, adapted to fold down and to be reversed in the usual manner.

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing our improvements in perambulators, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to the drawings. (2.) A perambulator constructed with a body forming a swinging cot, and so that parts may be respectively used as a cot, a double or single table, a chair and a cradle, substantially as described. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14928.—24th May, 1902.—HENRY WILLIAM LOVEGROVE, of Balgay, Gleniti, Timaru, New Zealand, Government Insurance Agent, Accident Branch. An improved bucket-carrier or wagon.

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See List of Provisional Specifications, Gazette No. 60, of the 24th July, 1902.]

Claim.—The improved bucket-carrier, consisting of a platform mounted on runners and recessed so as to securely hold a bucket or pail in position thereon, as described and illustrated with reference to the drawing. (Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14952.—4th June, 1902.—JOHN DOUGLAS KELLY, DAVID PERCIVAL FISHER, and NOEL VIVIAN GIBSON WIX, all of Wellington, New Zealand, Engineers. An improved method of and means for ventilating halls, theatres, and other places of public resort.*

Claims.—(1.) Supplying air under pressure through a reticulation of pipes for ventilating or attemperating purposes to a multiplicity of separate places in a chamber so that the occupants thereof may individually control and direct the air-supply in their own immediate localities respectively, substantially as described. (2.) Ventilating a chamber by means of an air-supply conveyed through a pipe system with separate exits in the location of the individual places therein so that each exit is under the control of the person located in its immediate vicinity, substantially as described. (3.) Apparatus adapted for the ventilation of theatres and other places, consisting of (a) apparatus adapted for forcing air, vapour, or gas, and (b) a pipe system with separately controllable exits in the immediate locality of each of the separate seats or resting-places therein, adapted to distribute said air, vapour, or gas at a multiplicity of points so as to permeate the space throughout, substantially as described. (4.) Apparatus adapted for the ventilation of theatres and other places, consisting of air-forcing apparatus with or without air-attemperating and air-treating apparatus, and a pipe system throughout said theatre or place with a multiplicity of ventilating service-pipes, one of which is placed in the immediate vicinity of each person located therein, so as to be under his immediate control and convey a supply of air directly to him, substantially as described. (5.) In combination with apparatus adapted for the conveyance of a ventilating air-supply to the individual places in a theatre or other chamber, of a duplicate system of service-pipes, one of which carries air at a low temperature and the other of which carries air at a higher temperature, the outlets of said pipes being controlled by a double vent-valve adapted to permit of any given volume of air from either or both services to be intermixed at the exit-mouth at the will of the person in whose locality and under whose control the same is fixed, substantially as described. (Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14966.—2nd June, 1902.—ARCHIBALD HODGE and WILLIAM JONES, both of Oamaru, New Zealand, Saddlers. Improvements in horse-covers.*

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing our improvements in horse-covers, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth with reference to the drawing. (2.) Improvements in horse-

covers, consisting of a belly-band secured at one end by a ring to two straps attached to one side of the cover in a V-shape, and by an adjustable strap to a springhook adapted to engage a ring secured to two straps attached to the other side of the cover in a V-shape.

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

No. 14978.—9th June, 1902.—WILLIAM TURNBULL, of 71, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Architect. Improved pivoting arrangement for fanlights, swinging windows, and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination for the purpose indicated of a window-frame, brackets secured one upon each side thereof, a pivot-pin on each bracket, triangular stop-pieces one above and the other below the pivot-pin upon each bracket, a window-sash, brackets secured one upon each side thereof each carrying a socket adapted to receive one of said pivot-pins, and triangular stop-pieces one above and the other below the socket upon each bracket. (2.) The combination in a pivoted window of a window-frame, brackets secured one upon each side thereof, a pivot-pin on each bracket, triangular stop-pieces upon each bracket one above and the other below the pivot-pin thereon, a window-sash, brackets secured one upon each side thereof, a socket on each bracket adapted to receive one of said pivot-pins, triangular stop-pieces upon each bracket one above and the other below the socket, fillets upon both sides of the frame above and below the brackets adapted to pass into rebates in the sash, and fillets upon both sides of the sash above and below the brackets adapted to pass into rebates in the frame.

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

No. 15767.—17th December, 1902.—WILLIAM CORMACK, of 3, Westfield Place, Eskbank, Midlothian, Scotland, Chemist, and JAMES GRAY FLOWERDEW LOWSON, of Polton Paperworks, Polton, Midlothian, Scotland, Paper-manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture and treatment of gelatine.

Claim.—A process for the manufacture of gelatine, wherein the skins or other gelatinous materials are subjected to the action of condensing steam or hot water within a centrifugal machine, whereby the gelatine present is dissolved and continuously discharged.

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

No. 15806.—23rd December, 1902.—WILLIAM EDINBOROUGH CHAMBERLAIN, of Feilding, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means for the sowing and planting of small seeds or cereals of any kind.

Claims.—(1.) In means for sowing and planting seeds, a seed-box provided with openings in the bottom thereof, in combination with a circular conveyor mounted horizontally beneath the seed-box and formed with seed-receptacles therein, means whereby the conveyor may be rotated so as to carry the receptacles beneath the openings in the seed-box, and means for conducting the seed from the receptacles to the ground, as specified. (2.) In means for sowing and planting seeds, a seed-box formed with an opening in the bottom thereof, a hopper fitting within the box and formed with a mouth passing through the bottom opening of the seed-box, a flat platform secured to the bottom of the box with a space between, and a circular conveyor supported horizontally upon the platform and formed with bottomless seed-receptacles therein, and provided with means whereby it may be rotated so as to carry the receptacles round beneath the hopper-mouth, as specified. (3.) A circular seed-conveyor supported horizontally upon a platform beneath the seed-box and formed with bottomless receptacles arranged in concentric rings around it and with a circular groove upon its under side, in combination with a circular ring adapted to fit into the groove and to be locked to the platform, and with means whereby the conveyor may be rotated on a vertical axis, as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In means for sowing and planting seeds, a seed-box or receptacle formed with an opening in the bottom, a hopper fitting within the seed-box with openings leading through the bottom thereof, a platform secured beneath the bottom of the seed-box, openings formed through the platform, conductors leading from beneath such openings, a circular conveyor resting upon the platform and provided with bottomless seed-receptacles formed therein, and means whereby the conveyors may be rotated on a vertical axis, all as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved means for the sowing and planting of small seeds or cereals of any kind, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15968.—12th February, 1903.—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 George Edward Ridgway, of Ashley, Chester, England, Engineer). Improvements in apparatus for the distribution of liquids, particularly applicable for discharging sewage or other foul liquids upon filter-beds.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a suitable tank of two or more siphons each capable of emptying the tank (say, when the fluid has reached a certain height therein) and each operated by suitable means automatically and separately by the rise and fall of the water in the tank so that the tank can be emptied by either of the siphons as required, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) The combination in a suitable tank of a float and a lever and ratchet (or their equivalent) with a ratchet wheel or equivalent device upon a suitable shaft provided with two or more arms or levers or equivalent means for acting in any desired order upon all or some of a series of two or more siphons or other suitable devices for emptying the tank aforesaid and distributing the fluid contained therein in one of two or more directions in the desired order, substantially as described. (3.) The combination of lever, float, and ratchet, tappet shaft and tappets, and siphons with counterbalanced domes, all arranged in a suitable tank for the distribution of fluids, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (4.) The means for distributing fluids consisting of a tank in which works a suitable float, the rise and fall of which actuates by suitable means a shaft extending across or along a second tank, the first tank being provided with a siphon automatically discharging its contents (when the fluid has risen therein to the required level) into the second tank, which is provided with two or more valves, each opening or closing a separate outlet, and each actuated by suitable means by the shaft aforesaid, substantially as described. (5.) The combination of a collecting-tank, and means for intermittently discharging its contents into a distributing-tank, with a float in the connecting-tank actuating the valves of the distributing-tank to cause the fluid intermittently discharged from the collecting-tank into the distributing-tank to be directed as desired (without using the force of the water for such purpose), substantially as described.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 15975.—12th February, 1903.—THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED (assignee of Coll McDonald, of Eden Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Master Mariner). Improvements in or relating to ships' rafts.

Claim.—In ships' rafts, a locker or receptacle for provisions or the like constructed between the top and bottom platforms of the raft, such locker being provided with hinged doors on its top and bottom sides and with means for retaining the doors in the closed position, as specified.

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

No. 15980.—14th February, 1903.—DANIEL MOORE BROOKS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means for securing handles to broom-heads.

Claim.—A socket piece formed with a flange upon its bottom front edge secured to the broom-head by means of a screw or the like passing through the flange, in combination with a broom-handle the lower end of which is fitted into the socket and which is provided with a screw projection upon its bottom adapted to be screwed into the broom-head, as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 16030.—27th February, 1903.—ROBERT LE POER TRENCH, of 9, Kellett Street, Darlinghurst, near Sydney, New South Wales, Civil Engineer. Improvements in hydrant-valves.

Claims.—(1.) In a hydrant-valve or fire-plug, the combination with a valve-seat of a cylindrical wooden or the like valve-plug, and preferably imperviously coated, and a cage adapted to guide and hold said valve-plug, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a hydrant-valve or fire-plug, the combination with a valve-seat consisting of packing such as 8 and disc or plate such as 9, of a cylindrical wooden or the like valve-plug such as 6 and a cage 2 having flange such as 3 and ribs such as 4, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a hydrant-valve or fire-plug, the combination with a valve-seat consisting of packing such as 8, taking-under disc or

flange such as 13, of a cylindrical wooden or the like valve-plug such as 6, and a cage such as 10 formed integral with the casing such as 1 and having ribs such as 11 and cross-piece such as 12, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 16033.—24th February, 1903.—HENRY GOLDINGHAME ESCHER, of 3, Cambridge Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved fire-escape.

Claims.—(1.) In a fire-escape, a ladder having its sides pivoted to its rungs, in combination with a cord for closing the two sides together and a lever for swinging the ladder into operative position, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a fire-escape, a ladder having its sides pivoted to its rungs, in combination with a cord for closing the two sides together, a lever to which the cord is attached and by which the ladder is swung into operative position, a catch for retaining the said lever, and a rod for holding the ladder in a sloping position, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a fire-escape, a ladder having its sides pivoted to its rungs, and its inner side pivoted to a bracket fixed upon the building near the lower end of the ladder, in combination with a cord attached to the lower end of the outer side for closing the outer side upon the inner side, a grooved pulley and a guide for the cord near the lower end of the said inner side, a grooved pulley mounted upon building over which the cord passes, a lever to which the cord is attached and by which the ladder is swung into operative position, a catch pivoted upon the building for retaining the said lever, and a rod pivoted upon the building and having a stop for holding the ladder in a sloping position, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a fire-escape, a ladder having its sides pivoted to its rungs, one side of the said ladder being fixed to the building, in combination with a cord attached to the lower end of the outer side for closing the two sides together, a groove pulley mounted on the building and to which the cord is attached, ratchet teeth on the pulley, a pawl pivoted to the building, and means for relieving the said pawl, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a fire-escape, a ladder having its sides pivoted to its rungs, one side of the said ladder being fixed to the building, in combination with a cord attached to the outer side for closing the two sides together, a grooved pulley near the lower end of the fixed side of the ladder, a grooved pulley mounted on the building and to which the cord is attached, ratchet teeth on the pulley, a pawl pivoted to the building, a vertical rod mounted in brackets upon the building and provided with handles near each window served by the escape, a hook upon the rod for engaging with the said pawl, and a lever and pawl for engaging the ratchet teeth of the pulley, substantially as set forth. (6.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved fire-escape, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 16040.—17th June, 1902.—ARTHUR KITSON, of York Mansions, York Street, Westminster, England, Managing Director to the Kitson Lighting Company of Great Britain, Limited. Improvements in or pertaining to vapour-burning apparatus.

[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 vapour-burning apparatus of the kind referred to, the combination, with a vaporizer, of a thermostatic device which is independent as to the adjustment of its valve of the vaporizer, and is so arranged as to be heated by the preheating device and subsequently either by the main burner or set of main burners or else by the auxiliary flame for normally heating the vaporizing tube, and which is adapted to allow oil to pass to the vaporizer only when the vaporizer has become sufficiently heated, and to prevent it from passing thereto when the vaporizer is too cool for proper vaporization. (2.) Vapour-burning apparatus according to the preceding claim, wherein the thermostatic device is arranged externally to the vaporizer. (3.) Vapour-burning apparatus according to either of the preceding claims, wherein a tube containing the thermostatic-valve rod is provided with inlet and outlet holes so that a current of comparatively cool air will pass therethrough when the tube is being heated. (4.) Vapour-burning apparatus according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the vaporizing-tube and the thermostatic device are both horizontal or approximately horizontal and arranged in the path of products of combustion ascending from the main burner or set of burners or from the auxiliary burner. (5.) Vapour-burning apparatus according to any preceding

claim, wherein the thermostatic device is arranged or protected so as not to be heated as quickly to its final temperature as the vaporizer. (6.) Vapour-burning apparatus according to claim 1, constructed and arranged as described with reference to and shown respectively in Fig. 1, in Fig. 2, in Fig. 3, and in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 16041.—3rd March, 1903.—JAMES REYNOLDS HAYNE, of 96, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Chemist. Improvements in and relating to pneumatic hubs for the wheels of vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, the axle of a vehicle, a sleeve threaded and revoluble thereon, a collar fixed upon the axle and antifriction washers upon each side thereof, the sleeve being recessed to receive the collar and the washers, a cap threaded upon the axle and screwing upon the inner end of the sleeve, and a cap screwed upon the outer end of the sleeve, an axle-box fixed to the sleeve and having a projecting flange upon one end, a disc plate fixed upon the opposite end of the axle-box, a spoke-ring surrounding the axle-box and fitting between the flange and the disc plate, and a pneumatic tube within an annular recess between the axle-box and the spoke-ring, substantially as specified. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, the axle of a vehicle, a sleeve threaded and revoluble thereon, an axle-box fixed to the sleeve, a flange projecting from one end of the axle-box, and a disc plate corresponding with the flange secured upon the other end, a spoke-ring surrounding the axle-box and fitting between the flange and the disc plate, a pneumatic tube carried in an annular recess between the axle-box and the spoke-ring, and means for preventing the sleeve from sliding laterally from the axle, substantially as specified. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, the axle of a vehicle, a sleeve threaded and revoluble thereon, an axle-box fixed to the sleeve, a flange projecting from one end of the axle-box, and a disc plate corresponding with the flange secured upon the other end, a spoke-ring surrounding the axle-box and fitting between the flange and the disc plate, canvas washers threaded upon the axle-box, cord rings fixed to the washers, circular recesses in the axle-box and the spoke-ring to receive the rings, a pneumatic tube carried between the washers and within a recess between the axle-box and the spoke-ring, and means for preventing the sleeve from sliding laterally, substantially as specified. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, an axle-box revolubly mounted upon an axle, a flange projecting from one end and a corresponding disc plate secured upon the other end of said axle-box, a spoke-ring surrounding the axle-box and fitting between the flange and the disc plate, a pneumatic tube arranged within an annular recess between the axle-box and the spoke-ring, and a guide-ring secured to the spoke-ring and bearing against the outer face of the flange of the axle-box, substantially as specified. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, an axle-box revolubly mounted upon an axle, a flange projecting from one end and a corresponding disc plate upon the other end of said axle-box, a spoke-ring surrounding the axle-box and fitting between the flange and the disc plate, a pneumatic tube within a recess between the axle-box and the spoke-ring, a slidable bolt passing through the spoke-ring, a block within a recess in the spoke-ring secured to the end of the bolt, and means whereby the bolt may be operated and secured in position with the block between the outer periphery of the flange on the axle-box and the inner periphery of a flange projecting circumferentially from the spoke-ring, substantially as specified. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, an axle-box revolubly mounted upon an axle, a flange integral with and projecting from one end, and a corresponding disc plate screwed upon the other end of said axle-box, and a spoke-ring surrounding the axle-box and fitting between the flange and the disc plate, and a pneumatic tube between the axle-box and the spoke-ring, substantially as specified. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, an axle-box revolubly mounted upon an axle, a flange projecting from one end and a corresponding disc plate secured upon the other end of said axle-box, a spoke-ring surrounding the axle-box and fitting between the flange and the disc plate, canvas washers threaded upon the axle-box, cord rings fixed to the faces of said washers, recesses in the axle-box and the spoke-ring to take the cord rings, and a pneumatic tube within an annular space between the spoke-ring and the axle-box, and between the canvas washers, substantially as specified. (8.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improvements in and relating to pneumatic hubs for vehicles, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated.

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

No. 16042.—3rd March, 1903.—GEORGE HELLEUR, of Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in and relating to taps used for drawing off liquids from tins.

Claims.—(1.) The combination for the purpose indicated of a tap provided with a screw stem, and a cutter upon the stem adapted to make a hole in a sheet-metal receptacle to receive said stem. (2.) The combination for the purpose indicated of a tap, a screw-threaded stem screwed into the barrel of the said tap and projecting therefrom, and a cutter made integral with said stem. (3.) The combination for the purpose indicated of a tap, a screw-threaded stem screwed into the barrel of said tap and projecting therefrom, a cutter made integral with the stem, and a washer threaded upon the stem.

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

No. 16043.—3rd March, 1903.—THOMAS WILLMOT and MICHAEL THOMAS MORGAN, both of Sydney, New South Wales, Contractors. Improved means for coating wooden blocks and the like with tar, oil, or other liquid preparations.

Claims.—(1.) In means for coating wooden blocks and the like with tar, oil, or other liquid preparations, a tank or receptacle adapted to hold the liquid, in combination with a chute with perforated sides passing across the tank and dipping into it below the level of the liquid, as specified. (2.) A tank or receptacle adapted to hold liquid, in combination with a chute with perforated sides passing across the tank and dipping into it, such chute being provided with an inlet at one end and with an outlet at the other, both above the level of the liquid in the tank, and with spring scrapers within the outlet, as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In means for coating wooden blocks and the like with tar, oil, or other liquid preparations, a tank divided into a top and bottom division, the top division being adapted to hold liquid, while the bottom division is constructed as a fireplace, in combination with a chute with perforated sides passing across the tank and dipping into the top division below the level of the liquid, as set forth. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our improved means for coating wooden blocks and the like with tar, oil, or other liquid preparations, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 16044.—28th February, 1903.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 414-418, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents (nominee of Emil Volkers, of 43, Dorotheenstrasse, Berlin, Germany, Civil Engineer). Improvements in micro-telephones.

Claims.—(1.) In a microtelephone, the combination of a telephone, a microphone, a liquable mass partly filling the said telephone and the said microphone, a straight handle carried through the said telephone and the said microphone and being held therein by the said liquable mass, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) In a microtelephone, the combination of a telephone, a microphone, a liquable mass partly filling the said telephone and the said microphone, a straight handle composed of a bent-wire part and an insulating part, the said telephone to be secured near the upper bend of the said wire-handle part, and the said microphone to be secured near the lower end of the said wire-handle part, the said wire-handle part being carried through the said telephone and the said microphone and held therein by the liquable mass, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In a microtelephone, the combination of a telephone-box, a cover of sheet iron the plate of which serves as diaphragm, a threefold magnet or electro-magnet, a coil of insulated wire surrounding the middle pole of the said magnet or electro-magnet, and a liquable mass partly filling the said box and holding the said magnet or electro-magnet in proper distance from the said cover diaphragm, and means for electrically connecting the said coil with the line-wires, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) In a microtelephone, the combination of a microphone-box, a cover of thin sheet metal the plate of which serves as diaphragm, two metallic concentrically dished discs, one arranged within the other, a layer of felt held between the said discs so that its circular edge protrudes over the edges of the said discs, a nut-and-screw arrangement clamping the said two discs, granulated carbon partly filling the space between the said inner disc and the said cover diaphragm, a liquable mass partly filling the said box and holding the dished disc in the proper distance from the said cover diaphragm, and means for

electrically connecting the said discs and the said diaphragm with the line-wires, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (5.) In a microtelephone, the combination of a telephone-box, a cover of thin sheet iron the plate of which serves as diaphragm, a magnet or electro-magnet composed of a plurality of lamellæ of soft iron or steel and having three poles, a coil of insulated wire surrounding the middle like poles of the said magnet or electro-magnet, a liquable mass partly filling the said box and holding said magnet or electro-magnet in the required distance from the said cover diaphragm, and means for electrically connecting the said wire coil with the line-wires, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 16048.—4th March, 1903.—GEORGE HENRY IRVINE, of Edward Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Assayer, Metallurgist, and Mining Engineer. A method of abstracting colouring-matter from bark or any extract suitable for tanning purposes.

Claims.—(1.) A method of extracting colouring-matter from liquors containing tannin, consisting of adding said liquor to hot animal charcoal, agitating same, and subsequently separating the clear liquor by filtration. (2.) A method of extracting colouring-matter from liquors containing tannin, consisting in adding hot animal charcoal to the liquor to be decolorized, agitating the mixture, and subsequently recovering the clear liquor by filtration.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 16049.—4th March, 1903.—EDWIN PHILLIPS, of 533, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Certified Patent Agent and Engineer (nominee of Francis King, of Phelan Building, San Francisco, California, United States of America, manufacturer of massage-machines). Improvements in massage-machines.

Claims.—(1.) A massage-machine comprising a movable standard or support, a motor resiliently mounted upon said support, a massage terminal, and a flexible rod supporting said terminal and connected with the shaft of the motor to impart vibration to the terminal from the rotation of said shaft, substantially as described. (2.) A massage-machine comprising a motor, a massage terminal, a connection between said motor and terminal for imparting vibration to the latter, and a resilient support for the motor provided with means for controlling angular displacement of the motor relatively to said terminal, substantially as described. (3.) A massage-machine comprising a motor, a massage terminal, a massage rod for supporting said terminal, an eccentric connection between the shaft of the motor and the inner end of the rod, and a spacing-device loosely connecting the outer or terminal end of said massage rod with the other end of the motor, substantially as described. (4.) A massage-machine comprising a motor, a standard therefor, an extension of the standard above said motor arranged to support conductors to said motor of the power for operating the same, and a massage terminal having an eccentric connection with said motor, substantially as described. (5.) A massage-machine comprising a motor, a support therefor by means of which the motor is supported rotatably about a vertical axis, a massage terminal, a massage rod for supporting said terminal, an eccentric connection between the shaft of the motor and the inner end of the rod, and a spacing-device loosely connecting the outer or terminal end of said massage rod with the other end of the motor, substantially as described. (6.) A massage-machine comprising a standard, a tube rotatably mounted upon said standard, an arm extending laterally from said tube, a motor resiliently supported upon the end of said arm, and a massage terminal having an eccentric connection with said motor, substantially as described. (7.) A massage-machine comprising a standard, a lateral arm rotatable about said standard, a motor rotatably supported upon the end of said arm, and a massage terminal having an eccentric connection with said motor, substantially as described.

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

No. 16050.—2nd March, 1903.—JOSEPH WATSON and ARTHUR WILLIAM CRANE, trading as "Watson and Crane," of 375, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Brass-founders. An improved measuring-tap.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, a reservoir, a measuring-chamber such as C, a sliding tube such as F which slides through a gland placed in the top of the measuring-chamber, and means for connecting together the reservoir and the measuring-chamber, as specified. (2.) In combination, a tap provided with a two-way cock or plug, a graduated mea-

suring-chamber in which is axially placed a sliding tube of small diameter, such tube passing through a gland in the cover of the measuring-chamber, as set forth. (3.) A tap provided with a two-way cock or plug so disposed and arranged that when the cock or plug is turned in one direction communication shall be established between the liquid-reservoir and a measuring-chamber, and when turned in another direction communication shall be established between the measuring-chamber and the exit-passage of the tap, in combination with a graduated measuring-chamber such as C that is provided with an axial tube which may slide freely through a gland in the cover of the measuring-chamber or be permanently fixed in any desired position, as and for the several purposes specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our improved measuring-tap as described, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes specified.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 16056.—6th March, 1903.—JAMES McGRATH, of Peak Station, Onslow, Western Australia, Pastoralist. Thumb and guard attachment to sheep-shears.

Claims.—(1.) In sheep-shears, an attachment forming a combined thumb-rest and guard-plate as *f*, which is secured in a hinged or pivotal manner to a blade as *b* of the shear, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In sheep-shears, adjustment holes as *c* formed in the blade as *b* of the shear, whereby a plate attachment as *f* may be adjustably secured thereto so as to suit the requirement of the user, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and explained, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In sheep-shears, a hinged plate as *f* provided with a screw-pin as *d* and with a bracket as *e*, the whole secured to and in combination with a shears-blade, which latter is formed with adjustment holes as *c*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 16066.—9th March, 1903.—EDWARD WATERS, JUN., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 414-418, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agents (nominee of the St. Louis Plate Glass Company Corporation of Missouri, and having a place of business at Valley Park, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America—assignee of Daniel James Murnane, of Kirkwood, St. Louis aforesaid, Glass-manufacturer). Improvements in machinery for grinding and polishing glass.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for grinding and polishing glass wherein a revolving runner-frame carries blocks having grinding or polishing surfaces mounted therein, in such manner that they are loosely held so as to be free to bear by gravity upon the glass to be ground or polished, and are at the same time maintained by centrifugal action in substantial parallelism with the glass surface to be ground, substantially as described. (2.) In a grinding and polishing machine such as is referred to in the first claim, connecting the gravity blocks at their inner end in an automatically adjustable manner to the runner-frame so that such connection shall always lie practically in the same plane as and in a radial line with the centre of gravity of the block, in order by centrifugal action to insure the parallelism of the grinding-surface of the block with the glass surface, substantially as described. (3.) In a grinding and polishing machine of the kind referred to in the first and second claims, the modification whereby the gravity grinding-blocks are loose in the runner-frame and are held against the action of centrifugal force by abutment surfaces on the runner-frame, against which they bear in such manner as to be capable of moving up and down thereon, substantially as described. (4.) In a grinding and polishing machine of the kind referred to in the first claim, connecting the gravity grinding-blocks to a vertically movable runner-frame by means of adjustable suspension bolts, so arranged that when the frame is raised the blocks are suspended therefrom by means of the said bolts, while when it is lowered so that the blocks rest upon the glass to be ground they are not suspended by the bolts but are free to be acted upon by gravity, substantially as described. (5.) In a grinding and polishing machine, a revolving runner-frame consisting of a central hub with annular gutter for the reception of abrasive material, from which radial or tangential arms or ribs project that are connected together at their outer ends by an annular flange, the sector-shaped spaces between the ribs serving to contain correspondingly shaped loose grinding-blocks that are carried round by coming in contact therewith, substantially as described. (6.) In a revolving runner-frame such as is referred to in the fifth claim, the arrangement for raising and lowering the same in order to raise the grinding-blocks up from and to lower the same

on to the glass surface, consisting in suspending the central shaft thereof from a lever by which it can be raised and lowered and adjusted accurately in the required lowered position, the said shaft being connected by a feather and groove with a toothed wheel through which it receives rotary motion, substantially as described. (7.) The combination with a runner-frame having tangential arms or ribs, such as referred to in the fifth claim, of grinding-blocks having corresponding tangential sides so as to operate obliquely upon projections on the glass surface, substantially as described. (8.) In a machine for grinding or polishing glass, a revolving runner-frame suspended from a suitable raising and lowering device, and having radial or obliquely placed arms or ribs between which are loose sector-shaped grinding-blocks so connected to the runner-frame that while they can be raised and lowered thereby they are free to bear by gravity upon the glass surface when in the lowered position, substantially as described. (9.) In a machine for grinding or polishing glass, a revolving runner-frame having radial or obliquely placed arms or ribs between which are sector-shaped gravity grinding-blocks, the inner ends of which are connected to the hub of the runner-frame by pivoted links so arranged as to be automatically shiftable in the vertical direction both as regards their connection with the hub and as regards their connection with the grinding-blocks, substantially as and for the purposes described.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 16068.—9th March, 1903.—HENRY HARRAWAY, of Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Miller and Grain Merchant. An improved grain drier and conditioner.

Claims.—(1.) In means for drying grain, an internally heated chamber provided with perforated sides and with an outer covering or shell composed of louvres or perforated material arranged so as to leave vertical spaces between the chamber and the shell, in combination with means whereby the grain may be delivered into the top ends of the spaces and collected at the bottom ends, and with means for conducting heat to the inside of the inner chamber, as specified. (2.) In means for drying grain, a chamber with perforated sides and with a perforated outer shell arranged so as to leave vertical spaces between the chamber and the shell, in combination with horizontal alternately inclined deflector plates placed one above the other within such spaces, as specified. (3.) In means for drying grain, a chamber with perforated sides and with a perforated outer shell arranged so as to leave vertical spaces between the chamber and the shell, in combination with a chamber or duct leading into the bottom of the chamber and provided with a number of apertures, such chamber or duct being in communication with a source of heat-supply, as specified. (4.) In means for drying grain, a chamber with perforated sides and with a perforated outer shell arranged so as to leave vertical spaces between the chamber and the shell, in combination with hoppers placed upon the top of the chamber with passages leading therefrom to the top of the spaces, a trough placed longitudinally beneath the bottom of the spaces, and an archimedian screw mounted longitudinally within the trough, as specified. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved means for drying and conditioning grain, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 16069.—9th March, 1903.—PETER ESKESSEN, of Waihi, Auckland, New Zealand, Bootmaker. An improved boot.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to the manner of constructing the boot-uppers of lace-up boots, being devised for the purpose of dispensing with the front seam caused by the joint of the two pieces of which the upper is generally composed. The invention consists in forming the upper of one large piece, that is so shaped that when doubled over it shall form the whole of the upper with the exception of a small side or filling-in piece that is secured to it in order to complete the upper.

Claim.—Constructing the uppers of boots in the manner described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 16071.—10th March, 1903.—HALLACK ABBEY PENROSE, of 2006, Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, Manufacturer (assignee of Edward Daniel Schmitt, of 2444, Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore aforesaid, Constructing Engineer). Improvements in and relating to machines for filling and sealing bottles.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine of the character described, the combination with a sealing-head, of a chamber communicating with said head, a water-supply connected with the chamber, a reciprocating conveying or conducting device for conveying the contents of the chamber to the bottle, substantially as described. (2.) In a machine of the character described, the combination with a sealing-head, of a chamber communicating therewith, a water-supply connected with the chamber, a reciprocating conveying-device for conveying the contents of the chamber to the bottle, said device being adapted to be projected into filling position to establish communications between the chamber and sealing-head and retracted to cut off same, and means for reciprocating the said device. (3.) In a machine of the character described, the combination with a sealing-head, of a mixing-chamber communicating therewith, a syrup and a water supply connected with the chamber, means for controlling communication between the supplies and the chamber, a reciprocating conveying-device for conducting the contents of the mixing-chamber to the bottle, and means for reciprocating said device for the purposes set forth. (4.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with a mixing-chamber, a water and syrup supply connected with said chamber, and means whereby admission of syrup and water to said chamber is controlled, a reciprocating conveying or conducting device for conveying the contents of the chamber to the bottle, substantially as described. (5.) A filling and sealing machine comprising a sealing-head having therein seal seating and locking devices, a mixing-chamber communicating with said head, suitable syrup and water supplies connected with said chamber, and means for controlling communication between said supplies and chamber in the operation of the machine, a reciprocating conveying-device for conveying the contents of the chamber to the bottle, said device being adapted to be projected into filling position to establish communications between the mixing-chamber and the sealing-head and retracted to cut off such communication, means for reciprocating the conveying-device, and means for operating the seal-applying devices in the head, substantially as described. (6.) In a filling and sealing machine, the combination with a sealing-head having therein a compound plunger, one part thereof adapted to seat the seal and the other to lock the same, a mixing-chamber communicating with said head, suitable syrup and charged water supplies connected with the mixing-chamber, a sleeve in said chamber, a conveying-device working in said sleeve and having therein an opening which when brought below the sleeve will permit the contents of the chamber to pass into the bottle, means for projecting the conveying-device into filling position and means for retracting the same therefrom, and means for operating the sealing-plunger to apply the seal after the bottle has been filled, substantially as described. (7.) In a filling and sealing machine, the combination with a sealing-head having seal-applying devices therein, a mixing-chamber communicating with said head, a charged water-supply connected with said chamber, and means for controlling the admission of water to said chamber, a syrup-supply having connection with the mixing-chamber, a syrup-pump interposed between the supply and the chamber, and means for regulating the stroke of the piston thereof to force a predetermined amount of syrup into the mixing-chamber, a reciprocating conveying-device for conveying the contents of the chamber to the bottle, said device being adapted to be projected to a position to establish communication between the mixing-chamber and sealing-head, and retracted from such position to cut off such communication, means for reciprocating said device, and means for operating the seal-applying devices in the head, substantially as described. (8.) In a machine of the character described, the combination with a sealing-head, of a chamber communicating with said head, a charged water-supply and means for controlling the admission of water to said chamber, a reciprocating conveying-device for conveying the liquid from the chamber to the sealing-head, said device being adapted to be projected into position to establish communication between the chamber and the sealing-head and retracted from such position to cut off communication, means for reciprocating the conveying-device for these purposes, and means for establishing communication between the water-supply and chamber as the conveying-device reaches filling position, substantially as described. (9.) In a machine of the character described, the combination with a sealing-head, of a mixing-chamber communicating with said head, a charged water-supply and a syrup-supply having connection with the chamber, a syrup-pump interposed between the syrup-supply and chamber, and means for regulating the stroke of the piston thereof for the purpose set forth, a reciprocating conveying-device for conveying the contents of the chamber to the bottle and adapted to operate as described, a lever pivoted in the frame and having connection with the conveying-device whereby the same is projected into filling position and retracted therefrom, said lever being also adapted to operate through suitable devices to establish communication between the water-supply and mixing-chamber as the conveying-device reaches

filling position, substantially as described. (10.) In a filling and sealing machine, the combination with a sealing-head provided with a seal seating and locking device and a gasket of compressible material in the lower portion thereof, a mixing-chamber communicating with the sealing-head and having therein a sleeve, a tube working in said sleeve and having therein an opening which when brought below the end of the tube will permit the contents of the mixing-chamber to pass into the bottle, means for reciprocating the tube for the purposes set forth, a water-supply and a syrup-supply connected with the mixing-chamber, a bottle-supporting table below the head, and means for raising the same to bring the bottle into engagement with the gasket in the head, substantially as described. (11.) A filling and sealing machine comprising a sealing-head having a mixing-chamber communicating therewith, a reciprocating conveying-tube adapted to be reciprocated to permit the contents of the mixing-chamber to pass into the sealing-head or cut off communication between the head and chamber, a water-supply and a syrup-supply, a lever pivoted in the frame and having connections with the conveying-device whereby it is reciprocated, suitable devices controlling the admission of water to the mixing-chamber, and connections between said lever and the controlling-devices whereby water is let into the mixing-chamber when the conveying-device reaches filling position, substantially as described. (12.) The described filling and sealing machine, comprising a sealing-head, a mixing-chamber communicating with said head, a water-supply and a syrup-supply connected with the chamber, a pump interposed between the mixing-chamber and the syrup-supply, a bottle-supporting table below the sealing-head, a lever pivoted in the frame and having a toggle connection with said table, connections between said lever and the piston-rod of the pump whereby a predetermined amount of syrup is forced into the mixing-chamber when the lever is operated, substantially as described. (13.) In a filling and sealing machine, the combination with a sealing-head, of a mixing-chamber having a syrup-supply and a water-supply connected therewith, and means for establishing communication between the supplies and mixing-chamber and cutting off the same at proper times in the operation of the machine, a reciprocating conveying-device adapted to be projected through the sealing-head into the neck of the bottle and to establish in such position communication between the chamber and the sealing-head, a valve in the sealing-head and means for operating the same to relieve the pressure of the head, substantially as described. (14.) In a filling and sealing machine, the combination with the sealing-head, a mixing-chamber, syrup and water supplies connected with said chamber, the conveying-device for conducting the contents of the chamber to the sealing-head, all adapted to operate substantially as described, of a pump adapted to force a predetermined amount of syrup into the mixing-chamber, a lever pivoted in the frame, adjustable connections between said lever and pump whereby the stroke of the piston is regulated, a vertically movable shaft carrying a bottle-supporting table, a toggle connection between said lever and shaft whereby the table is raised when the lever is raised, said toggle connections between the table and lever being such that the lever and table will remain raised during the filling and sealing operation, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 14s.; drawings, 4s.)

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.

[Extracts from the drawings accompanying the foregoing complete specifications appear at the end of this *Gazette*.]

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,

Wellington, 18th March, 1903.

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

No. 15983.—11th February, 1903.—CHARLES MORRIS NEWSON and MARTIN COULSON, of Alexandra Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Builders and Contractors. A method and apparatus for applying boiling tar to paving-blocks of wood, for street-paving and suchlike.

No. 16028.—23rd February, 1903.—JOHN WAYMOUTH, of Auckland, New Zealand, Boatbuilder. An improvement in ships' rafts.

No. 16029.—27th February, 1903.—SAMUEL GEORGE DICKSON, of 538, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria,

Pattern-maker. Improvements in machines for manufacturing horseshoes.

No. 16031.—27th February, 1903.—STEPHEN SHUKER, of Dickens Street, Addington, Canterbury, New Zealand, Bridge Carpenter. Improvements relating to the connection of the ends of rails for railways and the like.

No. 16032.—28th February, 1903.—BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, of Auckland, New Zealand, Plumber. Improved toe-piece for water-meters.

No. 16034.—26th February, 1903.—JAMES WEBB, of Arrowtown, New Zealand, Carpenter. Apparatus for luring birds to take poison.

No. 16037.—2nd March, 1903.—JAMES MCLEAN, of Seatoun, Wellington, New Zealand, Marine Engineer, and PETER ELLIS, of Kilbirnie, Wellington aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer. An improved tap and apparatus in connection therewith for use in drawing off beer and other liquids from containing-vessels.

No. 16038.—2nd March, 1903.—ALFRED SPEARPOINT HASELL, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Tent and Tarpaulin Maker. Improved manner of securing the fronts of animal-covers.

No. 16039.—26th February, 1903.—CHARLES MORRIS NEWSON, Builder, and MARTIN COULSON, Contractor, both of Auckland, New Zealand. A mastic jointing-material for using with wood-block road-pavements and suchlike.

No. 16045.—4th March, 1903.—HENRY AGAR, of East Devonport, Tasmania, Inventor. Improved height-adjusting anti-rattling window-attachments.

No. 16046.—4th March, 1903.—JOHN STUART, of 34, Leadenhall Street, London, England, Master Mariner (present address Care of Levin and Co., Wellington, New Zealand). Improvements in and relating to lowering and canting boat-chocks and disconnecting grips.

No. 16047.—4th March, 1903.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, Wellington, New Zealand. An improved self fastening or locking hairpin.

No. 16051.—2nd March, 1903.—ARTHUR CHARLES ATKIN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. An improved roadster and gig seat.

No. 16052.—2nd March, 1903.—HARRY ETCHES WILSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvement in kettle or pan bottoms.

No. 16053.—3rd March, 1903.—AUGUSTUS BUSCH, of Totara Valley, New Zealand, Farm-labourer. An improved cultivator for land containing "couch" or other similar grass.

No. 16054.—4th March, 1903.—HENRY HARTREE, of Patangata, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improvement in sheep-shears.

No. 16055.—6th March, 1903.—HARRY ERNEST JAMES MORGAN, of Midland Junction, Western Australia, Engineer. An improved tobacco-pipe.

No. 16058.—3rd March, 1903.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand, engaged in the Dredging Industry. Improved mooring-apparatus.

No. 16059.—6th March, 1903.—JEREMIAH MATTHEW TWOMEY, of Temuka, Canterbury, New Zealand, Newspaper Proprietor and General Printer. An improved paper-folding apparatus, capable of being attached to Wharfedale and other printing-machines, or used independently.

No. 16060.—7th March, 1903.—DONALD LANGLEY TURNER, of Wellington, New Zealand, Chemist. An antiseptic match or torch.

No. 16061.—6th March, 1903.—FRANCIS WALTER CROWTHER, of Bluff, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved spirit level.

No. 16062.—6th March, 1903.—THOMAS STEPHENS, of Gray Street, Brunswick, Victoria, Australia, Shirt and Collar Manufacturer. Improved means for retaining neckties in position on collars.

No. 16063.—6th March, 1903.—THOMAS MOORE HICKMAN, of Douro House, Waterloo Road North, Wolverhampton, Stafford, England, Analytical Chemist. A preparation for use in destroying blackberry-bushes and other vegetable growths, and the application of the same to such purpose.

No. 16064.—6th March, 1903.—GEORGE MELDRUM, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk. Filter for taps.

No. 16065.—9th March, 1903.—GEORGE SYMONS BUDGE, of Takapuna, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. A device for holding the leaves of books.

No. 16070.—6th March, 1903.—WILLIAM BRIERLY, of Seaford View Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor, and GEORGE FRASER, of Phoenix Foundry, Auckland aforesaid, Engineer. An improved road-sweeper and collector.

No. 16072.—10th March, 1903.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of South Road, Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, Carrier. Improved means for preventing a horse running away with a vehicle.

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 5th to the 18th March, 1903, inclusive:—

- No. 13967.—G. E. Rhodes, starting horse-race.
No. 14244.—C. Tandy, shearing-machine.
No. 14252.—J. A. Paterson, carburetter.
No. 14253.—J. A. Paterson, hydrocarbon gas.
No. 14254.—J. A. Paterson, absorbent for use with hydrocarbon-gas producer. (W. T. Purves.)
No. 14255.—J. A. Paterson, incandescent burner. (W. T. Purves.)
No. 14275.—C. J. Cooze, acetylene-gas generator.
No. 14317.—R. W. England, chimney.
No. 14330.—A. J. Park, chimney. (R. W. England.)
No. 14336.—T. Summerton, jun., operating venetian-blinds.
No. 14370.—J. Middleton and H. J. Topliss, cooling, &c., cream.
No. 14521.—E. A. Slack, dental suction-cells. (T. Slack.)
No. 15374.—E. Waters, jun., transmitting power, &c., by electric magnetic waves. (R. A. Fessenden.)
No. 15375.—E. Waters, jun., signalling by electric magnetic waves. (R. A. Fessenden.)
No. 15394.—E. Waters, jun., signalling by electric magnetic waves. (R. A. Fessenden.)
No. 15453.—Hon. C. L. Jervis, planting potatoes.
No. 15558.—W. Swinnerton, ironing-board.
No. 15560.—M. W. Lane, propeller hood attachment.
No. 15561.—T. C. Hatton, carriage-spring.
No. 15613.—T. Mutton and H. E. Hupton, moving stand, &c., for advertising.
No. 15617.—H. S. Wainwright, draught-promoting and spark-arresting device.
No. 15699.—T. Baker, packing goods in small quantities.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 11429.—C. E. Page, step-ladder and shelf. 5th March, 1903.
No. 11443.—A. J. Knocks, horse-medicine. 12th March, 1903.
No. 11458.—E. W. McKenna, renewing old steel rails. 4th March, 1903.
No. 11459.—E. W. McKenna, charging, &c., rails into furnace. (D. H. Lentz.) 4th March, 1903.
No. 11460.—E. W. McKenna, sawing and straightening rails. (D. H. Lentz.) 4th March, 1903.
No. 11550.—The Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited, wireless telegraphy. (G. Marconi.) 4th March, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 8324.—A. Muirhead, signalling through submarine cable. 3rd March, 1903.
No. 8328.—H. A. Taylor, telegraph transmitter. 3rd March, 1903.

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. 11068.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., England, concentrating magnetic iron-ores. [T. A. Edison.] 5th March, 1903.
No. 11069.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., England, rock-breaking apparatus. [T. A. Edison.] 5th March, 1903.
No. 11070.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., London, England, rolls. [T. A. Edison.] 5th March, 1903.
No. 11071.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., England, elevator and conveyor. [T. A. Edison.] 5th March, 1903.

No. 11072.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., England, forming finely pulverised material into briquettes. [T. A. Edison.] 5th March, 1903.

No. 11073.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., England, dryer for pulverised material. [T. A. Edison.] 5th March, 1903.

No. 12023.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., England, crushing and grinding rolls. [T. A. Edison.] 5th March, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Application for Letters Patent.

NO. 14870.—J. Ford and A. C. Murray, perambulator. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 41, of the 29th May, 1902.) To alter "that we are the true and first inventors" in the application to "that the said Joseph Ford is the true and first inventor."

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 5th to the 18th March, 1903, inclusive:—

- No. 14835.—D. Donald, golf-bag.
No. 14836.—A. Thompson and J. Roussell, draught, &c., excluder for door.
No. 14837.—V. Parkin, bacon-slicer.
No. 14838.—J. H. S. Brown, siphon.
No. 14840.—T. J. Gilfedder and J. McKinna, ferrule for tobacco-pipe, &c.
No. 14851.—T. B. Jacobsen, securing door-knob to spindle.
No. 14852.—T. W. Witt, table-tennis bat.
No. 14854.—J. Neagle, horse-cover fastening.
No. 14855.—A. E. Warrington, advertising.
No. 14860.—W. J. McLean, pot-stick, &c.
No. 14861.—F. P. Evans and D. McDougall, removing coal from ship's hold.
No. 14869.—A. Coucill, merry-go-round.
No. 14872.—G. Stafford and A. C. S. French, dressing flax.
No. 14874.—J. H. Grattan, gear for controlling horse.
No. 14876.—W. Borlase, wire-tightener.
No. 14877.—B. I. Hayward and R. A. Gibson, cleaning mud from cycle-tire.
No. 14878.—A. H. Brownley, hanging pictures, &c.
No. 14893.—G. Gubbins and T. Gubbins, bicycle-support.
No. 14897.—H. H. Twemlow, drain-trap.
No. 14901.—C. H. Shattky, securing spotting-disc on canvas target.
No. 14902.—C. H. Shattky, revolving, &c., canvas target.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
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 March, 1903, inclusive:—

- No. 14009.—G. W. Thomas, bread-toaster.
No. 14027.—T. F. Nordenfelt, boring-pipe.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

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

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 11217.—M. Dudley, clip or binder.
No. 11218.—W. Jamieson, separating ore from gangue.
No. 11219.—The Smelting Corporation, Limited, recovery of zinc from slags. (H. E. Fry and R. Addie.)
No. 11221.—T. H. Bryant, extracting fat from carcass meat.
No. 11222.—H. Wilson and T. Mant, split pulley.
No. 11226.—G. de Bechi, treating complex ore for copper, &c.

B

No. 11227.—W. J. Hawkins and R. H. Wright, advertising.

No. 11231.—H. G. Bedell and J. Welsby, water-closet valve.

No. 11233.—F. Best, pipe-wrench.

No. 11234.—A. E. Luttrell and A. Griffith, pump.

No. 11239.—G. McCaul, galvanised-iron bath.

No. 11240.—J. Metzger, crate for frozen produce.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 8137.—J. S. Raworth, steam-engine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 18th March, 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: 3349.

Date: 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the combination of devices; and applicant company disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter.

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Ledsam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Borax.

[NOTE.—This and three succeeding applications (Nos. 3350-2) are readvertised on account of the mark in advertisement in Supplement to *Gazette*, No. 57, of 10th July, 1902, containing matter not appearing in the representations of the mark attached to the applications.]

No. of application: 3350.

Date: 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The trade mark, statement of essential particulars, and disclaimer as in preceding notice, No. 3349.)

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Ledsam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Borax.

No. of application : 3351.

Date : 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The trade mark, statement of essential particulars, and disclaimer as in preceding notice, No. 3349.)

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Lednam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : Borax.

No. of application : 3352.

Date : 4th April, 1901.

TRADE MARK.

(The trade mark, statement of essential particulars, and disclaimer as in preceding notice, No. 3349.)

NAME.

THE PATENT BORAX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Lednam Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Borax.

No. of application : 4002.

Date : 20th November, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

I. P. CLARKE AND Co., of Belgrave Thread-mills, Leicester, England.

No. of class : 23.

Description of goods : Cotton-yarn, sewing-cotton and other thread not wound on reels or spools, sewing-cotton and other thread wound on reels or spools.

No. of application : 4037.

Date : 19th December, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

METAPHONE.

NAME.

S. HOFFNUNG AND Co. (1902) LIMITED, a registered company of Great Britain, carrying on the business of General Merchant at No. 102, Fore Street, London, E.C., England, and at Nos. 165, 167, and 169, Pitt Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, and elsewhere.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Telephones and distance talking-instruments, specially those for domestic and house and the like use (including parts and accessories), and cognate articles and materials.

No. of application : 4040.

Date : 24th December, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

METAPHONE.

NAME.

WALDBERG AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 62-63, Spandauer Strasse, Berlin, Germany, Merchants.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Telephones.

No. of application : 4080.

Date : 5th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices and the distinctive label; and the applicant company disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except their trading-name and address, and the name "J. G. Monnet."

NAME.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES PROPRIÉTAIRES VINICOLES DE COGNAC (J. G. MONNET ET CIE), (trading under the style of "The United Vineyard Proprietors Company"), of Cognac, France, Brandy-shippers.

No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Cognac brandy.

No. of application : 4099.

Date : 19th February, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

BREITENBURGER PORTLAND CEMENT FABRIK, of Rathausmarkt, 9, Hamburg, German Empire, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 17.

Description of goods : Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration.

No. of application : 4108.

Date : 9th March, 1903.

The word

TRADE MARK.

SATINETTE.

NAME.

JAMESON, ANDERSON, AND CO., of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Soap.

No. of application : 4109.

Date : 9th March, 1903.

The word

TRADE MARK.

RUBINETTE.

NAME.

WILLIAM THOMAS, of Geraldine, New Zealand, Journalist.

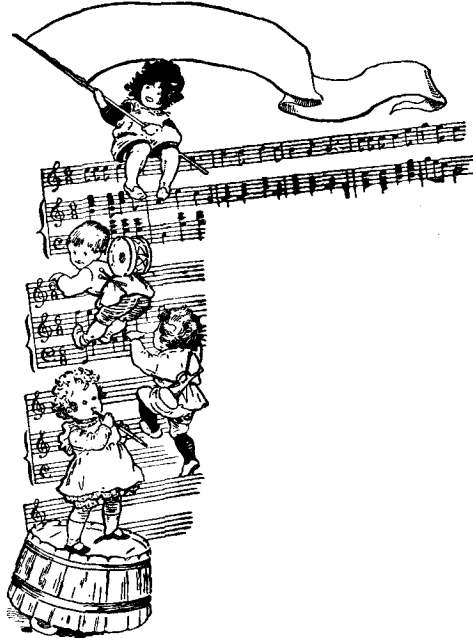
No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Photographic apparatus.

No. of application : 4111.

Date : 9th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Common soap, and all other preparations for laundry purposes in Class 47.

No. of application : 4112.

Date : 9th March, 1903.

The word

TRADE MARK.

NIADIN.

NAME.

THE COMPRESSED (WHOLE LEAF) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 138, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

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

No. of application : 4113.

Date : 9th March, 1903.

The word

TRADE MARK.

LACQUERET.

NAME.

STANDARD VARNISH-WORKS (a corporation registered under the laws of the United States), of 29, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 1.

Description of goods : Paints, varnishes, colours, and such-like goods.

No. of application: 4114.
Date: 11th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

FLORODORA.

NAME.

JOHN LIPSCOMB GROSSMITH (trading as "J. Grossmith and Son," and also trading as "J. Grossmith, Son, and Co."), of 29, Newgate Street, London, England, Perfumer.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application: 4115.
Date: 11th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PHUL-NANA.

NAME.

JOHN LIPSCOMB GROSSMITH (trading as "J. Grossmith and Son," and also trading as "J. Grossmith, Son, and Co."), of 29, Newgate Street, London, England, Perfumer.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application: 4116.
Date: 11th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HASU-NO-HANA.

NAME.

JOHN LIPSCOMB GROSSMITH (trading as "J. Grossmith and Son," and also trading as "J. Grossmith, Son, and Co."), of 29, Newgate Street, London, England, Perfumer.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application: 4117.
Date: 11th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

COMMONWEALTH

NAME.

WIGGINS, TEAPE, AND CO., LIMITED, of 10, Aldgate, London, England, Paper-manufacturers.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Paper (except paperhangings), stationery.

No. of application: 4120.
Date: 12th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

THE BONE PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Castle Works, Flint, in the County of Flint, in the Principality of Wales, Chemical-manufacturers.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Disinfectants, dips and washes for animals, and fertilisers and manures.

No. of application: 4121.
Date: 12th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

DE ROUBAIX OEDENKOVEN AND CO., of the Royal Candle Manufactory, Borgerhout, Antwerp, Belgium, Candle-manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Candles.

No. of application: 4122.
Date: 12th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

I. P. CLARKE AND Co., of Belgrave Thread-mills, Leicester, England.

No. of class: 23.

Description of goods: Cotton-yarn, sewing-cotton and other thread not wound on reels or spools, sewing-cotton and other thread wound on reels or spools.

No. of application: 4123.
Date: 14th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DARLING.

NAME.

E. W. PIDGEON AND Co., LIMITED, of Manchester Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, General Merchants.

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

No. of application: 4124.
Date: 14th March, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GLOKAR.

NAME.

ADOLPH FRANKAU AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 119, Queen Victoria Street, London, in England, Merchants.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Tobacco-pipes.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 4th to the 18th March, 1903, inclusive:—
No. 3139; 3883.—McLeod Bros., Limited. Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 67, of the 21st August, 1902.)
No. 3140; 4016.—J. Beatty. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)
No. 3141; 3691.—Ashton and Parsons, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 24, of the 20th March 1902.)
No. 3142; 4042.—Sandow's Grip Dumb-bell Company. Class 49. (*Gazette* No. 2, of the 8th January, 1903.)
No. 3143; 3944.—R. W. Hudson. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 2, of the 8th January, 1903.)
No. 3144; 4007.—Nelson Bros., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)
No. 3145; 4008.—Nelson Bros., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 11th December, 1902.)
No. 3146; 4043.—Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co.'s New Zealand Drug Company, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 2, of the 8th January, 1903.)

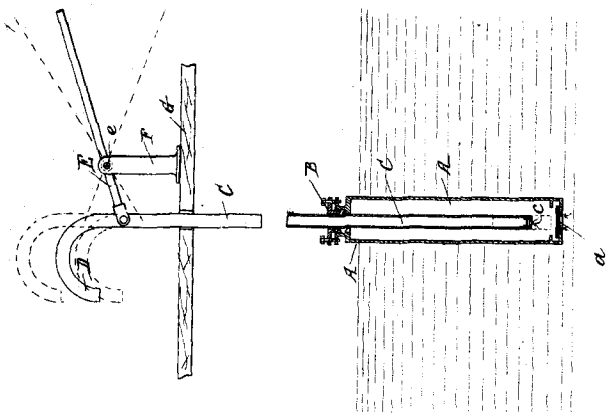
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

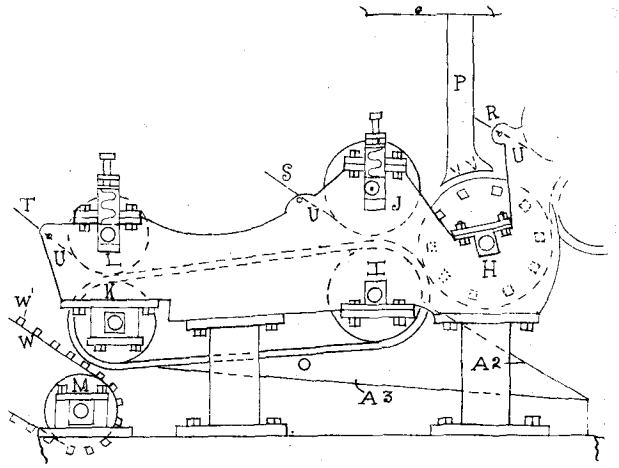
FEES paid for renewal of undermentioned Trade Marks for fourteen years from the 1st January, 1904:—
No. 76/1296.—Crosse and Blackwell, of London, England (two trade marks). 4th March, 1903.
No. 81/258.—Ormond and Co., of Geneva, Switzerland. 11th March, 1903.
No. 82/1247.—C. Goodall and Son, of London, England. 4th March, 1903.
No. 86/3388.—Somervell Bros., of Kendal, England. 11th March, 1903.
No. 86/4210.—Park, Brother, and Co., Limited, of Pittsburg, United States of America. 4th March, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

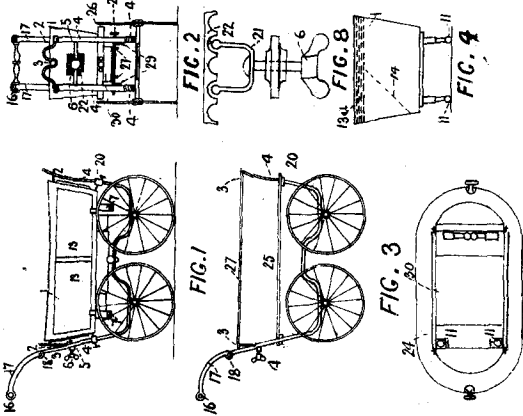




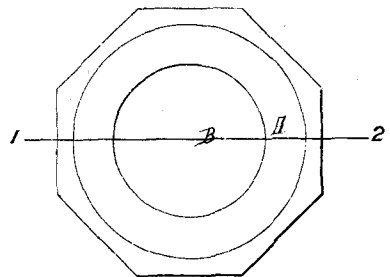
14509 Maillie Pump.



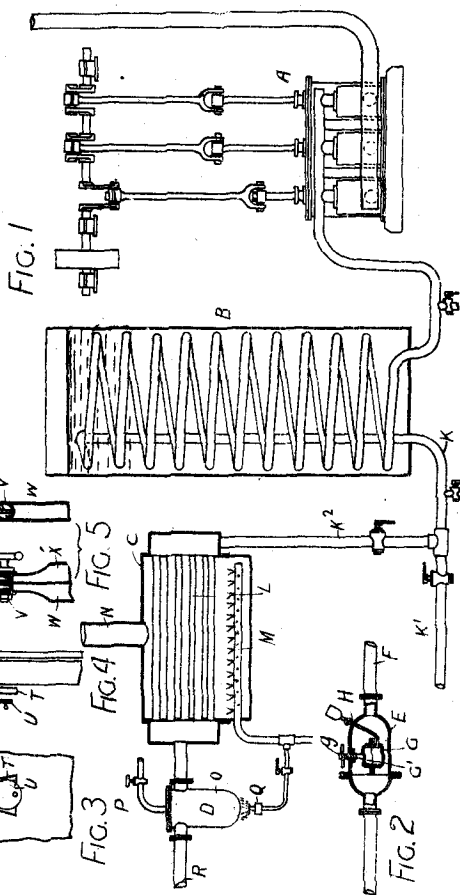
14715 Toogood Fibre-washing Machine.



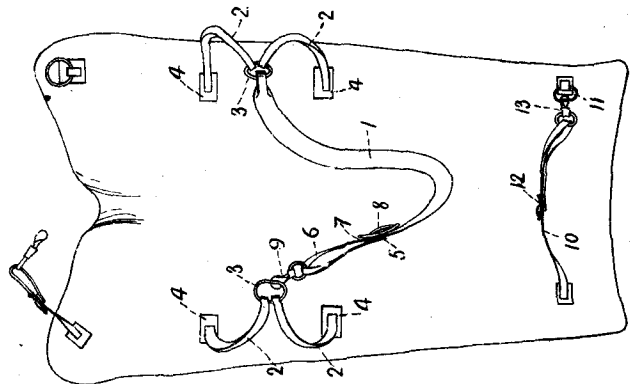
14870 Ford and Murray Perambulator.



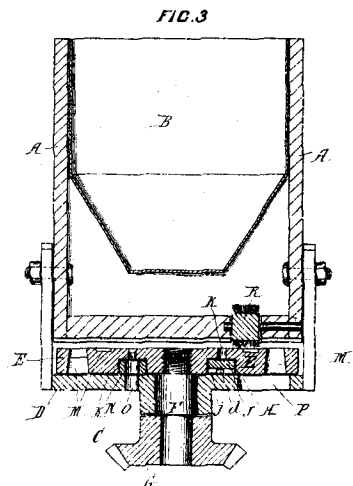
14928 Lovegrove Bucket-stand.



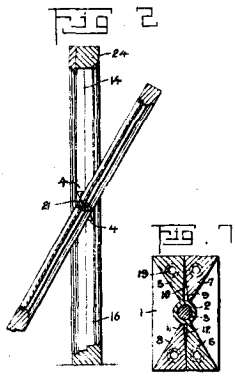
14952 Kelly, Fisher, and Wix Ventilating Buildings.



14966 Hodge and Jones Horse-cover.

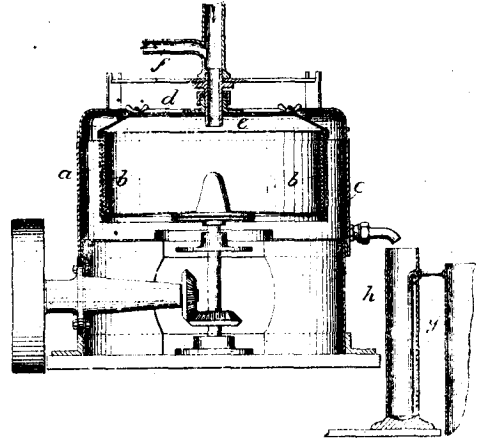


15806 Chamberlain Seed-sower.



14978

Turnbull. Pivot for Fanlights, &c.



15767

Cormack and Lowson. Manufacture of Gelatine.

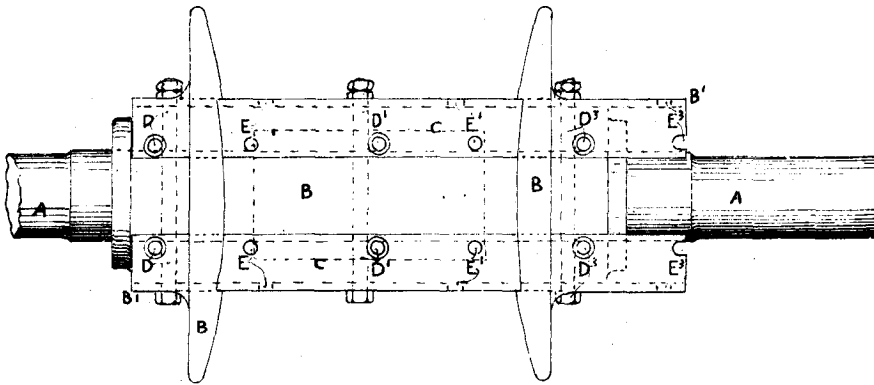


FIG. 1.

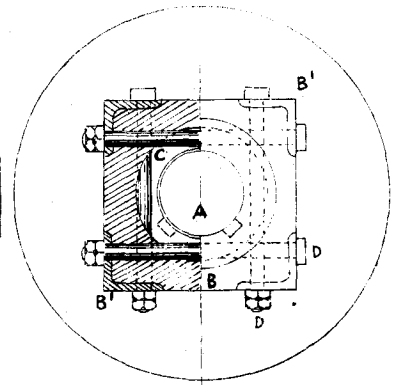
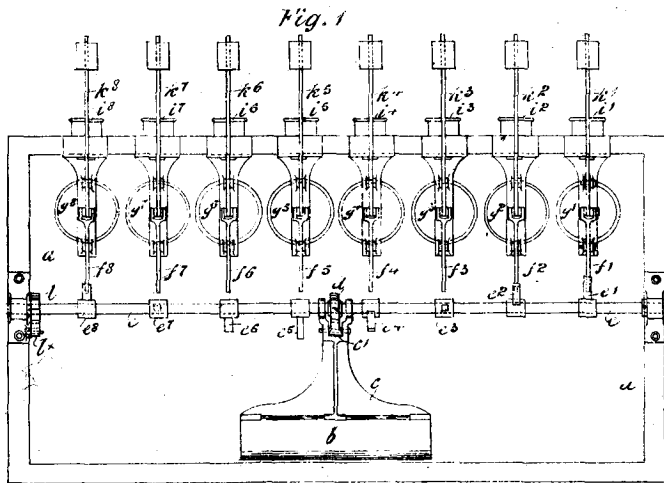


FIG. 2.

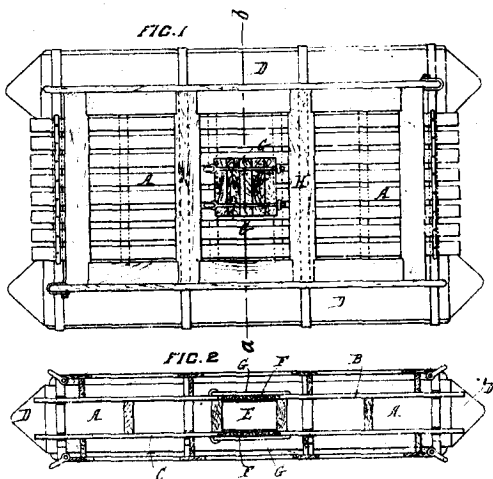
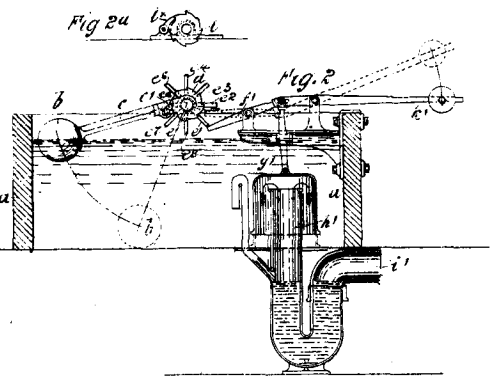
15939

Payne. Protecting Bucket-tumbler.



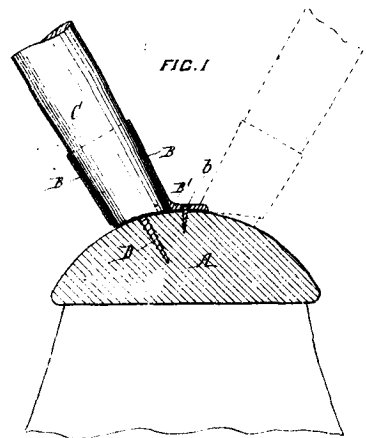
15968

Baldwin and Rayward. Sewage-distributor. (Ridgway.)



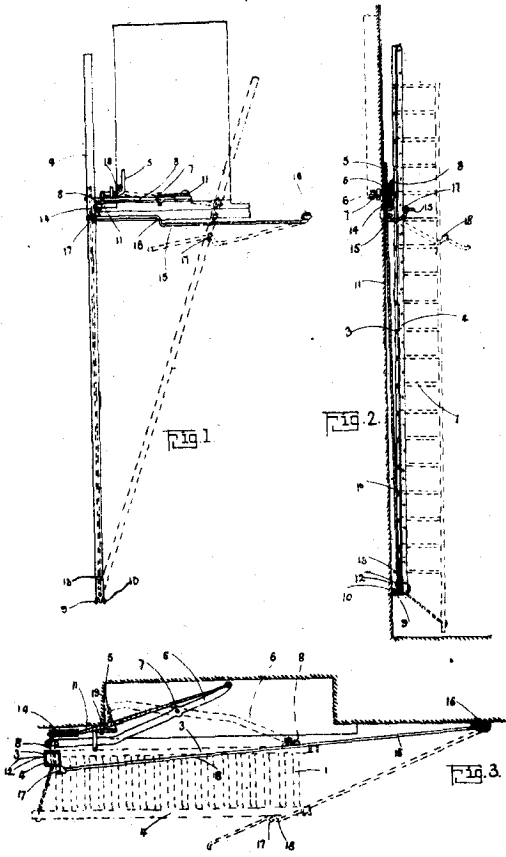
15975

Union Steamship Co. (Limited). Raft. (McDonall.)



15980

Brooks. Broom-handle Fastener.



16033 Escher. Fire-escape.

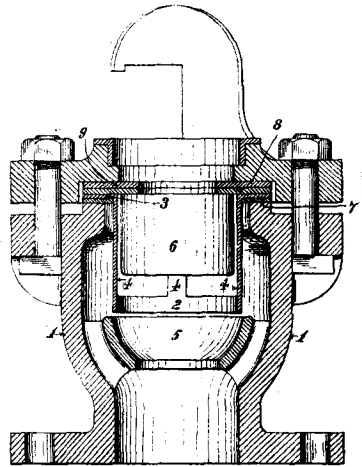


Fig. 1.

16030

Trench Valve.

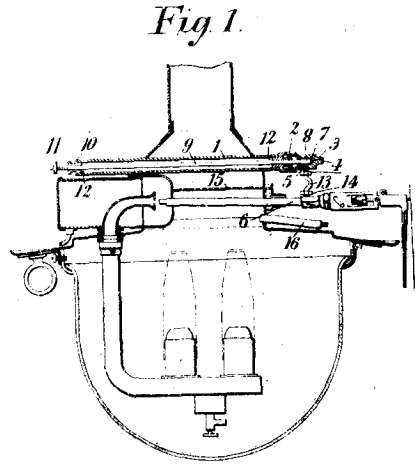
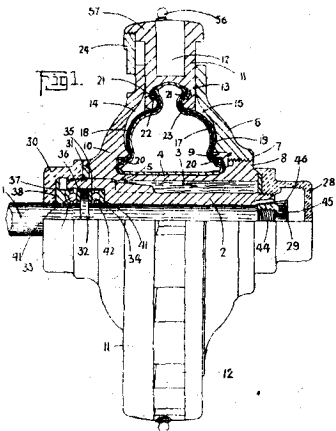


Fig. 1.

16040

Kitson. Vapour-burning Apparatus.



16041

Hayne. Pneumatic Hub.

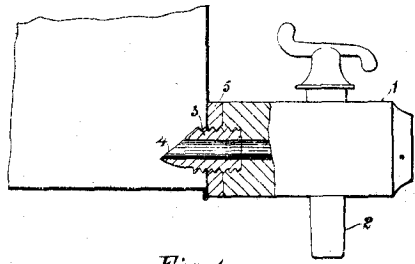


Fig. 1.

16042

Helleur. Tap.

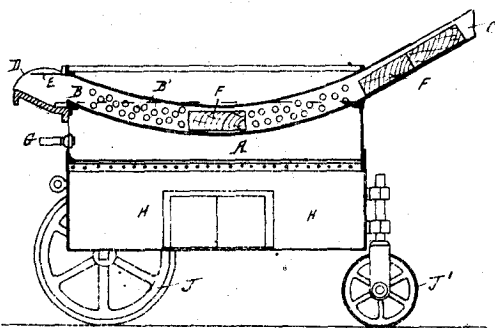


FIG. 4.

16043

Willmot and Morgan. Block-tarring Apparatus.

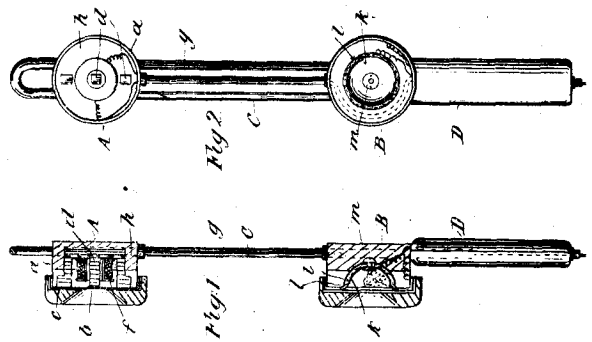
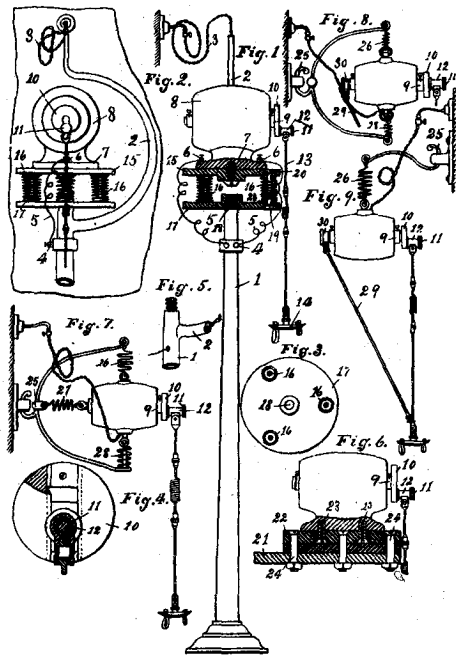


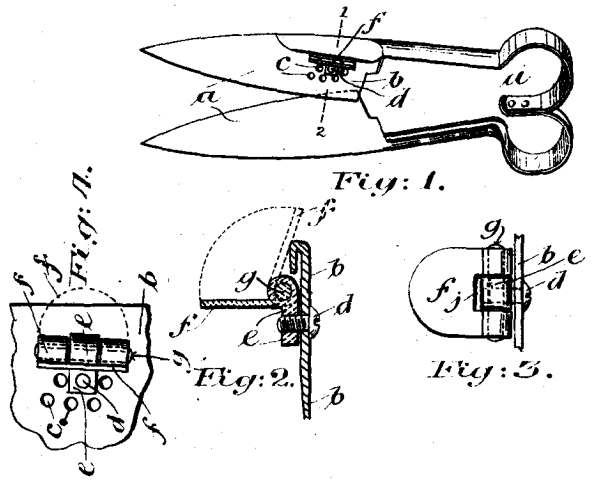
Fig 1. Fig 2. Fig 3.

16044

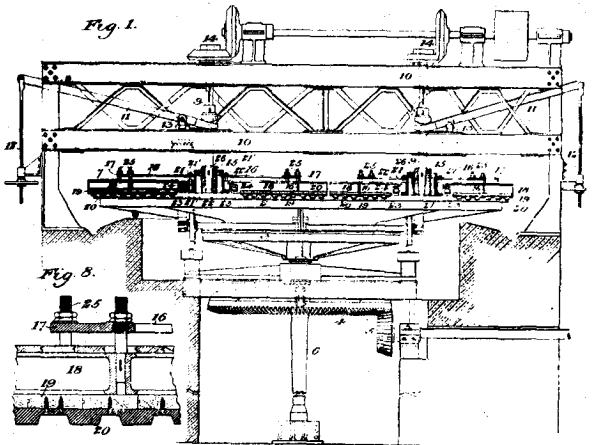
Waters. Micro-telephone. (Volkers.)



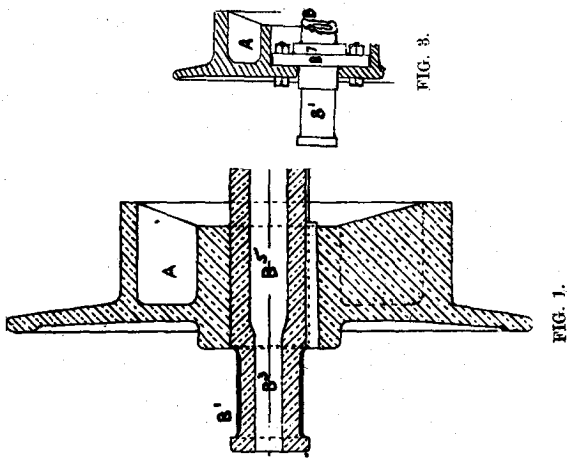
16049 Phillips. Massage-machine. (King.)



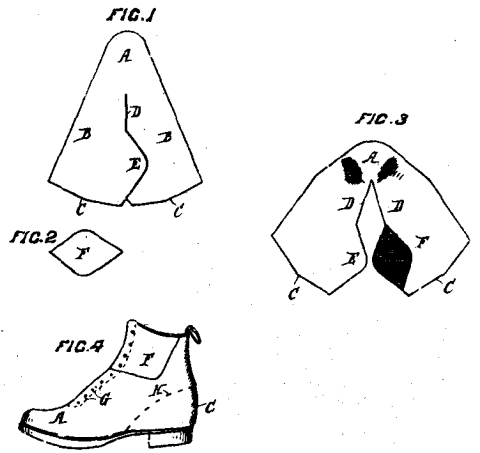
16056 McGrath. Sheep-shears Attachment.



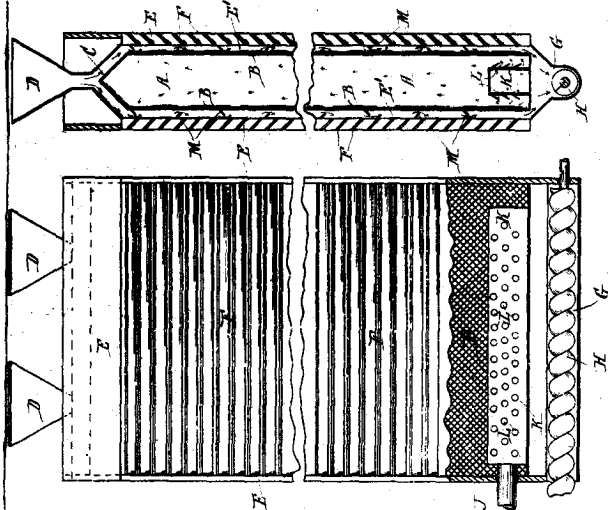
16066 Waters. Glass Grinder and Polisher. (Murrumbidgee.)



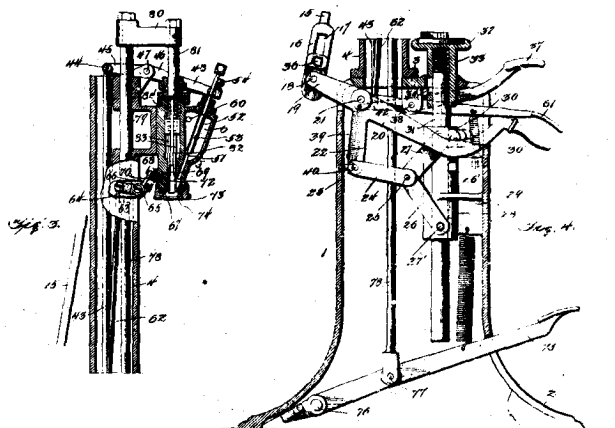
16057 Roberts. Dredge-tumbler Shaft.



16069 Eskesen. Boot.



16068 Harraway. Grain-dryer.



16071 Penrose. Bottle Filler and Sealer. (Schmitt.)