

SUPPLEMENT

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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 29th April, 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. 15022.—18th June, 1902.—MARK SAUNDERS, of Pleasant Point, New Zealand, Builder. An improved harvesting-appliance.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) As a harvesting-appliance, a frame of triangular shape, in cross section, whose base is capable of being lengthened or shortened at will, and ropes upon the frame having their ends attached to a ring, in combination with means for lifting the whole, as set forth and explained, for the purpose described. (2.) As a harvesting-appliance, a frame of triangular shape, in cross section, whose base is capable of being lengthened or shortened at will, ropes upon the frame having their ends attached to a ring, perforated battens upon the tie-pieces of the frame, spikes passing through the battens, and springs for the purpose, with the battens, of normally enveloping the spikes, with means for raising and lowering the whole in or out of a dray or other conveyance, substantially as described and explained, and for the purposes set forth.

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

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No. 15030.—23rd June, 1902.—FINLAY McLEOD, of Wellington, New Zealand, Draper. An improved non-refillable bottle.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In non-refillable bottles, in combination, an inlet neck or orifice upon the top of the bottle, a cover or seal for sealing such neck or orifice, an outlet opening in the top end of the bottle, a channel formed integral with the bottle, and the bottom end of which surrounds the outlet opening while the top end has its sides converging together to close such end, a weakening groove formed in the closed end of the channel and extending right round it, a disc within the channel adapted to sit upon and close the outlet opening of the bottle, and protruding stops formed upon the inside of the channel above the disc, as specified. (2.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved non-refillable bottle, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15103.—10th July, 1902.—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 their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America aforesaid (assignee of Andrew Eppler, of Allston, Suffolk, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to apparatus for turning boots or shoes.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a turning-implement, and a form having an aperture extending from a point toward the toe to a point toward the heel, for the purpose or purposes described. (2.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a turning-implement, a form having provision to permit the sole of a shoe to be bent inward, and an auxiliary turning-implement for engaging the sole and bending it inward. (3.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a turning-implement, a form, and means for preventing the sole of a shoe on the form from bending outward during the turning operation, substantially as described. (4.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a form, a turning-implement supported to engage the toe of a shoe on the form, and an auxiliary turning-implement supported to engage the sole, said form and auxiliary turning-implement being relatively movable to transfer the point of engagement of the auxiliary turning-implement with the

sole along the sole during the turning operation, substantially as described. (5.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a form, a turning-implement supported to engage the toe of a shoe on the form, an auxiliary turning-implement movable longitudinally of and transversely to the form to engage the sole behind the toe, and means for actuating the auxiliary turning-implement, substantially as described. (6.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a turning-implement, a form having a recess into which the sole of the shoe can be bent, and means for bending the sole into said recess. (7.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a form, a turning-implement supported to engage the toe of a shoe on the form, and having at its working end a laterally-projecting lip, and an auxiliary turning-implement the working end of which is movable from a position behind said lip into position to engage the sole of a shoe on the form behind the toe, substantially as described. (8.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, a form and a turning-implement and auxiliary turning-implement, movable with and independently of each other, substantially as described. (9.) A shoe-turning machine having, in combination, means for interiorly supporting the shoe to be turned, a turning-implement and means exteriorly engaging the sole and movable along the same during the turning operation to insure its proper bending, substantially as described. (10.) A machine for turning the rear or counter portion of a turn-shoe having, in combination, a form over which the shoe is turned, having a recess in its rear wall to prevent the upper binding on the form, and a plunger movable into and out of the form, substantially as described. (11.) A machine for turning the rear or counter portion of a turn-shoe having, in combination, a form, a plunger co-operating therewith, the form and plunger being relatively movable to cause the plunger to turn the shoe over the form, and means for imparting a relative lateral movement to the form and plunger during the turning operation to relieve the strain on the upper. (12.) In a machine for turning the rear or counter portion of a turn-shoe, a form over which the shoe is turned, provided with a recess in its rear wall to prevent the upper binding on the form.

(Specification, 13s. ; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15126.—17th July, 1902.—ELIZABETH BRUCE ARTHUR, of 72, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. An improvement in coal-scuttles.\*

*Claims.*—In a coal-scuttle, two linings disposed side by side within the scuttle and provided with handles whereby either lining may be removed without disturbing the other, as set forth.

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

No. 15127.—17th July, 1902.—ELIZABETH BRUCE ARTHUR, of 72, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. An improvement in or relating to pie-dishes.\*

*Claims.*—In a pie-dish, a horizontal flange around the top of the dish and a rim around the said flange, in combination with a dished cover having vertical sides, the sharp edges of which rest upon the said horizontal flange within the said rim, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 15175.—23rd July, 1902.—THOMAS FRANCIS QUILTER, of Waipori, New Zealand, Dredge-hand, and GEORGE WILLIAM GARE, of Waipori aforesaid, Dredge-hand. Means for removing clay and the like from dredge-buckets.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing our means for removing clay and the like from dredge-buckets, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to the drawings. (2.) Means for removing clay and the like from dredge-buckets, comprising a rocking-arm provided with a blade adapted to enter each bucket as it moves over the tumbler, so as to remove the material therefrom, and then to return to its normal position, substantially as described.

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

No. 15176.—23rd July, 1902.—RALPH DUNNE, of George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Picture-framer. Improved mitre-cutting machine.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A machine for cutting mitres whereby the mouldings may be held at any angle with each other in parallel planes for the purpose of being cut together by a saw, substantially as described. (2.) A machine for cutting mitres

whereby the mouldings may be held at any angle with each other in parallel planes for the purpose of being cut together by a saw at half said angle, substantially as described. (3.) A machine for cutting mitres whereby the mouldings may be held at any angle with each other in parallel planes, and means for adjusting one of the mouldings for the purpose of having both mouldings cut together at half said angle by a circular-saw, substantially as described. (4.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improved mitre cutting machine, all substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 7s. 6d. ; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15203.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Eugene Franklin Davenport, of Melrose, Middlesex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Travelling Salesman). Improvements in skiving-machines.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In a machine of the kind described, the combination with devices for operating on the work of a feeding-mechanism, comprising two members normally driven at the same speed, and means under the control of the operator for reducing the speed of one of said members to vary the rate of feeding. (2.) In a machine of the kind described, the combination with a cutter of mechanism for feeding the work, said feeding-mechanism comprising a work-support and a feeding-disc adapted to co-operate to feed the work, a driving-shaft to actuate said feeding members, and a slip connection between said driving-shaft and one of said feeding members, whereby the said feeding member may be manually retarded by the operator. (3.) In a machine of the kind described, the combination with a cutter of feeding mechanism, comprising a work-support and a rotary feeding-disc adapted to co-operate to feed the work, a driving-shaft for actuating the feeding-disc, and a slip connection between the disc and the shaft whereby the disc may be manually retarded by the operator. (4.) In a machine of the kind described, the combination with a cutter of mechanism for feeding the work, said feeding-mechanism comprising a work-support and a feeding-disc adapted to co-operate to feed the work, a driving-shaft, and a cone clutch, the members of which are held yieldingly in engagement, whereby the feeding-disc may be manually retarded to vary the rate at which the work is fed. (5.) In a machine of the kind described, the combination with a cutter of a work-support, a driving-shaft, a feeding-disc shaft connected with said driving-shaft and carrying a feeding-disc, said feeding-disc shaft comprising two sections, provided respectively with the members of a cone clutch, yielding means for holding such clutch members in engagement, and means for adjusting the force of such holding means. (6.) In a machine of the kind described, the combination of a driving-shaft, a work-support, a feeding-disc, a shaft on which said feeding-disc is mounted, a pinion on said disc-shaft in operative connection with said driving-shaft, a socket formed in said pinion, and a cone-clutch member adjustably mounted on said disc-shaft and adapted to co-operate with said socket in the pinion to actuate the disc-shaft from the driving-shaft, and yielding means for holding said cone in its socket whereby the feeding-disc may be retarded by the operator to control the feeding of the work.

(Specification, 8s. ; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15204.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Charles Henry Bayley, of Boston aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in skiving-machines.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In a skiving-machine, the combination of a machine-frame, a knife-frame, and means for relatively adjusting said two frames, a driving-shaft carried by said machine-frame and provided with a pulley, arranged substantially as described in relation to the direction of relative movement of said frames, a movable knife carried by said knife-frame, idle pulleys also carried by said knife-frame, and a belt connecting, in the manner described, said driving-pulley and said movable knife to actuate the latter, whereby the tension of said belt is maintained substantially uniform in the varying relative adjustments of the said frames, with or without means for adjusting one of said idle pulleys.

(2.) In a skiving-machine, the combination of a shaft mounted in suitable bearings, a rotary skiving-knife mounted on said shaft, a pulley carried by said shaft near one end, and an adjustable half-bearing, substantially as described, for said shaft at the end adjacent, the pulley to support the shaft against lateral strain.

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

No. 15205.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Edwin Theophilus Freeman, of Boston aforesaid, Manager). Improvements in machines for inserting fastenings.

**Claims.**—(1.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a spring-sustained work-support, a rod connected with said work-support, a lever, a clutch sustained by said lever and embracing said rod, a continuously moving actuator to move said lever in one direction that the clutch may engage and lift said rod, means to open said clutch and to release said rod as the lever is moved in the opposite direction, and means to move said lever to give the work-support an extra depression for the removal of the stock, said actuator while continuing its motion holding said lever in position to maintain the work-support in its depressed position. (2.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a spring-sustained work-support, a rod connected with said work-support, a lever, a clutch sustained by said lever and embracing said rod, a continuously moving actuator to move said lever in one direction that the clutch may engage and lift said rod, means to open said clutch and to release said rod as the lever is moved in the opposite direction, means to move said lever to give the work-support an extra depression for the removal of stock, said actuator while continuing its motion holding said lever in position to maintain the work-support in its depressed position, and means to place said lever again under the control of said actuator to be moved thereby when the insertion of fastenings is to be resumed. (3.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a work-plate, a shaft having an actuator provided with a depression, a work-support, a lever connected with said work-support, a rod connected with said lever, a lever under the control of said actuator, a clutch sustained by said lever, a treadle to maintain said lever in the position to be moved by said actuator to depress the work-support intermittently, and means to cause the lever sustaining said clutch to enter the depression in said actuator that the clutch may descend on said rod for a distance sufficient to enable said clutch at the next movement of said lever after releasing the treadle to lift the rod and lower the horn into the position for the removal of stock. (4.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination, with a driving-shaft, a driver, and an awl, of mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch and means for operating the clutch to disconnect the awl from the driving-shaft and render the awl inoperative during repeated operations of the driving-shaft and driver. (5.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination, with a driving-shaft, a driver, mechanism for actuating the driver to insert fastenings, and an awl, of mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch, and means, arranged to be operated independently of the regular operations of the machine while the driving-shaft is in operation, for actuating the clutch to connect the awl with the driving-shaft and render the awl operative. (6.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, a driver, an awl operated independently of the driver and arranged to be connected with the driving-shaft when fastenings are to be inserted and arranged, to be disconnected from the driving-shaft when the insertion of fastenings is to be suspended, both the connection and disconnection being effected at the will of the operator, and means arranged to be operated while the driving-shaft is in operation for effecting a positive commotion between the driving-shaft and the awl, whereby the awl is positively fixed in both directions. (7.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, mechanism for feeding fastening material, an awl movable to enter and withdraw from the stock, means under the control of the operator for suspending the operations of the awl and the mechanism for feeding fastening material while the driving-shaft continues in operation, and mechanism under the control of the operator for establishing a positive connection between the awl and the driving-shaft whereby the awl is positively actuated in both directions. (8.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, a lever constantly operated by said driving-shaft, an awl, means for connecting said lever and awl to render the awl operative to enter and withdraw from the stock, mechanism for moving the awl to feed the stock, and means for suspending said entering and feeding operations of the awl during repeated rotations of the driving-shaft. (9.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an oscillating lever operated by said driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism actuated by said oscillating lever for moving the awl, a clutch for connecting said mechanism and said lever, and means, arranged for operation independently of the regular operations of the machine for operating said clutch, to render the awl operative or inoperative. (10.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, a driver constantly operated by the driving-shaft, an awl-bar, an awl carried thereby, and two sets of mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl-bar for operating the awl, one of said sets of mechanism including a clutch-pin and the other set of mechanism having a clutch-hole to receive such clutch-pin, and means under the control of the operator for actuating said clutch-pin. (11.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch-pin, a spring for actuating the clutch-pin to connect the awl and the driving-shaft, and a yieldingly-actuated device under the control of the operator for moving said clutch-pin to disconnect the awl and the driving-shaft. (12.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch-pin, a spring for actuating the clutch-pin to establish a connection between the awl and the driving-shaft, a wedge under the control of the operator and operating against the tension of said spring to hold said clutch-pin in inoperative position, and means under the control of the operator to withdraw the wedge and allow the clutch-pin to become operative. (13.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch, means for operating the clutch to disconnect the awl from the driving-shaft and render the awl inoperative while the driving-shaft continues in operation, a mechanism for feeding fastening material, and means for rendering said feeding-mechanism inoperative when the awl is inoperative. (14.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch, means arranged to be operated while the driving-shaft is in operation for actuating the clutch to connect the awl with the driving-shaft and render the awl operative, mechanism for feeding fastening-material, and means for rendering said feeding-mechanism operative when the awl is operative. (15.) In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl-bar and awl, a second shaft, connections between said second shaft and the awl-bar, a clutch, a continuously moving actuator for the awl-bar, and means under the control of the operator for causing said clutch to stop the movement of said awl-bar while the actuator continues in motion. (16.) The improved machine for inserting fastenings, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 18s. ; drawings, 3s.)

No. 15207.—2nd August, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Jacob Rupert Scott, of Station A, Boston aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in leather-skiving machines:

**Claims.**—(1.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a suitable pressure-device, of a die-roller provided with a die-cavity whose greatest length extends longitudinally of the roller, substantially as described. (2.) A machine for skiving articles of leather, such as is defined in claim 1, having mechanism for feeding blanks. Side-wise to the die-roller and pressure-device, substantially as described. (3.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a suitable pressure-device, of a die-roller provided with a plurality of die-cavities and mechanism for feeding a blank to the die-roller and pressure-device, the feeding-mechanism and die-roller being relatively adjustable to bring any die-cavity and the feeding-mechanism into co-operative relation, substantially as described. (4.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a suitable pressure-device, of a die-roller provided with a plurality of die-cavities arranged circumferentially of the roller, and mechanism for feeding a blank to the die-roller

and pressure-device, said die-roller being adjustably mounted in the machine so that any die-cavity can be brought into co-operative relation with the feeding-mechanism, substantially as described. (5.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a suitable pressure-device, of a die-roller provided with a die-cavity and feeding-mechanism constructed and arranged to feed a blank into the bite of the die-roller and pressure-device, and to bend the blank into the die-cavity, substantially as described. (6.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a suitable pressure-device and a die-roller provided with a die-cavity, of a feed-slide for feeding a blank into the bite of the die-roller and pressure-device, and mechanism for actuating the feed-slide constructed and arranged to impart to the feed-slide a speed greater than the peripheral speed of the die-roller to bend the blank into the die-cavity, substantially as described. (7.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a die-roller, a pressure device, and feeding-mechanism for feeding blanks to the die-roller and pressure-device, of means under the control of the operator for throwing said feeding-mechanism into and out of operation at predetermined times during the operation of the machine, substantially as described. (8.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a die-roller, a pressure-device, a feed-slide for feeding blanks to the die-roller and pressure-device, and a driving shaft and suitable connections for actuating the feed-slide, of a controller for rendering said connections inoperative when the feed-slide reaches a predetermined position, and a treadle and suitable connections for actuating the controller, substantially as described. (9.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a die-roller, a pressure-device, and a feed-slide for feeding blanks to the die-roller and pressure-device, of mechanism for actuating the feed-slide comprising the block 48, the pin 54, and the slotted link 50, a controller for the link consisting of the roller 55 supporting the link, and means for actuating the controller comprising the pivoted yoke 56, the treadle 60, and the connecting rod 57, substantially as described. (10.) In a blank-feeding mechanism, the combination, with a hopper and a follower acting on a pile of blanks in the hopper, of mechanism for actuating the follower to maintain the pile of blanks in proper position to be fed from the hopper and for actuating the follower in a direction to allow a new supply of blanks to be placed in the hopper, and means under the control of the operator for throwing said mechanism into operation to actuate the follower in either direction, substantially as described. (11.) In a blank-feeding mechanism, the combination, with a hopper and a follower acting on a pile of blanks in the hopper, of mechanism including a frictional power-transmitting device and reversing devices for actuating the follower to maintain the pile of blanks in proper position to be fed from the hopper, and for actuating the follower in a direction to allow a new supply of blanks to be placed in the hopper, and means under the control of the operator for actuating said reversing devices to cause the follower to be actuated in either direction, substantially as described. (12.) In a blank-feeding mechanism, the combination, with a hopper, a follower acting on a pile of blanks in the hopper, and means for holding the follower out of contact with the pile of blanks, of means under the control of the operator for releasing the follower and allowing it to move into contact with the pile of blanks, substantially as described. (13.) In a blank-feeding mechanism, the combination, with a hopper, a follower acting on a pile of blanks in the hopper, and feeding-mechanism for feeding blanks from the pile, of means under the control of the operator for releasing the follower and allowing it to move into contact with the pile of blanks, and for thereafter throwing the feeding-mechanism into operation, substantially as described. (14.) In a blank-feeding mechanism, the combination, with a hopper, a follower acting on a pile of blanks in the hopper, and feeding-mechanism for feeding the blanks from the pile, of mechanism for actuating the follower to maintain the pile of blanks in proper position with relation to the feeding-mechanism, and means controlled by the operator for releasing the follower, and allowing it to move into contact with the pile of blanks, and for thereafter throwing the mechanism for actuating the follower and the feeding-mechanism into operation, substantially as described. (15.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a die roller, a pressure-device, and a feed-slide for feeding blanks to the die-roller and pressure-device, of a register, connections between the register and the feed-slide for actuating the register, mechanism for actuating the feed-slide, and means under the control of the operator for throwing the mechanism for actuating the feed-slide into and out of operation, substantially as described. (16.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a die-roller, a pressure-device, a feed-slide, and mechanism for actuating the feed-slide, of a register and means for actuating the register, comprising a shaft, a pinion on the shaft, a rack meshing there-

with movable with the feed-slide, a crank-pin on the shaft, a pawl mounted on the crank-pin, and a ratchet-wheel engaged by the pawl, substantially as described. (17.) In a machine for skiving articles of leather, the combination, with a die-roller, a pressure-device, a hopper, a feed-slide for feeding blanks from the hopper to the die-roller and pressure-device, mechanism for actuating the feed-slide, and a follower acting on a pile of blanks in the hopper, of a register, connections between the register and feed-slide for actuating the register, and means under the control of the operator for releasing the follower and allowing it to move into contact with the pile of blanks, and for thereafter connecting the feed-slide to its actuating mechanism, substantially as described. (18.) In a blank-feeding mechanism, the combination, with a feed-table and a hopper located above the feed-table, of removable means for supporting a pile of blanks above the level of the feed-table, substantially as described. (19.) In a blank-feeding mechanism, the combination, with a feed-table and a hopper located above the feed-table, of a removable filling-plate for supporting a pile of blanks above the level of the feed-table, a reciprocating carrier and a feed-slide removably secured thereto, arranged to reciprocate over the filling-plate and feed the blanks from the hopper, substantially as described.

(Specification, £1 16s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 15314.—27th August, 1902.—THOMAS CHURCHMAN DARBY, THOMAS ALBERT DARBY, and SIDNEY CHARLES DARBY, all of the Darby Digger Works, Wickford Junction, Essex, England, Engineers. Improvements in implements for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In an implement for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like, the combination of a crank or other shaft on the engine, a chain-wheel fixed on such shaft and giving motion by means of a chain to a chain-wheel fixed on a cross shaft carried by the frame of the digging implement, and means for communicating motion from said cross shaft to the vertical spindles carrying the digging tools, substantially as set forth. (2.) In an implement for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like, the combination of a crank or other shaft on the engine, a chain-wheel mounted on such shaft and giving motion by means of a chain to a chain-wheel mounted on a cross shaft carried by the frame of the digging implement, bevel wheels mounted on the ends of the said cross-shaft gearing with bevel wheels mounted on the upper ends of two of the vertical spindles, upon the lower ends of which are mounted the digging tools, and means for giving motion from the two said vertical spindles to the other vertical spindles, substantially as set forth. (3.) In an implement for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like, having a cross shaft receiving motion from the engine by means of a chain and chain-wheels, the combination of bevel wheels on each end of said cross shaft giving motion to two vertical spindles carrying digging tools and chains and chain wheels giving motion to the other vertical spindles carrying digging tools, substantially as set forth. (4.) In an implement for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like receiving motion from the engine by means of a chain and chain-wheels and carried by means of an automatically tilting wheel and chains attached to and passing round a cross shaft at the rear of the machine, the combination of a worm wheel on said cross shaft, a worm on the top of one of the vertical spindles, and a clutch by means of which the worm may be made fast with the machine when it is desired to raise the digging tools, substantially as set forth. (5.) In an implement for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like having a cross shaft receiving motion from the engine by means of a chain and chain-wheels, the combination of a pair of racks carried by the engine, links pivoted to the digging portion of the implement, plain wheels carried by the links running in contact with the back of the racks, toothed wheels carried by the links engaging the racks and connected together by a shaft, and means for taking up or preventing any slack in the chain, substantially as set forth. (6.) An implement for digging or cultivating land, as set forth, having digging tools each consisting of a twisted blade, the upper part being approximately vertical and the lower part arranged to enter the soil at an angle, substantially as shown and described. (7.) An implement for breaking up roads and the like, as set forth, having chisel-pointed cutters carried by the lower ends of the vertical spindles, substantially as shown and described.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 15498.—9th October, 1902.—WILLIAM WATTS, of Midland Junction, Western Australia, Blacksmith, Government Railways. Pivot blade-joint for railway-crossings.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A railway blade joint as *c*, having at its butt end a trunnion or axis or pivot formation as *d* by or on, which it radiates, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A distance or heel block as *g*, formed with a semicircular companion recess bearing as *e* for receiving the trunnion of the blade joint as above set forth and claimed, end said block being formed with a tail or extension piece as *j* for securing such heel block to the rail as *b*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) A rail-plate as *h*, formed with a semicircular companion recess bearing as *f* for receiving the trunnion of the blade joint as above set forth and claimed, and said plate *h* being formed with a tail or extension piece as *k* for securing it to the rail as *b*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) A railway blade joint as *c*, having at its butt end a trunnion formation as *d*, and working radially in companion recesses or bearings as *e* and *f* formed respectively in the heel block *g* and rail-plate *h*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) A railway blade joint as *c* in operative combination with a heel block as *g* and a rail-plate as *h*, and secured to a chair or foundation plate as *n*, and in conjunction with the rails *a* and *b* respectively, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 3s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 15623.—13th November, 1902.—RICHARD ERNEST PENNINGTON, Engineer, and JAMES BELLETT, Stationer, both of 227, Bridport Street, Albert Park, near Melbourne, Victoria. An improved locknut-plate for preventing nuts loosening or turning back on fish-plates and the like.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A nut locking-plate, formed with holes or recesses to fit over the nuts to be secured, in combination with clips secured by bolts of said nuts and placed in engagement with said plates, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) A nut locking-plate (as A) bearing upon the flanges of the rails, engaging the nuts on the fish-bolts and secured by clips at each end, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) A nut locking-plate, fitting between the lower flats of the nuts and the lower flanges of the rails, in combination with clips pivoted upon the fish-bolts secured in position by the nuts, and bent over into engagement with said plates, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

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

*Claims.*—(1.) A cam for operating the space-band escapement of a linotype machine having a lengthened face, as and for the timing purpose set forth. (a.) A cam for operating the space-band escapement of a linotype machine having an adjustable facing, as and for the purposes indicated. (3.) The combination in a linotype machine with a cam having an extended or additional facing for operating the space-band escapement of a series of cams unprovided with such extended or additional facings for operating the magazine escapements. (Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 15775.—17th December, 1902.—LORENZ KORTLANG, the elder, Cabinetmaker, and ALBERT KORTLANG, Ware-houseman, both of 67, Undercliffe Street, Neutral Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales. An improved extension table.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) Our improved extension table consisting of the combination and arrangement with the main frame of a transverse piece such as C hexing a slot such as D, a top board having a cross-bar such as H and wings on runners such as L bevelled as at N, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an extension table, the combination with a main top board capable of movement vertically of wings on runners bevelled as at N and sliding in guides such as F, and their free ends (when the wings are extended) being held by a transverse piece such as C on the main frame, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an extension table, the combination with a main frame of a slotted transverse piece secured thereto, a top board capable of movement vertically in said slot, wings on runners sliding in guides and bevelled on their upper sides (where fastened to the wings) equal to the thickness of the top board, the free ends of the said runners being held by the said transverse piece when the table is extended, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 16886.—19th January, 1903.—ARTHUR KITSON, of York Mansions, York Street, Westminster, England, Managing Director to the Kitson Lighting Company of Great Britain, Limited. Improvements in vapour-burning apparatus.

*Claims.*—(1.) Incandescence-lighting vapour-burning apparatus in which oil is vaporised in a tube mounted horizontally, or approximately horizontally, in a casing, and the vapour issuing from the tube draws air into a mixing-chamber and forms therewith a combustible mixture, and in which the combustible mixture so formed is apportioned by distributing appliances, substantially as described, to the main burner or burners above the vaporising-tube, and to an auxiliary burner or auxiliary burners adapted to heat the vaporising-tube as by projecting a Rams or flames underneath and along the same. (2.) My improved incandescence vapour-burning apparatus, constructed, arranged, and operating as described with reference to and shown respectively in Figs. 1 to 4, and in Figs. 5 and 6, of the drawings. (3.) In incandescence vapour-burning apparatus, the combination with a pipe for conveying combustible mixture to a burner of a frame constructed substantially as described and provided with two or more burners, and so connected with the said pipe that the frame can be moved so as to bring a mantle mounted over any of the burners into operative position during action without any but at most a momentary interruption of the illumination. (4.) The device for substituting one burner for another in an incandescence vapour-burning apparatus, constructed, arranged, and operating as described with reference to and shown in Figs. 7 and 8 of the drawings. (Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

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.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A round tapering probe formed of two halves each of which is secured to an arm of a pair of bowed spring arms whose tendency is to keep the two halves close together, in combination with means whereby the two halves may be forced apart for any required distance, as specified. (2.) A pair of bowed spring arms, the ends of which are brought closely together and to which are respectively secured the two semicircular halves of a round tapering probe in combination with a thumb-screw passing through one arm and bearing against the inside face of the other arm, as set forth for the purposes set forth. (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 16166.—2nd April, 1903.—LEWIS PETER FORD, of 32, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone bricks.

*Claims.*—(1.) The continuous process of manufacturing artificial stone bricks and the like, which consists in—1, automatically measuring the lime and sand; 2, conveying the same to a pug or mixer; 3, thoroughly stirring and heating the materials; 4, slacking the lime and if necessary wetting the materials in said mixer; 5, conveying them towards one end of the same; and 6, cooling them on their exit prior to their entrance into the brick-making machine, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the manufacture of artificial stone bricks and the like, the combination of automatic measuring apparatus, a mixer, an elevator or elevators to convey the materials from the measuring apparatus to the mixer, means for heating the mixer, channels for conveying away any water of condensation, means for moistening the materials, and means for cooling the materials on their exit from the mixer, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the manufacture of artificial stone bricks and the like, the combination of automatic measuring apparatus, a mixer, an elevator or elevators to convey the materials from the measuring apparatus to the mixer, means for heating the mixer, a dome- or arch-shaped top to said mixer, channels for conveying away any water of condensation, means for moistening the materials, and means for cooling the materials on their exit from the mixer, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for the manufacture of artificial stone bricks and the like, the combination of two cylinders, an aperture in the bottom of each cylinder, rotating arms arranged in each cylinder, a mixer, an elevator to convey the materials to the mixer, a steam-jacket to said mixer, a dome- or arch-shaped top to said mixer, means for moistening the materials, means for conveying away any water of condensation, and means for cooling the mixed materials, substantially as shown and described. (5.) In apparatus for the manufacture of artificial stone bricks and the like, the combination of two cylinders, an aperture in the bottom of each cylinder, ro-

tating arms arranged in each cylinder, a mixer, an elevator to convey the materials to the mixer, a steam-jacket to said mixer, a dome or arch-shaped top to said mixer, a perforated water-pipe arranged in the upper part of said mixer, conduits carried by the upper edges of the casing, an outlet orifice, and a cold-water jacket to such outlet orifice, substantially as shown and described. (6.) In apparatus for the manufacture of artificial stone bricks and the like, the combination of two cylinders, an aperture in the bottom of each cylinder, rotating arms arranged in each cylinder, a mixer, an elevator to convey the materials to the mixer, a steam-jacket to said mixer, a dome or arch-shaped top to said mixer, a perforated water-pipe arranged in the upper part of said mixer, conduits carried by the upper edges of the casing, a shaft running in suitable bearings, mixing arms on said shaft, an outlet orifice, and a cold-water jacket to such outlet orifice, substantially as shown and described.

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

No. 16167.—2nd April, 1903.—RAYMOND CONCRETE PILE COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having its offices at 135, Adams Street, Chicago, Cook, Illinois, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Alfred Augustus Raymond, of 135, Adams Street aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements in piles and method of forming the same.

**Claims.**—(1.) The method of forming a pile consisting in sinking a shell and filling such shell with a suitable filler during the sinking operation. (2.) The method of forming a pile consisting in sinking a series of shell-sections section by section and filling the same with a suitable filler. (3.) The method of forming a pile consisting in sinking a series of shell-sections by means of fluid jetting and filling the same with a suitable filler. (4.) The method of forming a pile consisting in arranging around a tip to be sunk a series of shell-sections which engage each other to form a shell or tubs, sinking said tip and shells and filling the shell with a suitable filler. (5.) The method of forming a pile consisting in arranging around a tip to be sunk a series of sections of a tapering shell adapted when extended to engage each other to form a continuous shell, sinking said tip and shells by fluid-jetting and filling said shell with a suitable filler during the sinking operation. (6.) A pile consisting of a shell or covering composed of a plurality of nested sections adapted for longitudinal distribution and interlocking engagement when so distributed so as to form a continuous shell, and a suitable filler within such shell. (7.) A pile consisting of a shell or covering composed of a plurality of nested sections arranged for interlocking engagement to form a continuous shell, a tip connected to the innermost section, and a suitable filler within the shells. (8.) A pile consisting of a shell or covering, a suitable filler therein, a tip arranged at the lower end of the shell, and a pipe connected to such tip and extending longitudinally of the filler. (9.) A pile consisting of a shell or covering composed of a plurality of nested sections arranged for interlocking engagement to form a continuous shell, a tip connected to the innermost section, a suitable filler within the shell, and a pipe connected to the tip and extending through the filler.

(Specification, 5s. ; drawing, 1s.)

NC. 16205. — 8th April, 1903. — ALEXANDER VANGELLI MANTAGLI, of 369, Old Exchange, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Mercantile Broker. A improved stove for heating irons and the like.

**Claims.**—(1.) Stove for heating irons, comprising a furnace and an outer chamber with cover, with a space between furnace and chamber for the irons to be heated, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) Stove for heating irons, comprising a furnace and an outer chamber with cover, with a space between furnace and chamber for the irons to be heated, and means for revolving the stove upon a stand, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) Stove for heating irons, comprising a furnace A with chimney B and fire-bars A', an outer vessel D with gaps D', and a cover C with opening C', and means for feeding stove with fuel, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) Stove for heating irons, comprising furnace A with fire-bars A', an outer vessel D with gaps D', a cover C with opening C', a chimney B with opening B' and hopper F, frame H H' carrying ash-tray K and runners J and a stand L, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts for the purposes described and substantially as illustrated on the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 16206.—8th April, 1903.—JULIUS RIBBERT, of Haus Hünenpforte at Holthausen, Kreis Hagen, Westphalia, Prussia, German Empire, Manufacturer, and Counselor of Commerce. Improvements in the manufacture of fabrics coloured with indigo.

**Claims.**—(1.) In the indigo printing process, the employment of the ordinary paste resists commonly used in printing blue, instead of wolphur pastes as heretofore exclusively used, and, if desired, with other resists or chemical discharges. (2.) The process for producing any kind of indigo goods with dark face side and lighter-tinted back side, irrespective of the colouration of the front side, which process consists in impregnating the goods in the well-known manner with Lucose and printing on the same with the paste resist usually employed in the process for printing blue, and, if desired, with the addition of other resists or discharges, and then covering one side with indigo, or printing the same on this side wholly or in part, the indigo thus applied to the fabric being then reduced in the continuous steamer, then being introduced into the continuous vat, and being there dyed until the desired colouration of the back side is obtained, and finally washing and treating with acid in the usual manner.

(Specification, 7s. Ed.)

No. 16207.—8th April, 1903.—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 a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America aforesaid (assignee of Benjamin Franklin Mayo, of Salem, Essex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to machines for attaching the heels of boots and shoes.

**Claims.**—(1.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination with a nail-carrier and a gate therefor of a nail-guide, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination of a nail-receiver having a chamber at one side, a nail-gauge entering said chamber, and means, substantially as described, to sustain said nail-gauge at a distance from one face of the receiver. (3.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination with nail-driving mechanism of a nail-carrier, substantially as described, provided with a gate and a nail-guide, and means to actuate the gate when the carrier is moved into nail-delivering position to permit the nails to pass through the nail-guide to the nail-driving mechanism. (4.) In a heel-nailing machine, a nail-carrier, substantially as described, combined with a nail-gage adapted to be removably supported by the nail-carrier to provide for nails of different lengths. (5.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination with a plate such as D<sup>1</sup> and a contact piece on said plate of an actuator yieldingly sustained for the purpose described and serving to move said plate to put the heel-holding part thereof in operative position. (6.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination with a nail-carrier of a nail-gauge, a nail-guide, and a gate, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) In a heel-nailing machine, the combination with a yielding catch and a top-lift and heel-carrying plate engaged by said catch of tripping means actuated by said catch while a heel is being attached to a shoe, said tripping means releasing the catch after the heel has been attached, substantially as described. (8.) The improvement in heel-nailing machines substantially as and for the purpose described with reference to Figs. 2, 4, 8, and 9 of the drawings.

(Specification, 16s. ; drawing, 3s.)

No. 16208.—8th April, 1903.—JAMES ALSTON, of Maffra Street, South Melbourne, Victoria, Windmill-manufacturer. An improved motion-changing gear for windmills.

**Claims.**—(1.) In an improved motion-changing gear for windmills, a cross-shaft above a hole in the frame, said cross-shaft having a sleeve on the middle thereof, in combination with one end of a guide-rod each side of the said sleeve, one end of a connecting-rod outside each guide-rod, the other end of said guide-rod being pivoted to a cross-pin secured to an extension of the frame, all as and for the purposes described and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an improved motion-changing gear for windmills, two connecting-rods the lower ends of which are pivoted to crank-pins, the inner ends of said crank-pins working loosely within crank-pin holes in a crank-arm and toothed-wheel respectively, in combination with a countershaft, said countershaft having an intermediate portion rotating in a bearing, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an improved motion-changing gear for windmills, a cross-shaft having the top end of connecting-rods locked at each of its ends, guide-rods pivoted to said

cross-shaft inside said connecting-rods, a sleeve between said guide-rods, which sleeve has at the top thereof a lubricator-box and at the bottom thereof a pump-rod, said pump-rod passing through a hole in the frame, the lower end of said connecting-rods being pivoted to crank-pins, all as and for the purposes described and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In an improved motion-changing gear for windmills, a countershaft having an intermediate portion rotating in a bearing integral with or detachable from a frame having a vertical passageway or hole therethrough, overhanging portions at each end of the said shaft, in combination with a toothed wheel on one end of said countershaft having therein two or more crank-pin holes radially arranged, said on the other end a crank-arm having two or more holes therein, said holes being in alignment with those described and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) An improved motion-changing gear for windmills, consisting of a windwheel sleeve having a toothed pinion thereon driving a toothed wheel secured to an overhanging shaft, said wheel having therein two or more radially arranged crank-pin holes, the intermediate portion of the said overhanging shaft rotating within a bearing on the windwheel frame, in combination with a crank-arm secured to an extended overhanging portion of the aforesaid shaft, and having therein radially arranged crank-pin holes in a similar plane to those aforesaid, the lower ends of connecting-rods attached to the outer ends of crank-pins, the inner ends of which crank-pins are within the toothed wheel and crank-arm respectively, the upper end of said connecting-rods being secured to the outer ends of a cross-shaft, guide-rods pivoted to said cross-shaft, and to an extension of the frame, a sleeve pivoted to said cross-shaft between the said guide-rods to the bottom of which is attached the upper portion of the pump-rod and to the top of mid sleeve a lubricator-box, all as and for the purposes described and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 4s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16209.—8th April, 1903.—GEORGE HARRY HAYES, of 61, Guildford Street, Russell Square, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in pneumatic drills and like machines.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a hand portable pneumatic tool of the type set forth, an axially oscillating, controlling, and reversing valve, consisting of a single part arranged across at right angles to relatively fixed cylinders, a sleeve on the machine-handle and means operatively connecting said valve and the sleeve whereby the valve may be moved longitudinally for the purpose of reversing the revolution of the crank-shaft and tool. (2.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, comprising at least two sets of fluid-pressure cylinders in each set, and the cylinders in one set arranged substantially at right angles with the cylinders in the other set, a central transverse fluid-pressure passage in the machine body between the sets of parallel cylinders, two controlling valve-chambers between and at right angles to the parallel set of cylinders and to the fluid-pressure passage, a partially rotating cylindrical valve in each valve-chamber, means on the crank-shaft for oscillating said valves so as to control the admission of fluid-pressure to and its exhaust from the cylinders, and means on the machine-handle operatively connected to said valves so as to move both valves simultaneously for reversing the working of the machine, substantially as set forth. (3.) A hand portable pneumatic drilling-machine, having a main casing or body formed in one casting, comprising at least four fluid-pressure cylinders arranged in pairs, two controlling valve-chambers arranged transversely to and between the pairs of cylinders, a central transverse fluid-pressure passage connecting directly with the valve-chambers and with the pressure inlet in the machine-handle, an oscillating, controlling, and reversing valve in each chamber for controlling the admission of pressure to and its exhaust from a pair of cylinders, a collar slidably mounted on each valve and held against rotation on the valve, means connecting said collars with eccentrics on the crank-shaft, and a T-shaped yoke connecting said valves and itself operatively connected to sleeve on the machine-handle, all substantially as described with reference to the drawing and for the purposes specified. (4.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, the combination with relatively fixed cylinders of an oscillating, controlling, and reversing valve, consisting of a single hollow part arranged transversely to a pair of cylinders, means connected with the crank-shaft for oscillating the valve, and means connected with the machine-handle for moving the valve longitudinally, a double set of inlet passages on the exterior of the valve and a double set of exhaust ports leading to its interior, said passages and ports having substantially the form and arrangement as illustrated in Figs. 5, 7, and 11 of the drawings, all operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In a portable pneumatic drilling-machine, the combination with relatively fixed cylinders of an oscillating, controlling, and reversing valve, consisting of a single hollow part arranged transversely to a pair of cylinders, means connected with the crank-shaft for

oscillating the valve, and means connected with the machine-handle for moving the valve longitudinally, a double set of inlet ports connecting with the interior of the valve, a double set of exhaust passages having substantially the form and arrangement illustrated in Figs. 6, 12, and 15 of the drawings, all operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In a portable pneumatic tool, substantially as set forth and claimed, an oil-bath gear-case, comprising an annular section or part 58 detachably connected to the machine body, an annular cover part or neck 58a detachably connected to the machine body and to the gear-case, and fluid-pressure exhaust ports in the gear-case and cover, said ports registering with the controlling valve-chambers in the machine body, substantially as described and illustrated in Figs. 3 and 16 of the drawings.

(Specification, 13s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 16211.—6th April, 1903.—LOUIS JOSEPH RENOY, of Auch, France, Manufacturer. Improvements in boilers for cooking purposes.

*Claims.*—(1.) A boiler of the class described, consisting of a receptacle and cover of the form of a pointed arch, which, being surrounded by a cylindrical casing, is fixed to the latter, substantially as described. (2.) A boiler of the class described and referred to in the first claiming clause, having between its receptacle and cover, which both are tightly united by means of flanges and screw-bolts, a channel-like place for receiving the condensed water generated in the boiler, substantially as described. (3.) A boiler of the class described and referred to in the preceding claiming clauses, having a double bottom with a steam inlet and outlet cock and an outlet tube with a cock fixed to the principal bottom of the boiler, substantially as described.

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

No. 16221.—7th April, 1903.—ROBERT LOUIS HOWELL MURRAY, of 193, Karangahape Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Electrician. Improvements in acetylene-gas generators.

*Claims.*—(1.) The construction of an automatic water-supply valve, weighted rod, and top connections. (2.) A Carbide crate so arranged in compartments with a vertical ledge which allows the water to operate upon the carbide in one at a time, then passing to the next compartment. (3.) A vertical pipe fixed in dome of gas-holder to act as a safety-valve. (4.) The manner in which the generating-chamber door is made gastight by a projection in the door pressing in a rubber bend inserted in a dovetailed groove in the opposite face. (5.) The arrangement of filter and purifier, and the general construction and combination of parts, as set forth in the drawings and specification.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16224.—14th April, 1903.—CHARLES MACINTOSH MORRISON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Billiard-marker. An improved pocket-book.

*Claims.*—(1.) In pocket-books and the like, securing the two side covers of the book together by means of a tape secured to one cover and wound around and across both covers in such a manner that the tape will form hinges to permit of the pocket-book opening from either side, as specified. (2.) In pocket-books and the like, securing the two side covers of the book together by means of a tape secured to one cover and wound around and across both covers in such a manner that the tape will form hinges to permit of the pocket-book opening from either side, and will also form bands across the inside faces thereof adapted to retain papers and the like placed beneath them, as specified.

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

No. 16226.—15th April, 1903.—WILLIAM DURHAM SARGENT, of 170, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer. Method of making brake-shoes and product thereof.

*Claim.*—(1.) The process of making brake-shoes which consists in forming a briquette or insert-block of cast metal containing filaments of malleable metal and afterwards placing said blocks in a sand mould and imbedding the same by casting around them the metal to form the body of the shoe. (2.) The process of making brake-shoes which consists in providing a metal-mould, placing therein a quantity of malleable metal, pouring in a quantity of hard cast metal to form a briquette, and thereupon placing a series of said briquettes in a brake-shoe mould and covering the same with softer cast metal, substantially as described. (3.) The process of making brake-shoes which consists in providing a briquette or insert composed of hard cast metal cast

round a quantity of malleable metal, placing a series of mid briquettes in a mould and casting softer metal therein to imbed the mid blocks, substantially as described. (4.) The process of making brake-shoes which consists of providing an open metal mould of standard form and size, placing therein a quantity of expanded metal and casting thereon a quantity of hard iron to form a briquette, thereupon providing a brake-shoe sand mould, placing a series of said briquettes therein, and pouring in soft cast iron to imbed the said briquettes, substantially as described. (5.) A brake-shoe comprising a body of soft cast metal having imbedded therein briquettes of harder cast metal, said briquettes containing a quantity of malleable metal. (6.) A brake-shoe comprising a series of filaments of malleable metal imbedded in blocks of hard cast metal, and said blocks being imbedded in soft cast metal forming the body of the shoe. (7.) A soft cast metal brake-shoe containing indented blocks of hard cast metal, said blocks themselves containing a frame-work of malleable metal, and the surfaces of said blocks being annealed as the soft metal is poured around them, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s. Ed. ; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16233.—16th April, 1903.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of Wellington, New Zealand? Solicitor (nominee of Charles Felton Scott, of 124, Elysian Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in alternating current electrical apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) In the operation of single-phase alternating current electric motors, means for maintaining a constant ratio between the current in the armature and in the field magnet winding of the motor, and at the same time supplying said windings with different amounts of current. (2.) An arrangement for operating single-phase alternating current electric motors in which one element of the motor is supplied from the secondary winding of a transformer included in the supply circuit and the other element of the motor is either included in the supply circuit or is supplied from another secondary winding on the transformer supplying the first element or from the secondary of another transformer connected in series with the first transformer. (3.) Systems of supplying energy to single-phase alternating current electric motors arranged and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 16234.—16th April, 1903.—COOPER-HEWITT ELECTRIC COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, of 120, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Peter Cooper Hewitt, of 11, Lexington Avenue, New York aforesaid, Scientist). Improvements in electric gas or vapour lamps.

Claims.—(1.) An electric lamp of the kind described having a solid or non-gaseous conductor for the purpose of connecting the electrodes, which connection is broken in order to start the lamp. (2.) A lamp of the kind described in which one of the electrodes is movable and can be brought into contact with the other electrode, being automatically withdrawn for the purpose of starting the lamp. (3.) The modification in which both electrodes are arranged to be connected with and disconnected from a solid conductor within the lamp, one of the said electrodes being arranged to be disconnected from said conductor before the connection with the other electrode is severed. (4.) In an electric lamp of the kind described, the provision of means for cutting out the lamp when an excessive current passes through the same, substantially as described. (5.) In an electric lamp of the kind described, a solid heating conductor inside the lamp acting to furnish initial heat to the lamp and carrying no current when the lamp is in operation. (6.) Electric gas or vapour lamps constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 16239.—17th April, 1903.—ADOLPHUS JAMES PARK, Engineer, and HERBERT MATHIAS THORPE, Analyst, both of Ngaruawahia, Auckland, New Zealand. Improved weighing and delivering apparatus more particularly adapted for weighing milk and other liquids.

Claims.—(1.) The apparatus for the purpose indicated, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a trough pivotally supported above a tank and divided into two compartments, the trough being removably mounted upon the pivot-spindle by uprights projecting from said spindle fitting into sockets upon the sides of the trough, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a pivotally-supported trough

divided into compartments, one upon each side of the pivot, a tank receiving liquid from the said trough, an outlet for liquid from the tank, a supply-vat and a pipe from said vat through which liquid is delivered to the trough, substantially as specified. (4.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a pivotally-supported trough divided into compartments, one upon each side of the pivot, a tank receiving liquid from each of said compartments alternately, an arm fixed upon the pivot, an adjustable balance-weight upon the arm, and means for conducting liquid to the trough and from said tank, substantially as specified and illustrated. (5.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a pivotally-supported trough divided into compartments, one upon each side of the pivot, a tank receiving liquid from each of said compartments alternately, a ratchet-wheel, a slide-rod having a pawl engaging the ratchet-wheel, a cam-plate upon the rod, and a bracket fixed upon said pivot for operating the rod by the movement of the trough, a disc fixed to the ratchet-wheel, a notch in the disc, a lever having a pin bearing upon the periphery of the disc, a supply-vat, a plug-valve therein, a pipe conducting liquid to the trough, a lever to which the plug-valve is connected, and means for connecting the levers whereby the plug-valve is opened and allowed to close, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 16240.—15th April, 1903.—FREDERIC EDMUND BOWMAN, of 34, Spinning Field, Deansgate, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Chemist. Improvements in gas-producing plant.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, a gas-engine connected to a vertical generator having near its top an annular boiler preferably fitted with Field tubes depending from it, a movable furnace-grate and means for raising and lowering the same, coiled pipe forming an auxiliary boiler fitted near the bottom of the generator and connected to the annular boiler, connections from the steam space of the boiler with the chamber at the bottom of the generator, connections from the generator through a scrubber to the cylinder of the gas-engine, and connections from an air-chamber bested by the exhaust from the gas-engine to the steam space of the boiler, all substantially as shown and described. (2.) The combination with a gas-engine and a vertical gas generator fitted with an annular boiler of a furnace-grate contained in an airtight chamber, and arranged to be raised and lowered, whilst the chamber is closed, by means of a hand lever, all substantially as set forth.

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

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. A 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.

J. O. LEWIS,

Deputy-Registrar.

#### Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 29th April, 1903.

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

No. 15028.—28th March, 1903.—EMILY SAXTON, of "Oakland," Stoke, Nelson, New Zealand. An improved cycling-gauntlet.

No. 15319.—28th August, 1902.—CLARENCE SAWYER, of Wellington, New Zealand, Painter. An improved paint-brush holder.

No. 16195.—6th April, 1903.—GEOFFREY PORTER, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Cycle Agent. A improved chain-drive specially adapted for motor bicycles and cars.

No. 16213.—6th April, 1903.—WILLIAM LACEY CLEVELAND, of 259, Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Carpenter. An indoor or parlour game.

No. 16221.—7th April, 1903.—WILLIAM GEORGE JESSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Railway Employee. Device for holding doors ajar.

No. 16215.—7th April, 1903.—CHARLES NUNN SCURR, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Student (nominee of Robert Noble Adams, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Publisher). Window-lock.



No. 16216.—7th April, 1903.—JOHN KELLY, of Palmerston, Otago, New Zealand, Engine-driver. A new railway bicycle-trolley.

No. 16218.—8th April, 1903.—DUNCAN FRASER, of Goodall Street, Caversham, New Zealand, Butcher. Improved indelible branding of carcasses of meat.

No. 16219.—9th April, 1903.—JOHN ROBERT WALSH, of Halswell, New Zealand, Banner. An improved potato-digger which is utilisable for other analogous purposes.

No. 16220.—8th April, 1903.—WILLIAM WATERS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved siphon.

No. 16222.—14th April, 1903.—ARTHUR FREDERICK GUNGALL, of Hawera, New Zealand, Photographer. An improved mitre shooting-block, for use in picture-framing or the like.

No. 16223.—14th April, 1903.—JOHN HESSEY, of Otago, New Zealand, Ironmoulder. Improved means for locking the sashes of windows.

No. 16225.—14th April, 1903.—THOMAS QUARTERMAINE EAST, of Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Master Mariner. Improvements in ships' ventilators.

No. 16227.—15th April, 1903.—THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of 138, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Manufacturers (assignees of Herbert William Gepp, of Deer Park, near Melbourne aforesaid, Analytical Chemist). An improved device for use in draining rackarock cartridges.

No. 16228.—15th April, 1903.—ALONZO JOHN KINGSBEEB, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improvements in bricks.

No. 16229.—15th April, 1903.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, in the State of 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, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America aforesaid (assignees of Louis Amédée Casgrain, of Winchester, Middlesex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to nurling or analogous machines.

No. 16232.—16th April, 1903.—GEORGE SMITH MORISON, of White Hills Road, Bendigo, Victoria, Tramway-manager. Improvements in steam-engines.

No. 16236.—16th April, 1903.—JAMES HENRY POMEROY, of Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand, Fishmonger. Improvements relating to hat-fasteners.

No. 16237.—16th April, 1903.—CHARLES LEONARD STOKES, of Wellington, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improved means for balancing window-sashes.

No. 16238.—15th April, 1903.—HENRY CURRIE, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Settler. A remedy to destroy the growth of cancer and cancerous growths in the human subjects, &c.

No. 16243.—15th April, 1903.—GEORGE WILLIAM LINCOLN MACKAY, of Awaroa, New Zealand, Farmer. Automatic signalling-target.

No. 16244.—15th April, 1903.—GEORGE WILLIAM LINCOLN MACKAY, of Awaroa, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved saddle-cloth.

No. 16245.—15th April, 1903.—THOMAS WHITEHORN, of 19, Munro Street, Coburg, Victoria, Mechanic. Improved machine for trimming the ends of hand-made cigarettes.

No. 16246.—15th April, 1903.—THOMAS GOODALL, of Albertown, New Zealand, Rabbiter. Improvements in animal-traps.

No. 16247.—16th April, 1903.—JAMES ARKIE ROLLO, of Medbury, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved fencing-staple.

No. 16248.—16th April, 1903.—ANDREW MILLER LEGGE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Plumber. Improved lubricating-device for vehicle wheels.

No. 16250.—17th April, 1903.—ERNEST MOSS, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Engraver. Machine for weighing and tallying carcasses and other objects, recording the weights and brands, and also the aggregate number and weight of each brand.

No. 16252.—20th April, 1903.—LOUIS PHILLIPS, of Hokitika, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. A centrifugal tailings and sand pump.

No. 16254.—20th April, 1903.—ROBERT WALKER ASHCROFT, Tinsmith, WILLIAM JOHN MADDREN, Mechanic, and SEPTIMUS ASHCROFT, Store-manager, all of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved collapsible box or packing-case.

No. 16255.—22nd April, 1903.—SAMUEL LINTON, of Strathmore, Taranaki, New Zealand, Labourer. Improved means for retaining window-sashes at any desired height.

No. 16257.—22nd April, 1903.—FRED WILKINSON, of Britannia Street, Petone, Wellington, New Zealand, Ware-houseman. Improved apparatus for pulling-out or separating the fibres and strands of wool, cotton, and all textile fabrics, and also flax and the like.

No. 16260.—17th April, 1903.—ALEXANDER PETERSON, of Earn Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Plumber, and JOHN PETERSON, of Mary Street, East Invercargill, Plumber. Improvements in skylights.

No. 16261.—17th April, 1903.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Horatio Nelson, of Wellington, New Zealand, Company Manager). Means for increasing the saleability of goods.

No. 16262.—17th April, 1903.—GEORGE WESLEY WHITE, of the Fire Station, Droop Street, Footscray, Victoria, Fireman. An improved hose coupling.

No. 16265.—21st April, 1903.—WILLIAM HUTTON CHAMPION, of Harkers Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, Master Mariner. An improved harpoon.

No. 16267.—24th April, 1903.—WILLIAM COUSENS, of 112, Bay Street, Glebe, near Sydney, New South Wales, Clerk. An improved windmill.

No. 16268.—24th April, 1903.—WILLIAM AUGUSTINE COLLINS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Gardener. Improved means of hanging clothes on clothes-lines.

No. 16269.—25th April, 1903.—WILLIAM FREDERICK MEYENBERG, of Tairua, Auckland, New Zealand. Deep-water diving-apparatus.

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.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar

*Letters Patent sealed.*

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 16th April to the 29th April, 1903, inclusive:—

Nil.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

*Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.*

[Non-The dates are those of the payments.]

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 11557.—D. Grant and A. Macpherson, closet-seat cover. 22nd April, 1903.

No. 11560.—W. E. Hughes, preservation of milk, &c. (T. K. Freeman—T. Eves.) 22nd April, 1903.

No. 11564.—A. H. Bowell, house-block. 21st April, 1903.

No. 11566.—A. Kitson, vapour-burning lamp, &c. 24th April, 1903.

No. 11583.—S. R. Dresser, insulated pipe-coupling. 15th April, 1903.

No. 11649.—Bickford and Huffman Company, agricultural implements. (E. Baseman.) 22nd April, 1903.

No. 11682.—J. Gommesen, fat-separating apparatus. 15th April, 1903.

No. 11800.—H. Lyon and J. B. Talbot-Crosbie, refrigerating-apparatus. 22nd April, 1903.

No. 12291.—H. V. Simpson, rendering wood non-inflammable. 22nd April, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 8429.—J. H. Kellogg, radiant heat-bath. 24th April, 1903.

No. 8430.—J. H. Kellogg, alimentary product. 24th April, 1903.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

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

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

NO. 13614.—J. Grice and W. A. Robertson, both of Melbourne, Victoria. Metal and concrete structure. Registered as licensees of the full and exclusive license to make, use, exercise, and vend the invention within the Colony of New Zealand for the terms and upon the conditions stated in Indenture made between the Colonial Ferro Concrete Syndicate (Limited) and James Grice and William Affleck Robertson. [Colonial Ferro Concrete Syndicate (Limited)—G. L. Mouchal.] 22nd April, 1903.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy-Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.*

**L**IST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been filed) abandoned from the 16th to the 29th April, 1903, inclusive :—

- No. 15009.—G. F. Dale, date and score indicator.  
 No. 15011.—N. Ross, coupling-hook, &c.  
 No. 15012.—G. Carrington, bacon-slicer.  
 No. 15015.—A. Butler, fly-trap.  
 No. 15017.—R. H. Bedford, fire-alarm.  
 No. 15018.—C. D. Brent, boot-fastening.  
 No. 15019.—E. A. Cameron, spark-arrester.  
 No. 15020.—C. Bills, bottle-holder.  
 No. 15023.—E. Walker, non-refillable bottle.  
 No. 15026.—F. W. Preddy, window-fastener.  
 No. 15029.—A. G. Whitney, ride shooting. (F. M. H. Gaudet.)  
 No. 15031.—E. T. Towgood and F. H. Haselden, trapping rats, &c.  
 No. 15033.—A. E. Niccolls, converter-furnace.  
 No. 15034.—S. Perrin, air and gas carburator.  
 No. 15036.—T. A. Trumble, staple for wire fence.  
 No. 15037.—J. W. Rooney, fire-escape.  
 No. 15042.—S. Priest, jun., hub-brake and free-wheel.  
 No. 15043.—L. J. Bizet, receptacle for gas under pressure.  
 No. 15050.—A. F. W. Lorie, sash-fastener.  
 No. 15051.—A. Williams, wire-strainer.  
 No. 16054.—G. H. Longdin, buckle for fastening mail-bag.  
 No. 15058.—C. Bilk, picking-up balls.  
 No. 15059.—J. Pomeroy, sewing-thimble.  
 No. 15060.—J. Pomeroy, sewing-palm.  
 No. 15067.—J. M. Armour, chair and step-ladder.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.*

**L**IST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 16th to the 29th April, 1903, inclusive :—

- No. 14133.—R. Cresswell, finger of reaper-machine.  
 No. 14138.—F. Cook and J. Symons, filtering-apparatus.  
 No. 14141.—J. A. Tiller and F. S. Yates, half-sole.  
 No. 14166.—E. Sprey, boot-fastening.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

*Letters Patent void.*

**L**IST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 16th to the 29th April, 1903, inclusive :—

## THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 11323.—J. Bostick, calcium-carbide manufacture.  
 No. 11324.—The Intractable Ore Treatment Company, Limited, treating arsenious sulphurous ore. (E. Peterson.)  
 No. 11330.—H. Franks, device for attracting attention.  
 No. 11333.—R. J. Moss, acetylene-generator.  
 No. 11334.—F. Rathbone, S. Bates, and W. Miner, harness.  
 No. 11340.—J. Macalister, string-binder harvester.  
 No. 11341.—G. D. Burton, unhairing hides.  
 No. 11342.—G. D. Burton, tanning hides.  
 No. 11345.—J. Baird, rotary engine.

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

- No. 8214.—W. Cutten, winch for dredge.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

*Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 29th April, 1903.

**A**PPPLICATIONS 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 : 4075.  
Date : 29th January, 1903.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

*Lysoform*

## NAME.

LYSOFORM GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG, of 16, Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Preparations.

No. of class : a.

Description of goods: Disinfectants.

No. of application : 4145.  
Date : 24th March, 1903.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

**FARNEAR.**

## NAME.

SAMUEL BARRY, of The Square, Palmerston North, in the Colony of New Zealand, Optician.

No. of class : 8

Description of goods: Spectacles.

No. of application : 4159.  
Date : 9th April, 1903.

## TRADE MARK.

The words

**FLORIDA WATER.**

It is claimed that this mark has been in use for some years prior to the 13th November, 1879.

## NAME.

The person or persons trading as LANMAN AND KEMP, of New York, United States of America, Wholesale Druggists.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods: Liquid perfume or scent.

No. of application : 4162  
Date : 15th April, 1903.

## TRADE MARK.

The word

**CARFAX.**

## NAME.

BARRAUD AND ABRAHAM, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 4163.  
Date: 15th April, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words  
**ROYAL STANDARD.**

NAME.

BARRAUD AND ABRAHAM, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Food products and tea.

No. of application: 4166.  
Date: 17th April, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word  
**HAWK.**

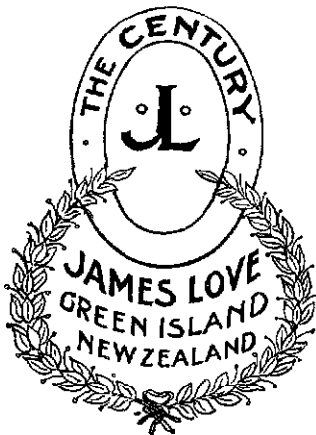
NAME.

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: 4167.  
Date: 17th April, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are (1) the words "The Century"; (2) the conjoined initials "JL" and the device.

NAME.

JAMES LOVE, of Green Island, Otago, New Zealand, Cycle-manufacturer.

No. of class: 22.  
Description of goods: Bicycles.

No. of application: 4168.  
Date: 18th April, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word  
**UTU.**

NAME.

HOWARD BUTTERS AND THOMAS MOORE HICKMAN, of Havelock North, New Zealand; Duoro House, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton, England (trading as "Butters and Hickman," of Havelock North, New Zealand, and Wolverhampton, England).

No. of class: 2.  
Description of goods: Weed-destroyers, &c.

No. of application: 4169.  
Date: 18th April, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word  
**ZIERIETELLE.**

NAME.

HOPEFUL BARNES GIBBONS, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Clerk.

No. of class: 49.  
Description of goods: Table-games.

No. of application: 4172.  
Date: 24th April, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

W. R. CAMERON AND CO., LIMITED, of 194, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Exporters.

No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Butter, cheese, hams, bacon, condensed milk, cream, poultry, and rabbits.

No. of application: 4173.  
Date 24th April, 1903.

The word **LOFOTOL.**

**TRADE MARK.**  
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY, LIMITED, of 19, 20, and 21, Lower Priory, Birmingham, England, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 3.  
Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 4174.  
Date: 24th April, 1903.

The word **SPIM.**


**TRADE MARK.**  
CHARLES B. KNOX, trading as "Spim Co.," of Johnstown, New York State, United States of America, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 3.  
Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 4177.  
Date: 27th April, 1903.

**TRADE MARK.**

**SUPERIOR  
FRENCH CHEF  
SAUCE**  
Non-Comparable



**PREPARED  
Solely by  
J. B. S. LE CLOUX & Co.**  
LATE  
86 BOULEVARD  
STRASBOURG,  
PARIS.

REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT  
OF N Z PATENT OFFICE IN THE YEAR 19

For Soups, Roast Meats, Cutlets, Chops, Fish,  
Steaks, Curries, Gravies, and Game.

Sold Wholesale by J. B. S. Le-Cloux & Co.  
& all Principal Storekeepers throughout  
New Zealand & Australia.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL  
SIGNATURE *J. B. S. Le-Cloux*

The essential particulars of this trade mark are: (1) the distinctive label; (2) the device of a cook; a distinctive signature; and applicants disclaim any exclusive use of the added matter except their

name.

**NAME.**  
J. B. S. LE CLOUX AND Co., Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Sauce-manufacturers.  
No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Sauce.

J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy-Registrar.

*Trade Marks registered.*

**L**IST of Trade Marks registered from the 16th to the 28th April, 1903, inclusive:—  
No. 3167; 3943.—R. W. Hudson, trading as "R. S. Hudson." Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3168; 4036.—S. Hoffnung and Co. (1902). Class 8. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3169; 4068.—Martell and Co. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3170; 3856.—J. and G. Cox, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 23rd January, 1903.)  
No. 3171; 3857.—J. and G. Cox, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 23rd January, 1903.)  
No. 3172; 3923.—The Linotype Company, Limited. Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 23rd January, 1903.)  
No. 3173; 4055.—Havanna Cigar-manufacturing Company. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 23rd January, 1903.)  
No. 3174; 4056.—The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 23rd January, 1903.)  
No. 3175; 4059.7-P. Kleemo end co. Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 23rd January, 1903.)  
No. 3176; 4062.—Marshall's Chemical Company, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3177; 4065.—J. Smedley, Limited. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3178; 4066.—J. Smedley, Limited. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3179; 4070.—J. Lyons and Co., Limited. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3180; 4071.—M. Gerstendorfer and A. Gerstendorfer. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 6th February, 1903.)  
No. 3181; 4072.—M. Gerstendorfer and A. Gerstendorfer. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3182; 4073.—Griffiths Bros. and Co. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 5th February, 1903.)  
No. 3183; 4067.—J. Nathan and Co., Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 9, of the 6th February, 1903.)  
No. 3184; 3947.—W. D. Lysnar. Class 42. (*Gazettes* No. 83, of the 16th October, 1902, and No. 2, of the 8th January, 1903.)  
No. 3185; 3948.—W. D. Lysnar. Class 42. (*Gazettes* No. 83, of 16th October, 1902, and No. 2, of 6th January, 1903.)  
No. 3186; 4086.—The Apollinaris Company, Limited. Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 13, of the 19th February, 1903.)  
No. 3187; 4082.—The British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited (Stewart Bros. and Spencer Branch) and H. Quane and Co. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 13, of 19th February, 1903.)  
No. 3188; 4083.—The British Oil and Oske Mills, Limited (Stewart Bras. and Spencer Branch) and H. Quane and Co. Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 13, of 19th February, 1903.)  
J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

*Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.*

[NOTE.—The name of the former proprietor is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]  
No. 88/2901.—The Clydesdale Distillery Company, Limited, of The Distillery, Glasgow Road and Marshall Street, Wishaw, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Distillers. [J. M. Mackenzie and Co.] 16th April, 1903.  
J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

*Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.*

**F**EEES have been paid for renewal of undermentioned Trade Marks for fourteen years from the 1st January, 1904:—  
No. 84/2641. } A. Usher and Co., Edinburgh (3 marks).  
No. 85/709. } 24th April, 1903.  
No. 85/3592. }  
No. 88/824.—F. Braby and Co., Limited, London. 24th April, 1903.  
No. 89/1291.—S. L. Allen and Co., Philadelphia, United States of America. 24th April, 1903.  
J. C. LEWIS,  
Deputy Registrar.

# ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this Gazette.]

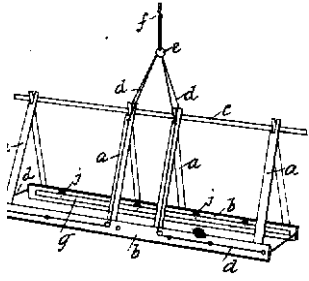


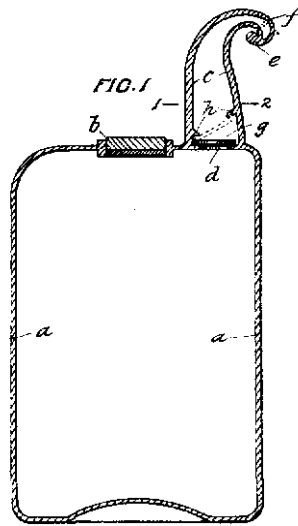
Fig. 1



Fig. 2

15022

I. Saunders. Harvesting Appliance.



15030

F. McLeod. Bottle.

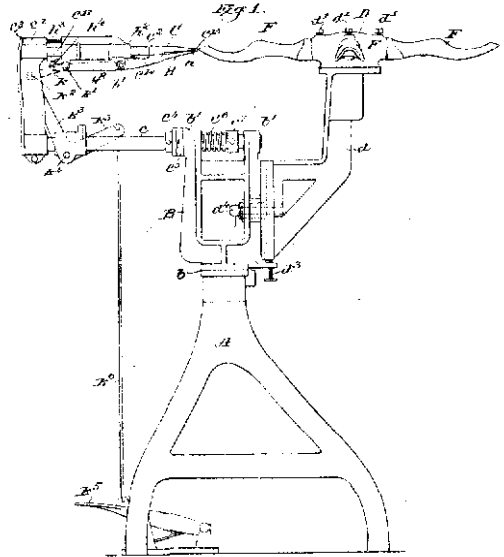
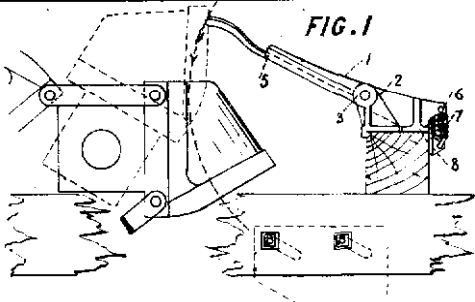


Fig. 5

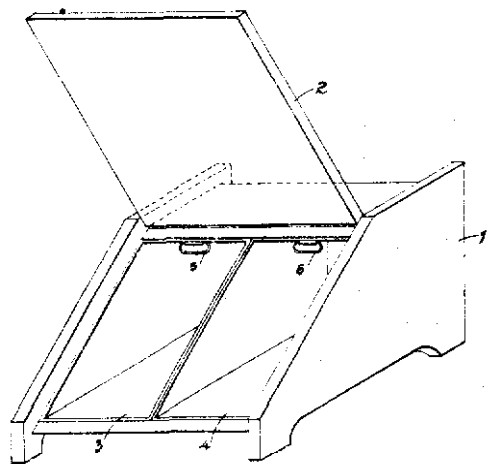
15103

United Shoe Machinery Co. Shoe-turning Machine. (Epler.)



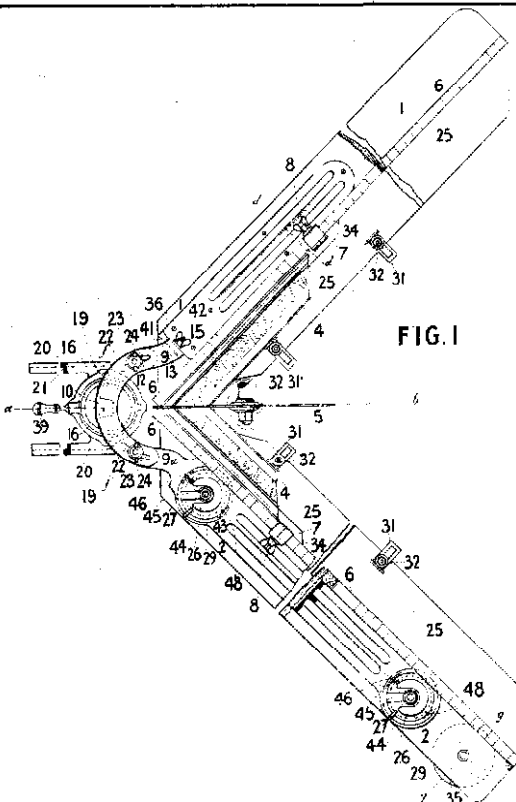
15175

T. F. Quilter and G. W. Gare. Clay-remover for Dredge-bucket.



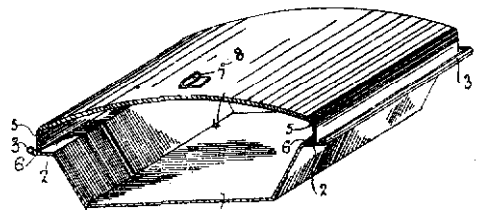
15125

E. B. Arthur. Coal-scuttle.



15176

R. Danne. Mitre-cutting Machine.



15127

E. B. Arthur. Pie-dish.

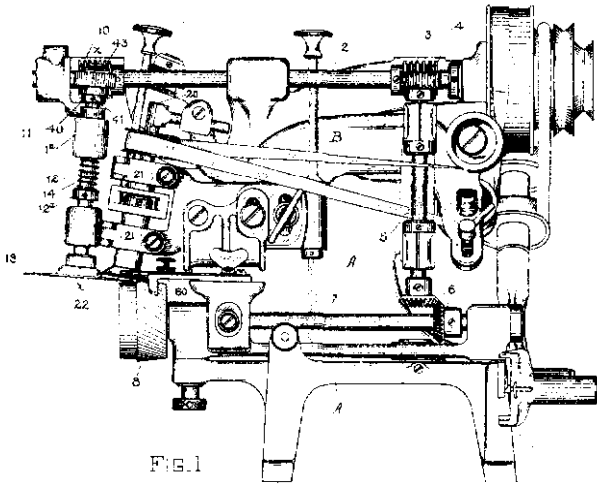


FIG. 1

15203

United Shoe Machinery Co. Skiving-machine. (Davenport.)

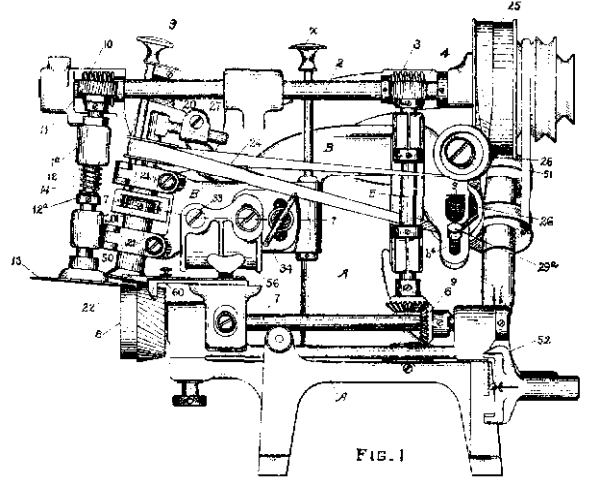
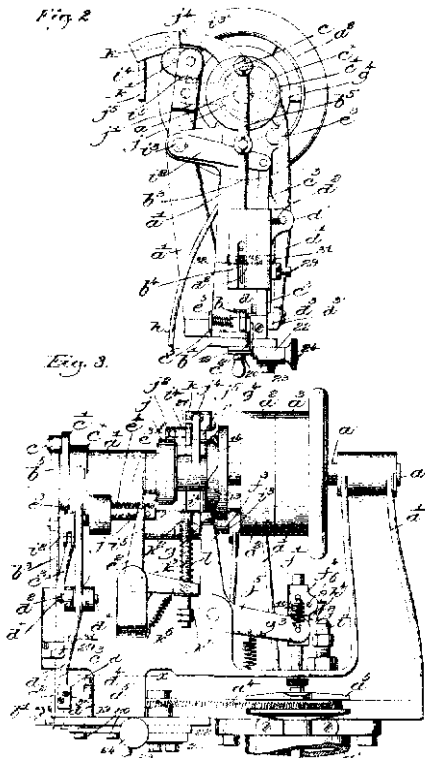


FIG. 1

15204

United Shoe Machinery Co. Skiving-machine. (Bayley.)



15205

United Shoe Machinery Co. Machine for inserting Fastenings. (Freeman.)

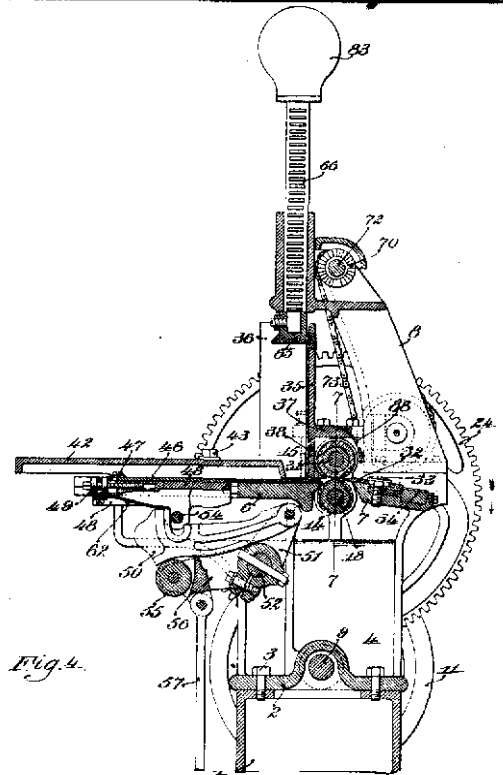
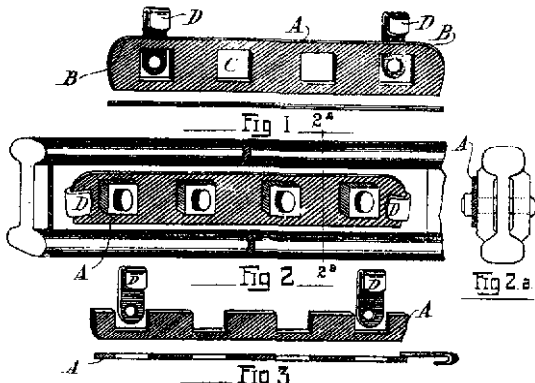


Fig. 4.

15207

United Shoe Machinery Co. Skiving-machine. (Scott.)



15623

R. E. Pennington and J. Bellett. Lock-nut Plate.

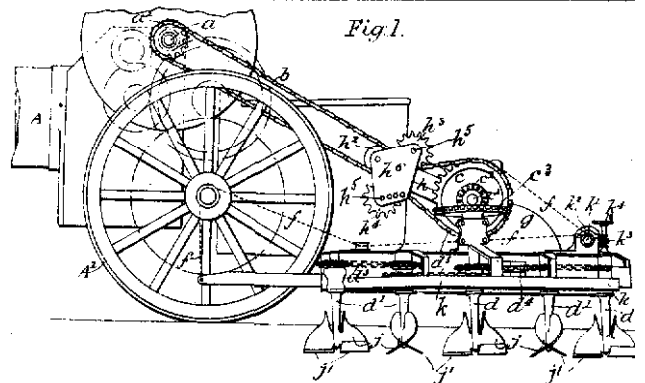


Fig. 1.

15314

T. C., T. A., and S. C. Darby. Digger or Road-breaker.

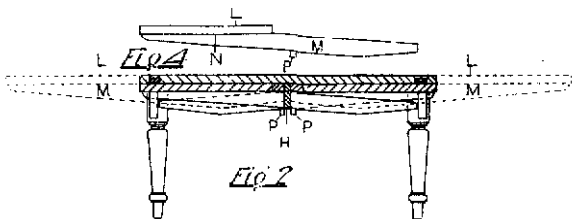


Fig. 2

15775

L. and A. Kortlang. Extension-table.

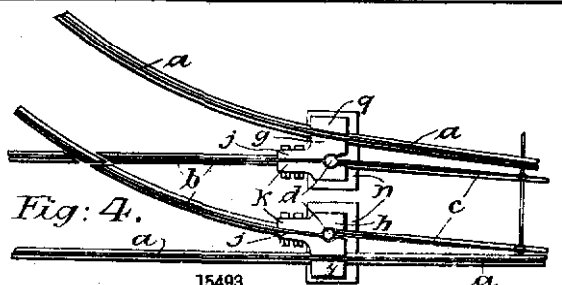


Fig. 4.

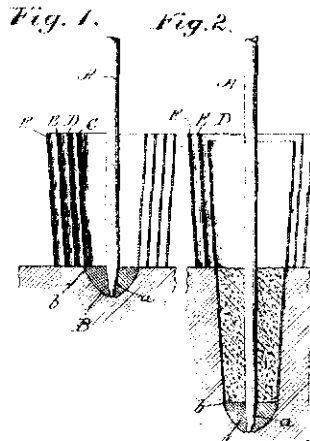
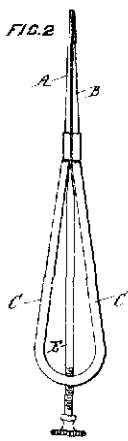
15493

W. Watts. Railway Pivot-blade Joint.



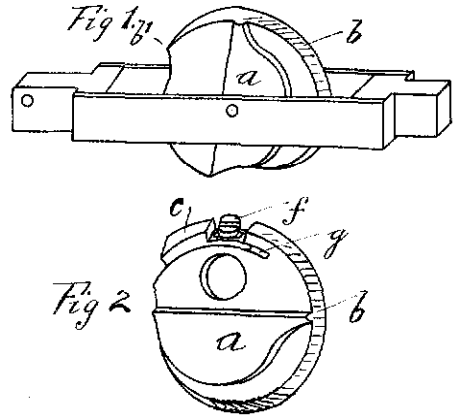
15984

C. Ridd and C. E. Young. Cow-teat Probe.



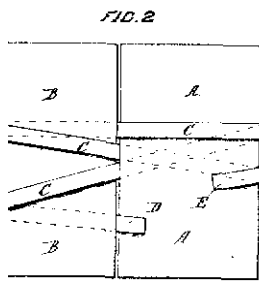
16167

Raymond Concrete Pile Co. Pile. (Raymond.)



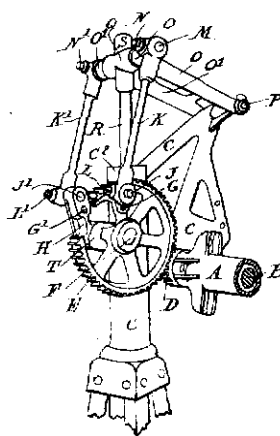
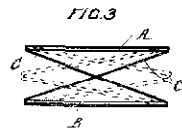
15717

H. McGowan. Linotype.



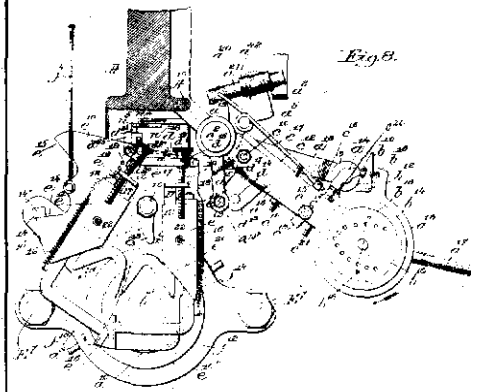
16224

C. M. Morrison. Pocket-book.



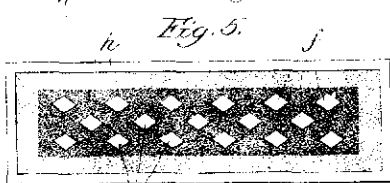
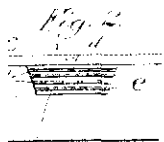
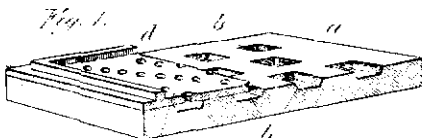
16208

J. Alston. Windmill.



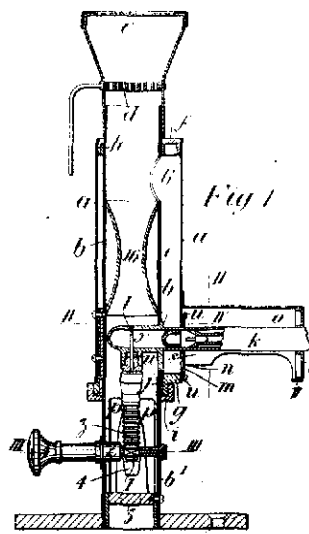
16207

United Shoe Machinery Co. Heel-attaching Machine. (Mayo.)



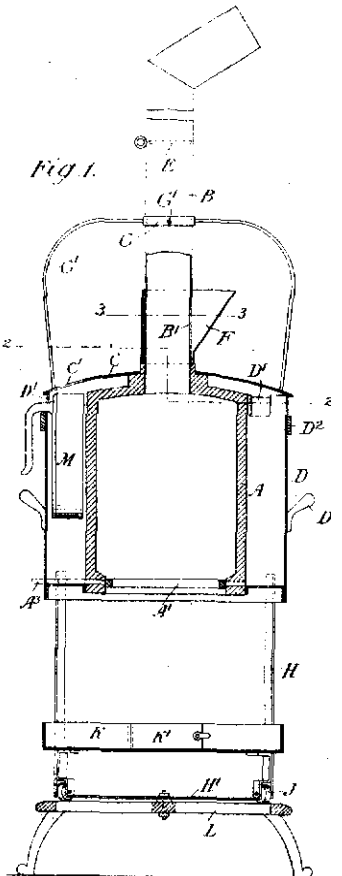
16226

W. D. Sargent. Brake-shoe.



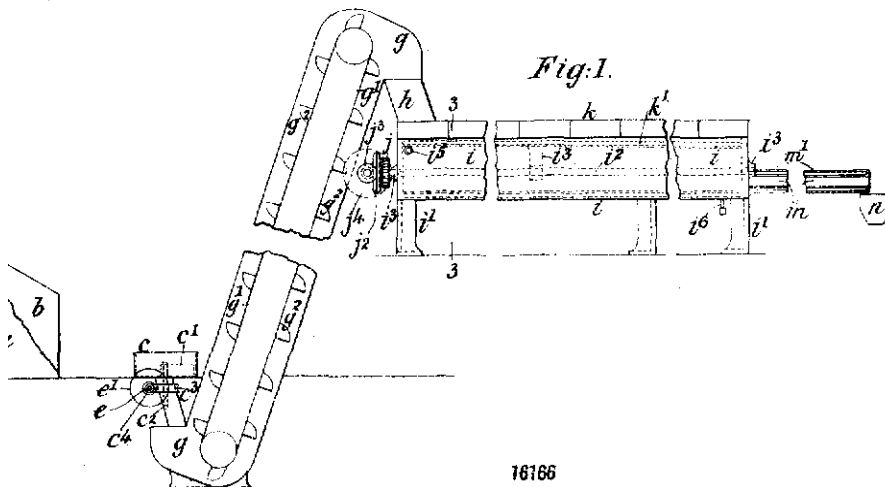
15886

A. Kitson. Vapour-burning Apparatus.



16205

A. V. Maniachi. Iron-heater.



16166

L. P. Ford. Artificial-stone Brick.

