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hinges and secured together by spring catches, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a crate comprising a four-sided frame and hoop-iron bars, the upper bars being removable for insertion of the rabbits. (3.) The apparatus for the purpose described, consisting of a cramp comprising upper and lower members united by hinges and secured together by spring catches, and a crate comprising a four-sided frame and hoop-iron bars, the upper bars being removable for insertion of the rabbits, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved crate, and cramp for use with the same, for packing rabbits and the like, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15412.—18th September, 1902.—JOSEPH CARLYLE, of Waimate, New Zealand, Farm-hand. Improvements in or relating to troughs for feeding sheep and other animals.*

Claims.—(1.) In a trough for the purposes indicated, a roof having one half fixed to the trough and having its upper edge turned downwards to form a channel, the other half of the roof being removable and having its upper edge turned upwards to enter the channel of the fixed half, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a trough for the purposes indicated, a roof having one half fixed to the trough and having its upper edge turned downwards to form a channel, the other half of the roof being removable and having its upper edge turned upwards to enter the channel of the fixed half, and having a grooved rail engaging with a tongue formed upon a rail fixed to the side of the trough, and a batten for operating the said movable half, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improvements in or relating to troughs for feeding sheep and other animals, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated on the drawing.

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

No. 15474.—1st October, 1902.—JAMES PATERSON and ALFRED JAMES POOL, both of Gisborne, New Zealand, Carpenters. An improved draining-apparatus for use in connection with clothes-wringers.*

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 22nd July, 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. 15367. — 8th September, 1902. — JOHN LINDSAY, of Burnside, Otago, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved crate, and cramp for use with the same, for packing rabbits and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a cramp comprising upper and lower members united by

Claims.—An apparatus for use in connection with clothes-wringers, for draining clothes or other washed articles, consisting of two uprights to support a clothes-wringer, beneath which and between the uprights is pivoted a swinging trav, with a stop or button adjustment underlying, and two ties or braces to secure the various parts of the apparatus together, substantially as described, and set forth in the drawing.

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

No. 15480.—3rd October, 1902.—JAMES MACKIE, of High Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. An improved contrivance for holding in desired position the draught-regulator doors of register grates and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, a device, substantially as described. (2.) For the purpose indicated, a spring metal bar secured upon a grate or the like near the opening into the chimney, said bar bearing upon the edge of a door adapted to close said opening and retaining said door when adjusted to a desired position, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 15538.—22nd October, 1902.—WILLIAM JOHN BOTTING, of Shannon, New Zealand, Farmer. A composition for destroying blight on apple and other fruit trees.*

Claims.—(1.) A composition for destroying blight on apple and other fruit trees, the same consisting in a composition of kerosene and castor-oil mixed together in equal proportions. (2.) A composition for destroying blight on apple and other fruit trees, the same consisting of kerosene and castor-oil mixed together in equal proportions, with a small quantity of bluestone.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 15546.—21st October, 1902.—THOMAS ROBERTS, of Nelson, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. An improvement in the construction of windows with especial regard to their use for ventilating purposes.*

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, in combination with a window-frame, sashes set one above the other in the same plane, hinged on, in, or to said frame, and operated for ventilating and other purposes substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In combination with a window-sash hinged at its lower end or edge on, in, or to a window-frame, a tongue constructed in the window-sill, and the lower edge of said sash having a recess or groove to receive said tongue, substantially and for the purposes specified. (3.) For the purposes indicated, the combination of a sash hinged near its lower edge on, in, or to a window-frame, and the upper part or soffit of said frame made to slope at an angle to provide a large passage for air when the said sash is opened, substantially as specified. (4.) In combination with a window-sash hinged near its lower edge in a window-frame, of a soffit or upper part of said frame sloped at an angle to provide a large passage for air when said sash is opened, a rail fixed immediately below said soffit, against which the upper edge of the topmost sash closes when the said sash is shut, and a frieze fixed to said frame and extending downwardly in front of said sloped soffit, substantially and for the purpose specified. (5.) For the purpose indicated, in combination with a window-frame, of sashes hinged one above the other in said frame, and a pocket beneath the lower sash to receive one of said sashes when removed from its pivotal hinges and supports, and such pivotal hinges and supports of said sash constructed to permit of such removal, substantially as specified and illustrated. (6.) For the purpose indicated, in combination with a sash pivotally hinged in, to, or on a window-frame and removable therefrom, of a pocket for the reception of said sash, and buffers at the bottom of said pocket to reduce shock when the sash is passed into said pocket, substantially as specified and illustrated. (7.) In a window-sash pivotally supported and hinged in, to, or on a window-frame, the combination of a pivot-pin fixed to the frame, and a plate fixed to the sash near its lower edge having a recess to receive said pin, and a slotted opening whereby it may be withdrawn from the pivotal supports when it is desired to remove the sash from the frame, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 15659.—20th November, 1902.—SAMUEL NICOLSON, of Medway Street, Gore, New Zealand, Sailmaker. An improved appliance for removing the tires of bicycles or other vehicles.*

Claims.—(1.) In means for removing the rubber tires of bicycles and other vehicles, a pair of arms the extremities of which are adapted to be raised in between the wheel-rim and the tire-cover, in combination with means whereby such arms may be made to approach towards or recede away from each other in an arced plane of a radius approximating to the radius of the wheel-rim, as specified. (2.) In means for removing the rubber tires of bicycles and other vehicles, a pair of vertical arms formed with a projection upon each of their front faces and connected to sliding bars fitting in arced slides in the front face of a frame, and means for causing such bars to move along their slides in opposite directions to each other, in combination with a lever-arm loosely articulated to the back face of the slide frame, as specified. (3.) In means for removing the rubber tires of bicycles and other vehicles, an arced-shaped frame formed with two parallel arced slides in its front face, in combination with toothed bars adapted to fit within each of such slides provided with a vertical arm attached to the inner end of each bar, a pinion mounted within the frame between the bars so that its teeth shall engage with the teeth of both bars, and means whereby such pinion may be rotated in either direction, as specified. (4.) In means for removing the rubber tires of bicycles and other vehicles, in combination, an arced frame, two parallel arced slides in the front face of the frame, sliding toothed bars fitting within each slide and provided with a vertical arm secured to each of the inner ends thereof, a pinion mounted within the frame and gearing with both of the sliding bars, a flange upon the outer face of the pinion and overlapping each of the slides in the frame, a thumb or eye-piece secured to the flange, and a lever arm loosely articulated to the back face of the frame, all as and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15736.—6th December, 1902.—EDWARD HASSELBACH, of Wandsworth Road, Surrey Hills, Victoria, Electrical Engineer. An improved game called roulette billiards, and appliances for same.*

Claims.—(1.) As an appliance for the described game, a winning turnstile or roulette consisting of a lower circular piece or disc having eight numbered cups in its surface and a vertical pivot-pin at its centre, combined with and supporting a loose boss piece carrying eight radial spokes furnished with end rubber buffers, and with the surface between the spokes of different colours and numbered to correspond with said cups, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) As an appliance for the described game, a half-way turnstile consisting of a lower circular piece or disc having an annular recess formed in its surface, and a vertical pivot-pin at its centre combined with and supporting a loose boss-piece having eight radial spokes furnished with end rubber buffers, and with the surface between the spokes of different colours or similar to that of the roulette, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) As an appliance for the described game, an arch consisting of two flanged posts connected together loosely by an arched or curved wire, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) As an appliance for the described game, an arch formed of two posts and an overhead connecting wire, combined with a movable post which is arranged to stand at one side of said arch, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) As an appliance for the described game, a bridge consisting of two side cheeks or plates inclined both ways, connected together by cross-bars, substantially as described and illustrated. (6.) As an appliance for the described game, a bridge-piece inclined both ways to form two rails, combined with two movable posts which are arranged to lie one at each side of bridge, substantially as described and illustrated. (7.) As appliances for the described game, the combination of the winning roulette A, half-way turnstile C, arches D, bridges F, pillars E, and with the series of coloured balls and a cue or cues, substantially as described and illustrated. (8.) The described game played on a billiard or other table, having a marginal frame and the lines H, H¹, and H² thereon, and with a winning and a half-way turnstile, eight arches, two bridges, and six pillars assembled on surface of table, with the coloured balls and the cues, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 15852.—9th January, 1903.—ALEXANDER PURSER, Mechanical Engineer, FREDERICK WILLIAM JENKINS, Electrical Engineer, and CHARLES ROBERT MCALISTER MILLAR, Law Clerk, all of Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa. Improvements in or relating to machines or apparatus for forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools.

Claims.—(1.) A rock-drilling or similar tool having its bit or working-end formed integral with it, instead of being welded on. (2.) Pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools by a combined hammering and pressing action. (3.) Forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools by a combined hammering and pressing action. (4.) Forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools by a simultaneous hammering and pressing action. (5.) In the manufacture or preparation of rock-drilling and similar tools, the employment of dies for holding and shaping the sides of the cutting-part, and hammering-dies for forming the face or point of the tool. (6.) In the manufacture or preparation of rock-drilling and similar tools, the employment of dies for holding and shaping the sides of the cutting-part, and hammering-dies simultaneously operated therewith for forming the face or point of the tool. (7.) In a machine or apparatus for the preparation or "working-up" rock-drilling and similar tools, the combination with "side" dies carried by pivoted arms of "face" dies carried by a reciprocating plunger, substantially as described. (8.) In the preparation or "working up" rock-drilling and similar tools, the employment of movable dies which together form a mould, to the interior surface of which the finished tool conforms. (9.) In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools, the combination with "side" dies B carried by pivoted arms D, of "face" dies A carried by a reciprocating plunger, and capable of separate movement independent of the plunger, substantially as described. (10.) In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools, the employment of "face" dies which all converge on the tool and are operated to give separate blows, substantially as described. (11.) In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools, the combination with "face" dies such as A of projections which act as buffers for the dies, and cause them to close gradually, substantially as and for the purpose described. (12.) In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools, the combination with "face" dies such as A of projections or toggles carried by pivoted arms D, and adapted to act as buffers for the dies and to cause them to close gradually, substantially as described. (13.) In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools, the combination with "side" dies B, carried by pivoted arms D, of a frame or plunger bearing on the arms, and adapted to move gradually backwards as the arms close the dies, substantially as described. (14.) In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools, the combination with a frame such as G, or a plunger, of a cylinder and piston adapted to apply a gradually decreasing resistance to the closing of the dies B, substantially as and for the purpose described. (15.) The complete mould, comprising "side" dies such as B, and "face" dies such as A, substantially as described, or illustrated in the drawings. (16.) The complete apparatus substantially as described, or illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and Figs. 4, 5, and 6 of the drawings. (17.) The described method of pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools. (18.) The described method of forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools.

(Specification, 8s.; drawing, 3s.)

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

Claims.—The improvement in sheep-shears described and illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, that is to say the reversal of the convexity and concavity and the relative positions of the blades of sheep-shears, so that the upper blade shall lap over the lower blade at the right-hand side thereof, as and for the purpose described.

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

No. 16204.—3rd July, 1903.—JOHN ANDERSON, of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer and Brass-founder. Improvements in rotary pumps.

Claims.—(1.) In rotary pumps of the pattern described and shown, in combination, ends of slides or beaters provided with wearing-surfaces, with springs provided with slides and guides, substantially as shown on the drawing and as described and explained. (2.) In combination, in rotary pumps of the pattern shown and described, the body or case of the pump being removable, with the ends of the slides or beaters having wearing-surfaces attached and the pressure-springs being provided with guides, all substantially as set forth and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 16409.—29th May, 1903.—ETHEL SOPHIA KOCH, of 43, Tinakori Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. Improvements in or relating to curtain-poles.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for the purpose described, the combination with a curtain-pole, with cords attached to the ends of the pole and passing over pulleys mounted in brackets above the window of a room, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) An apparatus for the purpose described, the combination with a curtain-pole, of a bracket upon the left of and above the window, having a single pulley mounted therein, and another bracket upon the right and above the window and having two pulleys mounted therein, cords attached to the ends of the pole and passing over the aforesaid pulleys, and another length of cord attached to a loop formed in the other cords, and a catch to which the said cord may be secured, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in or relating to curtain-poles, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.

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

No. 16435.—4th June, 1903.—GEORGE PERCIVAL, of Meriga Street, Narromine, New South Wales, Engineer. An improved rear-hub sprocket for bicycles and the like.

Claim.—The rear-hub sprocket of true elliptical shape, and capable of being driven by means of direct contact with a chain in motion from a circular sprocket wheel on the driving-axle, as described, shown, and illustrated in the specification and drawing, as being novel and my invention.

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

No. 16449.—8th June, 1903.—"SECRETARY," a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, having its office at 611, Broadway, New York, United States of America (assignee of Daniel Johnson Clark, of 136, Liberty Street, New York aforesaid, Mechanic). Improvements in gas-stoves.

Claims.—(1.) In a stove, the combination of a Bunsen burner, a ball supported on said burner, a globe of foraminous material surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe to receive the gases from the burner. (2.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a ball supported thereon, a globe of foraminous material surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between said ball and globe, and a screen-covered Bunsen burner having gas-outlets into the combustion-chamber, for the purpose explained. (3.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a heat-reflecting ball supported on the block, a globe of foraminous material surrounding the ball to form a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, and a screen-covered Bunsen burner forming part of the base block and provided with gas-outlets interjacent to the ball and globe. (4.) In a stove, the combination of a Bunsen burner, a ball supported on the burner, a globe of foraminous material surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe for the admission of gases from the burner. (5.) In a stove, the combination of a Bunsen burner, an annular recessed ball secured thereto, and a globe surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, and the Bunsen burner so arranged in relation to the ball and globe that the gases are admitted to the combustion-chamber. (6.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a ball secured thereto, a globe surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, a Bunsen burner forming part of the base block and provided with gas-outlets interjacent to the ball and globe, means for securing the ball and globe to the base block, and a shield or guard enclosing the stove, for the purpose explained. (7.) In a stove, the combination of a Bunsen burner, an annular recessed ball secured thereto, a globe surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, and the burner provided with gas-outlets interjacent to the ball and globe. (8.) In a stove, the combination of a Bunsen burner, a sectionally constructed ball provided with an annular recess, means for securing the ball to the burner, a globe of foraminous material secured to the burner and surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, and clamping-devices engaging the globe and provided with openings extending into the combustion-chamber, said clamping-device engaging the ball-holding means to assist in securing the parts in their relative positions. (9.) In a stove, the combination of a Bunsen burner forming part of a base block, a ball supported thereon, means for securing the ball to the block, a globe of foraminous material surrounding the ball, means for securing the globe to the block, and a clamping-device engaging the globe and the ball-holding means to

assist in securing the parts in their relative positions. (10.) In a stove, the combination of a ball, a globe of foraminous material surrounding the ball to form a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, a base block having a gas-mixing chamber and adapted to support the ball and globe, and provided with gas-outlets to the combustion-chamber, a screen covering the gas-outlets, and a Bunsen burner connected with the base block, for the purpose explained. (11.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a ball and a globe supported thereon so as to form a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, the base block having a mixing-chamber and outlets therefrom to the combustion-chamber, a Bunsen burner forming part of said block, and a screen covering the gas-outlets from the mixing-chamber, for the purpose described. (12.) In a stove, the combination of a base block having a gas-mixing chamber therein, an annular recessed ball supported thereon, a sectionally constructed foraminous globe surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, a Bunsen burner forming part of the base-block, and a screen in the top of the mixing-chamber covering the gas-outlets to the combustion-chamber, for the purpose explained. (13.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a Bunsen burner forming part thereof, an annular recessed ball supported on the base block, a foraminous globe surrounding the ball and supported on the base block, the foraminous globe constructed in sections having annular flanges thereon, annular rings engaging the flanges on the globe, and means for securing the annular flanges and rings together, for the purpose described. (14.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a Bunsen burner forming part of said block, a sectionally constructed ball, a sectionally constructed foraminous globe surrounding the ball, a shield encasing the ball and globe, and means for supporting said parts in their relative positions, for the purpose explained. (15.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a ball supported thereon, a tie-rod extending through the ball and engaged by an apertured nut to hold the ball in position, a globe surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, means for attaching the globe to the base block, an apertured clamping-device on the tie-rod engaging the globe to secure it to the apertured nut, and said apertured nut and clamping-device arranged to form a flue for the combustion-chamber, in the manner explained. (16.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a ball, a globe surrounding the ball and forming a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, means for securing the ball and globe to the base block, and an apertured nut and an apertured clamping-device adapted to engage the globe to form a flue for the combustion-chamber. (17.) In a stove, the combination of a base block, a ball, a globe surrounding the ball to form a combustion-chamber between the ball and globe, a tie-rod extending through the ball, an apertured nut engaging the ball to hold it in position, and an apertured clamping-device engaging the globe, tie-rod, and apertured nut to hold the parts in their relative positions, the apertures in the nuts and clamping-device forming a flue for the combustion-chamber, as explained.

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

No. 16450.—8th June, 1903.—THOMAS FIRTH, of 7, Martin Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Labourer. An automatic combined vehicle-wheels lock and horse-stopper.

Claims.—(1.) The cranks E and 7 on sliding-rods (Fig. 1), as shown in the drawing and described in the specification. (2.) The coiled springs *f, f*, also the rollers 5, 5, and belt *a*, also the roller 6' and belt C' (Fig. 2), also the roller *a'* (Fig. 3). (3.) The compound lever D, 16', as shown in the drawings and described in the specification. (4.) The slotted connecting-rod 9" (Fig. 3), for the purpose of this contrivance.

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

No. 16516.—16th June, 1903.—JOSEPH COOPER, of Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved gate-hinge.

Extract from Specification.—It consists of an oblong or square box-shaped frame, open top and bottom, for fitting over top of or under post of gate, with a projecting tongue for fitting on to and over the top or under the bottom of the bar or rail, and an opposite projecting eye shaped to fit over pintle jutting out from gate-post.

Claim.—The gate-hinge specified, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 16520.—17th June, 1903.—ANDREW RUSSELL, of 12, Albany Street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Clerk. An improved candle clasp or holder.

Claims.—(1.) The improved candle clasp or holder as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) An improved candle clasp or holder formed with a piece of tin or steel cut to the shape shown in Fig. 1, and turned on a roller so as to form a ferrule partly divided in the middle, and thus capable of gripping, by an inward pressure, the candle with the top half, and by an outward pressure the candlestick with the bottom half, as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 16525.—19th June, 1903.—CATHERINE CLARA GARDNER, of "Range View," Mount Victor Road, Kew, Victoria, Married Woman. A transparent door for domestic ovens.

Claims.—(1.) A transparent door for domestic ovens having a comparatively large portion cut out and formed with a frame adapted to carry a transparent sheet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and as illustrated. (2.) In a door for domestic ovens, a rectangular frame adapted to carry a transparent sheet, the upper section of said frame being pivoted at one side and curved on its lower edge, substantially as and for the purpose specified and as illustrated. (3.) A door for domestic ovens dished outwardly and having a frame adapted to carry a transparent sheet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and as illustrated.

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

No. 16526.—19th June, 1903.—ARTHUR WOOD, of 124, Bridge Road, Glebe, near Sydney, New South Wales, Clerk. Improvements in shears, scissors, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) A pair of scissors or shears combined with a U-shaped spring having its arms extended forward on either side and connected to the blades in front of the pivot. (2.) A pair of scissors or shears in combination with a U-shaped spring having its arms lying on either side of the shears and connected thereto eccentrically to the pivot, said spring being formed with a coil at the bend and with turned ends at the extremities of its arms to engage corresponding holes in the blades, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 16527.—19th June, 1903.—ANTHONY EDWIN WATSON, of Begg Street, Kyneton, Victoria, Farmer. An improved scraper for wheels of agricultural implements.

Claims.—(1.) An improved scraper for wheels of agricultural implements, consisting of a disc revolvably mounted in proximity to the periphery of and rotated by the implement-wheel, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (2.) An improved scraper for wheels of agricultural implements, consisting of a rotatable disc adjustably mounted on a spindle at one side of the periphery of the implement-wheel about the height of the axle, said spindle being carried by an adjustable bracket fitted to the implement-frame, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (3.) An improved scraper for wheels of agricultural implements, consisting in a disc revolvably mounted upon the end of a spindle, having a shoulder and a squared part about its centre adjustably fitting into a slot in a boss on a bracket or arm adjustably secured to the frame of the implement, substantially as set forth and illustrated.

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

No. 16534.—24th June, 1903.—LEWIS ERNEST SAUNDERS, of William Street, Perth, Western Australia, Engineer, and HENRY JOHN SAUNDERS, of Saint George's Terrace, Perth aforesaid, Civil Engineer. Self-grip and draw-off attachment for vessels.

Claims.—(1.) A self-grip and draw-off attachment for vessels having two or more pivoted or hinged claws or grippers as *e*, which are arranged so as to radially operate on their axis by means of a threaded tube, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings. (2.) A self-grip and draw-off attachment for vessels formed with an internally threaded annular boss as *a*, having lugs which carry pivoted gripper claws, as above claimed, and substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings. (3.) A self-grip and draw-off attachment for vessels comprised by the parts marked *a* to *g*, having or provided with an externally threaded and operative tube which interscrews with an internally threaded annular boss as *a*, said operative tube engaging by its periphery with the inner ends of pivoted claws as *e*, so forcing such claws outwardly in a radial manner, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings. (4.) A self-grip

and draw-off attachment for vessels comprised by its parts denoted by the letters *a* to *g*, in operative combination with a threaded tube as *h*, made secure by a jam collar or nut as *j*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings. (5.) A self-grip attachment comprised by its parts, as denoted by the letters *a* to *g*, in operative combination with a threaded bolt or rod as *p*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

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

No. 16535.—24th June, 1903.—HERMAN CHARLES WOLTERECK, of 3, Edinburgh Mansions, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, England, Consulting Chemist. Improvements in the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture substantially as described of hydrocyanic acid by passing a mixture in equal volumes of dry ammonia, volatilised or gaseous carbon compound, and hydrogen over a heated catalytic agent. (2.) The manufacture substantially as described of a metallic cyanide by passing a mixture in equal volumes of dry ammonia, volatilised or gaseous carbon compound, and hydrogen over a heated catalytic agent, and absorbing the product by a suitable reagent. (3.) The manufacture substantially as described of hydrocyanic acid by passing a mixture in equal volumes of dry ammonia, carbonic acid, and hydrogen over a heated catalytic agent. (4.) The manufacture substantially as described of a metallic cyanide by passing a mixture in equal volumes of dry ammonia, carbonic oxide, and hydrogen over a heated catalytic agent, and absorbing the product by a suitable reagent. (5.) The manufacture substantially as described of hydrocyanic acid by passing a mixture of one volume of dry ammonia and two volumes of dry water-gas over a heated catalytic agent. (6.) The manufacture substantially as described of a metallic cyanide by passing a mixture of one volume of dry ammonia and two volumes of dry water-gas over a heated catalytic agent, and absorbing the product by a suitable reagent. (7.) The manufacture substantially as described of hydrocyanic acid by passing a mixture of one volume of dry ammonia and two volumes of dry water-gas over platinised pumice heated to a bright-red heat. (8.) The manufacture substantially as described of a metallic cyanide by passing a mixture of one volume of dry ammonia and two volumes of dry water-gas over platinised pumice heated to a bright-red heat, and absorbing the product by a suitable reagent.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 16536.—24th June, 1903.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William Clark Mitchell, Works Superintendent, and Mark Cummins, Engineer, both of Westinghouse Works, Trafford Park, Lancaster, England). Improvements relating to brakes for vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) Braking apparatus for cars, trucks, and other vehicles, having brake-blocks adapted to be applied with substantially equal pressure to the wheels on each side of the vehicle when the operating-means is moved in either direction from its normal position. (2.) For the purpose of applying the brake-blocks with substantially equal pressure to the wheels on each side of the vehicle, a transverse shaft connecting the brake-rods and connections at one side with those at the other, and mounted in floating bearings so that it can take up varying positions. (3.) For the purpose of applying the wheel-blocks of braking apparatus with substantially equal pressure to all the wheels of the vehicle when the operating-means is moved in either direction from its normal position, a pair of rods disposed one above the other on each side of the vehicle, connecting the equaliser brake-beams together in a manner corresponding to a pin-and-slot connection, and having a lever pivotally secured to both rods to which power is transmitted, whereby a pull is transmitted through one rod in one direction and through the other rod in the opposite direction to apply the brakes. (4.) The several forms of braking apparatus having their parts constructed, arranged, and adapted, for use substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 11s.; drawing, 5s.)

No. 16537.—24th June, 1903.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of George Westinghouse, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer). Improvements in controlling systems for electric motors.

Claims.—(1.) In a controlling system of the kind described, having a series of independently actuated contacts for chang-

ing the grouping of the motors and the resistance of their circuits, and arranged to be operated by pneumatic or other power, the provision of means for effecting progressive operation of a plurality of said contacts without movement of the governing switch so as to effect an automatic acceleration of the motors controlled thereby. (2.) In a controlling system of the kind described, motor-controlling switches the closure of which operates interlocking switches included in the governing circuit, and thereby automatically insures the closure of another motor-controlling switch or switches, substantially as described. (3.) In a controlling system of the kind described, an arrangement for rendering the governing circuit of the motor-control switches dependent on the operation of the first of these switches except when the governing switch is in its first position, substantially as described. (4.) In a controlling system of the kind described, an arrangement for preventing closure of the main circuit-breaker except when the governing switch is in its first position, substantially as described. (5.) A controller for electric motors having a plurality of annularly disposed independently actuated contacts, and provided with a single blow-out magnet centrally located with reference to said contacts, having pole-pieces that project alternately from the poles of the magnet between adjacent contacts, substantially as described. (6.) In a controller, the arrangement of a resilient lost-motion connection between the drum and the operating-handle therefor, provided with a dashpot comprising two liquid-containing chambers connected by ports and passages, and a piston in one of said chambers connected to the controller drum and having means operated by an excessive current in the motor-circuit to stop or materially impede the movement of the drum during the time that such excessive current continues to flow, substantially as described. (7.) A controlling system for electric motors, provided with a plurality of separately operated motor circuit switches arranged and operating substantially in the manner described with reference to Fig. 2 or to Fig. 12 of the drawings. (8.) For electric motors, a controller constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 3 to 5, or to Figs. 13 to 17, of the drawings. (9.) A controller constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 6 to 11 of the drawings.

(Specification, £1 11s.; drawing, 6s.)

No. 16553.—26th June, 1903.—JAMES WILLIAM BRANFORD, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Railway Porter. An improved tethering-post.

Claims.—(1.) A tethering-post comprising, in combination, a post driven into the ground and a pipe capable of revolving upon the post and to which the tethering-rope is secured, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A tethering-post comprising, in combination, a post driven into the ground and provided with a base plate, a pipe capable of revolving upon the post and to which the tethering-rope is secured, and a stud fixed in the top of the post and provided with a nut and washer, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 16554.—26th June, 1903.—ROGER ARNULPH MONTGOMERIE, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved fencing-dropper.

Claims.—(1.) A fencing-dropper comprising short lengths of wire having their ends bent to form eyes through which the fencing-wires are passed, and by which the said lengths of wire are linked together, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A fencing-dropper comprising short lengths of wire having their ends bent to form eyes through which the fencing-wires are passed, and by which the said lengths of wire are linked together, the eyes being reversed as required to cause the dropper to hang perpendicularly, and fastenings of thin wire to fix the eyes to the upper and lower wires of the fence, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 16555.—24th June, 1903.—ARTHUR DALE, of Morven, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved attachment device for the traces of driven horses.

Claim.—The means for connecting a horse for draught to a cart or other like conveyance, which consists of the combination with a specially shaped shaft-end, of an iron collar rigidly attached thereto, a metal piece athwart said shaft-end behind the collar-piece that bears against the collar during draught, and links to which the trace-chains are attached that are connected to the athwart piece, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 16563.—25th June, 1903.—ALEXIS VITTOZ CHALLIER, of Aratapu, Wairoa North, Auckland, New Zealand, Gum-digger. An improved pick for agricultural and other purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In the improved pick as specified, the flattened-out inner end next to the head, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In the improved pick as specified, the flange or flap projecting downwardly from the back of the head of the pick, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) The improved pick specified, consisting of an outer pointed end, an inner flattened out end next to the head, the head, and the flange or flap projecting downwardly from the said head for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 16566.—25th June, 1903.—Professor Dr. RUDOLF EMMERICH, of 22, Petten-Kofer Strasse, Munich, Empire of Germany. Improvements in and relating to the preservation of meat.

Claim.—Method of preserving flesh in a raw condition, characterized by the fact that the initial portions of the larger vessels (arteries and absorbent vessels) are swilled or flushed with a liquid adapted to prevent bacterial and germinal propagation, such as acetic acid and the like, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.)

No. 16569.—30th June, 1903.—GEORGE ARCHIBALD LOWRY, of 1124, Monadnock Building, Chicago, Cook, Illinois, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for charging fluids and the like with carbonic-acid or other gas.

Extract from Specification.—The disk D, with its associated resilient washer or cylinder G, is placed within the neck of the bottle or other vessel, and resting upon the annular shoulder C with the puncturing point presented towards the mouth of the bottle or other vessel and longitudinally through the central opening of the cylindrical washer G. The capsule H containing the carbonic-acid or other gas is then placed with its puncturing end inserted or seated in the central opening of washer G. The cap K is then placed over and in inclosing relation with respect to the capsule and the neck of the bottle or other vessel. With the parts thus assembled, and as shown in Fig. 2, the apparatus is ready for operation. The next step of the operation is to cause the cap K to be applied to the neck of the bottle so as to crowd or push the capsule H down upon the puncturing point E, thereby enabling said puncturing point to pierce the plug or plate J of the capsule, and, by means of the slot or opening F, opening communication between the interiors of the capsule and bottle or other vessel. This is accomplished in the particular form shown by screwing down the cap K from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3. As the capsule H is crowded down more firmly into its seat in the open end of the resilient cylinder section or washer G, a tight seat is formed therefor, thereby preventing escape of carbonic-acid or other gas, and the consequent expansion of the resilient washer G due to the crowding of the capsule down into the end of the washer causes the resilient washer to tightly fit the neck of the bottle and preventing escape of the contents of the bottle or of the liberated carbonic-acid or other gas. Thus it will be seen that the apparatus also forms a tight closure for the bottle so as to retain within the bottle the gas or other contents thereof.

[NOTE.—The above extract from the specification is inserted in place of the claims.]

(Specification, 10s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16571.—30th June, 1903.—UNIVERSAL SEAL AND STOPPER COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and doing business at Camden, New Jersey aforesaid, United States of America (assignees of Edward Daniel Schmitt, of 2444, Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, Constructing Engineer). Improvements in and relating to bottle-sealing devices.

Extract from Specification.—The seal is placed in the bottle-neck, say in the position shown in Fig. 1, with the arms of the securing-member pressed slightly toward each other, in which position they will remain until the seal has been passed sufficiently into the bottle to permit the arms to expand, bringing the shoulders 9 into engagement with the upper inclined shoulder of the bottle, as clearly shown in

Fig. 2. In this position the sealing-member will be in engagement with the lower shoulder or sealing-seat, but not compressed to its full extent. Now, a still further pressure exerted upon the locking-member will cause the expanding-wedge 16 to further descend and expand the arms 8, and consequently the shoulders 9, outwardly against the upper shoulder in the bottle with very considerable force, and the tendency of the shoulders 9 to ride down the incline will obviously cause a downward movement of the securing-member and the consequent compression of the sealing-member against the sealing-seat. This downward movement of the securing-member and compression of the disc or sealing-member continues until the shoulders 18 on the wedge clip under the shoulders 14 of portions 12 of the securing-member, at which point the flange of the locking-cap will be brought into engagement with the outer shoulder of the bottle-neck, locking the seal, and the decided compression of the sealing-member that has taken place in the operation produces a perfect lasting seal. To unlock and remove the seal it is only necessary to apply sufficient force to the locking-member, lifting it by hand or some handy instrument, until the shoulders 18 of the expanding-wedge become disengaged from the portion 12 of the securing-member, when a further upward movement of the cap will cause the tangs 19, sliding against the terminals 10, to contract said terminals, or rather draw them toward each other until they approximate the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This action of the tangs against the terminals causes the shoulders 9 of the securing-member to be disengaged from the upper shoulder in the bottle-neck, when the whole seal is readily removable. The operation of locking and unlocking the seal shown in the modification, Fig. 3, is the same as the operation just described, and therefore needs no further description.

[NOTE.—The above extract from the specification is inserted in place of the claims.]

(Specification, 12s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16572.—30th June, 1903.—UNIVERSAL SEAL AND STOPPER COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and doing business at Camden, New Jersey aforesaid, United States of America (assignees of Edward Daniel Schmitt, of 2444, Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, Constructing Engineer). Improvements in and relating to bottle-sealing devices.

Extract from Specification.—In sealing the bottle with this improved seal, the same is placed in the neck of the bottle and forced down until the sealing-member is in close engagement with the lower shoulder of the sealing-seat 4. In entering the seal into the mouth of the bottle the arms of the securing-member will be pressed together until the said member is passed sufficiently into the recess to permit its arms to expand, when the shoulders on the arms of the securing-member will be brought into engagement with the upper shoulder in the bottle-neck. The arm 19 is forced downward, which movement causes the centre of the connected strips or plates 15 and 16 to be forced downward until said centre passes slightly below a horizontal line drawn from the respective outer ends of the two strips or plates, expanding the shoulders of the arms securely against possible inward movement. The two strips, by reason of their peculiar construction and connection, can move toward each other for a very short distance, but when a certain point is reached the strips or plates become locked against further sliding upon or toward each other. This is the point at which the parts of the locking-member begin to expand the arms of the securing member. Better results are accomplished by inclining the engaging-shoulders on the securing-member as well as slightly inclining the upper shoulder in the bottle-neck, as this construction obviously brings about a wedging tendency in the sealing operation, which causes the securing-member to descend, compressing the sealing-member with very considerable force, and effecting a perfect seal. Obviously, it is unnecessary to incline both the shoulders on the securing-member and shoulder in the bottle-neck, as the shoulders on the securing-member would operate with the same results against a square shoulder in the bottle-neck, or a straight shoulder on the securing-member would accomplish the same results operating against an inclined shoulder in the bottle neck. To unlock and remove the seal is extremely simple, as it is only necessary to raise the arm 19, which will unlock the locking-member with a tendency to draw the two arms of the securing-member together, when, a little force being used, the whole seal is readily removable from the bottle-neck.

[NOTE.—The above extract from the specification is inserted in place of the claims.]

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; 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. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

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

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 22nd July, 1903.

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

No. 16253.—20th April, 1903.—ROBERT WALKER ASHCROFT, Tinsmith, WILLIAM JOHN MADDREN, Mechanic, and SEPTIMUS ASHCROFT, Store-manager, all of Wellington, New Zealand. Improved means for putting up butter and the like into regular quantities.

No. 16529.—22nd June, 1903.—JAMES ANDREW DONALD, of Potaerau, Masterton, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for securing the legs and tails of cows.

No. 16545.—22nd June, 1903.—PATRICK GAVIN, of Matahiia Station, Tuparoa, East Coast, Auckland, New Zealand, Shepherd. An improved window-fastener.

No. 16557.—27th June, 1903.—CLAUDE VINCENT SPACKMAN, of Mauriceville, Wellington, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved horse- or cow-cover fastener.

No. 16558.—27th June, 1903.—GEORGE ARTHUR PEARSON, of Fallow Field, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. A self-acting slack-adjuster for automatic and other brakes.

No. 16559.—24th June, 1903.—ROBERT BAXTER, of Milton, New Zealand, Woollen Expert. Improvements in sash-fasteners.

No. 16560.—24th June, 1903.—WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of High Street, Maori Hill, Dunedin, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in flue dampers.

No. 16561.—24th June, 1903.—JOHN DENNISTON SMITH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Process for dressing New Zealand flax.

No. 16562.—25th June, 1903.—GEORGE REYNOLDS OGLE, of Kenilworth, Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Landowner. Improvements relating to draught and dust excluders for attachment to doors.

No. 16565.—25th June, 1903.—JOHN SMAILL, of Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to steam-generators.

No. 16568.—29th June, 1903.—GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Bealey Street, Hokitika, Westland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in pitch-chains and sprockets therefor.

No. 16573.—30th June, 1903.—JOHN ALGEN BELK, of Feilding, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved candle-extinguisher.

No. 16576.—1st July, 1903.—EDWIN TOWNSHEND, of Cromwell Street, Bellwood, Mount Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand, Dairy-produce Grader. An improved method of cooling cream by the simultaneous use of a direct-expansion vat and a cream temperature controller in combination.

No. 16579.—3rd July, 1903.—AH PAT, of Foxton, New Zealand, Storekeeper. Improved driving mechanism for bicycles.

No. 16580.—3rd July, 1903.—ROBERT PATERSON, of Hill End, Balclutha, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in the means for actuating the lever-wheels of multi-furrow ploughs.

No. 16581.—3rd July, 1903.—WILLIAM ANDREW HAXTON, of Belvedere, Carterton, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved milk-cooler.

No. 16582.—29th June, 1903.—GEORGE MCINTOSH SCOTT, of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Mantelpiece-manufacturer. Sash hanger and lock.

No. 16583.—30th June, 1903.—JOHN COLLINS CLANCY, of 30, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Analytical Chemist and Metallurgist. Improvements in the extraction of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and other metals, and the production of lead-sulphate from mixed or complex sulphide ores.

No. 16585.—1st July, 1903.—EMILY ALEXANDER ALLAN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Widow. Improved cake-tin.

No. 16586.—1st July, 1903.—DONALD MCKENZIE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Teacher. Slate-pencil sharpener.

No. 16587.—1st July, 1903.—GEORGE ROSS, of 79, Welwyn Castle Street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. A

double circular flue to be attached to register grates of any design.

No. 16593.—1st July, 1903.—WILLIAM MOORE, French-polisher, and ROBERT ALLEN McCULLOCH, Painter, both of Invercargill, New Zealand. Reversible toasting-fork and grid combined.

No. 16595.—2nd July, 1903.—DAVID MCKENZIE, of Tennyson Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, Cabinet-maker. Improved coiler and spindle for wire-weaving machines.

No. 16596.—6th July, 1903.—JAMES GROVE, of 8, Clyde Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Settler. Improvement in fastening sash-cord to sash.

No. 16597.—2nd July, 1903.—ROBERT HENRY MASON, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Auctioneer. An improved soldering-tool.

No. 16602.—8th July, 1903.—WILLIAM CHARLES BRADDOCK, of Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand, Baker. A machine for cleaning and washing currants, sultanas, and other dried fruits.

No. 16603.—4th July, 1903.—HENRY AUGUSTUS SCOTT, of Main Road, South Dunedin, New Zealand, Dealer. Machine for deep sinking and prospecting.

No. 16605.—6th July, 1903.—PAUL KAHLENBERG, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Merchant. Improved umbrella-tip retainer.

No. 16607.—9th July, 1903.—COLEMAN HANNING, of Grove Bush, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in or relating to gates.

No. 16609.—6th July, 1903.—HERBERT WILLIAM DE BAUGH, of Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. An improved washing-boiler.

No. 16610.—10th July, 1903.—HIRAM WALSH, of Seddonville, Westport, New Zealand, Boardinghouse-keeper. Attachments to plates for holding mustard, salt, and the like.

No. 16611.—10th July, 1903.—HENRY JAMES MANSON, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in or relating to the doors of tramway and railway cars and other vehicles.

No. 16612.—10th July, 1903.—GEORGE RENNER, Journalist, and WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, Mechanical Engineer, both of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand. An improved automatic block system of signalling for railways.

No. 16613.—10th July, 1903.—WILLIAM REYNOLDS BAWDEN, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, Mine-manager. Improved clinostat, and means for using same, principally for deep-drilling operations.

No. 16614.—10th July, 1903.—ALLAN JOHN ROSS, of Kihikihi, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. Improved means for securing corrugated-iron roofing upon stacks.

No. 16615.—10th July, 1903.—JOHN GIRVEN, of Hikurangi, Auckland, New Zealand, Coal-miner. Improved means for cutting up soap.

No. 16616.—7th July, 1903.—HENRY AUGUSTUS SCOTT, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Dealer. Improvements in sash-fasteners.

No. 16617.—7th July, 1903.—SAMUEL RICHARD STEDMAN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineer. Improved cultivator for drills.

No. 16618.—7th July, 1903.—ALFRED WALTER ALEXANDER BARNARD, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Government Service. Improved device for recording shot patterns.

No. 16619.—8th July, 1903.—FRANK COTTON, of Hornsby, New South Wales, Gentleman. Improvements in gas-furnaces.

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.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 9th to the 18th July, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14716.—T. C. Turnbull, device for carrying children.

No. 14727.—M. McCormick, seed-sowing apparatus.

No. 14778.—W. Moore and C. T. Kiernan, box for packing rabbits and fish.

No. 14787.—L. C. Beal, jun., range-finding and sighting appliances for weapons.

No. 14822.—A. C. Bridgman, mat-fastener.

No. 14827.—A. M. White, ploughshare (J. Ainsworth).

No. 14828.—W. H. Fahey and W. Wardrop, hair and hat pin and fastening.

- No. 14856.—A. H. Brownley and T. B. Jacobsen, securing buttons to garments.
 No. 14875.—W. Craig, ventilator.
 No. 14881.—T. S. Mullay and W. Sievwright, anti-fouling composition.
 No. 14943.—W. G. Geary, martingale.
 No. 15176.—R. Dunne, mitre-cutting machine.
 No. 15623.—R. E. Pennington and J. Bellett, locknut-plate.
 No. 15886.—A. Kitson, vapour-burning apparatus.
 No. 16043.—T. Willmot and M. T. Morgan, coating wooden blocks with tar, &c.
 No. 16129.—T. W. Barber, mechanically propelled vehicle.
 No. 16161.—B. F. McTear and H. C. W. Gibson, piercing and forging machinery for manufacture of tubes.
 No. 16174.—G. W. Temperley, soles of boots, &c.
 No. 16178.—S. Butler, preventing skidding of cycles, motor cars, &c.
 No. 16209.—G. H. Hayes, pneumatic drill.
 No. 16211.—L. J. Renoy, boiler for cooking purposes.
 No. 16226.—W. D. Sargent, making brake-shoes and product thereof.
 No. 16233.—J. P. Campbell, alternating-current electrical apparatus (C. F. Scott).
 No. 16234.—Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company, electric, gas, or vapour lamps (P. C. Hewitt).
 No. 16240.—F. E. Bowman, gas-producing plant.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 11776.—J. Temperley, animal-cover fastening. 8th July, 1903.
 No. 11801.—R. K. Williams, apparatus for filtering oil. 16th July, 1903.
 No. 11804.—D. Miller, ventilator. 13th July, 1903.
 No. 11814.—J. E. Bishop, tire-setting machine. 16th July, 1903.
 No. 11815.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, type-casting and composing machine (Lanston Monotype Machine Company—J. S. Bancroft). 16th July, 1903.
 No. 11816.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, perforated record strip of type-forming machine (Lanston Monotype Machine Company—J. S. Bancroft and W. H. Wood). 16th July, 1903.
 No. 11819.—L. A. M. McKail, sash-fastener. 9th July, 1903.
 No. 11833.—F. W. Commons, jointing wood with wood, stone, &c. 16th July, 1903.
 No. 12010.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electrical distribution (B. G. Lamme). 16th July, 1903.
 No. 12023.—Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited, crushing-rolls (T. A. Edison). 16th July, 1903.
 No. 12027.—The Linotype Company, Limited, machine for making printing-bars (E. Waters, jun.—O. Mergenthaler). 16th July, 1903.
 No. 12124.—Lanston Monotype Machine Company, preparing perforated record strip of type-forming machine (T. Lanston). 16th July, 1903.
 No. 12141.—The Linotype Company, Limited, linotype machine (E. Waters, jun.—O. Mergenthaler).
 No. 12142.—The Linotype Company, Limited, linotype machine (E. Waters, jun.—O. Mergenthaler).
 No. 12925.—H. S. Russell, lining casks, &c. 8th July, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 8655.—A. G. Parry, hygienic figure-support. 10th July, 1903.
 No. 8815.—The Linotype Company, Limited, linotype machine (O. Mergenthaler). 16th July, 1903.
 No. 8842.—The Linotype Company, Limited, linotype machine (O. Mergenthaler). 16th July, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

- No. 12761.—Théodore Turrettini, of 6, Rue des Granges, Geneva, Switzerland, Engineer, treatment of lead-ores. [A. Germot.] 10th July, 1903.

- No. 10538.—The Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, gas-burner. [O. Kern.]
 No. 12934.—The Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, gas stove. [C. Clamond.]
 No. 14546.—The Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, incandescence mantle. [The Kern Burner Company, Limited—C. Clamond.]
 No. 15906.—The Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company, of 120, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers, obtaining uni-directional current from single-phase or polyphase alternating current source. [J. P. Campbell—P. C. Hewitt.] 13th July, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Requests for Correction of Clerical Error in Specification.

- No. 15990.—C. W. Stanton, condensing apparatus (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 18, of the 5th March, 1903).
 To alter the word "approved" to "improved," line 21, page 1, of the specification.
 To continue the line from the numeral "10" in the drawings to indicate the receptacle forming the reservoir.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Clerical Errors corrected.

- THE requests for correction of the clerical errors in the following cases (advertised in Supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 37, of the 14th May, 1903) have been allowed:—
 No. 15887.—A. Kitson, vapour-burning apparatus.
 No. 16100.—Cooley Development Company, rotary-fluid engine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

- LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been filed) abandoned from the 9th to the 22nd July, 1903, inclusive:—
 No. 15389.—H. E. McDonald, vehicle-wheel.
 No. 15391.—A. A. Campbell, water-beater.
 No. 15392.—C. M. Brophy, measuring ladies' skirts.
 No. 15396.—J. S. Weston, H. F. Chaffey, and F. E. Smith, gold-saving apparatus.
 No. 15397.—G. W. Bell, street-sweeper.
 No. 15398.—F. W. Sudholz, manure-distributer and potato-planter.
 No. 15399.—L. Staples and W. Taylor, ventilating boots.
 No. 15400.—W. Herdman, egg-beater.
 No. 15401.—J. Rugg, rack for brooms, &c.
 No. 15404.—T. W. Coulthard, box for carriage of eggs (J. Fowler).
 No. 15405.—M. Bate, gold-separator.
 No. 15407.—J. W. Graham, fire-alarm.
 No. 15408.—M. W. Fleming, truck and hoist.
 No. 15410.—H. McGowan, electric-lamp fitting.
 No. 15411.—W. Juriss, building-brick.
 No. 15415.—J. Creamer, plane-iron.
 No. 15416.—E. A. Conyers, bed-pan support.
 No. 15421.—J. A. Hamilton, concentrating and amalgamating table.
 No. 15427.—T. McMillan, window-blind.
 No. 15428.—N. B. McLennan, door-retainer.
 No. 15440.—W. Waters, rubber pad for horse-shoes.
 No. 15446.—A. W. Parker, operating electric railways.
 No. 15447.—W. Tyree, acetylene-generator.
 No. 15448.—H. E. McDonald, cuff-protector.
 No. 15538.—S. R. Stedman, cultivator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 9th to the 22nd July, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14452.—A. J. Park, delivering steam into steam-heating apparatus.

No. 14453.—E. K. C. Chalmers, portable wardrobe.

No. 14460.—J. Macpherson, delivering tailings from dredge.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 9th July to the 22nd July, 1903, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

11523.—J. Howard, attachment to cycles for transmitting power.

11524.—C. Geissler, apparatus for taking samples of pulverised materials.

11525.—L. M. Geer, syringe for rectal purposes.

11527.—H. E. Howland, burner for incandescent lamp (O. M. Thowless).

11528.—Imperial S.C. Acetylene Gas Company, Limited, storage, generation, &c., of acetylene (E. Evans).

11537.—W. F. Williams, elastic tire and rim for wheel.

11538.—The Marsden Company, material for packings (M. W. Marsden).

11539.—J. Ramage, water-tap.

11543.—J. Taylor, crate for packing rabbits.

11549.—R. Evens, cure of fluke-worms.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 8390.—P. J. Schlicht, producing combustion.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

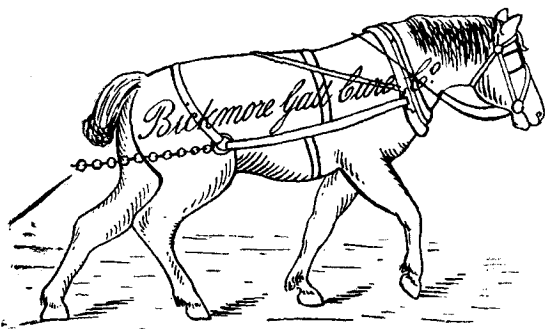
Patent Office,
Wellington, 22nd July, 1903.

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

No. of application: 4192.

Date: 7th May, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



B

NAME.

THE BICKMORE GALL CURE COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, United States of America, and located and doing business in Old Town, in the County of Penobscot, in the State of Maine aforesaid, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Cattle-medicine.

No. of application: 4236.

Date: 10th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the distinctive label showing a Greek vase; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JOHN CONNELL AND CO. PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of 355 and 357, Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 4247.

Date: 19th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GLOBE.

NAME.

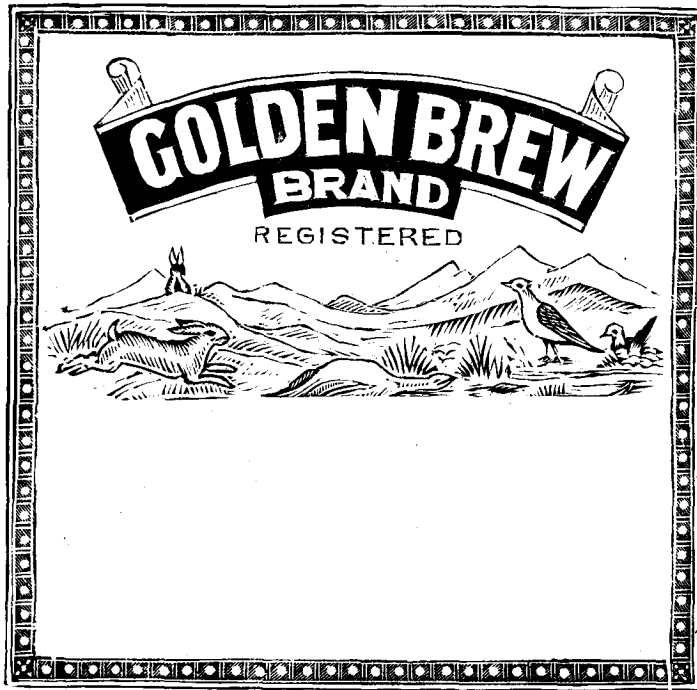
S. LUKE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 18.

Description of goods: Cooking-ranges.

No. of application : 4240.
Date : 11th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

HAYWARD BROTHERS AND Co., LIMITED, of Christchurch, in the Provincial District of Canterbury, in the Colony of New Zealand, Pickle and Sauce Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Sauces, olive-oil, tea, confectionery, pickles, vinegar.

No. of application : 4245.
Date : 17th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the representation of a beaver; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed, with the exception of the name "J. B. MacEwan and Co."

NAME.

J. B. MAC EWAN AND Co., of Union Steamship Company's Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, Importers of Dairy Machinery.

No. of class : 7.

Description of goods : Dairy machinery.

No. of application : 4264.
Date : 25th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

WILLIAM CHARLES CRUMP, of Elizabeth Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia, Medical Galvanist.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods: Insoles of boots, shoes, slippers, and suchlike articles.

No. of application : 4266.
Date : 26th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



C. M. GORDON & Co. Proprietors.
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

The essential particulars of this trade-mark are the device of a wand from which lines radiate, and the word "Wand"; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except the trading name and address.

NAME.

CATHERINE MARGARET GORDON, carrying on business as "Gordon and Company," of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods: Laundry preparations.

No. of application : 4269.
Date : 30th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

OPERA.

NAME.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, of Balmain, near Sydney, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods: Common soap, soap-powders, glycerine, candles, matches, starch, blue, washing-soda, detergents, and oil for illuminating, heating, or lubricating purposes.

No. of application : 4270.
Date : 30th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

OPERA.

NAME.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, of Balmain, near Sydney, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Soap-manufacturers.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods: Perfumed soap, perfumery, and glycerine for toilet purposes.

No. of application : 4275.
Date : 6th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Challenge," the devices, and the combination of devices; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Polishes" is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. GREGG AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Merchants and Manufacturers, of 27, Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods: Furniture polishes and pastes, linoleum polishes and restorers, and leather polishes and pastes of all kinds.

No. of application : 4276.
Date : 6th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

DART.

NAME.

HENRY JAMES TURNER, trading as "Turner and Co." of Ridgway Street, Wanganui, New Zealand.

No. of class : 22.

Description of goods: Bicycles.

No. of application: 4279.
Date: 10th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.
The word
CELTIC.

NAME.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, of 102, Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application: 4280.
Date: 10th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.
The word
DIANA.

NAME.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, of 102, Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application 4281.
Date: 13th July, 1903.



NAME.
JOSEPH BELL and EDWARD WILLIAM ISAAC COLLINS, trading as "Bell and Co.," of Palmerston North, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 44.
Description of goods: Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger-beer.

No. of application: 4282.
Date: 16th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.
The word
CROWN.

NAME.
W. GREGG AND CO., LIMITED, of Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Merchants and Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Baking-powder.

No. of application: 4284.
Date: 16th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.
The word
OLDSMOBILE.

NAME.
Old's Motor Works, of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, United States of America.

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 9th to the 22nd July, 1903, inclusive:—
No. 3268; 4168.—H. Butters and T. M. Hickman. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 33, of the 30th April, 1903.)
No. 3269; 4172.—W. R. Cameron and Co., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 33, of the 30th April, 1903.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

FEES paid for renewal of undermentioned trade marks for fourteen years from the 1st January, 1890:—
No. 85/3845.—H. S. Chipman, of Sydney, New South Wales. 16th July, 1903.
No. 86/1706.—Spratt's Patent, Limited, of Southwark, England. (Four trade marks.) 16th July, 1903.
No. 86/3646.—J. and P. Coats, Limited, of Paisley, Scotland. (Seven trade marks.) 16th July, 1903.
No. 88/2585.—Bergische Branerei Gesellschaft, of Elberfeld, Germany. 9th July, 1903.
No. 88/2589.—J. and P. Coats, Limited, of Paisley, Scotland. (Four trade marks.) 16th July, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

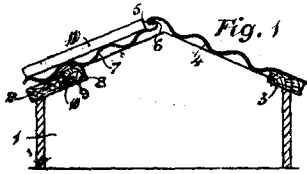
[NOTE.—The name of the former proprietor is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]

NOS. 79/843, 80/3299, 89/2295.—Read Bros., Limited, of Export Bottling Stores, Highgate Road, Kentish Town, London, England, Export Bottlers. [Read Bros.] 10th July, 1903.
Nos. 3277/2588, 3278/2589.—Carr Bros. and Ash, Limited, of 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C., England. [Carr Bros. and Edmondson, Limited.] 17th July, 1903.

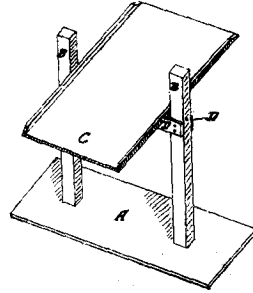
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

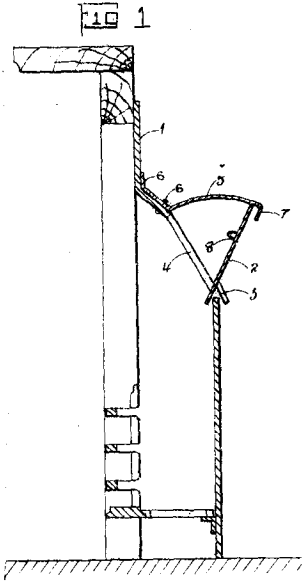
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



15412
Carlyle. Feeding-trough.



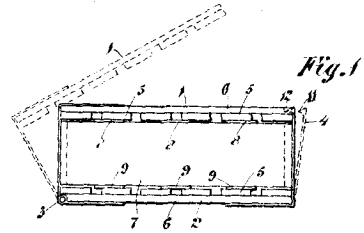
15474
Paterson and Pool. Clothes-wringer Drainer.



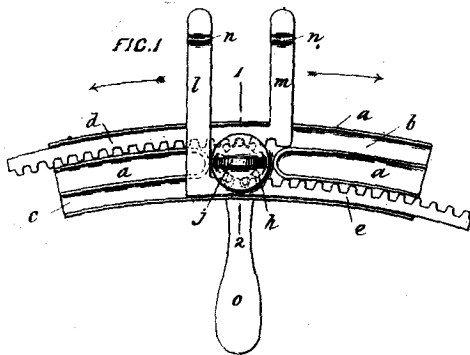
15480
Mackie. Grate Draught-regulator.



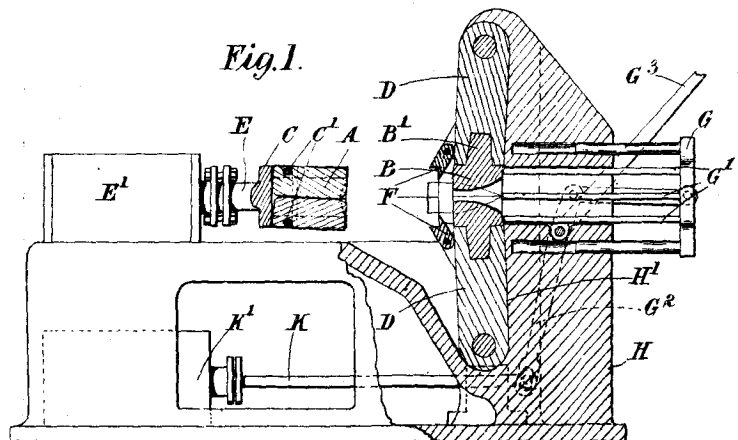
15546
Roberts. Window.



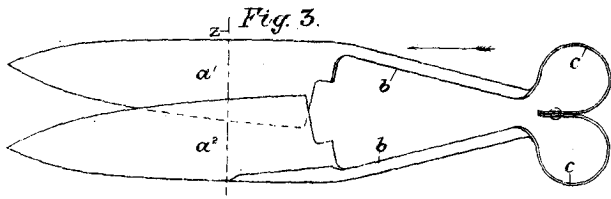
15367
Lindsay. Grate and Cramp.



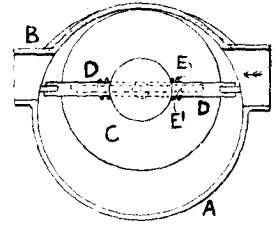
15659
Nicolson. Tyre-remover.



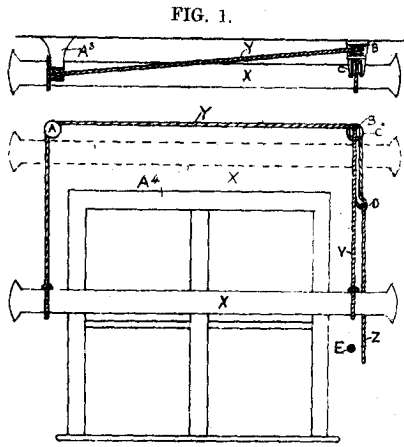
15852
Purser, Jenkins, and Millar. Drill Forger and Sharpener.



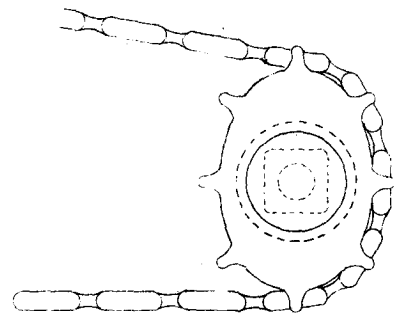
16054
Hartree. Sheep-shears.



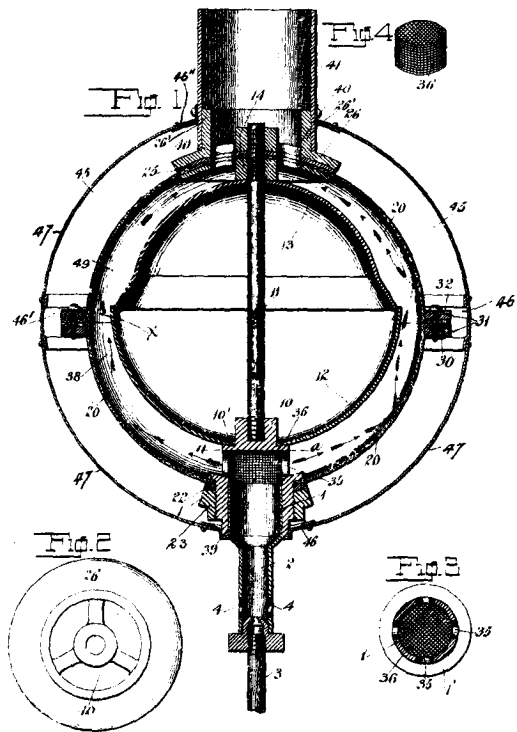
16204
Anderson. Rotary-pump.



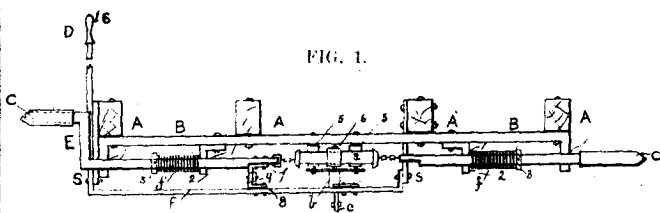
16409
Koch. Curtain-pole.



16435
Percival. Rear-hub Sprocket.



16449
"Secretary." Gas-stove. (Clark.)



16450
Tirth. Wheel-lock and Horse-stopper.

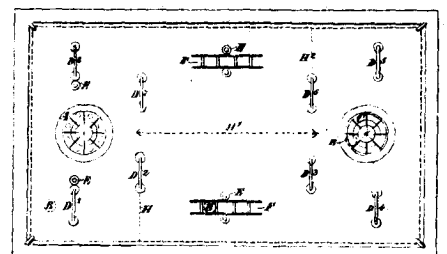


Fig. 1.

15736
Hasselbach. Game.

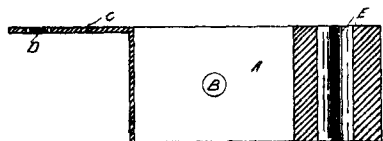
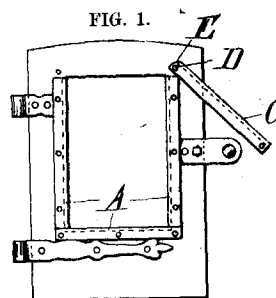
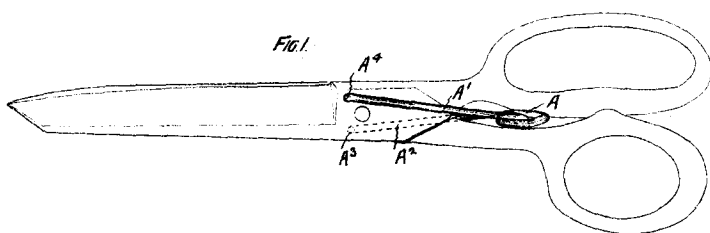


FIG. 2.

16516
Cooper. Gate-hinge.



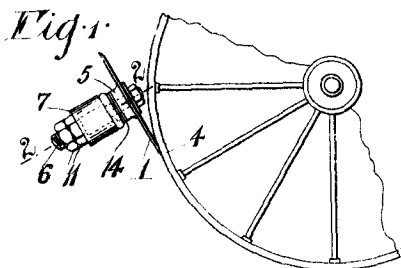
16525
Gardner. Transparent Oven-door.



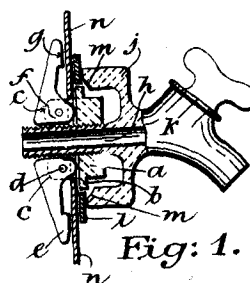
16526
Wood. Shears or Scissors.



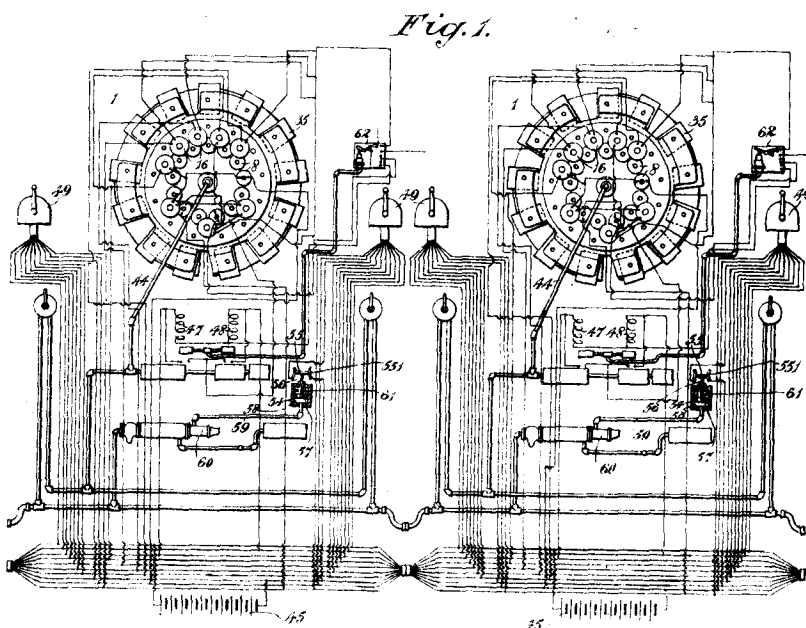
16520
Russell. Candle-holder.



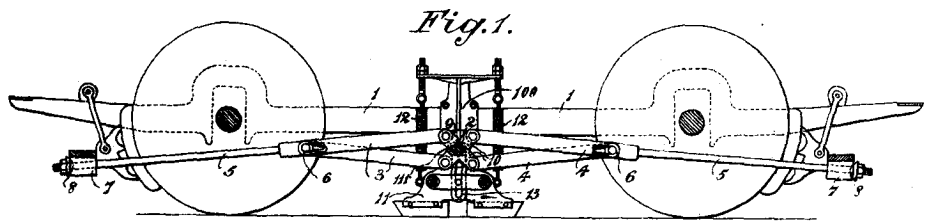
16527
Watson. Wheel-scraper.



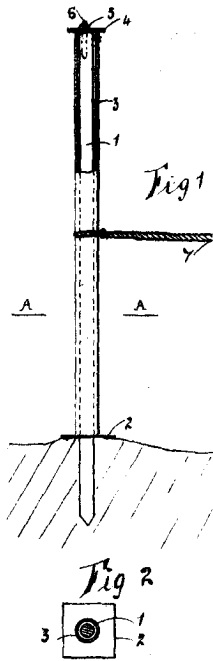
16534
L. E. and H. J. Saunders.
Self-attaching Draw-off for Vessels.



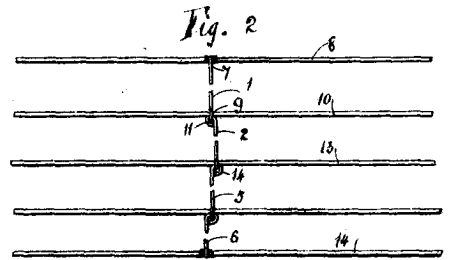
16537
Hughes. Electric-motor Controller.
(Westinghouse.)



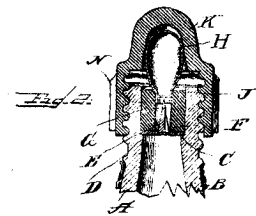
16536
Hughes. Vehicle-brake. (Mitchell and Cummins.)



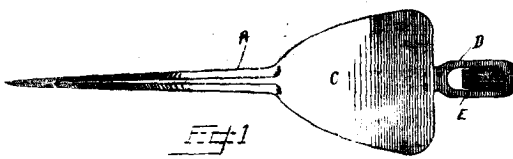
16553
Branford. Tethering-post.



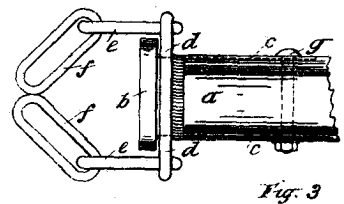
16554
Montgomerie. Fencing-dropper.



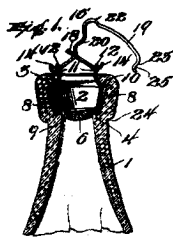
16569
Lowry. Apparatus for charging Fluids with Gas.



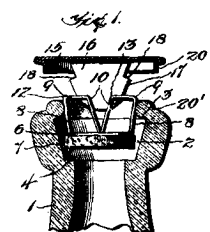
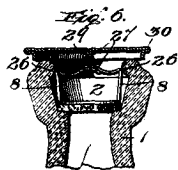
16563
Challier. Agricultural Pick.



16555
Dale. Trace-attachment.



16571
Universal Seal and Stopper Company.
Bottle-sealing Device. (Schmitt.)



16572
Universal Seal and Stopper Company.
Bottle-sealing Device. (Schmitt.)