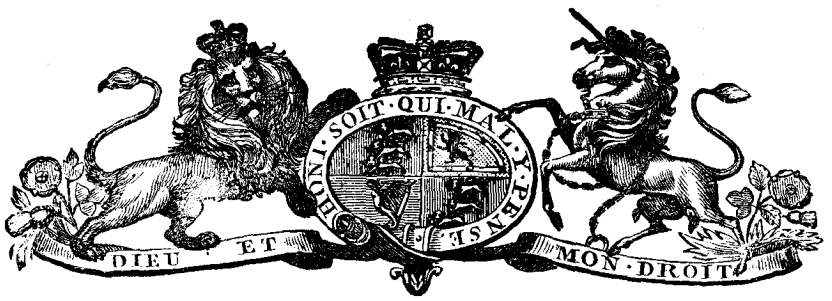



# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

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CONTENTS.



*Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.*

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th August, 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. 15532. — 18th October, 1902. — ALFRED EBBELS CLEAVER, of Rongotea, New Zealand, Builder. An improved fire-escape.*

*Claims.*—(1.) A fire-escape comprising, in combination, a gantry capable of swivelling in brackets fixed to the top of a building, a windlass and sheave mounted upon the said gantry, a chain passing around the drum of the windlass and the said sheave, and a cage suspended upon the said chain, the sides and door of the cage being made of wire netting lined with asbestos, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved fire-escape, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated in the drawing.
(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 15554.—27th October, 1902.—WILLIAM LEGERTWOOD DAVIDSON, of McKenzie, Cheviot, New Zealand, Carpenter and Joiner. An unrefillable automatic-stopper bottle.*

*Claims.*—(1.) An unrefillable bottle comprising the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a taper stopper, a rubber washer fixed in a circumferential groove near the upper end thereof, a tapered hole in the bottle-neck to receive the stopper, opposing vertical grooves communicating with said hole, and a rubber spring in a hole pierced through the lower end of the stopper, substantially as specified and illustrated.
(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 15586.—31st October, 1902.—HILARY QUERTIER, of Gore, New Zealand, Engineer. Machine for raising, excavating, screening, and filling gravel, ballast, and the like.*

*Claims.*—(1.) A machine for the purposes indicated, comprising, in combination, a truck, a bed-plate revolvable thereon, a tumbler-framing fixed upon the bed-plate, a bucket-ladder pivoted at its upper end in the framing, top and bottom tumblers, a bucket-chain, buckets thereon, picks upon the bottom tumbler-shaft, a reticulated screen, an apron, a shute therefrom, a shute carrying away material from the screen, a motor, means for operating the bucket-chain therefrom, a winch, means for operating same, means for operating the bed-plate on the truck, and means for propelling the truck by the motor, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of a truck, a bed-plate revolvable thereon, a tumbler-framing fixed upon the bed-plate, a bucket-ladder pivoted at its upper end in the framing, top and bottom tumblers, a bucket-chain, buckets thereon, picks upon the bottom tumbler-shaft, a reticulated

screen, an apron therefor, a shute from the apron, a shute from the end of the screen, a motor, means for operating the bucket-chain therefrom, a winch, means for operating same, and means for revolving the bed-plate on the truck, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of a truck, a bed-plate revolvable thereon, a tumbler-framing fixed upon the bed-plate, a bucket-ladder pivoted in the framing, top and bottom tumblers, a bucket-chain, buckets thereon, picks upon the bottom tumbler-shaft, means for receiving and carrying away material raised by the buckets, a motor, means for operating the bucket-chain therefrom, a winch, means for operating same, and means for revolving the bed-plate on the truck, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of a truck, a bed-plate revolvable thereon, a tumbler-framing fixed upon the bed-plate, a bucket-ladder pivoted in the framing, top and bottom tumblers, a bucket-chain, buckets thereon, means for receiving and carrying away material raised by the buckets, a motor, means for operating the bucket-chain therefrom, a winch, means for operating same, and means for operating the bed-plate on the truck, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of a bed-plate revolvable upon a platform, a tumbler-frame fixed upon the bed-plate, a bucket-ladder pivoted to the frame, top and bottom tumblers, a bucket-chain, and buckets, means for revolving the bed-plate upon a central pivot, the said platform being supported upon a carriage, pontoon, or the like, substantially as described. (6.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, the combination of a platform, a bed-plate, friction-rollers supporting the bed-plate upon the platform, a king-post, and means for revolving said bed-plate upon the runners about the king-post, substantially as specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 9s.; drawings, 4s.)

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No. 15593.—31st October, 1902.—GEORGE WARD WRIGHT, of 82, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Mining Engineer. Process and apparatus for concentrating ores.*

*Claims.*—(1.) The employment of induced draught for the separation of metals and minerals from their ores, and also in the separation of one metal or mineral from another. (2.) A process for concentrating ores in which the pulverised ore is screened and allowed to fall through a chamber or chambers through which or a portion thereof a suction draught is created in such a manner as to draw away dusty matter or gangue from the falling body, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) A process for concentrating ores in which the pulverised ore is screened and allowed to fall through a chamber or chambers through which or a portion thereof a suction draught is created in such a manner as to draw away dusty matter or gangue from the falling body, the residue, consisting of the concentrated ore, being then arranged to fall into a trough, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) A process for concentrating ores in which the pulverised ore is screened and allowed to fall through a separating-box or separating-boxes and there subjected to an induction draught obtained from a fan or like displacement mechanism, which draws the finest gangue or light refuse material through a valve-box communicating with the before-mentioned chambers, the said dust and gangue being deposited in valve-box and conducted to a tailings shoot or dump by induced air-current, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) A process for concentrating ores in which the pulverised ore is screened and allowed to fall through a chamber or chambers through which or a portion thereof a suction draught is created in such a manner as to draw away the dusty matter or gangue from the falling body, the balance of the material that may have escaped from the screening being led away by an elevator, reground in a mill, and returned to the screen, the concentrated ore then falling into a receiver below according to its different grades, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In apparatus for concentrating ores, in combination, a chamber or chambers through which the pulverised ore is fed, a passage or passages leading to or through such chamber or chambers, and means for creating an induction draught to induce or draw away the fine dust or gangue, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In apparatus for concentrating ores, in combination, a screening-device as B, a chamber or chambers as C in communication with passages H and K and dust-collector I leading to fan or other exhaustive mechanism, feeding-boxes as D beneath C, a separator box or boxes E, with valve-box L, both in communication through passage J with a fan or other exhaustive mechanism, receiving-trough as F, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In apparatus for concentrating ores, in combination, mill-rollers as A from whence the pulverised ore is conducted, a shaking, revolving, or rotary screen as B, an elevator as N, chambers as C, feeding-boxes as D, and an induction-draught passage or passages leading from fans or the like displacement mechanism, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings. (9.) The several parts set forth and illustrated on the drawings comprising my apparatus for the concentration of ores, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

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No. 15604.—5th November, 1902.—ERSKINE BOWMAR, of Nottingham Meadows, Gore, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved canister for sowing turnip, rape, and other seeds.*

*Claims.*—(1.) A canister used for sowing seed constructed with a horizontal and vertical chamber, as shown in drawings and described. (2.) A canister used for sowing seed constructed with a horizontal and vertical chamber having an internal worm rightly attached inside horizontal for the purpose of feeding seed to discharge-holes, substantially as shown in drawings and described. (3.) A canister used for sowing seed constructed with a double horizontal chamber and a single vertical chamber having a right- and left-hand worm rightly attached to the inside of periphery of horizontal for the purpose of feeding seed up to discharge-orifice, substantially as shown in drawings and described. (4.) A canister used for sowing seed constructed with a double horizontal and two vertical chambers having right- and left-hand worms rightly attached to the inside of horizontal chamber for the purpose of feeding seed to the discharge-orifices, substantially as shown in drawings and described. (5.) A canister used for sowing seed constructed with a single horizontal and two vertical chambers having right- and left-hand worms rightly attached to the inside of horizontal for the purpose of feeding seed up to discharge-orifices, substantially as shown in drawings and described.

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

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No. 15650.—19th November, 1902.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersery, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having their principal place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Benjamin Franklin Mayo, of Salem, Essex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to machines for rounding or trimming the soles of boots and shoes.*

*Extract from Specification.*—The sole-rounding machine embodying our invention, hereinafter specifically described, comprises a pattern for determining the path of movement of the rounding-knife, and a rounding-knife mounted upon a carrier pivotally mounted upon a support. It also comprises means for oscillating the carrier to bring it into such a position with relation to the edge of the pattern that the pull or thrust on the knife is always substantially tangential to the curve of the pattern. By so oscillating the carrier the pull or thrust on the knife does not tend to move the knife away from the pattern when passing into the curves of the shank portion or when passing around the heel and toe, and also the knife, or the guide in contact with the pattern, is allowed to move easily inwardly or outwardly, and follows the pattern without exerting an objectionable pressure thereon. The means for oscillating the carrier which we have provided comprises a cam and connections between the cam and carrier, and these connections are so arranged that substantially the entire force exerted by the cam is transmitted to the carrier in a direction substantially at right angles to a line connecting the point about which the carrier oscillates and the point at which the force is applied. By the use of a cam the carrier can be oscillated to cause it to assume the desired positions during the sole-rounding operation, and by arranging the connections between the cam and carrier as above stated the power used in running the machine is applied to the best advantage, and the machine runs easily and smoothly. It is desirable in sole-rounding machines to provide means independent of the pattern for causing the knife to travel in a path corresponding approximately to the contour of the pattern, as thereby the inward and outward movements in relation to that path of the knife, or of the guide in contact with the pattern, due to the varying curvatures of the pattern are less in extent, the pressure of the knife or guide on the pattern is more uniform, and the knife or guide more easily follows the pattern. To accomplish this result we have provided a cam for imparting inward and outward movements to the carrier, which cam co-operates with the cam and connections hereinbefore referred to for oscillating the carrier to so actuate the carrier that the knife mounted thereon is moved in a path approximating to the contour of the pattern, and in order to allow the knife,

or the guide in contact with the pattern, to follow the pattern we have movably mounted the knife upon the carrier, and have provided means for holding it or its guide against the pattern. As we have stated, our invention is preferably embodied in a sole-rounding machine in which the pattern is stationary and the support upon which the carrier is pivotally mounted is rotated to move the rounding-knife about the pattern, as such a machine can be of simple and compact construction, and can be used to cut soles from strips of material as well as from pieces of material containing only enough stock for a single sole. When the mechanism above referred to is embodied in such a machine the force exerted upon the knife to cause it to travel around the pattern always acts in a direction substantially tangential to the curve of the pattern, so that the knife, or its guide in contact with the pattern, is not forced against the pattern in passing around the heel and toe so as to produce wear of the contacting parts or offer a resistance to the operation of the machine. Also, the force exerted upon the knife does not tend to pull the knife away from the pattern at any point in the rounding operation; and, moreover, the oscillating movement of the carrier retards the movement of the knife when passing around the heel and toe of the pattern and into the curves of the shank, and thereby still further decreases the liability of the knife leaving the pattern. To adapt the machine for operation with patterns of different sizes it is provided with mechanism for moving the cam, which imparts inward and outward movements to the carrier during the operation of the machine, and such mechanism has means of adjustment whereby the extent of movement imparted to the cam may be varied to suit the size of the pattern used in the machine. The extent of movement imparted to the cam may be varied considerably without interfering with the ease of operation of the machine, as the cam in combination with the mechanism for oscillating the carrier will actuate the carrier to cause the rounding-knife to travel in a path corresponding approximately in shape to that of the pattern. To increase the range of adjustment, however, we preferably provide the mechanism for oscillating the carrier with means of adjustment whereby the extent of the oscillations imparted to the carrier may be varied. The stop mechanism which we have provided is constructed and arranged to allow a relative movement of the pattern and rounding-knife due to the momentum of the various operating parts of the machine after the driving-shaft has been disconnected from the source of power, and to thereafter return the pattern or knife to normal position. The novel features of this mechanism consist in the improved mechanism for disconnecting the driving-shaft from the source of power and stopping the rotation of the shaft, in the construction and arrangement of the spring connection which allows the relative movement of the pattern and knife after the shaft is disconnected from its source of power, and in certain details of construction specifically described.

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

(Specification, £1 6s.; drawings, 8s.)

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No. 15859.—9th January, 1903.—THOMAS NAPIER, of Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand, Carpenter. A combined boot-cleaning machine and knife-polisher.*

*Claims.*—(1.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in apparatus mounted upon a common shaft for cleaning boots and polishing knives, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In combination with revolvable brushes upon a horizontal spindle, a receptacle below one of the brushes having upper and lower slotted members, said receptacle being adapted to an up-and-down motion upon pins in a standard of the machine, as specified, and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In apparatus for polishing knives, in combination, a plurality of eccentrics suitably mounted, polishing-boards that are attached individually to an eccentric and which are adapted to a reciprocating motion due to said eccentrics, a box for containing the boards, a guide-plate in the roof of the box having openings for the reception of knives to be cleaned, a draw in the floor of said box, and means for operating the eccentrics, as specified, and for the purposes set forth.

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

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No. 16142.—26th March, 1903.—THOMAS MCLEAN PARK, of Darrington, Snohomish, Washington, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Automatic loading-device.

*Claims.*—(1.) The combination in a loading-apparatus, of a tiltable frame, a support therefor, sprocket wheels turnable on axes perpendicular to said frame, an endless conveyer travelling about said sprockets, said conveyer having blades adapted to sweep up a load at the lower end of the frame and to discharge the load at the upper end thereof. (2.) The combination in a loading-apparatus, of a wheeled support, a tiltable frame mounted thereon, sprocket wheels in a plane parallel with the frame, lateral inclined surfaces upon the latter, and endless conveyer travelling about said sprocket wheels, said conveyor having pivoted blades whose lower edges are inclined outwardly and upwardly and movable over said lateral surface, a shoe attached to and projecting beyond the front end of the frame, and means upon the frame by which the sprocket wheels and conveyer are driven. (3.) In a loading-device of the character described, an endless conveyor having outwardly extending pivoted arms, said arms comprising a bracket portion and a removable shear portion, substantially as shown and described. (4.) The combination in a loading-apparatus, of a tiltable frame, sprocket wheels at the end of the frame turnable on axes disposed in a vertical plane, an endless link belt passing around said sprockets, conveyer-troughs at the sides of the frame, blades pivoted to said belt and extending outwardly into the troughs and co-operating therewith, the inner walls of said troughs intervening to protect the belt from the material conveyed by said blades. (5.) In a loading-apparatus, the combination with a frame, a conveyer-trough secured to the side thereof, sprockets mounted at the end of the frame on axes perpendicular thereto, a chain passing about said sprockets and encased in said frame, blades pivotally connected with the chain and projecting through slots in the walls of the frame into the trough to co-operate with the latter to convey a load, and a bifurcated heel portion to said blades straddling said slots and supporting the blades at approximately right angles to the planes of the chain. (6.) The combination in a loading-apparatus, of a wheeled truck, a tiltable frame mounted thereon, sprockets mounted at the ends of the said frame on shafts perpendicular thereto, an endless conveyor travelling about said sprockets, troughs carried by said frame through which the conveyor operates, a motor upon the frame, severable connections between the motor and one of said sprocket shafts, and severable connections between the motor and a truck-axle, whereby the same motive power that is used to operate the conveyer may be employed to propel the apparatus. (7.) The combination with a loader comprising a tiltable conveyer-frame mounted in a wheeled truck, of an inclined conveyer pivotally connected with said truck and having a movement radially thereof, said conveyer having its lower end disposed beneath the discharge of the loader and its upper end at a point above said discharge.

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

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No. 16249.—16th April, 1903.—JAMES HENRY REID, of 538, Summer Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improved method of generating electricity.

*Claims.*—(1.) Producing electrical energy by forcing fuel-gas into the pores of a porous electrode in contact with a body of electrolyte which is kept fluid by heat, the electrolyte being in contact with a second electrode. (2.) Forcing a fuel-gas through a porous-carbon wall into a liquid electrolyte, heating said electrolyte, supplying oxygen to the electrolyte, and collecting the electricity developed by a conductor connected to the carbon wall and by a conductor in contact with the electrolyte. (3.) Mechanism for maintaining a porous electrode in contact with a body of electrolyte kept fluid by heat, for collecting electrical energy developed, and for forcing a fuel-gas into the pores of the electrode. (4.) Mechanism for forcing a fuel-gas into the pores of a porous electrode, and for maintaining a heated electrolyte at the other face of said porous electrode, mechanism for supplying oxygen to said electrolyte, and collectors for the developed electrical energy. (5.) Mechanism for forcing a fuel-gas into the pores of a porous body in proximity to an electrical conductor, and for maintaining a heated electrolyte in contact with said porous body and with an electrical conductor.

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

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No. 16567.—29th June, 1903.—OSCAR ABERT JORGENSEN, of Wellington, New Zealand, Cooper, and LEONARD ARTHUR NEEDHAM, of Wellington aforesaid, Painter. A new or improved street-cleaning machine.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a machine for sweeping up and collecting mud from roads and streets, a plate having scoops fitted thereon in combination with scrapers operated for lifting mud and refuse over said plate into a box or receptacle, substantially as illustrated and described. (2.) In a machine for sweeping up and collecting mud from roads and streets, the combination of plate with scoops fitted thereon, chains bearing scrapers for lifting mud and refuse over said plate into a box or receptacle attached, and gearing actuated by the motion of the vehicle for operating said chains, substantially

as illustrated and described, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) A machine for sweeping up and collecting mud from roads and streets substantially consisting of the combinations and arrangements illustrated and described.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawing, 2s.)

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No. 16637.—16th July, 1903.—JOHN GELL, of 48, Highbury Hill, London, N., England, Telegraph Engineer. Improvements in tape-perforating apparatus for telegraph instruments and other purposes.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a perforating-apparatus, a central series of feed-hole-punches, a series of marking-hole-punches on each side of the feed-hole-punches, a vertically movable slider, interlocking pins operating on opposite sides of the slider for locking the marking-hole-punches to the slider, said marking-hole-punches engaging the feed-hole-punches to carry the same down therewith. (2.) A perforating-apparatus having tape-feeding mechanism with an adjustable plate controlling the variable movement of the said mechanism and a limiting-key for operating the said plate. (3.) In a perforating-apparatus, a variable tape-feeding mechanism comprising a series of stop-pins operated through connections from parallel selecting-bars by shifting stems 38 with a plate and limiting-key for shifting the said stems one up to eliminate the space-hole. (4.) In a perforating-apparatus, variable tape-feeding mechanism comprising a series of stopping-devices arranged in echelon, parallel bars operated from the keys for selecting either one of the said stopping-devices, and a shifting-plate operated by a limiting-key for changing the selection of the stopping-device to eliminate the spacing-hole, substantially as described. (5.) A perforating-machine having punches to be connected with a slider by interlocking pins controlled by parallel selecting-bars and an electro-magnet or pneumatic means for operating the slider after the interlocking pins have selected the punches. (6.) In connection with the features of claim 6, an adjustable stop for the punches acting preferably on the operating-lever for limiting the movement of the punches under the pull of the electro-magnetic or pneumatic means, and an adjustable stop for limiting the rise of the punches. (7.) A perforating-apparatus having a tape-feed wheel, a feed-girder supported on links, one of which is pivoted axially of the feed-wheel, electro-magnetic or pneumatic means for operating the feed-girder, and stop-feed pins arranged to be struck by the end face of the feed-girder as it swings longitudinally. (8.) In connection with the features of claim 8, arranging a lantern wheel to be operated by the feed-girder, and operating the feed-girder from the electro-magnetic or pneumatic means by a lever connected with the armature or piston and having a reverse check-tooth for engaging the lantern wheel, said lantern wheel being connected with the tape-feed wheel. (9.) A perforating-machine having tape-feed mechanism controlled differentially by stop-pins, which are set in position from parallel selecting-bars through connections which impart an initial high speed to the said pins, gradually decreasing said speed as the pins approach their effective positions. (10.) A perforating-machine having a group of punches, interlocking pins for selecting said punches, parallel selecting-bars operated from the keyboard for operating the interlocking pins, a perforating electro-magnet for forcing the selected punches through the tape, tape-feed mechanism, including a setting electro-magnet, differential stop-devices with means for setting the same mechanically from the parallel selecting-bars, circuit connections, including the perforating magnet and the tape-feed-setting magnet and electric contacts, closed in succession by the movement of one of the parallel bars, preferably through a single lever, for energising first the tape-feed-setting magnet and then the perforating magnet, and for de-energising them in reverse order, substantially as described. (11.) In a perforating-machine, a star feed-wheel having an adjustment in relation to the shaft carrying it, preferably by an adjustable ring in order to register with the feed-holes. (12.) In a perforating-machine, a tape-feed wheel having points, a shoe of segmental form to hold the tape into engagement with a plurality of said points, and a spring-pressed support for the said shoe, substantially as shown and described. (13.) The general arrangement and construction of parts for operating the punches and the tape-feed mechanism, whether electro-magnetically or pneumatically, substantially as shown and described.

(Specification, 11s.; drawings, 3s.)

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No. 16640.—16th July, 1903.—MICHAEL ARRAGON, of "Springdale," Adelong, New South Wales, Gentleman. An improved contrivance for the heating of schoolrooms, churches, and other buildings.

*Claim.*—The combination with an upright furnace of a series of horizontal shelves and a continuous heating-pipe of the nature and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 16641.—16th July, 1903.—JOHN DAVID WILSON, of St. Leonard's, New South Wales, Manufacturer. Improvements in brick-kilns.

*Claims.*—(1.) In brick-kilns, a continuous flue overlying the chambers of the kiln, and connected thereto by means of smaller flues and valves in such a manner that the hot gases from the burning bricks must pass on their way to chimney the apertures through which the vapours from the drying bricks are ascending, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In brick-kilns, the construction of the arches in sections having a sufficient space between each to form the cross lines of feed-holes, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

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No. 16649.—17th July, 1903.—JAMES BATES, of Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand, Stove-maker. Improvements in one-fire stoves and portable kitchen-ranges.

*Claims.*—(1.) In one-fire stoves and portable kitchen-ranges, hinged or pivoted damper flaps or doors G mounted so as to open or close the passages from the fire-box to the side flues, and adapted to be operated by a handle at the front of the casing, substantially as and for the purpose specified, and as illustrated. (2.) In one-fire stoves and portable kitchen-ranges, a draught-regulator from the fire-box to the outlet-flue, consisting in a plurality of slots or passages in the back plate, controlled by a sliding door K having similar slots or passages and operated by a handle at the front of the casing, substantially as set forth, and as illustrated. (3.) In one-fire stoves and portable kitchen-ranges, a fire-box having shoulders O adapted to receive a similarly shouldered casting P formed with a flange to carry the grating, substantially as and for the purpose specified, and as illustrated. (4.) In one-fire stoves and portable kitchen-ranges, two removable side pieces R adapted to fit in the fire-box, and a removable back piece T adapted to fit in corrugations on the inside of said side pieces, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated.

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

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No. 16659.—18th July, 1903.—ERNEST VALENTINE SANDERSON, of Martinborough, Wellington, New Zealand, Traction-engine Owner, and HUGH MACKAY, of Martinborough aforesaid, Coach-proprietor. Improved siphon for withdrawing kerosene from tins, and for other similar purposes.

*Claims.*—(1.) An improved siphon consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A siphon for the purpose indicated in which the longer member is of very much larger diameter than the shorter member, and has a plug at its upper end, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (3.) A siphon for the purpose indicated in which the shorter leg is provided with a valve at its lower end, a rod being used to operate said valve from the top of the siphon, substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

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No. 16663.—16th July, 1903.—CHARLES CRISTADORO, of 791, Laurel Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements relating to kneading and mixing machines.

*Claims.*—(1.) A machine of the class described, comprising a trough, a rotary kneading-device mounted therein, and a rotary conveyer arranged adjacent to the kneading-device and adapted to remove the kneaded material from the kneading-device and deliver it again to the kneading-device for further treatment. (2.) A machine of the class described, comprising a trough having a concaved corrugated bottom and a lobed kneading-roller rotatably mounted therein in close proximity to the trough-bottom, whereby the materials to be kneaded are not only compressed, but also driven and dragged over the corrugated bottom, and thus torn, shredded, and aerated. (3.) A machine of the class described, comprising a trough having a generally concaved bottom, a kneading-roller positioned and adapted for kneading co-operation with the trough-bottom, and rotary means for removing kneaded material from the roller. (4.) A machine of the class described, comprising a trough having a corrugated bottom, a lobed kneading-roller disposed for kneading co-operation with the trough-bottom, and means such as a conveyer for removing the kneaded material from the roller and returning it again to the roller for further treatment. (5.) A machine of the class described, comprising a trough having a generally concaved bottom, a kneading-roller positioned and adapted for kneading co-operation with the trough-bottom, and a rotary conveyer, these parts being so relatively com-

bined that the conveyer works in co-operation with both the roller and the side or bottom of the trough, for the purpose described. (6.) In a mixing and kneading machine, the combination of a lobed kneading-roller with a screw conveyer arranged adjacent to the roller, the conveyer having eccentrically working blades, or being otherwise so constructed or mounted that the edges of its blades will work close to the roller and follow the contour of its periphery, for the purpose described. (7.) In a machine of the class described, comprising a kneading-roller and a conveyer parallel thereto and co-operating therewith, for the purpose described, the construction of the conveyer with oppositely inclined sections so as to move the material in different directions and thus either compress it together or tear it apart, substantially as set forth.

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

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No. 16664.—20th July, 1903.—JOHN VOLKNER, of 118, Grey Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Tinsmith. An improved spark-arrester.

*Claims.*—(1.) An improved spark-arrester comprising the parts combined, arranged, and operating substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) A spark-arrester comprising, in combination, a chimney and a helix of reticular material arranged therein, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) A spark-arrester comprising, in combination, a chimney, a helix of reticular material arranged therein, and a cap-piece fitting the top of said chimney, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

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No. 16666.—21st July, 1903.—ROBERT LATIMER ADAMS and DAVID ADAMS, both of Wellington, New Zealand, Builders (nominees of Maximus Eugene Loose, of Napoleon, Ohio, United States of America). A wall-plaster and boiler-covering used for and in connection with the erection and completion of buildings and the covering of boilers and pipes to retain heat.

*Claim.*—The invention of a composition of matter comprising calcined plaster, cement, clay, lime, fibre, and stucco-retarder in the proportions substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

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No. 16668.—22nd July, 1903.—AUGUST HEINRICH WILHELM WEDLER, of 141, Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Umbrella-manufacturer. Improvements in device for fastening, adjusting, and locking window-sashes.

*Claims.*—(1) A sash-fastening device comprising, in combination, the following parts secured to the lower sash—namely, a barrel, a piston of the construction shown, a quarter-eccentric cam-piece pivotally attached to the said piston, a coil spring acting to project the said piston, a key-lock upon the said barrel, a key fitting into such lock; and the following parts secured upon the upper sash—a receiver-bed, an extension-arm adapted to lie horizontally or to be raised erect, a spring for retaining the said arm in its erect position, and a hinge-pin which carries the said extension-arm and the said spring and is bored with a fixed receiver-hole, the said arm having a series of receiver-holes in a vertical line with the fixed receiver-hole and with the piston when said arm is erect, and having also a bevelled receiver-lip adapted when the arm is in horizontal position to allow the piston to automatically slide into the fixed receiver-hole, substantially as described. (2.) A sash-fastening device comprising, in combination, the following parts secured to the lower sash—namely, a barrel, a piston, a quarter-eccentric cam-piece pivotally attached to the said piston, a coil spring acting to project the said piston; and the following parts secured upon the upper sash—a receiver-bed, an extension-arm adapted to lie horizontally or to be raised erect, a spring for retaining the said arm in its erect position, and a hinge-pin which carries the said extension-arm and the said spring and is bored with a fixed receiver-hole, the said arm having a series of receiver-holes in a vertical line with the fixed receiver-hole and with the piston when said arm is erect, and having also a bevelled receiver-lip adapted when the arm is in horizontal position to allow the piston to automatically slide into the fixed receiver-hole, substantially as described. (3.) A sash-fastening device comprising, in combination, the following parts secured to the lower sash—namely, a barrel, a piston of the construction shown, a quarter-eccentric cam-piece pivotally attached to the said piston, a coil spring acting to project the said piston; and the following parts secured upon the upper sash—a receiver-bed with a receiver-hole, and a bevelled lip adapted to allow the piston-head to automatically slide into the receiver-hole in the fixed bed, substantially as described. (4.) A sash-fastening device comprising, in combination, the following parts secured to the lower sash—namely, a barrel, a piston of the construction shown, a quarter-eccentric cam-piece pivotally attached to the said piston, a coil spring acting to project the said piston, a key-lock upon the said barrel, a key fitting into such lock; and the following parts secured upon the upper sash—a receiver-bed with a receiver-hole, and a bevelled lip adapted to allow the piston-head to automatically slide into the hole in the receiver-bed, substantially as described. (5.) In a sash-fastening device, the barrel and bed, the piston of the construction shown, the quarter-eccentric cam-piece pivotally attached to the said piston, and the coil spring acting upon the said piston, all attached to the lower sash, in conjunction with a suitable receiver-device upon the upper sash, substantially as described. (6.) In a sash-fastening device, the receiver-bed with fixed receiver-hole, and the receiver-arm pivoted thereto and pierced with holes, and having the bevelled lip at right angles to the arm, substantially as described. (7.) In a sash-fastening device, the receiver-bed, the hinge-pin having a fixed receiver-hole, and the arm pivoted upon said pin having a series of holes vertical with the fixed hole and with the engaging piston-head when the arm is erect and the bevelled lip horizontal, substantially as described. (8.) In a sash-fastening device, the receiver-bed, the hinge-pin having a fixed receiver-hole, and the arm pivoted upon said pin having a series of holes vertical with the fixed hole and with the engaging piston-head when the arm is erect and the bevelled lip horizontal, and means such as the flat spring for holding the arm in erect position, substantially as described. (9.) In sash-fastening devices, the safety-lock which consists of a vertical tubular portion projecting from the barrel, a bolt screwably mounted therein with an enlarged foot at its lower end and a key fitting at its upper end whereby it is turned home and brought into engagement behind the collar on the piston, substantially as described. (10.) The combination and arrangement in a vertical line when in operative adjustment of the fixed receiver-hole, the adjustable receiver-holes, and the engaging piston, substantially as described.

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

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No. 16677.—24th July, 1903.—ARTHUR WARNER HOOKE, of Redfern, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Assayer and Metallurgist. An improved process for the preparatory treatment of kaolin, battery slimes, and other similar earthy material prior to the extraction therefrom of the gold or other precious metals contained therein.

*Claim.*—In the preparatory treatment of kaolin, battery slimes, and other similar earthy material prior to the extraction therefrom of the gold or other precious metals contained therein, the combination of the several steps in the process described, and consisting of the drying of the material, the breaking-up of the same into lumps, and the burning of the same in kilns, substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

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No. 16687.—20th July, 1903.—GIBSON PIERCE MARTIN, of Kelso, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in fastenings for animal-covers.

*Claims.*—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improvements in fastenings for animal-covers, all substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) The improvements in fastenings for animal-covers, comprising a belly-band consisting of two straps secured to the cover on each side thereof at three or more points, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

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No. 16688.—25th July, 1903.—ALEXANDER WILLIAM MARTIN, of 26, Smith Street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Hernia Specialist. An improved hernial appliance.

*Claims.*—(1.) The improved hernial appliance consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A hernial appliance comprising a spring band adapted to encircle the body and to be connected at the back of the wearer, pads upon the ends, and a compress adjustable upon said band, the compress being provided with a spring whereby it normally presses towards the body of the wearer, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) In a hernial appliance, a band adapted to pass around the body of the wearer, means for connecting the ends of said band, and a compress adjustable upon the band, said compress being carried upon a stud which is secured to the band by a

clamp, a spring within the compress normally tending to press it away from the band, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated.
(Specification, 2s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16689.—23rd July, 1903.—HENRY HONNOR, Coachbuilder, and JAMES BRUCE, Coachsmith, both of New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand. An improvement in brakes for drays, &c.

*Claim.*—In a brake for drays, the combination of the rod A having eye-lugs C welded thereto, carried in eyebolts E bolted through the axle-bed D, and connecting with the brake-bar H by means of the connecting-rods I, substantially as described.
(Specification, 1s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16691.—27th July, 1903.—ARTHUR LEWIS CUMMINGS, of Wharf Road, Bayfield, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. Anti-friction device for employment in connection with the fences of plough-planes and the like tools.

*Claims.*—(1.) An anti-friction device for the faces of plough-plane fences, substantially as specified. (2.) For the purpose indicated, a plough-plane fence in which anti-friction rollers are journalled in such manner that a part of the circumferential periphery of each roller projects beyond the face of the fence, substantially as described and illustrated.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16695.—28th July, 1903.—HEINRICH LOUIS BENNO TOOBE, of 49, King William Street, London, E.C., England, Manufacturer. Improvements in the manufacture of lithographic and other printing plates.

*Claims.*—(1.) The preparation of lithographic printing-plates of aluminium or zinc, or of these alloyed with other metals, by applying to them a solution of sulphate of alumina and potassium, sulphuric acid and nitrous acid, oxide of calcium, and sulphate of zinc and distilled water, substantially as described. (2.) The further preparation of the lithographic printing-plates after a drawing, or reprint, or transfer has been put upon them by covering the plates over with a mixture of gum arabic and a solution in water of mixed phosphoric acid, chromic acid, and tannic acid, substantially as described. (3.) The further preparation of the printing-plates to obtain a higher etching of the work by washing out with asphaltum solution, then strongly rolling up with ink and dusting over with rosin before preparing the plate with the solution first described. (4.) Rendering the plates fit for use again by first removing the ink and colour by means of turpentine, then treating the plates with a wash of oxide of potassium and water, and finally cleaning the plates off with clean water, as described.
(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

No. 16696.—28th July, 1903.—HORACE JOHN WEEKS, of Manchester Street, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Manufacturer. An improved stop for windows and doors.

*Claim.*—For the purpose indicated, the combination of a bracket having a diametrical recess, a catch fitting said recess and pivoted near the lower edge of one of its ends therein, and a flat spring secured within the recess adapted to maintain the catch in position when turned upon its pivot at right angles to the bracket, substantially as specified.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16697.—28th July, 1903.—GEORGE ALFRED KINGANSELL, of Ahaura, Westland, New Zealand, Engine-driver. Improved tube-cleaner.

*Claims.*—(1.) A tube-cleaner comprising the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a tube-cleaner comprising four sheet-metal wings, each shaped like the half of the section of an ellipse, said wings having brackets projecting from each side and being connected to a shank, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawing.
(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16698.—28th July, 1903.—WILLIAM THOMAS NUTTALL and ALBERT INKPEN, both of Wanganui, New Zealand, Settlers. Improved means for stretching trousers and other garments.

*Claims.*—(1.) In means for stretching trousers and other garments, a pair of clamps adapted to be secured upon each of the extreme ends of the garment, in combination with a helical spring adapted to have one of its ends secured to one of the clamps, and with means whereby the other clamp and the other end of the spring may be secured to suitable fixed points, substantially as specified. (2.) In means for stretching trousers and other garments, a pair of clamps adapted to be secured upon each of the extreme ends of the garment, each of such clamps being composed of a pair of battens hinged together at one end by means of a bolt pivoted to one batten and passing loosely through the other, and adapted to be fastened together at their other ends by means of a similar bolt pivoted to one batten and fitting in a slot in the end of the other, such bolts being provided with nuts by means of which the distance apart of the battens may be regulated, substantially as set forth.
(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16702.—29th July, 1903.—PLANTER'S COMPRESS COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, United States of America, and having offices at 131, State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of William Meyer Rheem, of 131, State Street aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Feeding-mechanism for presses.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a press having a headplate with a feed-slot through it, a feeder roll arranged to extend into the slot to a distance a little short of the inner surface of said headplate. (2.) In a press having a headplate with a feed-slot through it, a feeder roll arranged adjacent to the slot and provided with helical ribs or grooves. (3.) In a press having a headplate with a feed-slot through it, a feeder roll arranged adjacent to the compressing lip of said slot, and a shield arranged to extend over and partially around said roll. (4.) In a press having a headplate with one or more feed-slots through it, a pusher arranged to operate with a yielding action in a plane inclined with respect to the plane of the headplate, to move material to the slot. (5.) In a press having a headplate with a feed-slot through it, a pusher arranged to operate toward and from the slot, a pivotally mounted arm connected to said pusher, a drive-shaft, and a yielding connection between said shaft and arm. (6.) In a press having a headplate with a plurality of feed-slots through it, one or more pushers, each operating in connection with two adjacent slots. (7.) In a press having a headplate with a feed-slot through it, a pair of pushers operating in planes inclined with respect to each other and to the plane of the headplate, to move material toward the slot. (8.) In a press having a headplate with a feed-slot through it, a feeder roll arranged adjacent to the compressing lip of the slot, and a pusher provided with a finger arranged to project partly under said roll to push material thereunder. (9.) In a press, a headplate with a feed-slot through it, and a feeder roll arranged to operate within the slot in proximity to the compressing edge of the slot, said compressing edge being inclined or bevelled toward the roll to receive and guide material from such roll into the press. (10.) In a press having a headplate with one or more feed-slots through it, a hopper having one or more sides set obliquely to the plane of the head-plate, said sides having movable sections adapted to reciprocate toward and from said slots. (11.) In a press having a headplate with one or more feed-slots through it, a hopper having sides, one side adjacent to each such slot, sloping thereto and arranged approximately parallel to the longer dimension thereof.
(Specification, 16s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 16703.—29th January, 1903.—WILLIAM PETO, of 55 and 57B, Hutton Garden, London, England, Electrical Engineer, and JAMES WILLIAM THOMAS CADETT, of Crampshaw Works, Ashtead, Surrey, England, Photographic Dry-plate Manufacturer. Improvements in or relating to secondary batteries or electric accumulators.

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

*Claim.*—A new or improved semi-solid plastic electrolyte for secondary batteries, consisting of finely powdered or precipitated sulphate of lead and dilute sulphuric acid of about the average strength, mixed together in about the proportions of 1 lb. of sulphate of lead to 4 oz. of dilute sulphuric acid of about sp. gr. 1·2, the exact proportions being governed by the quality of the sulphate of lead used, and the quantity of the acid being regulated in the manner above stated.
(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 16707.—25th July, 1903.—Percy Irwin, of 49, Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Dredge-hand. Improved arrangements for lifting soil separately from gold-bearing wash, and depositing same generally over dredged wash.

*Claims.*—(1.) In gold-saving dredges, more especially those that strip loam or agricultural land overlying gold-bearing wash, in combination, the tailings-elevator or a similar elevator being brought into such a position that its receiving end is as near as possible, practically, to the delivery end of buckets, and arranged so that when lifting other than gold-bearing wash the buckets deliver to the elevator as direct as possible, all substantially as shown on the drawing and as described and explained. (2.) In gold-saving dredges of the bucket or suction type, the combination of a tailings-elevator having its receiving end brought close to the delivery of elevated material, so arranging that non-gold-bearing material can be delivered direct to said elevator, said elevator being provided with means of having its outer end raised or lowered, and furnished with a swinging chute for better distribution of the material, all substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (3.) In combination, on a gold-saving dredge, the usual tables, or screen and tables, with an elevator for removing non-gold-bearing material, so arranged that either the screen or tables or the direct elevator can be geared by a chute to the bucket or suction delivery of a dredge, all substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 16712.—30th July, 1903.—Hilary Quertier, of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to machinery employed for excavating, raising, screening, and filling gravel, ballast, and the like.

*Claims.*—(1.) For the purpose indicated, a shute having a circular flange upon its upper end adapted to bear upon a fixed ring, whereby said shute may be swivelled to a desired angle, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, outrigger apparatus for preventing side-tipping of the machine, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating as specified and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, apparatus for preventing side-tipping of the machine, comprising, in combination, a girder fixed beneath the truck-frame of the machine and projecting laterally therefrom, a tee-shaped bracket upon the outer end of said girder, a wheel within a bracket mounted upon said tee-shaped bracket, a screw spindle passing through an eye upon the outer end of the tee-shaped bracket, screwing into a threaded hole in the wheel bracket, a spiral spring encircling the screw spindle between a collar fixed thereon and the under-side of said eye, and a hand-wheel upon the outer end of said spindle, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) In a machine for the purpose indicated, means for propelling the machine from a motor thereon, comprising, in combination, a horizontal shaft revolved by said motor, bevel pinions upon opposite ends of a sleeve sliding upon a feather upon said shaft, means for operating the sleeve, a bevel wheel upon a vertical shaft engageable by one or other of the pinions upon the sleeve, a bevel wheel upon the bottom of the vertical shaft gearing with a bevel wheel upon a horizontal shaft, upon which is a sprocket wheel connected by a sprocket chain with another sprocket wheel upon an axle carrying travelling wheels of the machine, substantially as specified. (5.) In apparatus of the nature indicated, means for raising a bucket ladder, comprising, in combination, a sheave revolvably mounted upon the side of the ladder, a sheave carried in a block suspended from a gantry, a wire rope led around said sheaves and fixed at one end to said block or to the gantry, and a winch having a drum which receives the opposite end of said rope, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (6.) In apparatus of the nature indicated, means for revolving a cylindrical screen, comprising, in combination, a motor-driven shaft, a sprocket wheel thereon, a friction-clutch in connection with said sprocket wheel operable by a lever, a chain connecting said sprocket wheel with another sprocket wheel upon a countershaft, and a pinion upon said countershaft gearing with a bevel wheel upon the screen, the screen being supported upon friction runners, substantially as specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawing, 3s.)

No. 16713.—29th July, 1903.—José Baxeres de Alzugaray, of Lola Villa, Bromley, Kent, England, Chemist and Metallurgist. Improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel and their alloys.

*Claims.*—(1.) The process of manufacturing iron and steel and their alloys from the ore, and consisting in pulverising the ore, mixing it with an excess of carbon and a flux and refining agent to produce a carburised material, compressing the same into bricks, mixing pulverised ore with a binding-material, a flux, and a refining agent to produce a non-carburised material, compressing the same into bricks, fusing the two kinds of bricks, or one or other of them, in a suitable furnace, together with pig-iron, scrap, and residues from former operations, ferro-manganese, and other alloys, as described. (2.) The process of manufacturing iron and steel and their alloys from the ore, and consisting in pulverising the ore, mixing it with an excess of carbon and a flux and refining agent to produce a carburised material, compressing the same into bricks and fusing these bricks with similar bricks of a non-carburised material, composed of ore, a binding-material, and a flux and refining agent, all as described. (3.) In the process of manufacturing iron and steel and their alloys, mixing the ore with materials to form carburised and non-carburised bricks containing fluxing and refining agents, and fusing the two together in varying proportions in a suitable furnace, as described. (4.) In the process of manufacturing iron and steel and their alloys, producing refined pig-iron by pulverising the ore, mixing the same with pulverised carbon in excess and lime and water, adding thereto refining and fluxing elements, compressing the mixture into bricks, and subjecting the bricks thus obtained to the action of heat in the usual way, as described. (5.) In the process of manufacturing iron and steel alloys, forming the metal or element to be alloyed into bricks, which will then be mixed with the iron-ore bricks or slabs, or with a molten bath of pig-iron. (6.) In the process of manufacturing iron and steel and their alloys, introducing bricks of non-carburised material into a bath of molten pig-iron, as set forth.

(Specification, 5s.)

No. 16721.—31st July, 1903.—Robert Cresswell, of Spring Creek, Marlborough, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved finger for reaping, mowing, and binding machines.

*Claims.*—(1.) A finger for harvesting-machines and the like, comprising a body portion having converging upper and lower edges, the upper edge terminating in a horn and the lower edge in a heel, a recess being formed in the rear of said body portion between said horn and heel, a narrow web section formed between and connecting said upper and lower edges, and a removable ledger-plate secured in a groove extending forwardly from said recess, substantially as specified. (2.) A finger for harvesters and the like, comprising a body portion having an enlarged overhanging upper edge inclined downwardly toward the point of the finger, and a lower edge inclined upwardly toward the point of the finger, a recess being formed in the rear portion of the finger between said upper and lower edges, forming a horn upon the rear portion of said upper edge, a narrow web section formed between said upper and lower edges, a heel upon the rear portion of said lower edge, and a ledger-plate removably secured in a forwardly extending groove in said finger, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawings, 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, 19th August, 1903.

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

No. 15761.—15th December, 1902.—George Nuttall, of Blackball, Westland, New Zealand, Miner. Improved inflatable jacket, principally for life-saving purposes.

No. 16494.—15th June, 1903.—James Benjamin Poynter, of Wellington, New Zealand, Civil Servant. Improved means for fastening together papers, books, packages, and the like.

No. 16577.—3rd July, 1903.—Fenton Lambert, of Parkhurst, Waikaremoana, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Tension bridge.

No. 16578.—3rd July, 1903.—FENTON LAMBERT, of Parkhurst, Waikaremoana, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Ship-canal.

No. 16658.—18th July, 1903.—WILLIAM WARD, of Waitati, Otago, New Zealand, Miner. An improved device for locking nuts.

No. 16676.—24th July, 1903.—BEDLINGTON BODYCOMB, of St. James' Buildings, corner Bourke and William Streets, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of William Henry Lawrence, of 35, Melville Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer). Improvements in milking-apparatus.

No. 16678.—24th July, 1903.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Tom Settle and William Albert Padfield, of Exeter, Devon, England). Improved mode of and apparatus for manufacturing coal-gas.

No. 16680.—20th July, 1903.—GUSTAV KOCHENDORFFER, of Little Francis Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. An improved machine for cutting off the overplus tobacco from cigarette-ends.

No. 16681.—20th July, 1903.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, New Zealand, Engaged in the Dredging Industry. Fastener for boots and the like.

No. 16682.—20th July, 1903.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Occupied in the Dredging Industry. Improved sling and shackle.

No. 16683.—20th July, 1903.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Engaged in the Dredging Industry. Improved sack-mouth-fastener.

No. 16685.—21st July, 1903.—JOHANN MULLER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improvements in hinge straps, rails, and the like.

No. 16686.—24th July, 1903.—EDWARD FRANCIS JOSEPH GRIGG, of Eiffelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Station-owner. An attachment for combining chaff-cutters and corn-crushers.

No. 16684.—21st July, 1903.—JOHN MELVILLE, of Carnarvon Street, Belleknowes, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Plating wrought steel and iron with cast iron.

No. 16690.—27th July, 1903.—CHARLES JOSEPH DUFFY, of Austin Street, Sydenham, Canterbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved apparatus whereby a table of ordinary construction can be adapted for the playing thereon of billiards and the like games.

No. 16692.—23rd July, 1903.—GEORGE BOLTON, of 2, Bishop's Road, Dunedin, New Zealand, Inspector of Plumbing. An improvement in water-closets or latrines.

No. 16693.—24th July, 1903.—THOMAS KENDRICK, of Argyle Street, Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand, Master Coach-builder. A spring hand-truck.

No. 16694.—28th July, 1903.—WILLIAM ISAAC WILTSHIRE, of 112, Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Stationer. Improvements relating to the construction of buildings.

No. 16700.—25th July, 1903.—FRANK MASON, of Penrose, Auckland, New Zealand, Agent. A composition to be used as a substitute for beeswax.

No. 16699.—28th July, 1903.—JAMES GALLAGHER, of Ponsonby Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. Improved means for indicating a rise in temperature.

No. 16701.—29th July, 1903.—FREDERICK PARKER CASTLEDINE, of 92, Hotham Street, Collingwood, near Melbourne, Victoria, Manufacturer. A new or improved parlour game.

No. 16704.—29th July, 1903.—GEORGE HOLFORD, of Auckland, New Zealand, Master Mariner. An improved trouser-stretcher.

No. 16706.—27th July, 1903.—HENRY DANIELS, of Gindie Siding, Springsure, Queensland, Farmer. Potato-harvester.

No. 16708.—30th July, 1903.—BENJAMIN BLICK, of Old Renwick Road, Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand, Blacksmith and Farmer. Cleaning and polishing boots.

No. 16709.—30th July, 1903.—RODOLPHE JEAN WILLIAM GRASSET, of 10, Railway Place, South Yarra, Bourke, Victoria, Mechanical Engineer. An improved electrical automatic marine governor.

No. 16710.—30th July, 1903.—HALVAR MATHEW MEINUNG, of Forth Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements in apparatus for utilising tidal water for generating power.

No. 16711.—30th July, 1903.—JOSEPH FOORD WILSON, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Surgeon Dentist, and EDWARD HENRY WHITMORE, of the same place, Printer. Improved means for securing the ends of the ribs of umbrellas and the like.

No. 16715.—27th July, 1903.—ARNOLD HARE, of Great North Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An automatic or self-acting gas or other lamp lighter or regulator.

No. 16716.—29th July, 1903.—ANDREW CRAWFORD BAIRD, of Wynyard Street, Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A silencer for gas, oil, and other engines.

No. 16718.—31st July, 1903.—CECILIA WHEELER, of 158, Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. An improved hose-suspender.

No. 16722.—31st July, 1903.—BENJAMIN ALFRED ALBERT PEARCE, of Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved wire-strainer.

No. 16723.—29th July, 1903.—JOHN SMAILL, of Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Engineer. Fluid-level indicator for holds, tanks, reservoirs, and the like.

No. 16724.—29th July, 1903.—JOHN SMAILL, of Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to fishplates.

No. 16725.—31st July, 1903.—JAMES MARSHALL, of Grey Valley, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in saddles and collars for horses and other animals.

No. 16726.—1st August, 1903.—WILLIAM BENJAMIN WALTERS, of Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved carburetter.

No. 16727.—29th July, 1903.—ROBERT HENRY MASON, at present of Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. A detachable fastener for undersleeves.

No. 16728.—3rd August, 1903.—GEORGE BUTEL, of Gore, Otago, New Zealand. An improved tap or valve.

No. 16729.—31st July, 1903.—HARRY BUCKLAND, of Waikouaiti, New Zealand, Runholder. Table stand for newspapers and the like.

No. 16730.—31st July, 1903.—ROBERT WALES, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to the rests and fences of mitre-cutting machines.

No. 16731.—31st July, 1903.—HUTCHINSON HUNT, of 27, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Dairy Outfitter, SYDNEY ASTON MERSEY ROSE, of "Kew View," Wellington Street, Clifton Hill, near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, and JOSEPH GEORGE HOWARD, of 178, Mary Street, Richmond, near Melbourne aforesaid, Storeman. The electrical treatment of milk for the separation of cream.

No. 16732.—28th July, 1903.—JAMES SHEPHERD, of General Post Office, Greymouth, New Zealand, Engineer. Scow and surf-boat.

No. 16734.—3rd August, 1903.—FREDERIC WILLIAM HARRADENCE, of Mount Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand, Printer. An improved steering-head for cycles.

No. 16735.—3rd August, 1903.—JOHN BUCHANAN HAY and ALBERT JOHN DANIEL, both of Petone, New Zealand, Engineers. Improved means for treating the offal of animal carcases.

No. 16736.—31st July, 1903.—WALTER SEAVILL, of Waingaro, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved castor for furniture.

No. 16745.—5th August, 1903.—ARTHUR ELLIOTT JOHNSTONE, of 191, High Road, Ilford, Essex, England, Chief Engineer on s.s. "Volute." Improvements in and relating to liquid-fuel burners.

No. 16748.—5th August, 1903.—FRANK LEWIS CARR, of care of the D.I.C., Wellington, New Zealand, Window-dresser. Apparatus for opening and closing the leaves of an artificial flower, and for causing a figure to appear in the centre of said flower, for window-display purposes.

No. 16762.—5th August, 1903.—JOHN CLAUS VOSS, at present of Auckland, New Zealand, but resident of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, Master Mariner. An improved sea and surf anchor.

No. 16737.—31st July, 1903.—WILLIAM HENRY EDWARDS, of Onehunga, New Zealand, Builder. A cold-storage safe.

No. 16738.—31st July, 1903.—JOHN WRIGHT, of St. Heliers Bay, near Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements in iron fencing-standards.

No. 16742.—5th August, 1903.—GEORGE LINCOLN COLE, of Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturer. A sprinkler attachment for bottles.

No. 16746.—5th August, 1903.—FREDERICK EARLY, of 77, Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Importer. A piano-mute.

No. 16749.—1st August, 1903.—THOMAS MORRIS, of Mornington, New Zealand, Medicine-manufacturer. An improved waterproof.

No. 16752.—6th August, 1903.—ROBERT AITKEN, of Gunnedah, New South Wales, Plumber, and WILLIAM COBLEY, of Gunnedah aforesaid, Hotelkeeper. An improved generator for acetylene and other hydrocarbon gases.

No. 16755.—6th August, 1903.—RICHARD JAMES, of Ashhurst, New Zealand, Builder. Improved cooking-appliance.

No. 16756.—6th August, 1903.—JOSEPH FOORD WILSON, of Spey Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Surgeon Dentist, and EDWARD HENRY WHITMORE, of the Crescent, Invercargill aforesaid, Printer. Improved means for holding the ends of the ribs of umbrellas when closed.

No. 16757.—6th August, 1903.—JOSEPH FOORD WILSON, of Spey Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Surgeon Dentist, and EDWARD HENRY WHITMORE, of the Crescent, Invercargill aforesaid, Printer. Improvements in the construction of umbrellas and the like.

No. 16758.—6th August, 1903.—JOSEPH FOORD WILSON, of Spey Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Surgeon Dentist, and EDWARD HENRY WHITMORE, of the Crescent, Invercar-

gill aforesaid, Printer. Device for preventing the loss or theft of watches and similar articles carried upon the person.

No. 16759.—4th August, 1903.—WILLIAM HENRY LAMBERT, of Wyndham, New Zealand, Rabbit-buyer. Knife-cleaning machine.

No. 16770.—5th August, 1903.—BERNARD FRANCIS DUNN, of Vincent Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker and French-polisher. An improved harbour and river dredging machine.

No. 16786.—12th August, 1903.—ALEXANDER BURT, of Stuart Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Metal-merchant. An improvement in skylight-bars.

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 3rd to the 18th August, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14409.—F. Marisco, gold-dredging appliances.
No. 14509.—W. H. Madill, pump.
No. 14609.—T. S. Philpott, oiling axles of vehicles.
No. 14779.—T. R. Ellison, parcel-carrier and hand-rest for cycles.
No. 14839.—E. O'Conor, trusses, belts, braces, &c.
No. 14841.—C. Tandy, lifting-lock for iron telescopic ladders.
No. 14842.—C. Tandy, tire for vehicles.
No. 14845.—G. H. Bigelow, nut-lock.
No. 14846.—J. Brook, apparatus for production of air-gas.
No. 14858.—J. E. Waygood, gate and door hinges.
No. 14870.—J. Ford and A. C. Murray, perambulator.
No. 14883.—F. C. Brown and S. D. McMiken, vessel for treating ores.
No. 14884.—H. I. M. Ross, ventilator.
No. 14904.—G. L. Pearson, boring and artesian-well driving.
No. 14923.—W. B. Arlidge, feeding flax fibre to scutching-machine.
No. 14925.—P. Lanigan, cutting stone.
No. 15086.—J. T. Johnson, driving dredge machinery.
No. 15103.—United Shoe Machinery Company, turning boots and shoes (A. Eppler).
No. 15160.—G. Buhlmann, incandescent mantle.
No. 15203.—United Shoe Machinery Company, skiving-machine (E. Davenport).
No. 15204.—United Shoe Machinery Company, skiving-machine (C. H. Bayley).
No. 15205.—United Shoe Machinery Company, inserting fastenings (E. T. Freeman).
No. 15207.—United Shoe Machinery Company, skiving-machine (J. R. Scott).
No. 15209.—W. E. Shaw, tobacco-transporting box.
No. 15212.—C. Beale, preservation of food, &c.
No. 15213.—R. Snapper, boot and shoe fastening.
No. 15226.—A. E. Phillimore, bedstead.
No. 15314.—T. C., T. A., and S. C. Darby, digging land, &c.
No. 15347.—M. L. Ross, burner.
No. 15350.—G. H. Catt, wheels of boot-finishing machines.
No. 15356.—P. H. Dando, chamber utensils.
No. 15458.—W. Dawson, table game.
No. 15493.—W. Watts, pivot-blade joint for railway-crossing.
No. 15592.—W. J. Dalton, tap.
No. 15634.—G. F. Newman, waterproofing-composition.
No. 15717.—H. McGowan, linotype machine.
No. 15732.—R. B. Jackson and J. Sharp, jun., razor-strop.
No. 15752.—W. Webster, carbide-feeder.
No. 15775.—L. and A. Kortlang, extension table.
No. 15881.—R. Dunne, mitre-box.
No. 15964.—C. Ridd and C. E. Young, probe for teats of cows, &c.
No. 15998.—G. W. Basley, economizing fuel (J. H. Foster).
No. 15999.—E. H. B. Laing and G. W. Clarke, bandolier.
No. 16042.—G. Helleur, tap.
No. 16050.—J. Watson and A. W. Crane, measuring-tap.
No. 16164.—J. L. Williams, flushing latrines, &c.
No. 16166.—L. P. Ford, stone-brick.
No. 16167.—Raymond Concrete Pile Company, piles (A. A. Raymond).
No. 16205.—A. V. Maniachi, stove for heating irons.
No. 16206.—J. Ribbert, manufacture of fabrics.
No. 16207.—United Shoe Machinery Company, attaching heels of boots, &c. (B. F. Mayo).
No. 16208.—J. Alston, motion-changing gear for windmills.
No. 16210.—W. P. Maschwitz, bottle-stopper.
No. 16231.—H. W. Blaisdell, handling material.
No. 16241.—J. Ainsworth, wheels for road vehicles.
No. 16242.—A. Ross, circulating water of boilers (S. J. Welford).
No. 16259.—T. Terrell, incandescent mantle.
No. 16266.—F. M. Linley, fastenings of shirts, &c.
No. 16282.—R. F. Gorman, wire-straining apparatus.
No. 16283.—Dolter Electric Traction, Limited, surface contact electric traction system (H. Dolter).
No. 16286.—G. E. Richardson, coupling for railway vehicles.
No. 16293.—F. W. Gordon, wash-hand basin.
No. 16302.—T. J. Grier, recovering precious metals.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

*Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.*

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 11875.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, manure-discharge. 5th August, 1903.
No. 11877.—A. Morrow, fish-hook. 8th August, 1903.
No. 11880.—T. Bunting and I. Woolf, scrubbing-brush. 7th August, 1903.
No. 11890.—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, sulphuric anhydride (R. Knietsch). 14th August, 1903.
No. 11898.—E. McGregor, dredging machinery. 17th August, 1903.
No. 11921.—B. Kershaw, circular knitting-machine. 13th August, 1903.
No. 12087.—The Parish's Patent Steam Jacketted Cooker Company, Limited, low-pressure steam apparatus (E. W. Parish). 14th August, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 8982.—D. B. Morison, crushing ores. 13th August, 1903.

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 6th August to the 18th August, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 15476.—C. L. Bridges, incubator.
No. 15484.—J. M. Moison, mechanical nurse for children.
No. 15492.—S. R. Johnson, poultry-brooder.
No. 15495.—C. D. Lightband, cover for air-tubes.
No. 15496.—T. McDonough, automatic lamp-extinguisher.
No. 15497.—R. P. Gibbons, steam-boiler.
No. 15498.—A. McLeod, burner and heater.
No. 15499.—A. Smith and R. Ewing, renewing window-cords.
No. 15501.—H. Quertier, filling and cleaning ballast, &c.
No. 15502.—H. C. Peters, clothing-grip.
No. 15503.—J. Shepherd, valve for suction-dredging.
No. 15504.—W. W. Gundrie, water motor.
No. 15507.—W. Beamish, sling and shackle.
No. 15508.—W. Beamish, sack-mouth fastener.
No. 15509.—W. Jenkinson, adjustable seat and tail-board for vehicle.
No. 15510.—J. C. McBride, calculating, &c., apparatus.
No. 15512.—A. McLeod, brand for horses.
No. 15517.—E. J. Kee, utilising waste heat from lamps.
No. 15518.—O. M. J. Olsen, nails, bolts, spikes, and the like.
No. 15520.—K. Cooper, preparation for skin.
No. 15523.—R. Barrett, Venetian blinds.
No. 15524.—H. Baux, heating water by steam.
No. 15525.—F. Henderson, oil and gas engine.
No. 15526.—R. B. Wight, cleaning iron plates, &c.
No. 15529.—J. D. Coombes, raising gold, &c.
No. 15530.—W. Stewart, copying-ink for typewriter.
No. 15531.—J. F. Donnelly, preparation for hair.
No. 15533.—W. Beamish, boot-fastener.

No. 15534.—H. Whittaker, boot-stiffener.
No. 15548.—W. McCormick, controlling propeller.
No. 15549.—J. W. Arthur, poisoning grain.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.*

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 6th to the 19th August, 1903, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

*Letters Patent void.*

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 6th August to the 19th August, 1903, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 11605.—A. A. Dickson, peat fuel.
No. 11607.—C. White, acetylene-generator.
No. 11609.—The Snowflake Refrigerator Company (Limited), refrigerator (J. J. Drage and E. T. Bridgland).
No. 11613.—C. H. Izard, horse-clipper, &c. (W. W. and A. T. Barton).
No. 11624.—A. Price, boiler-cleaner.
No. 11625.—T. Murray and W. Pinches, advertising.
No. 11627.—W. L. Corson, gas-engine.
No. 11629.—G. Shirley, fertiliser (H. A. Somes).
No. 11630.—G. Shirley, fertiliser (H. A. Somes).
No. 11631.—G. Shirley, meat extract (H. A. Somes).
No. 11633.—R. Brown, specific.
No. 11634.—C. Harper, sheaf-header.
No. 11635.—H. Ramsey, cooking-apparatus.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 8478.—J. Brown, spiral spring.
No. 8486.—W. P. Wynne and T. Tregurtha, concentrating-table.
No. 8491.—G. Higgins, suction dredge.
No. 8500.—R. J. L. Hildyard, axle (J. Tagell).

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. 10786.—Planter's Compress Company, of 131, State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, in the said United States, cotton, wool, &c., press. [G. A. Lowry.] 7th August, 1903.

No. 11951.—Planter's Compress Company, of 131, State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, in the said United States, compressing fibrous material. [G. A. Lowry.] 7th August, 1903.

No. 14856.—Alexander Harrison Brownley, of Onehunga, in the Colony of New Zealand, Jeweller (*registered as sole proprietor*), securing buttons to garments. [A. H. Brownley and T. B. Jacobsen.] 17th August, 1903.

No. 15202.—Samuel Parker, of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Corrugated-iron Worker and Plumber (*registered as proprietor of one moiety*), tap. [R. Cosslett.] 17th August, 1903.

No. 15458.—Hopeful Barnes Gibbons, of Wanganui, in the Colony of New Zealand, Clerk, apparatus for playing a table game. [W. Dawson.] 7th August, 1903.

No. 15624.—George McLennan and Marcus McCausland (trading as "James Burge and Co.," at 444, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, in Victoria, animal-rug. [J. Burge.] 17th August, 1903.

No. 15692.—Frederick Wootton Danby, of 66, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Accountant, portable washing-copper. [J. Bates and W. G. Trudgeon.] 11th August, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

*Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.*

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th August, 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: 3706.
Date: 13th March, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words


The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the goods mentioned since 1st November, 1887.

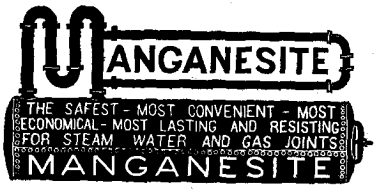
NAME.

WEINGARTEN BROS., a firm domiciled in the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America, and doing business at No. 377, Broadway, in said city.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: Corsets.
(*By consent.*

No. of application: 4193.
Date: 8th May, 1903.

TRADE MARK.




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

NAME.

CHARLES HUDSON, trading as "John Hudson and Co.," of 11, Queen Victoria Street, in the City and County of London, England, Merchant.

No. of class: 50 (subclass 9).
Description of goods: A packing material for gas, steam, and water joints.

No. of application: 4248.
Date: 19th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.


The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Koolibah" and the distinctive label; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, excepting the name of their firm.

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: A pain-relieving embrocation for cattle and horses.

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No. of application: 4249.
Date: 19th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark and statement of essential particulars and disclaimer as in preceding notice, No. 4248.)

NAME.

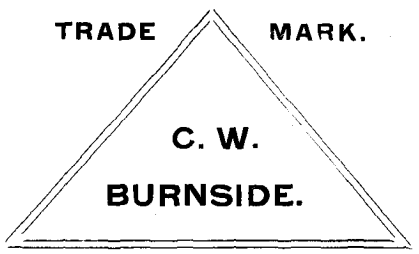
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A pain-relieving embrocation for human use.

No. of application: 4251.
Date: 19th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.




PYRAMID BRAND

The essential particulars of this trade mark are a pyramid-shaped device with the initials "C." and "W." and the word "Pyramid"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Improved axle-grease, colza-oil, olive-oil (lubricating), for woollen-mills.

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No. of application: 4252.
Date: 19th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark and statement of essential particulars and disclaimer as in preceding notice, No. 4251.)

NAME.

KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, AND CO.'S NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Neatsfoot-oil.

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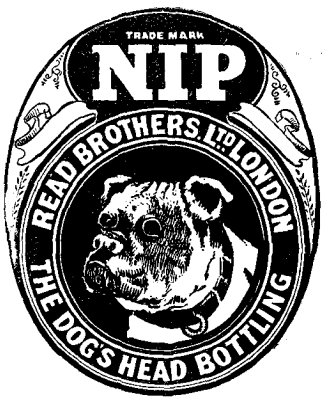
No. of application: 4278.
Date: 9th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.




The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices, the dog's head, and the words "Dog's Head" and "Nip"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added name is disclaimed, except in so far as it consists of the name of the applicant company.

NAME.

READ BROTHERS, LIMITED, of Export Bottling Stores, Kentish Town, London, England, Export Bottlers.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Beer and cider.

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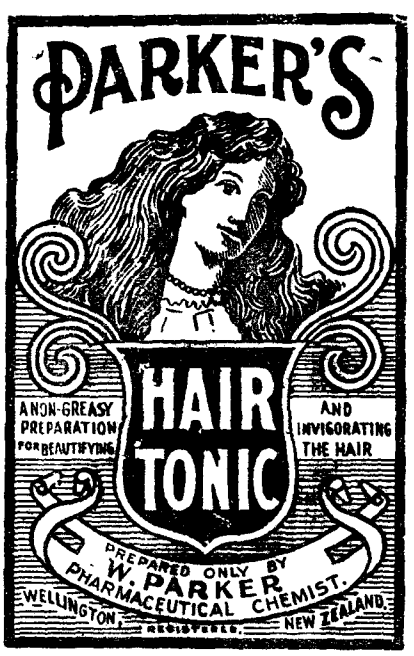
No. of application: 4283.

Date: 16th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.




The essential particular of this trade mark is the distinctive label, comprising a shield embellished with horns springing from its upper corners, the said horns having reversed convolutes, and a scroll beneath the shield having its ends divided to form streamers; and applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added name, excepting so far as it relates to his name and address.

NAME.

WILLIAM PARKER, of 28, Manners Street, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Hair tonic.

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No. of application: 4308.

Date: 31st July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.


The essential particulars of this trade mark are the design of the label, together with the signature; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

KENDERDINE AND KIRKUP, of Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Polish for linoleum, oilcloth, leather suites, tan shoes, furniture, handbags, &c.

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No. of application: 4311.

Date: 3rd August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

RUMATIKILL.

NAME.

MARY MILLINGTON, of Blackball, Greymouth, New Zealand, Married Woman, of no business.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.

No. of application: 4312.

Date: 4th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

THE VICTORY.

NAME.

JAMES CONSTABLE, of Shakespeare Road, Napier, New Zealand, Plumber.

No. of class: 18.

Description of goods: Siphon cisterns for water-closets.

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No. of application: 4318.

Date: 7th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CINDERELLA.

NAME.

H. E. CREASE, of Karangahake, New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Ballroom floor-powder.

No. of application: 4319.
Date: 7th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KLENZO.

NAME.

HAYWARD BROTHERS, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Blue, starch, soap, and other preparations for laundry purposes, such as washing-powders, but not including ammonia.

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No. of application: 4320.
Date: 8th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VAXEL.

NAME.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office at Rochester, in the said State, United States of America; 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 3, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand; and elsewhere.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Candles and illuminating-wax, illuminating, solidified, heating, lubricating oils, and all other goods in this class.

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No. of application: 4321.
Date: 8th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VACME.

NAME.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office at Rochester, in the said State, United States of America; 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 3, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand; and elsewhere.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Candles and illuminating-wax, illuminating, solidified, heating, and lubricating oils, and all other goods in this class.

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No. of application: 4322.
Date: 12th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.


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, candles, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; starch, blue, washing-powders, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

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No. of application: 4323.
Date: 12th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 4322.)

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: Toilet soap, and other toilet preparations of a similar nature.

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No. of application: 4324.
Date: 12th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALVITIS.

NAME.

LIVE-STOCK AILMENTS REMEDIES PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of 98, Elizabeth Street (The Block), Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.

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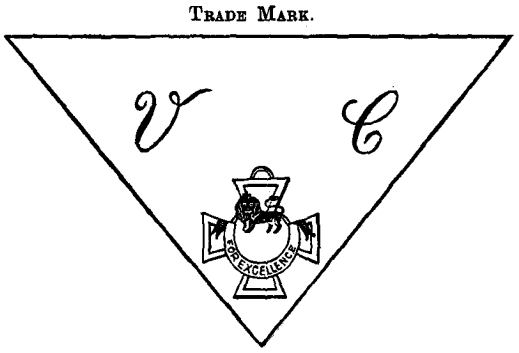
No. of application: 4325.
Date: 12th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.




NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 34.

Description of goods: Woollen piece-goods.

No. of application: 4326.
Date: 14th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.


NAME.

JAMES SAUNDERS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 15, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London, England, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Whisky and other spirits.

No. of application: 4329.
Date: 14th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.


The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned for twenty years before the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN, AND UMNEY, LIMITED, of 48 and 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E., in England, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Perfumed soap.

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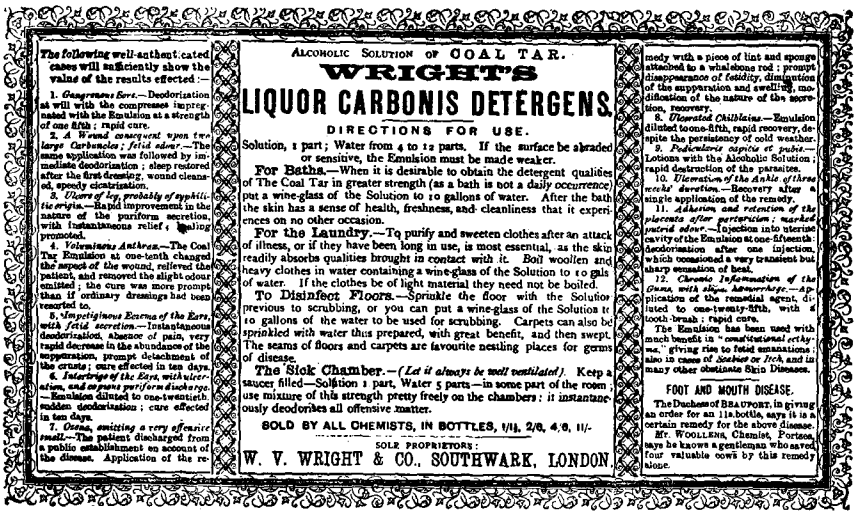
No. of application: 4327.
Date: 14th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.


The following well-authenticated cases will sufficiently show the value of the results effected:—

1. *Gangrenous Sore.*—Deodorization at will with the compresses impregnated with the Emulsion at a strength of one fifth: rapid cure.

2. *A Wound consequent upon two large Carbuncles; fetid odour.*—The same application was followed by immediate deodorization; sleep restored after the first dressing, wound cleansed, speedy cicatrization.

3. *Ulcers of leg, probably of syphilitic origin.*—Rapid improvement in the nature of the puriform secretion with instantaneous relief; healing promoted.

4. *Voluminous Anthrax.*—The Coal Tar Emulsion at one-tenth changed the aspect of the wound, relieved the patient, and removed the slight odour enlisted; the cure was more prompt than if ordinary dressings had been resorted to.

5. *Mucopurulent Eczema of the Ears with fetid secretion.*—Instantaneous deodorization, absence of pain, very rapid decrease in the abundance of the suppuration, prompt detachment of the crusts; cure effected in ten days.

6. *Intertrigo of the Ears, with ulceration, and copious purulent discharge.*—Emulsion diluted to one-twentieth: sudden deodorization; cure effected in ten days.

7. *Coryza, emitting a very offensive smell.*—The patient discharged from a public establishment on account of the disease. Application of the remedy with a piece of lint and sponge attached to a whalebone rod: prompt disappearance of fetidity, diminution of the suppuration and swelling, modification of the nature of the secretion, recovery.

8. *Ulcerated Chilblains.*—Emulsion diluted to one-fifth, rapid recovery, despite the persistency of cold weather.

9. *Pudendaric caprice et pudor.*—Lotions with the Alcoholic Solution; rapid destruction of the parasites.

10. *Ulceration of the Ankle of three weeks' duration.*—RECOVERY after a single application of the remedy.

11. *Adhesion and retention of the placenta after parturition; marked putrid odour.*—Injection into uterine cavity of the Emulsion at one-fifteenth: deodorization after one injection, which occasioned a very transient but sharp sensation of heat.

12. *Chronic Inflammation of the Gums, with slight haemorrhage.*—Application of the remedial agent, diluted to one-twenty-fifth, with a tooth-brush: rapid cure.

The Emulsion has been used with much benefit in "constitutional asthma," giving rise to fetid emanations; also in cases of *Scabies* or *Itch*, and in many other obstinate Skin Diseases.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The Duchess of BEAUFORT, in giving an order for an 11s bottle, says it is a certain remedy for the above disease.

Mr. WOOLLENS, Chemist, Portree, says he knows a gentleman who saved four valuable cows by this remedy alone.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF COAL TAR.

WRIGHT'S

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Solution, 1 part; Water from 4 to 12 parts. If the surface be abraded or sensitive, the Emulsion must be made weaker.

For Baths.—When it is desirable to obtain the detergent qualities of The Coal Tar in greater strength (as a bath is not a daily occurrence) put a wine-glass of the Solution to 10 gallons of water. After the bath the skin has a sense of health, freshness, and cleanliness that it experiences on no other occasion.

For the Laundry.—To purify and sweeten clothes after an attack of illness, or if they have been long in use, is most essential, as the skin readily absorbs qualities brought in contact with it. Boil woollen and heavy clothes in water containing a wine-glass of the Solution to 10 gals of water. If the clothes be of light material they need not be boiled.

To Disinfect Floors.—Sprinkle the floor with the Solution previous to scrubbing, or you can put a wine-glass of the Solution to 10 gallons of the water to be used for scrubbing. Carpets can also be sprinkled with water thus prepared, with great benefit, and then swept. The seams of floors and carpets are favourite nestling places for germs of disease.

The Sick Chamber.—*(Let it always be well ventilated).* Keep a saucer filled—Solution 1 part, Water 5 parts—in some part of the room; use mixture of this strength pretty freely on the chambers: it instantaneously deodorizes all offensive matter.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, IN BOTTLES, 1/1½, 2/6, 4/6, 11/-

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

W. V. WRIGHT & CO., SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned for twenty years before the 2nd September, 1889.

NAME.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN, AND UMNEY, LIMITED, of 48 and 50, Southwark Street, London, S.E., in England, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: A disinfectant—namely, Liquor Carbonis Detergens.

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No. of application: 4328.
Date: 14th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark and claim for user as in preceding notice, No. 4327.)

NAME.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN, AND UMNEY, LIMITED, of 48 and 50, Southwark Street, London, S.E., in England, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: A detergent—namely, Liquor Carbonis Detergens.

*Trade Marks registered.*

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 6th August to the 19th August, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 3284; 3870. — E. W. Pidgeon and Co, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 7th August, 1902.)

No. 3285; 4203.—Wright, Stephenson, and Co. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 43, of the 28th May, 1903.)

No. 3286; 4205.—The Ansonia Clock Company. Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 43, of the 28th May, 1903.)

No. 3287; 4209.—J. W. Copithorne. Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 47, of the 11th June, 1903.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

*Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.*

FEES paid for renewal of undermentioned trade marks for fourteen years from the 1st January, 1904:—

No. 78/4075. — J. and J. Colman, Limited, of London, England. 6th August, 1903.

No. 80/812.—A. J. White, Limited, of London, England. 6th August, 1903.

No. 82/5412.—Lockwood Bros., Limited, of Sheffield, England. 6th August, 1903.

No. 83/76.—G. S. Grant, of Inveraven, Scotland. 6th August, 1903.

No. 83/5326.—The Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, of Boston, United States of America. 13th August, 1903.

No. 84/2641.—Taylor Bros., of Sheffield, England. (Two trade marks.) 13th August, 1903.

No. 86/2611. — T. Beecham, of St. Helens, England. 6th August, 1903.

No. 86/2612.—W. Gossage and Sons, Limited, of Widnes, England. 6th August, 1903.

No. 86/2615.—Champion, Druce, and Co., of London, England. 6th August, 1903.

No. 86/3491.—J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited, of Bristol, England. 13th August, 1903.

No. 87/1216.—Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, of London, England. 13th August, 1903.

No 87/1895.—Allen and Hanbury's, Limited, of London, England. 13th August, 1903.

No. 88/3761.—C. Oppel and Co., of Sachsen, Germany. 6th August, 1903.

No. 89/1787.—Elliott Bros., Limited, of Sydney, New South Wales. 6th August, 1903.

No. 89/3006.—W. H. Burford and Sons, Limited, of Adelaide, South Australia. 6th August, 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.]

NO. 83/76. — George Smith Grant, of the Glenlivet Distillery, Inveraven, Banffshire, Scotland, Distiller, trading under the style of "G. and J. G. Smith." [G. and J. G. Smith.] 12th August, 1903.

No. 4177/3275.—Sidney Cooper Leary, of the City of Wellington and Colony of New Zealand, Accountant. [J. B. S. Le Cloux and Co.] 11th August, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

*Trade Mark Registration cancelled.*

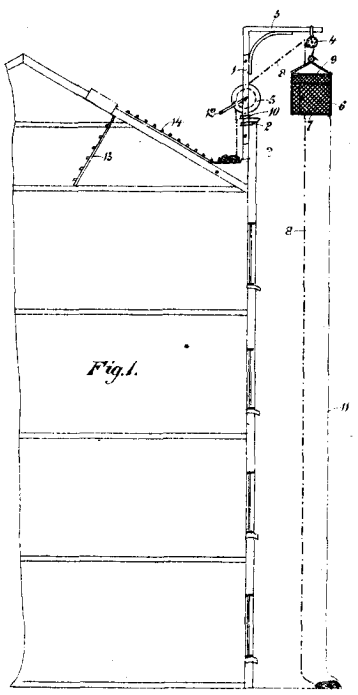
NO. 601/475. — William Westcombe Corpe (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 89, of the 10th November, 1902).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

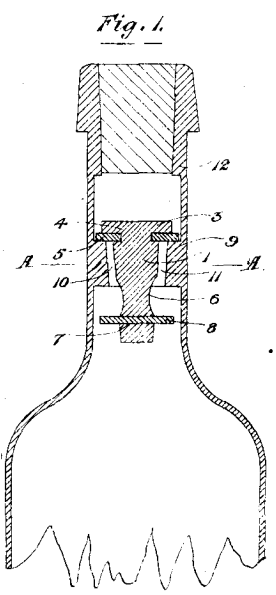
By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

# ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

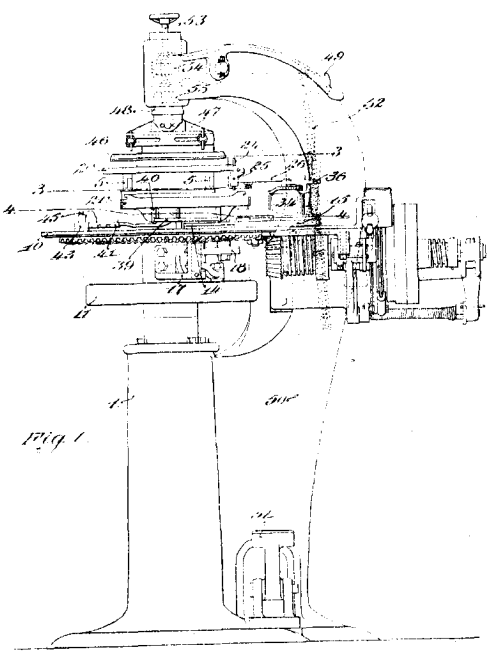
**[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]**




15532
Cleaver. Fire-escape.




15554
Davidson. Bottle.




15650
United Shoe Machinery Company.
Boot-sole Trimming Machine. (Mayo.)

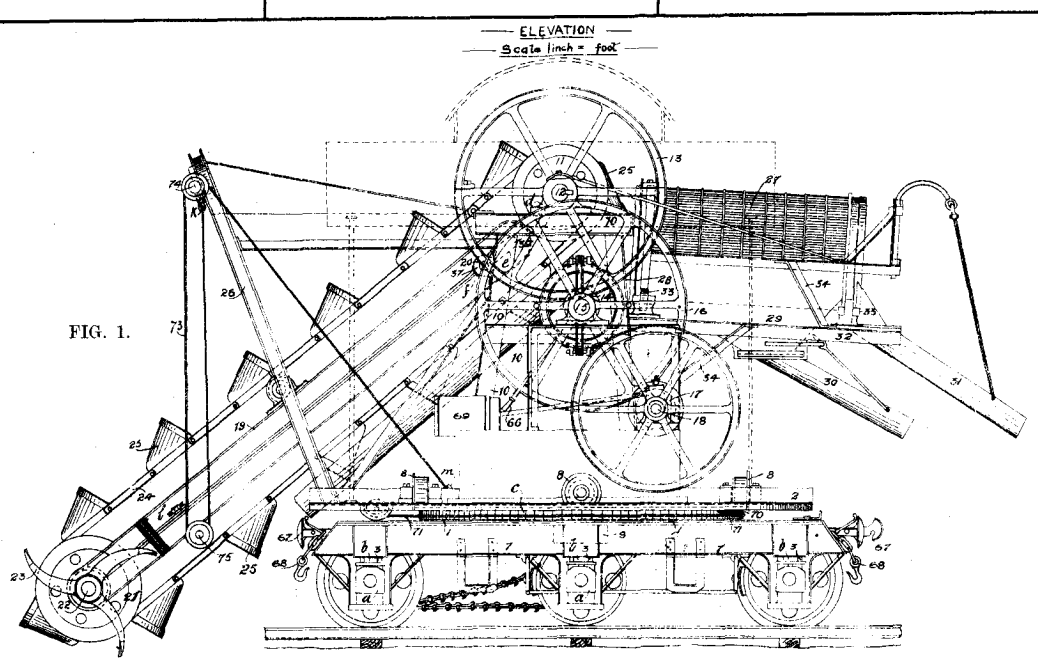
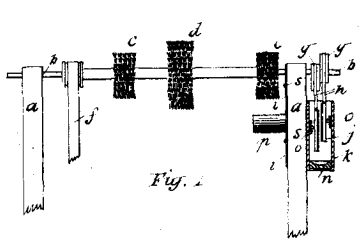
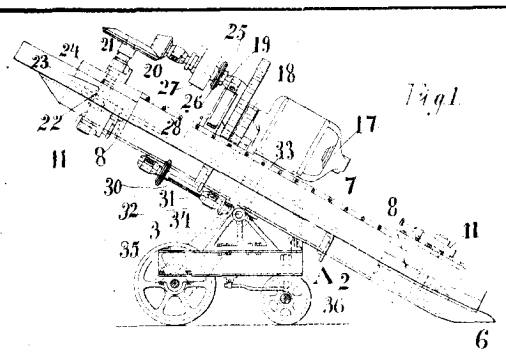



FIG. 1.

15586
Quertier. Machine for Excavating, Screening, &c.




15859
Napier. Boot-cleaner and Knife-polisher.




16142
Park. Loading Device.

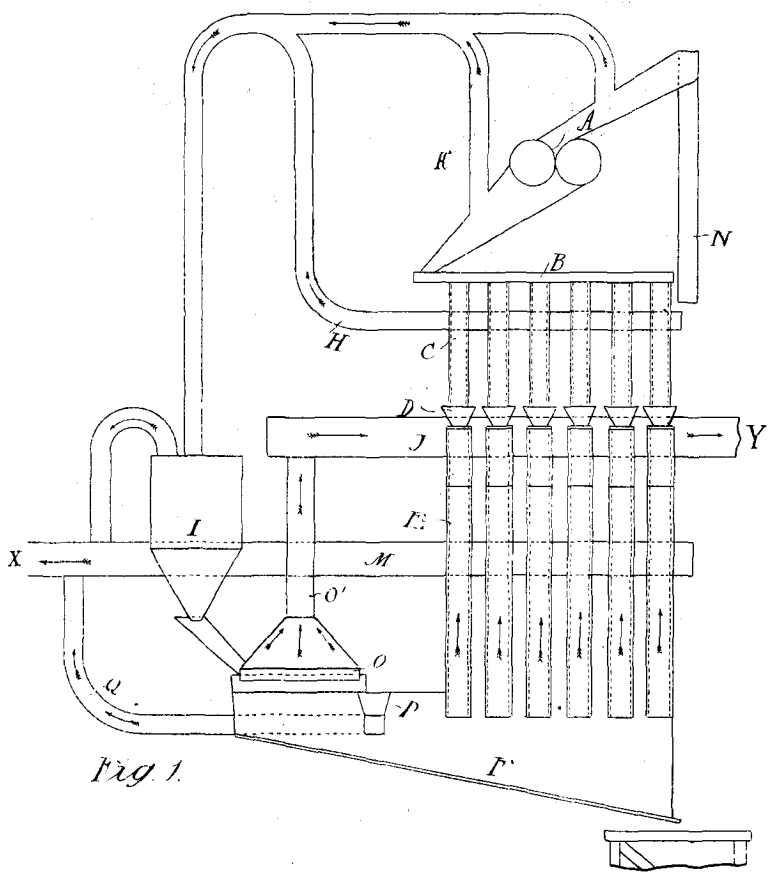



Fig. 1.

15593
Wright. Concentrator.

Fig. 4.

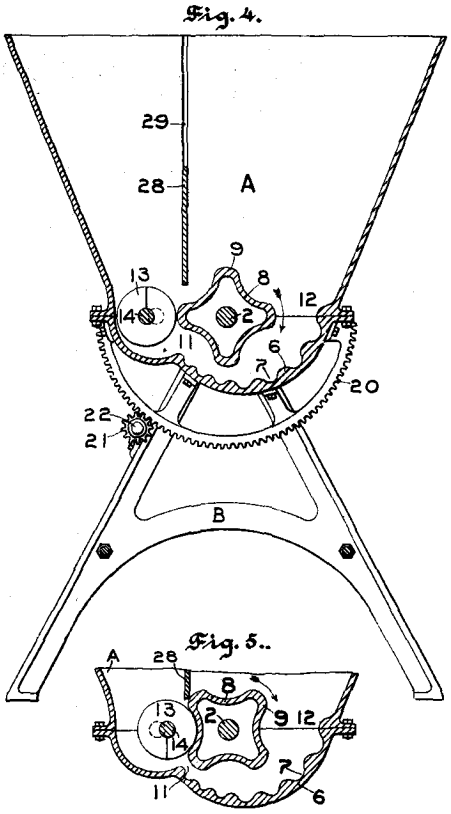
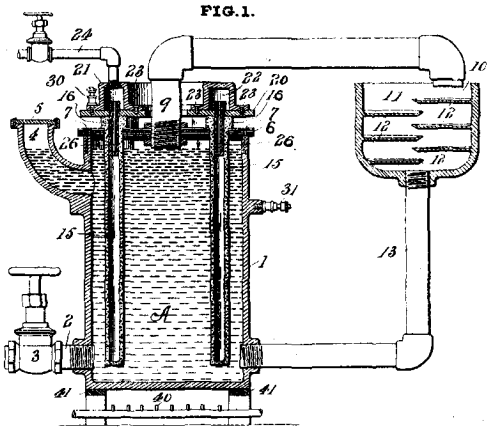



Fig. 5.

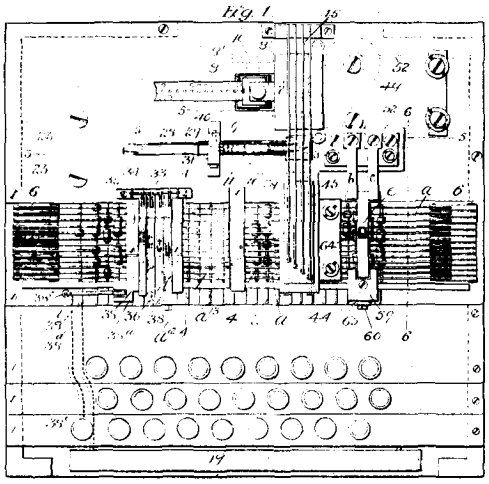



16663
Cristadoro. Kneading and Mixing Machine.

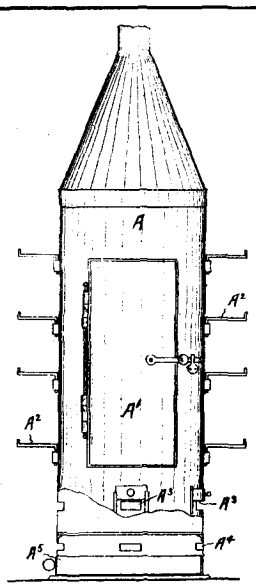
FIG. 1.



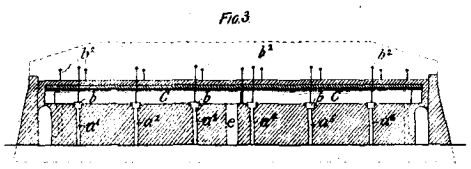

16249
Reid. Electric Generator.




16637
Gell. Telegraph Perforating Apparatus.




16640
Arragon. Room-heating Contrivance.




16641
Wilson. Brick-kiln.

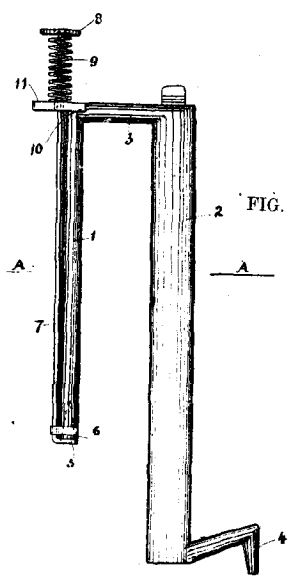
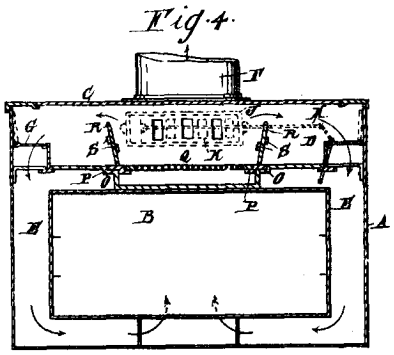
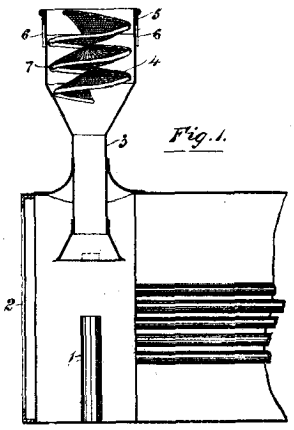



FIG. 1

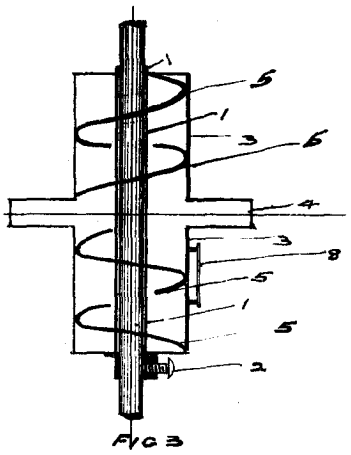
16659
Sanderson and Mackay. Syphon.



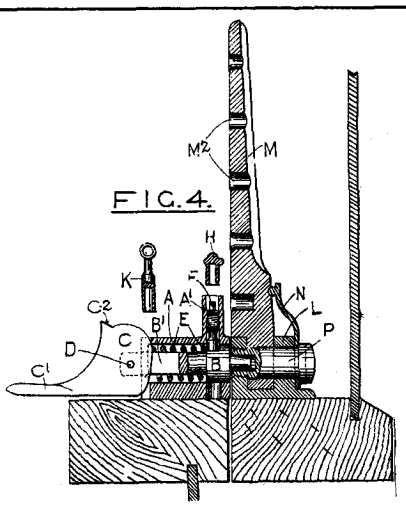

16649
Bates. Stove.




16664
Volkner. Spark-arrester.




15604
Bowmar. Seed-sowing Canister.




16668
Wedler. Sash-fastener.

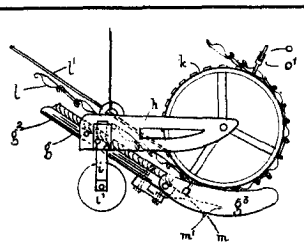
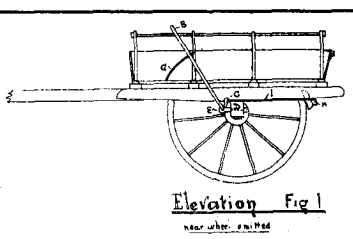
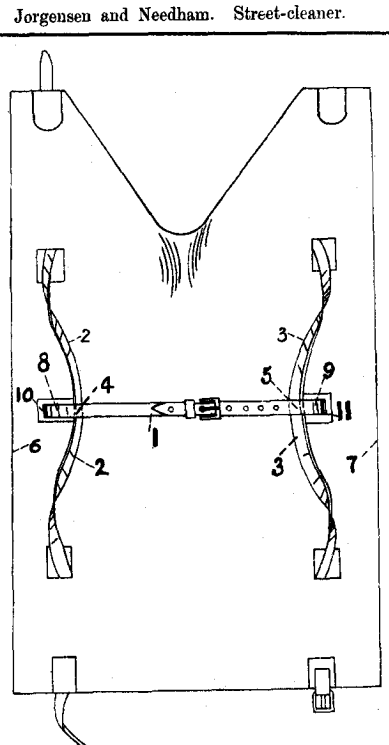


FIG. 3.

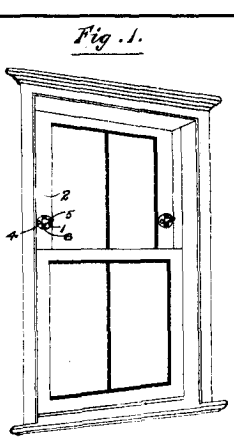
16567
Jorgensen and Needham. Street-cleaner.

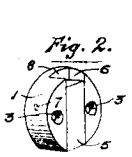


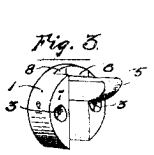

16689
Honnor and Bruce. Brake.

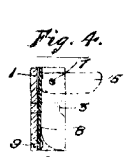


16687
Martin. Animal-cover Fastening.

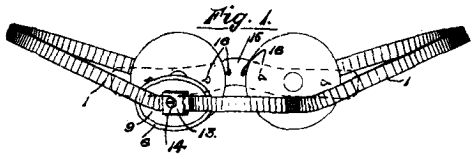


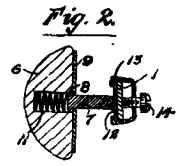



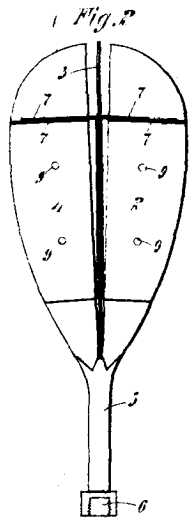




16696
Weeks. Window and Door Stop.

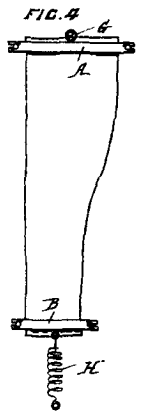


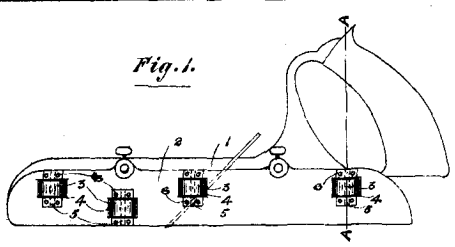

16688
Martin. Hernial Appliance.



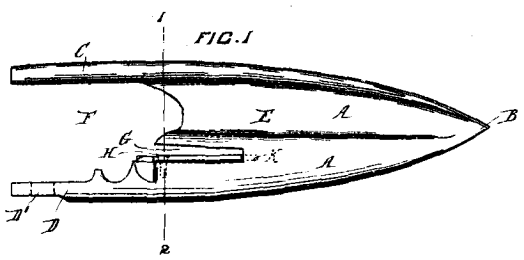

16697
King-Ansell. Tube-cleaner.



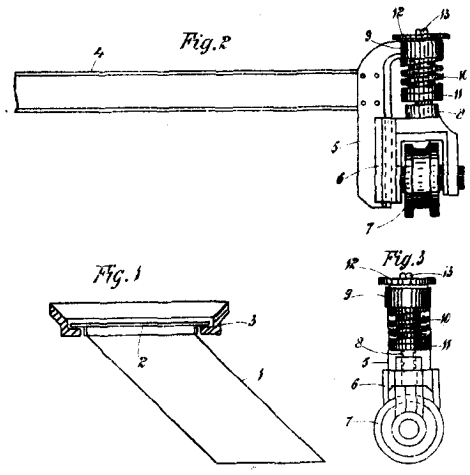

16698
Nuttall and Inkpen. Trouser-stretch



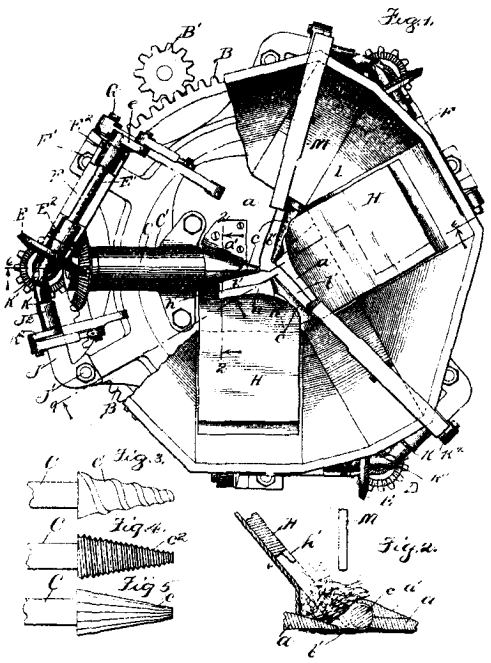

16691
Cummings. Anti-friction Plough-plane Fence.



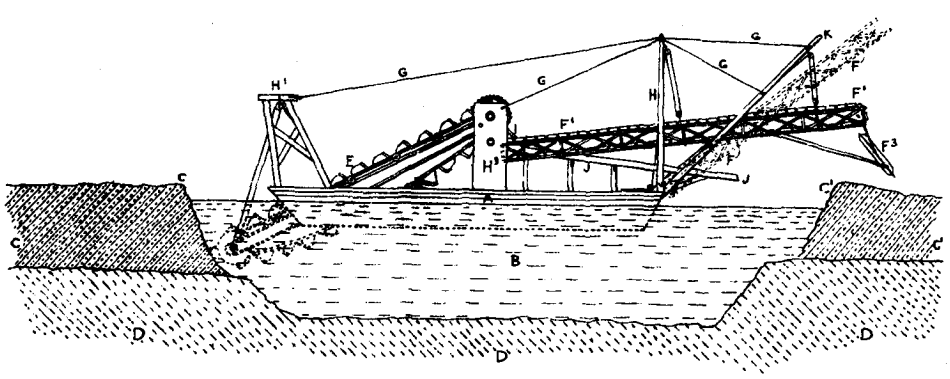

16721
Cresswell. Reaping-machine Finger.




16712
Quertier. Machine for Excavating, Screening, &c.




16702
Planters' Compress Company.
Press-feeding Mechanism. (Rheem.)



16707
Irwin. Soil-elevator.