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CONTENTS.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th September, 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. 15588.—29th October, 1902.—JAMES ROBERTSON, of Maraeweka Station, Maheno, New Zealand, Ploughman. Improved ditch-plough.*

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improved ditch-plough, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A ditch-plough comprising knives and plough-sole secured to a main lower beam to which drawing-means are attachable, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a ditch-plough, an elevator extending from the knives and plough-sole rearwardly and upwardly, and adapted to remove the material dug out by the knives and plough-sole, substantially as described. (4.) A ditch-plough comprising knives and a plough-sole secured to a main lower beam to which drawing-means are attachable, and an upper frame resting on four wheels and carrying raising and lowering mechanism for the main beam and supporting same, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) A ditch-plough comprising knives and a plough-sole secured to a main lower beam to which drawing-means are attachable, an upper frame resting on four wheels and carrying raising and lowering mechanism for the main beam and supporting same, and an elevator extending from the knives and plough-sole rearwardly and upwardly and adapted to remove the material dug out by the knives and plough sole, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15665.—21st November, 1902.—PATRICK ARTHUR HARKIN, of Mount Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. Improved apparatus for use in moulding confectionery and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In confectionery-moulding apparatus, in combination, an outside frame consisting of side pieces fastened together so as to be readily taken apart, and a moulding frame consisting of side pieces hinged together and provided with transverse strips dividing up the space enclosed by the side pieces, such transverse strips being adapted to pass down into the space enclosed by the outside frame, as specified. (2.) In confectionery-moulding apparatus, in combination, an outside frame consisting of side pieces fastened together so as to be readily taken apart, a moulding-frame consisting of side pieces hinged together and provided with transverse strips dividing up the space enclosed by the side pieces adapted to enter the space enclosed by the outside frame, and a releasing-device consisting of a flat plate with protuberances on its under-side adapted to enter into the divisions in the moulding frame, as specified.

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

No. 15703.—29th November, 1902.—FREDERICK SAUL ORNSTIEN, of Macaulay Road, Kensington, Victoria, Manufacturer of Rubber Goods. Improvements in apparatus to be used in the manufacture of wheel-tire covers.*

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus to be used in the manufacture of wheel-tire covers, comprising, in combination, annular box, a series of presser-plates around the inside of said box with

adjacent bevel edges, wedges for insertion between the said presser-plates, cone or tapered block for actuating the presser-plates and the wedges into and out of the gaps between the presser-plates, and means for withdrawing the presser-plates and wedges from the annular box to allow of insertion and withdrawal of tire-cover, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) Apparatus to be used in the manufacture of wheel-tire covers, comprising, in combination, annular box, a series of presser-plates around the inside of said box with adjacent bevel edges, wedges for insertion between the said presser-plates, such wedges and presser-plates being mounted upon shanks arranged to move in a frame and having bevel ends, a cone or tapered block mounted on screw shaft for insertion between said shank-ends, and means for actuating the cone or block back and forward on the shaft, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) Apparatus to be used in the manufacture of wheel-tire covers, comprising, in combination, annular box, a series of presser-plates around the inside of said box with adjacent bevel edges, wedges for insertion between the said presser-plates, such wedges and presser-plates being mounted upon shanks, a central screw shaft supported on bearings, a back plate m carrying box h for the reception of the shanks, the shanks having bevelled ends, a cone or tapered block mounted on screw rod for insertion between such shank-ends, a spring connection between the shanks and frame for returning the shanks against the action of the cone or tapered block, a recess in the plate m to receive the cone or block, means for moving the back plate back and forward on the screw rod, and means for moving the cone or block back and forward in and out of engagement with the shanks, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) Apparatus to be used in the manufacture of wheel-tire covers, comprising, in combination, annular box b on base, and having its interior face dished, and with annular groove at each side of the dished portion, a series of presser-plates f around the inside of said box and with adjacent bevel edges, wedges g for insertion between the said presser-plates, such wedges being mounted upon shanks g^1, a central screw shaft a supported on bearing a^1, a back plate m mounted on the shaft a, screw n connected with the annular casing and with the plate m and bearing on a^2, the shanks having bevelled ends, those of the presser-plates being longer than those of the wedges, a cone or tapered block mounted on screw rod a for insertion between such shank-ends, rods g^2 connected with shanks and springs g^3 on the rods engaging with the boxes h, a recess in the plate m to receive the cone or tapered block, a frame k^1 on the cone or tapered block, and a block k on the screw rod a engaging with the frame whereby the cone or tapered block is moved back and forward on the screw rod, a hand-wheel l on the screw rod a to move back or forward the body m, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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

No. 15710.—29th November, 1902.—ARTHUR EDWARD REEVES, of Mataura, New Zealand, Flax-scutcher. Improvements in scutching-machines for dressing New Zealand flax.*

Claims.—(1.) A rod, curved at one end and secured to the lead flange of the tail drum, substantially as described and illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) Curved bars of T-iron secured to the periphery of the tail drum for beating out the flax, substantially as described and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15764.—15th December, 1902.—WILLIAM BAIN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Ironmonger. An improved ball-bearing castor for furniture.*

Claims.—(1.) A plate that is provided with a male thread and means for attaching it to a piece of furniture or other article, said plate having a perfectly plane surface upon its underneath side, in combination with a truncated cup having a female thread, containing a castor ball and a number of smaller balls, the whole forming a ball-bearing castor, as specified. (2.) A plate that is provided with a male screw, and having a hole through its centre, and a perfectly plane surface upon its underneath side, in combination with a pin upon a furniture-leg and a truncated cup, into which the plate threads, containing a castor ball and a number of smaller balls, substantially as specified and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In a ball-bearing castor, in combination, a truncated cup containing a castor ball and balls of the bearing, an internal thread and a shoulder as d, a plate having a plane surface upon its underneath side, said plate having means for attaching it to furniture or other movable objects, and a male screw upon the plate threading with the cup, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15925.—30th January, 1903.—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BRAND, of Benicia, Solano, California, United States of America, Vice-President of the Benicia Agricultural Works. Improvements in disc ploughs.

Claims.—(1.) A plough in which one or more concavo-convex discs are turnably pivoted to a central frame section, with a bearing-wheel on the side opposite to the ploughs, front and rear frame sections turnably pivoted to the central section and each having wheels inclined to brace against the plough-discs, and independently adjustable to serve as a land-gauge, substantially as described. (2.) A plough consisting of three frame sections pivoted together in line, the front and rear sections having inclined and adjustable land-gauge wheels, and the central section formed of independent bars with intermediate spacing and connecting blocks, and having concavo-convex discs journalled upon each section, with means for independently adjusting them, and cleaning-scrapers projecting into their concavities, substantially as described. (3.) A plough consisting of three frame sections pivoted in line to turn horizontally with relation to each other, the front section having an elastic vertical movement to compensate for irregular movements of the team, and having a front gauge-wheel journalled upon it, with means by which said wheel may be independently adjusted both vertically and horizontally, multiple detachable bars and spacing-blocks forming the intermediate section, with concavo-convex discs turnably and adjustably pivoted thereto, and a horizontally turnable wheel journalled upon the rear frame section, substantially as described. (4.) A plough in which three frame sections are pivoted together in line, having adjustable bearing and gauge wheels journalled upon the sections, and concavo-convex disc ploughs journalled upon the central section, said discs having outwardly projecting central cones fitting corresponding concavities in supporting-discs, with bolts having heads fitting the interior of the cones and flush with the concave disc-surface, and having the outer ends removably fixed to the supporting frame, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16363.—18th May, 1903.—WILLIAM BEAUMONT, of Wanganui, Wellington, New Zealand, Plumber. A combined strainer and aerator for the straining and aerating of milk.*

Claim.—A strainer and aerator for milk comprising, in combination, two superposed vessels, each having the shape of a truncated cone and perforations around its lower perimeter, a vertical partition and false bottom in the upper vessel, and a foraminated strainer in said partition, with means for supporting one vessel above the other, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

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.*

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of illuminating-gas from coal, the mode of carbonising coal in vertical retorts as shown and described, and consisting in building up gradually, by introducing the coal into the top of the retort in small quantities at regular short intervals, a mass of incandescent material having a continuous layer of coal in the process of carbonisation on the top, so that the gas is driven off from the fresh coal without coming in contact with or passing through the built-up mass of red-hot coke already in the retort, whereby from a given sample of coal a greater volume of gas of higher candle-power, together with a better quality of coke, is produced. (2.) In the manufacture of illuminating-gas from coal, the mode of carbonising coal in vertical retorts consisting in introducing coal into the retort in such a manner that the coal will fall towards the walls of the retort, thus building up a mass of incandescent material with a cup-shaped layer of uncarbonised coal at the top, as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) In the manufacture of illuminating-gas from coal, the mode of supplying coal to be carbonised into vertical retorts, and consisting in spreading the limited discharge of the coal from the measuring-device of a hopper, and causing it to fall towards the walls of the retort, producing a cup-shaped layer of uncarbonised coal on the top of the gradually-increasing mass of incandescent material, as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) In the manufacture of illuminating-gas from coal as claimed in claim 1, the use of a retort of the character shown and described, that is to say, having a vertical portion of about one-half the length of the retort with a slight taper downwards, an inclined portion of about one-fourth the length of the retort, and a curved portion connecting the inclined and vertical portions, as set

forth. (5.) In the manufacture of illuminating-gas from coal, the combination with a vertical retort of a hopper having a cylindrical extension, a vertically reciprocating coal-measuring and gas-sealing device in the cylinder, such device being so formed as to direct the falling coal outwards towards the walls of the retort, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 16750.—5th August, 1903.—THOMAS CHANNON MILLSOM, of 67, Octavia Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Ear Specialist. A composition and dissolvent for the cure of deafness.

Claim.—A composition and dissolvent for the cure of deafness, consisting of kerosene oil, oil of sweet almonds, camphor, and vegetable essential oil, in approximate proportions specified.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 16823.—20th August, 1903.—THOMAS MCDONOUGH, of 41, Griffith Street, Richmond Bourke, Victoria, Draper. An improved oil-lamp, with air-tube and automatic extinguisher.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved oil-lamp with air-tube and automatic extinguisher, the tube a^1 with its lower end perforated, in combination with the coiled spring f, which acts automatically in bringing down the extinguisher d on lighted wick when the lamp is accidentally overset, substantially as described and shown. (2.) In an improved oil-lamp with air-tube and automatic extinguisher, the shoulder d which acts as an extinguisher, the button g, with small spiral spring attached, which prevents the descent of air-tube, and the consequent extinction of light when the lamp is raised from the table, substantially as described and shown. (3.) In an improved oil-lamp with air-tube and automatic extinguisher, the combination and arrangement of parts forming an improved oil-lamp, with air-tube and automatic extinguisher, by which on being overset the light is instantaneously put out, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing by Figs. 1 and 2, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 16824.—17th August, 1903.—JULIUS FREDRICK WILLIAM HENRY SCHADICK, of Westport, New Zealand, Borough Engineer. An improved valve for high-pressure taps, stopcocks, and sluices.

Claims.—A valve having a semi-spherical or conical head fixed to a tubular shaft with side openings; the tubular shaft is connected to a revolvable screw-spindle with two metal nuts.

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

No. 16825.—20th August, 1903.—WILLIAM EDWARD HOLDERMAN, of Marysvale, Pi Ute, Utah, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements in devices for treating slimes of mineral-bearing quartz.

Claims.—(1.) A leaching-tank comprising a liquid-tight case, a discharge-pipe in its bottom, an inclined floor in said case, spaced cleats on said floor and the sides of the case, a filtering-fabric covering said cleats and overlapping the upper edge of the tank, a moulding to hold the fabric in operative position, and pipes provided with stoppers leading from the filter out through said case, as described. (2.) In a filtering-tank, a filtering-partition extending across said tank, and a trough in its lower edge for the filtrate, as described. (3.) In a filtering-tank having vertical cleats covered with a filtering-fabric, a filtering partition extending across said tank, a trough in its bottom for the filtrate, and an orifice through the filtering of said tank into which the filtrate from said trough is discharged. (4.) In a filtering-tank having vertical cleats covered with a filtering-fabric, a filtering-partition across said tank composed of rails h,h, at its top, rails h^1,h^1, at its bottom, vertical-spaced slats whose ends are held between said rails, a filtering-fabric covering said slats, a trough at the lower edge of said partition, and means to removably support the partition, as set forth. (5.) In a series of leaching tanks of the character described arranged in stair-like co-operative relation, pipes leading from the bottom of each tank, valves in said pipes, a conduit to receive the discharge from said pipes, a receiver into which said conduit discharges, and pipes in each tank provided with stoppers discharging from the filters through the outer case into the tank next below it, the pipes from the lowest tank discharging into a waste trough, substantially as described.

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

No. 16828.—18th August, 1903.—PHILIP DIEHL and MARTIN HEMLEB, of Elizabethport, New Jersey, United States of America, Inventors. Rotary take-ups for sewing-machines.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to rotary take-ups for sewing-machines of the kind wherein the needle-thread moves in and out on the rotary take-up arm for the thread-slackening and the stitch-tightening or take-up operations. Under the present invention the guard surrounding the rotary take-up arm is fixed to the head or face-plate of the machine, and overlaps the outer end of the said take-up arm so as to prevent the needle-thread from escaping therefrom, and also so as to protect the attendant, whose hands might otherwise be injured by the rotary take-up arm. Also, in the present invention, the inner part of the rotary take-up arm is provided with a thread-detaining shoulder which prevents a too rapid thread-slackening operation while the needle is descending; and the present invention also provides an improved stationary thread-guard device arranged and operating out of the normal path of the thread wholly on the cast-off or thread-slackening side of the path of movement of the said rotary take-up, and which device is so located that the thread has no contact therewith except when broken, the said unthreading device being adapted to catch without severing the loose end of an accidentally broken thread as said loose end is carried around, and thus withdraw such loose end of thread from the rotary take-up.

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

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

No. 16836.—19th August, 1903.—AUGUST HUCK, of 67, Guiollettstrasse, and LUDWIG FISCHER, of 73, Mendelsohnstrasse, both of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, Private Gentlemen. Improvements in and connected with supports for photographic and other printings.

Claims.—(1.) Process for the production of metallised varnish-layers, on rigid plates or suitable flexible bodies covered with a suitable varnish, the distinguishing feature being that the varnish coated body is covered with a solution formed of albumen, honey, and water, to which covering metallic powder is applied before the former is thoroughly dry, the application being continued until a homogeneous bronze coating is produced, which, when dry, is hardened by means of alcohol, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified. (2.) The described metallised varnish-layer consisting of a thin sheet or metalline foil obtained by cutting out and detaching the same from its support, the distinguishing feature being that a rigid body is either firstly suffused—with a celluloid varnish or with a varnish that does not combine with the metallised varnish-layer or with a substance soluble in water, such as gelatine or albumen, and then covered with fat—or solely covered with fat; but in every case poured over with a solution of caoutchouc or collodion before the process of producing the metallised varnish-layer is further carried out, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified. (3.) The described metallised varnish-layer combined with paper, the distinguishing feature being that sheets of paper or any suitable and flexible material are, if necessary, firstly made impermeable by a solution of caoutchouc and chloroform or the like, and then supplied with a thin metallised varnish-layer, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified. (4.) The described metallised varnish-layer prepared and sensitised for photographic, photo-mechanical, and other printing processes, being produced by the combination with a metallic coating homogeneously fixed to a suitable varnish-layer, of pure gelatine, or gelatine hardened by an addition of formaline, chrome-alum, bichromate of potassium, or any other suitable hardening agent, or of caoutchouc dissolved in chloroform, benzol, carburetted hydrogen, or similar dissolvents, or of collodion at a percentage of 2 per cent., or of a mixture of two or more of these binding-means poured over the metallic coating for making the same fit for photo-mechanical and other printing processes, and by sensitising this binding-layer with any suitable emulsion for exposure under negatives or for employment in magnifying pictures by projection, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 6s.)

No. 16837.—19th August, 1903.—GEORGE MOORE, of Mercur, Tooele, Utah, United States of America, Mining Engineer. Improvements in filters.

Claims.—(1.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a tank for containing the material to be filtered and a cleansing-fluid tank, of a filter, means for introducing and removing the same into and from each of said tanks alternately, means for drawing the contents of said tanks through the filter, and means for cleansing the filter. (2.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a suitable tank, of a filter proper, means for introducing and removing the same to and from said tank, means for drawing the material contained in said tank through the filter while within the tank, means for introducing said filter proper into a cleaning-medium after removal from said tank, and means for passing a current of air through said filter in a reverse direction to the movement of the material being filtered. (3.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a suitable tank for containing the material to be filtered, of a filter comprising a plurality of plates, filtering-means carried thereby, and a tube communicating with the interior of said filtering-means, means for introducing and removing said filter proper into and from said tank, means for drawing the material contained in said tank through said filtering-medium and through said tube, and means for passing a cleansing-current through said tube in a reverse direction to the movement of the material being filtered. (4.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a tank for containing the material to be filtered and a cleansing-fluid tank, of a filter, means for introducing and removing the same into and from said tanks alternately, means for drawing the contents of said tanks through said filter, and means for removing foreign substances from the surface of said filter after its removal from the tank containing the cleansing-fluid. (5.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a suitable tank for containing the material to be filtered, of a filter proper, comprising a suitable filtering-medium, and a tube communicating with the interior thereof, a pump connected with said tube for drawing material from said tank through said filtering-medium and through said tube, and a pump communicating with said tube for passing a current of air through the same into and through said medium in an opposite direction to the movement of the filtered material. (6.) A filter comprising a filtering-medium, a tube communicating therewith, a pump for producing a drawing action within said tube, and a pump for producing a reverse or blowing action of air therein. (7.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a tank for containing the material to be filtered and a tank for containing a cleansing-liquid, of a filter, means for introducing and removing the same into and from the first-mentioned tank and for introducing and removing the same into and from the second-mentioned tank, means for drawing the material contained in the first-mentioned tank through the filtering-medium while the filter is within the tank and for drawing the liquid from the second-mentioned tank through the filter while therein, and means for passing a cleansing-current through said filter in an opposite direction to the movement of the filtered material. (8.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a tank for containing the material to be filtered and a water-tank, of a filter, means for introducing and removing the same into and from each of the said tanks alternately, means for drawing the contents of said tanks through the filtering-medium, and means for passing a current of air through the said filtering medium in an opposite direction to the movement of the material being filtered. (9.) In a filtering system, the combination with a tank containing the material to be filtered, of a filtering-medium, means for alternately introducing said medium into and removing the same from said tank, means for drawing the contained material through said filtering-medium while in the tank, and means for passing the cleansing-current in a reverse direction to the movement of the filtered material while said medium is outside the tank. (10.) A filter comprising a filtering-medium, and means for accomplishing in a continuous operation an alternate drawing and blowing action upon said medium. (11.) In a filter, the combination with a filtering-medium, of a tube extending into said medium, and pumps connected therewith, for producing in a continuous operation an alternate drawing and blowing action. (12.) In a filtering-system, the combination with a suitable filtering-medium, of a tube communicating with the interior thereof, and pumps for producing an alternate drawing and blowing action within said tube while permitting the tube to remain in a given fixed position relative to the medium. (13.) In a filter, the combination with a suitable receptacle for the material to be filtered, of a filter proper, means for introducing the same into and removing the same from said receptacle, means for producing a drawing action through the said filter while in the receptacle, means for passing a cleansing-current through the same outside the receptacle, and mechanism for controlling the said drawing-means and cleansing-current-actuating means relative to the position of the filter. (14.) In a mechanism of the class described, the combination with a filter proper, of means for producing a drawing action, means for producing a blowing action therein, means for introducing and removing said filter into and from the material to be filtered, and mechanism for controlling the said drawing and blowing action relative to the position of said filter. (15.) In a mechanism of the class described, the combination with a filter proper, of means for introducing the same into the material to be filtered and removing the same therefrom, means for producing a drawing action, means for passing a cleansing-current in a reverse direction to said action, and mechanism for controlling said drawing and cleansing means relative to the position of the filter proper. (16.) In a mechanism of the class described, the combination with a filter proper, of means for introducing the same into the material to be filtered and removing the same therefrom, a hydraulic pump, an air-pump, common communicating-means between said pumps and said filter, and means for controlling the action of said pumps upon the filter relative to the position of the filter. (17.) A filtering process comprising, in a continuous operation, an alternate drawing and cleansing action and a blowing action through a filtering-medium. (18.) A filtering process comprising passing a fluid through a filtering-medium, passing a cleansing-fluid through the filtering-medium, and passing a cleansing-current in a reverse direction through said medium. (19.) A filtering process comprising submerging a filtering-medium within a liquid, drawing the liquid through the medium, removing the medium while continuing the drawing action, passing a cleansing-fluid through the medium, and then passing a cleansing-current through said medium. (20.) A filtering process comprising passing a liquid through a filtering-medium, passing a cleansing-liquid through said filtering-medium, and then passing a cleansing-fluid therethrough. (21.) A filtering process comprising introducing a filtering-means into material to be filtered, drawing said material through the filtering-means, removing the filtering-means from said material, introducing the filtering-means into a water bath while continuing the drawing operation, and passing a cleansing-current through said filtering-means in an opposite direction to the movement of the material being filtered. (22.) A filtering process comprising introducing filtering-means into material to be filtered, drawing said material through said means, removing the filtering-means and introducing the same to a water bath while continuing the drawing operation, removing the same from said bath, and passing a cleansing-current through the filtering-means in an opposite direction to the movement of the material being filtered. (23.) A filtering process comprising introducing a filtering-means into material to be filtered, drawing the said material through the filtering-means, removing the filtering-means from the said material, subjecting the filtering-means to a cleansing-bath, and passing a cleansing-current through the same in a reverse direction to the movement of the material being filtered. (24.) A filtering process comprising passing the liquid to be filtered through a suitable filtering-means, passing a cleansing-liquid through said filtering-means, and passing a current of air through the filtering-means in a reverse direction to the movement of the material being filtered. (25.) A filtering process comprising submerging filtering-medium within a liquid, drawing said liquid through said medium, removing said medium from said liquid, and submerging the same in a cleansing-liquid while continuing the drawing action, and finally removing said medium from the second liquid, and passing a cleansing-current through the medium.

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

No. 16847. — 21st August, 1903. — TRISTAN D'ACUNHA CRESWELL MAXTED, of South Street, Blenheim, New Zealand, Plumber. Improved automatic self-sealing water-closet seat and nightsoil-receptacle.

Extract from Specification.—This invention consists in an automatic self-sealing water-closet seat and nightsoil-receptacle, operated substantially by levers and weights in such manner as set forth, and illustrated by drawings, in which the following numbers refer to the various members or parts of the said invention, and actuated as follows: 1, tread or step, which is hinged on floor or otherwise in front of seat, and is connected with sliding valves attached to under-side of seat 2, 2, by chains or cords working through pulleys 4, 4; these sliding valves are self closing by means of counterbalance weights 5, 5, when counterpoise is removed. On the under-side of seat there are parallel concentric flanges packed with material to form a spring or buffer to receive top edge of nightsoil-pan when pressure is applied from underneath the pan, as will be described when describing false bottom or floor. This constitutes the seat portion of the invention. The nightsoil-pan 7, 7, is to stand on a false bottom or floor 6, 6, which is raised by handles 8, 8, actuating rollers or excentrics 9, 9, which on pressure from right to left, or otherwise, raise the false bottom or floor and force the pan upward and

against the spring ring contained in the concentric flanges before described on under-side of seat, and thus make an air-tight joint; 11 shows an outlet-pipe for exit of foul air to ventilator.

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

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

No. 16853.—26th August, 1903.—HERMANN PASSOW, of 33, Billhorner, Rohrendamm, Hamburg, German Empire, Doctor of Chemistry. An improved process and means for the treatment of blast-furnace and other slags.

Claims.—(1.) A process of treatment of slag or similar molten materials for the purpose of producing a material for the direct manufacture of cement, consisting of disintegrating the material in a molten state, the cooling of the particles as nearly instantaneously as possible from the fluid condition to a solid or plastic condition, and the subsequent cooling of the said particles at a slow rate to a temperature below a visible heat so as to produce a chemically active material. (2.) A process of treatment of slag or similar molten materials, consisting of disintegrating the material in a molten state so that the particles are cooled as nearly instantaneously as possible from the fluid condition to a solid or plastic condition, one part of such material being then further cooled as rapidly as possible to a temperature below a visible heat being then chemically inert, the other part of such material being allowed to cool slowly to a temperature below a visible heat being then chemically active, for the purpose of producing together two materials for the direct manufacture of cement. (3.) Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in claims 1 and 2, consisting of a pulverising element capable of being regulated so as to produce particles of defined character, and a cooling medium or mediums capable of being regulated as to temperature for the purpose of producing chemically inert and active slags at will, substantially as described. (4.) Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in claims 1 and 2, consisting of a steam, or steam and air, or gas blast capable of being regulated as to pressure or quantity, or with means of regulating the temperature of the air through which the particles are projected, and receptive cooling-surfaces capable of being regulated as to temperature for the purpose of producing chemically inert and active slags at will, subtantially as described. (5.) Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in claims 1 and 2, consisting of a mechanical disintegrator or disperser capable of being regulated as to speed, means for regulating the temperature of the air through which the particles are projected, and receptive cooling-surfaces capable of being regulated as to temperature for the purpose of producing chemically inert and active slags at will, substantially as described. (6.) Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in claims 1 and 2, consisting of a pulverising element capable of being regulated so as to produce particles of defined character, a cooling medium or mediums capable of being regulated as to temperature, and a source of supply of water acting on the still-fluid slag so that, without permanently wetting it, it acts to open up a structure in the slag-particles for the purpose of producing chemically active slag, subtantially as described. (7.) Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in claims 1 and 2, consisting of the elements claimed in claims 3 to 6, in combination with means for producing an unequal disintegration and cooling of the slag so that, all the other elements being regulated to a fixed condition, both chemically inert and active slags are produced together, substantially as described. (8.) Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in claims 1 and 2, consisting of the elements claimed in claims 3 to 6, in combination with means for arresting one part of the projected particles by a surface capable of being controlled as to temperature, and such particles falling on a receiving-surface capable of being controlled as to temperature, with means for receiving and collecting, when further cooled, the other part of the projected particles, substantially as described.

(Specification 8s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16861.—21st August, 1903.—THE REEVES PATENT FILTERS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 9 and 11, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Wilfred Reeves, of Kingscourt, Wellington Place, Belfast, Ireland). Improvements in filters.

Claims.—(1.) A filter for liquids, comprising an upper filtering-chamber and a lower or collecting chamber, a partition provided with intercommunication-nozzles between the two chambers, an annular channel outside the upper chamber and communicating therewith, two valved pipes communicating with the said annular chamber adapted respectively for the admission of the liquid to be filtered and the discharge of fouled liquid from the cleansing of the filter, valved pipes communicating with the lower chamber for the discharge and admission of filtered and cleansing liquid respectively, another valved pipe communicating with the said lower chamber for the outlet of fouled filtrate, constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2. (2.) The modified filter in which the annular chamber is formed inside the upper chamber, which latter is provided with an airtight cover, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 3 and 4. (3.) In combination with the described filters, an agitator comprising a horizontal beam fixed to a vertical shaft and provided with teeth which project downwards into the filtering-material, and means for rotating the said shaft, substantially as described.

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

No. 16862.—21st August, 1903.—EDWARD TOWLSON, of 1, Westmoor Terrace, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, Engineer, HERBERT RICHARD MOULTON, of 40 and 41, Upper Thames Street, London, England, Merchant, and FREDERICK CHARLES SOUTHWELL, of 75, Southwark Street, London aforesaid, Engineer. Improvements in steam and other fluid-pressure engines.

Claims.—(1.) In a rotary engine, the combination of an annular chamber, two pairs of pistons in the chamber, a pair of shafts, one connected to one pair of pistons and the other to the other, a crank on each shaft, a main shaft, cranks on this main shaft, links connecting the cranks, and means for admitting motive fluid to the chamber and exhausting it therefrom, substantially as described. (2.) In a rotary engine, the combination of two plates forming an annular chamber, two pairs of pistons in the chamber, a pair of shafts, one connected to one pair of pistons and the other to the other, bearings for the shafts at the centres of the plates, a crank on each shaft, a main shaft, cranks on this main shaft, links connecting the cranks, and means for admitting motive fluid to the chamber and exhausting it therefrom, substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 16870.—27th August, 1903.—THE WILFLEY ORE-CONCENTRATOR SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 7–11, Moorgate Street, London, Middlesex, England (assignees of Arthur Redman Wilfley, of Denver, Arapahoe, Colorado, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in the method of and means for concentrating ores.

Claims.—(1.) The described method of concentration, which consists in progressing the larger and lighter portions of the gangue over the surface of a deck or table which is given a suitable motion to cause this effect, such surface adapted to hold the ore that will not move by inertia or which moves very slowly, and finally washing the material thus caught in the interstices of the surface therefrom, whereby to accumulate the concentrates thus caught and prepare the surface for treatment of more ore. (2.) The combination with a deck or table having a canvas or similar surface which will hold the ore that does not move over the surface by inertia, of means for imparting a differential motion to the deck or table, and means for washing the ore caught and held by the surface, whereby to accumulate the concentrates thus caught and prepare the surface for further usefulness.

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

No. 16871.—27th August, 1903.—THE WILFLEY ORE-CONCENTRATOR SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 7–11, Moorgate Street, London, Middlesex, England (assignees of Arthur Redman Wilfley, of Denver, Arapahoe, Colorado, United States of America, Engineer). Improvements in the method of and means for concentrating ores.

Claims.—(1.) In a concentrator, a concentrating-surface which travels in one direction and is so operated that a progressive movement is imparted to the material thereon in another direction. (2.) In a concentrator, a concentrating-surface which is moved in such a manner as to have a tendency to progress the material thereon in another direction. (3.) In a concentrator, a concentrating-surface which travels in one direction and has imparted thereto a progressive motion at right angles to its travel. (4.) In a concentrator, the combination with an endless travelling belt composed of transversely disposed troughs which are closed at one end and open at the opposite end, of driving mechanism for reciprocating the belt in a direction endwise of the troughs. (5.) In a concentrator, the combination with an endless travelling belt composed of transversely disposed troughs which are closed at one end and open at the opposite

end, of driving mechanism which imparts an initially slow and ultimately accelerated motion with its outward stroke and an initially quick and ultimately retarded motion with its instroke. (6.) In a concentrator, the combination with a table-frame, shafts journalled therein, sprocket wheels on the shafts, and chains extending around said wheels, of a series of troughs extending side by side and transversely of the table and secured to said chains, said troughs closed at one end and open at the other end, and means for moving the troughs both laterally and endwise. (7.) In a concentrator, the combination with a travelling belt composed essentially of transversely disposed troughs which are closed at one end and open at the other, shafts having drive wheels thereon which move the belt in one direction, of driving mechanism for reciprocating the belt lengthwise of the troughs, and means extending therefrom to one of the belt shafts adapted to impart a slow motion to the belt. (8.) In a concentrator, the combination with a base, a concentrator-table frame, a belt carried over the latter, and means for imparting an endwise and lateral motion to the belt, of rockers interposed between the base and table-frame, and set-screws beneath the latter for adjusting their height whereby to tilt or level the table. (9.) In a concentrator, the combination with a belt composed of a series of troughs and means for imparting endwise motion to said belt, of a concentrate-box located beneath the discharge end of the belt, and a spray-pipe for washing the concentrates out of the troughs. (10.) In a concentrator, the combination, with a suitable frame, of a belt comprising chains and troughs secured thereto, said troughs having canvas-lined bottoms. (11.) In a concentrator, the combination, with a suitable frame, of a belt comprising chains, and troughs secured thereto, said troughs having canvas-lined bottoms, and means for washing the concentrates from said canvas bottoms.

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

No. 16874.—27th August, 1903.—WILLIAM HENRY DUNK, of Pyrmont Bridge Road, Sydney, New South Wales, Wood-trimmer and Turner. Improvements in machines for turning and shaping taper poles or masts and like lengthy timber subjects.

Claims.—(1.) An improved machine for turning and shaping taper poles or masts and like lengthy timber subjects, the essential features of which are a revolving plane or cutter, and a travelling bed carrying and supporting the blank or timber (either revolving or at rest), substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a machine of the class set forth, the combination with an adjustable frame supporting or carrying a revolving plane or tool, of a travelling bed supporting a blank or timber on centres set eccentrically one with the other and adapted to be travelled under said revolving plane or tool, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In a machine of the class set forth, the combination with a frame adjustably supporting a plane or cutter, and a travelling bed such as A, having head and tail stocks such as B and C, and devices for imparting motion to a blank between said stocks of rails such as A1, wheels such as A2, rack such as A4, toothed pinion such as A5, spindle such as A6, and devices for revolving said spindle, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In a machine of the class set forth, the combination with a frame adjustably supporting a plane or cutter, and a travelling bed such as A, having head and tail stocks such as B and C, or rails such as A1, wheels such as A2, rack such as A4, pinion such as A5, spindle such a A6, gears such as A8 and D1, and a second spindle such as D, adapted to be revolved in reversed directions and at different speeds, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In a machine of the class set forth, the combination with a frame adjustably supporting a plane or cutter, and a travelling bed such as A, of a tail-stock, consisting of a base such as C1, a bearing such as C2, a comparatively long sleeve such as C3, contact points or pins such as C7, adjusting-screw such as C8, wedge pieces such as C4, and right- and left-handed adjusting-screw such as C5, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In a machine of the class set forth, the combination with a frame adjustably supporting a plane or cutter, a bed such as A, and devices for travelling said bed, of a headstock consisting of a dog or chuck such as B4, and a comparatively long spindle such as B3, in bearings such as B2, on cross-pieces such as A3, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) In a machine of the class set forth, the combination with a frame adjustably supporting a plane or cutter, a bed such as A, having head and tail stocks such as B and C, of a midway support for the blank between said stocks, consisting of cross-plate such as F2, slotted blocks such as F4, with or without rollers such as F7, rest such as F5, with tail-pins such as F6, and right- and left-handed screw such as F3, substantially as described and explained. (8.) The particular combination and arrangement of mechanical parts, all altogether forming an improved machine for turning and shaping taper poles or masts and like lengthy timber subjects, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 16878.—28th August, 1903.—CHARLES ADALBERT ULRICH, of 5, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Licensed Sharebroker and Mining Agent. An improvement and addition to bucket dredge for working rough river-bottoms.

Description.—The apparatus contains the ordinary dredge-bucket marked A on tracing, fixed as on ordinary dredge on an endless bar chain. The first improvement is an iron rack, bucket-shaped, and also fixed on same bar chain, and marked B on plan; the second improvement and addition is the plough provided with three grappling-hooks, marked C on plan, and also fixed on bar chain.

Claim.—The improvement and addition to said bucket dredge specified on statement and plans.

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

No. 16885.—26th August, 1903.—WILLIAM ANDREW SHIELDS, trading as "The Australasian Agency Company," at 417, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Importers and Manufacturers' Agents (assignee of Francis Yott, of 20, Richardson Street, Essendon, Victoria, Traveller). Improved appliance and clamp for securing droppers on wire fences.

Claims.—(1.) The improved appliance for the purpose specified, consisting of a headpiece as A, having T-shaped ends as A^1 to engage the fence-wire, a movable purchase-piece as B to bear against the dropper, and furnished with a toothed stem B^1, and the pivoted handle-sockets as C, having partial toothed pinions as B^2 formed about their pivotal centres, substantially as described and shown. (2.) In an appliance for the purpose specified, the ends of the fence-wire engaging or gripping head formed of a T shape, or with fingers to engage the fence-wire projecting from both its surfaces, substantially as described and shown. (3.) A clamp for the purpose specified, constructed of a straight length of wire having each end turned at an angle and formed into a hook, substantially as described and shown. (4.) The fence-wire straining or kinking appliance described, used in combination with a hook-ended wire clamp as E for the purpose of securing a dropper as F on a fence-wire as G, substantially as described, and in the manner shown in the drawings.

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

No. 16886.—28th August, 1903.—ALEXANDER MENESDORFFER, of Bourke Street, St. Albans, near Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. Manufacture of an improved coriaceous material.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture of an improved coriaceous material, consisting in treating sheets of kelp with a dilute acid solution, washing with water, immersing in dilute alkaline solution, again washing, then drying and coating with glycerine and carbolic acid, substantially as set forth. (2.) The manufacture of an improved coriaceous material, consisting in treating sheets of kelp with a dilute acid solution, washing with water, then drying and coating with a glycerine mixture, substantially as set forth. (3.) The manufacture of an improved coriaceous material by causing despumation of sheets of kelp and coating same while drying with glycerine, substantially as set forth. (4.) As an article of manufacture, the improved coriaceous material consisting of sheets of kelp treated substantially in the manner set forth.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 16887.—28th August, 1903.—ALEXANDER LUMSDEN SCHRAM, of Woodstock, Oxford, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturer. Improvements in covers for fruit-jars and similar vessels.

Claims.—(1.) A vessel cover or cap comprising a head, an annular wall provided with an air-escape passage, and a flexible gasket secured to said cover and projecting laterally from said annular wall below said air escape passage and adapted to extend up between the annular wall and the wall of the vessel and close said air-escape passage in said annular wall of the cover or cap. (2.) A vessel cover or cap comprising a head, an annular wall adapted to surround the neck of the vessel and provided with an air-escape passage, and a flexible gasket permanently attached to the lower portion of said annular wall and projecting inwardly therefrom and

adapted to extend up between said annular wall of the cover and neck of the vessel and close said air-escape passage. (3.) A vessel cover or cap comprising a head, an annular wall adapted to surround the neck of the vessel and provided with an air-escape passage, a lateral flange at the lower edge of said annular wall and having its outer edge turned inwardly, and an elastic gasket clamped between said flange and its inturned edge and projecting inwardly from said annular wall and adapted to extend up between said annular wall of the cover and the neck of said vessel and close said air-escape opening. (4.) The combination, with a vessel having a neck provided with an external lip, of a cover or cap for said vessel comprising a head, an annular wall adapted to surround the neck of said vessel and provided with an air-escape passage, and an elastic gasket secured to said cover and projecting inwardly from said annular wall and adapted to close the space between said lip of the vessel and said annular wall of the cover to prevent the entrance of air to the vessel through said air-escape passage.

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

No. 16893.—28th August, 1903.—THOMAS LACE CALEY, of Mount Eden Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved working-cuff to cover wrist and part of arm.

Claims —(1.) The combination, in an improved working-cuff as specified, of the cuff with spring on inside of one side end thereof, and recesses on the outside of its other side end, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The combination, in an improved working-cuff as specified, of the cuff with rivet holding its outside ends together at or near its widest part, and clip on one of its side ends at or near its narrowest part adapted to engage hole on its other side end, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 16900.—2nd September, 1903.—ALFRED MITCHELL, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Hotelkeeper. An improved medicine for the treatment of kidney and other ailments.

Claim.—A medicine for kidney and other ailments, the same consisting in a mixture of flowers of sulphur with Venice turpentine in the proportions set forth, formed into pills of suitable size.

(Specification, 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, 16th September, 1903.

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

No. 16705.—29th July, 1903.—THOMAS HUGH REID, of South Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Traffic Manager. An improved system of distributing and collecting fares on tramways and the like.

No. 16769.—7th August, 1903.—GEORGE TIFFIN STEWART, of Te Maue, Featherston, New Zealand, Civil and Mechanical Engineer. A tire-protector.

No. 16800.—14th August, 1903.—WILLIAM BARNSDALE, of Scarborough Terrace, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved sterilising-device for bonedust and other like substances.

No. 16832.—21st August, 1903.—FRANK WALDEN HALL, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Chemist. An improved manner of treating the inner tubes of bicycle and other tires in order to render the same unaffected by punctures.

No. 16842.—22nd August, 1903.—PERCY WILLIAM HAMBLETON, DAVID WILLIAMS, and JOHN DUNCAN, all of Greymouth, Westland, New Zealand, Engineers. An improved rotary screen for dredging and other mining purposes.

No. 16852.—25th August, 1903.—JAMES SIMS OCKLESTON, WILLIAM OCKLESTON, HENRY CLARK, and ABRAHAM DORRICOTT, trading as "J. and W. Ockleston and Co.," of Hobsonville, Auckland, New Zealand, Pottery-manufacturers. Improved apparatus for employment in flanging and socketing clay pipes and the like.

No. 16854.—22nd August, 1903.—ALEXANDER BURT, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improvement in ventilators.

No. 16855.—25th August, 1903.—JAMES STEER REID, of Prebbleton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Labourer. Improved milk-cooler.

No. 16856.—25th August, 1903.—ROBERT MILLARD SPEIRS, HUGH LEAF WILSON, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Land and Estate Agents, and ARTHUR ROWNTREE, of South Rakaia, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements relating to sockets for the handles of brooms and the like.

No. 16858.—24th August, 1903.—MARTIN KIMBEL, of the Christchurch Meat Company Freezing-works, Islington, Canterbury, New Zealand, Freezer. A non-refillable bottle.

No. 16859.—26th August, 1903.—HENRY JOHN GENTLES, of 132, Hobson Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. A wash-up mop.

No. 16860.—26th August, 1903.—PHILIP CASTLE, of "Fallowfield," Cranes Park, Surbiton, Surrey, England, and ROGER DAWSON, of 8, Berners Street, London, England (assignees of Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, of 37, Walbrook, London aforesaid). Improvements in and relating to gas and vapour burners for heating purposes.

No. 16863.—21st August, 1903.—WILLIAM BEAMISH, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Engaged in the Dredging Industry. Improved shackle.

No. 16866.—27th August, 1903.—ADAM LAPPAN, of Annandale, near Sydney, New South Wales, Saddler. Improvements in riding-saddles.

No. 16867.—27th August, 1903.—JAMES BRODIE MACK, of Wellington, New Zealand, Customs Locker (nominee of Thomas Incrocci, of Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand). An improved toy.

No. 16872.—27th August, 1903.—CHARLES PACEY PRATT, of Winchendon Vale, *viâ* Old Junee, New South Wales, Mechanic. Improvements in thrashing-machines.

No. 16873.—27th August, 1903.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William Thomas Nuttall, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Engineer). Improved means for attaching draw-off taps to kerosene-tins and the like.

No. 16875.—25th August, 1903.—ANDREW CRAWFORD BAIRD, of Wynyard Street, Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A silencer for gas, oil, and other engines.

No. 16876.—25th August, 1903.—JOSEPH HENRY FULLER, of Shelly Beach Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Confectioner. A writing-desk, blackboard, and lithographic copy combined.

No. 16877.—25th August, 1903.—ROBERT JENKINSON, of Grafton Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. An improved flower-pot.

No. 16879.—28th August, 1903.—ARCHIBALD J. MCPHARLIN, of St. Elmo, Lower Nelson Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Gum-farmer. Apparatus for catching gum flowing from trees which have been tapped.

No. 16880.—27th August, 1903.—MARTIN KIMBEL, of the Christchurch Meat Company's Freezing-works, Islington, Canterbury, New Zealand, Freezer. A Venetian blind.

No. 16881.—28th August, 1903.—ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Sutton, Otago, New Zealand, Gold-miner. Dustproof attachment for watches.

No. 16882.—29th August, 1903.—KATE NUNNELEY, of Rotorua, New Zealand, Manageress of Tea-house, Tourist Department. Improvements in or connected with bedsteads.

No. 16883.—28th August, 1903.—GEORGE DEMPSTER, of Edendale, Southland, New Zealand, Storekeeper. Fastener for envelopes and the like.

No. 16884.—28th August, 1903.—EDWARD FRANCIS HOWARD GAYE, of 92, High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Gentleman. Improved fastener for cuffs and the like.

No. 16888.—26th August, 1903.—ROBERT MARTIN CROSBIE, of 1, Clyde Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Guide-chute for flax-stripping machine.

No. 16889.—27th August, 1903.—ALEXANDER THOMPSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Sailmaker. Improvements in and relating to animal-covers.

No. 16890.—27th August, 1903.—JOHN RUTHERFORD PARK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk (nominee of Andrew John Park, of Dunedin aforesaid, Solicitor). Improvements in and relating to stencil plates.

No. 16891.—27th August, 1903.—JOHN FINLEY GRAY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Device for use in lighting fires.

No. 16894.—27th August, 1903.—ROBERT WLADISLAS DE MONTALK, of Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. An improved septic treatment for sewage.

No. 16895.—1st September, 1903.—ROBERT ADAMS WILSON, of Bull's, New Zealand, Farm Overseer. An invention for loading spoil or gravel into trucks.

No. 16902.—2nd September, 1903.—WILLIAM JACOBSEN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Marine Engineer. Improved means for turning the leaves of music.

No. 16903.—2nd September, 1903.—JOHN LOCHHEAD, of Dunsandel, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved gripping-device for employment in connection with loops formed in ropes, straps, and the like.

No. 16905.—29th August, 1903.—ARTHUR ASHCROFT, Commercial Traveller, and SIDNEY CLARK, Cabinetmaker, both of Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand. An automatic turnover seat for use in tramways, carriages, and the like.

No. 16906.—1st September, 1903.—JAMES BAIRD, of Wynyard Street, Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An equilibrium locking and non-weighted window-gear.

No. 16908.—4th September, 1903.—GEORGE SEYMOUR, of Romsey, Victoria, Farmer. An improved subsoiling attachment for double and multi-furrow ploughs.

No. 16910.—4th September, 1903.—CHRISTOPHER HANLON, of 155, Skipton Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for milking.

No. 16911.—4th September, 1903.—THOMAS HENRY LONGSHAW, of 279, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Locksmith, and WILLIAM JOSEPH ADAMS, of 253, Pitt Street, Sydney aforesaid, Gentleman. Improvements in and relating to latch locks for doors and the like.

No. 16914.—4th September, 1903.—ALEXANDER HENRY KRAUSE, of Northcote, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved composition for the manufacture of cement, cement bricks, and the like.

No. 16917.—3rd September, 1903.—FREDERICK GEORGE SEMB, Electrical Engineer, and WALLACE KILGOUR, Grocer, both of Christchurch, New Zealand. Improved self-regulating windmill mechanism

No. 16919.—3rd September, 1903.—SAMUEL COATES PARLOUR and JOHN MILES CLIFFORD, both of Morrinsville, New Zealand, Flax-millers. An improvement in flax-drums.

No. 16920.—2nd September, 1903.—THOMAS DAWES, of Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Grocer. A concentrated mineral-water-bath salt.

No. 16921.—1st September, 1903.—FREDERICK GEORGE SHURY, of Tainui Street, Greymouth, New Zealand, Engine-driver. An improved filter for purifying feed-water for steam-boilers.

No. 16922.—5th September, 1903.—WILLIAM MCLEOD, of Orari Gorge, Woodbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved spreader for leading-chains and the like.

No. 16923.—3rd September, 1903.—JAMES MCKENNEY, of Rose Lawn Cowra, New South Wales. Improved implement for ploughing, sowing, and harrowing.

No. 16924.—7th September, 1903.—JAMES WILSON MCKIRDY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means for saving gold.

No. 16925.—3rd September, 1903.—ANDREW MCLEOD, of Arch Hill, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved burner and heater.

No. 16936.—9th September, 1903.—JOHN SAWERS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchant (nominee of A. W. Dobbie and Co., of Gawler Place, Adelaide, South Australia; the assignees of Walter R. Thatcher and Nathan W. Hussey, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, United States of America). An improved milking-machine.

No. 16939.—10th September, 1903.—SAMUEL NICOLSON, of Medway Street, Gore, New Zealand, Sailmaker. A quicker and cleaner method of attaching postage and revenue stamps to letters, newspapers, and other documents.

No. 16940.—5th September, 1903.—JOHN FERGUSON HARPER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Sharebroker. Improved stud for shirts, collars, and the like.

No. 16943.—10th September, 1903.—DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TIRE COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, whose registered office is at 108 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria, (assignees of Frank Wolff, of Auburn Grove, Auburn, near Melbourne aforesaid, Tire-maker). An improvement in pneumatic tires.

No. 16944.—10th September, 1903.—ALEXANDER GILLIES, of Terang, Victoria, Dairyman. Improvements in pneumatic teat-cups.

No. 16949.—10th September, 1903.—EDWARD TREGEAR, of 8, Goring Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Civil Servant. An improved motor.

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 4th September to the 16th September, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14492.—D. R. S. Galbraith, utilising kauri-gum deposits.
No. 14805.—C. Bristow, trouser-stretcher.
No. 14830.—J. Smaill, determining quantity of liquid in refrigerating machinery.
No. 14892.—S. Hutchins, skirt and fastening.
No. 14928.—H. W. Lovegrove, bucket-carrier wagon.
No. 14929.—R. Nicholas, windmill mechanism.
No. 14951.—G. F. Hutchinson and W. Symmons, kerosene-siphon.
No. 14960.—A. Lyell, filter and butter-cooler.
No. 14962.—A. Lyell, race-starting gate.
No. 14966.—A. Hodge and W. Jones, horse-cover.
No. 14981.—F. H Aussel, transporting milk.
No. 14995.—J. S. Kirkpatrick, locking and signalling at facing-points.
No. 15065.—Q. A. McIlwraith, wire-coiler.
No. 15196.—G. Goosman, strap for school-bag.
No. 15254.—R. D. Kelly, outrigger drawgear for vehicles.
No. 15341.—D. Gwillim, game.
No. 15370.—J. Campbell, rabbit-trap.
No. 15600.—I. Trolley, sheaf-binding harvester and straw-trusser.
No. 16012.—J. T. Hunter, spring and frictional device (Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited—G. Westinghouse).
No. 16076.—W. E. Hughes, detecting and localising mineral deposits (Electrical Ore-finding Company—L. Daft and A. Williams).
No. 16134.—T. E. Devonshire, trough or conduit for underground cable.
No. 16221.—R. L. H. Murray, acetylene-gas generator.
No. 16299.—P. B. Jagger, non-refillable bottle.
No. 16300.—E. H. Miller, eliminating sulphur from ore.
No. 16308.—A. J. and J. Tonge and E. Eaves, mining press and pump.
No. 16332.—A. Moul, target.
No. 16336.—Sutcliffe, Speakman, and Co., Limited, and E. R. Sutcliffe, manufacture of bricks from sand and lime.
No. 16337.—E. Norton, bottle-cap.
No. 16338.—J. E. Tonkin, C. Barnett, and T. D. Jones, fire-escape.
No. 16339.—Winchester Repeating Arms Company, fire-arms (T. C. Johnson).
No. 16340.—E. de Kleist, musical instrument.
No. 16341.—Ivel Agricultural Motors, Limited, agricultural-motor tractor (D. Albone).
No. 16347.—C. H. Jerrard, cleaning tram-lines.
No. 16348.—A. Gillies, milking-apparatus.
No. 16349.—C. F. Dunn, soft-metal-headed wire nails (J. B. Davies).
No. 16350.—I. Deutsch and E. J. Fetherstonhaugh, power-transmitting device.
No. 16362.—G. A. Peters, target.
No. 16369.—J. Oaten, animal-rug fastener.
No. 16378.—A. Gillies, pneumatic milking-apparatus.
No. 16381.—J. G. Holbourns and H. A. Longhurst, type matrices for casting linotype.
No. 16385.—J. Brough, bottom of wickered jar.
No. 16400.—E. Phillips, free-piston engine (O. C. Duryea and M. C. White).
No. 16405.—S. Trivick, manufacture of dry sulphates.
No. 16407.—W. Connstein, manufacture of fatty acids from their esters.
No. 16424.—Oliver Mill Company, Limited, disintegrating-machine (J. Thame and A. W. Smith).
No. 16427.—H. C. Woltereck, producing ammonia.
No. 16428.—Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, railway-coupling (J. W. Cloud).
No. 16456.—L. H. McHardy, wire-fencing standard and dropper.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 11888.—I. A. Timmis, food. 7th September, 1903.
No. 11952.—G. A. Lowry, making grass-twine. 4th September, 1903.
No. 11960.—J. Nicholas, vehicle-brake. 3rd September, 1903.
11962.—S. L. Johnson, E. Johnson, and A. H. Gibbings, removing wool from skins. 4th September, 1903.
11966.—W. E. Ramsay, sash-weight. 2nd September, 1903.
11970.—A. I. Hulme and W. Thomson, furnace-boiler for bakers' ovens. 7th September, 1903.

11973.—M. Belk, meat-brand. 10th September, 1903.
12008.—J. J. Pearse, grid or boiler. 2nd September, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 8854.—A. H. Anderson, dressing-apparatus of threshing-machine (R. Thorpe). 11th September, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 11566.—Thomas William Butcher, of Pitt Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer (registered as proprietor of the whole of the rights in respect of the North Island of New Zealand), vapour-burning lamp and stove. [A. Kitson.] 7th September, 1903.

No. 12653.—Thomas William Butcher, of Pitt Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer (registered as proprietor of the whole of the rights of the North Island of New Zealand), vapour-burning lamp and valve. [A. Kitson.] 7th September, 1903.

No. 12654.—Thomas William Butcher, of Pitt Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Engineer (registered as proprietor of the whole of the rights in respect of the North Island of New Zealand), vapour-burning lamp and preheating device. [A. Kitson.] 7th September, 1903.

No. 15251.—Edward Thomas Rodney Coates, of Matakohe, in the Provincial District of Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer, and Joseph Gordon Coates, of Matakohe aforesaid, Farmer (registered as proprietors of the one-third interest of William Kidd Elder), trenching and ditching plough. [E. T. R. and J. G. Coates and W. K. Elder.] 7th September, 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 3rd September to the 16th September, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 15589.—J. R. Watt, door-hanger.
No. 15596.—E. Langford, ladder.
No. 15597.—A. Gillies and E. J. Kelly, milking-machine.
No. 15598.—A. Gillies and E. J. Kelly, milking-machine.
No. 15599.—R. W. Duke, toy.
No. 15605.—W. Gardiner, cleaner for drill-roller.
No. 15607.—W. Kibblewhite, frying-pan cover.
No. 15611.—G. Allman, signalling state of tides.
No. 15612.—J. D. Smith, food-plate.
No. 15614.—R. P. Gibbons, vertical steam-boiler.
No. 15615.—G. F. Brown, unpuncturable tire-cover.
No. 15616.—J. Baker and D. P. Parker, acetylene-generator.
No. 15621.—C. D. Lightband, leather heel.
No. 15622.—C. D. Lightband, binocular-suspender.
No. 15625.—E. L. Wickins, rotary steam-engine.
No. 15626.—D. R. Ross, milking-machine.
No. 15627.—A. C. Whitney, alarm-gun.
No. 15628.—W. H. Fahey, hat-fastener.
No. 15629.—S. White, game.
No. 15630.—W. Beamish, carrying running line along a standing line.
No. 15631.—W. Beamish, oil-feeding can.
No. 15632.—R. P. Gibbons, kettle.
No. 15633.—W. G. Hood, R. Williams, and J. Reilly, marine governor.
No. 15638.—J. Baird, spark-arrester.
No. 15639.—J. Payne, converting ordinary into spring-grip dumb-bells.
No. 15640.—R. P. Gibbons, propeller.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 3rd September to the 16th September, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14586.—D. R. Jones and P. A. Larritt, preserving perishable products.
No. 14591.—W. A. Knight, stewing and preserving pan.
No. 14616.—J. Wiseman, gaiter.
No. 14623.—C. W. Wycherley, horse-cover fastener.
No. 14624.—A. Rountree, moustache-guard.
No. 14628.—A. S. Duncan, gate-hinge.
No. 14635.—F. Gough, cow-leg holder.
No. 14637.—J. V. Fahey, sheaf-carrier of harvester.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 3rd September to the 16th September, 1903, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 11663.—A. J. Cuming, brand.
No. 11673.—H. F. Malcolm, mailbag-fastener.
No. 11675.—M. Gaffy, pruning-shears.
No. 11676.—E. Riley, jun., fern and scrub cutter.
No. 11679.—Neild "Sleeve" Electric Joint Syndicate, Limited, joint for telegraph-wires (H. W. Neild).
No. 11683.—Fraser and Chalmers, Limited, raising water from mine-shafts (R. E. Browne).
No. 11684.—E. Waters, jun., electric traction (E. Bede).
No. 11686.—W. Jones, staple-drawer.
No. 11689.—B. J. Atterburg and T. Macalpine, production of acetylene and ethylene.
No. 11693.—G. de Bechi, treatment of complex ores.
No. 11697.—T. Clements, door-adjuster.
No. 11702.—G. Girling, stonebreakers' hammer.
No. 11707.—A. E. J. V. J. Theilgaard, disvulcanising india-rubber, &c., and the like.
No. 11708.—Aylmer Drill Manufacturing Company, boring-drill (H. Aylmer and J. H. Plummer).
No. 11710.—T. L. Taylor, advertising-contrivance.
No. 11711.—C. W. Curtis and L. Davies, explosive.
No. 11719.—H. G. Bedell and J. Welsby, ball cock for water-cistern.
No. 11724.—W. McAuslin, acetylene-gas generator.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 8557.—W. A. Dimick, horse-cover.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

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

No. 191.—George Scott, of Devon Street, Sydenham, in the Provincial District of Canterbury, in the Colony of New Zealand, Boot Salesman. Class 10. 28th August, 1803.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th September, 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: 3863.
Date: 25th July, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

D. C. McINTYRE AND Co., of Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, General Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Worcestershire sauce.

No. of application: 4285.

Date: 16th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

FALK

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

NAME.

JOHN BROOKS THORNLEY, of Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, and THOMAS HENRY HASSALL, of Durban, South Africa, trading as "Falk and Co.," and also as "The Falk Studios," at 496, George Street, Sydney aforesaid, Photographers.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Photographs, photographic mounts, and photographic enlargements.

No. of application: 4297.

Date: 29th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

"KLYN BRK."

NAME.

JOHN TREGEA AND Co., of Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Fruit-tree Experts.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: A liquid for destroying insect life.

No. of application: 4344.

Date: 25th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

The persons trading as "The TETLOW MANUFACTURING COMPANY," at 5, North Mascher Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, Manufacturers of Toilet-powders, &c.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Face and complexion powders.

No. of application: 4346.

Date: 26th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the device of a comet, and the combination of devices; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except his name.

NAME.

WILLIAM EDWARD PEARSON, of 254A, High Holborn, London, W.C., England, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Antiseptic disinfectants, including soaps and fluids.

No. of application: 4350.

Date: 27th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

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

No. of class: 23.

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

No. of application: 4360.

Date: 2nd September, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

INTERNATIONAL.

NAME.

HENRY HUGHES, Engineer, trading as "International Oil Engine and Launch Company," of the French Pass, Elmslie's Bay, Nelson, New Zealand.

No. of class: 6.

Description of goods: Oil and gas engines.

No. of application: 4272.
Date: 30th June, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

"King George IV"
Liqueur Whisky

The Distillers Company Ltd.
Edinburgh.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the distinctive label, the combination of devices, and the words "King George IV."; and applicant company disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their name.

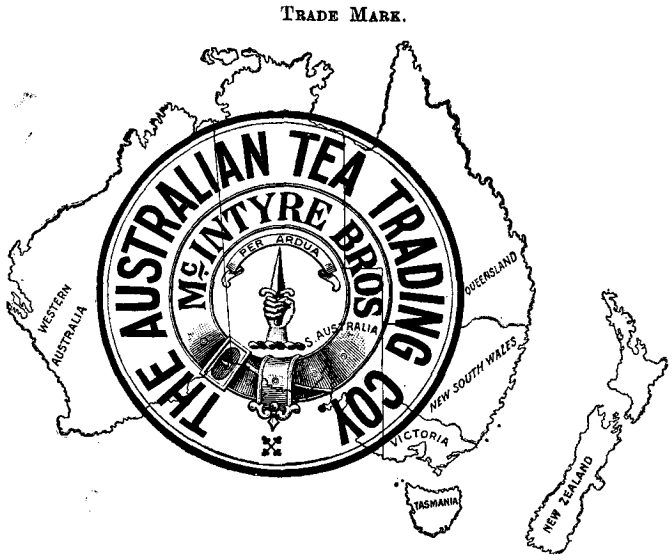
NAME.

THE DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LIMITED, of 8–12, Torphichen Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Distillers.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Whisky

No. of application: 4300
Date: 29th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of the trade mark is as follows—the combination of devices; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their trading names or styles.

NAME.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE and PETER MCINTYRE, trading under the name or style of "The Australian Tea Trading Company," and also under the name or style of "McIntyre Bros.," at No. 105, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, and elsewhere, Tea Merchants and Importers.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 4361.
Date: 2nd September, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

FREDERICK JOHN COOPER, of Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Cod-liver oil, medicated articles, patent medicines, plasters, rhubarb.

No. of application: 4362.
Date: 3rd September, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

KOOPONG.

NAME.

WILLIAM EDWARD GOODE, of 103, Victoria Street, Christchurch, in the Provincial District of Canterbury, in the Colony of New Zealand, Grocer.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: All class 42.
[NOTE.—Class 42 is for "Substances used as food or as ingredients in food."]

No. of application: 4366.
Date: 8th September, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

COURT.

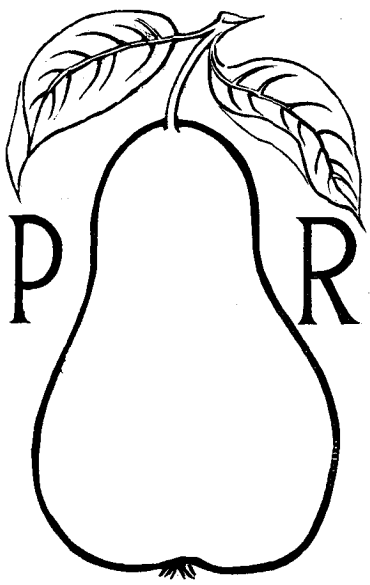
NAME.

THE PHŒNIX COMPANY, LIMITED, of Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Chocolate, confectionery, and biscuits.

No. of application: 4367.
Date: 9th September, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



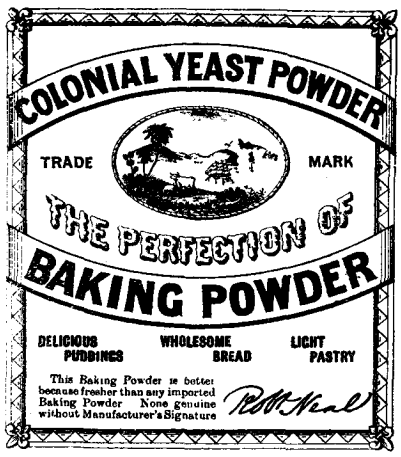
NAME.

PEARSON AND RUTTER, LIMITED, of King Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand, Butter and Cheese Merchants.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Butter and cheese.

No. of application: 4370.
Date: 11th September, 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 about three years prior to the 1st day of January, 1890.

NAME.

JOHN CLOSE, Merchant, MARY ANN NEAL, Spinster, and FRANCIS LOGAN, Solicitor, all of Napier, New Zealand (the said Mary Ann Neal and Francis Logan being executors of the will of John Wainhouse Neal, late of Napier, merchant, deceased), carrying on business together at Napier as merchants under the style or firm of "Neal and Close."

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

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. 77/937.—John de Kuyper and Son, of Rotterdam, Holland. (Three trade marks.) 3rd September, 1903.

No. 77/2038.—John de Kuyper and Son, of Rotterdam, Holland. 3rd September, 1903.

No. 84/2641.—Horrockses, Crewdson, and Co., Limited, of Manchester and London, England. (Four trade marks.) 4th September, 1903.

No. 88/3042.—Martell and Co., of Cognac, France. (Four trade marks.) 3rd September, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Application withdrawn.

THE following application for Trade Mark has been withdrawn, viz. :—

No. 4122.—I. P. Clarke and Co. (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 21, of the 19th March, 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. 87/3571.—Smith and Wellstood, Limited, Bonnybridge, in the County of Stirling, Scotland, Stove and Range Manufacturers and General Ironfounders. [Smith and Wellstood.] 4th September, 1903.

No. 360/432.—Johnston and Co., Limited, a company registered under the Companies Act of New Zealand, and carrying on business at Wellington, New Zealand, and elsewhere. [Johnston and Co.] 7th September, 1903.

No. 2314/1849.—Johnston and Co., Limited, a company registered under the Companies Act of New Zealand, and carrying on business at Wellington, New Zealand, and elsewhere. [Johnston and Co.] 7th September 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 3rd to the 16th September, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 3300; 4188.—The Singer Manufacturing Company; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 43, of the 28th May, 1903.)

No. 3301; 4189.—The Singer Manufacturing Company; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 43, of the 28th May, 1903.)

No. 3302; 4214.—F. M. Linley; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 47, of the 11th June, 1903.)

No. 3303; 4216.—A. M. Bickford and Sons, Limited; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 47, of the 11th June, 1903.)

No. 3304; 4219.—Renard, Lorimer, and Co.; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 47, of the 11th June, 1903.)

No. 3305; 4220.—Renard, Lorimer, and Co; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 47, of the 11th June, 1903.)

No. 3306; 4222.—Lambert Pharmacal Company; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 47, of the 11th June, 1903.)

No. 3307; 4232.—E. M. Finer; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 25th June, 1903.)

No. 3308; 4234.—L. Abrahams; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 25th June, 1903.)

No. 3309; 4242.—J. Nathan and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 50, of the 25th June, 1903.)

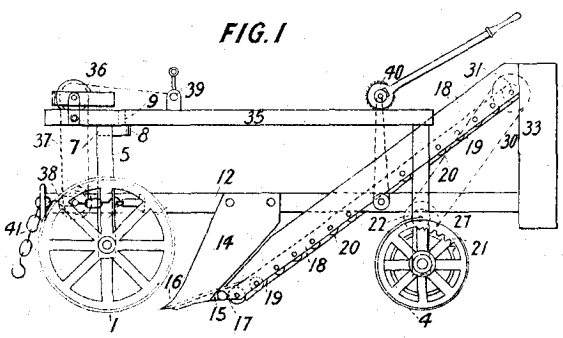
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

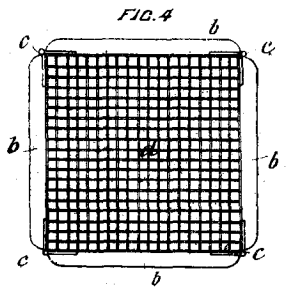
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]

FIG. 1



15588
Robertson. Ditch-plough.

FIG. 4



15665
Harkin. Confectionery-mould.

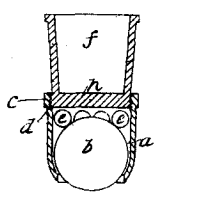
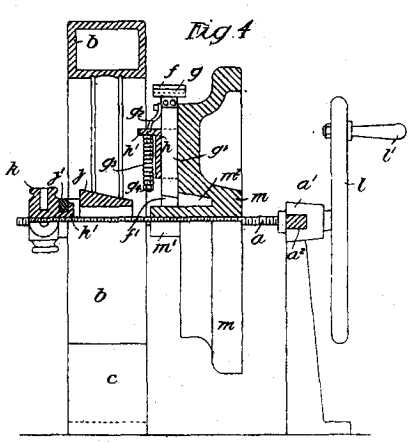


Fig. 4

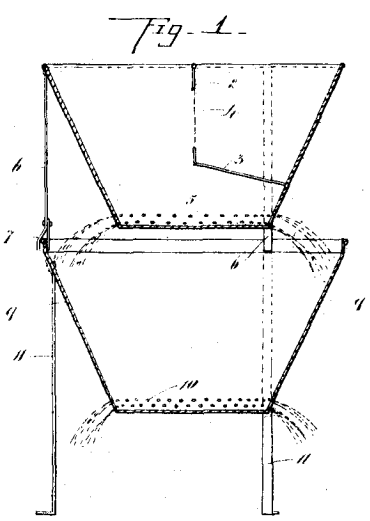
15764
Bain. Caster.

Fig. 4

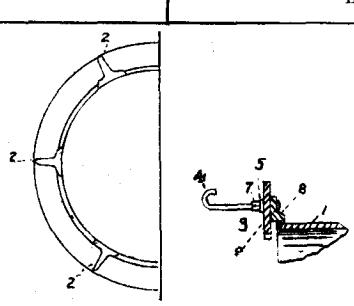


15703
Ornstien. Tyre-manufacturing Apparatus.

Fig. 1.

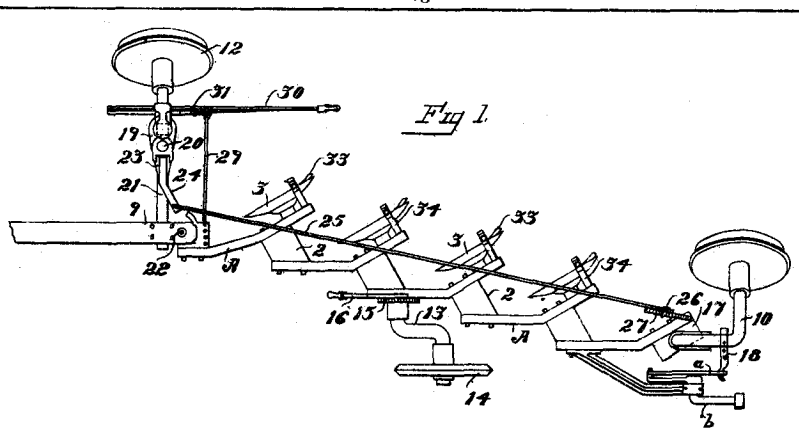


16363
Beaumont. Milk-strainer and Aerator.

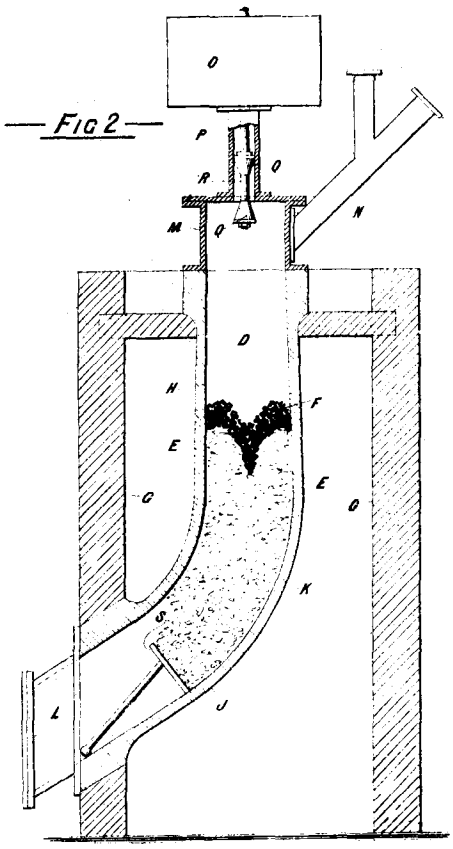


15710
Reeves. Scutching-machine.

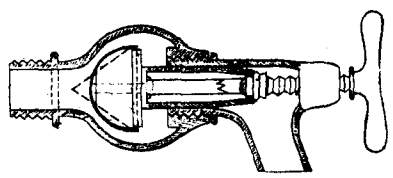
Fig 1.



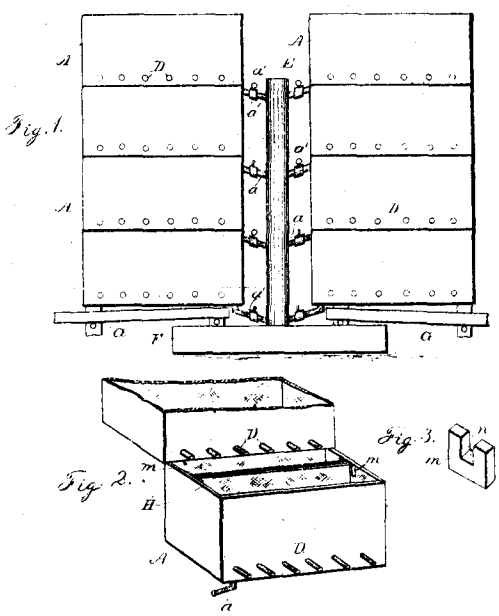
15925
Brand. Disc Plough.



16678
Hughes. Coal-gas Manufacturing Apparatus. (Settle and Padfield.)



16824
Schadick. Valve.



16825
Holderman. Leaching-tank.

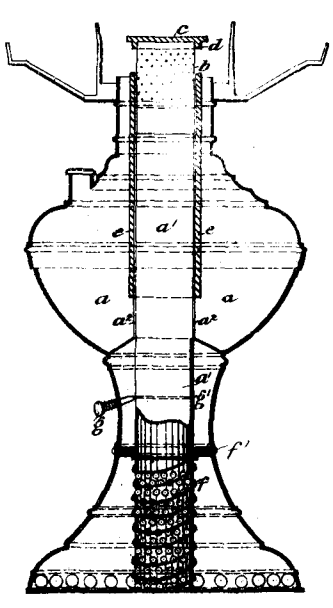
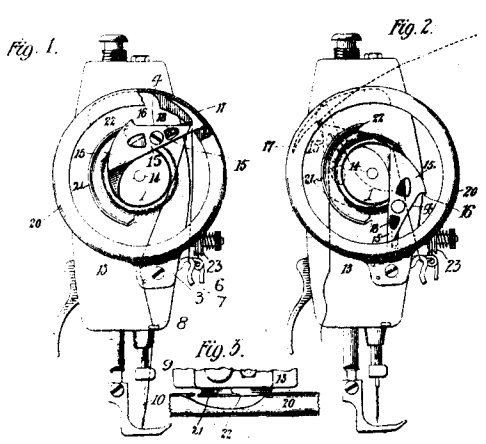
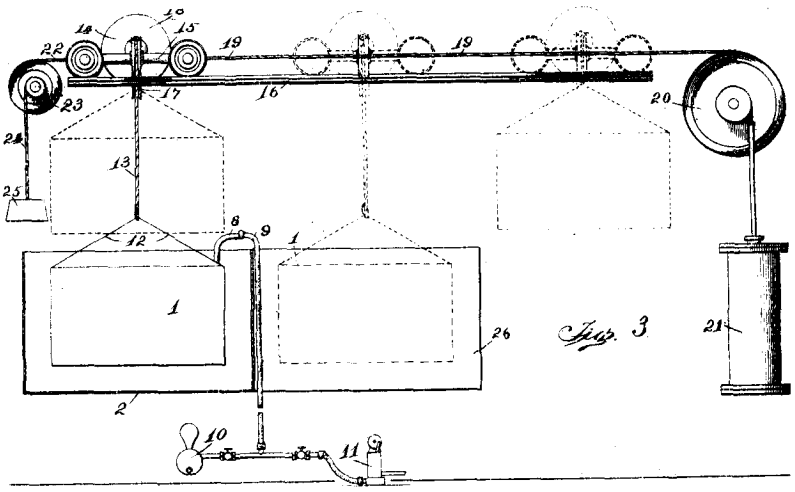


Fig. 1

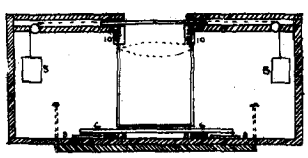
16823
McDonough. Oil-lamp.



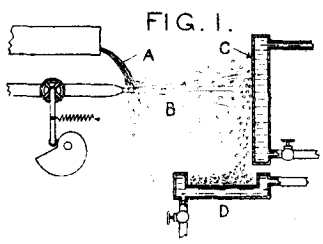
16828
Diehl and Hemleb.
Rotary Take-up for Sewing-machine.



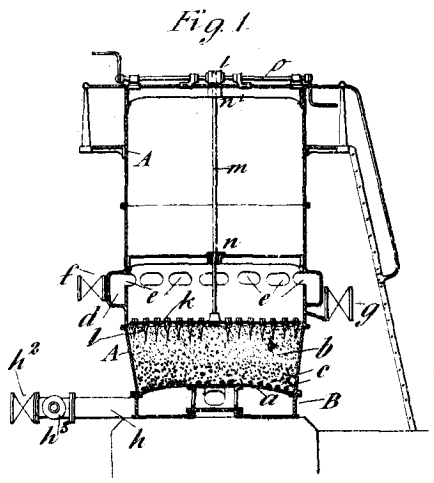
16837
Moore. Filter.



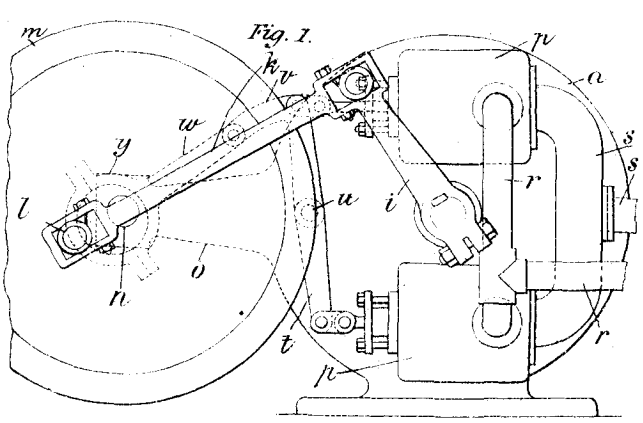
16847
Maxted. Water-closet Seat.



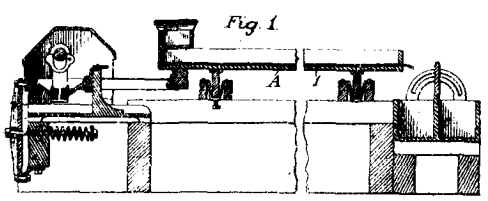
16853
Passow. Slag-treating Apparatus.



16861
The Reeves Patent Filters Company, Limited.
Filter. (Reeves.)

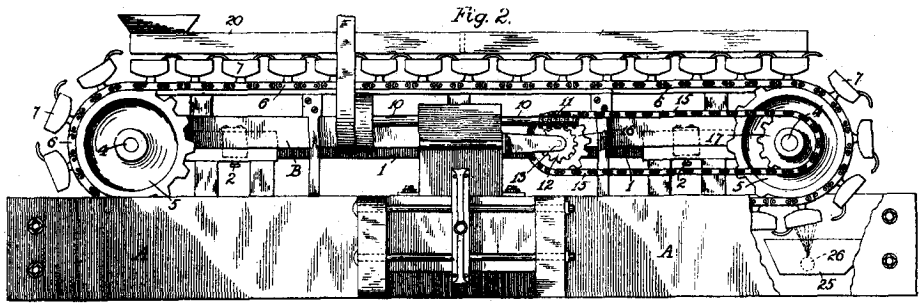


16862
Towlson, Moulton, and Southwell.
Fluid-pressure Engine.

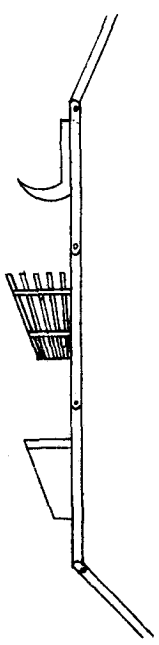


16870
The Wilfley Ore Concentrator Syndicate, Limited.
Ore-concentrator. (Wilfley.)

Fig. 2.



16871
The Wilfley Ore Concentrator Syndicate, Limited.
Ore-concentrator. (Wilfley.)



16878
Ulrich. Bucket Dredge.

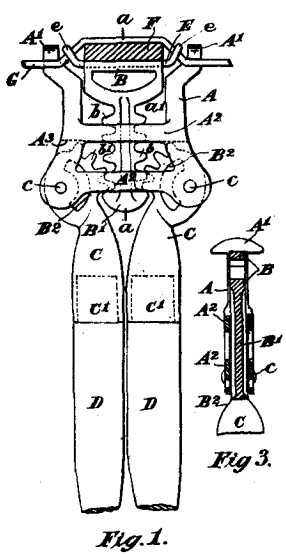
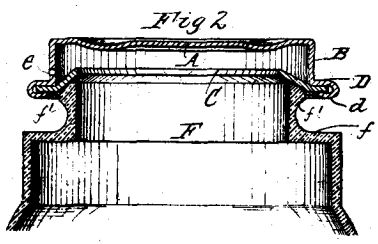


Fig. 1.

Fig 3.

16885
Shields. Fencing-dropper Securer. (Yoth.)

Fig 2



16887
Schram. Jar-cover.

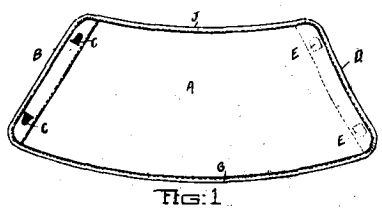


Fig: 1

16893
Caley. Working-cuff.

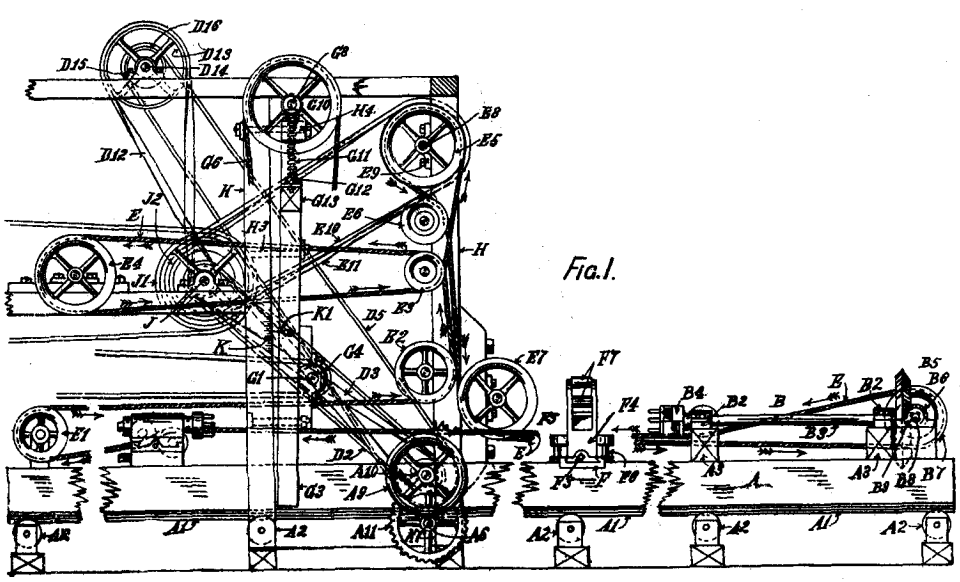


Fig. 1.

16874
Dunk. Machine for turning Masts, &c.