SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

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CONTENTS.

New Premises appointed for Patent Office.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 28th October, 1903.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the front rooms on the upper floor of the Magistrate's Court House, Lambton Quay, to be the Patent Office under and for the purposes of "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1889."

JAMES McGOWAN.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 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.

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No. 15712.—3rd December, 1902.—DAVID LANDSBOROUGH COCHRANE, of Otahuhu, Auckland, New Zealand, Contractor. A dray scoop, or improved dray.*

Claims.—(1.) In drays or scoops, an axle carried upon wheels and provided with a cranked portion between the wheels, a body or scoop portion fitting between the side arms of the crank and having its back end pivotally secured to the crank portion of the axle, substantially as specified. (2.) In drays or scoops, an axle carried upon wheels and provided with a cranked portion between the wheels, a body or scoop portion fitting between the side arms of the crank and having its back end pivotally secured to the crank portion of the axle, side bars secured upon the side arms of the axle and extending forwardly beyond the front of the body or scoop, and means whereby the front ends may be secured to or released from the shafts, substantially as specified. (3.) In drays or scoops, a body or scoop portion having its back end pivotally secured upon an axle of crank form, with the side arms of the crank passing forwardly and freely along each side of the body or scoop, and having its front end supported by a rod extending across between the forwardly extending ends of side bars secured upon the side arms of the axle-crank and adapted to be freed from such rod when the rod is turned, substantially as specified. (4.) In drays or scoops, a body or scoop portion having its back end pivotally secured upon an axle of crank form, with the side arms of the crank passing forwardly and freely along each side of the body or scoop, and having its front end supported by a rod extending across between the forwardly extending ends of side bars secured to the side arms of the axle-crank and adapted to be freed from such rod when the rod is rotated, in combination with a winch-barrel extending across between the shafts, and to which the front end of the body or scoop and the forward ends of the side bars are connected by means of wires or chains wound upon the winch-barrel in reverse direction, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (5.) In drays or scoops, a body or scoop portion having its back end pivotally secured upon an axle of crank form, with the side arms of the crank passing forwardly and freely along each side of the body or scoop, and having its front end supported by a rod extending across between forwardly extending ends of side bars secured to the side arms of the axle-crank and adapted to be freed from such rod when the rod is rotated, in combination with a cranked bar pivoted in bearings depending from the shafts and provided with means whereby it may be turned,

the cranked portions of which are adapted to engage with the front of the body or scoop portion when such is released from its support, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (6.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my dray scoop or improved dray, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15795. — 18th December, 1902. — WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, JOHN FAIRWEATHER, and WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, Jun., all of Blenheim, New Zealand, Engineers. A selvedge-stripping flax-drum.*

Claim.—The placing of short scrapers on periphery of drum, whereby the flax is kept more central on the drum, consequently the the thin edges of green flax are better dressed, and a better quality of fibre secured.

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

No. 15827.—5th January, 1903.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Sanford Daniels Leland, of Winchester, Middlesex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in or relating to machines for compressing heels.*

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to heel-compressing machines, and its object is to provide an improved machine of this class. An important feature of the invention consists in the combined feeding and ejecting mechanism. In the machine shown this mechanism is actuated to clamp a heel-blank, carry the blank into position to be compressed, and simultaneously to push the heel that was last operated upon out of the machine, and then to unclamp the infed blank and leave it in position to be compressed. Another feature of the invention consists in providing a breast-plate and means to move said breast-plate in the horizontal plane in which the heel is supported to cause it to co-operate with the usual side-compressing dies to compress the heel from front to rear as well as from side to side. A further feature of the invention consists in so connecting the several operating mechanisms with a single reciprocating table or head, which supports one of the dies, that said mechanisms are actuated by the movable head. The several mechanisms are, preferably, each so connected to the reciprocating head that its movement will be retarded or it will remain at rest during certain portions of the movement of the head, and its movement will be accelerated or caused to take place during other portions of the movement of the head, so that said mechanisms will operate in suitable sequence and at predetermined periods in the cycle of operation of the machine.

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

(Specification, 16s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15828.—5th January, 1903.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Charles Levi Allen, of Winchester, Middlesex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Draftsman). Improvements in or relating to machines for compressing heels.*

Extract from Specification. — This invention relates to heel-compressing machines, and its object is to improve and perfect machines of this class. An important feature of the invention consists in novel means for automatically opening the heel-compressing mould as soon as the compressing force is discontinued. In the machine herein shown the mould is carried on a reciprocating head and is actuated to compress the heel laterally by a link connection between the parts of the mould and the frame, whereby the parts of the mould are forced together as the head ascends and are permitted to separate as the head descends. It has been found objectionable to have the parts of the mould moved apart as far as they would be if the opening and closing movements took place during the entire ascent and descent of the head, and therefore the links are attached at one end to their co-operating member by a lost-motion connection, which renders them operative to close the mould during the last portion of the upward movement of the head and to separate the parts of the mould during the last portion of the downward movement. It is desirable, however, to have the parts of the mould separated to release the heel during the first portion of the descent of the head, in order to allow a longer period in the cycle of the machine's operations for the removal of the compressed heel and the insertion of the next heel-blank to be operated upon. It has been proposed to employ a cam to co-operate with the links and cause them to open the mould during the first portion of the descent of the reciprocating head, but this construction was an expensive one and occasioned frequent breakage of the machine. We have, therefore, interposed between the parts of the mould expansible springs which are compressed when the mould is closed and which will open the mould during the first portion of the descent of the head. In connection with the springs we have so arranged the links that they will positively separate the parts of the mould during the latter half of the descent of the head if for any reason, such for instance as a slight obstruction or unusual resistance, the springs fail to open the mould during the first portion of the descent of the head. Another feature of our invention consists in providing movably mounted spring-actuated fingers for the clamping-members of the mechanism for feeding heel-blanks to the mould. Heel-blanks for the different sizes and styles of shoes vary greatly in size and shape, and for the best results it is desirable that provision be made for adapting the feeding mechanism to the different sizes and shapes of blanks to be fed, so that each blank will be grasped securely while being carried to the mould. We have therefore provided the clamping-members of the feeding mechanism with movably mounted fingers or heel-blank-engaging devices, and have provided springs for holding the fingers yieldingly in position to grasp the smallest heel-blank for which the fingers are adapted, but which permit the fingers to be further separated to receive larger sizes of blanks. In connection with this feature of our invention, we have also mounted the said fingers so that they can be readily removed and replaced by others which are adapted for other sizes of heel-blanks. Another feature of the invention consists in providing means for limiting the movement of the top-lift plate and preventing said plate becoming displaced. The machine comprises mechanism for producing a relative vertical movement between the top-lift plate and the side compressing dies of the mould after the mould is opened, to bring the compressed heel which is supported on the top-lift plate above the walls of the mould so that it can be ejected from the machine by a lateral movement. It sometimes happens that the top-lift plate is accidentally raised above the walls of the mould and becomes displaced, so that it does not return to its normal position before the mould closes again, and breakage of the machine is caused. We have provided a locking-device for limiting the extent of the movement of the top-lift plate, whereby it is prevented from rising above the walls of the mould, and its proper return to operative position is insured. Means is provided by which the workman may withdraw the locking-device to permit the top-lift plate to be removed when desired. The top-lift plate is removably connected to its supporting block or post, and means is also provided for locking said parts against accidental disconnection. A further feature of our invention consists in a braking-device for checking the forward movement of the feeding-and-ejecting mechanism at the end of its feeding-stroke, so as to reduce the jarring of the machine. In the machine herein shown the feeding-and-ejecting mechanism is moved rapidly forward to carry a heel-blank into position to be compressed, and simultaneously to impart to the compressed heel a quick blow, which is sufficient to force it off from the top-lift plate and out of the machine. We have provided a braking device which becomes operative after the ejecting-devices have struck the heel, and which checks the movement of the feeding-and-ejecting mechanism and reduces the jar occasioned when the mechanism is brought to rest at the end of its feeding-stroke. In the preferred form of the invention the braking-device is arranged to act as a stop or locking-device to prevent rebound of the feeding-and-ejecting mechanism after it reaches the end of its advance movement.

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

(Specification, 18s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 15835.—7th January, 1903.—WILLIAM JOHN MCCULLOUGH HARVEY, of Rata, Rangitikei, New Zealand, Engine-driver. Improvements in or relating to governors for engines.*

Claims.—(1.) In engine-governors, a vertical frame upon which the governors are carried and revolve, a vertical standard to the top end of which the top end of the frame is hinged, a weighted lever secured to the top end of the frame and extending beyond the hinge, means whereby the frame is secured in the vertical position and is released so as to swing outwards on its hinge when the governor-driving belt is broken or disconnected, and means whereby such swinging movement may be communicated to the admission-valve of

the engine-cylinder so as to close the same, substantially as specified. (2.) In engine-governors, a vertical frame upon which the governors are carried and revolve, a vertical standard to the top end of which the top end of the frame is hinged, a weighted lever secured to the top end of the frame and extending beyond the hinge, a catch-lever secured upon one end of a spindle mounted in bearings upon the standard, a pit upon the bottom end of the frame with which the catch-lever is adapted to engage, a lever secured upon the other end of the spindle, and a roller upon the free end of such lever which rests upon the governor-driving belt so as to keep the lever in a raised position, substantially as specified. (3.) In engine-governors, a vertical frame upon which the governors are carried and revolve, a vertical standard to the top end of which the top end of the frame is hinged, a weighted lever secured to the top end of the frame and extending beyond its hinge, a catch-lever secured upon one end of a spindle mounted in bearings upon the standard, a pin upon the bottom end of the frame with which the catch-lever is adapted to engage, a lever secured upon the other end of the spindle, a roller upon the free end of the lever, a lever pivoted upon the top end of the frame, one end of which is connected to the governors in such a manner as to be raised or lowered with the rising and falling of the governor-balls, while its other end is pivoted to the top end of a vertical rod which at its bottom end is connected to the admission-valve of the engine-cylinder in such a manner as to open and close the same with the rising and falling of the rod, substantially as specified. (4.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in or relating to engine-governors, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 15864.—13th January, 1903.—Daniel Moore Brooks, of 29, Molesworth Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in fire-escapes.*

Claim.—A fire-escape composed of a number of metal treads of either of the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, secured horizontally to the side of a building in a vertical line one above the other, and in oblique lines leading from beneath the windows of the buildings to the vertical line, substantially as described.

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

No. 15875.—14th January, 1903.—Alfred Reginald Hardy, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Accountant. Improved sconce for candlesticks.*

Claim.—Improved sconce for candlesticks, consisting of a cup in the shape of a frustum of a cone, closed at the bottom, which is smaller than the top, and having lateral internal projections with vertical inner ends formed integral with the cup out of one piece of metal, and provided with two or more dependent pieces, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 15882.—15th January, 1903.—Benjamin Crawford, of Auckland, New Zealand, Plumber. Improved means for silencing the exhaust of gas and other explosive engines.*

[Note.—The title in this case has been altered. See list of provisional specifications, *Gazette* No. 18, of the 5th March, 1903.]

Claims.—(1.) In means for silencing the exhaust of gas and other explosive engines, a chamber into which the exhaust-pipe enters, such chamber being formed with a zigzag passage therein and provided with a number of apertures in its outer casing, substantially as specified. (2.) In means for silencing the exhaust of gas and other explosive engines, a chamber composed of a number of concentric cylinders arranged with annular spaces between them, and provided with apertures through the sides of the cylinders alternately at opposite ends of the chamber, and an exhaust-pipe leading from the engine and emerging into the inmost cylinder of the chamber, substantially as specified. (3.) In means for silencing the exhaust of gas and other explosive engines, a chamber composed of a number of concentric cylinders closed at their ends and arranged with annular spaces between them, and surrounding the closed end of the exhaust-pipe, apertures through the sides of the cylinders at alternately opposite ends, and apertures in the wall of the exhaust-pipe, each of such sets of apertures being equal in aggregate area to the cross-sectional area of the exhaust-pipe, substantially as specified.

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

No. 16007.—20th February, 1903.—William Staples, of Wellington, New Zealand, Boot-manufacturer. An improved boot.*

Claim.—In boots, an upper composed of two side pieces and of a top and toe piece secured together in such a manner that one edge of the top and toe piece shall overlap the forward edge of one side piece, and a loose tongue-piece with its side edges secured respectively to the free edges of the side and top pieces, and with its bottom edge secured to the inside face of the top piece, in combination with means whereby the lapped edges of the top and side pieces may be fastened together and unfastened at will, substantially as specified.

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

No. 16139.—26th March, 1903.—Philip Magnus, of 52, Harmsworth Street, Collingwood, Victoria, Collector. An improved leather and process of preparing same.*

[Note.—The title in this case has been altered. See list of provisional specifications, *Gazette* No. 29, of the 16th April, 1903.]

Claim.—The improved leather, and process of preparing same, consisting of leather which is first cleansed and then dried naturally or artificially, then immersed for thirty minutes, more or less, in a bath consisting of approximately benzine 85 parts, benzol 10 parts, naphtha 3 parts, kerosene 5 parts, then removed and the body or inner side, or both, brushed with steel bristles, again immersed, again brushed, once more immersed, and then again brushed and hung for dripping and evaporation, then immersed in three baths formed approximately of para rubber, benzine, benzol, and naphtha, after each of which baths the skin and body side are well brushed with wire bristles, then hung, and finally the following mixture (in the approximate quantities mentioned) worked in by a stiff brush, benzine 75 parts, benzol 20 parts, naphtha 1 part, kerosene 5 parts, all as and for the purpose described.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.)

No. 16774.—6th August, 1903.—John Wright, of St. Helier's Bay, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements in wire-fencing battens.*

Claims.—(1.) The spiral batten specified, and the rod or pin for holding it to the fencing-wires, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In combination, the spiral batten and rod or pin specified, and the fencing-wires held in the coils of said spiral batten by said rod or pin, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 16992.—17th September, 1903.—Thomas George Stevens, of 5, The Terrace, Greenhithe, Kent, England, Engineer (assignee of James Facer, of Pavenham, Bedford, England, Gentleman). Improved mechanism for producing unison of action in the springs of vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) A means for producing unison of action in the springs of two-wheeled vehicles, comprising a pair of coupled rocking levers of equal length connected together by a shaft working in bearings secured to the body of the vehicle, spring links having one end pivotally connected to the ends of the said levers and the other end to the axle, and springs secured to the axle and the body of the vehicle, substantially as described. (2.) A means for producing unison of action in the springs of two-wheeled vehicles, comprising a cross spring secured to the bottom of the body of the vehicle and carrying bearing-blocks at its extremities, coupled rocking levers of equal length connected together by a shaft working in the said bearing-blocks, links having one end pivotally connected to the ends of the said levers and the other end to the axle, and springs secured to the axle and the body of the vehicle, substantially as described. (3.) A means for producing unison of action in the springs of two-wheeled vehicles, comprising a pivoted bearing-block secured to the body of the vehicle, coupled rocking levers of equal length connected together by a shaft working in the said bearing-block, links having one end pivotally connected to the ends of the said levers and the other end to the axle, and springs secured to the axle and the body of the vehicle, substantially as described. (4.) A means for producing unison of action in the springs of four-wheeled vehicles, comprising two pairs of coupled supporting levers fulcrumed to the body of the vehicle, springs mounted on the axle-boxes and supporting the levers at their outer ends, a pair of coupled rocking levers of equal length connected together by a shaft working in bearings secured to the underframe of the vehicle, suspending links connecting the inner ends of the supporting levers with the rocking levers, a second pair of rocking levers fixed on the same shaft as the first pair, and springs sup-

porting the ends of the second pair of rocking levers, and through the connecting shaft and first pair of levers the inner ends of the supporting levers, substantially as described. (5.) In a wheeled vehicle, the combination with supporting levers connected at their outer ends to a supporting part such as the axle, rocking levers connected to the inner ends of the supporting levers and fixed on a common rocking shaft mounted on bearings on the underframe, and springs supporting the rocking levers, of means for indicating the weight of the load, comprising a lever fixed on the rocking shaft and a cross shaft operated by the lever and operating pointers on the sides of the vehicle, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 17033.—29th September, 1903.—DONALD CHARLES MACDONALD, of Campbelltown, New Zealand, Storeman. A process for the treatment of oats and other grain.

Claim.—A process for the treatment of oats and other grain, the same consisting in subjecting the grain to the action of the fumes given off from burning sulphur, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 1s.)

No. 17039. — 30th September, 1903. — WILLIAM HENRY WYERS, of 14, Northwold Road, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England, Manager. Improvements in preserving yeast and in apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) The method of treating yeast consisting in removing the greater part of the moisture from the yeast, crumbling the yeast into small pieces, spreading the yeast in a thin layer, and subjecting it to a current of air, substantially as described. (2.) The method of treating yeast consisting in washing it, removing the major part of the moisture from the yeast, crumbling the yeast into small pieces, spreading the yeast in a thin layer, and subjecting it to a current of dry air, substantially as described. (3.) The method of treating yeast consisting in removing the major part of the moisture from the yeast, crumbling the yeast into small pieces, spreading the yeast in a thin layer, subjecting it to a current of dry air, and packing it in air-tight receptacles, subtantially as described. (4.) The method of treating yeast consisting in removing the major part of the moisture from the yeast by means such as a filter press, crumbling the yeast into small pieces, spreading the yeast in a thin layer, subjecting it to a current of dry heated air, and packing it in air-tight receptacles, substantially as and for the purpose described. (5.) The method of treating yeast consisting in washing it, removing the major part of the moisture from the same by means such as a filter press, crumbling it into small pieces, spreading the yeast in a thin layer, subjecting it to a current of dry heated air, and packing it in air-tight receptacles, substantially as and for the purpose described. (6.) Mixing brewers' and distillers' yeasts together so as to produce a yeast of a desired working strength and flavour when prepared substantially in the manner described. (7.) Apparatus for treating yeast in order to preserve it, comprising a drying-chamber, a fan or fans for delivering to and passing through the said chamber a current of air, and a number of trays each adapted to receive a thin layer of yeast, substantially as and for the purpose described. (8.) Apparatus for treating yeast in order to preserve it, comprising a drying-chamber, a fan or fans for delivering to and passing through the said chamber a current of dry air, a trolley provided with a skeleton framework, and a number of trays each adapted to receive a thin layer of yeast, substantially as and for the purpose described. (9.) Apparatus for treating yeast in order to preserve it, comprising means for heating and drying air, a drying-chamber, a fan or fans for delivering to and passing through the said chamber a current of heated and dried air, a trolley provided with a skeleton framework, and a number of trays each adapted to receive a thin layer of yeast, substantially as and for the purpose described. (10.) Apparatus for treating yeast in order to preserve it, consisting of a filter press, a furnace, pipes or flues passing through the furnace, open at one end to the outer air and at the other end to a drying-chamber, the said drying-chamber, a fan or fans for delivering to and passing through the said chamber a current of dried air, means for driving the said fans, a trolley provided with a skeleton framework and a plurality of trays each adapted to receive a thin layer of yeast, substantially as and for the purpose described. (11.) Apparatus for treating yeast in order to preserve it, consisting of means for washing the yeast, a filter press, means for forcing the yeast into the filter press, means for crumbling the yeast into small pieces, a drying-chamber, a furnace, pipes or flues passing through the furnace, open at one end to a filter through which the outer air is drawn and at the other end to the drying-chamber, the said filter, a fan or fans for delivering to and passing through the said chambers a current of dried air, means for driving the said fans, a trolley provided with a skeleton framework and a number of trays each adapted to receive a thin layer of yeast, substantially as described. (12.) The construction of apparatus as shown on the drawings.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawing, 3s.)

No. 17040.—30th September, 1903.—THE NEW INVERTED INCANDESCENT GAS-LAMP COMPANY, LIMITED, whose registered office is at 23, Farringdon Avenue, London, England (assignees of Armand Farkas, of 19, Rue Auber, Paris, in the French Republic, Engineer). Improvements in incandescent gas-burners.

Claims.—(1.) In downwardly burning incandescent gas-burners, a device for keeping cool the burner-tubes thereof, said device consisting of a protecting tube *k* insulated from the burner-tube *g* by a layer of air, substantially as described. (2.) In a burner as under claim 1, the provision on the burner-tube, when required, of heat-radiating surfaces of comparatively large area, for the purpose set forth. (3.) In a burner as under claim 1, the burner-tube so constructed as to extend for a greater or less distance into the incandescence body, for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 17042.—28th September, 1903.—JOHN WHITELAW, of Burke Road, Camberwell, Victoria, Gentleman. An improved non-refillable bottle.

Claims.—(1.) An improved non-refillable bottle having a non-return valve situated just below winding outlet-passages in the neck, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (2.) An improved non-refillable bottle having a winding outlet-passage in the neck, an irremovable plug in said neck, a finger on the end of the plug, and a hollow non-return valve fitting a seating in the base of the neck, substantially as set forth and illustrated. (3.) In a non-refillable bottle, a plug formed with a winding outlet-passage, and fitting into the neck, at the base of which is a non-return valve, substantially as set forth and illustrated.

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

No. 17044. — 1st October, 1903. — AUGUSTUS CARDIGAN FREDERICK DANN, of 54, St. Augustine Road, Southsea, Hants, England, Engine-fitter. Improvements in continously variable speed gear, and in clutches and link motions connected therewith, partly applicable to other purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In a continuously variable speed gear comprising a driving-crank imparting a rocking motion to a pivoted link, a sliding block on which imparts motion to the driven shaft, the arrangement wherein the sliding block is coupled by a connecting-rod to a crank on an intermediate shaft connected by a double-acting free clutch with the shaft to be driven, so as to convert the reciprocating motion of the former into unidirectional motion of the latter, means being provided for altering the position of the said sliding block in a continuous manner, substantially as described. (2.) Apparatus for moving a sliding block on a rocking link by means of the motion of the latter, comprising a screwed rod co-operating with the block and connected through gearing with a shaft mounted on the link, a pair of free clutches mounted on the shaft, a pair of curved arms concentric with the axis of the rocking link, and means for bringing the curbed arms into and out of engagement with the free clutches, substantially as described. (3.) A roller friction-clutch in which the rollers in their movement between the free and clutched positions are compelled to roll by means of teeth formed on the rollers engaging with corresponding teeth formed on one of the members of the clutch, substantially as described. (4.) A double-acting clutch comprising a pair of bevel pinions mounted loosely on the shaft to be driven and arranged to be oppositely reciprocated by a bevel wheel gearing with them, each of the said pinions being fixed to one member of a clutch, the other member of which is fixed on the shaft to be driven, and pawls or rollers co-operating with the members of each clutch, substantially as described.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 17046.—1st October, 1903.—JAMES JOHN MILLER and JAMES ARTHUR MILLER, both of Caledonian Lane, off Post Office Place, Melbourne, Victoria, Printers and Publishers. A combined phonographic and stereoscopic apparatus, with attachments therefor.

Claims.—(1.) In an apparatus such as described, and as illustrated in our drawings, the combination and arrangement of the various parts and attachments lettered

from E to *b*2, with the phonographic and stereoscopic portions, the whole forming a complete apparatus, as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) The combination and arrangement of the several attachments, comprising the spindle E, sleeve F on said spindle E, toothed rack H, vertical tooth I, horizontal spindle I1, lever or arm L with the collar N, vertical rod M connected with the pin R, pivoted lever S, and spiral spring U, all as and for the purpose described, and as illustrated in our drawings. (3.) In an apparatus such as described, and as illustrated in our drawings, the combination and arrangement of the vertical rod M, notched disc *i*, axles *y* and *z*, and the octagonally shaped discs or plates *v* and *w*, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 17047.—1st October, 1903. — FREDERICK GALE, of Lancefield, Victoria, Engineer, JOHN KEATS GORDON, of Lancefield aforesaid, Newspaper-proprietor, and THOMAS ARNOLD PARKS, of Romsey, Victoria, Farmer. Improvements in (and relating to the discharge of toy or game projectiles from) guns.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, a toy-gun barrel, a plug to be discharged therefrom by air-pressure, and a chamber for a dart or missile in said plug, as set forth. (2.) In combination, a toy-gun barrel, plug dischargable by air-pressure, a chamber for a dart or missile in said plug, and an eyelet or the like for a cord attachment, as set forth. (3.) The combination with a plug or projectile of cork or the like, for the purpose indicated, of a chamber with tang and eye or the like, as set forth. (4.) In combination, in a toy gun, a plunger, a plug or projectile for the purpose indicated, and eyes or the like connected by an elastic cord, as and for the purposes as set forth. (5.) In combination, in a toy gun, a barrel, a plug dischargable therefrom, a piston having a cupped leather or like washer for compression of the air between it and the plug, and elastic means connecting the plug and plunger, as set forth. (6.) In combination, in a toy gun, a barrel, and a plunger comprising a piston-rod, a piston having a cupped leather or like washer, and a disc with a connecting screw and an eye or hook, as set forth.

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

No. 17049.—29th September, 1903.—JOHN JACOB MEYERS, Capitalist, of 520, Parrott Building, CHARLES FRANKLIN HUMPHREY, of 302, Claus Spreckels Building, Attorney-at-Law, JOHN ELISHA SILLS, of 520, Parrott Building aforesaid, all of San Francisco, California, United States of America (assignees of George Clark Richards, of 664, Washington Street, Oakland, California aforesaid, Inventor). Deep-well pump.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with the discharge-tube of a well, of a pump-barrel telescoping with said tube, means for locking the parts together, and a plunger adapted to disengage the barrel from the tube and allow the barrel to be withdrawn to the surface independent of the tube. (2.) A deep-well-pump apparatus characterized by a tubing having a channelled section, a pump-barrel movable in the tubing, a latching device engaging said channelled section for holding the barrel in place, and a plunger adapted to engage said latching device to release the barrel and allow it to be withdrawn through the tubing. (3.) A deep-well pump characterized by a stationary valved pump-barrel section, a discharge-tube, a hollow valved plunger telescoping with the pump-barrel, and hollow removable shoes carried by the plunger and having a tapered edge co-operating with the barrel to clean the parts and prevent wear. (4.) In a deep-well pump, the combination with the pump-barrel, a discharge-tube and plunger, of a relief-valve located in the tube remote from the surface of the well and having a discharge exterior to the tube, and means for operating said valve. (5.) In a deep-well pump, the combination of a pump-barrel, a discharge-tube, a plunger, a plunger-rod, upper and lower valves operatable by said plunger-rod, said upper valve comprising two separable sections embracing the plunger-rod and adapted to hold a packing, said valve having symmetrical ends, and having a limited movement in unison with the rod.

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

No. 17050.—29th September, 1903.—CLINTON EMERSON DOLBEAR, of Terminal Island, Los Angeles, California, United States of America, Chemical Engineer. Process of manufacturing caustic soda.

Claims.—(1.) The method of producing caustic soda from alkali earth, which consists in converting the alkali earth into an alkaline solution, thence subjecting the solution thus formed to the action of caustic lime in order to convert the said solution to a solution of caustic soda, and thence reducing the caustic soda held in solution to a condition of dryness. (2.) The method of producing caustic soda from an alkali in its natural condition, which consists in subjecting a solution of such alkali to the action of caustic lime, whereby the alkali-solution is converted into a solution of caustic soda.

(Specification, 4s.)

No. 17051.—29th September, 1903.—JACOB DAVID WOLF, of 111, Hatton Garden, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in or relating to the separation of metals from their ores.

Claims.—(1.) In separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue, the employment of oil or grease treated with chloride of sulphur. (2.) The process of separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue, which consists in agitating pulps or the like with oil treated with chloride of sulphur, and running off the floating oil carrying the values. (3.) In separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue, the employment of a mineral oil such as heavy petroleum, mixed with a small proportion of animal or vegetable oil, and thereafter sulpho-chlorinated. (4.) In separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue by means of oil, passing the oil through warm water to remove suspended particles of gangue therefrom. (5.) In separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue, agitating pulps with oil until all the values are taken up, and thereafter passing the oil upwards through a tank of warm water to remove suspended particles of gangue therefrom, substantially as described. (6.) In separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue by means of oil, recovering oil from the waste pulps by blowing up through them currents of air, with or without steam, substantially as described. (7.) In an apparatus for separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue by sulpho-chlorinated oil, the combination with a pulp-and-oil-agitating vessel such as B, B^1, B^2, and a separating-tank of a filtering apparatus to remove the values from the oil, substantially as described. (8.) The complete process of separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue, substantially as described. (9.) The complete apparatus for separating mineral constituents of ore from gangue, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.

(Specification, 5s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 17056. — 30th September, 1903 — JOSEPH LYBRAND FERRELL, of 2218, Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in wood-preserving.

Claims.—(1.) A compound characterized by capacity to render wood incapable of supporting combustion, consisting of an aqueous solution of aluminum-sulphate, mixed with such a proportion of oxalic acid as to obviate the discolouring effect of said salt *per se* in the presence of iron. (2.) A process for employing the compound of claim 1, which consists in making an aqueous solution of aluminum-sulphate, mixing with said solution a determined proportion of oxalic acid, impregnating the wood with the mixed solution, and evaporating the moisture from the wood. (3.) A product made in accordance with claims 1 and 2, characterized by capacity to resist flame, and consisting of wood impregnated with aluminum-sulphate mixed with oxalic acid.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 17057.—30th September, 1903. — JOSEPH LYBRAND FERRELL, of 2218, Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in wood-preserving.

Claims.—(1.) A compound characterized by capacity to render wood incapable of supporting combustion, consisting of an aqueous solution comprising the residue of a mixture of aqueous solution of sodium-silicate, sodium-chloride, and sodium-hydrate; the proportion of sodium chloride being sufficient to coagulate the sodium-silicate, and the proportion of sodium-hydrate being sufficient to reliquefy the mixture of sodium-silicate and sodium-chloride. (2.) A process for employing the compound of claim 1, which consists in making an aqueous solution in the determined proportions, impregnating the wood with the mixed solution, and evaporating the moisture from the wood. (3.) A product made in accordance with claims 1 and 2, characterized by capacity to resist flame, and consisting of wood impregnated with the residue of a mixture of sodium-silicate, sodium-chloride, and sodium-hydrate.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 17064.—5th October, 1903.—JOHN KEMP, of New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand, Contractor. Improvements relating to the tailboards of tip-drays and the like.

Claims.—(1.) Improvements relating to the tailboards of tip-drays and the like, comprising the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) The combination with a dray or the like of arms from which the tailboard is suspended, whereby when the dray is tipped the tailboard is removed therefrom, substantially as specified. (3.) The combination with a dray or the like of arms from which the tailboard is suspended, and means for pushing said tailboard away from the body of the dray, substantially as specified. (4.) The combination with a dray or the like, arms from which the tailboard is suspended, a lever operable to hold and release the body of the dray, and means whereby the movement of the lever is caused to operate the tailboard, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 17065.—2nd October, 1903.—HARRY ARMAND BAUX, New Zealand Laundry Company, of Albert Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved table for ironing shirts.

Claims.—An improved table and bosom-board for ironing shirts, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings, consisting of a table, bosom-board, yoke clamp, shirt-clamp, braces, and lever springs and hinges and hooks.

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

No. 17066.—2nd October, 1903.—HARRY ARMAND BAUX, New Zealand Laundry Company, Albert Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A method of heating water by means of exhaust steam.

Claims.—A method of heating water by exhaust steam by spraying water on to trays within an enclosed box composed of wood lined with non-corrosive metal, or of metal entirely, as described, and illustrated by the drawings.

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

No. 17068.—6th October, 1903.—ELIE HINTON and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS ANDREWS, both of 82, New Bond Street, London, England, Engineers. Improvements in gas taps or cocks.

Claims.—(1.) In a cock, the combination with the shell or casing, provided with a delivery-passage therethrough, and a conical seat interrupting said passage, of a rotatable plug having a quick-tapering conical portion engaging said seat, and a passage therethrough adapted to register with the passage through said shell or casing, a stem rigidly connected to said plug and extending outside of the casing for turning said plug, and a spring engaging said plug and pressing said conical portion thereof against said seat, whereby the expansion of said plug will cause it to move longitudinally against the pressure of the spring, and the binding of the plug in its seat will be avoided, substantially as described. (2.) In a cock, the combination with the shell or casing, provided with delivery-passage therethrough, and a conical seat interrupting said passage, of a rotatable plug in said casing having a quick-tapering conical portion, the base of said plug being at least substantially equal to the height of said conical portion, and being provided with a transverse passage adapted to register with the passage in the shell or casing, and a spring engaging said plug and pressing it against said seat, whereby the expansion of said plug will cause it to move longitudinally against the pressure of said spring, substantially as described. (3.) In a cock, the combination with the shell or casing having a passage therethrough and a tapering seat interrupting said passage, of a rotatable plug in said casing having a quick-tapering conical portion engaging said seat, and having a transverse passage therethrough adapted to register with the passage through the shell or casing, said plug having a stem rigidly connected thereto and extending through the casing at one side thereof, the opposite side of the casing being provided with an aperture large enough to admit the said tapered portion of said plug, a detachable cap for closing said casing-aperture, and a spring interposed between said cap and the said plug and pressing the conical portion thereof against its seat, whereby the expansion of the plug will cause it to move longitudinally against said spring, substantially as described.

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

No. 17070.—6th October, 1903.—ORLANDO OLDHAM, of Denton, near Manchester, England, Engineer. An improved jig-pulley for lowering and hauling in mines.

Claims.—(1.) A jig-pulley adapted for letting down full tubs from face or stalls to main road or level and drawing up empty tubs, and for like purposes, constructed with a hollow vertical bolt or spindle and handle, and supported on a foot or bracket as *d*, whereby a wood-faced disc can be placed in contact with a pulley around which an endless rope or chain that is connected with said tubs is placed, enabling the progress of the tubs to be retarded or stopped, substantially as described. (2.) The combination, with a jig-pulley as described, of a hollow vertical bolt or spindle for containing oil or other lubricant, said hollow bolt having small holes in the side for the lubricant to percolate through and lubricate the working parts, substantially as described. (3.) The combination with a pulley as *c*, that may be secured to a fixed object and supported between a half-hoop bracket as *b*, of a wood-faced disc as *e*, provided with a projection as *j*, a tubular perforated screw-bolt as *f* supporting said disc, with handle for raising and lowering the disc, and a foot or bracket as *d* for permitting free vertical movement of the disc *e* and the projection *j*, all substantially as described and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 17110.—15th October, 1903.—WILLIAM STOCK, Engine-fitter, and CHARLES DUGALD KENNEDY, Barrister, both of Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. An improved spanner or wrench.

Claim.—The improved spanner or wrench described, and illustrated in the drawing, that is to say, a spanner or wrench consisting of a ratchet wheel mounted between cheeks and having an angular hole for the reception of the nut to be turned, the said wheel being turned in one or other direction by means of a pivoted lever or handle having pawls formed thereon, these several parts being constructed and arranged and co-operating essentially as and for the purposes described.

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

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

NOTE.—The cost of copying the specification and drawings has been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

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

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 1903.

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

No. 17000.—17th September, 1903.—JOHN HOLM, of Port Levy, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved trap for catching mice and other like animals.

No. 17002.—16th September, 1903.—ARTHUR ASHCROFT, Commercial Traveller, and SIDNEY CLARK, Cabinetmaker, both of Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand. A fuse fire-kindler for household purposes.

No. 17006.—17th September, 1903.—ROBERT WALES, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved method of and device for cutting material to form mitre and bevel joints.

No. 17032.—29th September, 1903.—WILLIAM PERCY STYLES, of Eltham, Taranaki, New Zealand, Painter and Paperhanger. Improved means for retaining window-sashes at any desired height.

No. 17043.—1st October, 1903.—EDWARD GEORGE MILLS, of 11, Portland Place, South Yarra, Bourke, Victoria, White-lead Worker. An improved process for manufacturing white-lead ($PbCo_3$ or 2 $PbCo_3$ + PbH_2O_2) and other lead pigments.

No. 17045.—1st October, 1903.—THOMAS WILKINS, of Peal Street, Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improved tobacco-cutter.

No. 17048.—1st October, 1903.—JAMES REYNOLDS HAYNE, of 96, Princes Street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Chemist. An improved pneumatic spring.

No. 17052.—26th September, 1903.—OSCAR STEWART, of Tyne Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Telegraph Operator. An invention for adjusting and preventing vibration of adjustable seats.

No. 17054.—29th September, 1903.—FREDERICK GEORGE KINSEY, of Parakakau, Wainui, New Zealand, Fruit-grower. An improved wheel for carts, drays, and suchlike.

No. 17055.—1st October, 1903.—JOSEPH HENRY SUCKLING, Pattern-maker, and WILLIAM HENRY MARSHALL, Fitter, both of Christchurch, New Zealand. Improved means for muffling the sound of the explosion in vehicle motors and the like.

No. 17059. — 3rd October, 1903. — ARCHIBALD JOHN MCPHARLIN, of "St. Elmo," Lower Nelson Street, Auckland, New Zealand. Improved bag for employment in collecting kauri-gum.

No. 17060.—3rd October, 1903.—JOHN FRASER and ALEXANDER FRASER, both of Otago, New Zealand, Carpenters. Improvements in or relating to steam-engines.

No. 17061.—30th September, 1903.—WILLIAM BLANCH BRAIN, Mining and Electrical Engineer, and ELIZABETH BRAIN, Gentlewoman, both of Eldon Street, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand. An improved method of constructing electrical reversible batteries or accumulators.

No. 17062.—3rd October, 1903.—BENJAMIN SYKES SHILLITO, Clerk, and RODOLPH SYKES SHILLITO, Gardener, both of Christchurch, New Zealand. An improved ball-bearing castor.

No. 17063.—5th October, 1903.—GEORGE RENNER, Journalist, and WILLIAM HENRY BOYENS, Mechanical Engineer, both of Kaikoura, South Marlborough, New Zealand. An improved pegless clothes-line.

No. 17067.—6th October, 1903.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Samuel Brewerton, of Wai-iti, Nelson, New Zealand, Labourer). An improved coupling for driving-belts.

No. 17071.—6th October, 1903.—ALEXANDER PARKER, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved means for use in polishing boots and other surfaces.

No. 17072.—6th October, 1903.—JAMES IRVINE, of Napier, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Means for preventing the fraudulent opening of packing-cases and the like.

No. 17073.—7th October, 1903.—CLIFFORD LYFORD, of Tauherenikau, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand, Flax-cutter. Apparatus for employment in tying flax.

No. 17075.—7th October, 1903.—ALFRED MAURICE LEWIS, of Tory Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Cordial-manufacturer. An improved liquid-filter.

No. 17076.—7th October, 1903.—RICHARD HOWLAND, of 7, Daniel Street, Newtown, Wellington, New Zealand, Surveyor. Improved amalgamator, more particularly for use in extracting gold from black sand.

No. 17077.—7th October, 1903.—EDMUND JOHNSTONE WILSON, of Jeetho, Victoria, Grazier. An improved plough for cutting out or removing sword-grass, tussocks, &c.

No. 17078.—7th October, 1903.—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of Seatoun, Wellington, New Zealand, Schoolmaster. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for milking.

No. 17081.—2nd October, 1903.—ALFRED LAFRANCHI, of Cardrona, New Zealand, Miner. Method of and apparatus for blowing a foghorn and the like.

No. 17082.—1st October, 1903.—ALFRED LEVINGS, of the Bluff, New Zealand, Carpenter. Combination mitre-box and cramp.

[ERRATUM.—No. 17033, D. C. Macdonald, was inadvertently advertised in this list in last week's *Gazette*. It is included in list of complete specifications accepted in this *Gazette*.]

[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 14th October to the 27th October, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14595.—R. McLean, animal-trap.
No. 14920.—A. Cooper, wheel-lock.
No. 15078.—J. M. Chambers, compressing wheel-tires (West's Patent Tire-setter Company—J. B. West).
No. 15154.—S. J. Heffer, candle-holder.
No. 15222.—E. R. Ludbrook, A. B. Jackson, and G. C. Jackson, dust, draught, and rain excluder.
No. 15373.—H. U. Alcock, settee and billiard-table.
No. 15439.—L. W. Grayson and C. S. Cunningham, rowing-machine.
No. 15546.—T. Roberts, window.
No. 15852.—A. Purser, F. W. Jenkins, and C. R. McA. Millar, sharpening rock-drilling machine.
No. 15989.—J. Coventry, sliding umbrella-ferrule.
No. 16414.—A. Falcone, electric-telegraph apparatus.
No. 16415.—T. G. E. Lindmark, elastic fluid-turbine.
No. 16416.—C. G. P. de Laval, distillation of zinc.
No. 16417.—G. E. Hoyt, gas or explosive engine.
No. 16435.—G. Percival, rear-hub sprocket for bicycle.
No. 16449.—"Secretary," gas-stove (D. J. Clark).
No. 16467.—The Submarine Signal Company, producing sound-vibrations in water (A. J. Mundy, F. M. Dewing, and H. B. Gale).
No. 16468.—R. H. Fancourt, packing cake tobacco.
No. 16488.—F. Ryding, legging.
No. 16534.—L. E. and H. J. Saunders, draw-off for vessels.
No. 16535.—H. C. Woltereck, hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.
No. 16536.—W. E. Hughes, vehicle-brake (W. C. Mitchell and M. Cummins).
No. 16537.—W. E. Hughes, electric motor controlling system (G. Westinghouse).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 11992.—S. L. Fog and A. G. Kirschner, headless matches. 15th October, 1903.
No. 12122.—A. P. Schmucker, L. D. Sweet, and G. E. Ross-Lewin. 22nd October, 1903.
No. 12239.—J. Cowan and the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, water tube boiler. 21st October, 1903.
No. 12280.—Universal Fuel Company, making coke (J. Hemingway). 27th October, 1903.
No. 12492.—W. Chapman, electric railway. 21st October, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 9014.—F. Ljungstrom, heating-apparatus. 15th October, 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 14th October to the 28th October, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 15758.—T. Firth, wheel-lock.
No. 15760.—W. McKenzie and J. R. Bell, lifting-jack attachment.
No. 15763.—T. Roberts, hinge.
No. 15765.—K. Young, bottle.
No. 15772.—H. Ashworth, street-cleaning.
No. 15776.—G. Allman, F. Clennell, and H. L. Moffatt, signalling state of tide.
No. 15777.—C. H. Verity, water-heater.
No. 15787.—R. Whittingham, aerial car.
No. 15789.—R. N. Adams, umbrella-fastener.
No. 15792.—F. Matthews, wheel-lock.
No. 15793.—W. D. R. McCurdie, corking bottles.
No. 15794.—W. D. R. McCurdie, marking survey-pegs.
No. 15796.—S. White, drill.
No. 15797.—W. Beamish, collar-buttonhole.
No. 15798.—A. G. Kidston-Hunter, meat-extract.
No. 15799.—J. Thomson, treating washdirt.
No. 15800.—J. Thomson, treating washdirt.
No. 15801.—J. Thomson, separation of washdirt.
No. 15802.—J. McLean, engine-reversing gear.
No. 15803.—J. H. Gardiner, wool-washing.
No. 15805.—H. P. Knutzen, racing-hurdle.
No. 15807.—S. Macdougall, lavatory requisite.
No. 15810.—J. Arthur, jun., shovel.
No. 15814.—H. Droutlege, totalisator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 14th October to the 28th October, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14749.—H. J. Jones, liquid seal cover.
No. 14752.—R. W. de Montalk, fire-proof floors, &c.
No. 14766.—A. Thompson and J. Roussell, oiling carriage-axles.
No. 14767.—A. J. Espie, animal-trap.
No. 14772.—H. Droutlege, registering and recording machine.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 14th October to the 28th October, 1903, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 11766.—E. Waters, jun., closing provision-tins, &c. (A. W. Maconochie—W. Mackie).
No. 11809.—J. E. Jenkinson, poison-pollard cutter and mixer (G. H. Jenkinson).
No. 11811.—J. W. C. Hamilton and J. A. Linley, rendering albumenoids of meat soluble.
No. 11813.—R. D. Sanders, wire.
No. 11822.—B. W. Glass, wool-drier.
No. 11826.—A. P. Bjerregaard, varnish.
No. 11834.—W. E. Hughes, spirit-lamp (M. Salomon).
No. 11835.—L. C. Auldjo, heat-cycle for steam-engines.
No. 11836.—E. R. Standfield, dish-cover.
No. 11838.—G. E. U. Huckaby, wool-burrer.
No. 11842.—E. T. Williams, dress-chart.
No. 11844.—J. S. Maxwell, scow.
No. 12696.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, printing-press (J. Y. Johnston).
No. 12697.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, inking-apparatus for press (J. Y. Johnston).
No. 12698.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, removing ink from press (J. Y. Johnston).
No. 12699.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, holding paper in press (J. Y. Johnston).
No. 12700.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, die for printing (J. Y. Johnston).
No. 12701.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, printing-press (J. Y. Johnston).

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 8645.—The Textile Cleaning Company, Limited, cleansing wool (F. N. Turney).
No. 8646.—Aerators, Limited, filling and closing capsules (E. Stern).
No. 8660.—P. Hutson, drain-pipe junction.
No. 8679.—A. Parsons, boot or shoe cap.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

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

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

No. 8134.—The Free-wheel Company, Limited, of Palmerston North, New Zealand (*registered as licensees for one year from the 26th September, 1903*), velocipede pedal action. [J. and H. M. Copeland.] 27th October, 1903.
No. 13872.—William Deering, of Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, United States of America, manufacture of twine. [W. E. Hughes—W. Deering—G. H. Ellis. 13th October, 1903.
No. 15141.—Edward William Whitehead, of Auckland, New Zealand, Land and Commission Agent, heating fluids. [J. H. S. Brown.] 16th October, 1903.
No. 16169.—Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company, of 120, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers, transforming electrical energy. [J. T. Hunter—Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company—P. C. Hewitt.] 16th October, 1903.
No. 16173.—Charles Cornwell Hovey, of West Main Street, Bainbridge, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer, sealing jars for preserving food. [J. T. Hunter—C. C. Hovey—G. Lees.] 13th October, 1903.
No. 16230.—Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company, of 120, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers, producing vapour path for electric current. [W. E. Hughes—Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company—P. C. Hewitt.] 16th October, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

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

No. 195.—O'Connor and Tydeman, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Jewellers and Watchmakers. Class 2. 12th October, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

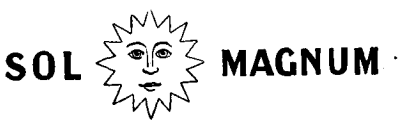
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 28th October, 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: 4371.
Date: 14th September, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

ANTOINE SOLARI, of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, Export-merchant.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Dried fruits.

No. of application: 4399.
Date: 2nd October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

THE AERIAL.

NAME.

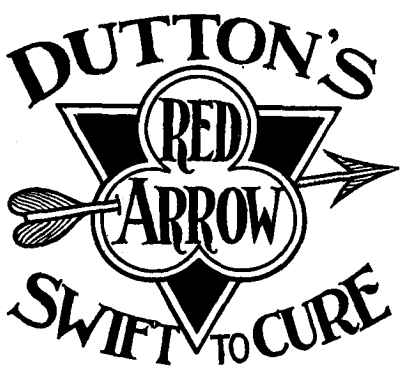
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 38
Description of goods: Hats.

[NOTE.—This mark has been regazetted on account of the word being misspelt in the previous *Gazette*.]

No. of application: 4403.
Date: 3rd October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Red Arrow"; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Swift to Cure" is disclaimed.

NAME.

REGINALD ALBERT DUTTON and EMILY DUTTON, of View Road, Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicinal preparations.

No. of application: 4406.

Date: 7th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

THE BLACK SWAN
1706-1903

"VERY many years before the Gordon riots, in 1780, and long prior to its being turned into a distillery, the 'Black Swan' was a Coaching House and Hostelry of repute as appears from an old way bill, a fac-simile of which is shown on the other side; and as one reads the invitation in 1706 to intending passengers, and notes the pious allusion to the journey from London to York being performed in four days, if 'God permits,' the method and speed of travelling in the good old days comes before us in quaint and interesting contrast with our present ability to easily pass between these two cities within four hours."

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

NAME.

JAMES BUCHANAN, trading as "James Buchanan and Co.," of the Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, London, England, and of Glentauchers-Glenlivet Distillery, Mulben, Speyside, Scotland, Scotch Whisky Distiller and Blender.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Whisky.

No. of application: 4411.

Date: 8th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

Wee
Macgreegor

NAME.

JOHN FERGUSON AND COMPANY, of No. 136, Bishop Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow, in North Britain; and also of No. 34, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia, Whisky-blenders.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Whisky.

No. of application: 4419.

Date: 15th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VERMORITE.

NAME.

FRANCIS HENRY LEONARD, of the City of Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturers' Agent.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Insecticides, bactericides, vermin-destroyers, disinfectants, and the like.

No. of application: 4420.

Date: 15th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GLADIATOR.

NAME.

WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, of 2, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, in England.

No. of class: 18.

Description of goods: Burners and incandescent mantles.

No. of application: 4422.

Date: 15th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

DUDGEON AND ARNELL PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of 524–534, Lonsdale Street, in the City of Melbourne, in the County of Bourke, in the State of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Manufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 4423.
Date: 15th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

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

NAME.

DUDGEON AND ARNELL PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of 524–534, Lonsdale Street, in the City of Melbourne, in the County of Bourke, in the State of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class: 45.
Description of goods: Manufactured tobacco.

No. of application: 4424.
Date: 9th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

POLICY TEA.

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

NAME.

THOMAS WILSON and JAMES WILLIAM PERRY, trading as "The International Supply Company," of Roper's Buildings, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 4425.
Date: 19th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

COWSLIP.

NAME.

JAMES R. PATTERSON, of Brandon Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturers' Agent.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Food for calves.

No. of application: 4426.
Date: 20th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

DUTTON'S
KORNALINE.

NAME.

REGINALD ALBERT DUTTON and EMILY DUTTON, of View Road, Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Medicinal preparations.

No. of application: 4428.
Date: 22nd October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

THE CITY HATONEUM.

NAME.

JOHN TAYLOR, of Rattray Street, Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, Mercer.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: All articles included in this class.

[NOTE.—Class 38 is for articles of clothing—such as hats of all kinds; caps and bonnets; hosiery gloves; boots and shoes; other ready-made clothing.]

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 14th October to the 28th October, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 3343; 3921.—Ogden's, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

No. 3344; 4146.—C. J. Van Houten and Zoon; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

No. 3345; 4292.—H. B. Williamson; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

No. 3346; 4295.—J. A. Subritzky; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

No. 3347; 4310.—S. Anagyros, Inc.; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

No. 3348; 4296.—Aktien Gesellschaft für Feinmechanik; Class 11. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

No. 3349; 3835.—Ramsbottom, Lyons, and Co., Limited; Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 57, of the 10th July, 1902.)

No. 3350; 3631. — A. Ferguson and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 24, of the 20th March, 1902.)

No. 3351; 3968.—Alaska Packers Association; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

No. 3352; 3969.—Alaska Packers Association; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)
No. 3353; 3970.—Alaska Packers Association; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)
No. 3354; 3971.—Alaska Packers Association; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)
No. 3355; 3972.—Alaska Packers Association; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)
No. 3356; 3973.—Alaska Packers Association; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

No. 81/1573.—Crown Brewery Company, Limited, of Christchurch, New Zealand. 26th October, 1903.
No. 82/5404.—Christy and Co., Limited, of London, England. (Two trade marks.) 21st October, 1903.
No. 83/1070.—Mann and Co., of Tauranga, New Zealand. 27th October, 1903.
No. 83/1814.—Sander and Sons, of Bendigo, Victoria. 21st October, 1903.
No. 84/2194.—New Zealand Hardware Company, Limited. 16th October, 1903.
No. 84/2431.—J. Dixon and Sons, of Sheffield, England. 15th Octo er, 1903.
No. 84/4211.—J. Rodgers and Sons, Limited, of Sheffield, England. (Two trade marks.) 15th October, 1903.
No. 85/1103.—G. C. Gilmore, of Auckland, New Zealand. 16th October, 1903.
No. 85/1126.—Felten and Guilleaume Carlswerk Actien Gesellschaft, of Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, Germany. 21st October, 1903.
No. 86/3917.—J. Rodgers and Sons, Limited, of Sheffield, England. 15th October, 1903.
No. 86/4100.—P. Stubs, of Warrington, England. 15th October, 1903.
No. 87/3241.—Drapery and General Importing Company of New Zealand, Limited. 16th October, 1903.
No. 87/3572.—J. Rodgers and Sons, Limited, of Sheffield, England. 15th October, 1903.
No. 87/3901.—F. H. Faulding and Co., of Adelaide, South Australia. 22nd October, 1903.
No. 87/5270.—J. Jackson, of Timaru, New Zealand. 22nd October, 1903.
No. 89/1087.—J. Inglis and Co., of Sydney, New South Wales. 22nd October, 1903.
No. 147/109.—Condy and Mitchell, Limited, of London, England. 15th October, 1903.*

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

* Renewal in this case for fourteen years from 1st December, 1904.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

NO. 86/3364.—John Henry Hickman, of Christchurch, in the Provincial District of Canterbury, New Zealand, Carpenter. [J. Hickman.] 28th September, 1903.

British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, whose registered office is situate at Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, England, Tobacco-manufacturers. 13th October, 1903.

No. 888/725.—[J. Player and Sons, Limited.]
No. 1973/1608.—[Lambert and Butler, Limited.]
No. 1974/1609.—[Lambert and Butler, Limited.]
No. 1975/1610.—[Lambert and Butler, Limited.]
No. 1976/1611.—[Lambert and Butler, Limited.]
No. 2938/2383.—[J. Player and Sons, Limited.]
No. 2939/2384.—[J. Player and Sons, Limited.]
No. 3180/2514.—[J. Player and Sons, Limited.]
No. 3362/2828.—[Lambert and Butler, Limited.]

No. 2974/2380.—John Waterhouse Butters, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Merchant. [E. H. Chainey.] 20th October, 1903.

No. 3461/2977.—Te Mata Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, of Te Mata, New Zealand. [W. J. Smith.] 23rd October, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Amendment of Statement of Goods in Trade Mark Application.

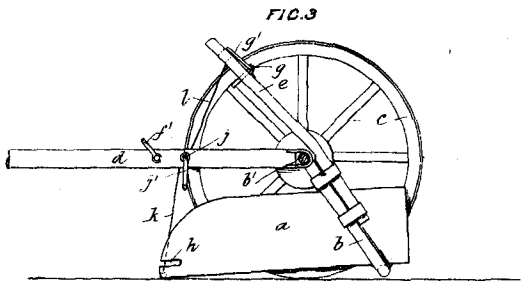
NO. 4202.—H. Molls (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903).
To add to the statement of goods the following words: "but excluding moleskins or goods of same description as moleskins."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

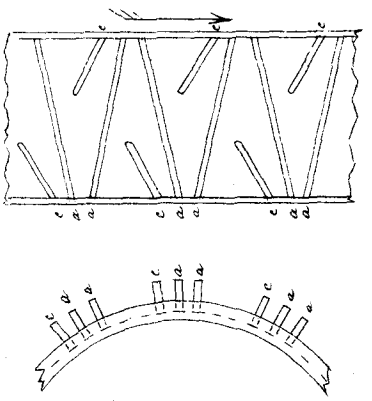
By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1903.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

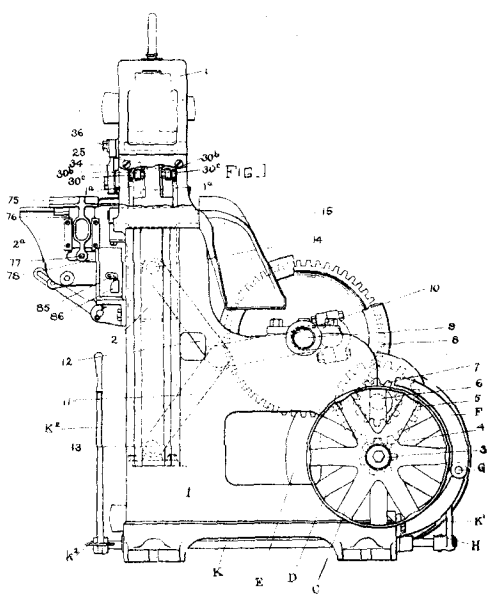
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



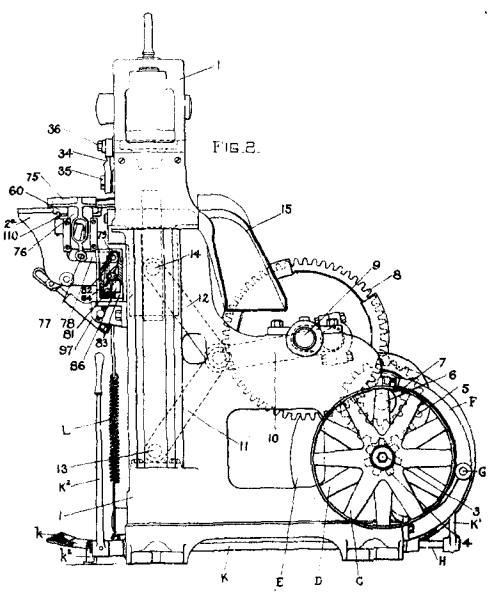
15712
Cochrane. Dray-scoop.



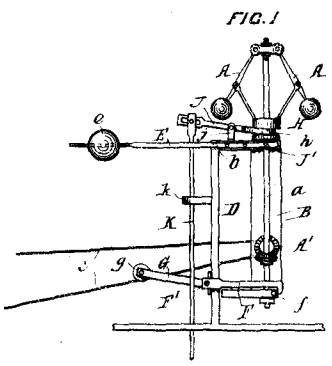
15795
W., J. and W. Fairweather. Flax-drum.



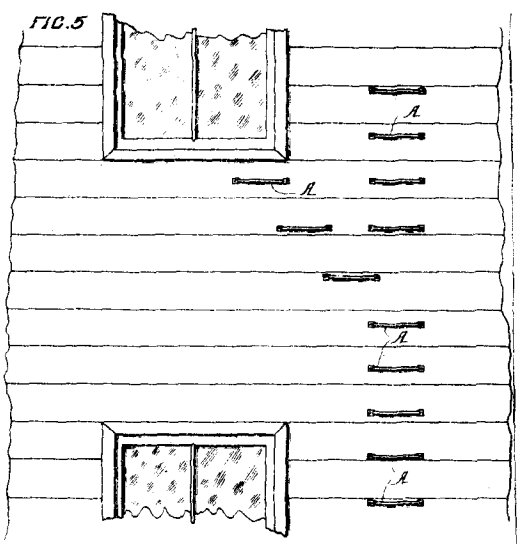
15827
United Shoe Machinery Company.
Heel-compressing Machine. (Leland.)



15828
United Shoe Machinery Company.
Heel-compressing Machine. (Allett.)

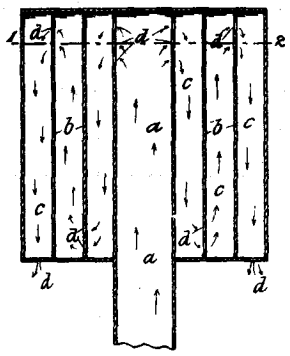


15835
Harvey. Engine-governor.



15864
Brooks. Fire-escape.

FIG. 1



15882
Crawford. Exhaust-silencer.

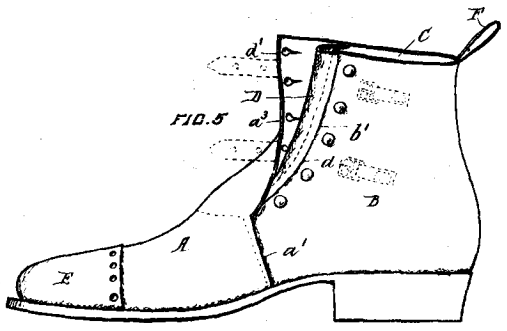
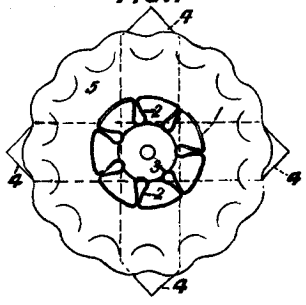


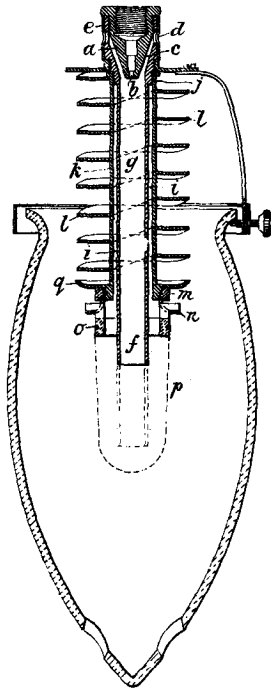
FIG. 5

16007
Staples. Boot.

FIG. 1



15875
Hardy. Sconce.



17040
The New Inverted Incandescent Gas-lamp Company, Limited. Gas-burner. (Farkas.)

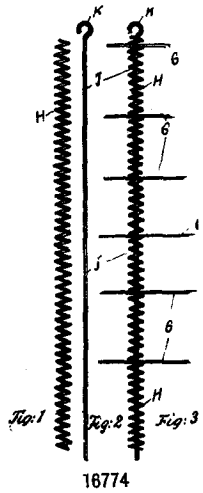
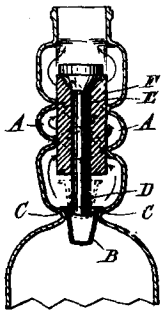


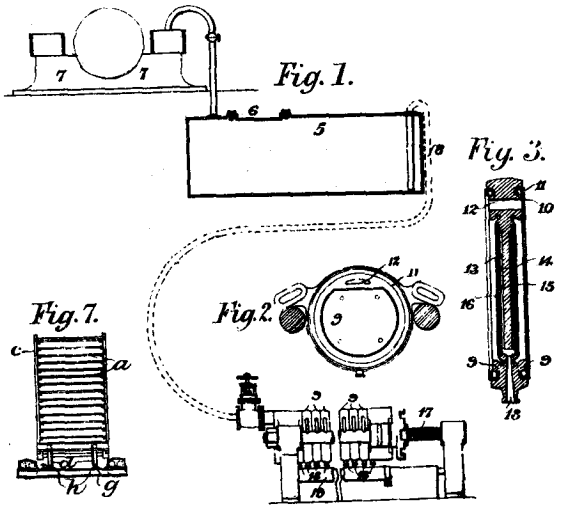
Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

16774
Wright. Wire-fencing Batten.

Fig. 1.

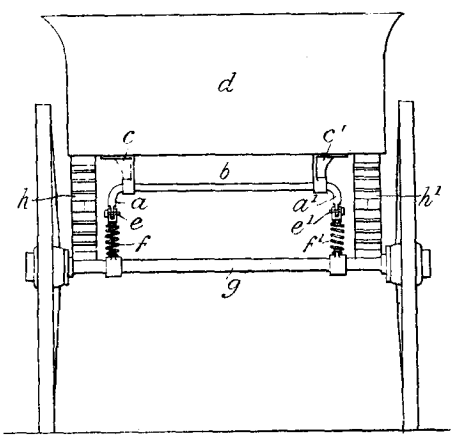


17042
Whitelaw. Non-refillable Bottle.

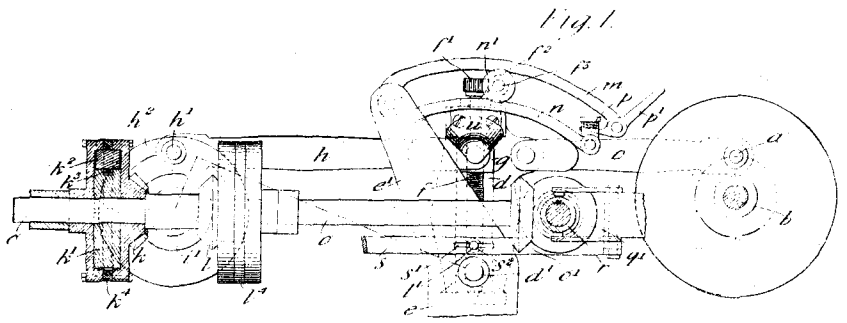


17039
Wyers. Yeast-preserving Apparatus.

Fig. 2.



16992
Stevens, Vehicle-spring. (Facer.)



17044
Dann. Variable Speed-gear.

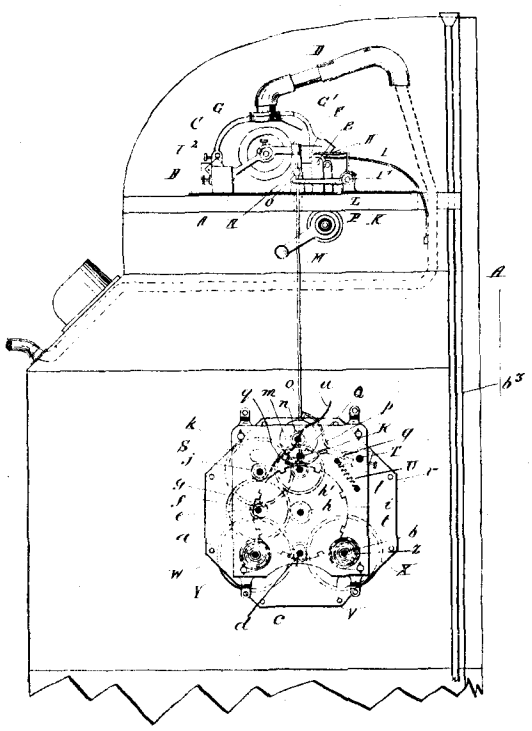
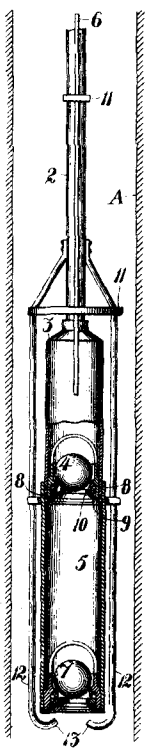


Fig. 1

17046
J. J. and J. A. Miller
Phonograph and Stereoscope

Fig. 1.



17049
Meyers, Humphrey, and Sills. Deep-well Pump.
(Richards.)

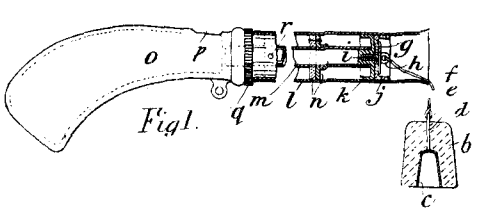
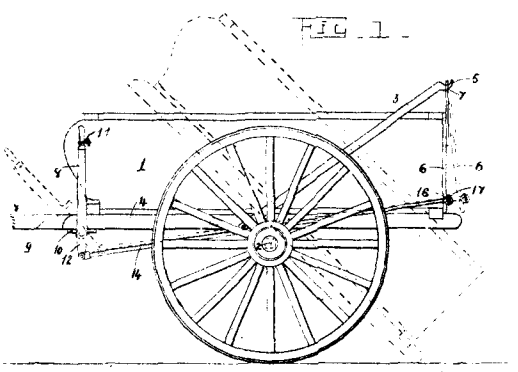
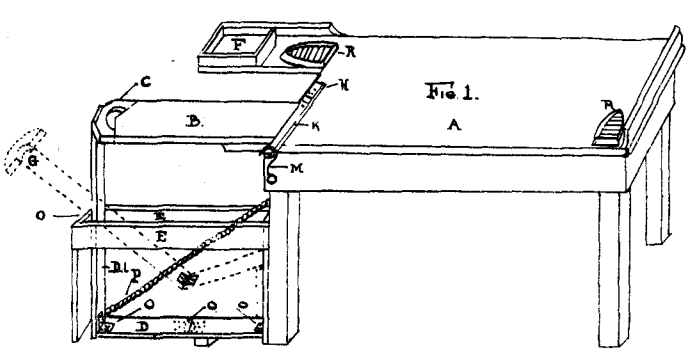


Fig. 1.

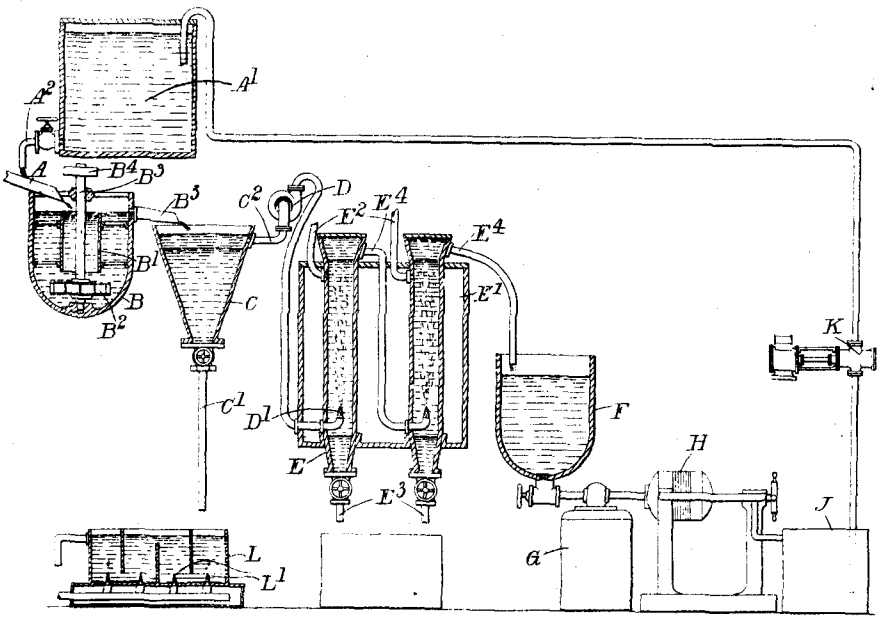
17047
Gale, Gordon, and Parks. Toy Gun.



17064
Kemp. Tailboard of Dray.



17065
Baux. Ironing-table.



17051
Wolf. Ore-separator.

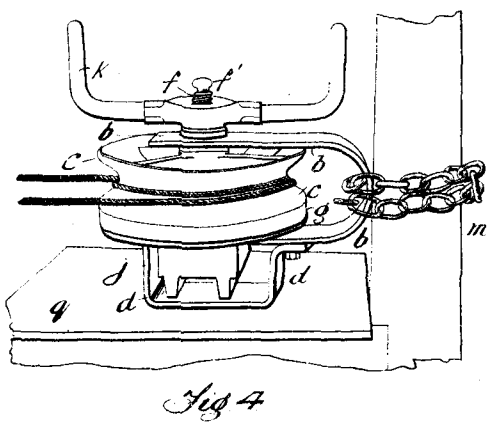
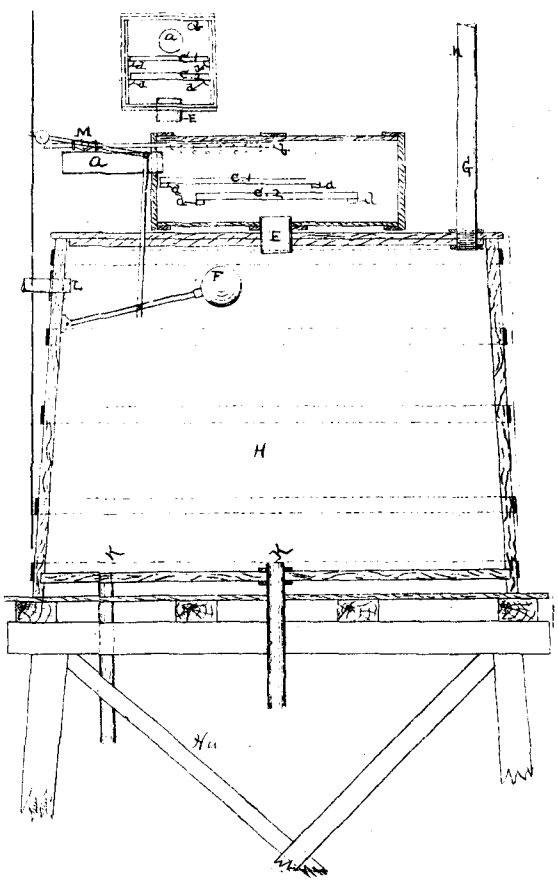


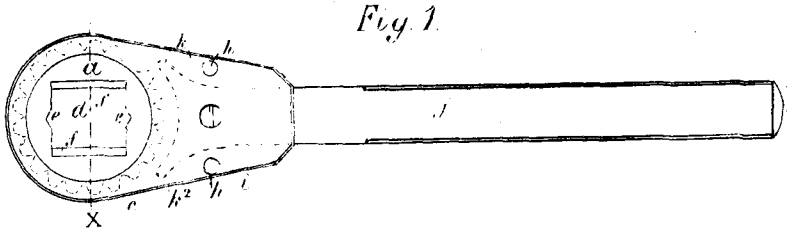
Fig 4

17070
Oldham. Jig-pulley.

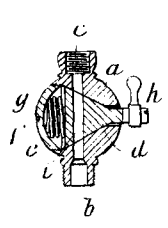


17066
Baux. Water-heater.

Fig 1.



17110
Stock and Kennedy. Spanner.



17068
Hinton and Andrews. Gas-tap.