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CONTENTS.

	Page
Complete Specifications accepted	2493
Provisional Specifications accepted	2499
Letters Patent sealed	2500
Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid	2500
Subsequent Proprietors, &c., of Letters Patent registered	2500
Request to amend Specification allowed	2500
Applications for Letters Patent abandoned	2500
Applications for Letters Patent lapsed	2501
Letters Patent void	2501
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks	2501
Trade Marks registered	2503
Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid	2503
Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered	2504
Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Trade Mark Application	2504
Illustrations of Inventions	At end

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 25th November, 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. 15894.—23rd January, 1903.—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of 23, Ellice Avenue, Wellington, New Zealand, Schoolmaster. An improved milking-machine.*

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to the milking of cows and other animals. The essential feature of my invention consists in the employment of fluid, either liquid or gaseous, under pulsative pressure in a teat-press which receives the teat of the animal, the pressure being applied to the teat in such manner as to express milk therefrom. In practice, I employ what I term squeezers, one or a plurality of which are contained in each press; a teat-press is used upon each teat, and the whole or any number of teats of an animal are operated upon simultaneously. Several machines may be connected and driven from a single source of power so that a number of animals may be milked at the same time, and means may be employed to regulate the pressure and speed to suit the individual animal. The upper squeezer in the teat-press is first brought into operation, and by pressing on a small part of the teat near its upper end prevents milk from escaping upwardly into the udder; the remaining squeezers then come into operation, either simultaneously or one after the other, commencing with the upper squeezer, and by pressing on the remainder of the teat express milk into a receptacle. To suit different lengths of teats the number of squeezers may vary in different teat-presses. A device is employed for putting out of action as many squeezers as may be necessary to adapt the press to suit the length of teat of any particular animal. In one form of teat-press the squeezers consist of a series of tubular rings or pouches, surrounding or partially surrounding the teat, and fluid pressure is admitted to and allowed to escape from each of them independently and at required intervals, whereby the teat is acted upon by lateral pressure of the squeezers. In this arrangement I may obtain differentiation of pressure in the squeezers or pouches by using a variation of the ordinary hydraulic intensifier. In another modification the squeezers are approximately flat slats secured upon an elastic bag, the top slat pressing harder upon the teat than those beneath it. In yet another form the bag is between the teat and the flat squeezers, and encircling bands around the whole are drawn tight against the teats by the action of the bag upon the squeezers. In the above forms of teat-press in which slats are employed as squeezers, said slats or squeezers depend, for the ratio each to the other of the different pressures which they exert upon the teat, upon the differences in the area which each of them opposes to the fluid-pressure operating them, as contrasted with the area which each of them presents to the teat. The upper squeezer has a large area exposed to the fluid pressure, and a comparatively small surface contacting with the teat, and the lower squeezers have a comparatively small area exposed to the fluid pressure, and a large area which comes in contact with the teat. The lower squeezers may be provided with springs or elastic medium, which can if desired be adjustable, whereby the time at which they come into operation relatively to the upper squeezer is regulated. Cups may receive the milk issuing from the teat, and tubes be employed to convey the milk to a receptacle, or a large conveyor may collect all the milk from the four teats and conduct it to a receptacle. Where required the teat-presses are provided with hinge joints, or other arrangement, to

allow of their being opened to insert the teat, and suitable catches are used to keep them shut. Fluid under intermittent pressure is necessary for operating the teat-presses, and this pressure may be obtained in a variety of ways. For purposes of illustration I describe one way which I have found to work well in practice. According to this arrangement water is employed in a bag of flexible material, which is alternately compressed and released by a lever operated by a rotating cam. The water is led to the teat-presses through suitable tubes, and when pressure is withdrawn from the bag flows out of the teat-presses by the action of gravity.

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

(Specification, £1 2s.; drawing, 6s.)

No. 15934.—2nd February, 1903.—HENRY WILLIAMS, of Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Master Mariner. Improved life-saving raft.*

Claims.—(1.) A life-saving raft consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A life-saving raft having a continuous tubular outer frame the ends of which are curved or egg-shaped, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) A life-saving raft having a continuous tubular airtight outer frame in which are a number of compartments to contain water, food, stores, and the like, substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) A life-saving raft comprising a continuous tubular outer frame, a central beam and platform fixed upon each side of said beam, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (5.) In a life-saving raft, a continuous tubular outer frame, and airtight chambers forming the central body of the raft, platforms arranged upon each side of said airtight chambers, substantially as specified and illustrated. (6.) In a life-saving raft having a compartment to contain water, a nipple connected to a tube communicating with said watertight compartment, and means for securing and protecting said nipple, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 16285.—30th April, 1903.—SAMUEL JAMES OSMOND, of O'Halloran Street, Laura, South Australia, General Agent. A new or improved machine for washing clothing and other fabrics.

Claims.—(1.) In a new or improved machine for washing clothing and other fabrics, inlets for water, preferably of funnel shape, and an exhaust air-valve connected therewith, arranged together in such a manner that when the appliance is partially submerged the valve allows the air to escape in order that subsequent oscillation of the machine will cause a flow of water to take place at and about the mouth of the inlets. (2.) In a new or improved machine for washing clothing and other fabrics, two pairs of inlets for water consisting each of two funnels joined together by a hood plate, said funnels being connected with a pipe or tube to which an air-valve is fitted, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified. (3.) In a new or improved machine for washing clothing and other fabrics, characterized by having inlets for water connected with an air-valve, a handle of any convenient design to facilitate the operation of oscillating the machine. (4.) The specified new or improved machine for washing clothing and other fabrics, comprising a cross handle, frame-bars and cross piece, together with the side tubes, extension pipes, and funnels, and an air-valve connected thereto or communicating therewith, arranged together substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In a new or improved machine for washing clothing and other fabrics (such as wool), a screen or strainer arranged across the funnel-shaped openings for the purpose of arresting fluff and fine material.

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

No. 16765.—7th August, 1903.—CHARLES MURRAY CRUICKSHANK, of Gore, Otago, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements in water-taps.*

Claims.—(1.) In water-taps, a barrel portion provided with means whereby it may be attached to a water-containing vessel in such a manner that one end shall project into the vessel, and with a mouthpiece or opening near its outer end, a spindle running longitudinally through the barrel and projecting beyond the inner end thereof, a valve-plate on the end of such spindle adapted to cover and close the inner end of the barrel, a circular block or enlargement upon the outer end of the spindle, a circular recess in the outer end of the barrel in which the block or enlargement loosely fits, a radially projecting pin upon the block or enlargement, a helically curved slot in the wall of the recess surrounding it, and into which the pin loosely fits, and a handle by means of which the pin and block may be rotated, all substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in water-taps, as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 16793.—13th August, 1903.—JAMES CLAUDE HENDERSON, of 46, A'Beckett Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer; WALTER JAMES ANDERSON, of 59, William Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Accountant; and ERNEST SYDNEY BURMAN, of 59, William Street aforesaid, Engineer. An improved method of and apparatus for operating the presser-plates of cheese and other presses.*

Claims.—(1.) Operating the presser-plates of cheese and other presses by means of water stored in an elevated stationary cistern and allowed to pass at a predetermined speed into a movable cistern suspended at a lower elevation from an overhead pulley by a rope connected to the centre of a bridle, to each end of which a rope is attached, which latter ropes after passing round pulleys on the ends of the presser-plates are attached to the tubes of the press whereby said cistern in its descent draws both presser-plates together, substantially as described and explained. (2.) The combination with the presser-plate CC^1 of a cheese or other press of pulleys DD^1 on the ends of said plates, and ropes EE^1 fastened to tubes A, and passed round said pulleys for the purpose of drawing said pressure-plates together, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The combination with the presser-plates CC^1 of a cheese or other press of pulleys DD^1 on the ends of said plates, cisterns K and L in communication the one with the other, rope H, bridle F, and ropes EE connected to bridle F, said ropes passing round said pulleys DD^1, and being fastened to the tubes A of the press, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) The combination with the tank K connected to the presser-plates CC^1 of the press, of the tank L having the pipe M, flexible tube N, and wheel-valve O to regulate the outflow of water from said tank L, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 17053.—28th September, 1903.—MARK BOWLES, of Wellesley Street East, Auckland, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved ventilator.

Claims.—(1.) In a ventilator of the kind specified, the lower edge of the under-part of the double cone made so as to stand out from the pipe or shaft all around the same and to leave an opening therearound, and held thereto by brackets, and with or without a flange connected to and projected outwardly from said lower edge, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The ventilator specified in combination, having the lower edge of the under-part of the double cone made so as to stand out from the pipe or shaft all around the same, and to leave an opening therearound, and held thereto by brackets, and with or without a flange connected to and projected outwardly from said lower edge, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 17124.—21st October, 1903.—DANIEL BOOTH, of 31, Sydney Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Clerk. Parlour table game—ping-skittles.

Claim.—In a parlour game, numbered balls placed on uprights from which such balls can be knocked off by other balls or similar missiles.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 17128.—22nd October, 1903.—CHARLES JAMES TULLY, of Greytown North, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improved wheel-lock and rein-holder.

Claim.—An improved wheel-lock for two- or four-wheeled vehicles, the improvement consisting in the adoption of the metal ring or rings uniting the several portions of the strap, in combination with the D ring, and spring clip secured to one portion of said strap, substantially as described—Figs. 2 and 3.

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

No. 17129.—22nd October, 1903.—CHARLES JAMES TULLY, of Greytown North, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An improved wheel-lock and rein-holder.

Claim. — The improvement in wheel-locks for wheeled vehicles comprising the metal ring or rings uniting the two portions of the strap, in combination with the spring clip fastened to one end of one portion of said strap, substantially as described—Fig. 1.

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

No. 17147.—28th October, 1903.—HENRY LIVINGSTONE SULMAN and HUGH FITZALIS KIRKPATRICK PICARD, both of 44, London Wall, London, England, Metallurgists. Improvements in or relating to ore-concentration.

Claims.—(1.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in bringing the pulp into intimate contact with "oil," and thereafter with a gas, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in introducing into the pulp a current of air, or other gas, charged with vaporised or atomised "oil," substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in mixing the pulp with "oil," spraying the mixture through air, and conducting the spray into water, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in oiling the metal-bearing particles of a pulp, disseminating it through air or other gas, and collecting the product on water on which the oil-particles float, and through which the gangue sinks, substantially as described. (5.) The complete process of concentrating ores substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s.)

No. 17148.—28th October, 1903.—ARTHUR EDWARD CATTERMOLE, of 10, Woodland Rise, Highgate, London, England, Mining Engineer. Improvements in the concentration and classification of ores.

Claims.—(1.) In a process of ore-concentration by oil, the employment of the oil in small quantities proportioned substantially, as described, to the amount of the metalliferous constituents of the ore under treatment. (2.) The process of separating the constituents of ores into two parts by agitating a mixture of powdered or pulped ore, oil, and water, containing a suitable acid, or an alkali with soap or other emulsifying agent, so as by means of such agitation to agglomerate the oil-coated particles into granules or small masses, and then acting on the mixture by an up-current separator, or other classification apparatus, so as to remove the small agglomerated non-oil-coated particles from the agglomerated masses of oil-coated particles, all substantially as described. (3.) In the process described of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by the formation of granules of oiled mineral, the employment of the oil in a state of emulsion in water in presence of an emulsifying agent such as soap. (4.) The process described of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by forming granules of oiled mineral by agitation of the pulped ore in an acid liquor. (5.) The process described of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by forming granules of oiled metalliferous mineral by agitation in an alkaline liquor carrying soap or other emulsifying agent in solution. (6.) The process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue which consists in agitating the powdered mineral or pulp with an emulsion of oil in water acidulated, or containing alkaline emulsifying agent, and separating out the light sands in a classifier, and thereafter further agitating the pulps to increase the size of the granules, and separating out the heavy sands, also in a classifier. (7.) In the process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue, the employment of an emulsion containing oil in a proportion adjusted substantially as described to the quantity of metalliferous mineral under treatment, so that after thorough agitation of the pulp, and emulsion in water containing an emulsifying agent or acid, the metalliferous mineral with the adhering oil forms into granules, of sizes suitable for separation from the gangue by an up-current or other separator. (8.) In the process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by oil, the employment of particles of material, having an affinity for oil, to assist in the formation of granules of oily metalliferous matter. (9.) The process of classifying metalliferous minerals agglomerated by oil by fractionally removing the different minerals from the oil, and liberating them from the oil-agglomerated granules by the successive use of alkaline emulsifying agents of graduated strengths, substantially as described. (10.) The process of classifying metalliferous minerals agglomerated by oil which consists in successively agitating the agglomerated mineral with alkaline emulsifying agents of varying strength or activity to free the several minerals in succession, and separating out each mineral in turn by an up-current separator or other separating-device. (11.) In the process of fractionally removing different metalliferous minerals from an oil agglomerate by the successive use of alkaline emulsifying agents of varying strength or activity, the addition of oil or oil-emulsion in the requisite small amounts to keep the granules of proper size and consistency. (12.) The complete process of concentrating and classifying ores, substantially as described. (13.) The complete apparatus for concentrating and classifying ores, substantially as described, and illustrated in drawing.

(Specification, 19s.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 17149.—28th October, 1903.—GEORGE ALBERT WARBURTON ALEXANDER, of Austral Terrace, Malvern, South Australia, Sharebroker. A new or improved machine for washing clothing and wool.

Claims.— (1.) In a new or improved machine for washing clothing and wool, a series of compartments arranged together substantially as described, each compartment being provided with a vent-hole *c* and a deflecting plate or hood *d*. (2.) In a new or improved machine for washing clothing and wool, the combination of a cross handle and a series of compartments, each compartment being characterized by having a vent-hole and deflecting plate or hood, substantially as described and as illustrated. (3.) In a new or improved machine for washing clothing and wool, characterized by the parts above specified and claimed, a bracket such as *h* for the reception of forceps such as *j*, substantially as described, and as illustrated in Fig. 5. (4.) The specified machine for washing clothing and wool, arranged substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth, as a combination of parts.

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

No. 17150.—28th October, 1903.—JOHN GEORGE PATTERSON, of Manchester, England, Engineer. Improvements in coal-cutting machines.

Claims.—(1.) A coal-cutting machine comprising two cylinders, also rams and cutting-tools worked by compressed air, the cylinders being provided with ports and passages which cause the air to pass alternately to the back end of each cylinder, and at the same time to the fore end of the other, a carriage whereon the said cylinders are so mounted as to be capable of turning in horizontal and vertical planes, an under-frame having side members of channel section for supporting the said carriage, and means for traversing the carriage to and fro along the under-frame, and holding it stationary at any desired point, as set forth. (2.) In a coal-cutting machine, a pair of cylinders, with ports, passages, and rams, formed, mounted, and operating substantially as set forth. (3.) In a coal-cutting machine, an under-frame of, by preference, rectangular and elongated formation, and having wheels with bevelled peripheries at its rear end, and spiked plates or teeth at its front end (or both front and rear ends), or similar devices, by which the frame is adapted to bed itself into the ground and resist the recoil of the machine, as set forth. (4.) In a coal-cutting machine, an under-frame of rectangular and elongated formation, having side members of channel cross section, and having wheels with bevelled peripheries at its rear end and spiked plates or teeth on its front and rear ends, an axle with ratchet wheel and pawl and pulley, and a set of chains wrapping around the said axle and passing over the said pulley, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a coal-cutting machine, a special construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, substantially as described, and illustrated on the drawing.

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

No. 17151.—28th October, 1903.—WALTER GUNN, of 55, Market Street, Manchester, England, Engineer (nominee of Charles Whitfield, of Anglezarke, Kettering, Northampton, England, Engineer). Improved apparatus for manufacturing producer and water gas.

Claims.—(1.) A gas-producer wherein the more volatile vapours are drawn from the top of the generating-chamber and caused to pass through the incandescent fuel at the lower part of the chamber; also wherein the less volatile vapours are drawn off at a lower level and caused to pass through the incandescent fuel from the opposite side of the chamber, as set forth. (2.) In combination with the gas-producer set forth in claim 1, a water-sealed furnace-grate, as set forth.

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

No. 17152.—28th October, 1903.—The Natural Food Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and doing business at Buffalo Avenue and Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, Niagara, New York, United States of America (assignees of Henry D. Perky, of Buffalo Avenue and Fourth Street aforesaid, Manufacturer). Improvements in and relating to crackers, biscuit, and the like, and apparatus for baking same.

Claims.—In the manufacture of crackers and the like, means for feeding the material in a continuous manner, endless baking-bands continuously moving at right angles to the direction of the feed for baking the same in sections, means for indenting the material and locking the filaments thereof together at points to secure compactness with lightness of structure, and means for discharging the baked product upon a conveyer, substantially as described and shown. (2.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, a set of baking-irons comprising opposite plates having similar face distributions of projections separated by deep intervals, such projections being oppositely placed with reference to each other, and in contact, or approximate contact, when the irons of the set are placed together, whereby the material between the irons will be fastened or locked together at the ends of the projections, while in the intervals between the projections its fibrous or light structure will be preserved inviolate, but in compact form, substantially as described and shown. (3.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, a continuous-baking machine, comprising an endless chain of baking-links upon which the material is received, an endless chain of baking-links adapted to cover in the material upon the links of the first chain, means of engagement whereby the links of the two baking-chains are run in exact relation to each other, and means for heating the baking-chains, substantially as described and shown. (4.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, a baking-machine comprising an outer endless chain of links, an inner endless chain of links, means of engagement between the outer chain and the inner chain, baking-irons connected to said links, and wired for electric heating in connection with brushes of said links, conductor bars in contact with which the brushes of the links move, and means for automatically cutting off the electric action where it is unnecessary, substantially as described and shown. (5.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, an oven having a feed opening, and within such oven an endless chain of baking-links upon which the material is received, and endless chain of baking-links adapted to cover in the material upon the links of the first chain, means of engagement whereby the links of the two chains are run in exact relation to each other, and means whereby the material is fed to the baking-chains in a continuous manner, substantially as described and shown. (6.) A set of baking-irons having means adapted to form a cracker of filaments of material extending in a more or less undulating manner in one direction and composing superficial ribs, and having in the depressions between such ribs series of indentations, whereby the filaments are fastened or locked together at points to secure a compact form without destroying the lightness of the structure between such indentations, substantially as described and shown. (7.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, a continuous baking-machine involving an endless chain of linked stoves having means for heating and means whereby the food-material is continuously fed to and delivered from such machine, substantially as described and shown. (8.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, the combination with an inner endless chain of stove-links, of an outer endless chain of stove-links engaging said inner chain, and extending beyond the same to form a reception-loop for the feed and discharge, substantially as described and shown. (9.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, the combination of an oven having an opening for the feed, and side-by-side trackways, of a long outer endless chain of stove-links, and a shorter inner endless chain of stove-links having the same pitch line, sprocket wheels for such chains, and means of engagement whereby the links of the chains will be held in exact relation to each other in their movement, substantially as described and shown. (10.) In the manufacture of crackers and the like, the combination with an oven, its trackways and contact bars, of the endless chain of stove-links, the link-conductors, the stoves or baking-irons connected to such links, the wiring of such stoves, and the spring brushes attached to the links and adapted to engage the contact bars, substantially as described and shown. (11.) A cracker consisting of filaments of material extending in a more or less undulating manner in one direction and composing superficial ribs extending in the direction of the filaments, and having in the depressions between such ribs series of indentations, whereby the filaments are fastened or locked together to secure a compact form without destroying the lightness of the structure between such indentations, substantially as described and shown.

(Specification, 15s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 17153.—28th October, 1903.—James Palmer Campbell, of Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England, Manufacturers). Improvements in fluid-pressure turbines.

Claims.—(1.) A fluid-pressure turbine having fixed fluid-guiding passages formed in a ring or rings secured to the casing, said ring or rings being provided with annular flanges which are interleaved with corresponding flanges on the rotary portion of the turbine which carries the moving blades, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) A fluid-pressure turbine having fluid-guiding means, constructed substantially as described with reference to Figs. 2 and 3 or to Figs. 4 and 5 or to Figs. 8 to 10 of the drawings.

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

No. 17154.—28th October, 1903.—John Edward Cooper, of Phœnix Villa, 9, Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in connection with anti-friction mechanism as applied to railway and other vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) The construction of parts in which anti-friction mechanism of the kind described is employed in combination with horn plates and springs with the axle guide-boxes, adapted to be adjustable with the motion of said springs, whereby such anti-friction mechanism is applied to the axle-shafts of railway-carriages and other vehicles in combination with the springs on which the said carriage or vehicle is mounted, the several parts being arranged and operating together substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 9 inclusive of the drawings. (2.) Anti-friction mechanism for use in connection with the axle-shafts of railway-carriages or the like vehicles, in the construction of which a journal-box for the lower or main shaft is connected to a transom plate by bolts, the transom plate being in turn bolted against the bearing-spring buckle by straps passing horse-shoe fashion over the upper or journal-box of the anti-friction shaft, so that by wooden packing-pieces inserted between lugs on the lower or main axle journal-box and the transom plate provision is made for a rigid connection between the journal, journal-box, and collar of the main shaft or axle and the journal, journal-box, and rolling discs of the anti-friction axle and the bearing-spring buckle which comes between, all arranged, combined, and operating together substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11 of the drawings. (3.) The special arrangement of bearings in the journal-box of the main axle in which sectional bearings of less extent than a semicircle are fitted in seats in the journal-box of like form, so that, whilst the journal is held rigidly in position in respect of any upward movement or change of position, it is in free rolling contact with bearings which can themselves be removed or inserted without disturbing either shaft or journal-box, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13 of the drawings.

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

No. 17155.—28th October, 1903.—James Moir, M.A., D.Sc., of 15, Esselen Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal, Technical Chemist. Improved method of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions.

Claims.—(1.) In a method of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions, the use of a strong electrolytic couple in a caustic alkaline medium, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In a method of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions, the boiling of the cyanide solution with sodium-peroxide and the subsequent formation therein of an aluminium-lead couple, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) In a method of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions, the boiling of the cyanide-solution with strong caustic soda or caustic potash and the subsequent formation therein of an aluminium-lead couple, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In a method of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions, the boiling of the cyanide-solution with sodium-peroxide and the subsequent formation therein of a zinc-lead couple, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) In a method of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions, the boiling of the cyanide-solution with strong caustic soda or caustic potash and the subsequent formation therein of a zinc-lead couple, substantially as and for the purposes described. (6.) In a method of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions, the use of a strong electrolytic couple in an acid medium, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) The mode of carrying out the processes of detecting and estimating gold in working cyanide-solutions, as claimed in the preceding claims, substantially as particularly described.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.)

No. 17156.—29th October, 1903.—EDWARD GARLAND ABELL, of 159, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Registered Patent Agent. Improved holder for window-sashes.

Claims.—(1.) In a window-holder, the combination with a pair of window sashes and jambs, of a holder *a* pivoted to jamb centrally or above or below the meeting-rails of said sashes, and having pivot, eye, or loop ends to suit similar eye plates or pins or bolts affixed to styles of top and bottom sashes, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a window-holder, *a* in combination with a pair of window sashes and jambs, also pins *e*1 and *e*2 affixed to backs of styles of top and bottom sashes to work with or without rollers on same in grooves of window-jambs, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 17165. — 21st October, 1903. — WALTER RIDDELL, Dunedin, New Zealand, Manager, Dairy Factory. Improved tare beam scales.

Claims.—(1.) In balances or beam scales, the combination with said beam scale's arm of a graduated arm carrying a sliding weight for obtaining the tare or weight of any case or the like independently of the weight of the contents of same, all substantially as shown on the drawing and as described and explained. (2.) In beam scales using dead weights in combination, an ordinary beam scales A A^1 B^1, furnished with an extra arm C, on which a weight D can be adjusted by a screw D^1 and wheel D^2, said arm graduated for the purpose of taring independently of the ordinary weighing, all substantially as set forth. (3.) In weighing beam scales, in combination with scales furnished with means of taring by a graduated arm, weight, and means of adjustment, a rising and falling platform for supporting the weighing-scale during the moving on or off same of the empty or full case, all substantially as set forth, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 17167.—29th October, 1903.—RUSSELL GROSVENOR WARRINGTON, of Hawera, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved clamping apparatus for securing milk-tins within a cart, and for other like purposes.

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, apparatus comprising the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a flexible band, a bracket adapted to be secured to the rail of a cart and having a hook to receive a chain-link attached to the end of said band, a link at the opposite end of said band, and a lever pivoted upon a bracket secured upon the rail of the vehicle, said lever having an extension, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) For the purpose indicated, a flexible band, means for securing one end thereof to the side of the vehicle, a link at the other end of said band, and a lever pivoted upon a bracket adapted to receive said link and having an integral projection, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 17173.—26th October, 1903.—HARRY ARMAND BAUX, of Albert Buildings, Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A starching-machine for starching shirts.

Claims.—(1.) A starching-machine for starching shirts, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating, substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In brass or wood box containing a brass frame, said frame containing a number of plain or corrugated wood, metal, or hard-rubber rollers, two guide-rails, for said frame to travel on, one perforated steam-pipe, one outlet, two valves, one valve connected to steam-pipe, one valve connected to outlet-pipe, with lid, tray, wings, and brackets, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In box supported on frame and legs, said frame supporting a gearing for transmitting a reciprocating movement, said gearing consisting of an eccentric, an eccentric bow strap with guides mounted on bearings thereof of a transversely arranged shaft connected to eccentric, and of one or more pulleys mounted on such shaft, such shaft mounted in bearings on said frame, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) A machine for starching shirts, the interior containing a brass frame containing a number of small metal, hard-rubber, or wooded rubbers, that move horizontally and reciprocate in the box, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (5.) A starcher, consisting of a metal or wood box, the interior containing a brass frame, said frame moving horizontally in guide-rails set in bottom of said box, said brass frame receiving a reciprocating movement from gearing situated outside of said box, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) Two holders or boxes made of metal or wood, or part metal and part wood, in two parts, with handles, said boxes to be hinged together at one end and fastened with catches at the other end thereof, with an adjustable support at each bottom corner thereof, said boxes to be of square, oblong shape with an opening in the bottom, said opening to be lined with rubber strips set in grooves, said grooves to be in the walls of opening of said box, said boxes to be made so as to open in two parts for holding shirts while being starched, all combined and arranged, substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 17187.—4th November, 1903.—GEORGE JONES ATKINS, of the Laboratory, Ruskin Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, England, Metallurgical Chemist. Improvements in or connected with the pole or electrodes of electrolytic apparatus and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In electrolytic apparatus having a carbon or other analogous pole or electrode, a sheet-metal conductor *b* for conveying the electric current to the carbon or other analogous pole or electrode *c*, and a conducting but waterproof substratum *f* interposed between the said conductor *b* and the pole or electrode *c* for the purpose of isolating the said conductor *b* from the electrolyte, while establishing and maintaining electric connection between the said conductor *b* and the pole or electrode *c*, substantially as described. (2.) In a pole or electrode for electrolytic or the like apparatus constructed in accordance with the first claiming clause hereof, the employment of a waterproof conducting substratum *f* interposed between the sheet-metal conductor *b* and the carbon or other analogous pole or electrode *c*, said substratum being composed of finely-divided carbon combined with non-oxidizable oil or the like, substantially as described. (3.) For preventing the disintegration of carbon or other analogous poles or electrodes of electrolytic or the like apparatus, the process, which consists in impregnating or saturating the material of such poles or electrodes with an oxidizable oil which is impermeable to the electrolyte, and to which oil is added or not, as may be preferred, finely divided carbon, such as lamp-black, for example, substantially as described.

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

No. 17189.—4th November, 1903.—MEREDITH ROBERTS GREEN, of May Terrace, Kensington Park, South Australia, Commercial Traveller. An improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles.

Claims.—(1.) In an improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles, a cylindrical or oval-shaped thimble provided with two separate valves arranged to act in conjunction with each other respectively for the passage of the liquid and the passage of the air, both valves being weighted, substantially as described. (2.) In an improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles, wherein a thimble containing two valves is used, the application and use of two tubes or equivalents thereof for separating the valves, said tubes being so arranged that they cause the effective inlet and outlet of the valves to be upon different levels. (3.) In an improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles, a thimble containing two valves, said valves being arranged upon different levels, and two tubes or equivalents thereof mounted or formed above said valves, substantially as described. (4.) In an improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles, wherein a thimble containing two valves is used, the application and use of a single weight so suspended by flexible wires or cords as to be operative upon both valves. (5.) In an improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles, wherein a thimble containing two valves is used, an extension-frame arranged below the thimble, and a ring (preferably internally bevelled) for regulating the position of a weight, arranged as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) The specified improved device to prevent the fraudulent refilling of bottles, comprising the several parts arranged together, substantially as described and illustrated, as and for the purposes set forth as a combination of parts.

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

No. 17191.—4th November, 1903.—WILLIAM JOHN CUMMINGS, Machinist, HERBERT GEORGE CUMMINGS, Cooper, both of 1383, Richards Street, Vancouver, ROBERT CHAM-

BERLAIN, Master Mariner, of Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville Street, Vancouver, and JOHN WILLIAM ABERNETHY, Millwright, of Port Moody, all of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada. Improvement in apparatus for passing lines under the hulls of submerged vessels.

Claims.—(1.) In a wrecking device of the class described, a rigid fluid-conveying tube having a curved lower end, a series of independent block tackles connecting the upper and lower ends of the tube to anchors suitably located around the tube, means for connecting such tackle to the tube comprising at the upper end a segmental band bolted on the tube and having eyes or rings to which the tackle is connected, and at the lower end a similar band keyed or otherwise secured against rotation and having a tiller-arm hinged opposite to the band so as to be susceptible of movement in a vertical plane and to which tackle may be connected, and a ring or rings toward the other side for a similar purpose. (2.) As a device for the conveyance of a line under a submerged vessel, the combination with a fluid-conveying tube, of a light reel rotatable in a chamber surmounting the same and in connection with it, a light line wound on the reel and having a float at the free end, means for sustaining the float out of the fluid current through the pipe, and means for releasing the same. (3.) In a device of the class described, a rigid tube having a curved lower end and provided with means for supporting and moving it, an enclosed chamber surmounting the tube, means for conveying a fluid under pressure to within the tube and chamber from a reservoir adjacent, a light reel rotatable within the chamber and having means exterior to the chamber for rotating the reel, a light line coiled on the reel and having a float on its free end, means for sustaining the float out of the fluid current comprising a cylinder exterior to the chamber and in axial alignment with the tube, a piston slidable therein and having a rod passing through a gland into the chamber, a holder at the end of the rod within the chamber adapted to retain the float, means for admitting fluid under pressure from the chamber to either end of the cylinder as desired, and a means for automatically releasing the float from the casing when such is pressed down by the piston and rod into the current of the fluid down the tube.

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

No. 17192.—4th November, 1903.—JOSEPH CASEMIRE BONNEAU, of Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Machinist. Improvements in frames for use in the production of stereotype matrices.

Claims.—(1.) In a frame for producing a stereotype matrix from a wet pulp-sheet, the combination with a heated drying-press of a type-holding frame having grooves across the underside of the frame-members and its wedges and bevelled lower edges on the movable wedge and the adjacent edges of the fixed wedge and side member of the frame, a cover-plate having a recessed space over the type-matter in the frame and a border seating on the pulp of the matrix-sheet, and means for conveying a fluid pressure to within the recess. (2.) In a device of the class described, the combination with a heated press of a frame holding the type-matter to be stereotyped of a thin flexible sheet over the pulp-sheet of the matrix, a recessed cover seated airtight on such flexible and pulp sheets, and means for admitting a dry fluid pressure to the recess of the cover whereby the pulp-sheet may be held to the type and the moisture expressed. (3.) In a device of the class described, the combination with a heated drying-press and a chase frame of type on which is a matrix-sheet, of a matrix cover-plate removably secured to the upper plate of the press and having a recessed space corresponding to the type-matter in the chase and a border round such space adapted to form an airtight joint on the matrix-sheet, means for conveying a dry fluid pressure to the recess space, and means for the escape of the moisture expressed from the pulp. (4.) In a device of the class described, the combination with a type-holding frame and a heated press of a plate seating airtight on a matrix pulp-sheet on the type, and having a recess space over and next to the type-matter, means for admitting a dry fluid pressure to the recess, and means for the egress of the expressed moisture from the matrix-sheet.

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

No. 17201.—2nd November, 1903.—PERCY ROLFE SARGOOD, Merchant, and JOSEPH BERNARD HOLT, Presser, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Steam-box for pressing garments.

Claims.—(1.) In pressing garments by the use of a hot iron and damp cloth, the furnishing of the pressing-table with a steam-box, preferably in compartments, into which steam is admitted, said steam rising through the garment, which has its under side heated and pressed by the perforated cover, while the upper side is being pressed by the iron, all substantially as set forth and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In pressing garments by steam and pressure of hot metal, in combination, a metal perforated top or cover of a steam-box, through the perforations of which steam issues, with the usual pressing-iron, so that both surfaces of the garment are pressed at the same time, all substantially as shown on the drawing and as described and explained. (3.) In pressing garments by heat, damp, and pressure, in combination, a blind or guard for confining the steam issuing from the steam-chest below to the garment, with the usual pressing-iron, thus damping and pressing and heating both top and bottom surfaces of the garment at the same time and by the one operation, all substantially as set forth.

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

No. 17206.—2nd November, 1903.—WILLIAM HENRY MANNING, of Auckland, New Zealand, Agent, EDWIN EDWARDS, of Paeroa, New Zealand, Journalist, and PERCY HERBERT BASLEY, of Auckland aforesaid, Solicitor's Clerk. An improved door-check.

Claim.—The combination in the improved door-check specified of the check, shaped and eccentrically fitted to the plate as shown, and the said plate made to be secured to a door at a convenient distance from the floor for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 17207.—2nd November, 1903.—ROBERT WHITE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An improved tumbling and revolving earth-scoop.

Claims.—(1.) In the improved tumbling and revolving earth-scoop specified, the fitting wheels thereto between inner and outer skins and journalled to said skins, providing shares in front of said wheels, and fixing skids beneath the under part of the scoop, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The arrangement and combination of the wheels, outer skins, shares, and skids with the other parts of the earth-scoop specified, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 17247.—3rd November, 1903.—JOHN WRIGHT, of St. Helier's Bay, near Auckland, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements in iron fencing-standards.

Claims.—(1.) In the improvements in iron fencing-standards specified, the standard, made of iron, shaped in a more or less hollow form the whole of its length, and made to be sunk into the ground, and the iron rod or pin made to rest over the ground for holding the fencing-wire to the said standard in slits made therein for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In the improvements in iron fencing-standards specified, the standard, made of iron, shaped in a more or less hollow form the greater part of its length from its top downwards, and with its lower part widened out, made to be sunk into the ground, and the iron rod or pin made to rest over the ground for holding the fencing-wire to the said standard in slits made therein for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In combination, the standards specified with slits therein, the iron rods or pins and the fencing-wires held in said slits by said rods or pins for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; 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, 25th November, 1903.

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

No. 17107.—16th October, 1903.—THOMAS JAMES ROSS, of Auckland, New Zealand, Gum-digger. An improved ship's raft.

No. 17108.—13th October, 1903.—ALBERT LINCOLN APPLEGARTH, of Woodhaugh, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Smoke-preventing and fuel-economizing appliances.

No. 17109.—16th October, 1903.—JOHN OGILVY MCPHERSON, of Fortrose, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved fencing-dropper.

No. 17111.—15th October, 1903.—SAMUEL WHITE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Means for extinguishing a falling oil-lamp.

No. 17119.—19th October, 1903.—WILLIAM STRANGE and THOMAS COVERDALE (trading as "W. Strange and Co."), of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Drapers, Warehousemen and Manufacturers (assignees of John Dockery, of Stanmore Road, Linwood, near Christchurch, Wireworker). Improved latch-lock for gates, doors, and the like.

No. 17120.—20th October, 1903.—WILLIAM HOOKE, of Sydney Street Cutting, Wellington, New Zealand, Bootmaker, and FREDERICK BURTON MABIN, of Tinakori Road, Wellington aforesaid, Civil Servant. Improvements relating to the soles and heels of boots, shoes, and the like.

No. 17121.—20th October, 1903.—CHARLES JOHN PAINTER, of Club Hotel, Woodville, Hawke's Bay, Cook. An improved whisk and churner.

No. 17133.—22nd October, 1903.—EUGENE VERON, of Park Hill, Granville, New South Wales, Engineer. Improvements in the raising of sunken vessels and in apparatus therefor.

No. 17134.—22nd October, 1903.—THOMAS FREDERICK DOWLING, of Hawera, New Zealand, Builder. Improved means for actuating fire-alarm and other bells.

No. 17135.—23rd October, 1903.—ALFRED ATKINS, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Architect. Improved means for distributing liquids over filter-beds or other appliances.

No. 17137.—20th October, 1903.—CHARLES JAMES WHITE, of 290A, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Brass Finisher and Machinist, and ERNEST GROVE, of 321A, Little Collins Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Lapidary. A pneumatic pressure apparatus for distributing liquid in a jet spray or shower.

No. 17138.—24th October, 1903.—GEORGE BUTEL, of Gore, New Zealand, Traction-engine Driver. An improved spark-arrester.

No. 17139.—24th October, 1903.—ROBERT RUTHERFORD DOUGLAS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Dredgemaster. A protector for the buckets and links of dredge elevators.

No. 17143.—20th October, 1903.—JOHN CATTANACH DAVIDSON, of Dannevirke, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved device for straining wires in fences, &c.

No. 17145.—19th October, 1903.—GEORGE WILLIAM BASLEY, of Vulcan Chambers, corner of Queen Street and Vulcan Lane, Auckland, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of Henry Erastus Rathbun, of 22, Reynolds Avenue, Mechanic, and William Henry Lonergan, of 21, Culver Street, Manager, both of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America). Improvements in sash-balances.

No. 17146.—27th October, 1903.—SAMUEL PERCY CLEMENTS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Venetian-blind Maker. Improvements in or relating to venetian blinds.

No. 17158.—29th October, 1903.—GEORGE SMITH DUNCAN, of 1, Temple Court, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria, Civil Engineer. Improved slime-filtering apparatus.

No. 17159.—29th October, 1903.—GEORGE LEACH, of 233, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Ironmonger. An improved cream-separator.

No. 17160.—26th October, 1903.—JAMES FAWCETT FARRA, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Tinsmith. Improvements in cooking-utensils provided with drainers.

No. 17162.—27th October, 1903.—EDWARD PURSER, of Victoria Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Separating roof- or rain-water machine.

No. 17166.—29th October, 1903.—WILLIAM FREDERICK SLACK, of 3, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant. Safety apparatus for indicating the depth of water beneath a vessel.

No. 17168.—28th October, 1903.—WILLIAM MCLEOD, of Orari Gorge, Woodbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. An improved combined tool for drawing staples and nails.

No. 17170.—27th October, 1903.—ROBERT WILLIAM ENGLAND, Architect, and FREDERICK LUCAS, Engineer, both of Christchurch, New Zealand. Top and bottom pressure press, for making artificial stone blocks and like purposes.

No. 17171.—27th October, 1903.—EDWIN BUCKLAND, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A new apparatus for inducing air-currents, drying materials, and heating and circulating water, and suchlike.

No. 17172.—27th October, 1903.—WILLIAM JAMES O'HARA, of Papatoetoe, Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improvements in wagons.

No. 17174.—30th October, 1903.—FENTON LAMBERT, of Waikaremoana, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. A lock-gate.

No. 17175.—2nd November, 1903.—JAMES PURDIE, of 21, Great King Street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Aerated-water Manufacturer. An improved wave motor.

No. 17176.—3rd November, 1903.—CHARLES EDWARD JAMES, of Alton, Wanganui, New Zealand, Shop-assistant. A backband and shaft-tug for spring trap and dray harness.

No. 17178.—3rd November, 1903.—ARTHUR JOHN KNAPP, of Totara Flat, Grey Valley, Westland, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved means for coupling and uncoupling railway trucks or carriages.

No. 17179.—3rd November, 1903.—ROBERT BUTLER LUSK, of Auckland, New Zealand, Solicitor. An improved process for dressing flax.

No. 17180.—29th October, 1903.—WILLIAM BORLASE, Cycle Mechanic, and ALEXANDER TAYLOR, Attendant, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved button.

No. 17182.—30th October, 1903.—RICE OWEN CLARK, Jun., of Hobsonville, New Zealand. Sanitary-pipe Manufacturer. An improved contrivance for flanging, socketing, or shaping sanitary pipes and articles of kindred ware.

No. 17184.—30th October, 1903.—THEODORE GEORGE ANDREW PARRY, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Joiner. An improved ball castor, and method of manufacturing same.

No. 17188.—4th November, 1903.—WILLIAM PAYNE, of The Glebe, Sydney, New South Wales, Assayer, and JAMES HYNDES GILLIES, of Hillview, Cannonbury Grove, Dulwich Hill, Sydney, New South Wales, Mining Engineer. An improved process for the treatment of ores and products containing gold, with or without copper.

No. 17196.—2nd November, 1903.—RICHARD ERNEST JAMES, of 73, King Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved milk-strainer.

No. 17197.—3rd November, 1903.—JOSEPH PRESTIDGE, of Hororata, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved instrument for castrating lambs.

No. 17198.—30th October, 1903.—HERBERT CARTER and RICHARD TURNER PATERSON, of 275, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria, Leather-goods Manufacturers. Improved parcel or package strap (assignees of James Kinsella, of Russell Street, Camberwell, Victoria, Leather-goods Manufacturer).

No. 17199.—30th October, 1903.—FREDERICK WALTER PATERSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Boatbuilder. Apparatus for recording votes.

No. 17200.—2nd November, 1903.—MARMADUKE JOHN DIXON, of West Eyreton, New Zealand, Farmer. An adjustable beam multiple plough.

No. 17202.—4th November, 1903.—ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Sutton, Otago, New Zealand, Gold-miner. Improved animal-trap.

No. 17203.—5th November, 1903.—FRANCIS JOSEPH ELLERY, of Raetihi, New Zealand, Settler. An improved method of and means for use in leg-roping cows.

No. 17204.—2nd November, 1903.—JOHN ISAAC KNIGHT and JOHN HARRISON LOVE, both of Lorne Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Wholesale Saddlers. Improvements in saddles.

No. 17205.—2nd November, 1903.—ARTHUR THOMAS SELDON, of Broken Hill, Queensland, Engineer, but at present resident in Auckland, New Zealand, and HENRY DAVID ABBOTT, of Auckland aforesaid, Mining Engineer. Improvements in vats or vessels for gold-saving purposes.

No. 17208.—5th November, 1903.—JOHN TAGELL, of Bethanga, Benambra, Victoria, Engineer. An oscillating cylindrical valve applicable to rock-drills, air-pumps, steam-pumps, and steam-engines.

No. 17209.—5th November, 1903.—WALTER JOSEPH HANNAN, of Orepuki, Southland, New Zealand, Sawmiller. Improvements in or relating to the brakes of trucks and other like vehicles.

No. 17211.—5th November, 1903.—WILLIAM ANDREWS and ARTHUR WARD BEAVEN (trading as "Andrews and Beaven"), of South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineers. Improvements in threshing-machines for seed, grain, or clover.

No. 17212.—3rd November, 1903.—JAMES DIGNAN, of Hobson Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. An instrument for castrating, docking, and ear-marking sheep, cattle, and horses.

No. 17215.—6th November, 1903.—STEPHEN SPARGO BEER, of Kyeburn Diggings, New Zealand, Engineer. Tool for cutting rivets and the like.

No. 17216.—6th November, 1903.—ANTHONY EDWIN WATSON, of Begg Street, Kyneton, Victoria, Farmer. An improved mounting for rotary scrapers on agricultural implements.

No. 17217.—10th November, 1903.—ARTHUR MUREHEAD BAUCKHAM, of Ashhurst, New Zealand, Builder. Improved means for retaining and locking window-sashes at any desired height.

No. 17218.—10th November, 1903.—JOHN RAMSAY, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Builder. An improved hair-curler.

No. 17220.—11th November, 1903.—TYE AND COMPANY PROPRIETARY (LIMITED), whose registered office is at Sturt Street, South Melbourne, Victoria, Manufacturers and Importers (assignees of George Monsley, of 15, Bennie Street, East Brunswick, Victoria, Engine-driver). An improved appliance for controlling roller blinds.

No. 17225.—11th November, 1903.—ALBERT BAKER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Master Tailor. An improved tailor's press.

No. 17226.—11th November, 1903.—WILLIAM A. FRIAR, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Storekeeper, and PIETER MEYER, of Motu, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved brake for drays and other two-wheeled vehicles.

No. 17232.—12th November, 1903.—WILLIAM FERRIER, of Timaru, New Zealand, Photographer. An improved candlestick.

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

[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.]

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 12th November to the 25th November, 1903, inclusive :—

No. 15126.—E. B. Arthur, coal-scuttle.
No. 15127.—E. B. Arthur, pie-dish.
No. 15175.—T. F. Quilter and G. W. Gare, removing clay from dredge-buckets.
No. 15190.—W. S. Ayson, spreader for draught-chains of vehicles.
No. 15242.—W. H. Boyens, force-pump.
No. 15586.—H. Quertier, excavating, washing, &c., gravel ballast.
No. 15604.—E. Bowmar, seed-sowing canister.
No. 15736.—E. Hasselbach, game.
No. 16142.—T. M. Park, ore-loader.
No. 16217.—J. F. Wilson and E. H. Whitmore, attaching labels, show-cards, &c.
No. 16315.—E. H. Wilhelm, searing and docking lambs' tails.
No. 16525.—C. C. Gardner, transparent oven-door.
No. 16526.—A. Wood, shears, scissors, &c.
No. 16527.—A. E. Watson, wheel-scraper.
No. 16588.—International Sheahan Rotary Engine Company, rotary engine (W. A. Sheahan).
No. 16643.—H. S. Hayling, tip-wagon mechanism (A. Mansfield).
No. 16668.—A. H. W. Wedler, fastening window-sashes.
No. 16671.—J. Brooks, cleaning harness, &c.
No. 16689.—H. Honnor and J. Bruce, brake for dray, &c.
No. 16695.—H. L. B. Toobe, printing plates.
No. 16712.—H. Quertier, excavating machinery.
No. 16713.—J. B. de Alzugaray, manufacture of iron and steel alloys.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 11927.—J. B. Beavis, manifold account and sales book. 26th August, 1903.
No. 11955.—W. H. Heard, spray-pump. 28th August, 1903.
No. 12202.—E. Roberts, wheel-elevator for dredge. 22nd November, 1903.
No. 12210.—W. H. Butler, filling and covering boxes. 19th November, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

No. 9120.—G. Saunders, protecting concave bars of threshing-machines. 13th November, 1903.

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. 12900.—Edward Lankester Webb Cook, of The London and Provincial Dye Works, Hackney, Wick, in the County of London, England, Dyer. Heating, purifying, and filtering feed-water. [I. Davis.] 20th November, 1903.

No. 13262.—The Gare Patent Tyre and Wheel Company (Limited), of 15, Saint Vincent Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Kingdom of Great Britain. Tyre. [T. Gare.] 24th November, 1903.

No. 14181.—Beard Hayne Defibrator Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, of 711, Lucas Avenue, Saint Louis, in the United States of America, Manufacturers and Exporters. Separating fibres. [E. Waters, jun.—J. F. Beard and R. Hayne.] 20th November, 1903.

Babcock and Wilcox, Limited, formerly of 47, Queen Victoria Street, and now of Oriel House, 30, Farringdon Street, London, England. 11th November, 1903.

No. 14338.—Boiler furnace. [J. Chambers and Son, Limited—Babcock and Wilcox, Limited—C. A. Knight.]
No. 14670.—Oil separator. [J. Chambers and Son, Limited—Babcock and Wilcox, Limited—A. Arndt.]
No. 14671.—Chain grate stoker. [J. Chambers and Son, Limited—Babcock and Wilcox, Limited—G. W. Thode.]
No. 14672.—Chain grate stoker. [J. Chambers and Son, Limited—Babcock and Wilcox, Limited—G. W. Thode.]
No. 15301.—Francis Stafford, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Builder. Concrete tank. [J. R. Sigley.] 11th November, 1903.
No. 15696.—Edward William Whitehead, of Auckland, New Zealand, Land and Commission Agent. Window lock and fastener. [J. H. S. Brown.] 11th November, 1903.
No. 16536.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers. Vehicle-brake. [W. E. Hughes—W. C. Mitchell and M. Cummins.] 19th November, 1903.
No. 16537.—George Westinghouse, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturer. Controlling system for electric motor. [W. E. Hughes—G. Westinghouse.] 19th November, 1903.
No. 16695.—The Noliston Company, Limited, of Dashwood House, New Broad Street, in the City of London, England. Printing plates. [H. L. B. Toobe.] 24th November, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend Application and Specification No. 14880—water-closet cistern—advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette* No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903, has been allowed.

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 12th November to the 25th November, 1903, inclusive :—

No. 15861.—J. M. May, boot-heel. (W. McKenzie).
No. 15862.—E. B. Jones, can.
No. 15867.—H. J. Bettany, revolving chair.
No. 15868.—W. J. Hopkirk and G. Gilpin, valve.
No. 15872.—K. C. Gillette, razor.
No. 15876.—W. R. Cooper, handle for tennis-racquet.
No. 15878.—W. B. Giesen, drying and airing clothes.
No. 15879.—N. D. Hood, non-refillable bottle.
No. 15883.—L. G. W. Godden, making button-holes.
No. 15884.—J. Collinge, jun., and A. T. Thorstenson, flooring-board clamp.
No. 15888.—E. M. McLauchlan, steering plough.
No. 15889.—W. Anderson, clothes-line strainer.
No. 15890.—M. Browne, spring-regulator for vehicle.
No. 15893.—A. J. H. Lange and H. White, cramps for picture-framing use.
No. 15896.—J. A. Pond, sterilising bones.
No. 15897.—S. G. Jeffs, gate-hinge.
No. 15900.—T. H. Vickery, shell for cream-separator.
No. 15910.—H. Kerr, seed-sower.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 12th to the 25th November, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14890.—A. Taylor, insole for boot.
No. 14895.—F. Watson, pump for kerosene, &c.
No. 14942.—J. P. Evans, O.G. spouting.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 12th November to the 25th November, 1903, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 11886.—J. C. McGeorge, rocking-screen for gold-dredge.
No. 11889.—T. E. Martin, seed-drill, &c.
No. 11892.—J. Manson, marking rails, &c., for joiners' work (G. H. and D. Little).
No. 11906.—H. Dell, horse-cover.
No. 11907.—R. B. Arthur, treating leather.
No. 11908.—F. L. Lorden and H. C. Trollope, tobacco-cutter.
No. 11919.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, distribution of electrical power (J. P. Campbell—R. D. Mershow).
No. 11920.—R. Garnham, valve for water-cistern.
No. 11922.—C. E. Schée, electric bath.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEE.

8755.—J. P. Wright, making matches.
8795.—T. Richardson, horse-cover.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

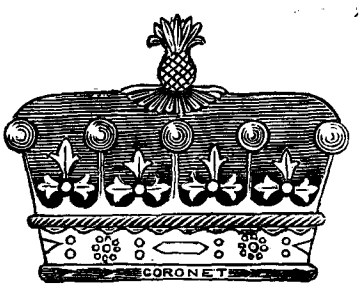
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 25th November, 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: 4293.
Date: 24th July, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



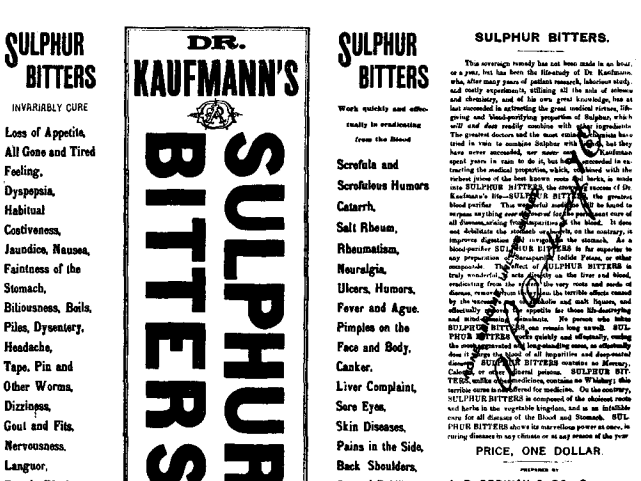
NAME.

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

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

No. of application: 4316.
Date: 6th August, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follows—the device, the fac-simile signature, and the distinctive label; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except their name and address.

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

NAME.

A. P. ORDWAY AND CO., of 517 to 523, West 45th Street, New York City, and also of Boston, both in the United States of America, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: A medicinal preparation.

No. of application: 4412.
Date: 8th October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

AUSTRAL-AMERICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, of 54, Margaret Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia.

No. of class: 48.
Description of goods: Ammonia used for toilet purposes, but not including preparations for producing hair.

No. of application: 4427.
Date: 21st October, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

TAMER JUICE.

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

NAME.

SAMUEL JOHN EVANS, of Dowling Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturing Chemist.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: A medical preparation for indigestion, liver and kidney ailments, constipation, &c.

No. of application: 4440.
Date: 5th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

RUMATIKILL,

THE CRIMSON CURE.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Rumatikill, the Crimson"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

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

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: A remedy or cure for rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and gout.

No. of application: 4441.
Date: 10th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

WANDERER.

NAME.

RUBEN A. DEXTER AND DAVID CROZIER, trading as "Dexter and Crozier," of Victoria Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Bicycle Importers.

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

No. of application: 4444.
Date: 12th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CERAX.

NAME.

KENDERDINE AND KIRKUP, of Sale Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Polishing-wax.

No. of application: 4445.

Date: 13th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

METRO STYLE.

NAME.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, having a place of business at No. 362, Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Mechanical Piano-players.

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Mechanical piano-players.

No. of application: 4446.

Date: 13th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

TEMPO STYLE.

NAME.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, having a place of business at No. 362, Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Mechanical Piano-players.

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Mechanical piano-players.

No. of application: 4449.

Date: 15th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BELLONA

NAME.

GEORGE ADAMS AND SONS, LIMITED, of Mars Ironworks, Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford, England, Iron and Steel Manufacturers and Galvanisers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture, more particularly galvanised plain and corrugated sheets.

No. of application: 4452.

Date: 18th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GERSTENA.

NAME.

JACOB GRETT, of 222, Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Dry yeast.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 12th to the 25th November, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 3383; 4330.—R. A. Bradbury; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3384; 4334.—J. Bell and E. W. I. Collins; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3385; 4336.—H. Molls; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3386; 4337.—H. Molls; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3387; 4338.—H. Molls; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3388; 4339.—H. Molls; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3389; 4340.—H. Molls; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3390; 4354.—S. I. Clarke; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3391; 3941.—The Stratford Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 16th October, 1902.)

No. 3392; 3955.—The Stratford Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 16th October, 1902.)

No. 3393; 3457.—Marshall's Chemical Company, Limited; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 3394; 3989.—G. W. Hean; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 94, of the 13th November, 1902.)

No. 3395; 4322.—Lever Bros., Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 20th August, 1903.)

No. 3396; 4323.—Lever Bros., Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 20th August, 1903.)

No. 3397; 4193.—C. Hudson; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 66, of the 20th August, 1903.)

No. 3398; 4286.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3399; 4287.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3400; 4357.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3401; 4358.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

No. 3402; 4359.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

No. 76/1443.—H. A. H. Hitchens, of Auckland, New Zealand. 10th November, 1903.

No. 78/3127.—W. & G. Turnbull and Co., of Wellington, New Zealand. 12th November, 1903.

No. 78/3209.—Lange and Thoneman, of Melbourne, Victoria. 19th November, 1903.

No. 78/4027.—W. & G. Turnbull and Co., of Wellington, New Zealand. 12th November, 1903.

No. 82/184.—The Salt Union, Limited, of London, England. (Five trade marks.) 19th November, 1903.

No. 82/2836.—J. P. Goulstone, of Melbourne, Victoria. (Two trade marks.) 12th November, 1903.

No. 82/3282.—The Nightcaps Coal Company, Limited, of Invercargill, New Zealand. 19th November, 1903.

No. 82/4619.—The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited, of Battersea, England. 19th November, 1903.

No. 83/185.—A. and F. Pears, of London, England. 12th November, 1903.

No. 83/4064.—Walkers, Parker, and Co., Limited, of London, England. 19th November, 1903.

No. 83/5556.—E. J. Dixon, of Wellington, New Zealand. 23rd November, 1903.

No. 84/968.—Smith and Smith, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 16th November, 1903.

No. 84/1058.—Nicholson and Co., of Sydney, New South Wales. 19th November, 1903.

No. 84/2111.—J. T. Mackerras and J. Hazlett, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 20th November, 1903.

No. 84/2431.—G. Wostenholm and Son, Limited, of Sheffield, England. 19th November, 1903.

No. 84/2641.—Evans Sons, Lescher, and Webb, Limited, of Liverpool, England. 18th November, 1903.

No. 84/2912.—Wellington Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Wellington, New Zealand. 20th November, 1903.

No. 84/2928.—M. Marshall, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 18th November, 1903.

No. 85/1598.—M. Marshall, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 18th November, 1903.

No. 86/332.—E. and J. Burke, Limited, of Dublin, Ireland. 19th November, 1903.
No. 86/391.—F. Levic, of Sydney, New South Wales. 20th November, 1903.
No. 86/850.—M. Marshall, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 18th November, 1903.
No. 86/1041.—Nicholson and Co., of Sydney, New South Wales. 19th November, 1903.
No. 86/2226.—Wiggins, Teape, and Co., Limited, of London, England. (Two trade marks.) 19th November, 1903.
No. 86/2227.—C. A. Rickards, Limited, of Manchester, England. (Two trade marks.) 19th November, 1903.
No. 86/2487.—Blundell, Spence, and Co., Limited, of Hull, England. (Two trade marks.) 19th November, 1903.
No. 86/2488.—G. G. Sandeman, Sons, and Co., Limited, of London, England. 19th November, 1903.
No. 86/2607.—A. and F. Pears, of London, England. (Four trade marks.) 12th November, 1903.
No. 86/2608.—A. and F. Pears, of London, England. 12th November, 1903.
No. 86/3073.—Elliman, Sons, and Co., of Slough, England. 19th November, 1903.
No. 86/3390.—C. A. Rickards, Limited, of Manchester, England. 19th November, 1903.
No. 87/818.—Maréchal, Ruchon, and Co., of Paris, France. 9th November, 1903.
No. 87/3971.—C. W. Hawkins, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 13th November, 1903.
No. 87/4273.—C. W. Hawkins, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 13th November, 1903.
No. 88/1380.—R. Johnson and Nephew, Limited, of Manchester, England. 13th November, 1903.
No. 88/2237.—Reckitt and Sons, Limited, of London, England. 12th November, 1903.
No. 88/3640.—J. Dixon, of Masterton, New Zealand. 17th November, 1903.
No. 89/1467.—Bovril, Limited, of London, England. 19th November, 1903.
*No. 5/5.—The American Tobacco Company, of New York, United States of America. 19th November, 1903.
*No. 12/11.—W. Hay, Limited, of Hull, England. 19th November, 1903.
*No. 129/117.—Bovril, Limited, of London, England. 19th November, 1903.

* Renewal in these cases for fourteen years from the 17th February, 1904, 10th March, 1904, 6th October, 1904, respectively.

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. 86/1208.—Ernest John Patrick Brooks, Harry Wilkinson Brooks, and John McLachlan, trading together under the style or firm of "Henry Brooks and Co.," of 70, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, England; 20, Wynyard Buildings, Sydney, New South Wales; 59 to 65, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria; Moir's Buildings, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia; and Westminster Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants. [H. Brooks and R. Cochrane.] 10th November, 1903.

Nos. 89/2478, 139/116, 256/262, 430/328, 580/483, 619/484, 3855/3210, 3914/3211.—Emilia Dutton, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, New Zealand, widow of Peter Dutton, late of the same place, Chemist. [P. Dutton.] 13th November, 1903.

Nos. 1878/1502, 2215/1769, 2527/1981, 3216/2530, 3223/2534.—Kandena Tea Estates (Ceylon), Limited, of 54, Margaret Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, and Commonwealth of Australia. [H. S. Chipman.] 13th November, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Trade Mark Application.

NO. 4040.—Waldberg and Co., Limited (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 21, of the 19th March, 1903).

To alter the name of the company to "Waldberg and Co. Gesellschaft mit beschraenkter Haftung."

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*.]

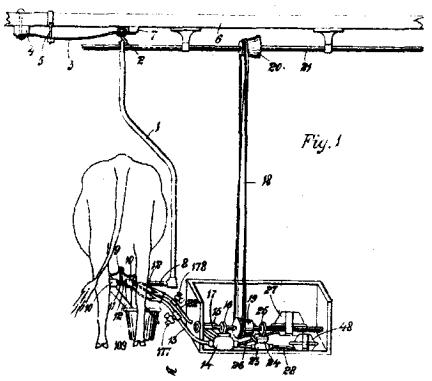


Fig. 1

15894
Hutchinson. Milking-machine.

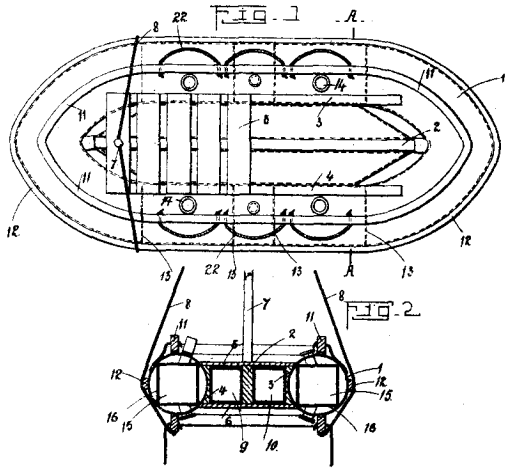
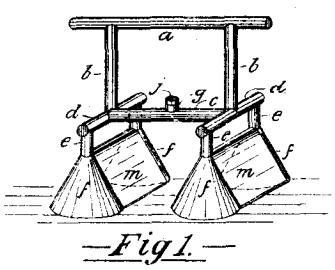


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

15934
Williams. Raft.



—Fig 1.—

16285
Osmond. Washing-machine.

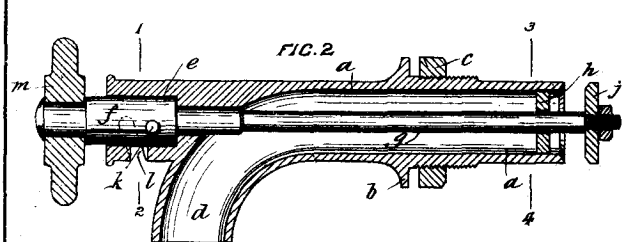
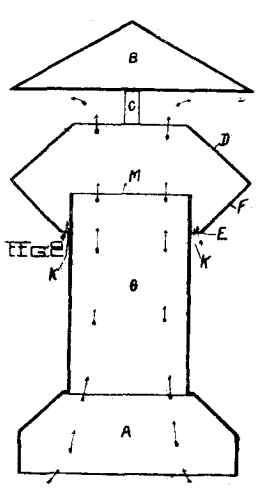


FIG. 2

16765
Cruickshank. Tap.



17053
Bowles. Ventilator.

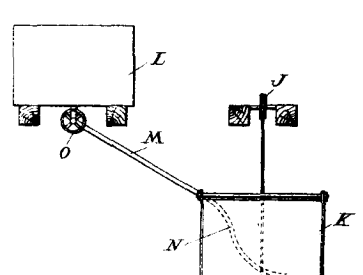
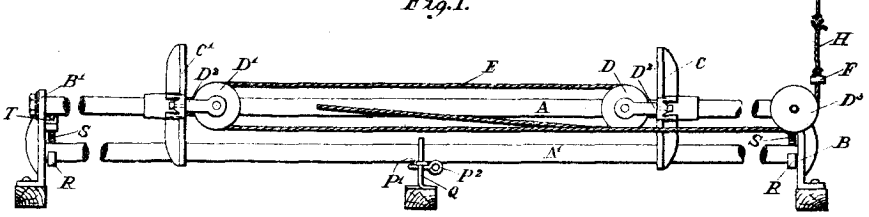
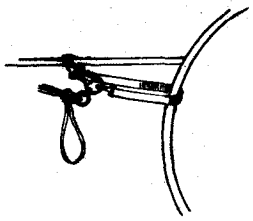


Fig. 1.



16793
Henderson, Anderson, and Burman. Cheese-press.



17128
Tully. Wheel-lock and Rein-holder.

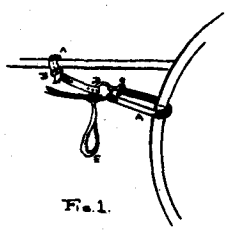


Fig. 1.

17129
Tully. Wheel-lock and Rein-holder.

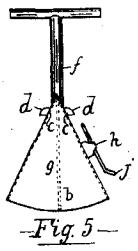
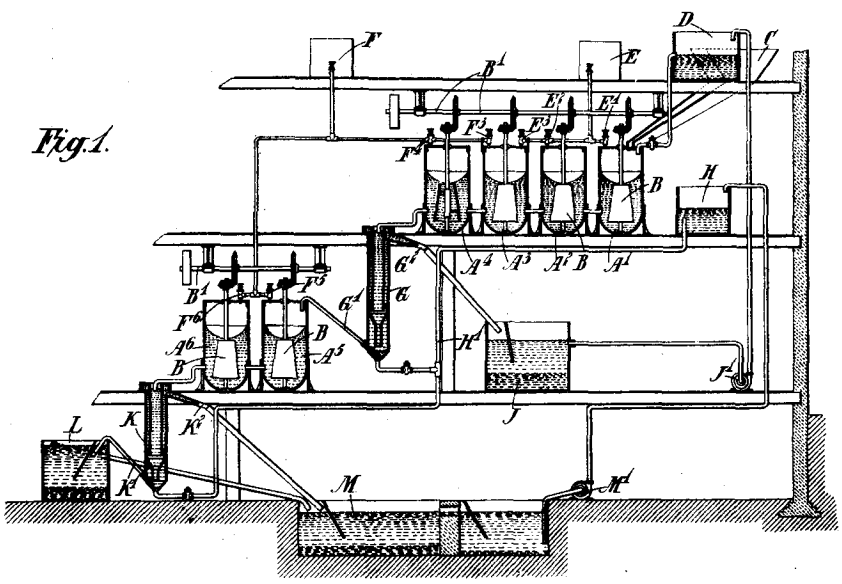


Fig. 5

17149
Alexander. Washing-machine.

Fig. 1.



17148
Cattermole. Ore-concentrator.

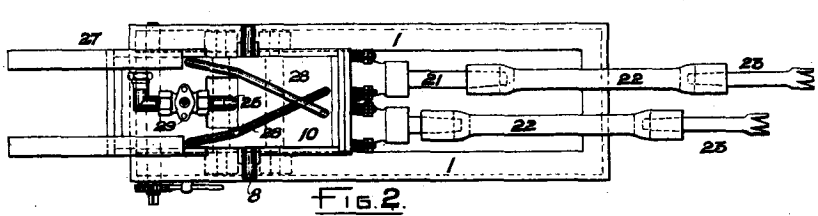
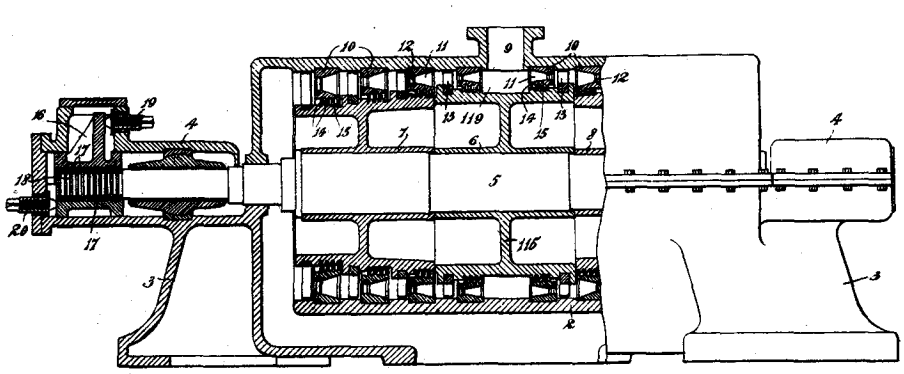


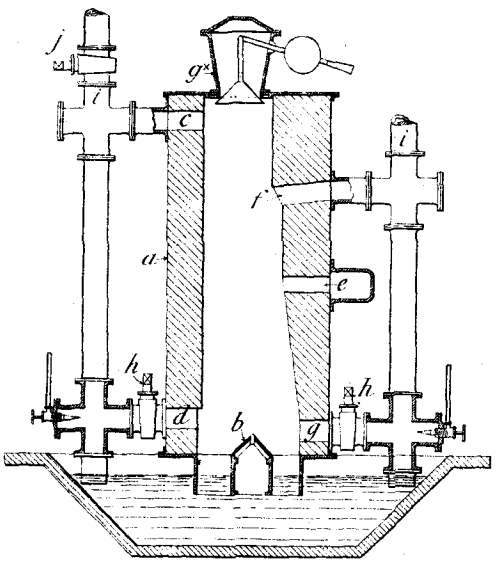
FIG. 2.

17150
Patterson. Coal-cutter.

Fig. 1.



17153
Campbell. Turbine.
(The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited.)



17151
Gunn. Gas-producer. (Whitfield.)

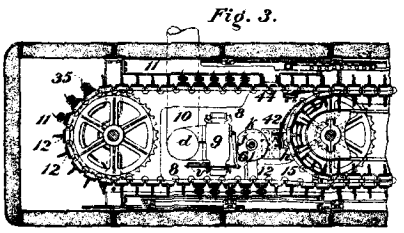


Fig. 3.

17152
The Natural Food Company.
Biscuit-manufacturing Machine. (Perky.)

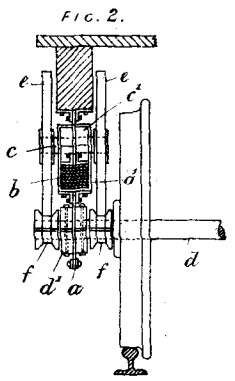


FIG. 2.

17154
Cooper. Anti-friction Mechanism.

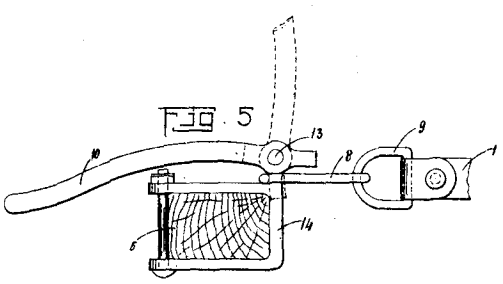


FIG. 5

17167
Warrington. Clamping-apparatus.

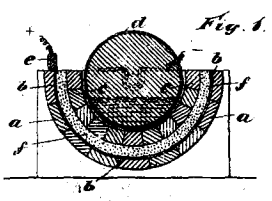


Fig. 4.

17187
Atkins. Electrolytic-apparatus.

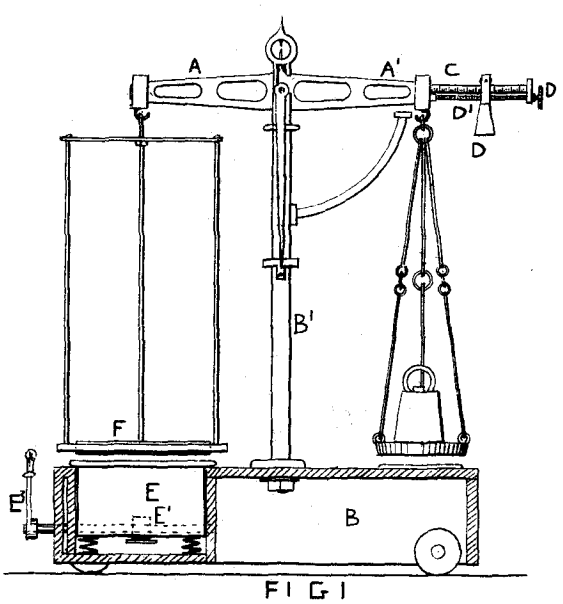


FIG 1

17165
Riddell. Beam-scales.

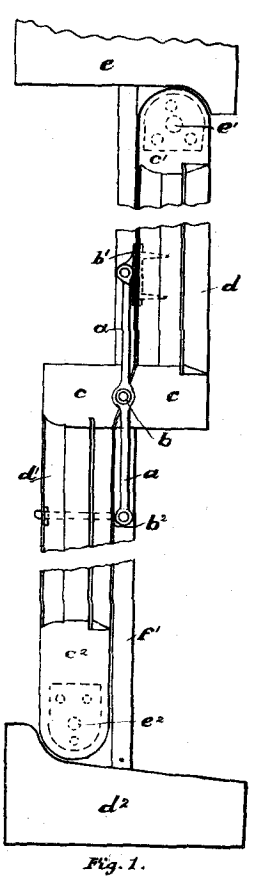


Fig. 1.

17156
Abell. Sash-holder.

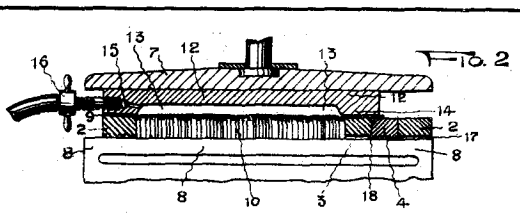
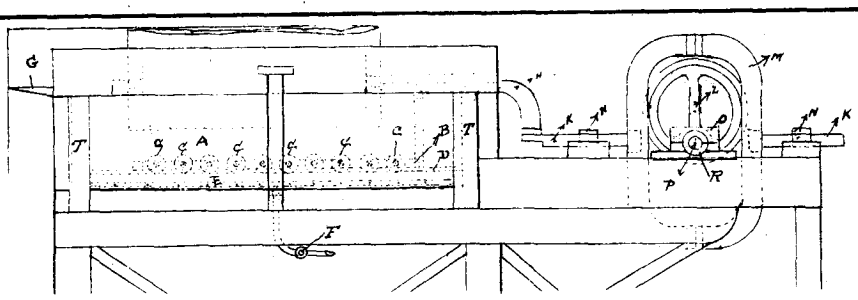
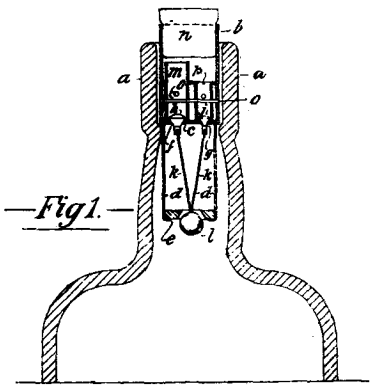


FIG. 2

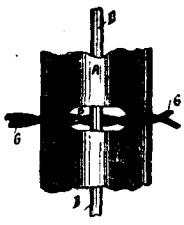
17192
Bonneau. Frame for Stereotype-matrix

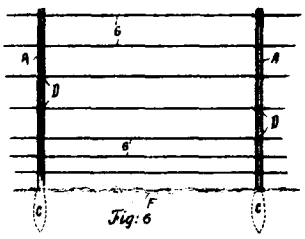


17173
Banx. Starching-machine.

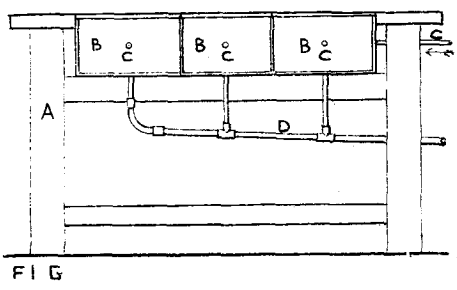


17189
Green. Non-refillable Bottle.

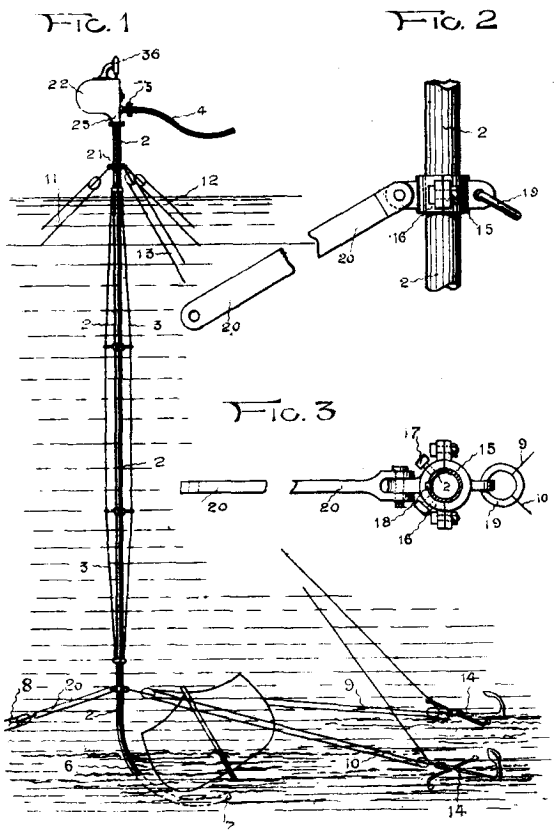




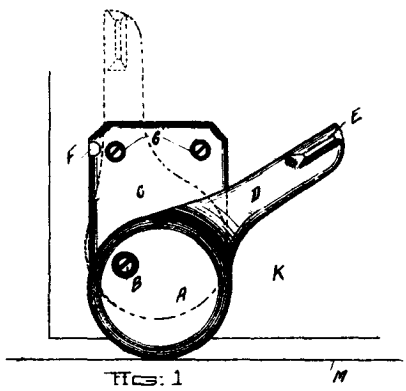
17247
Wright. Fencing-standard.



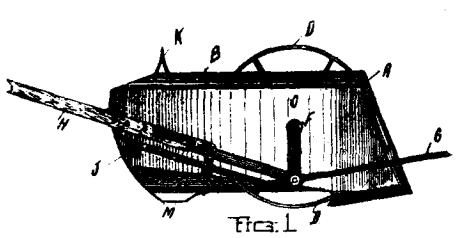
17201
Sargood and Holt. Steam-box.



17191
W. J. and H. G. Cummings, Chamberlain, and Abernethy. Conveyance of Line under submerged Vessel.



17206
Manning, Edwards, and Basley. Door-check.



17207
White. Earth-scoop.