

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE**

OF

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903.

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No. 14743.—15th April, 1902.—HORACE ROLAND BELL, of Lyttelton, New Zealand, Clerk. Improvements in bottles and stoppers therefor.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In combination with the neck of a bottle, a top connected to the neck by uniting-pieces which may be readily severed, a cork in the neck of the bottle, and a disc of hard metal covering the top of the cork, substantially as set forth. (2.) In combination with the neck of a bottle, a tap provided with a stopper, and connected to the neck by uniting-pieces which may be readily broken; a cork in the neck of the bottle; a disc of hard metal attached to the top of the cork by a screw, substantially as set forth; and a hole in the edge of the disc for receiving an instrument whereby the said disc may be unscrewed from the cork, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improvements in bottles and stoppers therefor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.

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

No. 15826.—5th January, 1903.—DANIEL WEBSTER BALCH, of 2400, Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Mining Engineer (assignee of Albert Alonzo Honey, of 644, Rialto Building, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in electro-magnetic railway traction.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In an electro-magnetic traction-increasing apparatus, the combination of wheels and axles, a magnet adjacent to each wheel, a bridge of magnetizable metal connecting the two axles, and conductors by means of which the magnets are connected in the common circuit, so that a plurality of horse-shoe magnets will be formed, each having two coils, substantially as set forth. (2.) In an electro-magnetic traction-increasing apparatus, the combination of supporting wheels and axles, one or more idle wheels or axles, a magnet mounted upon each axle, a connecting bridge or bridges of magnetizable material, and conductors by means of which the magnets are connected in a common circuit, so that a plurality of horse-shoe magnets will be formed, each having two coils, one of which is that which energizes the idle wheels, substantially as set forth. (3.) In an electro-magnetic traction-increasing apparatus, the combination of main wheels and axles, magnets on the axles, an idler axle carrying idle wheels and magnets, and

*Patent Agent registered.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 9th December, 1903.

IT is hereby notified that  
JAMES HUNTER GEORGE MURDOCH,  
of Napier, New Zealand, Solicitor, has been registered as a  
Patent Agent.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 9th December, 1903.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the undermen-  
tioned 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.

means for energizing all the magnets, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) A railway-car supported by wheels and axles adapted to run upon main rails, an idle axle having wheels in line with the supporting-wheels of the car, other wheels on said idle axle adapted to make contact with supplementary rails, magnets on the respective axles, and means for energizing said magnets. (5.) A railway-car supported by wheels and axles, an idle axle having two sets of wheels, one wheel in each set being adapted for contact with the main rails, and the other wheels in each set being adapted for contact with a supplementary rail, a bridge or bridges connecting the main axles with the idle axle, magnets on said axles, and means for energizing said magnets.

(Specification, 10s. 6d. ; drawings, 2s.)

No. 15904.—26th January, 1903.—FRANCIS HENRY GREEN, of Riverton, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improved adjustable kettle-hook.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) An improved adjustable kettle-hook, comprising the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, apparatus in two parts, one part having a roller journalled in a loop in its lower end, the revolution of said roller being adjustable by a wing nut, said part upwardly extending through a hole in a projection from the upper part, and being provided with a hook adapted to take into one or other of a plurality of holes in said upper part, and the upper part having a roller journalled in a loop or bridle, substantially as specified.

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

No. 15962.—10th February, 1903.—HARVEY P. WELLMAN, of the Federal Palace Hotel, 547, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Engineer. An improved elevating gate for farmers or others.\*

*Claim.*—An improved elevating gate for farmers or others, consisting of a gate-post, a holding-post opposite said gate-post, a near pulling-post and a far pulling-post, a gate near one corner secured to a horizontal shaft parallel to the track, or secured to a lever on said shaft and having a counterbalancing weight thereon, said gate being operated by lines passing through sheaves near the tops of the gate and pulling-posts and connected to the outer end of a lever the inner end of which is pivoted to the gate-post, the said lever having a link pivoted thereto which is also pivoted to the gate or a cross-bar thereon, in combination with one or more lengths of chain, hooks, studs, or catches attached to the gate or the holding-post or both whereby the said gate may be partially closed or locked at any desired height, all as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 15985.—13th February, 1903.—BENJAMIN PARKER, of Coimadai, Victoria, Farmer. Improved method of and means for destroying rabbits, wild dogs, foxes, rats, and other like vermin.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The method of destroying rabbits which consists in causing poisonous liquid to be squirted upon the animals as they come in contact with a machine that contains the liquid. (2.) The method of destroying rabbits consisting in providing a chamber containing poisonous liquid, and a tube therefrom with nozzle directed towards the chamber, and means whereby the rabbit or animal by its weight will cause liquid to start from the chamber on to itself. (3.) The appliance for destroying rabbits substantially as described, and illustrated on the drawings.

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

No. 15991.—13th February, 1903.—ROBERT WILLIAM ENGLAND, Jun., of Christchurch, New Zealand, Architect. Manufacture of blocks of artificial stone.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The described process of manufacture of blocks of artificial stone, substantially as set forth. (2.) Making blocks of artificial stone with the outer faces thereof covered with a coating of highly compressed waterproof material integral with the blocks, substantially as described. (3.) In the described process of making artificial-stone blocks, the use of a mixture of sand or the like with cement, substantially in the proportions specified, and moistened into a semi-dry state, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 16008.—18th February, 1903.—ROBERT WILLIAM ENGLAND, Jun., of Christchurch, New Zealand, Architect. Improved artificial-stone block.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) Artificial-stone block provided with an outer face of waterproof smooth cement covering in one piece with the body of the block, substantially as described. (2.) Artificial-stone block provided with an outer face of waterproof smooth cement covering in one piece with the body of the block, and with grooves for keys in the faces of the block, except the outer one, to receive cementing composition, substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 16015.—19th February, 1903.—DAVID CLARK, of Drummond, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved device for thinning plants sown in ridges.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improved device for thinning plants sown in ridges, all substantially as described. (2.) In a machine such as described, canted wheels 14, frame 32, pivoted arm 11, and shaft 5, for the purpose of automatically regulating the machine in accordance with the inequalities of the ground and ridges, substantially as described. (3.) Means for adjusting the cutting-depth of the blades 8, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating as illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 of the drawings, substantially as described.

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

No. 16229.—15th April, 1903.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Louis Amedee Casgrain, of Winchester, Middlesex, Massachusetts, aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to nurling or analogous machines.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a percussive actuator and a tool or tool-carrier arranged to be moved into operative relation to the actuator by the presentation of the work thereto. (2.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a percussive actuator and a tool or tool-carrier arranged to be moved out of operative relation to the actuator, the tool or carrier being controlled as to said movement by the work as the work is removed from it. (3.) In a machine of the class described, a percussion tool or a carrier therefor mounted in such manner that gravity or a spring tends always to move it automatically out of the range of a hammering-device and that stock presented to it moves it into the range thereof, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a smooth-faced or a patterned tool moved by the stock or otherwise to roll upon or against the surface of the stock, and means which move it percussively for the purpose described. (5.) In a nurling or embossing machine, the combination of a nurling or embossing tool moved by the stock or otherwise to roll upon or against the surface of the stock, a stock-support to keep the stock pressed against the tool, and means to effect in rapid succession movements of the tool or of the stock-support or of both the stock-support and tool whereby the stock is subjected to a succession of blows between said support and tool. (6.) In a machine of the class described, a carrier having a tool-sustainer, a tool loosely mounted on and also rotatable freely about said sustainer by the action of the stock against said tool, and means to impart to said carrier and tool rapid movements in a direction approximately perpendicular to the surface of the stock acted upon by said tool, for the purpose described. (7.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a tool and a tool-carrier having a tool-sustainer encircled by said tool, the tool being free to rotate about the sustainer and to move by a tilting longitudinal movement with relation to said sustainer, for the purposes described, as the tool is rotated by the stock. (8.) In a machine of the class described, a tool-sustainer and tool encircling it so formed in relation to each other that their surfaces in contact can tilt one in relation to the other, for the purpose specified. (9.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of an annular tool interiorly convex in cross section, and a tool-sustainer concaved at its under-side to constitute a seat for said tool when the tool is in contact with the stock, for the purpose specified. (10.) In a machine of the class described, the combination of a tool-sustainer shaped at its under-side to present a concaved arc, and a surrounding ring-like tool interiorly convex in cross section, the arc being struck from a centre which is at or below the stock-engaging

portion of the external periphery of the tool when the tool is in working-position against the under-side of the sustainer. (11.) The complete machine, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1, 3, and 6 of the drawings, for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 13s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 16679.—24th July, 1903.—OTTO HANSEN, of Bright Street, Gisborne, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. An invention for opening, closing, and fastening gates.

*Claim.*—An improved iron apparatus for opening, closing, and fastening gates automatically, to be worked by levers from either side of gate without dismounting, as described and illustrated by the drawings.

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

No. 16932.—9th September, 1903.—CHARLES FERDINAND DE KIERZKOWSKI STEUART, of St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, London, England, Civil Engineer. Improved apparatus for generating high-velocity gaseous jets, and for applying such jets to the production of motive power.

*Claims.*—(1.) A motive-power engine, consisting of a number of combustion-passages, means for injecting into these passages materials for producing continuous combustion therein, and for continuously injecting into the flame atomized water or steam in such wise as to produce (by expansion and change of condition due to heat) high-velocity jets of gaseous working-fluid composed of products of combustion and steam, and means for directing the said jets into a turbine-wheel casing, so as to actuate a turbine wheel adapted to revolve under the impulse of such jets. (2.) In combination with the motive-power engine claimed under 1, means for simultaneously turning on or shutting off the valve or set of inlet-valves for the different components of the working-fluid in each jet-generator, and means for operating sets of the said inlet-valves to open or close the same seriatim, so as to vary the power developed or to start or stop the engine. (3.) In combination with the motive-power engine claimed under 1, means for directing the actuating-jets in one direction or the other, consisting of deflectors capable of being shifted so as to cause a turbine wheel adapted for the purpose to revolve in one direction or the other. (4.) In the motive-power engine claimed under 1, a turbine wheel, consisting of an outer cylindrical shell, an annular passage within the periphery of the shell, intersected by numerous wires closely spaced, the whole suitably connected together and mounted on a shaft so as to be capable of being rotated in either direction by high-velocity jets of gaseous working-fluid directed into the annular passage so as to pass through it in a helical course, encountering the intersecting wires in their passage. (5.) In the motive-power engine claimed under 1, the oil- or water-atomizing device, consisting of two inlet-holes inclined to each other so as to cause the jets issuing from such holes under pressure to impinge upon each other at an angle and break each other up into spray, the passage-area of the holes being adjusted to the requisite degrees of fineness by means of choking-wires placed axially in the holes and maintained in place by being looped or bent.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 17013.—23rd September, 1903.—ANDREW JAMES FISKE, of 241, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Livery-stable Keeper. An improved means of fastening on horse and cattle rugs.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of the parts composing my improvements in the means for fastening on horse and cattle rugs. (2.) An improved means of fastening on horse and cattle rugs, consisting of a belly-band to which is fastened one or, if desired, two lengthening-straps, one of which is provided with a spring clip or clasp. To a part in the belly-band a strap which is doubled over or round is fixed, said strap comprising two lengthening-straps, two lengths of webbing, buckles, and a spring clasp, all substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 17088.—9th October, 1902.—RICHARD BURKE and ALBERT THOMAS BURKE, both of Mangatoki, Taranaki, New Zealand, Farmers. Improvements in or relating to breeching-straps of harness.

*Claim.*—In harness, a breeching-strap adapted to be permanently secured at one of its ends to the shaft of the vehicle, and provided on its free end with a spring or other hook adapted to fasten on to the harness, substantially as specified.

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

No. 17091.—5th October, 1903.—JAMES MILLER, of Times Office, Dunedin, New Zealand, Artist. Improvements in envelopes.

*Claims.*—(1.) In envelopes, the forming of same out of one plain sheet of paper, entirely unshaped; said sheet gummed partly on the edges, with ungummed spaces left for convenience of opening, all substantially as described, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In combination, in envelopes, plain unshaped gummed ends, with flaps formed for tucking in, substantially as shown on the drawing, and as described and explained. (3.) In envelopes, in combination, plain unshaped gummed ends, with gummed flaps, substantially as shown and described. (4.) In envelopes, in combination, plain, rounded, or shaped corners; envelope presenting unbroken even surfaces both sides, all substantially as set forth. (5.) Envelopes presenting flat, even, unbroken surfaces both back and front, all substantially as set forth, and for the purposes indicated and explained.

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

No. 17144.—22nd October, 1903.—HENRY LOUGH, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improvements in apparatus for transmitting cash or parcels in stores or other like places.

*Claims.*—(1.) In store-service apparatus, the general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts constituting my invention, substantially as described and explained, and operating in the manner set forth. (2.) In store-service apparatus, in combination, an elevator, a D-shaped lift that is mounted in the elevator in such a way as to have a drawback inclination and to be in line with a railway inclining towards said lift, means for keeping the lift in position longitudinally with said railway, a second railway inclining from the upper part of the elevator, a carrier upon the lower railway adapted to gravitate into the lift, means for raising the latter, and means for forwardly inclining the lift as it approaches the top of the elevator for the purpose of discharging the contained carrier upon the upper railway, as specified. (3.) In store-service apparatus, in combination, an elevator, a D-shaped lift and a sleeve for supporting it, a frame and elevator-rods in and upon which the sleeve is elevated, a pair of arms upon the sleeve upon the lower one of which the lift is pivoted, a slot in the upper arm of the lift that takes into the extremity of the upper arm of the sleeve a railway inclining towards said lift and in line therewith, an upward bend in said railway for the purpose of clearing the heads of passers-by, a second railway inclining from the upper part of the elevator, a carrier upon the lower railway that is adapted to come into the lift, means for raising the latter, and a forwardly projecting member that is bevelled upon the upper part of the elevator against which the outer end of the lift will come as it is drawn up therein, as and for the purposes explained. (4.) In store-service apparatus, in combination, an elevator, a D-shaped lift and a sleeve for supporting it adapted to move in the elevator, a railway inclining towards said lift, a second railway inclining from the upper part of the elevator, a carrier upon the lower railway adapted to gravitate into the lift, means for reducing the speed of the carrier as it approaches the end of its journey, and means for holding a carrier back from entering the lift until the latter is in position to receive it, as specified. (5.) In store-service apparatus, in combination, an elevator, a D-shaped lift and a sleeve for supporting it adapted to move in the elevator, a railway inclining towards said lift, a second railway inclined from the upper part of the elevator, a carrier upon the lower railway adapted to gravitate into the lift, a plate pivoted upon an arm of the elevator-frame, and a forwardly projecting flat spring upon the plate adapted to bear upon the carrier-wheels as the latter approaches the frame, as specified. (6.) In store-service apparatus, means for adjusting the forwardly projecting brake-spring, comprising, in combination, a plate upon which the spring is mounted, means for pivoting the plate to the elevator-frame so as to bring the spring in line with and immediately over the railway, a vertical bolt passing through said plate and held in the elevator-frame, a thumb-nut, and a spiral spring upon the bolt below said plate seating upon a nut and impinging against the plate, as described, and operating as explained. (7.) In store-service apparatus, in combination, an elevator, a D-shaped lift and a sleeve for supporting it adapted to move in the elevator, a guiding-arm as 17 upon the sleeve, a projection as 26 likewise upon the sleeve, and a lever pivotally mounted upon the elevator-frame that is engaged by the projection on the sleeve, and means for preventing the lever from falling out of position, as described and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In store-service apparatus, in combination, an elevator, a D-shaped lift and a sleeve for supporting it adapted to move in the elevator, a projection upon the sleeve, a railway inclining

towards said lift, a carrier or carriers upon the railway, means for reducing the speed of the carriers, a lever pivotally mounted in the elevator-frame that is engaged by the projection aforesaid, a vertical slotted piece as 27 supported in an extension of the elevator-frame that receives the end of the lift and against which the carrier that is contained in the lift will rest until lifted clear thereof, buffers upon the carrier-frames that are made sufficiently deep for those of the carrier reposing in the lift to engage those on a second carrier long enough to permit of said lever being released as the sleeve is raised, substantially as described and explained. (Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 17164.—23rd October, 1903.—EDWARD KNEWSTUBBS, of Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Shipwright. Improvement in depositing dredged material.

*Claims.*—(1.) In the depositing of dredged material, the combination of the main tables D with side chutes E, E, into which, when required, stuff not requiring treating may be turned, said chutes preferably delivering said material farther from the dredge than stuff that is treated, substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (2.) In the depositing of dredged material, the combination of the main tables D with the side chute E, said chutes being either of them capable of taking the dredged material, and chute E being preferably longer than tables D, substantially as set forth, and as illustrated in the drawing. (3.) In the depositing of dredged material, doors or guides F, admitting dredged material as required to either the tables D, or to the chute E, or chutes E, E, substantially as set forth. (Specification, 2s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 17181.—29th October, 1903.—EDGAR ARTHUR ASHCROFT, of "The Birches," Weston (*viâ*) Runcorn, Chester, England, Mining Engineer. Improved process and apparatus for the production of metals of the alkali group by electrolysis.

*Claims.*—(1.) The production of alkali metal by the use of a fused alloy of the alkali metal as an anode in an electrolytic cell in which the electrolyte is not consumed. (2.) The process of producing alkali metal, which consists in depositing the metal as an alloy by electrolysis of the fused chloride, and using the alloy as the anode in a second electrolytic cell, whether the cells are separate or combined. (3.) In the production of alkali metal, the use of a double electrolytic cell with an intermediate electrode, forming an alloy with the alkali metal, the electrolyte in the first cell being the fused chloride, and that of the second cell being a salt of the alkali metal which is not consumed. (4.) The process of producing an alkali metal, which consists in electrolysis of the fused chloride over a cathode which forms a fusible alloy with the alkali metal, and thereafter using the alloy as an anode in an electrolytic cell containing as an electrolyte a salt of the alkali metal which is not consumed. (5.) In the production of alkali metal by the electrolysis of the fused chloride separating the chlorine from the alkali metal in one cell, and removing the metal as a fused alloy to a second cell, where it is used as an anode with an electrolyte which yields only the alkali metal at the cathode in an electrolyte which is not consumed. (6.) The process of producing sodium, which consists in electrolysis of fused chloride over a cathode of fused lead, and thereafter using the resulting sodium-lead alloy as anode in an electrolyte of sodium-hydrate or the like, which yields sodium at the cathode and is not consumed. (7.) The complete apparatus for producing alkali metals substantially as described or illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 or in Fig. 4 of the drawings. (Specification, 10s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 17185.—10th November, 1903.—ROBERT WALKER ASHCROFT, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Plumber. A tank-cleaning overflow.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a tank-cleaning overflow, a pipe fixed in a vertical position, the top end being fixed through the tank and left open, and the bottom end being fixed close to the bottom of the tank. (2.) In a tank-cleaning overflow, a pipe fixed in a vertical position having a tee branch fixed close to the top of the pipe and carried through the side of the tank. (3.) In a tank-cleaning overflow, a pipe fixed in a vertical position having a tee branch close to the top of the pipe and carried outside the tank, the bottom of the pipe having a disc of flat sheet metal surmounted with a strengthening cone also of flat sheet metal. Substantially as set forth and described. (Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 17190.—4th November, 1903.—JOHAN ALFRED DAHLQVIST, of Odengatan 16, Stockholm, Sweden, Engineer. Improvements in liners for centrifugal-separator drums.

*Claim.*—The combination with a centrifugal-separator drum, having a liner consisting of conical plates which radially divide the contents of the drum into thin layers of inclined wings between the outer edges of the said mantles and the inside of the drum, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (Specification, 2s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 17210.—3rd November, 1903.—ALEXANDER KNOX, of 153, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Merchant. Improvements in electrical time service, and apparatus therefor.

*Claims.*—(1.) In an electric clock, the combination of a going-train, a winding-device actuating the same, an electro-magnet capable of periodically winding up the driving-device on completion of the circuit, a vibrating armature to said electro-magnet, and a contact device formed of a moving part of the driving-device and the said armature whereby when the driving-device has run down to a given extent it shall make contact with the armature and thus close the circuit and allow the electro-magnet to wind or set up the winding-device. (2.) In an electric clock, the combination of an escapement device A, a driving-wheel C, oscillating lever c having pawl c1 and contact arm c3, the electro-magnet and armature d, with an electric circuit controlling the magnet and made whenever the lever-arm c3 comes in contact with the armature, whereby whenever the arm c is caused to descend sufficiently by the weight c1 a contact is made, the magnet draws in the armature which throws up the lever, thus rewinding the clock. (3.) An electric clock in which the driving-device is automatically wound up by an electro magnet (as described with reference to Fig. 1), and in which the power required to drive it is stored in a spring instead of in a weight, the use of a geared fly-wheel, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In a clock-dial apparatus in which an intermittent electric current is employed to revolve the hands, the combination of an electro-magnet B, toothed wheel A, backstop click G, stop H, rocking-lever D with armature C at lower end and driving-pawl at top end whereby the wheel A is propelled, substantially as described, and shown in Fig. 3. (Specification, 5s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 17219.—11th November, 1903.—CHARLES JOSEPH ALEXANDER, of 60A, Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., England, Manager and Merchant. Improvements in gas-burners for incandescent lighting and for heating purposes.

*Claims.*—(1.) A Bunsen gas-burner, the head of which is formed conical with the upper part tapering upwards, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) A Bunsen gas-burner, the head of which is formed conical with the upper part tapering upwards and the lower part tapering downwards, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) The improved gas-burner described, and illustrated in the drawing. (Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 17221.—11th November, 1903.—JANET WALKER, of 205, 207, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Dress-maker. An improved dress-stand figure or dummy for use in dressmaking.

*Claims.*—(1.) A garment-form comprising an adjustable core, spiral spring for forming neck and shoulders, a base plate, an outer covering, and a filling of soft material between said core and said outer covering, substantially as described. (2.) In a garment-form, the combination with an outer covering and a base plate of a hollow inner core of rigid material, surmounted by a spring to form the neck, said core being formed of two telescopic oval tubes, the lower finished to approximate the shape of the human hips, while the upper tube terminates in an enlarged or dome-shaped cap, substantially as described. (3.) In a core for garment-forms, the combination with the base plate of a hollow base portion A1 secured to said base plate, and having its upper end open, and upper portion A having one end adapted to enter said base portion, and means for adjustably securing the same therein, and a spring neck-piece, substantially as described. (4.) In a garment-form, the combination with an adjustable core of rigid material and spiral-spring neck-piece, an outer covering of flexible material and filling of soft material between said core and said outer covering, of arms secured thereto, substantially

as described. (5.) In a garment-form, the combination with an adjustable core of rigid material and spiral-spring neck-piece, an outer covering of flexible material and filling of soft material between said core and said outer casing, of arms removably secured thereto, and an adjustable neck, substantially as described.

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

No. 17223.—11th November, 1903.—GODFREY BENNINGTON JOHNSON, of 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., England, Engineer. Improvements in machinery for rolling sheet-metal strips to a curved or other section.

*Claims.*—(1.) A machine for longitudinally corrugating or fluting sheet-metal strips, consisting essentially of successive pairs of rolls positively driven at the same angular velocity, the central shaped portions of the rolls having circumferential salient and circumferential re-entering surfaces each matching the conversely shaped surface of the other roll of a pair, said shaped portions varying progressively for successive pairs but the maximum diameters of all the rolls being equal, whilst the minimum diameters progressively diminish for successive pairs of rolls whereof the axes are set progressively closer together as specified. (2.) A machine for longitudinally corrugating or fluting sheet-metal strips, consisting essentially of successive pairs of rolls positively driven at the same angular velocity, the rolls having central shaped portions and plain cylindrical end portions running in contact with each other, the shaped portions having circumferential salient and circumferential re-entering surfaces, those of each roll matching the conversely shaped surfaces of the other roll of the pair and varying progressively for successive pairs in such manner that the maximum diameters of all the rolls remain equal, whilst the minimum diameters progressively diminish for successive pairs of rolls, the diameters of the cylindrical end portions being equal for each pair but progressively diminishing for successive pairs of rolls and being so proportioned as to limit the approach of the shaped portions of the two rolls of a pair towards each other and preserve such clearance between them relatively to the thickness of the strip operated on as to prevent contact of the re-entering parts of either roll with the strip, as specified. (3.) A machine for longitudinally corrugating or fluting sheet-metal strips, consisting essentially of successive pairs of shaped rolls, the successive pairs of rolls being shaped progressively and being set with their axes progressively closer together and all positively driven at the same angular velocity in combination with pairs of lateral guide-rollers intermediate of successive pairs of shaping-rolls, the guide-rollers having their axes at right angles to those of the shaping-rolls, and the guide-rollers of successive pairs being set at progressively diminishing distances apart so as to be adapted each pair to receive the strip from the preceding pair of shaping-rolls, and by pressure against the edges of the strip to contract it laterally to an extent sufficient to prepare it for entry between the next succeeding pair of shaping-rolls, as described. (4.) In a machine for rolling sheet-metal strips to reversely curved or other forms in cross section, comprising pairs of revolving shaped rolls positively driven the two rolls of each pair at the same angular velocity, the combination of a pair of rolls each constructed of separate annular segments upon a positively driven shaft, the segments being of greater and of lesser diameter than the mean diameter of the rolls, the segments of the one roll matching those of the other, and the segments of each of a pair which differ in a certain respect from the mean diameter being fast on their shaft, whilst the segments which differ in the other respect are loose on their shaft. (5.) In a machine for rolling sheet-metal strips to reversely curved or other forms in cross section, comprising pairs of revolving shaped rolls positively driven the two rolls of each pair at the same angular velocity, the combination of a pair of rolls each constructed of separate annular segments upon a positively driven shaft, the segments being of greater and of lesser diameter than the mean diameter of the rolls, the segments of the one roll matching those of the other, and those of each roll which are of greater diameter than the mean diameter being fast on their shaft, whilst the others which are of less than the mean diameter are loose on their shaft, substantially as specified. (6.) In a machine for rolling sheet-metal strips reversely curved or other forms in cross section, comprising pairs of revolving shaped rolls positively driven the two rolls of each pair at the same angular velocity, the combination of a pair of rolls each constructed of separate annular segments upon a positively driven shaft, the segments being of greater and of lesser diameter than the mean diameter of the rolls, the segments of the one roll matching those of the other, and those of each roll which are of less than the mean diameter being fast on their shaft, whilst the others which are of greater than the mean diameter are loose on their shaft, sub-

stantially as specified. (7.) In a machine for rolling sheet-metal strips to reversely curved or other forms in cross section, comprising pairs of revolving shaped rolls positively driven the two rolls of each pair at the same angular velocity, the combination of a pair of rolls each constructed of separate annular segments upon a positively driven shaft, the segments being of greater and of lesser diameter than the mean diameter of the rolls, the segments of the one roll matching those of the other, and the segments of each roll of a pair which differ in a certain respect from the mean diameter being fast on their shaft, whilst the segments which differ in the other respect are loose on their shaft, and of segments of a diameter equal to the mean diameter of the rolls and adapted to run in contact so as to limit the approach of the shaped portions of the rolls.

(Specification, 12s.; drawing, 5s.)

No. 17224.—11th November, 1903.—ROGER ARNULPH MONTGOMERIE, of Aberfeldie, Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements relating to fencing-wires.

*Claim.*—The combination with a fencing-wire composed of twisted strands of wire, of wire loops secured to said fencing-wire, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 17228.—12th November, 1903.—OLOF OHLSSON, of Storgatan, 14, Södertelge, Sweden, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to centrifugal machines or separators.

*Claims.*—(1.) An interior device or liner for centrifugal milk-separators or the like, comprising a series of plates or funnels placed one over the other in the direction of the drum's axis, which plates or funnels are broken or bent circumferentially or broken or bent in a radial plane, and are provided with orifices such as 4 for the milk at the apices or at the highest point of the bends in order to hasten the motion of the milk axially through the liner. (2.) An interior device or liner of the kind described, comprising a series of plates or funnels having the form of pyramids, or plates, or funnels, corrugated in the direction of the circumference, and provided with orifices for the milk, placed at the apices or highest point of the bends, substantially as described. (3.) An interior device or liner of the kind described, comprising a series of plates having the form of contiguous cones (Figs. 3 and 4), or of plates corrugated in the radial plane, and with orifices placed in the line of contiguity between the cones or at the highest point of the corrugations, substantially as described. (4.) The complete interior device or liner for centrifugal separators, substantially as described, or illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, or in Fig. 3, or in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 17229.—12th November, 1903.—OLOF OHLSSON, of Storgatan, 14, Södertelge, Sweden, Engineer. Improvements in supporting and driving devices for rapidly rotating parts.

*Claims.*—(1.) A bearing and driving device for centrifugal machines and other rapidly rotating apparatus, wherein only one ball bearing is employed for the shaft, situated near the drum or other rotary part, beneath the latter, the drum and shaft in consequence of a certain mobility in or at the bearing being able for the purpose of centering to oscillate somewhat to the side around a point situated immediately beneath the bearing, the power-transmission to the shaft taking place at or near the point referred to, substantially as described. (2.) In a device of the kind described, a spherical sustaining and gliding surface for the bearing, intended to permit a slight lateral motion of the drum and its shaft, said surface forming part of a circle the centre of which is the point situated beneath the bearing where power-transmission to the shaft takes place, substantially as described. (3.) In a device of the kind described, worm gearing for driving the drum or other rotatory part, the engagement between the worm and worm-wheel taking place at or near the point forming the centre of a circle of which the spherical gearing-surface forms a part, substantially as described. (4.) In a device of the kind described, a drum or other rotatory part, a short shaft integral therewith, a bearing-sleeve holding said shaft frictionally, and a worm or other shaft secured to this sleeve, substantially as described. (5.) In a device of the kind described, a short worm or other driving shaft detachably secured to the drum or like shaft or to the sleeve, so that it can be easily removed and replaced,

substantially as described. (6.) A modified construction of the device stated in claim 1, apart from the sidewise mobility of the shaft and drum, wherein the power-transmission to the shaft firmly connected with the drum takes place at a point situated beneath but quite near the shaft-bearing, which is situated quite near the drum, and at the same time serves as a step bearing and a side bearing, the object being that the short shaft may not occasion any vibrations to the drum, substantially as described. (7.) A modified construction of the device stated in claim 1, consisting in that the outer socket of the sidewise slightly movable ball bearing by means of a pivot-like elongation 16 extending downward rests in a pan in the frame, said elongation being provided with a side opening through which the gearing passes to the shaft, substantially as described. (8.) The complete driving and bearing device for centrifugal and other apparatus, substantially as described, or illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, or in Fig. 3, or in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings.

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

No. 17230.—12th November, 1903.—WILLIAM SEWARD RICE, of Adams, Jefferson, New York, United States of America, Physician. Improvements in trusses for hernia or rupture.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a truss, the combination with a pad support of an adjusting-device movably mounted on the support, and a pad movably secured to the adjusting-device. (2.) In a truss, the combination with a pad support of an adjusting-device rotatably mounted on the support, and a pad secured to the adjusting-device and movable thereon. (3.) In a truss, the combination with pad-supporting means of a pad having rotatable and adjustable connections with the supporting means. (4.) In a truss, the combination with an adjustable plate having a longitudinally disposed slot of a pad and a clamping screw passing through the slot engaging the pad. (5.) In a truss, the combination with a pad support having an opening of an adjusting-device revolvably mounted in the opening and bearing against the support, a pad, and a clamp passing through the adjusting-device and engaging the pad. (6.) In a truss, the combination with a pad support having an opening and notches surrounding the opening of an adjusting-device revolvably mounted in the opening and having prongs that engage in the notches, a pad, and a clamping-screw passing through the adjusting-device and engaging the pad. (7.) In a truss, the combination with a pad support having an opening of an adjusting-plate revolvably mounted in the opening and having a slot, a pad, and a device for securing the pad to the plate, said device passing through the slot. (8.) In a truss, the combination with a head having an opening of straps secured to the head, a bearing-disc surrounding the opening in the head and having notches, an adjusting-plate revolvably mounted in the opening and having terminal prongs that engage the notches in the bearing-disc, a pad arranged against the inner face of the head, and a clamping-screw passing through the slot of the adjusting-plate and engaging the pad. (9.) In a truss, the combination with pad-supporting means of a pad, and means for securing the pad to and at different distances from the supporting-means. (10.) In a truss, the combination with pad-supporting means of a pad, means for securing the pad to the supporting-means, and a movable washer arranged to be placed and secured between the supporting-means and the pad. (11.) In a truss, the combination with pad-supporting means of a pad, means for securing the pad to the supporting-means, a washer arranged to be placed between the supporting-means and pad, a positioning-extension, and means for securing the extension either to the pad or washer. (12.) In a truss, the combination with a pad of a positioning-extension having spaced ears arranged to rest against the rear face of the pad, and means for fastening the ears to the pad.

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

No. 17231.—12th November, 1903.—BENJAMIN WAITES, of 173, Market Street East, Johannesburg, Transvaal, Contractor. Improvements in apparatus for concentrating and classifying minerals, diamonds, and the like.

*Claims.*—(1.) In apparatus of the nature indicated, the combination with the launder of V section formed with an aperture at the bottom or apex of the angle formed by the oblique sides of a valve fitted thereto and adapted to be operated to adjust the area of the outlet formed in the launder, substantially as described and for the purposes specified. (2.) An apparatus for concentrating and classifying minerals, diamonds, and the like, having its several parts constructed and arranged substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 7, or Figs. 8 to 9, or Fig. 10, of the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 17234.—10th November, 1903.—BENJAMIN PARKER, of Coimadai, Victoria, Farmer. Improved apparatus for destroying rabbits, foxes, and other like vermin.

*Claims.*—(1.) In combination, a reservoir to contain poisonous liquid, means for supplying air under pressure to the reservoir, a squirt-tube connected with the reservoir, a valve connected with the squirt-tube, and a footplate arranged to operate the valve on pressure being applied to it, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In combination, a reservoir A to contain poisoned liquid, a pipe B with valve for the supply of air to the reservoir, a squirt-tube C connected to the reservoir by piping D, passage-ways in the piping, a spring valve H in a passage-way, a footplate J<sup>2</sup> hinged by arm J<sup>1</sup> and block J to the reservoir, and arranged to operate the valve on pressure being applied to it, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) The combination and arrangement of the parts for the purposes described, and substantially as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 17239.—16th November, 1903.—NATHANIEL WILSON, Jun., of Warkworth, Auckland, New Zealand, Clerk. An improvement in or in connection with stirrup-irons.

*Claim.*—In combination with a stirrup-iron, a pad of rubber and canvas having slots at its ends to embrace the sides of the stirrup-iron, and wires imbedded in the pad and twisted round the cross-bar of the tread of the iron to hold the pad in position, substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 17240.—16th November, 1903.—EDWARD WILLIAM LANCASTER, of Orchard Street, Westminster, London, England, Civil Engineer. Improvements in baths.

*Claims.*—(1.) A bath having a semicircular, D-shaped, or other introverted form of foot end, a waste and overflow chamber attached to foot end, a flexible pipe to connect said chamber to fixed waste-pipe and trunnions fixed to bath at centre of curve described by introverted end, said bath and flexible pipe being adapted to be folded or turned up into a cabinet provided with bearings to receive said trunnions, as specified. (2.) A bath having a semicircular or approximately semicircular or introverted foot end, a chamber attached to said end to receive waste and overflow water, screwed nipples attached to said chamber and trunnions fixed to the bath at the centre of the curve described by foot end, in combination with a cabinet to contain bath when not in use, bearings inside cabinet to receive said trunnions, and a flexible pipe inside the cabinet to connect the said chamber to the fixed waste-pipe, all substantially as specified. (3.) A bath having a semicircular or approximately semicircular or introverted foot end, a chamber attached to said end to receive waste and overflow water, outlet or outlets for said water at a point which is always the lowest when bath is vertical and when bath is horizontal and trunnions secured to the bath at the centre of the curve described by foot end in combination with a cabinet to contain the bath, bearings in cabinet to receive said trunnions, towel-rails attached to sides and door of cabinet, safe at bottom of said cabinet to receive splash-water and bath-mat, a shelf forming a soap-dish and sponge-tray fixed to back of cabinet, water-supply cocks or valves attached to short pieces of tube supported by said shelf, and a flexible tube inside the cabinet to connect the said chamber to a fixed waste-pipe, all substantially as set forth. (4.) In a bath adapted to be turned or folded into a cabinet, counterbalancing the weight of the bath by means of springs, as specified. (5.) In a bath adapted to be turned or folded into a cabinet, the combination of a shelf forming a soap dish and sponge-tray attached to back of said cabinet, with short pipes secured to said shelf through which hot and cold water are brought into the cabinet, and cocks or valves to regulate supply of water to bath fixed to said pipes, all substantially as set forth. (6.) In a bath, the Y-shaped mixing and silencing tube adapted to be fitted on the hot- and cold-water cocks, as specified. (7.) In a bath adapted to be turned or folded into a cabinet, counterbalancing the weight of the bath by means of weights inserted in a tube or tubes attached to the bath, as specified. (8.) Baths, and cabinets to contain same, constructed as shown by the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 17242.—16th November, 1903.—WILLIAM GEORGE MORTIMER, of 4, St. John's Road, Toorak, Victoria, Accountant. An improved appliance for cleaning tins, pots, and other vessels or utensils.

*Claims.*—(1.) My improved appliance for cleaning tins, pots, and other vessels or utensils, consisting of the combination with a handle A of a scraper B, composed of hard rubber or other similar elastic material, and having three



edges B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>3</sup>, two of which (B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup>) are straight, forming a right angle at their meeting-point, and the other (B<sup>3</sup>) being in the form of an arc, the meeting-points of the arc and straight edges being rounded off, one more so than the other, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In an appliance for cleaning tins, pots, and other vessels or utensils, a scraper such as B, composed of hard rubber or other similar elastic material, the under-side or face of which is provided with cutters such as F, G, H moulded or formed out of the material of which the scraper is composed, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In an appliance for cleaning tins, pots, and other vessels or utensils, a scraper such as B, composed of hard rubber or other similar elastic material, the under-side or face of which is provided with cutters such as F, G, H, and cross-hatching such as H between said cutters, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 17249.—17th November, 1903.—JAMES WATSON, of 52, Murphy Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Designer and Sculptor. Improvements in shop-window frames.

*Extract from Specification.*—I lay the metal tube in the groove of wood strip, then place the round steel rod which is a neat fit inside of tube and screw them securely together by means of screws in every other corresponding holes of wood strip and tube. I also tap the steel rod so that the screw may enter a certain distance. In the putting together of the shop window-frames I attach a plate of iron by means of screwing same to each end of the perpendicular or upright sash-bars, which is then placed in position either against concrete or wood supports and firmly screwed thereto. The wood strip, as shown by letters C, may be made to any suitable design. It will be seen by these that although the form and size vary, according to strength or appearance required by architects, in every instance they have the invariable accompaniment of a metal tube with a steel rod placed therein.

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

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

No. 17259.—18th November, 1903.—JAMES HUGH PAUL, of Riverside, Charlton, Kent, England, Chemist. Improvements in the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid and of cyanide salts therefrom.

*Claims.*—(1.) The described process for the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid, consisting in heating ferro-cyanide of calcium in conjunction with sulphuric acid, substantially as set forth. (2.) The described process for the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid and of cyanide salts therefrom, consisting in heating ferro-cyanide of calcium in conjunction with sulphuric acid, producing hydrocyanic acid, and treating a solution of a caustic alkali with the acid so obtained, a solution of cyanide of the alkali employed resulting.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 17260.—18th November, 1903.—LEONARD SCHADE VAN WESTRUM, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, Germany, Engineer. Improvements in methods of and medium for sprinkling roads, mines, and other surfaces for preventing the diffusion of dust.

*Claims.*—(1.) The described process for preventing the diffusion or dissemination of dust from roadways or from other surfaces, consisting of a sprinkling medium of water and an oily substance rendered soluble in water, substantially as described. (2.) A sprinkling-medium for preventing explosions in mines, consisting of water and an oily substance rendered soluble in water, substantially as described. (3.) The described process or method for preventing the diffusion or dissemination of dust from roadways or from other surfaces, consisting in sprinkling the same with solutions of salts in addition to sprinkling with oily substances rendered soluble in water, whereby the surfaces exposed to dust-development are in the first place treated with the oily substance or substances rendered soluble in water and then with solutions of salts, or in the first place with solutions of salts and then with the oily substance rendered soluble in water, or in the first place with the solutions of salts, next with the oily substance rendered soluble in water, and then again with the solutions of salts, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s.)

No. 17261.—18th November, 1903.—WILLIAM NEALE TURNER, of 2, Henley Road, Ipswich, England (temporarily of Lytton, British Columbia), Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ores or material containing same.

*Claims.*—(1.) Apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, and a corresponding series of tables adapted to be fed from such channels. (2.) Apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, a corresponding series of tables adapted to be fed from such channels, and adjustable baffles in said channels for directing the flow upon the tables. (3.) Apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, division-plates therein, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, and a corresponding series of tables adapted to be fed from such channels. (4.) Apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, division-plates therein, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, a corresponding series of adjustable tables adapted to be fed from such channels, and adjustable baffles in said channels for directing the flow upon the tables. (5.) Apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, and a corresponding series of adjustable tables adapted to be fed from such channels. (6.) Apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, a corresponding series of adjustable tables adapted to be fed from such channels, and adjustable baffles in said channels for directing the flow upon the tables. (7.) Apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, division-plates therein, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, and a corresponding series of adjustable tables adapted to be fed from such channels. (8.) Apparatus for separating metals from their ore or other material, consisting of a receiving-vessel, division-plates therein, a series of gates or sluices opening therefrom, separate channels in connection therewith, a corresponding series of adjustable tables adapted to be fed from such channels, and adjustable baffles in said channels for directing the flow upon the tables.

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

No. 17269.—19th November, 1903.—LAMSON STORE SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED, a registered company of Great Britain, carrying on business at 20, Cheapside, London, England, and at 234, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales (assignees of Harry Burl, of 17A, Albion Street, King's Cross, London, England, Draughtsman). Improvements in pneumatic despatch-carriers.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a pneumatic despatch-carrier of the class set forth, the combination with an outer cylinder or shell having a flanged or closed end of an inner cylinder or shell formed in one piece with a ledge or flange and a stop-sector, and a keeper and false end-piece also formed of one piece, with a depressed central portion, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a pneumatic despatch-carrier of the class set forth, the construction of the orifices to form the opening by the removal from the cylinders of a segmental portion of somewhat oval-shaped contour, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In a pneumatic despatch-carrier of the class set forth, the combination with inner and outer cylinders and pads or pistons thereon of screw bolts having two nuts thereon, for the purposes set forth, substantially as described and explained. (4.) The combination and arrangement together of the mechanical parts, all forming an improved pneumatic despatch-carrier, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

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, 9th December, 1903.

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

No. 17087.—22nd November, 1903.—WILLIAM WHITE, of Tarras Station, Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand, Labourer. Wire standards.

No. 17117.—17th October, 1903.—JOHN RICHARD FLANAGAN, of Addington, New Zealand, Salvation Army Officer. An improved appliance for locking the wheels of carts and the like.

No. 17142.—23rd October, 1903.—NORMAN NAISMITH, of St. Andrew's, South Canterbury, New Zealand, Blacksmith. A dutch and drag hoe, to be used on one and the same handle.

No. 17161.—24th October, 1903.—EDGAR MARTIN PERDRIAU, of Cary Street, Drummoyne, near Sydney, New South Wales, Business Manager (assignee of Harold Daniell, of Shadforth Street, Mosman, near Sydney aforesaid, Salesman). Improvements in riding and driving coats or overcoats.

No. 17214.—5th November, 1903.—WILLIAM HENRY ATKIN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Coachbuilder. Improvements in furnaces, causing an increased draught.

No. 17222.—11th November, 1903.—WILLIAM WAKEFIELD ADAM, of 104-105, Great Saffron Hill, London, E.C., England, Manager of the Plaissetty Mantle Syndicate (Limited), and MATTHEW ATKINSON ADAM, of 145, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, London aforesaid, Consulting Engineer. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of incandescent mantles and burners therefor.

No. 17233.—10th November, 1903.—ASA NORMAN WHITNEY, of Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria, Certificated Captain M. N. Engineer, and Ammunition Manufacturer, &c. An improved vessel for patrol, despatch, defence, life-saving, pleasure, and other purposes.

No. 17235.—11th November, 1903.—ROBERT WALES, of 5, Commercial Chambers, 24, Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Method of and apparatus for cutting material to form mitre or bevel joints.

No. 17236.—11th November, 1903.—JAMES THOMAS ROBINSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Boot Salesman. A combined lift and sole press knife for boot-manufacturing.

No. 17238.—12th November, 1903.—JOHN WILKINSON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of John Douglass, of Hampden, Otago, New Zealand, Farmer). Improved hurdle.

No. 17241.—16th November, 1903.—WILLIAM JOHN JAMES, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Plasterer. An improved trough for holding water, food for cattle, and the like.

No. 17243.—14th November, 1903.—HENRY WEBSTER, of Cheltenham, New Zealand, Contractor. An interchangeable-blade hoe.

No. 17244.—16th November, 1903.—SAMUEL NICOLSON, of Medway Street, Gore, New Zealand, Sailmaker. An improved inner tube for motor-cars and other vehicles.

No. 17245.—16th November, 1903.—ALFRED JEROME CADMAN, of Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand (nominee of James Lyle, of 39, Rye Hill Park, S.E., Surrey, England, Engineer). An improved continuous retort for the destruction of small or finely divided vegetable substances.

No. 17246.—16th November, 1903.—ALFRED JEROME CADMAN, of Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand (nominee of James Lyle, of 39, Rye Hill Park, S.E., Surrey, England, Engineer). An improved process and combination of ingredients to produce smokeless fuel briquettes.

No. 17250.—17th November, 1903.—JOHN HARRIS, of Melrose, Wellington, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in incubators.

No. 17251.—17th November, 1903.—LEO AUSTIN WALSH, of Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, Manufacturer of Tobacco. An improved fish-hook.

No. 17252.—17th November, 1903.—ARTHUR HULL, of Kaihu, Northern Wairoa, New Zealand, Watchmaker. Improved means for repairing leaks in metal vessels.

No. 17253.—17th November, 1903.—JOSEPH ARTHUR JAGGERS, of Parua Bay, Whangarei, New Zealand, Storekeeper. An improved rowlock.

No. 17254.—16th November, 1903.—JOHN WILLIAM THOMAS and CHARLES OLIVER McCUTCHEON, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Well-sinkers. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for sinking wells.

No. 17255.—14th November, 1903.—HERBERT OLIVER, of Hororata, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for adjusting a gate upon its mounting.

No. 17256.—16th November, 1903.—P. and D. DUNCAN, Limited, of Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineers. Improvements in cultivators.

No. 17257.—16th November, 1903.—P. and D. DUNCAN, Limited, of Tuam Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineers. An improved road wheel for vehicles.

No. 17258.—14th November, 1903.—FRANCIS RICHARD VANSTONE, of Little River, New Zealand, Labourer. An improved fencing-dropper.

No. 17262.—18th November, 1903.—CHARLES SMITH HENDERSON, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improved means for pivoting swinging mirrors.

No. 17263.—18th November, 1903.—HENRY STEPHEN WOOLCOTT, of Central Fire Station, Jervois Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Fire-brigade Man. Combined high- and low-pressure tap.

No. 17264.—17th November, 1903.—THOMAS EARNSHAW and NORMAN STANLEY PRICHARD, both of Hinds, New Zealand, Grocers. Improved self-acting brake mechanism for carts and the like.

No. 17265.—14th November, 1903.—CHARLES UDDSTROM, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improvement to wire-woven-mattress frame.

No. 17271.—19th November, 1903.—THOMAS WILSON, Blacksmith, and ISAAC GRAMMER, Carpenter, both of Ashhurst, New Zealand. An improved rail-joint.

No. 17273.—19th November, 1903.—ARTHUR LAWRENCE and FRANCIS JOSEPH LAWRENCE, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Egg-graders. Improved means for packing eggs for transport purposes.

No. 17274.—18th November, 1903.—ARCHIBALD MILLER, Grocer, and FREDERICK WILLIAM BARTON, Gardener, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved rail-joint.

No. 17275.—18th November, 1903.—RICHARD KNOWLES PARKEBSON, of Ealing, Canterbury, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. Improved apparatus for propelling vessels, and for use as a water-motor.

No. 17276.—22nd November, 1903.—ROBERT HOLLAND, of Flemington, Canterbury, New Zealand, Mill-owner. An improved pin for shoes of traction-engines.

No. 17277.—21st November, 1903.—JOHN CHARLES WILLIAMS, of 45, Durham Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Painter. An improved washing-tablet.

No. 17280.—23rd November, 1903.—ALEXANDER STORRIE, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Implement-manufacturer. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for thinning turnips and similar root crops.

No. 17282.—19th November, 1903.—FREDERICK NEWSON, of Sentinel Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. A new game.

No. 17285.—28th November, 1903.—FREDERICK JOHN JONES, of Wellington, New Zealand, Agent (nominee of the A. H. Andrews Company, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America—the assignees of Horace Judson Morton, of Chicago aforesaid). A kiln for drying timber.

No. 17286.—25th November, 1903.—ROBERT WILLIAM WALPOLE, of Opuia, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. An improved beverage.

No. 17287.—25th November, 1903.—SAMUEL EDWARD DENNISTON, of Fox Street, Avenal, Southland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved apparatus for treating flax and similar vegetable fibres.

No. 17289.—24th November, 1903.—HUGH McCALLDER SARGENT and ALFRED LITTLEPROUD, of Mechanics Bay, Auckland, New Zealand, Coach and Carriage Builders. A device for printing name on a glass panel on any vehicle.

No. 17290.—24th November, 1903.—WILLIAM ROBERT WALKER, of Surrey Crescent, Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, Tanner. An improved working knee-pad.

No. 17291.—23rd November, 1903.—THOMAS WILLIAM MAX, of Hackett Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Builder's Foreman. An improved water-cistern for water-closets and the like.

No. 17292.—23rd November, 1903.—LAWRENCE JOHN BARNES, of Scotia Place, Auckland, New Zealand, Machinist. An improved broom handle connection.

No. 17293.—26th November, 1903.—JOHN WISEMAN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Merchant. Improved means for locking window-sashes at any desired position.

No. 17295.—26th November, 1903.—BERNARD MOSS, of 121, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Bourke, Victoria, Inventor. An improved appliance for the adjustment of candles operated by spiral springs within tubes or sockets, for carriage-lamps and the like.

No. 17296.—27th November, 1903.—WILLIAM STOKES, Jun., of Ferry Road, Woolston, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle-manufacturer. Improvements in reproducers of graphophones.

No. 17297.—25th November, 1903.—ROBERT BAIN WIGHT, of Norfolk Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Storeman. An improved beverage.

No. 17299.—25th November, 1903.—ANDREW McLEOD, of Arch Hill, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. An improved marking or branding stamp.

No. 17300.—24th November, 1903.—JOHN ARNABOLDI, of Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A combined



life-guard and automatic brake for tram-cars and other vehicles of like nature.

No. 17301.—23rd November, 1903.—THE NEW ZEALAND MITRE MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, a company incorporated in New Zealand under "The Companies Act, 1882," and its amendments, and having its registered office at Dunedin, New Zealand (assignees of Ralph Dunne, of Dunedin aforesaid, Picture-framer). Improvements relating to the rests of mitre-cutting apparatus, in which strips are cut together.

No. 17303.—27th November, 1903.—LEONARD BROWNLOW HORROCKS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in vending-machines.

No. 17304.—26th November, 1903.—OSCAR PETERSEN, of 168, South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand, Foreman Clicker. An improved sandal.

No. 17305.—25th November, 1903.—ANNIE LOUISA HEWTON, wife of John Overend Hewton, Baker, of 213, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand (nominee of John Overend Hewton aforesaid). Improved sash-raiser and lock.

No. 17306.—25th November, 1903.—JAMES WILLIAM HARDY, Teacher, and THOMAS IRELAND WRIGHT, Iron-moulder, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements relating to the supply and discharge of cisterns.

No. 17307.—25th November, 1903.—GEORGE FOSTER, of Rose Road, Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. An electrical device for preventing slugs, snails, and such-like from destroying plants of any kind.

No. 17308.—28th November, 1903.—FREDERICK JAMES SHELTON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Importer. Improved means for heating kitchen ranges and other furnaces.

No. 17309.—1st December, 1903.—ALBAN VINCENT KNAPP, of Herbert Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Farrier. A new or improved device for expanding horses' hoofs.

No. 17311.—28th November, 1903.—BURNETTE RENE GARRETT, wife of Richard Zachariah Garrett, of Mount Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand, Commercial Traveller. Improvements in trolley-arm rollers or wheels, and electric cable connections in relation thereto.

No. 17312.—27th November, 1903.—JAMES ROBERTSON, of Waitaiti, New Zealand, Ploughman. Improved driving-mechanism for ditch-plough elevator.

No. 17313.—2nd December, 1903.—ROBERT SCOTT WATSON, of Islington, Canterbury, New Zealand, Refrigerating Engineer. Improved means for cleaning pipes of refrigerating apparatus.

No. 17315.—2nd December, 1903.—JOHN BENJAMIN HADAWAY, of 696, North Main Street, Brockton, Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States of America, Inventor. Improvements in or relating to channel-flap-laying machines.

No. 17317.—3rd December, 1903.—NEWTON ROBERTS GORDON, of 106, Cardigan Street, Carlton, Bourke, Victoria, Engineer. Improvements in projector machines for producing representations of living movements on a screen.

No. 17319.—3rd December, 1903.—COSMANN NETTHEIM, of the firm of Farleigh, Nettheim, and Co., of 80, Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Leather Merchant, and RICHARD STEELE, of 40, Porter Street, Waverley, near Sydney aforesaid, Factory-manager. An improved boot.

No. 17321.—2nd December, 1903.—JAMES WILLIAM GEORGE, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved castor for furniture.

No. 17322.—2nd December, 1903.—WALTER JAMES STANDEN, of Pleasant Point, South Canterbury, New Zealand, Miller. Device for cutting and tailing lambs.

No. 17323.—2nd December, 1903.—ANDREW JOHN PARK, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William Beamish, of Cromwell, Central Otago, New Zealand, Occupied in the Dredging Industry). Improved shackle and snatch-block.

No. 17324.—2nd December, 1903.—JOHN CHRISTIE and THOMAS REID CHRISTIE, both of Dunedin, New Zealand, Plumbers (nominees of William Borlase, of North-east Valley, Dunedin aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Combined wire cutter, twister, and winder for wire-strainers.

No. 17325.—28th November, 1903.—ROBERT LYALL CHRISTIE, of Gore, New Zealand, Blacksmith. A rope-driven automatic plough-scoop.

No. 17326.—5th December, 1903.—JOHN SAMUEL SLEIGHT, of Kaukapakapa, Kaipara, Auckland, New Zealand, Kauri-gum Buyer. An improved rail-joint.

No. 17330.—5th December, 1903.—FREDERICK JOHN JONES, of Hume's Buildings, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturer's Agent. An improved extensible bracket.

No. 17331.—5th December, 1903.—HUGH LAMONT GREER, of Johnsonville, Labourer, and THOMAS COLMAN, of Ngahauranga, Butcher, both of Wellington, New Zealand. Improvements in the tips of billiard-cues.

No. 17332.—7th December, 1903.—HENRY STEPHEN WOOLCOTT, of Central Fire Station, Wellington, New Zealand, Fire-brigade Man. Improved connection for drain-pipes.

No. 17333.—4th December, 1903.—THOMAS JAMES HESKETT, of 86, Donald Street, Brunswick, near Melbourne, Victoria, Steel-founder. An improved method of smelting metallic oxides and of melting metals and alloys.

No. 17335.—3rd December, 1903.—ELIAS HENRY NANKIVELL, of Waikouaiti, New Zealand, Farmer. Means for oiling idle pinions and pulleys on a moving shaft.

No. 17336.—3rd December, 1903.—JOHN HENRY GAY, of Oamaru, New Zealand, Accountant. Improved ventilating-window.

No. 17337.—7th December, 1903.—JAMES ARTHUR WEBB, of 209, Esplanade West, Port Melbourne, Victoria, Stevedore. Improvements in bag and package receivers.

No. 17338.—3rd December, 1903.—CHARLES BUTLER, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Storeman. An improved washing-machine.

No. 17340.—7th December, 1903.—THOMAS WILLIAM DENTON, of East Eyreton, New Zealand, Farmer. An attachment to ploughs for planting potatoes.

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 25th November to the 10th December, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14880.—J. Cook and J. Danks, water-closet cistern.  
No. 15170.—J. Anderson, plough.  
No. 15199.—J. Johnson, pneumatic foot.  
No. 15220.—H. N. McLeod and G. A. Hurley, gold-saving apparatus.

No. 15265.—A. Gray, claw-hammer and staple-drawer.  
No. 15266.—A. Gray, saddle too-bag.  
No. 15267.—A. Gray, combined file, wire-twister, and rule.  
No. 15281.—R. H. Coltman, ejecting silt from tanks, &c.  
No. 15390.—A. Cederman, dredge-bucket.  
No. 15593.—G. W. Wright, concentrating ores.  
No. 15650.—United Shoe Machinery Company, trimming boot-soles (B. F. Mayo).

No. 15660.—H. H. Murdoch, set-square.  
No. 16329.—J. Foster, binder for music, &c.  
No. 16501.—W. Kingsland, electric switch.  
No. 16628.—W. H. Pearson and W. Peters, shot-making machinery.

No. 16640.—M. Arragon, heating schoolrooms, churches, &c.

No. 16641.—J. D. Wilson, brick-kiln.  
No. 16677.—A. W. Hooke, treating slimes.  
No. 16747.—H. Manning, lock-stitch sewing-machine.  
No. 16753.—J. Channon, seal lock for mail-bag (J. J. Russell).

No. 16794.—W. Monteath, flushing cistern.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.*

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 12228.—A., D., and R. B. Clark, elevator for bags of wheat, &c. (R. Perkins and J. Swann.) 26th November, 1903.

No. 12276.—The International Pneumatic Tool Company, Limited, pneumatic drill. (H. J. Kemman.) 26th November, 1903.

No. 12317.—The International Pneumatic Tool Company, Limited, direct-acting engine. (H. J. Kemman and E. N. Hurley.) 26th November, 1903.

No. 14058.—E. Langer, dress-cutting chart. 25th November, 1903.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 9081.—L. Lawson, mail-bag fastening. 24th November, 1903.

No. 9102.—K. A. May, extraction of gold and silver from ores. (F. C. May.) 3rd December, 1903.

No. 9111.—Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of Christchurch, cess-pan and cover. (A. W. Jones.) 4th December, 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. 9596.—Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, of 38, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, gas-lamp. [T. C. J. Thomas and W. M. Still.] 7th December, 1903.

No. 12901.—Charles Renwick, of Mercantile Chambers, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Accountant, drying and roasting ores. [C. H. Ward.] 7th December, 1903.

No. 13111.—Benjamin Holben and William Kirk, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Plumbers and Tinsmiths, rim for milk-can lid. [G. Smart and R. W. Ashcroft.] 7th December, 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 26th November to the 9th December, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 15905.—A. McKee, pictorial letter card.

No. 15913.—T. G. A. Parry, castor.

No. 15916.—J. J. Bryers, turning leaves of music.

No. 15917.—C. F. Lungley, extracting titanium from iron-sand.

No. 15918.—C. F. Lungley, manufacture of iron from New Zealand iron-sand.

No. 15919.—W. P. Jarvie, purification of air. (J. Storer.)

No. 15921.—S. White, opening soda-water bottle, &c.

No. 15922.—R. L. Lockerbie, hanging sash, door, &c.

No. 15924.—G. Bisch, adjusting movable bodies and seats of vehicles.

No. 15926.—W. B. Walters, treating flax.

No. 15928.—H. E. M. Gordon, supporting window-sashes.

No. 15929.—A. F. W. Lorie, sash-fastener.

No. 15930.—J. D. Smith, hair curler and waver.

No. 15931.—J. C. and W. H. Harrop and A. Linard, elastic heel for boots and shoes.

No. 15932.—R. N. Adams, gallery for lamp-chimney.

No. 15935.—G. H. Watson, draught-excluder.

No. 15936.—S. Jones, motor.

No. 15943.—G. H. Watson, carrying hot cooking-utensils.

No. 15944.—E. Seager, grip heel for hauling.

No. 15945.—E. Seager, compressor for wire-rope and other haulage.

No. 15946.—S. F. Clare, grip for handle of shears.

No. 15948.—F. Matthews, preventing horse running away with vehicle.

No. 15949.—H. E. R. Rayner, road barrier.

No. 15950.—J. Warwood, tobacco-cutter.

No. 15952.—R. Garnham, non-refillable bottle.

No. 15953.—C. V. Affleck, shear-regulator.

No. 15954.—W. F. Smith, wire-strainer.

No. 15955.—H. A. Ladbrook, bicycle driving-gear.

No. 15956.—I. Taucher, oiling vehicle-axle.

No. 15957.—G. Fraser and L. L. Mount, heat-economiser.

No. 15958.—A. N. Whitney, vessel for patrol.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.*

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from 26th November to 9th December, 1903, inclusive:—

No. 14921.—T. Russell, street-sweeper.

No. 14922.—W. J. Prouse, weatherboard.

No. 14930.—J. J. Collins and R. D. Harman, rendering bricks impervious to water.

No. 14940.—W. Wylie, dredge-pick.

No. 14970.—W. S. Ayson, washing board.

No. 14978.—W. Turnbull, pivoting arrangements for fan-lights, &c.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Letters Patent void.*

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 26th November to the 9th December, 1903, inclusive:—

## THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 11933.—New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, seed-sowing apparatus (A. Storrie).

No. 11935.—H. McArtney, water-heater.

No. 11939.—The Acetylene Purifying Company, Limited, process and apparatus for purifying acetylene (A. R. Frank).

No. 11940.—A. L. Smith and W. P. Young, feed for seed-drill.

No. 11941.—British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, controller for electric motor (W. E. Hughes, H. P. Davis, and G. Wright).

No. 11949.—W. B. O'Toole, carpenters' bench-grip.

No. 11950.—W. H. Bickerton, effervescing drinks.

No. 11954.—J. Ostberg, rubber-repairing compound.

No. 11956.—E. Maxwell, preventing accumulation of sand in mouth of river, &c.

No. 11958.—F. C. Saunders, support for bottles, &c. (A. Saunders).

No. 11959.—G. McMullen and J. H. Joseph, race game.

No. 11971.—E. Shadgett, regulating draught of fireplace.

No. 11979.—J. Vernon, ventilator for boots and shoes.

## THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 8925.—M. Kreissig, ice-safe.

No. 8908.—T. Peacock, tripod of theodolite.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 9th December, 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: 3938.

Date: 16th September, 1902.

## TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Victor" and general design of label; and any right to the exclusive use of "Brand Plantation Coffee" is disclaimed.

## NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND Co., of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Coffee.

No. of application : 4442.  
Date : 12th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND CO., of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

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

No. of application : 4448.  
Date : 15th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The words

**BRIGHT LIGHT.**

NAME.

SMITH AND SMITH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Colourmen.

No. of class : 1.  
Description of goods : Paints.

No. of application : 4453.  
Date : 24th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



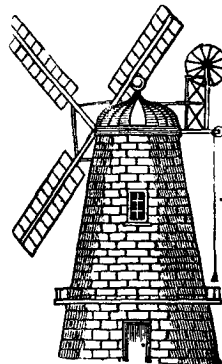
NAME.

WILLIAM GRAHAM VINING, trading as "W. G. Vining," of Trafalgar Street, Nelson, New Zealand.

No. of class : 22.  
Description of goods : Bicycles and motor-cars.

No. of application : 4454.  
Date : 24th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



WILKINSON'S.

NAME

RICHARD WILKINSON, of Upper Pitt Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Heel-tip and Toe-plate Manufacturer.

No. of class : 13.  
Description of goods : Heel-tips and toe-plates.

No. of application : 4455.  
Date : 24th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the trade mark has been used by them in respect of the goods mentioned since the year 1873.

NAME.

GEORGE WOSTENHOLM AND SON, LIMITED, of Washington Works, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 12.  
Description of goods : Cutlery and edged tools.

No. of application : 4458.  
Date : 27th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.

The word

**MALBAR.**

NAME.

ROBERT BAIN WIGHT, of Norfolk Street, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Storeman.

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

No. of application: 4459.  
Date: 27th November, 1903.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
"DEVERES."

NAME.  
WILLIAM HAMILTON IRVINE, of Crawford Street, Dunedin,  
in the Provincial District of Otago, in the Colony of New  
Zealand, Manufacturers' Agent.

No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Fruit-jelly crystals.

No. of application: 4463.  
Date: 2nd December, 1903.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
MOLASCUIT

NAME.  
GEORGE HENRY HUGHES, of London, England, Agricultural  
Chemist.

No. of class: 42.  
Description of goods: Manufactured food for animals.

No. of application: 4465.  
Date: 5th December, 1903.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
"RAMBLER."

NAME.  
RUBEN ARTHUR DEXTER and DAVID CROZIER, trading as  
"Dexter and Crozier," at Auckland, New Zealand, Bicycle  
Importers.

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

No. of application: 4466.  
Date: 5th December, 1903.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
"CAPITA."

NAME.  
ROBERT MUIR, of Great North Road, Auckland, New  
Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.  
Description of goods: Medicines.

No. of application: 4468.  
Date: 7th December, 1903.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
KARO

NAME.  
CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY, a corporation organized under  
the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having a place of  
business at No. 25, Broad Street, New York City, in the  
United States of America.

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

No. of application: 4469.  
Date: 7th December, 1903.

TRADE MARK.  
The word  
LINEEL.

NAME.  
THE LINEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, of 16, Bevis Marks,  
London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 3.  
Description of goods: Preparations for use in medicine  
and pharmacy.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 26th November  
to the 9th December, 1903, inclusive:—

- No. 3403; 4297.—J. Tregoe and Co. Class 2. (*Gazette*  
No. 74, of the 17th September, 1903.)  
No. 3404; 4103.—Sir I. Pitman and Sons, Limited.  
Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)  
No. 3405; 4314.—The Terezol Company, Limited. Class  
50. (*Gazette* No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)  
No. 3406; 4272.—The Distillers Company, Limited.  
Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 17th September, 1903.)  
No. 3407; 4344.—The Tetlow Manufacturing Company.  
Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 17th September, 1903.)  
No. 3408; 4361.—F. J. Cooper. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 74,  
of the 17th September, 1903.)  
No. 3409; 4362.—W. E. Goode. Class 42. (*Gazette*  
No. 74, of the 17th September, 1903.)  
No. 3410; 4346.—W. E. Pearson. Class 2. (*Gazette* No.  
74, of the 17th September, 1903.)  
No. 3411; 4350.—I. P. Clarke and Co. Class 23. (*Gazette*  
No. 74, of the 17th September, 1903.)  
No. 3412; 4345.—F. J. Shelton. Class 18. (*Gazette*  
No. 70, of the 3rd September, 1903.)  
No. 3413; 4370.—J. Close, M. A. Neal, and F. Logan.  
Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 17th 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. 74/32.—W. Gregg and Co., of Dunedin, New Zealand. (Three trade marks.) 7th December, 1903.  
 No. 77/4436.—J. Rattray, of Dunedin, New Zealand. (Two trade marks.) 7th December, 1903.  
 No. 80/4822.—L. Roederer, of Reims, France. (Six trade marks.) 26th November, 1903.  
 No. 82/4055.—S. Kirkpatrick and Co., of Nelson, New Zealand. 26th November, 1903.  
 No. 83/995.—Smith and Smith, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 25th November, 1903.  
 No. 83/1536.—Adel Seward and Co., of Bordeaux, France. (Six trade marks.) 25th November, 1903.  
 No. 84/2431.—W. D. and H. O. Wills, Limited, of Bristol, &c., England. (Three trade marks.) 3rd December, 1903.  
 No. 84/4158.—J. C. Sharland and Co., of Auckland, New Zealand. 27th November, 1903.  
 No. 85/326.—Anchor Preserving Company, of Nelson, New Zealand. 26th November, 1903.  
 No. 86/2722.—S. Parker, of Auckland, New Zealand. 26th November, 1903.  
 No. 86/3493.—Batty and Co., of London, England. (Five trade marks.) 3rd December, 1903.  
 No. 86/3673.—E. H. Fennessy, of Boston, United States of America. 2nd December, 1903.  
 No. 86/4101.—J. Austin and Sons, Limited, of London, England. 26th November, 1903.  
 No. 87/1486.—Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermanni and Co., of Hamburg, Germany. 3rd December, 1903.  
 No. 87/1553.—Rylands and Sons, Limited, of Manchester, England. (Eight trade marks.) 3rd December, 1903.  
 No. 87/3810.—Taranaki Butter-packing Company, of New Plymouth. 7th December, 1903.  
 No. 87/4304.—Taikoo Sugar-refining Company, Limited, of Hongkong. 2nd December, 1903.  
 No. 87/4539.—S. Kirkpatrick and Co., of Nelson, New Zealand. 26th November, 1903.  
 No. 88/466.—The Northern Roller Milling Company, Limited, of Auckland, New Zealand. (Four trade marks.) 24th November, 1903.  
 No. 88/2825.—The Northern Roller Milling Company, Limited, of Auckland, New Zealand. 24th November, 1903.  
 No. 88/3152.—The Northern Roller Milling Company, Limited, of Auckland, New Zealand. 24th November, 1903.  
 No. 88/2708.—H. White and Co., of London, England. 26th November, 1903.  
 No. 88/3331.—W. D. and H. O. Wills, Limited, of Bristol, &c., England. (Two trade marks.) 3rd December, 1903.

C

No. 88/3739.—J. Rattray and Son, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 7th December, 1903.

No. 89/994.—American Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, United States of America. 26th November, 1903

No. 89/232.—The Northern Roller Milling Company, Limited, of Auckland, New Zealand. (Three trade marks.) 24th November, 1903.

No. 89/2404.—W. Gregg and Co., of Dunedin, New Zealand. 7th December, 1903.

No. 89/3341.—E. Dent and Co., of London, England. 3rd December, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.*

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

NO. 80/4822 (six trade marks).—Leon Olry Roederer, trading as L. Olry Roederer, of Reims, in the Republic of France, Proprietor. [L. H. L. Roederer.] 8th December, 1903.

No. 82/4760 (six trade marks).—Walbaum Luling Goulden and Co., successors of Heidsieck and Co., of Reims, in the Republic of France, Champagne Manufacturers and Growers. [Heidsieck and Co.] 8th December, 1903.

No. 88/1380.—Richard Johnson and Nephew, Limited, of Bradford Ironworks, Manchester, England, Ironmasters and Wire-drawers. [R. Johnson and Nephew.] 8th December, 1903.

No. 875/696.—Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, of 41, Oswald Street, in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, Metal-tube Manufacturers. [Lloyd and Lloyd, Limited.] 8th December, 1903.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

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

THE request to amend statement of goods in trade mark application No. 4020, H. S. Brothwood (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 63, of the 6th August, 1903) has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

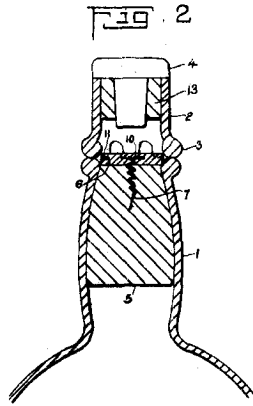
By Authority JOHN MACRAX, Government Printer, Wellington.



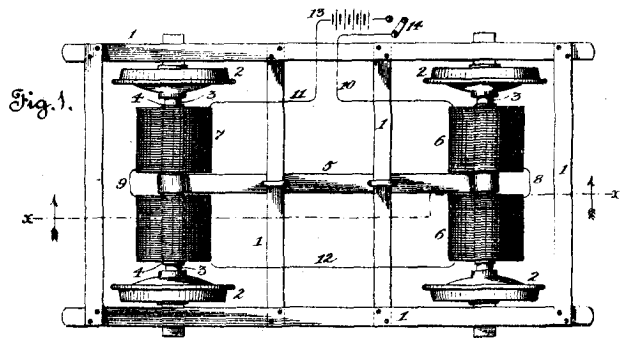


# ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

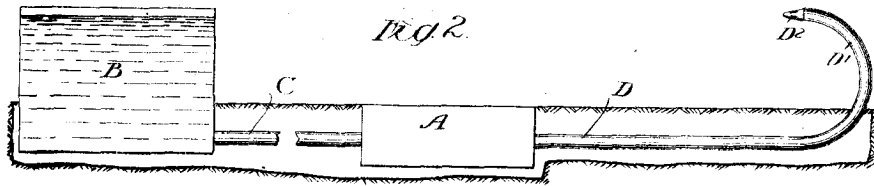
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



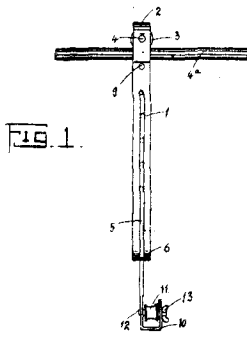
14743  
Bell. Bottle and Stopper.



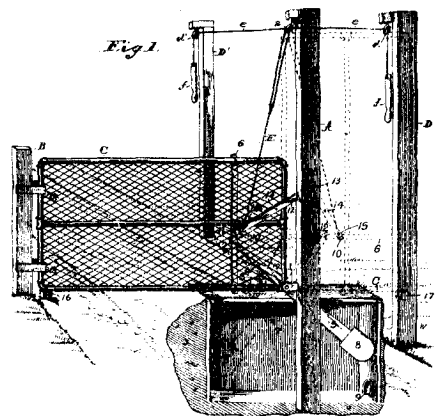
15826  
Balch. Railway-traction (Honey).



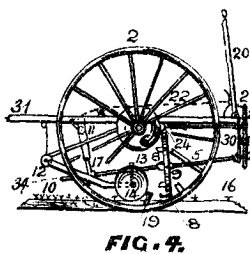
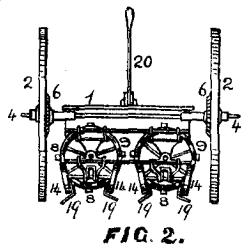
15985  
Parker. Rabbit-destroyer.



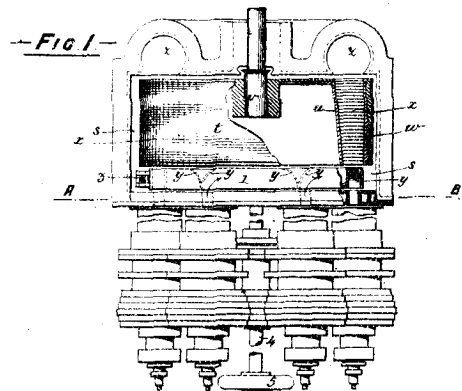
15904  
Green. Kettle-hook.



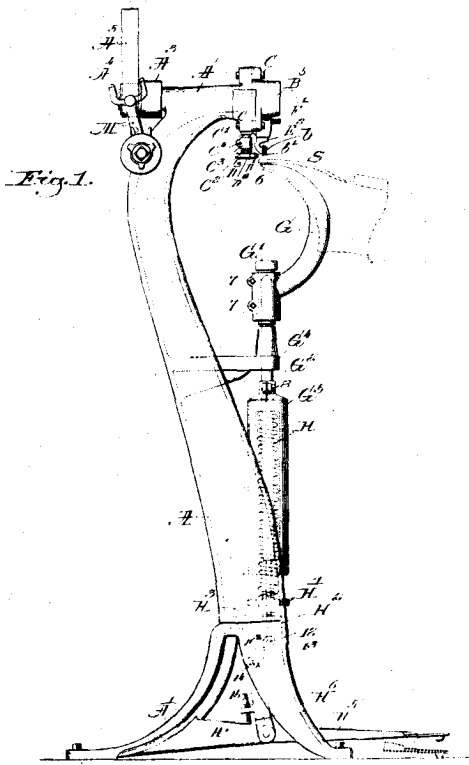
15962  
Wellman. Gate.



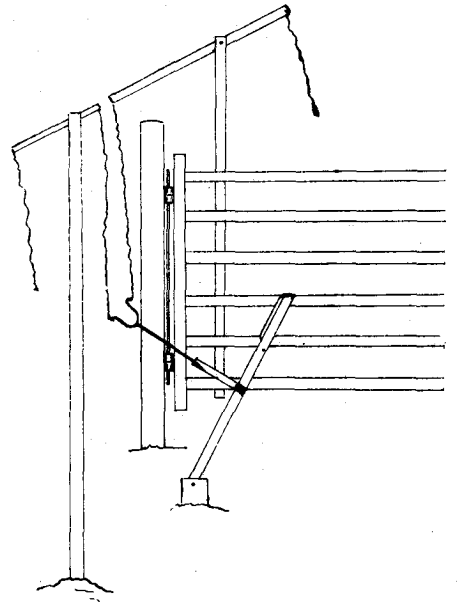
16015  
Clark. Plant-thinner.



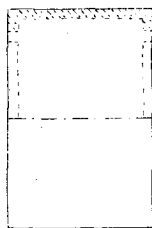
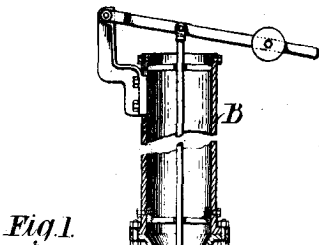
16932  
Steuart. Gaseous-jet Generator.



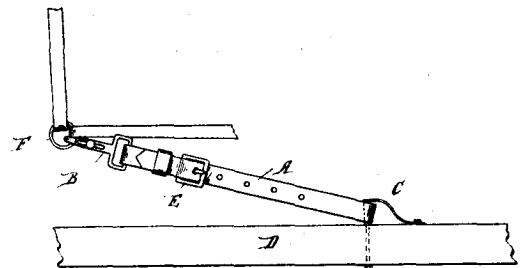
16229  
United Shoe Machinery Company. Nurling-machine (Casgrain).



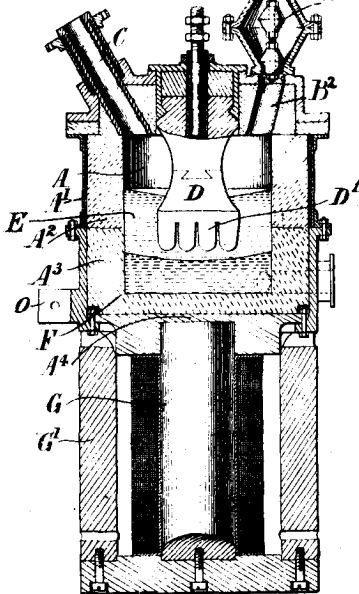
16679  
Hansen. Gate-operating Mechanism.



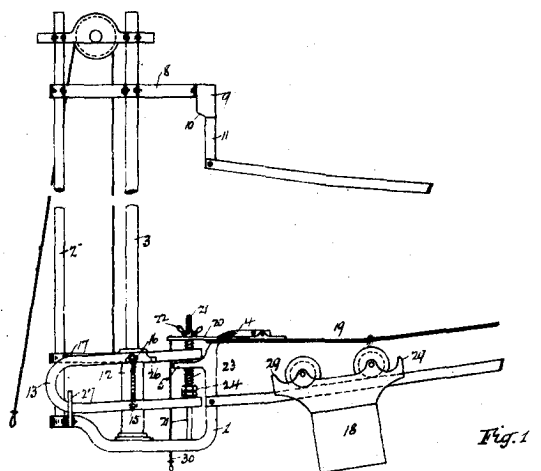
17091  
Miller. Envelope.



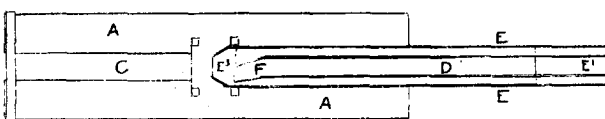
17088  
R. and A. T. Burke. Breeching-strap.



17181  
Ashcroft. Production of Metals.



17144  
Lough. Cash or Parcel Carrier.



17164  
Knewstubb. Dredge-depositor.

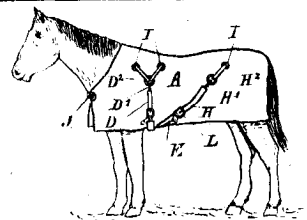
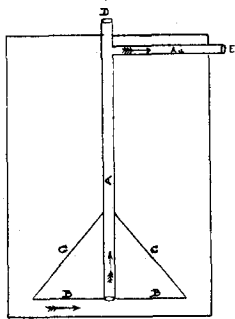
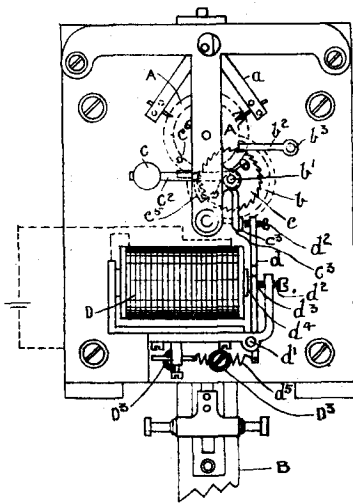


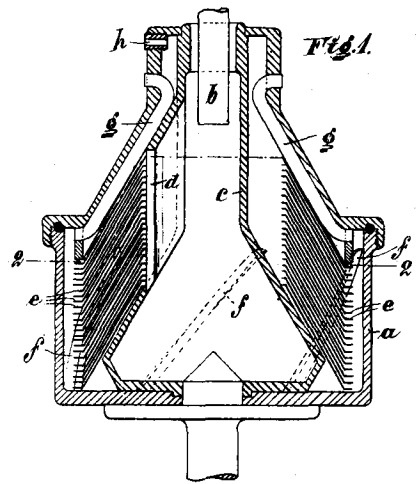
Fig. 3.  
17013  
Fiske. Rug-fastener.



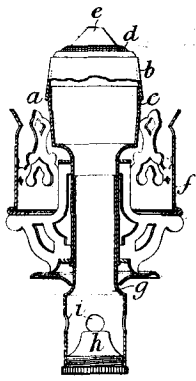
17185 Ashcroft. Tank-cleaning Overflow.



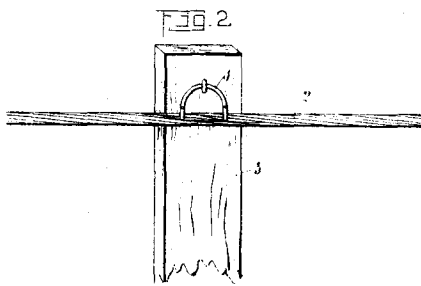
17210 Knox. Electrical Time-service and Apparatus.



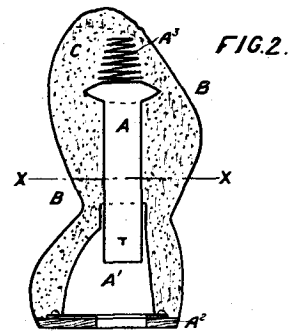
17190 Dahlqvist. Centrifugal Separator Drum-liner.



17219 Alexander. Gas-burner.



17224 Montgomerie. Fencing-wires.



17221 Walker. Dress-stand Figure.

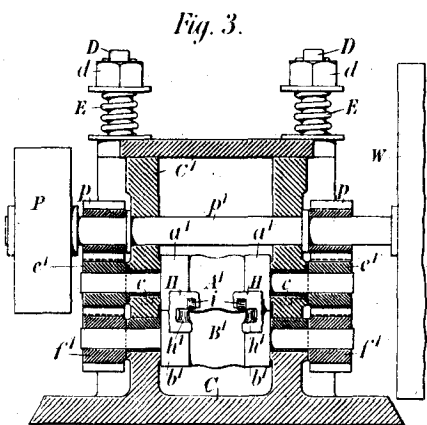


Fig. 3.

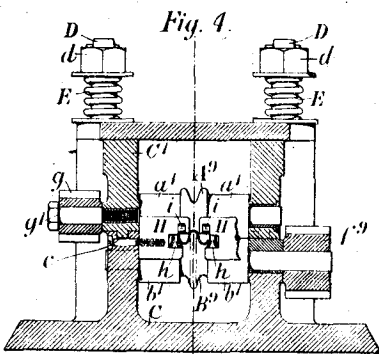


Fig. 4.

17223 Johnson. Sheet-metal Roller.

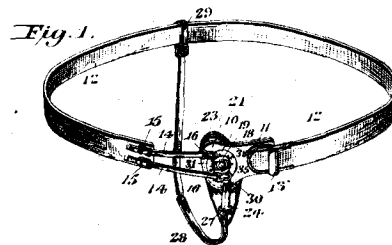


Fig. 1.

17230 Rice. Hernia-truss.

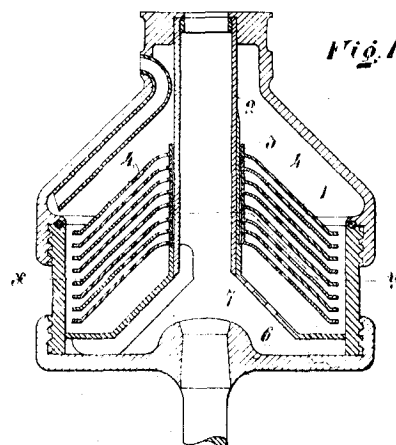
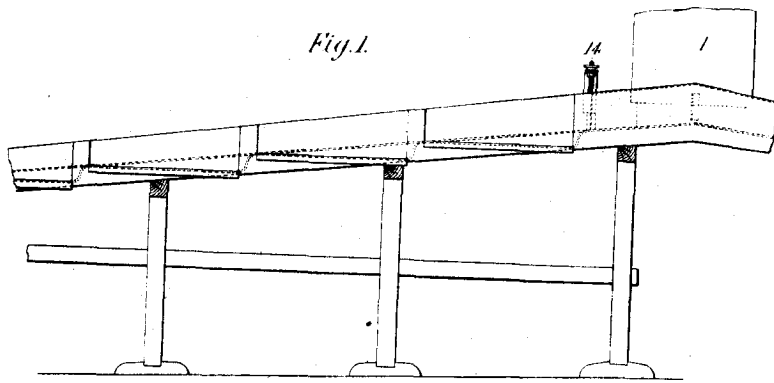
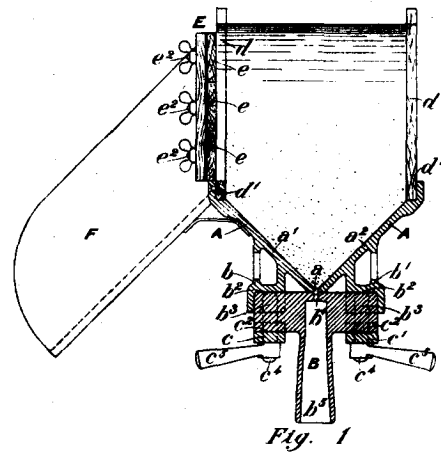


Fig. 1.

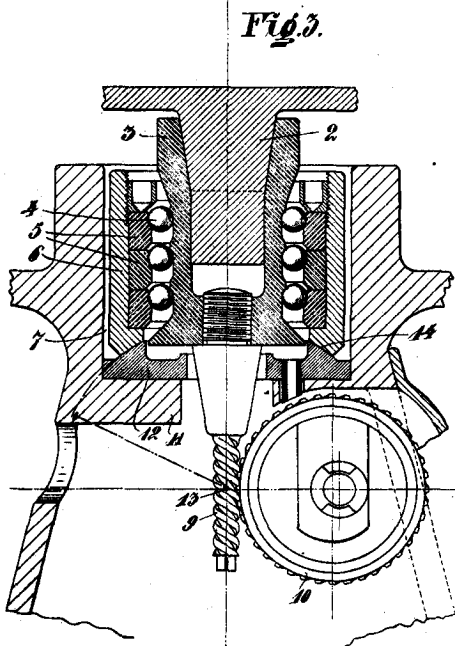
17228 Ohlsson. Centrifugal Separator.



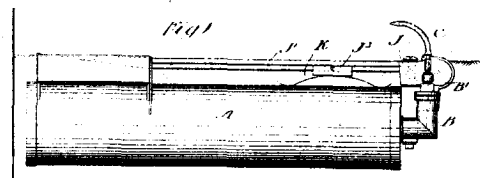
17261  
Turner. Ore-separator.



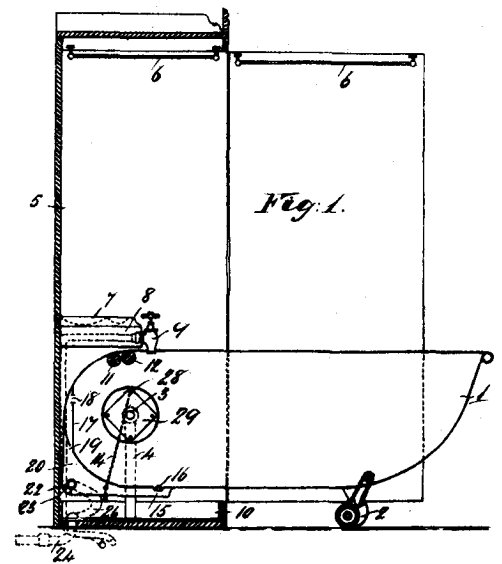
17231  
Waites. Concentrator and Classifier.



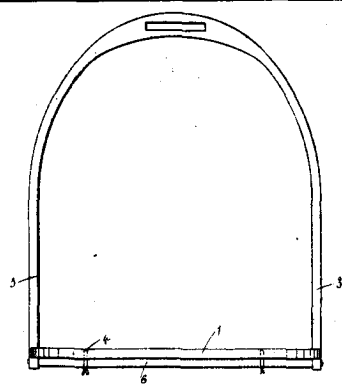
17229  
Ohlsson. Supporting and Driving Device.



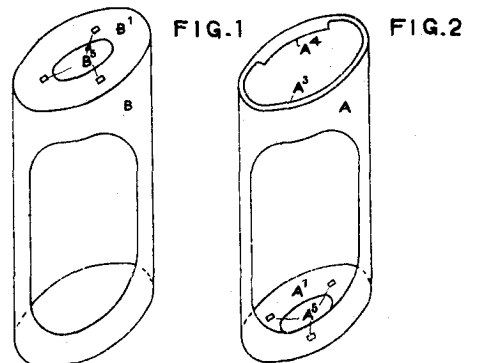
17234  
Parker. Rabbit, &c., Destroyer.



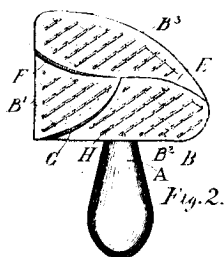
17240  
Lancaster. Bath.



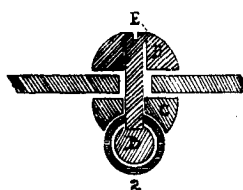
17239  
Wilson. Stirrup-iron.



17269  
Lanson Store Service Company, Limited.  
Despatch-carrier (Burl).



17242  
Mortimer. Pot-cleaner.



17249  
Watson. Shop-window Frame.