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Note.—Throughout this Gazette the names in Italics within parentheses are those of Communicators of Inventions.

Complete Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth,
26th December, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Applications for the Grant of Letters Patent, and the complete Specifications annexed thereto, have been accepted, and are now open to public inspection at this Office.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars, in writing, in duplicate (on Form D), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this Gazette. A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Application No. 3794.—FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHUBMANN, of Cologne, Werderstrasse 47, Germany, "*Improved Artificial Fuel (coal briquettes)*."—Dated 21st March, 1902.

Claim:—

The herein described process of making artificial Coal briquettes with grass tree gum consists in heating the mass to a temperature of 203 degrees, and compressing it into blocks of any size or shape.

Specification, 1s. 6d.

Application No. 3946.—JAMES KEMP, of Worsley, near Collie, Western Australia, "*An endless cable travelling Saw Bench*."—Dated 16th July, 1902.

Claim:—

An endless cable travelling saw bench, particularly as described and ascertained in the Specification.

Specifications, 1s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4063.—RICHARD GERVASE KIRTON, of Bunbury, Western Australia, Chemist, "*An improvement in the construction and manufacture of Flower Pots, Seed Pans and Horticultural Saucers*."—Dated 27th September, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The perforated bottom, particularly as described in the specification.
2. The making of flower pots, seed pans and horticultural saucers in revolving porous moulds as described.

Specifications, 1s.

Application No. 4117.—JOHN LOUDON McMILLAN, of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, U.S.A., "*Improvements in Rotary Engines*."—Dated 11th November, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In a rotary steam engine, the combination of a high-pressure cylinder adapted to receive live steam; a low-pressure cylinder adapted to receive the exhaust steam from the high-pressure cylinder; an intermediate steam chest or chamber; and a conduit connecting the high and low pressure cylinders and passing through the steam chest or chamber, whereby the exhaust steam is subjected to the heat of the live steam on its passage from one to the other cylinder.

2. A compound rotary engine comprising a plurality of cylinders in axial alignment; a plurality of chambers likewise in axial alignment, each of circular form and having the circle of its inner wall arranged to cut that of the cylinder with which it is formed; a shaft passing

axially through the cylinders; a second shaft parallel with the first passing axially through the supplemental chambers; gears carried by said shafts, one in each cylinder and one in each chamber and arranged to mesh in pairs; pistons carried one by each gear within the cylinders; a port for the admission of fluid to the first of said cylinders; an eduction port for the exit of fluid from said cylinder; a conduit or passage connecting the exhaust port with an inlet port of a succeeding cylinder; an exhaust port for such succeeding cylinder; and a valve adapted alternately to admit and to cut off steam from the inlet port of the first cylinder of the series.

3. In a compound rotary engine, a plurality of cylinders each provided with a revolving piston; an inlet port for the first cylinder of the series; an eduction port for said cylinder; passages connecting the eduction port of the first cylinder with an induction port of a succeeding cylinder; a cut-off valve for permitting and controlling the induction of steam to said first cylinder, said valve having a fixed axis but capable of rocking or turning about said axis; and means substantially such as described for controlling the movements of the valve, whereby steam may be cut off from the first cylinder at a predetermined point in the stroke or revolution of its piston, substantially as described.

4. In a compound rotary engine, the combination of a high-pressure cylinder; a low-pressure cylinder; and an intermediate steam chest having walls in common and co-extensive with the adjacent cylinders, whereby the live steam within the chest is caused to maintain a relatively high temperature in the high and low-pressure cylinders.

5. In combination with high-pressure cylinder A and chamber B in communication therewith, shafts C, D, provided with gears E, F, the former carrying a piston G; steam chest or chamber J; a cut-off valve H serving to open and close an induction port between the steam chest and the cylinder A; a reversing valve I interposed between the cut-off valve H and the cylinder A, said valve I being provided with ports d and e within the casting of cylinder A adapted to register with ports b and c thereof and further provided with ports t and u and t' and u'; a low-pressure cylinder casting M provided with ports s, s', w, w' with which under different adjustments the ports t and u and the ports t', u' may be made to register alternately; shafts C and D extending axially through the cylinders and the supplemental chambers A and M and B and N; gears E, F, within the chamber A, gear E being provided with a piston G and gear F with a recess G'; gears O and P carried by the shafts C and D within the cylinder M and chamber N, gear O being provided with piston Q and gear P with recess or cavity Q'; valve L provided with ports o, p, q adapted to register under different adjustments with ports i, j, k and m in a casing surrounding the valve; a partition S separating the low-pressure cylinder casting into two spaces or chambers outside of the cylinder and its supplemental chamber; inlet ports h and y affording communication from the interior of the steam chest to the interior of the valve L under a certain adjustment of the valve; and a valve T controlling the port y, all substantially as set forth.

6. In combination with cylinder A, provided with an inlet port c and an outlet port f; a rotary member E contained within the cylinder A and provided with a revolving piston G; a rotary abutment adapted to co-operate with the rotary member E and piston G; a second cylinder M provided with a rotary member O, having piston Q and co-acting rotary abutment P; a tubular valve controlling the exhaust port f of the first cylinder and extending thence to a steam passage of the second cylinder; and an inlet port for said second cylinder communicating with said valve through the intermediate steam passage, all substantially as shown and described.

7. In a rotary engine, the combination of a cylinder A and supplemental chamber B, the former provided with a channel or depression z; an inlet port c; an exhaust port f; rotary gears E, F arranged within the cylinder A and chamber B and concentric with said chambers, the gear E being provided with a piston G and the gear F formed with a recess G'; and means for admitting steam to and cutting off the steam supply of cylinder A.

8. In a compound rotary engine, the combination of cylinders A and M and intermediate steam chest J; gears E, F and O, P arranged within the respective cylinders and their supplemental chambers, and provided respectively with pistons G and Q and cavities G' and Q'; reversing valves I and L; and cut-off valves H and T adapted to control the several inductions and eduction ports, substantially as described and shown.

9. In a rotary compound engine, a low-pressure cylinder provided with induction and eduction ports; and a valve controlling said ports and adapted when set in one position to admit steam into the cylinder from the high-pressure cylinder and when adjusted to another position to cut off communication with the high-pressure cylinder and to open communication with the steam chest or supply, and thereby to admit live steam to the low-pressure cylinder to reverse its action.
Specification, £1 8s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4119.—RICHARD SPARROW, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Patents Agent (*Harry Smith*), "*Improvements in or relating to motion transmitting Mechanism of the kind known as the Bowden Mechanism.*"—Dated 12th November, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In flexible shafts for operating the brakes of cycles severing the flexible cables and then uniting the severed ends in such a way that a direct pull may be transmitted from the source of power, such as the brake lever, to the brake, as herein set forth.

2. In flexible shafts for operating the brakes of cycles, severing the flexible cables and then uniting the severed ends together by hooks, blocks, or other suitable appliances so that the cable (notwithstanding that it has been severed) shall exert a direct pull when operated upon the brake mechanism, as specified.

3. In flexible shafts for operating the brakes of cycles severing the flexible cables and then uniting the severed ends in any suitable manner such as by means of hooks, or blocks whereby a direct pull may be transmitted through the cable to the brake mechanism, in combination with a covering sleeve which shall cover the severed and reunited ends of the cables as and for the purposes herein set forth.

4. The general arrangement, construction and combination of parts in the appliances relating to motion transmitting mechanism of the kind known as the Bowden mechanism, as herein set forth and for the purposes specified.

Specifications, 6s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4128.—THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, of No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. (*Assignee of Jakob Wojciechowski*), "*Improvements in Cigarette Machines.*"—Dated 20th November, 1902.

The Claims, numbering 47, may be inspected at the Patent Office.

Specification £1 16s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4137.—WILLIAM VIVIAN, of Fair View, South Downs, Redruth, in the County of Cornwall, England, and JAMES VIVIAN, of 2 Dolcooth Road, Camborne, in the said County of Cornwall, England, Engineers, "*Improvements in partially rotating Valves for Fluid Pressure Engines.*"—Dated 25th November, 1902.

Claim:—

1. A rock drill comprising a cylinder fitted with an elongated piston which, as it approaches the end of its stroke covers and uncovers lateral parts leading to chambers where portions of the working fluid act on the wing of a partially rotating valve provided with suitable parts and thus moved so as to alternate the supply and discharge of the cylinder.

Specification 4s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4143.—GUGLIELMO MARCONI and MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, both of 18 Finch Lane, London, England, "*Improvements in Receivers suitable for Wireless Telegraphy.*"—Dated 3rd May, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In receivers for wireless telegraphy the combination of a core or rod of magnetic material and a varying or moving magnetic field.

2. In receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy the combination of a core or rod of magnetic material in a varying or moving magnetic field and a coil surrounding the rod or core through which the received oscillations are caused to pass.

3. In receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy the combination of a core or rod of magnetic material in a varying or moving magnetic field, a coil surrounding the rod or core through which the received oscillations are caused to pass and a second coil likewise surrounding the rod or core and having its ends connected to a telephone or other suitable receiving instrument.

4. In receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy, the combination of a stationary magnet, a travelling metallic band in the magnetic field, and a coil in proximity to the band, substantially as described.

5. Receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings.

Specification, 6s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4148.—RICHARD SPARROW, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Patents Agent (*Guillaume Daniel Delprat*), "*Improvements in the extraction of Zinc, Lead, and Silver Sulphates from their Ores.*"—Dated 27th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In the extraction of zinc, lead, and silver sulphides from their ores, subjecting such ores when finely divided to the action of a bath consisting of a solution of nitrate of sodium and nitric acid, substantially as herein described and explained.

2. In the extraction of zinc, lead, and silver sulphides from their ores, subjecting such ores when finely divided to the action of a bath consisting of a solution of nitrate of potassium and nitric acid, substantially as herein described and explained.

3. In the extraction of zinc, lead, and silver sulphides from their ores, subjecting such ores when finely divided to the action of a bath consisting of a solution of nitrate of zinc and nitric acid, substantially as herein described and explained.

Specification, 2s.

Application No. 4149.—JOHN JOSEPH HILL, of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., Mining Engineer, "*Amalgamating apparatus.*"—Dated 27th November, 1902.

Claims:—

1. An amalgamating apparatus of the class having an inclined series of ribbed quicksilver-coated copper cylinders journaled to be rotated by the power of the pulp-flow, in basins containing quicksilver and forming

intercommunicating pulp-passages between the cylinders and the bodies of quicksilver in the basins, characterised by having the passage under each cylinder constricted toward its overflow end.

2. An amalgamating apparatus according to claim 1, characterised by having each of the series of cylinders eccentrically journaled with relation to the longitudinal center of its supporting basin to produce the pulp-passage under it of gradually tapering form from its inlet to its overflow side.

3. An amalgamating apparatus according to claim 1, characterised by having the journals of the cylinders retained by removable plates bearing on the basin-ends and carrying between opposite plates removable amalgamating curtains.

4. An amalgamating apparatus characterised by having at its tailings-discharging end an inclined stationary copper plate coated on its upper side with quicksilver and a similar plate coated on its under side with quicksilver and hinged to bear at its lower end yielding against the surface of the stationary plate and form therewith a gold-intercepting tailings-passage.

5. The amalgamating apparatus herein shown and described.
Specification, 9s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4151.—THE DOLTER ELECTRIC TRACTION, LIMITED, of 3 and 4 Great Winchester Street, London, England (*Assignee of HENRI DOLTER*), "*Improvements in connection with surface contact electric traction systems working with magnetically operated switches.*"—Dated 2nd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A surface contact electric traction system working with magnetically operated switches as set forth, wherein there is used in conjunction with the magnetic contact studs arranged in the roadway, a magnetised collecting bar or skate that is carried by the electrically propelled vehicle and is magnetised in such a way that the longer and forward portion thereof is magnetised in the usual manner whilst the shorter and rear portion is magnetised either oppositely to the forward portion or not at all, the two portions of the said bar or skate being electrically connected together, substantially as herein described for the purpose set forth.

2. A magnetized collecting bar or skate according to the preceding claim, divided into separate lengths magnetically for the purpose set forth, in combination with a switching arrangement whereby the connections of the magnetizing windings can be changed to suit the direction of running of the vehicle, substantially as described.

3. A surface contact electric traction system of the kind herein referred to, wherein each of the contact boxes in the roadway is provided with means for producing a magnetic field across the breaking space between the fixed and movable contacts within such box for the purpose of blowing out any arc that may be set up between such contacts, substantially as described.

4. In a surface contact electric traction system of the kind herein referred to, a contact box wherein the magnetic field referred to in the preceding claim is produced by means of a winding arranged to be included in the electric circuit passing through the contact box, substantially as described.

5. In a surface contact electric traction system of the kind herein referred to, a divided magnetized collecting bar or skate with switching arrangement for the magnetizing windings thereof, constructed, arranged and operating substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 3 to 6 inclusive of the accompanying drawings.

6. In a surface contact electric traction system of the kind herein referred to, the combination with the switch carrying the movable contact in each contact box of a blow out electro-magnet constructed, arranged and operating substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Fig. 7.

Specification 13s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4152.—WILLIAM CORMACK, of 3 Westfield Place, Eskbank, Midlothian, Scotland, Chemist, and JAMES GRAY FLOWERDEW LOWSON, Polton Paper Works, Polton, Midlothian, Scotland, Paper Manufacturer, "*Improvements in the manufacture and treatment of Gelatine.*"—Dated 2nd December, 1902.

Claim:—

A process for the manufacture of gelatine wherein the skins or other gelatinous materials are subjected to the action of condensing steam or hot water within a centrifugal machine whereby the gelatine present is dissolved and continuously discharged.

Specification, 3s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4154.—THE RENFREW CRUSHER COMPANY, LIMITED, of 19 St. Swithin's Lane, London, England (*Assignee of JOHANNES CHRISTIAAN WEGERIF*), "*Improvements in Mills for grinding.*"—Dated 2nd December, 1902.

1. A pan and roller mill wherein both the grinding rollers and the pan are positively driven and wherein the grinding rollers are set skewwise in the pan, that is to say with their axes non-radial to the axis of the pan so that a powerful cross-grinding action is produced at the points of contact of the rollers with the pan, as specified.

2. A pan and roller mill wherein the grinding rollers are set skewwise in a pan of annular trough-like form, with their axes non-radial to the axis of the pan, and are journaled in bearings, the pan and rollers being positively driven and each roller being independently loaded by yielding pressure applied to act on its bearings.

3. A pan and roller mill wherein the grinding rollers are set skewwise in the pan, or with their axes non-radial to the axis of the pan, and are journaled in forked elbow-levers each fulcrumed in an overhead frame, the free ends of the levers being loaded with elastic or yielding pressure controlled by stops, both the pan and the rollers being positively driven.

4. A pan and roller mill in which the grinding rollers as well as the pan are positively driven, and have their axes mounted, non-radially to the pan axis, in bearings directly loaded with yielding pressure and fitted to slide in vertical guides, substantially as specified.

5. A pan and roller mill in which the grinding rollers as well as the pan are positively driven, and have their axes mounted non-radially to the pan axis, those of successive rollers being tangential to circles of progressively larger diameters concentric with the pan axis, so as to cause progressively increasing degrees of cross-grinding to be produced, substantially as specified.

6. A pan and roller mill in which the grinding rollers as well as the pan are positively driven, and have their axes mounted non-radially to the pan axis, those of successive rollers being tangential to circles of progressively larger diameters concentric with the pan axis so as to cause progressively increasing degrees of cross-grinding to be produced, the minimum distances between the several rollers and the pan being also graduated for successive rollers as and for the purpose specified.

7. A pan and roller mill in which the grinding rollers as well as the pan are positively driven, and have their axes mounted non-radially to the pan axis in a frame rotatable about the pan axis and positively driven so that the positively driven rollers may be caused to run around in the revolving pan, as specified.

8. The respective arrangements of pan and roller mill constructed and operating substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Specification, 8s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4157.—EVAN HENRY HOPKINS, of 32 Redcliffe Square, South Kensington, Middlesex, England, Clerk in Holy Orders, "*An improved process for obtaining Zinc.*"—Dated 5th June, 1902.

Claim:—

Obtaining zinc from zinc compounds by heating the zinc compounds in a retort or other vessel from which air is excluded and condensing the zinc vapours in a receptacle filled with heated carbon from which air is excluded substantially as described.

Specification, 5s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4168.—EDWARD WATERS, jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters & Son, Patent Agents, of Nos. 414 to 418 Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, and Commonwealth of Australia (*Arthur Blanchard*), "*Improvements in or relating to Liquid Hydro-carbon Vapour Burners.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The herein described method of preventing carbon deposits from collecting in the jet orifice of hydro-carbon vapour burners; which consists in vapourising liquid hydro-carbons, applying heat to the vapour while the latter is ascending through a permeable heat-conducting material in a vertically disposed super-heating chamber centrally located in the flame of the burner so that the upper part of said vertical chamber is completely enveloped in said flame and in suchwise that said vertical chamber is evenly heated all round, and applying the maximum amount of heat to said vapour while the latter is still in the presence of the said permeable heat-conducting material so as to thereby evenly super-heat the whole of said vapour, and then conducting such super-heated vapour to the jet orifice in suchwise that no further decomposition of the super-heated vapour takes place from the point where same has emerged from said permeable heat-conducting material, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The herein described method of preventing carbon deposits from collecting in the jet orifice of hydro-carbon vapour burners; which consists in vapourising liquid hydro-carbons, applying heat to the vapour while the latter is ascending through a permeable heat-conducting material in a vertically disposed super-heating chamber centrally located in the flame of the burner so that the upper part of said vertical chamber is completely enveloped in said flame and in suchwise that such chamber is evenly heated all round, and applying the maximum amount of heat to said vapour while the latter is still in the presence of the said permeable heat-conducting material so as to thereby evenly super-heat the whole of said vapour, and then passing such super-heated vapour through a filtering chamber—interposed between the point where said maximum amount of heat is applied and the jet orifice—in suchwise that no further decomposition of the super-heated vapour takes place from the point where same has emerged from said permeable heat-conducting material and so as to thereby filter said super-heated vapour after decomposition thereof has ceased and before same reaches the jet orifice, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination in a hydro-carbon vapour burner, of an oil inlet pipe leading to a chamber centrally located in said burner, a cylindrical cap vertically mounted in communication with said chamber and forming a vapour super-heating chamber, the upper part of which cap is located within and enveloped by the circular flame produced from the burner so that said super-heating chamber is evenly heated all round, an inner tube centrally located within said cap so as to leave an annular space between the outside of said tube and the inside wall of said cap, said inner tube terminating just below the top of the inside of said cap, a permeable heat-conducting material located in said annular space inside said cap in suchwise that the whole of the hydro-carbon vapour has to rise through said permeable heat-conducting material which thereby evenly super-heats said vapour and receives thereon carbon deposits from said vapour, a clearance inside the top of said cap to permit said super-heated vapour after it emerges from said permeable material to enter the upper open end of said inner tube down which said vapour then descends, a connection leading from the bottom of said inner tube to a jet orifice, means to admit air to mingle with said issuing jet of hydro-carbon vapour, and means to conduct said mixture of air and vapour to the point of combustion, substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

4. The combination in a hydro-carbon vapour burner, of an oil inlet pipe leading to a chamber centrally located in said burner, a cylindrical cap vertically mounted in communication with said vaporising chamber and forming a vapour super-heating chamber the upper part of which cap is located within and enveloped by the circular flame produced from the burner, an inner tube centrally located within said cap so as to leave an annular space between the outside of said tube and the inside wall of said cap, said inner tube terminating just below the top of the inside of said cap, a permeable heat-conducting material located in said annular space inside said cap in suchwise that the whole of the hydro-carbon vapour has to rise through said permeable heat-conducting material which thereby evenly super-heats said vapour and receives thereon carbon deposits from said vapour, a clearance inside the top of said cap to permit said super-heated vapour after it emerges from said permeable material to enter the upper open end of said inner tube down which said vapour then descends, filtering material located in said inner tube in suchwise as to filter said super-heated vapour after decomposition thereof has ceased and before said vapour reaches the jet orifice, a connection leading from the bottom of said inner tube to a jet orifice, means to admit air to mingle with said issuing jet of hydro-carbon vapour and means to conduct said mingled air and vapour to the point of combustion, substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

5. The combination in a hydro-carbon vapour burner, of an oil inlet pipe leading to a chamber centrally located in said burner, a cylindrical cap vertically mounted in communication with said chamber and forming a vapour super-heating chamber, the upper part of which cap is located within and enveloped by the circular flame produced from the burner so that said super-heating chamber is evenly heated all round, an inner tube centrally located within said cap so as to leave an annular space between the outside of said tube and the inside wall of said cap, said inner tube terminating just below the top of the inside of said cap, permeable heat-conducting material located in said annular

space inside said cap in suchwise that the whole of the hydro-carbon vapour has to rise through said permeable heat-conducting material which thereby evenly super-heats said vapour and receives thereon carbon deposits from said vapour, a clearance inside the top of said cap to permit said super-heated vapour after it emerges from said permeable material to enter the upper open end of said inner tube down which said vapour then descends, a connection leading from the bottom of said inner tube to a downwardly directed jet orifice, means to permit atmospheric air to be drawn in by the downwardly issuing jet of hydro-carbon vapour, a centrally located passage down which said mixture of air and vapour is forced, an annular passage closed at its bottom and concentrically arranged round said central passage up which said mixture can freely pass to the point of combustion, and means such as a perforated plate near the upper end of said passage to prevent firing back of the vapour, substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

6. The combination in a hydro-carbon vapour burner, of an oil inlet pipe leading to a chamber centrally located in said burner, a cylindrical cap vertically mounted in communication with said chamber and forming a vapour super-heating chamber the upper part of which cap is located within and enveloped by the circular flame produced from the burner so that said super-heating chamber is evenly heated all round, an inner tube centrally located within said cap so as to leave an annular space between the outside of said tube and the inside wall of said cap, said inner tube terminating just below the top of the inside of said cap, permeable heat-conducting material located in said annular space inside said cap in suchwise that the whole of the hydro-carbon vapour has to rise through said permeable heat-conducting material which thereby evenly super-heats said vapour and receives thereon carbon deposits from said vapour, a clearance inside the top of said cap to permit said super-heated vapour after it emerges from said permeable material to enter the upper open end of said inner tube down which said vapour then descends, filtering material located in said inner tube in suchwise as to filter said super-heated vapour after decomposition thereof has ceased and before said vapour reaches the jet orifice, a connection leading from the bottom of said inner tube to a downwardly directed jet orifice, means to permit atmospheric air to be drawn in by the downwardly issuing jet of hydro-carbon vapour, a centrally located passage down which said mixture of air and vapour is forced, an annular passage closed at its bottom end and concentrically arranged round said central passage up which said mixture can freely pass to the point of combustion, and means such as a perforated plate near the upper end of said passage to prevent firing back of the vapour, substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

7. The combination in a hydro-carbon vapour burner, of an oil inlet pipe leading to a chamber centrally located in said burner, a cylindrical cap vertically mounted in communication with said chamber and forming a vapour super-heating chamber the upper part of which cap is located within and enveloped by the circular flame produced from the burner so that said super-heating chamber is evenly heated all round, an inner tube centrally located within said cap so as to leave an annular space between the outside of said tube and the inside wall of said cap, said inner tube terminating just below the top of the inside of said cap, permeable heat-conducting material located in said annular space inside said cap in suchwise that the whole of the hydro-carbon vapour has to rise through said permeable heat-conducting material which thereby evenly super-heats said vapour and receives thereon carbon deposits from said vapour, a clearance inside the top of said cap to permit said super-heated vapour after it emerges from said permeable material to enter the upper open end of said inner tube down which said vapour then descends, a connection leading from the bottom of said inner tube to a downwardly directed jet orifice, means to permit atmospheric air to be drawn in by the downwardly issuing jet of hydro-carbon vapour, a centrally located passage down which said mixture of air and vapour is forced, an annular passage closed at its bottom and concentrically arranged round said central passage up which said mixture can freely pass to the point of combustion, means such as a perforated plate near the upper end of said passage to prevent firing back of the vapour, and an incandescence mantle supported on the upper part of said burner and surrounding the aforesaid super-heating chamber, substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

8. The combination in a hydro-carbon vapour burner, of an oil inlet pipe leading to a chamber centrally located in said burner, a cylindrical cap vertically mounted in communication with said chamber and forming a vapour super-heating chamber the upper part of which cap is located within and enveloped by the circular flame produced from the burner so that said super-heating chamber is evenly heated all round, an inner tube centrally located within said cap so as to leave an annular space between the outside of said tube and the inside wall of said cap, said inner tube terminating just below the top of the inside of said cap, permeable heat-conducting material located in said annular space inside said cap in suchwise that the whole of the hydro-carbon vapour has to rise through said permeable heat-conducting material which thereby evenly super-heats said vapour and receives thereon carbon deposits from said vapour, a clearance inside the top of said cap to permit said super-heated vapour after it emerges from said permeable material to enter the upper open end of said inner tube down which said vapour then descends, filtering material located in said inner tube in suchwise as to filter said super-heated vapour after decomposition thereof has ceased and before said vapour reaches the jet orifice, a connection leading from the bottom of said inner tube to a downwardly directed jet orifice, means to permit atmospheric air to be drawn in by the downwardly issuing jet of hydro-carbon vapour, a centrally located passage down which said mixture of air and vapour is forced, an annular passage closed at its bottom end concentrically arranged round said central passage up which said mixture can freely pass to the point of combustion, means such as a perforated plate near the upper end of said passage to prevent firing back of the vapour, and an incandescence mantle supported on the upper part of said burner, and surrounding the aforesaid super-heating chamber, substantially in the manner and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

Specification, £1 5s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4167.—WILHELM CONNSTEIN, Doctor of Medicine, 16 Salzufer, Charlottenburg, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, "*Processes for the Manufacture of Fatty Acids from their Esters.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A process of decomposition of esters of fatty acids in fatty acids and alcohols, whereof the main feature is that the esters of fatty acids in a medium of acid reaction are subjected to the action of fat-decomposing ferments of plants.

2. A process of decomposition of esters of fatty acids in fatty acids and alcohols, whereof the main feature is that the esters of fatty acids are converted into an emulsion and then, in the presence of acids, subjected to the action of fat-decomposing ferments of plants.

3. A process of decomposition of esters of fatty acids in fatty acids and alcohols, whereof the main feature is that the esters of fatty acids are subjected to the action of fat-decomposing ferments of plants in the presence of acid.

4. A process of decomposition of esters of fatty acids in fatty acids and alcohols, whereof the main feature is, that the esters of fatty acids are converted into an emulsion and then in the presence of acid salts subjected to the action of fat-decomposing ferments of plants.

Specification, 7s. 6d.

Application No. 4170.—GEORGE CLAYDON, of 172 Gloucester Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Engineer, "*Improved apparatus for delivering steam and forced draught to the furnaces of boilers and the like.*"—Dated 4th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a distributing chamber, designed to be substituted for one or more fire bars of a furnace, means for supplying steam or air, or steam and air to the interior of said chamber and openings in said chamber through which steam or air or steam and air is or are delivered to the fuel in the furnace substantially as specified.

2. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a distributing chamber, a cap fitting into an opening in the top of said chamber, ribs upon the underside of the cap between which air or steam or air and steam is discharged from the chamber and means for conveying air or steam or air and steam to the interior of the chamber, substantially as specified.

3. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a distributing chamber, designed to be substituted for one or more fire bars of a furnace, a cap fitting an opening at the top of said chamber, ribs upon the underside of the cap, means for conveying air or steam, or air and steam to the chamber, the bottom of said chamber having apertures a sliding plate having corresponding apertures and designed to open and close the apertures in the bottom of the chamber and means for operating the sliding plate substantially as specified.

4. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a distributing chamber designed to be substituted for fire bars of a furnace, a cap fitting an opening at the top of said chamber, ribs upon the underside of the cap, means for conveying air or steam or air and steam to the chamber and longitudinal ribs upon the chamber designed to prevent downward deflection of air or steam issuing between said ribs of the cap substantially as specified.

5. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a plurality of distributing chambers, apertures between each cap and chamber through which air or steam is discharged, and a pipe having a branch connected to each chamber and conveying steam or air thereto, substantially as specified.

6. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a plurality of distributing chambers, a cap fitting an opening in the top of each chamber, apertures between each cap and chamber through which air or steam is discharged, a steam pipe having a branch for each chamber, a nozzle upon the end of each branch, and a pipe upon each chamber having an open end opposed to one of said nozzles as specified.

7. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a plate designed to be substituted for fire bars of a furnace, openings in said plate, a cap over each opening, apertures between the caps and plate for passage of air or steam, a closed chamber beneath the plate and means for conveying air or steam, or air and steam to the closed chamber, substantially as specified.

8. The combination in apparatus for the purpose indicated of a plate designed to be substituted for fire bars of a furnace a plurality of openings in said plate, a cap over each opening, a chamber beneath the caps, apertures beneath the caps through which steam or air is delivered from the chamber, an opening in said plate for the discharge of clinker and other matters a sliding plate normally closing said opening and a rod for operating the sliding plate as specified.

Specification 10s. Drawings on application.

R. G. FERGUSON,

Registrar of Patents.

Renewal Fees paid on Patents registered from 13th to 20th December, 1902.

Fees payable before the end of the fourth year in respect of the three following years:—

No. 2372.—Bradley, C. S., and Jacobs, C. B.

Subsequent Proprietors of Patents registered from 13th to 20th December, 1902.

[NOTE.—The names in brackets are those of former proprietors.]

No. 491.—The Thunderbolt Patent Governor Company, Limited (*Thunderbolt, E.*).

No. 1871.—The Thunderbolt Patent Governor Company, Limited (*Thunderbolt, E.*).

Notice of Application for Amendment.

THE PATENTS ACTS, 1888-1894.

IN the matter of Letters Patent No. 3788, dated 18th March, 1902, by JOSEPH GEORGE NASH, of Adelaide, South Australia, Engineer.

Notice is hereby given that the above Joseph George Nash has applied for leave to amend the complete Specification of his invention, alleging as his reason for so doing:—"In order to more fully explain the exact nature of my invention and its essential features, and so as to restrict the scope of the invention in accordance therewith."

The amendments proposed are as follow, viz. (reference being had to amended copy of specification lodged in Patent Office, Perth):—

Page 2, line 28.

After the words "may be," insert "*This cutter is provided with a cutting edge extending from the control mandrel to the outside edge or periphery of the zinc block or roll and in this way as the zinc rotates makes a cut across the complete face of the said block or roll. Also if necessary more than one cutter may be provided.*"

Page 3, line 14.

After the word "transit" insert "*and the bright edges formed by the cutter from becoming oxidised and tarnished.*"

Pages 3 and 4.

Strike out Claims Nos. 1, 2, 3, and insert:

Claim:—

An improved method of preparing zinc shavings consisting essentially in wrapping sheets of zinc upon a mandrel turning the shavings by means of a cutter as herein described, and subjecting the shavings thus formed to gradual pressure in a box or other receptacle by a piston or press whereby they are compressed into solid blocks substantially as described and for the purpose indicated.

Any person or persons intending to oppose the said application for amendment must leave particulars, in writing (on Form G), of his or their objections thereto, within one calendar month from the date hereof. A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1902.

R. G. FERGUSON,

Registrar of Patents.

Notice of Application for Amendment.

THE PATENTS ACTS, 1888-1894.

IN the matter of Letters Patent, No. 3681, dated 12th December, 1901, by RICHARD SEEMAN, of St. Chad's, Ealing, London, Merchant.

Notice is hereby given that the above Richard Seeman has applied for leave to amend the complete Specification of his invention, alleging as his reason for so doing:—"In order that the claims may specifically and exactly set forth what is substantially new and novel, and in agreement with that as described in the body of the specification, and as illustrated in the drawings."

The amendments made are as follow, viz. (reference being had to amended copy of Specification lodged in Patent Office, Perth):—

Page 2.

Strike out Claims 1 and 2, and insert:—

Claims:—

1. The treatment of copper ores containing carbonate of copper, or native oxide, consisting in leaching them with a solution of ammonia, drawing off the clear ammoniacal solution of copper and then distilling off the ammonia, substantially as herein described and set forth.

2. In a process for the treatment of copper ores as herein described and claimed an apparatus comprised of a safety stationary vessel as A, a mixer as B, a settler as C, and a still as D, each three latter vessels B, C, and D being axially mounted as at K, and so adapted to be revolved or swung, the said four vessels all hermetically sealed and being mounted at different levels and in connection with each other so as to allow the liquid to flow from one to the other by gravity substantially as herein described and as illustrated in the attached drawings.

3. An apparatus as above described and claimed having its parts or surfaces which come into contact with the ammoniacal solution of copper made of earthenware or other acid-resisting material so as to be unacted upon by copper or ammonia in solution substantially as and for the purposes herein described and explained.

Any person or persons intending to oppose the said application for amendment must leave particulars, in writing (on Form G), of his or their objections thereto, within one calendar month from the date hereof. A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1902.

R. G. FERGUSON,

Registrar of Patents.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth, 26th December, 1902.

A PPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, accompanied by Provisional Specifications, which have been accepted from 13th to 20th December, 1902:—

Application No. 4113.—DAVID RUTHERFORD ROSS, of De Carle Street, Brunswick, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Engineer, "*Improvements in milking machines.*"—Dated 11th November, 1902.

Application No. 4114.—GEORGE FREDERICK BROWN, of Forest Road, Hurstville, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Land Agent, "*An unpuncturable pneumatic tyre covering.*"—Dated 11th November, 1902.

Application No. 4115.—RICHARD ERNEST PENNINGTON, Engineer, and JAMES BELLETT, Stationer, both of 227 Bridport Street, Albert Park, near Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, "*An improved locknut plate for preventing nuts loosening or turning back on fish plates, and the like.*"—Dated 11th November, 1902.

Application No. 4118.—JOHN SWANSON and CHARLES MEAD, both of York, in the State of Western Australia, Blacksmiths, "*An improved machine for boring fencing posts and the like.*"—Dated 12th November, 1902.

Application No. 4121.—GEORGE BRACEY, of Abbotsford, 401 Newcastle Street, Perth, Western Australia, Consulting Electrician, "*Electrocution trap for flies and vermin.*"—Dated 14th November, 1902.

Application No. 4124.—JAMES ROBERTSON, of Maranweka Station, Maheno, Otago, New Zealand, Ploughman, "*Improved ditch plough.*"—Dated 18th November, 1902.

Application No. 4125.—THOMAS HARVEY, of Johnston Street, Castlemaine, in the State of Victoria, and Commonwealth of Australia, Mechanical Engineer, "*Improvements in hose-fittings or couplings.*"—Dated 18th November, 1902.

R. G. FERGUSON, Registrar of Patents.

Applications for Patents.

DECEMBER 13TH—20TH.

[Where Provisional Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is affixed.]

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Title.
4184	16th Dec., 1902	Braithwaite, J. H.	Barnsley, England	A new or improved free wheel and variable speed gearing, for use in connection with velocipedes, motor-cars, and the like, and for other purposes.
4185	16th Dec., 1902	Moore, F.	Marrickville, N.S.W.	Oil and grease separator.
4186	16th Dec., 1902	Collins, H.	Liverpool, England	Improvements in or connected with liquid pumps.
4187	22nd July, 1902	Thompson, C. W.	Capetown, Cape of Good Hope	Improvements in rock-drilling machines.
4188	18th Dec., 1902	Fessenden, R. A.	Manteo, U.S.A. ..	Improvements in signalling by electro-magnetic waves.
4189	18th Dec., 1902	Fessenden, R. A.	Manteo, U.S.A. ...	Improvements in wireless signalling.
4190	18th Dec., 1902	Fessenden, R. A.	Manteo, U.S.A. ...	Improvements in apparatus for signalling by electro-magnetic waves.
*4191	18th Dec., 1902	Allen, A. H.	Sheffield, England	Improvements in the treatment of solutions obtained in the extraction of gold from ores or other substances containing the same for the recovery of certain products.
4192	18th Dec., 1902	Dunn, C. F. (<i>assignee of Davies, J. B.</i>)	Kew, Victoria ...	An improved nail or screw for securing corrugated iron.
4193	18th Dec., 1902	Sparrow, R. (<i>Chitty, H.</i>) ...	Perth, W. A. ...	Improvements in dynamo electric machinery.
4194	18th Dec., 1902	Sparrow, R. (<i>Ball Check Light Company</i>)	Perth, W. A. ...	Improved adjustable gas check.
4195	19th Dec., 1902	Sandover, W.; Sandover, A.; Walker, C. W., and James, J. (<i>assignees of Cresswell, G.</i>)	London, England, Fremantle, W. A. and Perth, W. A.	An improved lid for fastening for sanitary pans.
*4196	19th Dec., 1902	Holdsworth, C. E. H.	Bridgetown, W. A.	An improved portable sanitary box.
*4197	19th Dec., 1902	Jeffrey, P. P., and Sinclair, G. T.	Fremantle, W. A.	A drop tower and safety anchor for windmill, to be used in country liable to cyclones.

Index of Applicants for Patents.

DECEMBER 13TH—20TH.

Name.	Title.	No.	Date.
Allen, A. H.	Improvements in the treatment of solutions obtained in the extraction of gold from ores or other substances containing the same for the recovery of certain products	4191	18th Dec., 1902
Ball Check Light Company	<i>Vide</i> Sparrow, R.	4194	18th Dec., 1902
Braithwaite, J. H.	A new or improved free wheel and variable speed gearing for use in connection with velocipedes, motor-cars, and the like, and for other purposes	4184	16th Dec., 1902
Chitty, H.	<i>Vide</i> Sparrow, R.	4193	18th Dec., 1902
Collins, H.	Improvements in or connected with liquid pumps	4186	16th Dec., 1902
Cresswell, G.	<i>Vide</i> Sandover, W.; Sandover, A.; Walker, C. W., and James, J.	4195	19th Dec., 1902
Davies, J. B.	<i>Vide</i> Dunn, C. F.	4192	18th Dec., 1902
Dunn, C. F. (<i>assignee of Davies, J. B.</i>)	An improved nail, or screw, for securing corrugated iron	4192	18th Dec., 1902
Fessenden, R. A.	Improvements in signalling by electro-magnetic waves	4188	18th Dec., 1902
Fessenden, R. A.	Improvements in wireless signalling	4189	18th Dec., 1902
Fessenden, R. A.	Improvements in apparatus for signalling by electro-magnetic waves	4190	18th Dec., 1902
Holdsworth, C. E. H.	An improved portable sanitary box	4196	19th Dec., 1902
James, J.	<i>Vide</i> Sandover, W.; Sandover, A.; Walker, C. W., and James, J.	4195	19th Dec., 1902
Jeffrey, P. P., and Sinclair, G. T.	A drop tower and safety anchor for windmill to be used in country liable to cyclones	4197	19th Dec., 1902
Moore, F.	Oil and grease separator	4185	16th Dec., 1902
Sandover, A.	<i>Vide</i> Sandover, W.; Sandover, A.; Walker, C. W., and James, J.	4195	19th Dec., 1902
Sandover, W.; Sandover, A.; Walker, C. W., and James, J. (<i>assignees of Cresswell, G.</i>)	An improved lid for fastening for sanitary pans	4195	19th Dec., 1902
Sinclair, G. T.	<i>Vide</i> Jeffrey, P. P., and Sinclair, G. T.	4197	19th Dec., 1902
Sparrow, R. (<i>Ball Check Light Company</i>).	Improved adjustable gas check	4194	18th Dec., 1902
Sparrow, R. (<i>Chitty, H.</i>)	Improvements in dynamo electric machinery	4193	18th Dec., 1902
Thompson, C. W.	Improvements in rock-drilling machines	4187	22nd July, 1902
Walker, C. W.	<i>Vide</i> Sandover, W.; Sandover, A.; Walker, C. W., and James, J.	4195	19th Dec., 1902

Index of Subjects of Patents Applications.

DECEMBER 13TH—20TH.

Title.	Name.	No.	Date.
Anchors	<i>Vide</i> Windmills (anchors for)	4197	19th Dec., 1902
Boxes	<i>Vide</i> Sanitary Box	4196	19th Dec., 1902
Bromine (recovery from solutions)	Allen, A. H.	4191	18th Dec., 1902
Drills	Thompson, C. W.	4187	17th Dec., 1902
Dynamo Electric Machine	Sparrow, R. (<i>Chitty, H.</i>)	4193	18th Dec., 1902
Energy (transmission of)	<i>Vide</i> Signalling by Electro-magnetic energy	4188	18th Dec., 1902
Gas (combined spreader and check)	Sparrow, R. (<i>Ball Check Light Company</i>)	4194	18th Dec., 1902
Gold Extraction	<i>Vide</i> Bromine (recovery from solutions)	4191	18th Dec., 1902
Lids, Fastening	<i>Vide</i> Sanitary Pans	4194	18th Dec., 1902
Motor Cars	<i>Vide</i> Velocipedes (speed gearing for)	4184	16th Dec., 1902
Nail for Corrugated Iron	Dunn Co. (<i>Assignee of Davies, J. B.</i>)	4192	18th Dec., 1902
Oil Separator	Moore, F.	4185	16th Dec., 1902
Pumps	Collins, H.	4186	16th Dec., 1902
Rock Drills	<i>Vide</i> Drills	4187	17th Dec., 1902
Sanitary Box	Holdsworth, C. E. H.	4196	19th Dec., 1902
Sanitary Pans (Lids, fastening for)	Sandover, W.; Sandover, A.; Walker, C. W.; James, J. (<i>assignee of Cresswell, G.</i>)	4195	18th Dec., 1902
Screw	<i>Vide</i> Nail for Corrugated Iron	4192	18th Dec., 1902
Separator (Oil)	<i>Vide</i> Oil Separator	4185	16th Dec., 1902
Signalling	<i>Vide</i> Wireless Signalling	4189	18th Dec., 1902
Signalling by Electro-magnetic energy	Fessenden, R. A.	4188	18th Dec., 1902
Signalling by Electro-magnetic waves	Fessenden, R. A.	4190	18th Dec., 1902
Telegraphy	<i>Vide</i> Signalling by Electro-magnetic energy	4188	18th Dec., 1902
Telegraphy	<i>Vide</i> Signalling by Electro-magnetic waves	4190	18th Dec., 1902
Telegraphy	<i>Vide</i> Wireless signalling	4189	18th Dec., 1902
Velocipedes (speed gearing for)	Braithwaite, J. H.	4184	16th Dec., 1902
Wheels (free)	<i>Vide</i> Velocipedes	4184	16th Dec., 1902
Windmills (anchors for)	Jeffrey, P. P., and Sinclair, G. T.	4197	19th Dec., 1902
Wireless Signalling	Fessenden, R. A.	4189	18th Dec., 1902

Applications Abandoned.

DECEMBER 13TH—20TH, 1902.

Application No. 3745.—TIMOTHY J. RYAN and ANDREW BURNS, of Henry Street, Fremantle, in the State of Western Australia, Saddlers, "*An improved Bandolier.*"—Dated 18th February, 1902.

Application No. 3746.—CHARLES GREATREX & SON, LTD., of 277 Clarence Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Wholesale Saddlers (*George Cresswell Palmer*), "*An improved Bandolier.*"—Dated 18th February, 1902.

Application No. 3749.—ALBERT EDWARD ROUSE, Wellington Street, Perth, Western Australia, Pearler, "*Improver for Diving Dresses.*"—Dated 19th February, 1902.

Trade Marks.

Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch,
Perth, 26th December, 1902.

It is hereby notified that I have received the undermentioned Applications for the Registration of Trade Marks.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars in writing, in duplicate (on Form F), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this *Gazette*.

A fee of £1 is payable with such notice.

In the case of an Application in which have been inserted a statement and disclaimer (or a disclaimer only), a copy of the same is printed in *italics* in connection with the advertisement.

R. G. FERGUSON,
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks.

Application No. 2476, dated 26th May, 1902.—JOHN A. MCGILL, M.D., trading as "J. A. McGill & Company," of 4 Panorama Place, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, to register in Class 3, in respect of a special medicinal preparation for womb disorders of every description, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—



The applicant Company has used the Trade Mark since 1883 in respect of the goods mentioned.

Application No. 2668, dated 12th December, 1902.—WILLIAM GEORGE BOYLE, JAMES THOMAS STUART, and JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMS, trading as "Boyle, Stuart, & Williams," of Echuca, Victoria, to register in Class 42, in respect of Hams and Bacons, and German Sausage, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

BELMONT.

Alphabetical List of Registrants of Trade Marks.

DECEMBER 13TH—20TH

Name.	Goods.	Class.	No.	Date.	Gazette.		
					No.	Date.	Page.
Burford, W. H., and Sons, Limited	Common soap, extract of soap, starch, washing powders, and all other preparations for laundry purposes (but excluding blue), candles, lubricating oils, and axle grease	47	2595	30th Sept., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Burford, W. H., and Sons, Limited	Common soap, extract of soap, starch, blue, washing powders, and all other preparations for laundry purposes, candles, lubricating oils, and axle grease	47	2596	30th Sept., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Burford, W. H., and Sons, Limited	Common soap, extract of soap, starch, blue, washing powders, and all other preparations for laundry purposes, candles, lubricating oils, and axle grease	47	2597	30th Sept., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Grace, A. J. (trading as "Martin & Co.")	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy	3	2594	30th Sept., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Martin & Co.	<i>Vide</i> Grace, A. J.	3	2594	30th Sept., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Muntz's Metal Company, Ltd.	An alloy of metal for sheathing ...	5	2561	18th Aug., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Munyard, A. S.	Substances used as food or as ingredients in food	42	2598	2nd Oct., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Munyard, A. S.	Tea	42	2598	2nd Oct., 1902	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065

Index of Goods for which Trade Marks have been registered.

DECEMBER 13TH—20TH.

Goods.	Name.	No.	Date.	Class.	Gazette.		
					No.	Date.	Page.
Axle Grease	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Axle Grease	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Axle Grease	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Blue	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Blue	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Candles	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Candles	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Candles	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Chemical Substances	Grace, A. J. (trading as "Martin & Co.")	2594	30th Sept., 1902	3	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Food Substances ...	Munyard, A. S.	2598	2nd Oct., 1902	42	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Laundry Preparations (except blue)	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Laundry Purposes ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Laundry Purposes ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Medicine	<i>Vide</i> Chemical substances	2594	30th Sept., 1902	3	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Metal Alloy	Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd.	2561	18th Aug., 1902	5	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Oils (lubricating) ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Oils (lubricating) ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Oils (lubricating) ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Pharmacy	<i>Vide</i> Chemical Substances	2594	30th Sept., 1902	3	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Sheathing	<i>Vide</i> Metal Alloy	2561	18th Aug., 1902	5	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Soap (common)	Burford, W. H., & Sons, Limited	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Soap (common)	Burford, W. H., & Sons, Limited	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Soap (common)	Burford, W. H., & Sons, Limited	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Soap (extract)	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Soap (extract)	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Soap (extract)	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Starch	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Starch	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Starch	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Tea	Munyard, A. S.	2598	30th Sept., 1902	42	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065
Washing Powders ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2595	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Washing Powders ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2596	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4064
Washing Powders ...	<i>Vide</i> Soap (common)	2597	30th Sept., 1902	47	41	10th Oct., 1902	4065