

# Supplement to Government Gazette

OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

[Published by Authority.]

No. 5.  
P.O. No. 5.

PERTH: FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.

[1903.]

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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,  
30th January, 1903.

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. 3760.—ENOCH RICHARDSON, of 18 Muir Street, Hawthorn, in the County of Bourke and State of Victoria, Engineer, "*Improvements in the fittings of Locomotive, Traction, Portable, Stationary, Marine, and other Boilers used for the Production of Steam, as affecting the admission and distribution of air, the more complete combustion of fuel, and prevention of smoke.*"—Dated 4th March, 1902.

#### Claims:—

1. In an apparatus for controlling the admission and distribution of air for the more complete combustion of fuel and the prevention of smoke. A grate bar b, with perforations inclined alternately in the horizontal portion of said bar for the inlet of atmospheric air to the carbonaceous portion of the fire, and having a vertical extension at one end b', made hollow and provided with outlets c, for the supply of atmospheric air to the gaseous portion of the furnace, made, constructed and fitted as illustrated in figures 1 and 4, sheet 1.

2. In an apparatus for controlling the admission and distribution of air for the more complete combustion of fuel and the prevention of smoke. The hollow support or bearer a, with apertures over which the vertical extensions of the grate bars rest and which conveys the atmospheric air from the air producer to the vertical extensions of the grate bars and through the apertures to the gaseous portion of the fire, made and constructed as illustrated and shown in figure 5, sheet 1.

3. In an apparatus for controlling the admission and distribution of air for the more complete combustion of fuel and the prevention of smoke. The air distributor shown in figure 1, sheet 2, composed of semicircular pipes attached to horizontal side pipes perforated and arranged as shown on figure 2, sheet 2, and the extended semicircular pipes connected by horizontal transverse pipes and perforated as shown on figure 3, sheet 2, for conveying atmospheric air to the gaseous portion of furnace.

4. In an apparatus for controlling the admission and distribution of air for the more complete combustion of fuel and the prevention of smoke. The circular support or bearer g, in combination with the horizontal air distributors d, made and constructed as illustrated by figure 5, sheet 2.

5. In an apparatus for controlling the admission and distribution of air for the more complete combustion of fuel and the prevention of smoke. The general arrangements of the several parts set forth consisting of grate-bars and their supports, air distributors and connections for controlling the admission and distribution of atmospheric air, for the more complete combustion of fuel and the prevention of smoke, in locomotives, traction, portable, stationary, marine, and other boiler furnaces, constructed and arranged substantially as described and illustrated as and for the purposes set forth as a combination of parts.

Specification, 7s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 3824.—WILLIAM CHANDOS WALL, of 22 Wellington Street, Newtown, in the State of New South Wales, Commercial Agent, "*An improved Washing Machine.*"—Dated 15th April, 1902.

#### Claim:—

1. An improved washing machine, consisting of a box or tub, subdivided by a cross partition which does not extend quite to the bottom thereof, and having a grating in the bottom of each compartment; a pair of fixed standards carrying a cross shaft, on which is supported an overlying oscillating frame to which is pivotally attached a pair of perforated and adjustable plungers, adapted to rise and fall in the compartments of the tub by the oscillation of the overlying frame, said plungers being provided with a series of projections corresponding with the slots in the gratings in bottom of said tub; operating lever handles pivotally attached to the fixed standards, and connected to the oscillating frame by means of pivoted adjustable connecting pieces; and suitable balance weights attached to the oscillating frame, substantially as described and as illustrated in the drawings.

Specifications, 8s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 3828.—RICHARD DAVID SANDERS, of 5 Kidbrook Grove, Blackheath, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, "*Improvements in the electro-deposition of metals for the manufacture of Compound Wire Bars and the like, and in apparatus therefor.*"—Dated 17th April, 1902.

#### Claims:—

1. In apparatus for the manufacture of wire or the like by electro-deposition upon a mother wire in the form of a coil, the combination with the tank for containing the electrolyte liquid, of a shaft above the same provided with a coating of insulating material for supporting and rotating the coil, an anode located within said tank and a cathode connection between the coil and said shaft, substantially as described.

2. In apparatus for the manufacture of wire or the like by electro-deposition upon a mother wire in the form of a coil, the combination with the tank for containing the electrolyte liquid, of a shaft above the same provided with a coating of insulating material for supporting and rotating the coil, an anode located within said tank and a cathode connection between the coil and said shaft, and a partition located in said tank between the anode and said coil and extending from the top of the tank to a point adjacent to the bottom thereof, substantially as described.

3. In apparatus for the manufacture of wire or the like by electro-deposition upon a mother wire in the form of a coil, the combination with the tank for containing the electrolyte liquid, of a shaft above the same provided with a coating of insulating material for supporting and rotating the coil, an anode located within said tank and a cathode connection between the coil and said shaft, and a partition located in said tank between the anode and said coil and extending from the top of the tank to a point adjacent to the bottom thereof, a compartment located within the coil to be acted upon and provided with apertures for the circulation of the electrolyte and an anode located in said compartment, substantially as described.

4. In apparatus for the manufacture of wire or the like by electro-deposition upon a mother wire in the form of a coil, the combination with the tank for containing the electrolyte, of a shaft above the same provided with a smooth coating of insulating material, collars of insulating material to prevent the endwise movement of the coil and collars of conducting material to engage the end of the coil, an anode within said tank and a cathode connection with said conducting collars, substantially as described.

5. In apparatus for the manufacture of wire or the like by electro-deposition upon a mother wire in the form of a coil, the combination with the tank for containing the electrolyte, of a supporting shaft of a smaller diameter than the coil of mother wire for supporting said coil, said shaft being provided with a coating of insulating material, means for rotating said shaft, a cathode connection between said coil and said shaft, and coil engaging devices on said shaft for retaining the coil against lateral movement, substantially as described.

6. In apparatus for the manufacture of wire or the like by electro-deposition upon a mother wire in the form of a coil, the combination with the tank for containing the electrolyte, of a supporting shaft of smaller diameter than the coil of mother wire for supporting said coil, said shaft being provided with a coating of insulating material, means for rotating said shaft, a cathode connection between said coil and said shaft and struts secured to said coil for preventing the lateral movement of the convolutions thereof, substantially as described.

Specifications, 10s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 3947.—JOSEPH MOSS, of the Direct Indent Company, Apollo Chambers, 326 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, in the County of Bourke, in State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. Indentor, "An improved Window Sash."—Dated 16th July, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The improved combination top and bottom window sash and frame consisting of a top and bottom sash in the styles of which are pivot pins said pivot pins turning in slides, said slides having a wedge-shaped vertical surface on the inside of the building and capable of moving vertically between the parting beads of a window frame and a box frame having an upward extension above the lower or inner sash said slides being lifted by a sash line passing over a pulley and supporting a weight, in combination with a fastener secured above the meeting rail of the inner sash and a catch on the meeting rail of the bottom sash and a combination dust excluding strip and lock on the inside of each style said strip and lock having a series of oblong holes and a finger hold, and help to the style by screws all as and for the purposes hereinbefore described and as illustrated in the drawings.

2. The improved combination top and bottom window sashes and frames consisting of sashes having integral with or attached to the outer surface of the styles dust and draft excluding strips, pivot pins attached near the middle of said styles, slides sliding between parting beads outside said styles, a hole through each slide to accommodate a pivot pin, dust and draft excluding strips on the meeting surfaces of each slide with its style, each slide being supported by a sash line passing over a pulley and hung by a weight, a box frame having an upward extension above the lower or inner sash in combination with a catch on the meeting rail of the bottom sash, a fastener on the meeting rail of the upper sash, and a casing containing a holding pin forced outwardly by a spring secured to the meeting surface of each slide, said pin engaging with a hole in a holding plate attached to each style all as and for the purposes hereinbefore described and as illustrated in the drawings.

Specifications, 5s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4145.—RICHARD SPARROW, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Patents Agent (Delprat, G. D.), "Improved method or process of Extracting Zinc and other Sulphides from their Ores."—Dated 26th November, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In extracting zinc and other sulphides from their ores subjecting such ores to the action of a heated bath consisting of a solution of salt cake substantially as herein described and explained.

2. In extracting zinc and other sulphides from their ores subjecting such ores to the action of a heated bath consisting of a solution of sodium sulphate and sulphuric acid substantially as herein described and explained.

Specifications, 2s. 6d.

Application No. 4201.—THOMAS ROBERTSON, of Mount Mitchell, Ballarat, in the State of Victoria, Grazier, "An improved method of and means for Killing Rabbits by Poisoning."—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. As a means for killing rabbits a mat or strip of flexible skin or fabric coated with a poisonous moist pasty compound placed in the mouth or opening of rabbit burrows and like rabbit resorts in such manner that a portion of such poisonous matter must adhere to the paws and possibly the body of the rabbit when passing in an out of the burrow over such mat to induce the rabbit to remove such adhering matter by licking it off with the tongue as hereinbefore described.

2. As a means for killing rabbits the combination of a mat or skin of flexible fabric with a poisonous pasty compound to be coated on such mat to be used in and when advisable near the mouth or opening of rabbit burrows and like rabbit resorts prepared applied and used in bringing about the destruction of rabbits by poisoning and in manner hereinbefore described.

Specification, 4s.

Application No. 4206.—WILLIAM PAYNE, of Orange, and JAMES HYNDES GILLIES, of Dulwich Hill, both in the State of New South Wales, Assayer and Mining Engineer respectively, "An improved process for the treatment of Ores containing Copper."—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Claim:—

An improved process for the treatment of ores containing copper characterised by first crushing the ore then adding thereto one to five per cent. of pyrites then saturating the same with ferrous sulphate (mother liquor) which has been obtained automatically by the previous working of the process; then drying and gradually heating the ore to a dull red and afterwards dumping it into a vat containing the weak wash solution remaining from the treatment of the previous batch of ore, and finally the precipitation of the strong copper solution and the conservation of the weak wash solution, the former to be used for the saturation of the next batch of ore and the latter to be used for the leaching of the same, substantially as described.

Specification, 8s.

Application No. 4208.—LORENZ KORTLANG, the elder, Cabinet Maker, and ALBERT KORTLANG, Warehouseman, both of 67 Undercliffe Street, Neutral Bay, near Sydney, in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia, "An improved Extension Table."—Dated 24th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. Our improved extension table consisting of the combination and arrangement with the main frame of a transverse piece (such as C) having a slot (such as D), a top board having a cross bar (such as H) and wings on runners (such as L) bevelled as at N, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings.

2. In an extension table the combination with a main top board capable of movement vertically of wings on runners bevelled as at N and sliding in guides (such as F) and their free ends (when the wings are extended) being held by a transverse piece (such as C) on the main frame, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings.

3. In an extension table, the combination with a main frame of a slotted transverse piece secured thereto, a top board capable of movement vertically in said slot, wings on runners sliding in guides and bevelled on their upper sides (where fastened to the wings) equal to the thickness of the top board, the free ends of the said runners being held by the said transverse piece when the table is extended, substantially as hereinbefore described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings.

Specifications, 7s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4209.—HANS CHRISTENSEN, of 28 Godthaabsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark, Mill Builder, "Improvements in Matches and Machinery for their manufacture."—Dated 29th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. Rectangular or wedge-shaped matches, the head ends of which are cut in on all four sides, so that the composition will not protrude beyond the sides of the match.

2. In the manufacture of splints for the match bodies referred to in Claim 1 a vertically movable carriage for the knives, lancets or gouges substantially as described.

3. In the manufacture of splints for the match bodies referred to in Claim 1 the use of knives made up of a number of short knives and gouges arranged either in a straight or zig-zag line the gouges being carried by the short knives substantially as described.

4. In the manufacture of splints for the match bodies referred to in Claim 1 the use of gouges with inclined or rounded corners which whilst forming a groove in the underside of the splint cut away the projection that remains on the surface of the log from the cut made by the gouges; that cut a groove on the inner side of the splint substantially as described.

5. In the manufacture of splints for the match bodies referred to in Claim 1 the use of knives made up of short knife pieces whose ends are sharpened in such a way as to form gouges substantially as described.

6. In the manufacture of splints for the match bodies referred to in Claim 1 a stationary double-holder for the gouges and lancets having two cross-bars one of which carries gouges and the other the lancets, and which are placed at such a distance apart that the wood can pass between them, substantially as described.

7. In the manufacture of splints for matches the arrangement in the matches for cutting the splints of gouges and lancets movable in blocks that are carried in holes in a stationary supporting bar and urged by springs towards the surface of the log substantially as described.

8. In the manufacture of splints for matches the arrangement in the splint-cutting machines of holders which whilst they are moved regularly during the operation of the machine towards the axis of the log of wood are constructed in such a way that they are forced automatically towards the surface of the log from which they are held by means of adjustable distance blocks substantially as described.

9. In the manufacture of the match bodies referred to in Claim 1 the use in the chopping-off machines of gouges arranged to cut-in the third side of the head ends of the matches substantially as described.

10. In the manufacture of match bodies as referred to in Claim 1 the use in the chopping-off machine, of a horizontally moving compound knife which at the same time that it cuts off the match bodies cuts in the fourth side of the match heads substantially as described.

11. In machines for manufacturing wedge-shaped matches as referred to in Claim 1 the arrangement of a storage box which moves one match length to the side each time it moves forward at every stroke of the knives substantially as described.

Specification, 18s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4211.—COOLEY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, of No. 83 Braintree Street, in the City of Boston and State of Massachusetts, United States of America (assignee of COOLEY, J. F.), "Improvements in and relating to Rotary Fluid Engines."—Dated 30th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary piston, a rotary spacer having fixed partitions bearing on the peripheral curved surfaces of the piston, both piston and spacer mounted on different axes of rotation and rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

2. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary spacer provided with fixed bearing-points, a rotary piston whose curved peripheral surfaces are partitioned off by said spacer and which is in continuous contact with said bearing-points, both spacer and piston rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

3. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary spacer provided with fixed equidistant bearing-points, a rotary piston whose curved peripheral surfaces are partitioned off by said spacer and form with it separate fluid divisions and which is in continuous contact with said bearing-points, both spacer and piston rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

4. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary spacer provided with fixed bearing-points, a rotary piston whose curved peripheral surfaces are partitioned off by said spacer and which is in continuous contact with said bearing-points, both spacer and piston mounted on different axes of rotation and rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

5. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary spacer provided with fixed equidistant bearing-points, a rotary piston in continuous contact with said bearing-points and forming separate fluid-divisions and located eccentrically to said spacer, both piston and spacer rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

6. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary spacer provided with fixed equidistant bearing points, a rotary piston in continuous contact with said bearing points and forming separate fluid divisions and located eccentrically to said spacer, both piston and spacer rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed—the speed of the piston exceeding the speed of the spacer by such an amount that the terms of their ratio when reduced to their lowest integral numbers differ by unity—and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

7. In a rotary fluid-engine, an auxiliary-rotating cylindrical hollow spacer provided at equal distances upon its inner surface with fixed equidistant bearing points, a rotary cylindrical piston in continuous contact with said bearing points and provided with an axis parallel to the axis of said spacer and rotating in the same direction as the spacer

at a relatively constant but different rate of speed, which speed of the piston exceeds that of the spacer by such an amount that the terms of their ratio when reduced to their lowest integral numbers differ by unity, and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

8. In a rotary fluid-engine, the combination of two like directional rotary elements caused to move one within the other on parallel fixed axes, at correlatively constant speed rates differing by such an amount that the terms of their ratio when reduced to their lowest integral numbers differ by unity, the element of slow speed having fixed projections whose extremities form bearing-points at equal radial distances from its axis and equally spaced along their circular path of travel, and moving in continuous contact with the element of higher speed whose correlative curved surface is formed to correspond to the path of said extremities, and means for entrance and exit of fluid to and from the partitioned spaces.

9. In a rotary fluid-engine, the combination of two like directional rotary elements caused to move one within the other on parallel fixed axes at correlatively constant speed rates differing by such amount that the terms of their ratio when reduced to their lowest integral numbers differ by unity, the element of slow speed having fixed projections whose extremities form bearing-points at equal radial distances from its axis and equally spaced along their circular path of travel and moving in continuous contact with the element of higher speed, whose curved surface is formed to correspond to the path of said extremities when their number equals the greater of the two terms of the correlative speed ratio when expressed in their smallest integral numbers, means for entrance and exit of fluid, and end plates fastened to one element and contiguous to the other.

10. In a rotary fluid-engine, the combination of two like directional rotary elements caused to move one within the other on parallel positionally-fixed axes at correlatively constant speed rates differing by such an amount that the terms of their ratio when reduced to their lowest integral numbers differ by unity, the element of slow speed having fixed projections whose extremities form bearing-points at equal radial distances from its axis and equally spaced along their circular path of travel, and moving in continuous contact with the element of higher speed whose correlative curved surface is formed to correspond to the path of said extremities when their number equals the greater of the two terms of the correlative speed ratio when expressed in their smallest integral numbers, means for entrance and exit of fluid, end plates fastened to one element and contiguous to the other, and each element provided with geared surfaces which mutually intermesh.

11. In a rotary fluid-engine, the combination of two like directional rotary elements caused to move one within the other on parallel positionally-fixed axes at correlatively constant speed ratios differing by such an amount that the terms of their ratio when reduced to their lowest integral numbers differ by unity, the element of slow speed having fixed projections whose extremities are armed with adjusting wearing-shoes which form bearing-points at equal radial distances from its axis and equally spaced along their circular path of travel and moving in continuous contact with the element of higher speed whose correlative curved surface is formed to correspond to the path of said shoes when their number equals the greater of the two terms of the correlative speed ratio when expressed in their smallest integral numbers, means for entrance and exit of fluid, end plates fastened to one element and contiguous to the other, and each element provided with geared surfaces which mutually intermesh.

12. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary piston, a rotary spacer with fixed projections for partitioning off the peripheral curved surfaces of the piston, both piston and spacer mounted on different axes of rotation and rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, a hollow shaft through which is effected the entrance and exit of the fluid.

13. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary piston, a rotary spacer with fixed projections for partitioning off the peripheral curved surfaces of the piston and surrounding the piston, both piston and spacer mounted on different axes of rotation and rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, and means for entrance and exit of fluid.

14. In a rotary fluid-engine, a rotary piston, a rotary spacer with fixed projections for partitioning off the peripheral curved surfaces of the piston and surrounding the piston, both piston and spacer mounted on different axes of rotation and rotating in the same direction at relatively constant but different rates of speed, a hollow shaft upon which the projection is mounted and through which is effected the entrance and exit of the fluid.

15. In a mechanical movement, the combination of two like directionally rotating elements connected to move on separate fixed axes at correlatively constant speed rates differing by such an amount that the terms of their ratio when reduced to their lowest integral numbers differ by unity, the element of slow speed having one or more fixed points set at equal radial distances from its axis and equally spaced along their circular path of travel and moving in continuous contact with the element of higher speed forming epicycloidal curves thereon when they numerically equal the greater of the two terms of the correlative speed ratio when expressed in their smallest integral numbers.

Specification, 18s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4213.—MAITLAND LUMLEY, of 1 America Square, London, England, Bottlers' Engineer, and JEAN BAPTISTE BOURSEAU, of 141 Avenue Parmentier, Paris, France, Engineer, "An improved Reducing Valve."—Dated 30th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The improved valve comprising a casing formed in two parts the upper of which is divided by means of a partition into two parts and the lower of which is chambered and is provided with a means of adjustment for a regulating spring, caps at the respective ends of the casing the upper of which is provided upon its under surface with a conical projection forming the termination of the inlet and which inlet is normally closed by means of a disc or block of rubber upon the upper end of a hollow spindle down which the gas or fluid passes to the discharge orifice, springs located within the chambers formed in the upper portion of the casing and suitable washers to prevent any leakage between the said chambers and also means to permit of the escape of any gas or fluid that may pass from one chamber to the other all arranged constructed and operating substantially as herein described and illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

2. In a valve of the kind herein described a means whereby the pressure at which the valve works may be regulated by means operable from the exterior of the valve substantially as herein described and illustrated by the appended drawings.

3. The general combination and arrangement of parts constituting the improved valve substantially as herein described and illustrated by the appended drawings.

Specification, 7s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4214.—MURRAY CORRINGTON, of 40 Wall Street, New York, in the State of New York, United States of America, Engineer, "Improvements in variable Speed Safety Valves."—Dated 30th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In a safety valve device, the combination of a piston in a chamber open on one side of fluid under pressure, a load on the other side of said piston balancing a given or normal pressure on the opposite side and means arranged in the wall of the piston chamber and controlled by said piston for permitting a considerable excess of pressure to escape past the piston at a continuously varying rate of speed as the load returns the piston towards its normal position.

2. In a safety valve device, the combination of a piston in a chamber open on one side to fluid under pressure, a load on the other side of said piston adapted to balance a given definite pressure on the opposite side and means arranged in the wall of the piston chamber and controlled by the movement of said piston for permitting a considerable excess of pressure to escape past said piston, slowly at first and then at an increasing rate of speed as the load returns said piston towards its normal position.

3. In a fluid pressure brake system, the combination, with a brake cylinder, of a piston chamber, a passage for permitting the pressure to escape from said cylinder through said piston chamber, a piston in said chamber carrying a load adapted to hold it in position to close said passage when a given or normal pressure is admitted to said cylinder and means arranged in the wall of the chamber and controlled by said piston so constructed that, when an extraordinary pressure is suddenly admitted into said cylinder, it will escape slowly at first and then at an increasing rate of speed as the piston is returned by the load towards its normal position.

4. In a fluid pressure brake system, the combination, with a brake cylinder, of a piston chamber, a passage for permitting the pressure to escape from said cylinder through said piston chamber, a piston in said chamber, a spring bearing on said piston and adjusted to hold it in position to close said passage against a given definite pressure admitted to said cylinder, and means so arranged in the wall of the chamber and controlled by said piston that, when a considerable excess pressure is admitted into said cylinder the spring yields and the piston permits the pressure to escape slowly and as the pressure falls and the spring returns the piston towards normal position, the pressure escapes at an increasing rate.

Specifications, 16s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4215.—CLAYTON FIRE EXTINGUISHING AND VENTILATING COMPANY, LIMITED, of 22 Craven Street, London, W.C., England (assignee of Clayton, T. A.), "Improved apparatus for the generation and delivery of hot or cold gas for fumigation, sterilisation, the extinguishing of fires, and the like."—Dated 2nd January, 1903.

Claims:—

1. An apparatus for the generation and discharge of sterilising or non-flame-supporting gas, so arranged that the gases whether delivered in a hot or cold condition are first cooled before entry into the aspirating fan, and if required hot are afterwards reheated by circulating tubes in the combustion chamber, thus effecting maximum efficiency as regards weight of sulphur sublimed per grate area, substantially as described.

2. An apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, comprising in combination a sulphurous acid gas generating chamber, a controllable entry of air to the same, baffle plates in said generator, supplementary air inlets above and below said baffle plates, a surface condenser in gas outlet from generating chamber, and an aspirating fan or blower beyond said condenser as and for the purposes, substantially as described.

3. An apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, comprising in combination, a sulphur combustion chamber or gas generator, an aspirating fan or blower, withdrawing and discharging gas from the generator, a condenser introduced into the main between the generator and the aspirating fan or blower; and an alternative delivery from said blower controlled by a cock passing through reheating tubes in the upper part of the combustion chamber, substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. The arrangement, construction and combination of parts forming an apparatus for the generation and discharge of sterilising or non-flame-supporting gas, substantially as hereinabove described and illustrated in the drawings annexed hereto.

Specifications, 7s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4219.—NELSON HISS, residing at 27 Washington Square, New York City, New York, United States of America, Gentleman, "Improvements in or relating to Traction Machinery or apparatus."—Dated 2nd January, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In traction apparatus comprising a carrier and one or more driving cables one or both ends of which are anchored, the employment of a stationary tension device the effort of which is transmitted to the driving cable on both sides of the driving pulley substantially as described.

2. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier provided with pulleys or sheaves, of a driving cable having one or both ends anchored and passing around fixed pulleys on opposite sides of the carrier and also around the pulleys on the carrier in such a manner that one part of the cable is supported by or tends to move the carrier in one direction and another part tends to support or move the carrier in the opposite direction.

3. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier of a driving cable fixed at one end and at its other end connected to a stationary tension weight and passing around fixed pulleys at each side of the carrier and pulleys on the carrier in such a manner that one part of the cable is supported by or tends to move the carrier in one direction and another part tends to support or move the carrier in the opposite direction, the whole effort of the tension weight being transmitted to the cable on both sides of the driving pulley.

4. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier of a driving cable 7 anchored at one end and passing around fixed pulleys 8 and 11 on opposite sides of the carrier and a stationary tension device at the other end of the cable the whole effort of which is transmitted to the cable on both sides of the driving pulley.

5. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier of a driving cable 7 which passes around the fixed pulleys 8 and 11 on opposite sides of the carrier to sheaves 2 and 3 thereon and having one end anchored

at 10, the other end being provided with a stationary tension weight the whole effort of which is transmitted to the cable on both sides of the driving pulley.

6. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier of a driving cable having a fast and a loose end and formed with two bights in which sheaves 2 and 3 on the carrier rest and a stationary tension weight attached to the loose end of the cable to keep it taut.

7. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier provided with sheaves 2 and 3 of supplemental cables 18 and 21 embracing the sheaves and having one of their ends anchored and their other ends connected to pulleys 20 and 23 which are embraced by a driving cable 7 which is connected at 10 and carrying at its other end a stationary tension weight.

8. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier having two double pulleys of a driving cable anchored at one end and thereafter passing under the double pulleys, then around fixed pulleys 11 and 8 and over the double pulleys and a stationary tension weight attached to the free end of the cable.

9. In traction apparatus, the combination with a carrier of a series of driving cables anchored at one side of the carrier and embracing sheaves thereon and each provided with a separate stationary tension device at their free ends.

10. In traction apparatus, the combination with a car such as 1 of a weighted carrier such as 24 connected thereto and having pulleys 2 and 3 around which a driving cable 7 passes so that one part of the cable tends to support or move the carrier in one direction and the other part is supported by or tends to move the carrier in the opposite direction, said cable being fixed at one point at least.

11. In traction apparatus, a carrier, two movable sheaves connected thereto, a driving pulley, a driving cable fixed at one point and carried over said sheaves and said driving pulley, so as to pass when operated from one movable sheave to the driving pulley and thence to the other sheave and a tension device applied to said cable.

12. The complete apparatus substantially as described or illustrated in figure 1, or figure 2, or figure 3, or figure 4, or figures 5 and 6, or figure 7, or figure 8 of the accompanying drawings.

Specifications, 12s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4220.—ALEXANDER PURSER, Mechanical Engineer; FREDERICK WILLIAM JENKINS, Electrical Engineer, and CHARLES ROBERT MCALISTER MILLAR, all of Roodeport, Transvaal, South Africa, "*Improvements in or relating to machines or apparatus for forging and pointing or sharpening Rock-drilling and similar Tools.*"—Dated 2nd January, 1903.

Claims:—

1. A rock-drilling or similar tool having its bit or working end formed integral with it instead of being welded on.

2. Pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools by a combined hammering and pressing action.

3. Forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools by a combined hammering and pressing action.

4. Forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools by a simultaneous hammering and pressing action.

5. In the manufacture or preparation of rock-drilling and similar tools the employment of dies for holding and shaping the sides of the cutting part and hammering dies for forming the face or point of the tool.

6. In the manufacture or preparation of rock-drilling and similar tools the employment of dies for holding and shaping the sides of the cutting part and hammering dies simultaneously operated therewith for forming the face or point of the tool.

7. In a machine or apparatus for the preparation or "working up" rock-drilling and similar tools the combination with "side" dies carried by pivoted arms of "face" dies carried by a reciprocating plunger substantially as described.

8. In the preparation or "working up" rock-drilling and similar tools the employment of movable dies which together form a mould to the interior surface of which the finished tool conforms.

9. In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools the combination with "side" dies B carried by pivoted arms D of "face" dies A carried by a reciprocating plunger and capable of separate movement independent of the plunger substantially as described.

10. In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools the employment of "face" dies which all converge on the tool and are operated to give separate blows substantially as described.

11. In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools the combination with "face" dies such as A of projections which act as buffers for the dies and cause them to close gradually, substantially as and for the purpose described.

12. In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools the combination with "face" dies such as A of projections or toggles carried by pivoted arms D and adapted to act as buffers for the dies and to cause them to close gradually, substantially as described.

13. In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools the combination with "side" dies B carried by pivoted arms D of a frame or plunger bearing on the arms and adapted to move gradually backwards as the arms close the dies substantially as described.

14. In a machine or apparatus for "working up" or preparing rock-drilling and similar tools the combination with a frame such as G or a plunger of a cylinder and piston adapted to apply a gradually decreasing resistance to the closing of the dies B substantially as and for the purpose described.

15. The complete mould comprising "side" dies such as B and "face" dies such as A substantially as described or illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

16. The complete apparatus substantially as described or illustrated in Figures 1, 2, and 3, and Figures 4, 5, and 6 of the accompanying drawings.

17. The hereindescribed method of pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools.

18. The hereindescribed method of forging and pointing or sharpening rock-drilling and similar tools.

Specifications, 17s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4221.—REGINALD AUBREY FESSENDEN, of Manteo, County of Dare, State of North Carolina, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, "*Improvements in Current-operated Receiver for Electro-magnetic Waves.*"—Dated 3rd January, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In a system for signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing a magnetic flux in said circuit, and means operative by currents

produced by electro-magnetic waves to change the direction of the flux, substantially as set forth.

2. In a system for signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing in said circuit a magnetic flux practically constant in amount and normally varying in direction with practical uniformity, and means operative by electro-magnetic waves for changing the direction of the magnetic flux, substantially as set forth.

3. In a system for signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of a rotating magnetic field, means for producing a rotating magnetic flux, and means operative by currents produced by electro-magnetic waves for changing the angle between the direction of the field and that of the flux, substantially as set forth.

4. In a system for signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing a magnetic flux in said circuit, means operative by currents produced by electro-magnetic waves to change the direction of the flux, and a circuit adapted to be energised by such change of direction of the flux, substantially as set forth.

5. In a system for signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of a rotating magnetic field, means for producing a rotating magnetic flux, means operative by currents produced by electro-magnetic waves for changing the angle between the direction of the field and that of the flux, and a circuit adapted to be energised by such change of angle between the field and flux, substantially as set forth.

6. In a system for signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing a magnetic flux in said circuit, means operative by currents produced by electro-magnetic waves to change the direction of the flux, and a circuit adapted to be energised by such change of direction of the flux, said circuit being arranged so as to be energised by the change of direction of the flux but not by the normal rotations of the flux, substantially as set forth.

7. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing in said circuit a magnetic flux practically constant in amount and normally varying in direction with practical uniformity, means operative by electro-magnetic waves for changing the direction of the magnetic flux, and means for mechanically producing an indication by said change in direction of flux, substantially as set forth.

8. In a system for signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing a magnetic flux in said circuit, and means operative by currents produced by electro-magnetic waves to change the position of the flux, substantially as set forth.

9. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing in said circuit a magnetic flux practically constant in motion and normally varying in position with practical uniformity, and means operative by the electro-magnetic waves for changing the position of the magnetic flux, substantially as set forth.

10. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a magnetic circuit, means for producing a magnetic flux in said circuit, means operative by currents produced by electro-magnetic waves to change the position of the flux and a circuit adapted to be energised by such change of position of the flux, substantially as set forth.

Specification, 12s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4222.—REGINALD AUBREY FESSENDEN, of Manteo, County of Dare, State of North Carolina, United States of America, Electrical Engineer, "*Selective Signalling by Electro-Magnetic Waves.*"—Dated 3rd January, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the sending station of means for generating electro-magnetic waves of the same character, means for causing the emission of such waves in two or more groups at different emission rates, and at the receiving station an indicating mechanism operative by the conjoint action of the respectively responsive devices.

2. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means at the sending station for generating electro-magnetic waves of the same character, means for causing the emission of such waves in two or more groups at different emission rates, means at the receiving station responsive respectively to the groups of waves, and an indicating mechanism operative by the conjoint action of the respectively responsive devices.

3. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means at the sending station for generating electro-magnetic waves of the same character, means for causing the emission of such waves in two or more groups at different emission rates, means at the receiving station electrically tuned to respond to electro-magnetic waves of the character emitted, means mechanically tuned to respond respectively to the groups of waves in operative relation to the receiving means and an indicating mechanism operative by the conjoint action of the mechanically tuned respectively responsive devices.

4. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the sending station of means for generating electro-magnetic waves of the same character and means of causing the emission of sets of groups of waves, each set consisting of two or more groups of different emission rates.

5. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves the combination of a plurality of devices at the receiving station responsive respectively to groups of waves of different emission rates, and indicating mechanisms operative by the action of sets of the respectively responsive devices, each set consisting of two or more respectively responsive devices acting conjointly.

6. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means at the receiving station electrically tuned to respond to electro-magnetic waves of a single periodicity, means mechanically tuned to respond respectively to groups of different emission rates, in operative relation to the receiving means, and indicating mechanisms operative by the action of sets of the mechanically tuned respectively responsive devices, each set consisting of two or more respectively responsive devices, acting conjointly.

7. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means at the sending station for generating electro-magnetic waves of the same character, means for causing the emission of sets of groups of waves, each set consisting of two or more groups of different emission rates, means at the receiving station responsive respectively to the groups of waves, and indicating mechanisms operative by the action of corresponding sets of the respectively responsive devices, the components of each set acting conjointly.

8. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means at the sending station for generating electro-magnetic waves of the same character, means for causing the emission of sets of groups of waves, each set consisting of two or more groups of different emission rates, means at the receiving station electrically tuned to respond to electro-magnetic waves of the character emitted, means

mechanically tuned to respond respectively to the groups of waves in operative relation to the receiving means, and indicating mechanisms operative by the action of corresponding sets of mechanically tuned respectively responsive devices, the components of each set acting conjointly.

9. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, a receiver responsive to electro-magnetic waves received at the station while at the same time unresponsive to effects produced by the generation of electro-magnetic waves at the station.

10. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, a receiver more sensitive to electro-magnetic waves received at the station than to effects produced by the generation of electro-magnetic waves of the same frequency at the station at the same time.

11. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at a station of a receiver for electro-magnetic waves, and means for generating electro-magnetic waves, said elements being adapted to perform their functions simultaneously without interference one with the other.

12. In the system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at a station of a generator of electro-magnetic waves, two conductors, a receiver for electro-magnetic waves, in operative relation to said conductors, said conductors being adapted to oppose the effects on the receiver produced by the generation of electro-magnetic waves at the station and to conjoin the effects on the receiver produced by electro-magnetic waves received at the station.

13. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at the receiving station of a wave-responsive device, a circuit containing a microphonic contact controlled thereby, a conductor adapted to be heated by currents in said circuit, and an indicating mechanism controlled by heat effects in said conductor.

14. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination at a station of two conductors and a receiver for electro-magnetic waves in operative relation to said conductors, said conductors being adapted to oppose the effects on the receiver produced by disturbing electrical impulses, while permitting waves of the desired periodicity to affect the receivers.

15. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, a receiver so connected as to be unresponsive to effects produced by the generation of electro-magnetic waves at the same station as the receiver but responsive to electro-magnetic waves received at the station, substantially as set forth.

16. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, a receiver more sensitive to electro-magnetic waves received at the station than to effects produced by the generation of electro-magnetic waves of the same frequency at the station at the same time, substantially as set forth.

Specification, #1 2s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4230.—ARCHIBALD FIGGINS and WILLIAM LUCAS, both of Perth, Western Australia, Engineers, "A new compound for the production of Light, to be called 'Acetelite.'"—Dated 6th January, 1903.

Claim:—

A new compound for the production of light essentially consisting of the parts and materials as above set forth and which are mixed, baked, and fused together, all substantially as and for the purposes herein described and set forth.

Application No. 4234.—HENRY ALBERT SEYMOUR, 913 F Street North-West, Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, Solicitor of Patents and Counsellor in Patent Causes, "Apparatus for Generating Steam from Hot Slag."—Dated 9th January, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The combination with a steam generator, of a reciprocating and rotary plunger provided with a slag receptacle and adapted to feed charges of hot slag into the generator and to discharge them into the body of water contained therein, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a steam generator, of a reciprocating and rotary plunger provided with two or more slag receptacles and adapted to feed charges of hot slag into the generator and discharge them into the body of water contained therein, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a steam generator, and hoppers, one or more, of a plunger provided with one or more slag receptacles, and suitable means for reciprocating and rotating the plunger, substantially as set forth.

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

R. G. FERGUSON,  
Registrar of Patents.

**Renewal Fees paid on Patents from 17th to 24th January, 1903.**

Fees payable before the end of the seventh year in respect of the seven following years.

- No. 846.—Dixson, H. R.
- No. 847.—Dixson, H. R.
- No. 848.—Dixson, H. R.
- No. 923.—Waters, E., younger.

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

- No. 2569.—Waters, E., Junior.
- No. 2779.—Smith, T.

**Applications for Patents.**

JANUARY 17<sup>TH</sup>—24<sup>TH</sup>.

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

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Title.
*4249	20th Jan., 1903	Vickery, T. N. ... ..	Prahran, Victoria	An improved shell for cream separators.
*4250	23rd Jan., 1903	McGrath, J. ... ..	Onslow, W.A. ...	Thumb rest and guard attachment for sheep shears.

**Provisional Specifications.**

Patent Office, Perth, 30th January, 1903.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, accompanied by Provisional Specifications, which have been accepted from 17th to 24th January, 1903:—

Application No. 4132.—PYROJIM SYNDICATE, LIMITED (assignee of John May Jameson), No. 3 Broad Street Buildings, London, England, "Improvements in treating floor dust, house and other refuse, for making or converting it into fuel."—Dated 21st November, 1902.

Application No. 4175.—GEORGE HENRY CLAPHAM, of 47 Blenheim Street, East St. Kilda, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia, Ironworker, "Improved apparatus for the manufacture of inflammable gas from volatile hydrocarbons."—Dated 9th December, 1902.

Application No. 4202.—ROBERT HESLEDEN BINNEY, of 140 Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia, Manager, "An improved hand press principally for sheaf hay."—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4203.—JAMES EDWARD POYSEB, of Perth, Western Australia, "Improvements in cycle pedals whereby the throw of the crank is increased during its down stroke."—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

## Index of Applicants for Patents.

JANUARY 17TH—24TH.

Name.	Title.	No.	Date.
McGrath, J. ... ..	Thumb rest and guard attachment for sheep shears ...	4249	20th Jan., 1903
Vickery, T. N. ... ..	An improved shell for cream separators ... ..	4250	23rd Jan., 1903

## Index of Subjects of Patents Applications.

JANUARY 17TH—24TH.

Title.	Name.	No.	Date.
Cream Separators ... ..	Vickery, T. N. ... ..	4249	20th Jan., 1903
Shears (Sheep) ... ..	McGrath J. ... ..	4250	23rd Jan., 1903
Sheep Shears ... ..	Vide Shears (sheep) ... ..	4250	23rd Jan., 1903

## Applications abandoned.

JANUARY 17TH—24TH.

Application No. 3792.—PHILIP HARRIS SPENCE, of Palace Hotel, Kalgoorlie, in the State of Western Australia, in the Commonwealth of Australia, Agent, "*A sanitary attachment to Closet Seats.*"—Dated 19th March, 1902.

Application No. 3793.—THOMAS BROUGHAM, of Melbourne Road, Perth, in the State of Western Australia, Telegraphist, "*A new and improved Automatic Filter.*"—Dated 20th March, 1902.

## Trade Marks.

Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch,  
Perth, 30th January, 1903.

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. 2642, dated 21st November, 1902.—ADOLPHUS MARENS HERTZBERG, ABRAHAM HERTZBERG, and BENJAMIN COHEN, of Brisbane, in the State of Queensland, trading under the name, style, or firm of A. M. Hertzberg & Co., Merchants, to register in Class 3, in respect of Chemical Substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—



Application No. 2670, dated 16th December, 1902.—EDWARDS, DUNLOP, & COMPANY, LIMITED, of 129 Clarence Street, Sydney, Paper Merchants and Wholesale Stationers, to register in Class 39, in respect of Paper, Paper Bags, Stationery, Bookbinding and Printing Materials, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

**AVONDALE.**

Application No. 2689, dated 2nd January, 1903.—GLYN AND COMPANY, of 40 Old Bond Street, London, England,

Hat Manufacturers, to register in Class 38, in respect of Headgear, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—



Application No. 2692, dated 9th January, 1903.—The firm trading as "ALFRED FENNINGS," of Veness Villa, Victoria Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, Medicine Proprietors, to register in Class 3, in respect of Medicines for human use, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—



The said Trade Mark having been used by the applicants and their predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for twenty-eight years before the first day of January, 1885.

Application No. 2693, dated 9th January, 1903.—The firm trading as "ALFRED FENNINGS," of Veness Villa, Victoria Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, Medicine Proprietors, to register in Class 3, in respect of Medicines for human use, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—



The said Trade Mark having been used by the applicants and their predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for twenty-eight years before the first day of January, 1885.

Alphabetical List of Registrants of Trade Marks.

JANUARY 17TH—24TH.

Name.	Goods.	Class.	No.	Date.	Gazette.		
					No.	Date.	Page.
American Tobacco Company of Australasia, Limited	Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes ...	45	2631	4th Nov., 1902	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
American Tobacco Company of Australasia, Limited	Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes ...	45	2632	4th Nov., 1902	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Bateman, J. W. (trading as J. & W. Bateman)	All foods prepared wholly or in part from cereals	42	2606	17th Nov., 1902	43	24th Oct., 1902	4177
Bateman, J. & W. ...	<i>Vide</i> Bateman, J. W. ...	42	2606	17th Nov., 1902	43	24th Oct., 1902	4177
Cameron, A., & Co. ...	<i>Vide</i> Cameron, A. & G. ...	45	2630	4th Nov., 1902	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Cameron, A. & G. (trading as W. Cameron & Brothers, A. Cameron & Co., and Cameron Bros. & Co.)	Manufactured tobacco ...	45	2630	4th Nov., 1902	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Cameron Bros. & Co. ...	<i>Vide</i> Cameron, A. & G. ...	45	2630	4th Nov., 1902	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Cameron, W., & Brother...	<i>Vide</i> Cameron, A. & G. ...	45	2630	4th Nov., 1902	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Cookes, W. D., and Gaze, T. O.	Articles of clothing...	38	2622	28th Oct., 1902	45	7th Nov., 1902	4280
Gaze, T. O. ...	<i>Vide</i> Cookes & Gaze... ..	38	2622	28th Oct., 1902	45	7th Nov., 1902	4280
Gracie & Walkley ...	Fermented liquors and spirits ...	43	2605	15th Oct., 1902	43	24th Oct., 1902	4177
Iceberg Butter Box Syndicate	Boxes or cases for the transit or storage of butter or other perishable produce	50*	2625	28th Oct., 1902	45	7th Nov., 1902	4280
Walkley ... ..	<i>Vide</i> Gracie & Walkley ... ..	43	2605	15th Oct., 1902	43	24th Oct., 1902	4177

\* Sub-section 1.

## Index of Goods for which Trade Marks have been registered.

JANUARY 17<sup>TH</sup>—24<sup>TH</sup>.

Goods.	Name.	No.	Date.	Class.	Gazette.		
					No.	Date.	Page.
Boxes (Butter) ...	Iceberg Butter Box Syndicate ...	2625	28th Oct., 1902	50*	45	7th Nov., 1902	4280
Cases ...	<i>Vide</i> Boxes ...	2625	28th Oct., 1902	50*	45	7th Nov., 1902	4280
Cereal Foods ...	Bateman, J. W. (trading as Bateman, J. & W.)	2606	17th Nov., 1902	42	43	24th Oct., 1902	4177
Cigars ...	<i>Vide</i> Tobacco ...	2631	4th Nov., 1902	45	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Cigars ...	<i>Vide</i> Tobacco ...	2632	4th Nov., 1902	45	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Cigarettes ...	<i>Vide</i> Tobacco ...	2631	4th Nov., 1902	45	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Cigarettes ...	<i>Vide</i> Cigars ...	2632	4th Nov., 1902	45	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Clothing ...	Cookes, W. D., and Gaze, T. O. ...	2622	28th Oct., 1902	38	45	7th Nov., 1902	4280
Liquors ...	Gracie & Walkley ...	2605	15th Oct., 1902	43	43	24th Oct., 1902	4177
Spirits ...	<i>Vide</i> Liquors ...	2605	15th Oct., 1902	43	43	24th Oct., 1902	4177
Tobacco ...	American Tobacco Co. of Australasia, Ltd.	2631	4th Nov., 1902	45	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Tobacco ...	American Tobacco Co. of Australasia, Ltd.	2632	4th Nov., 1902	45	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363
Tobacco (manufactured)	Cameron, A. & G. (trading as W. Cameron & Brother, A. Cameron & Co., and Cameron Bros. & Co.)	2630	4th Nov., 1902	45	46	14th Nov., 1902	4363

\* Sub-section 1.