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*Official Notices.*

LIBRARY.

THE library attached to the Patent Office is open free to the public during office hours. It contains, amongst others, the following publications:—

*United Kingdom.*

- Specifications and drawings of inventions accepted up to 1st December, 1904.
- Classified abridgment of inventions to 1900.
- Illustrated Official Journal to December, 1904.
- Trade Marks Journal to October, 1904.

*Canada.*

Patent Office Record (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions) to July, 1904.\*

*Australian Commonwealth.*

The Official Gazette, containing lists of applications for letters patent, &c.

\* These may be seen also at the public libraries, Auckland and Christchurch.

The *Gazettes* of the various States, containing lists of trade marks applied for, &c.

*United States.*

The Official *Gazette* (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions, &c.) to January, 1905.\*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications may be obtained from the Government Printer, Wellington:—

- Printed specifications to the end of the year 1879.
- Annual lists of letters patents and letters of registration applied for, and particulars of applications lapsed, and patents lapsed, from 1880 to 1888 inclusive.
- Annual reports of the Registrar, containing alphabetical lists of applicants for letters patent and of inventions patented from 1889 to 1903 inclusive.

The Patents Supplement to *Gazette* (containing notifications, applications for letters patent, abridged descriptions and drawings of inventions, &c.), published fortnightly.

LOCAL PATENT OFFICES.

Local patent offices for the reception of applications for letters patent without extra payment have been appointed at the following places: Ashburton, Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gisborne, Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Oamaru, Queenstown, Thames, Timaru, Wanganui, Westport. These are situated in the Supreme Court Buildings and S.M. Courthouses.

FORMS.

Forms of application and specification for letters patent, with sheet of information concerning fees and procedure, are obtainable without payment at the Patent Office, any local patent office or money-order office.

PATENT AGENTS.

A list of registered patent agents may be obtained on application.

\* May be seen also at the Public Library, Christchurch.

*Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.*

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 22nd February, 1905.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the undermentioned applications for Letters Patent have been accepted, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the grant of any such patent. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 17818.—20th April, 1904.—JOHN WILLIAM ROONEY, of Smith Street, Caversham, Otago, New Zealand, Painter. Improved trolley-poles for electric tram-cars.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) An improved trolley-pole for electric tram-cars, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating, substantially as specified. (2.) An improved trolley-pole, consisting of four arms arranged in the form of a parallelogram, jointed together, and carrying a trolley-wheel, two of said arms being pivoted in a bracket, and springs designed to upwardly extend the parallelogram formed by said arms, substantially as specified. (3.) For the purpose indicated, four arms jointed together and arranged in the form of a parallelogram, a bracket to which two of said arms are pivotally connected, said bracket having lateral extensions upon each side, and springs beneath said extensions, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 17821.—21st April, 1904.—THOMAS KENDRICK, of Argle Street, Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand, Coach-builder. Improved spring hand-truck.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A spring hand-truck, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as specified. (2.) For the purpose indicated, a truck provided with side springs, each of said springs being secured to one of the side pieces of the truck at one end and having its other end received by a bracket bolted to the side piece, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 17840.—27th April, 1904.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of John Benjamin Hadaway, of Brockton, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to skiving-machines used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.\*

*Extract from Specification.*—One main object of the present invention is to provide an improved machine by which the welt of a welted shoe can be skived upon its lower outer edge at the shank portion of the shoe in a satisfactory manner without liability of injuring the welt or the other portions of the shoe. With this object in view a feature of the invention contemplates providing a welt-skiving machine, comprising a skiving-knife, a feed-roll, and a rotary work-support which is frusco-conical in shape, and so arranged that it supports the inner edge of the welt upon that portion of its conical surface which has the least curvature. The advantage of such a construction and arrangement of work-support resides in the fact that the curvature of the supporting surface, which increases from the inner towards the outer edge of the welt, allows the outer edge of the welt to bend and afford clearance for the skiving-knife. In this connection we believe that we are the first to provide a welt-skiving machine with a work-support of this shape, and we accordingly consider a feature of the invention to consist in a welt-skiving machine comprising a feed-roll, a frusco-conical work-support arranged to support a welt upon its conical surface, and a skiving-knife located between the feed-roll and the work-support, arranged to remove a skiving from the lower outer edge of the welt, whether or not means are provided for rotating the work-support. Another feature of the invention contemplates providing a welt-skiving machine having a skiving-knife arranged to remove a skiving from the lower outer edge of a welt, with two guides for guiding the shoe during the skiving operation, one guide being arranged to enter the crease between the upper and the welt and bear against the in seam above the welt, and the other guide being arranged to engage the in seam below the welt. By the provision of these two guides the correct position of the shoe with relation to the skiving-knife can be readily maintained at all times, and the stitches of the in seam are held out of contact with the cutting edge

of the skiving-knife regardless of the manner in which the shoe is manipulated. The guide above referred to which engages the in seam below the welt constitutes a guard for preventing the skiving-knife from cutting the stitches of the in seam. Another feature of the invention consists in an improved form of skiving-knife. Shanking-out machines which have heretofore been devised have been adapted to act upon the welt after attachment to the shoe before the outsole is laid thereon, or to act upon the outsole either before or after the outsole is laid upon the shoe. So far as we are advised as to the state of the art no shanking-out machine has ever been devised which is adapted to act upon both the welt and the outsole after the outsole has been laid, and this invention has for its second main object the production of such a machine whereby the welt and outsole can be skived at one operation. With this second object in view the present invention comprises a shanking-out machine provided with means for skiving the lower outer edge of the welt, and means for skiving the upper outer edge of the outsole, so arranged that both the welt and outsole can be skived at one operation.

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

(Specification, £1 4s.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 17841.—27th April, 1904.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of William Gordon, of Boston aforesaid, Inventor, and Laurence Elmer Topham, of Somerville, Massachusetts aforesaid, Draughtsman). Improvements in stamping-machines.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) A machine of the class described, comprising a work-support, a stamping-die, and mechanism operating to bring the work-support into position of pressure and stop the machine with the work-support and die in position of pressure, said mechanism also operating when the machine is restarted to return the work-support and die to position of clearance. (2.) A machine of the class described, comprising a work-support, a stamping-die, actuating mechanism for relatively moving said members to position of pressure and then to position of clearance, and means adapted to be adjusted for causing the machine to be stopped with the members in position of pressure or clearance, as desired. (3.) In a machine of the class described, the combination with a work-support of a plunger and mechanism for actuating the plunger toward the work, said mechanism comprising a controlling-device adapted to be adjusted for causing the plunger to be retracted automatically or to remain in pressing contact with the work. (4.) A machine of the class described, comprising a work-support, stamping-mechanism, means for sustaining said members, and means for moving said members relatively for acting upon the work until a predetermined pressure is obtained, and then releasing one of said members and moving the two members together while maintaining the predetermined pressure, said machine having provision for varying the time during which the pressure is maintained. (5.) A machine of the class described, comprising a work-support, stamping-mechanism, means for rigidly sustaining one of said members, and means to move said members relatively for acting upon the work until a predetermined pressure is obtained, and then releasing the rigidly sustained member and moving the two members together while maintaining the predetermined pressure, in combination with means for varying the initial position of the rigidly sustained member whereby the time during which the work is under pressure may be increased or diminished. (6.) The complete stamping-machine, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the drawings.

(Specification, £1 6s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 17934.—18th May, 1904.—ALFRED MCKENZIE NORMANBY, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improved ladies' protector.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) An article for wear by ladies, the same consisting essentially of a piece of waterproof material formed with curved sides extending to a point at one end and provided with means whereby its broad end and its pointed end may be attached to a waistband or belt, substantially as specified. (2.) An article for wear by ladies, the same consisting essentially of a piece of waterproof material formed with curved sides extending to a point at one end, a strap secured to such pointed end, and straps secured to the respective corners at the other end, such straps being adapted to be secured to a waist-band or belt, substantially as specified. (3.) An article for wear by ladies, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 17958.—26th May, 1904.—ENOCH RICHARDSON, of 9, Creswick Street, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. A new self-controlled regulating and release exhaust-valve for steam and other motive engines.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) In a self-controlled release exhaust-valve, the piston-valve G, in combination with the rod H and sleeve J, the said rod working through the piston-valve E<sup>1</sup> and controlled by a single eccentric, substantially as set forth and described, and illustrated by the drawings. (2.) In a self-controlled release exhaust-valve, a cylindrical valve-chest D with steel lining Q, provided with circular exhaust-ports R and steam-ports P, over which the three piston-valves E, E<sup>1</sup>, and G work, substantially as set forth and described, and illustrated by the drawings. (3.) In a self-controlled release exhaust-valve, the combination of parts whereby the pistons of steam and other motive engines are relieved from back pressure by the controlling action of a piston-valve such as G, substantially as set forth and described, and illustrated by the drawings.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 17975.—31st May, 1904.—GEORGE HENRY WALLACE, of Brunswick Street, New Farm, Queensland, Australia, Electrician, and WILLIAM HENRY LOWTHEN, of Nobel Estate, Clayfield, Queensland aforesaid, Mechanician. Improvement in totalisators.

*Claims.*—(1.) Improvement in totalisators, comprising, in combination, an oscillatory moving shaft or spindle, said shaft or spindle having fixed thereon an arm, said arm being connected to a perpendicular rod with a double-shouldered screw or forked joint, said rod being connected by another arm to a segment which works in a small-toothed pinion, and which is keyed on to another shaft, said shaft having loose registration wheels thereon, which said wheels are brought into action by a pall or ratchet, said ratchet being fixed to brass disc which is keyed to shaft of registration wheels. (2.) Improvement in totalisators, comprising, in combination, a system for registering on the totalisator the sale of tickets at the various exchanges distributed about the racecourse by the use of an electro-magnet, which cuts out at the totalisator number of marbles equivalent to tickets sold at said exchanges. When a race is run we communicate from the totalisator with the operators in the exchanges by telephone, notifying them of the amount of the dividend to be paid, said telephone also being used for general purposes.

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

No. 18538.—4th October, 1904.—DONALD CLARK, of Bairnsdale, Victoria, Australia, Metallurgist. An improved process for the separation of gold from silver and other metals obtained by precipitation on zinc or other metals or substances.\*

*Claims.*—(1.) The process described of separating gold from silver and other metals and metallic substances with which it is commonly associated in slimes or in precipitates on zinc or other metals or substances which consists—first, in subjecting the slimes or precipitates where necessary or desirable to the action of dilute hydrochloric acid until calcium carbonate or hydroxide or such salts are dissolved, and removing the same by a water wash; second, where necessary or desirable subjecting the slimes or precipitates to the action of dilute sulphuric acid until the coarse particles, if any, of zinc and such metals as are easily attacked are dissolved, and in removing the clear liquid containing the sulphates, but not necessarily washing them all out; third, the drying the slimes or precipitates, with the addition of sulphuric acid and a soluble sulphate or an equivalent, and heating the caked product; fourth, in the application to the caked product of a pyrosulphate of the alkalies or of nitre-cake, or the equivalent of them, or one of them, and heating until the base metals and silver are transformed to sulphates; fifth, in subjecting the fused mass to a water wash to remove sodium-salts and the silver if in small proportions, or the silver sulphate has been decomposed by the heat; sixth, in removing silver sulphate, if present in large quantities, by means of sulphuric acid; eighth, in the removal and collection of gold from insoluble material by smelting or by means of mercury and cyanide of potassium. (2.) In the process described, subjecting the slimes or precipitates containing gold, silver, and other metals or metallic substances to the action of a pyrosulphate of the alkalies or nitre-cake, or the equivalent of them, or one of them, and heating the same so as to form sulphates of the base metals and silver, which sulphates are afterwards washed out, the silver being easily recovered therefrom and the gold remaining insoluble, substantially as described. (3.) In the process described, either with or without preliminary treat-

ment subjecting such slimes or precipitates to the action of sulphuric acid and a soluble sulphate or an equivalent, and heating the product so as to cake the same, and afterwards subjecting the product to the action of a pyrosulphate of the alkalies or nitre-cake, or the equivalent of them, or one of them, and heating the same so as to form sulphates of the base metals and silver, which sulphates are afterwards washed out, the silver then easily recoverable therefrom and the gold remaining insoluble and easily recoverable, substantially as described.

(Specification, 7s.)

No. 18648.—27th October, 1903.—JOHN JULIA RIDGWAY, of Rosebank, Staten Island, New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in belt conveyors.

[NOTE.—This is an application under section 106 of the Act, the date given being the official date of the application in the United States of America.]

[NOTE.—This application is regazetted as applicant is applying for prior date under section 106.]

*Extract from Specifications.*—This invention relates to improvements in belt conveyors of the type that consist in endless belts mounted on rollers and caused to travel by the rotation of the rollers in order to carry articles or materials fed on to them from one place to another. The improvements consist in the provision of means whereby the conveyor belt may be caused to assume a curved or trough form in cross section while travelling along the distance through which the article or materials have to be conveyed. Such means consist broadly in the employment of a duplicate endless belt mounted between the main conveyor belt so as to travel along in parallel lines thereto. To the outer face of this second belt are attached, at regular intervals apart, transverse battens or members that are curved downwards and inwards from both ends towards their middle. When the belts are drawn taut these battens will press against the underface of the outer or main conveyor belt so as to cause it to assume the same trough-like form as the battens. Special means are provided whereby both of the belts may be caused to travel simultaneously at the same speed, may be regulated in tension independently of each other, and whereby the outer belt may have its edges turned upwards before it comes under the influence of the trough-shaped members.

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

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

No. 18920.—29th December, 1904.—CHARLES BOWTELL SMITH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Printer. The Geneva gear numbering and recording machine.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a numbering and recording machine, Geneva single tooth and notched Geneva wheels for locking and operating the number sets, all substantially as set forth. (2.) In combination, Geneva gearing, with spur gearing, for giving positive action from the prime mover to the number sets and each figure thereof, all substantially as set forth. (3.) In a numbering or recording machine, in combination, reel-frames capable each of carrying several numbering sets directly driven from a prime mover by spur and Geneva gearing to each figure of the numbering sets, all substantially as set forth. (4.) In a numbering and recording machine, in combination, change-wheel gearing arranged in a revolving reel frame to change the progression of the numbering by the numbering sets, the whole so arranged that each figure in each set is in gear at all times with the star wheel, all substantially as set forth. (5.) In a numbering and recording machine, the combination with said machine of gear so as to allow consecutive, duplicate, triplicate, quadruple, or quintuple repeated numbering to be automatically performed, all substantially as set forth. (6.) In a numbering and recording machine, the combination with the cylinder of a reciprocating printing machine of the shaft C and reel-frames D D<sup>1</sup> D<sup>1</sup> furnished with their change gearing and numbering sets, all substantially as set forth. (7.) In numbering and recording gear, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, for close rotary work, the special form of gear consisting of combined spur and numbering wheels in combination with Geneva gearing, thus allowing all sets to be numbering sets, all substantially as set forth.

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

No. 18980.—21st January, 1905.—BENJAMIN LOCKING, of Tennyson Street, Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. Apparatus for generating vapour to be used in the destruction of weeds and rabbits.

**Claims.**—(1.) Apparatus for the purpose indicated, consisting of the parts constructed, arranged, combined, and operating, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a combustion chamber, a lid therefor, a fan, a tube connecting said fan with the combustion chamber, means for operating the fan, and a flexible tube one end of which is connected to the combustion chamber, substantially as specified. (3.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a combustion chamber, a lid therefor, an outer casing receiving said chamber, a fan, a tube connecting said fan with the combustion chamber, a flexible delivery tube one end of which is connected to the combustion chamber, and a conical wire shield for the end of said flexible tube, substantially as specified. (4.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a combustion chamber, a lid therefor, an outer casing receiving said chamber, a fan, a tube connecting said fan with the combustion chamber, a flexible delivery tube one end of which is connected to the combustion chamber, and a conical wire shield over the end of said flexible tube, a pulley on the fan spindle, a driving-wheel fixed upon an axle, a handle for revolving said axle, a driving-band connecting said driving-wheel with the said pulley, and a barrow upon which the apparatus is mounted, substantially as specified.

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

No. 18982.—24th January, 1905.—JAMES PALMER CAMPBELL, of 15, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Solicitor (nominee of Paul Martyn Lincoln, of 6830, Thomas Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.

**Claims.**—(1.) A system for supplying translating devices with energy from an alternating-current source through a transformer winding in which the translating devices are included in a work circuit connected to an intermediate point in, and one terminal of, the transformer winding, the other terminal of the transformer winding being connected to the source of energy, and having the grounded conductor of the source of energy connected to a point in the transformer winding located between the points in the winding to which the work circuit is connected, for the purpose set forth. (2.) A system for supplying current to alternating-current single-phase motors from a transformer winding connected to a source of energy, substantially in the manner shown in the diagram.

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

No. 18987.—25th January, 1905.—WILLIAM BRADY, of 1127, Polson Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Miner. Rock-drills.

**Claims.**—(1.) A drill and an internal-combustion engine having its piston-rod connected directly with the drill, a cross-head and connections through which motion is transmitted to revolve a crank-shaft and fly-wheels, said cross-head having an independent forward movement to allow the cranks to pass the centre after the blow is struck. (2.) An internal-combustion engine, a drill, the head or chuck of which is fixed to the engine piston-rod, a cross-head loosely slidable upon the drill and receiving a forward movement from the chuck in unison therewith, a crank-shaft and fly-wheels, connections between the cranks and the cross-head to revolve the shaft and wheels by the forward movement of the piston-rod, the cross-head having an independent forward movement after the blow is struck to allow the cranks to pass the centre and the fly-wheels to return the pistons and drill, and a gear and cam carried by the shaft and acting to open the exhaust-valves upon the return stroke.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 18992.—26th January, 1905.—WILLIAM CHALMERS FORBES, of s.s. "Edina," Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Master Mariner. Improvements in and relating to distance and course recorders for ships.

**Extract from Specification.**—This invention relates to that class of distance and course recorders wherein a rotator mounted in the bottom of the ship is operated by the inrush of water as the ship travels, and is particularly applicable for rotating mechanism of the character set forth in my British Patent No. 25241 of 1902. One of the disadvantages of this class of recorder is that the inlet-pipe protrudes permanently below the bottom of the ship, and cannot be removed except when in dry-dock, so that harbour dues are increased on account of the extra draught. One of the objects of this invention is to remove this difficulty by making the inlet-pipe movable, so that it may be raised when entering harbours or passing over bars or sand-banks; another is

to provide a simple and reliable means for checking any inaccuracies in the steering. Briefly stated, the removable tube in which the rotator is mounted is extended through an inverted U-shaped pipe and protrudes through the ship's bottom, the mouth of said tube being shaped to form a forwardly opening inlet. The motion of the rotator is transmitted by rods and cords, &c., to a meter, and from the mechanism of same the rollers of the course-recorder are set in motion and draw the chart-ribbon along in touch with a recording-pen connected to the compass-card, and by this means records not only the actual course travelled but the distance made good towards the ship's destination, thus instituting a check against any inaccuracies in the steering. It will be observed that the whole of the operating parts are so arranged in their casing that they may be readily withdrawn therefrom, whilst valves are provided for closing the water inlet and outlet.

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

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 18998.—27th January, 1905.—JACOB EMANUEL BLOOM, of New York, United States of America, temporarily of Manila, Philippine Islands, Captain Commissary, United States Army. Improvements in the process of preparing oils for edible and other purposes and preparations embodying such and for the products of such process.

**Extract from Specification.**—My invention, which is the result of physiological investigations, has for its object the production of an oil for edible, culinary, or other purposes which will be most readily assimilated or absorbed by the human system, and which will avoid the abnormal deposit of solid fats, and which will entail upon the digestive organs or the kidneys or absorbing tissues little or none of the work incident to the elimination or rejection of non-assimilable portions of oils or fats now provided for human consumption; and, to this end, the invention consists in so treating and compounding oils that the resulting manufactured oil, whether such be a separate entity by itself or whether it be embodied in or part of a food product, shall comprise olein, palmitin, and stearin in the approximate proportion in which said constituents are found in human fat; and with or without minute quantities of other triglycerides of fatty acids, or water, or flavours, or other naturally occurring ingredients found in the native oils used in the process.

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

(Specification, £1 5s.)

No. 18999.—27th January, 1905.—HOWARD BUTTERS, of Lethangie, Havelock North, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Settler. Improved means for securing fencing-wires to standards and droppers.

**Claims.**—(1.) An improved means for securing fencing-wires to standards and droppers, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) For the purpose indicated, the employment of a wire staple, which is threaded upon fencing-wire, passed through a hole in the standard, and its ends twisted around the wire, substantially as specified. (3.) For the purpose indicated, the employment of a single wire which is bent at one end around a fencing-wire, passed through a hole in the fencing-post, and has its opposite end bent round the fencing-wire, as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 19002.—25th January, 1905.—AKTILBOLAGET SEPARATOR, a society incorporated under the laws of Sweden, and having its place of business at 8, Fleminggatan, Stockholm, Sweden, Manufacturers (assignees of Anders Johan Ericsson, of 8, Fleminggatan aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements relating to centrifugal separating apparatus.

**Claims.**—(1.) In centrifugal apparatus for the separation of solid and liquid substances, provided with a whole (not perforated) bowl-wall means for continuously removing the solid substances separated during the centrifugal process and stratified at the periphery of the bowl, said means consisting of one or more scoop-discs mounted in the bowl and of smaller diameter than the radius of the bowl, said disc or discs being pivotally arranged on spindles which, by means of gearing from a separate shaft, are moved planet-wise around the line of centre of the bowl, whereby the scoop-discs, in consequence of friction against or gearing from some centrally arranged part of the bowl, rotate around the aforesaid spindles in order that the solid substances successively caught up by the scoops during the movement of same along the periphery of the bowl may, on the rotation of the scoop-discs around their own spindles, be carried transversely

through the layer of liquid to a point within the same, whence they are in a suitable manner continuously carried away, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (2.) In centrifugal separating apparatus of the kind described in claim 1, a hollow shell centrally arranged at the bottom of the bowl and provided with cogs on its outer periphery, a shaft passing up through said shell and the hollow shaft of the bowl, and driven at greater or less speed than said hollow shaft, a cross-piece carried by said shaft (e), spindles mounted on said cross-piece, and scoop-discs carried by said spindles, which also carry cog-wheels gearing in the teeth on aforesaid shell, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In centrifugal separating apparatus of the kind described in claims 1 and 2, the combination of a partition placed immediately under the scoop-discs, said partition being provided with a central opening, in order that the solid substances caught up by the scoop may, when these latter occupy their position nearest the centre, be loosened from the scoop by action of the centrifugal force as well as owing to their own specific weight, and thus be thrown down through the central opening to the chamber under the partition, and thence through a bottom opening to a suitable receptacle, substantially as described and illustrated by the drawings. (4.) A centrifugal separating apparatus constructed, combined, and arranged, and having its parts adapted to operate substantially as described with reference to the drawings, and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 19006.—26th January, 1905.—GEORGE FREDERIC BRYANT, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improvements in or relating to racing or training sulkies.

*Claims.*—(1.) In a sulky of the kind specified, a hammock-like device that is suspended from the sulky body below the seat, substantially as specified. (2.) In a sulky of the kind specified, a pair of steel straps attached at one end to a cross-piece in the sulky body, each having a semicircular curve and inclining downwards towards another curve having a greater radius than the first and then continued upwards perpendicularly to attach to the sulky body below the seat, and battens placed across the straps, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 19016.—1st February, 1905.—JOHN HINDMARSH, of Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Merchant. Improvements in or relating to screws, nails, and the like.

*Claims.*—(1.) In screws, nails, and the like, a passage formed centrally downwards from the head and emerging to one side, in combination with a pointed pin adapted to enter the passage, and when driven therein for its pointed end to emerge from and project outwards from the side thereof, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In screws, nails, and the like, a passage formed centrally downwards from the head, and branch passages from the bottom end thereof extending outwards to opposite sides, in combination with a double-pointed or split pin, the points of which are adapted to emerge through the respective side-passages in the screw or nail, and to project outwards therefrom when the pin is inserted and driven into the passage, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) The improvements in or relating to screws, nails, and the like, substantially as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 19019.—2nd February, 1905.—ALFRED SMALLWOOD, of 52, Gracechurch Street, London, Middlesex, England, Metallurgist. Improvements in the generating and applying heat for steam-boilers, furnaces, and the like.

*Claims.*—(1.) The described combination for generating heat, consisting of a fire-grate, a combustion chamber, and a flue or heat chamber, the latter of which is divided from the combustion chamber by an arch or partition having extensions or projections which extend or project into the combustion chamber, thereby forming a heat accumulator, absorber, retarder, and circulator, the incandescence of which is assisted by the transmission thereto of heat from the flue or heat chamber, substantially for the purpose described. (2.) The described combination for generating and utilising heat, consisting of a fire-grate, a combustion chamber, and a heating or annealing chamber, the latter of which is divided from the combustion chamber by an arch or partition having extensions or projections which extend or project into the combustion chamber, the latter of which is also continued up and around the heat chamber, thereby forming a heat accumulator, absorber, retarder, and circulator around the heating chamber, the incandescence of

which is assisted by the transmission thereto of heat from the inside of the heat or annealing chamber, substantially for the purpose set forth. (3.) The described arrangement for generating and utilising heat in connection with close annealing furnaces, consisting of a fire-grate, a combustion chamber, and a hermetically sealed heat or annealing chamber, the space or flue around which is connected with the combustion chamber, in combination with one or more cooling chambers communicating by doors with the heating chamber, and a means whereby the articles, being annealed, can be conveyed from one chamber to another without the necessity of opening any or either of the chambers to the external atmosphere, substantially for the purpose set forth. (4.) The described arrangement for generating and utilising heat in connection with furnaces, consisting of a fire-grate, a combustion chamber, and a heat chamber, the latter of which is divided from the combustion chamber by an arch or partition, which forms a heat accumulator, absorber, retarder, and circulator around the heating chamber, the incandescence of which is assisted by the transmission thereto of heat from the heat chamber, in combination with a second heating chamber having a space or flue surrounding same, which is connected with the first heat chamber, substantially for the purpose set forth. (5.) The combination with a fire-grate of a combustion chamber and a flue or heating chamber, the latter of which is divided from the combustion chamber by an arch or partition having extensions or projections which extend or project into the combustion chamber, thereby forming an internal heat accumulator, absorber, retarder, and circulator, the incandescence of which is assisted by the transmission thereto of heat from the flues, and which, together with the combustion chamber and flues, are all contained within the ordinary tube or tubes of the boiler, substantially for the purpose set forth. (6.) The combination with a fire-grate of a combustion chamber formed of material which is capable of becoming incandescent, and which is provided with extensions or projections which extend or project therefrom into the combustion chamber in such a manner as to form a heat accumulator, absorber, retarder, and circulator, substantially for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 14s. ; drawings, 5s.)

No. 19020.—2nd February, 1905.—JAMES THOMAS HUNTER, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (nominee of Budd John Jones, of 555, East 45th Place, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Electrical Engineer). Improvements in apparatus for supplying current to electrically propelled vehicles.

*Claims.*—(1.) Means for supporting and insulating overhead and like electric conductors in which the insulator is carried upon the upper surface of a supporting arm or bracket, and the conductor suspended from the insulator below the arm or bracket, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) An insulator for supporting devices of overhead and like electric conductors, having a base capable of lateral adjustment upon the upper surface of the supporting arm or bracket, and adapted to carry a supporting or messenger wire from which the electric conductors can be suspended, as set forth. (3.) Suspending the overhead conductors of electric railways from insulators by means of a supporting or messenger wire and a plurality of flexible connections between said messenger wire and the conductors, as for and for the purpose set forth. (4.) A supporting device for electric conductors, comprising a supporting arm or bracket, an insulator mounted upon the upper surface of said arm or bracket, and a conductor suspended from said insulator, all constructed, arranged, and adapted for use in a manner substantially as described, and as shown in the drawings. (5.) For use with overhead electric conductors, a hinged strain or steadying arm secured at one end to the conductor, and at the other to an insulated support, substantially in the manner described, and as shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 9s. 6d. ; drawing, 1s.)

No. 19021.—2nd February, 1905.—DAVID WILLIS ADAMS, of 1210, Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in fire-proof curtains.

*Claims.*—(1.) A fire-proof curtain composed of a series of slats provided on one side with strips having raised portions containing guide slots, and on their opposite sides with projections which engage with the slotted strips of an adjoining slat. (2.) A fire-proof curtain composed of a series of slats, each of which, except the lowermost one, is provided on its front side with separate strips having raised portions containing guide slots, and each of which slats, except the uppermost one, is provided on its rear side with

bolts which interlock with the slotted strips of the slat next above it. (3.) A fire-proof curtain comprising a series of slats provided on one side with separate strips having raised portions containing guide slots, and on their opposite sides with projections which engage with the slotted strips of an adjoining slat, and backing strips interposed between the slats and said slotted strips. (4.) A fire-proof curtain composed of a series of slats provided on one side with strips having raised portions containing guide slots, and on their opposite sides with bolts which engage with said slotted strips, and slots having enlargements at their upper ends, and the nuts of the bolts being seated in the enlargements. (5.) A fire-proof curtain composed of slats provided with guide slots and projections which engage with the slots of an adjoining slat, and co-operating stops applied to adjoining slats and arranged to limit the descent of the slats on one another for relieving said projections from shocks and strains. (6.) A fire-proof curtain composed of slats having guide slots and projections which engage with slots of an adjoining slat, the slats being provided on their front sides near their lower edges with stop-cleats, and on their rear sides near their upper edges with similar cleats adapted to rest upon the lower cleats of the adjoining slats. (7.) A fire-proof curtain composed of a series of slats provided on one side with strips having raised portions containing guide slots, and on their opposite sides with headed projections which engage with the slotted strips of an adjoining slat, the slats being also provided on their front and rear sides near their upper and lower edges respectively with stop-cleats of the same thickness as the raised portions of said slotted strips. (8.) The combination with a fire-proof curtain composed of connected overlapping slats capable of sliding on one another, the lowermost slat of the series having a projection, of an elbow lever having its upper arm arranged to interlock with said projection, and retaining means connected with the lower arm of said lever. (9.) A fire-proof curtain constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. ; drawing, 1s.)

No. 19022.—2nd February, 1905.—DIXIE MATCH COMPANY, New Jersey Corporation, of 15, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, United States of America (assignees of William Henry Parker, of 15, Exchange Place aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in machines for boxing matches.

*Claims.*—(1.) A machine for boxing matches which have been collected in the form of a web or coil and characterized by a chute which is open on the side edges so that the match heads may project from both sides, and means for receiving the matches as they are discharged from the chute. (2.) A machine for boxing matches, comprising a guide chute having its side edges open so that the match heads may project therefrom, an arrangement for delivering matches in a continuous web into and through the chute with their heads and butts alternating, and a receiving device to collect the matches as they are discharged from the chute. (3.) A machine for boxing matches such as described in claims 1 and 2, but with a device for moving the matches endwise one on the other before they are discharged from the chute, so that they can fit in the receiving boxes. (4.) A match machine having a chute with open side edges, means for carrying a web of matches through the chute with their bodies in contact and with their heads and butts alternating, the arrangement being such that the heads will protrude from both edges of the chute, an arrangement for moving the matches intermittently, and a device for sliding the matches together one on the other during the stoppage of the driving mechanism so that they shall fit the receiving boxes. (5.) A machine for boxing matches having its parts constructed and arranged substantially as shown in the drawings and described in the foregoing specification.

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

No. 19023.—2nd February, 1905.—GEORGE SKAATS MAYHEW, of 2, Basinghall Avenue, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to compo-boards.

*Claims.*—(1.) The improved method of producing compo-board in continuous sheets in which the deals from which the compo-boards are cut are built up of pieces of wood which may be of small and irregular sizes both as to thickness, length, and breadth, said deals being cut into thin boards, two or more of which are joined along their longitudinal edges, and the resulting board cut into core sections, which are joined edge to edge to form a continuous sheet of any desired length, said sheet being coated with cement, and at the same time faced with paper or the like on both faces and finally compressed under heat, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a modification of the method of producing compo-board set forth in which the continuous sheet is rein-

forced by a more or less thick layer of cementing material, which is fed on to the sheet on one or both sides, and is subsequently formed into grooves and finally faced with paper or the like and compressed under heat, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a modification in the method of producing compo-board as described above in which the continuous sheets of veneer with or without paper backing are applied to the faces of the board, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) In a modification in the method of constructing the compo-board described in which the board is provided with an internal imperforate layer or layers of metal, such as thin sheet steel, applied to one or both faces of the board beneath the paper or veneer coating, substantially as set forth. (5.) As a new article of manufacture, an improved thin compo-board of absolute smoothness and uniformly produced in a continuous sheet free from moisture, substantially as described and shown in the drawings. (6.) As a new article of manufacture, a thick compo-board reinforced by one or more layers of mineral or partly mineral fire or water proof material applied beneath the outer coating or coatings of the board integrally united therewith, substantially as set forth. (7.) As a new article of manufacture, a compo-board of any thickness constructed substantially as described, having one or both faces coated with veneer with or without paper backing, substantially as set forth. (8.) As a new article of manufacture, a compo-board constructed substantially as set forth, having next to its core one or more continuous layers of sheet steel or other sheet metal, the whole integrally united and covered with a paper or veneer facing, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 19024.—2nd February, 1905.—BERTHOLD SINGER, of Nos. 601 to 605, Security Building, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Patent Attorney. Composition of matter for laying and absorbing dust.

*Claims.*—(1.) The described composition of matter consisting of an oily substance, a non-freezing oil absorbent therefor, and a finely divided earthy oil absorbent. (2.) The described composition of matter consisting of an oily substance, a non-freezing oil absorbent therefor, a finely divided earthy oil absorbent, and a body ingredient. (3.) The described composition of matter consisting of an oily substance, a non-freezing porous oil absorbent therefor, and a finely divided earthy oil absorbent with which the particles of the first said oil absorbent are individually impregnated. (4.) The described composition of matter consisting of an oily substance, chloride of sodium in a granular state in which the oily substance is absorbed, and a finely divided earthy oil absorbent. (5.) The described composition of matter consisting of an oily substance, granulated chloride of sodium, and cement. (6.) The described composition of matter consisting of an oily substance, a non-freezing oil absorbent therefor in a granulated form, an earthy oil absorbent in a finely divided form, and sand. (7.) The described composition of matter consisting of an oily substance, a non-freezing oil absorbent therefor, an earthy oil absorbent in a finely divided state, sand, and sawdust. (8.) The described composition of matter consisting of granular chloride of sodium, an oily substance, cement, silica, and sawdust.

(Specification, 5s.)

No. 19027.—1st February, 1905.—DAVID HAMLIN BURRELL and EDWARD JONATHAN BURRELL, both of Little Falls, County of Herkimer, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturers (constituting the firm of D. H. Burrell and Co., assignees of Loomas Burrell, of Little Falls aforesaid, Manufacturer). Improvements in milking-machines.

*Extract from Specification.*—This invention relates to that class of milking-machines in which an intermittent or pulsating air or vacuum action is created in the teat-cups by means of a portable pulsating mechanism. One object of this invention is to produce a portable pulsating mechanism which is positively operated by mechanical mechanism from a driving-shaft in the barn, and in which the mechanical operating mechanism is of such construction that the pulsating mechanism can be readily connected with the driving-shaft when the milk-vessel and pulsator have been placed in the desired position for milking. Another object of the invention is to provide efficient means for admitting air quickly to the milk space of the teat-cups when the suction is cut off from the milk space and applied to the surrounding air space, such teat-cups having an inner flexible wall or lining which separates the inner milk space from the surrounding air space, in which spaces alternating air pulsations are produced by the pulsator.

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

(Specification, 17s. ; drawings, 4s.)

No. 19028.—1st February, 1905.—EDWIN NORTON, of 1110, Hanover Bank Buildings, in the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in or relating to stoppers or capsules for bottles, jars, or analogous vessels.

*Claims.*—(1.) A stopper or capsule in which a cork or equivalent sealing device, having means for preventing said sealing device from unduly spreading laterally, is secured in position by means of a clamping-disc having a depending crimping-flange with a solid and continuous circumference and a detachable piece or member adapted when detached to break or interrupt the continuity of the aforesaid crimping-flange for the purpose specified. (2.) In a closure for bottles, jars, or other vessels, the combination, with a cork or sealing-disc, of a corkholder disc and a clamp disc having a depending crimping-flange, an annular bearing-rim, and provided with a central thumb-piece, a tongue extending across the bearing-rim, and a tearing-strip depending across the crimping-flange, said thumb-piece having a raised or embossed central portion to stiffen the same and form a seat for the finger or thumb in grasping the same, substantially as specified. (3.) In a closure for bottles, jars, or other vessels, a clamp disc having a depending crimping-flange solid and continuous throughout its whole circumference, an annular bearing-rim, a tearing-strip extending across the crimping-flange, and a thumb inside the bearing-rim for removing the tearing-strip, said tearing-strip being adapted to be removed by tearing along its marginal weakened lines by force applied through the thumb-piece, substantially as specified. (4.) In a closure for bottles, jars, or other vessels, a clamp disc having a depending crimping-flange solid and continuous throughout its whole circumference, an annular bearing-rim, a tearing-strip extending across the crimping-flange, and a thumb-piece inside the bearing-rim for removing the tearing-strip, the scores or weakened lines of the tearing-strip terminating at or near the point where the crimping-flange bends under the shoulder of the bottle-neck, said tearing-strip being adapted to be removed by tearing along its marginal weakened lines by force applied through the thumb-piece, substantially as specified. (5.) A stopper or closure for bottles, jars, or analogous vessels, having its parts constructed and arranged substantially as described with reference to the drawings for the purpose specified.

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

No. 19039.—7th February, 1905. — WILLIAM THOW, of Ascot, Dutruc Street, Randwick, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Engineer, and WILLIAM HOLMES NISBET, of Mutual Life of New York Buildings, Martin Place, Sydney aforesaid, Engineer. Improved means for automatically rocking or tilting the fire-bars of locomotive furnaces.

*Extract from Specification.*—This invention relates to improved means for automatically imparting a rocking, shaking, tilting, or vibrating motion to the fire-bars of locomotive furnaces independent of the stoker or fireman, such motion corresponding with the speed of the locomotive. The invention insures great economy of fuel through the more effective removal of ash and breaking up of clinker and the consequent more constant and regular steaming of the boiler, thus saving the time frequently occupied at stations in cleaning fires when movable fire bars are not used. The comparatively gentle motion automatically imparted to the fire-bars avoids the violent shaking up of the fire and consequent loss of good fuel as when hand-rocking arrangements or pricking bars are employed. The invention furthermore has the advantage of enabling the fire-bars to be spaced more closely together. According to our invention we obtain the necessary power from one or more of the axle-boxes or compensating beams or springs or connections thereto at one or both sides of the engine through a series of levers or levers and links, so that when the locomotive is running a vibrating or intermittent motion is automatically given to the fire-bars or some of them. If necessary, one only or more or all the fire-bars may have motion imparted to them at one time, or some bars may be raised while others are lowered. Provision is made for disengaging the lever or levers, so that if desired no movement is transmitted to the fire-bars when the engine is running except at the will of the stoker or fireman.

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

(Specification, 5s.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 19041.—8th February, 1905. — GEORGE FREDERICK EVERTON, of Room 3, Fairfield Block, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Miner. Excavating conveyor-bucket.

*Claims.*—(1.) In an excavator and conveyor, in combination, a bucket having side walls securely braced together, a scraping or excavating scoop pivotally mounted to the

frame of the bucket at one end so as to be susceptible of being brought into scraping contact with the ground or lifted clear of it, hauling-tackle connected to each end of the bucket, and means co-operative therewith to lower or raise the pivotally mounted scoop as the bucket is hauled forward or backward. (2.) In a device of the class described, the combination with a bucket having side walls securely braced together, and a bent plate round and over one end but clear of the ground on the other side, of a scoop portion having a scraping or excavating edge pivotally mounted at the closed end of the bucket, and endwise slidable bars along each side of the bucket connected at each end to the hauling-tackle, and connected to the pivotally mounted scoop portion. (3.) In a device of the class described, in combination, a bucket having side walls and a scoop end securely braced, the lower edge of the end being about level with the middle of the sides, a lower scoop portion completing the end and having a forwardly and downwardly projecting scraping or excavating bar along its under edge, such scoop portion being pivotally mounted to the frame of the bucket so as to swing upward clear of its end, endwise slidable bars along each side of the bucket to which bars the backward and forward hauling-tackle is connected, a pin connection between such bars and the pivotally mounted frame of the lower scoop portion, wheels or slippers on the forward ends of the sides of the bucket, similar wheels or slipper-mounted on radius links toward the back or scraping end of the bucket, and links connecting the last mentioned wheels or slippers to the pivotally mounted frame of the lower scoop portion so that as such scoop edge is lifted clear of the ground the wheels or slippers will be depressed in contact therewith, and *vice versa*.

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

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

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

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

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

#### Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,  
Wellington, 22nd February, 1905.

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

No. 18923.—9th January, 1905.—WILLIAM JAMES DALTON, of 266, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of James Osman, of 3, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., England, Brick-manufacturer). Improvements in continuous-firing kilns.

No. 18924.—9th January, 1905.—WILLIAM JAMES DALTON, of 266, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of James Osman, of 3, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., England, Brick-manufacturer). Improvements in continuous-firing kilns.

No. 18952.—12th January, 1905.—GEORGE BOULTON BROWN ELLIOTT, of 369, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Financial Agent. An improved rotating mineral shedder.

No. 18954.—7th January, 1905.—ALEXANDER STORRIE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Agricultural-implement maker. An improved lifting and pressure device for turnip-ridgers.

No. 18997.—27th January, 1905.—ALFRED OWEN GRUNDY and WILLIAM JOHN GRUNDY, both of Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand, Mechanical Engineers. An improved vapouriser for oil-engines.

No. 19010.—31st January, 1905.—OLE MIKAEL JOHAN OLSEN, of Church Street, Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia, Builder. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of brushes.

No. 19013.—1st February, 1905.—JAMES SPENCE BRYANT, of Thornycroft, Motueka, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for use in regulating the draught of fire-grates.

No. 19014.—1st February, 1905.—JAMES SPENCE BRYANT, of Thornycroft, Motueka, New Zealand, Farmer. Means for use in raising invalids from their beds.

No. 19026.—31st January, 1905.—JOHN POMEROY, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Fish-curer. Improvements in machinery for treating the fibre of flax.

No. 19029.—1st February, 1905.—WILLIAM FEDERIC LIETZ, of 35, Moray Place, Dunedin, Engineer. Improvements in portable receptacles.

No. 19030.—1st February, 1905.—JAMES HUSBAND MCFARLANE, of East Devonport, Tasmania, Australia, Architect. Improved side-lever pedal gear for cycles.

No. 19031.—1st February, 1905.—ROBERT WALES, of 5, Commercial Chambers, 24, Manse Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Method of and apparatus for cutting material to form mitre or bevel joints.

No. 19034.—4th February, 1905.—HAROLD LIGHTBAND, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Warehouseman. A strip-cutting machine.

No. 19035.—6th February, 1905.—HUGH AKERS, of Broad Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Settler. Improved method of and apparatus for treating flax.

No. 19040.—7th February, 1905.—ROBERT SCOBIE, of Wright's Bush, Southland, New Zealand, Labourer. Improved means for securing coulters to plough-beams.

No. 19042.—8th February, 1905.—ERNEST GROOME GRESHAM, of Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Dentist. Improved pneumatic knee-ring.

No. 19043.—8th February, 1905.—THOMAS HENRY FREE, of Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand, Farm-labourer. Means for use in attaching fencing-wires to cement posts or standards.

No. 19045.—4th February, 1905.—JOHN CAMERON FRASER, of Coromandel, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved steam turbine.

No. 19047.—6th February, 1905.—GEORGE THOMAS MACFARLANE, of 139, Queen Street, Woollahra, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, retired Sub-Lieutenant Royal Indian Marine. Improvements in shipping animals and in boxes therefor.

No. 19048.—6th February, 1905.—ROBERT WHITE, of Auckland, New Zealand, Gentleman. Anti-jolting appliance applicable to various varieties of vehicles and mobile machinery travelling over rough roads and country.

No. 19049.—7th February, 1905.—WILLIAM HENRY TERRY, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Contractor. Improvements in or relating to the couplings of rolling-stock.

No. 19050.—9th February, 1905.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Orrell Ashton, of Lawrence, Massachusetts aforesaid, Machinist). Improvements in or relating to machines for presenting paste or analogous adhesive matter.

No. 19051.—9th February, 1905.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignee of Orrell Ashton, of Lawrence, Massachusetts aforesaid, Machinist). Improvements in or relating to trimming-machines used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

No. 19056.—7th February, 1905.—DAVID HANNIBAL WALDIE, of Abbotsford, Dunedin, New Zealand, Shunter. Improvements in and relating to targets.

No. 19057.—9th February, 1905.—FRANK ELVINES, of Aurora Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand, Boilermaker, and THOMAS HALL, Elizabeth Street, Wadestown, Wellington, New Zealand, Clerk. Improved gold-saving non-silttable mat.

No. 19059.—9th February, 1905.—THOMAS BYRNE LONGSTAFF and JAMES DENNIS MCNEILL, both of Christchurch, New Zealand, Carpenters. Improvements in or relating to windmills.

No. 19060.—10th February, 1905.—THOMAS HARVEY HENDERSON, of Carterton, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved method of destroying California thistle and other noxious weeds.

No. 19061.—7th February, 1905.—ALFRED GEORGE BAKER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved indicator attachment for screw-cutting lathes.

No. 19063.—9th February, 1905.—WILLIAM BENNET, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Bootmaker. Improved catches for my patented renewable and reversible heels and renewable soles for boots and shoes.

No. 19068.—11th February, 1905.—CHARLES FRANCIS SIEVWRIGHT, of 71, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Business Manager. A door and window grip.

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted. The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Letters Patent sealed.*

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from 10th February to the 22nd February, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 16958.—D. M. Robertson, totalisator.  
No. 17119.—W. Strange and T. Coverdale, latch-lock for gates, &c. (J. Dockery).

No. 17122.—J. D. Leach, venetian blind operating mechanism.

No. 17134.—T. F. Dowling, actuating fire-alarm, &c., bells.

No. 17136.—J. A. Pond, sterilising and drying bones.

No. 17141.—J. Trevethick, brush manufacture.

No. 17169.—J. Ramage, tap.

No. 17202.—A. Campbell, animal-trap.

No. 17203.—F. J. Ellery, leg-roping cows.

No. 17211.—W. Andrews and A. W. Beaven, threshing-machine.

No. 17253.—J. A. Jagers, rowlock.

No. 17297.—R. B. Wight, beverage.

No. 17335.—E. H. Nankivell, oiling idle pinions, &c., on shaft.

No. 17336.—J. H. Gay, ventilating-window.

No. 17376.—G. Nelson, refrigerating machinery.

No. 17378.—T. Heath, castrating appliance.

No. 17402.—J. R. Skinner, cushion heel.

No. 17460.—H. Brice, game.

No. 17683.—A. L. J. Tait, fibre washing and dressing machine.

No. 17838.—C. Peterson, mouthpiece for tobacco-pipes.

No. 18336.—J. J. Daily, pneumatic tire.

No. 18356.—N. Rasmussen, belt-fastener.

No. 18382.—J. G. Dawson, egg-carrier.

No. 18397.—H. Ward, scraping attachment to brushes.

No. 18469.—J. H. Smith, gate-post falls (W. M. Alexander).

No. 18470.—H. Yager, boots and shoes.

No. 18511.—W. P. Conolly, safety appliance for elevator.

No. 18583.—J. Hayward, liquid-delivering device for flushing cistern.

No. 18584.—E. J. Swyny and S. G. Plucknett, ore-separator.

No. 18585.—E. J. Swyny and S. G. Plucknett, concentrating-trough.

No. 18586.—E. J. Swyny and S. G. Plucknett, minerals extracting from slimes.

No. 18593.—W. C. Nixon and M. J. Jones, check-valve.

No. 18611.—E. G. Fletcher, cash-register.

No. 18612.—J. Harding, cheese-making apparatus.

No. 18621.—P. Davis, clothes-strainer, &c.

No. 18623.—W. S. Simpson, propelling bicycles.

No. 18625.—United Shoe Machinery Company, nailing-machine (J. H. Brown).

No. 18628.—W. F. Dugins, tobacco-pipe.

No. 18629.—W. F. Dugins, match-box and tobacco-cutter.

No. 18632.—J. G. Grimsley, fire-extinguishers.

No. 18633.—D. Roberts, C. James, and J. W. Young, internal-combustion engine.

No. 18661.—M. W. Haenke, gas-lamp lighter and extinguisher.

No. 18684.—G. H. Fry, locking bicycle.

No. 18699.—A. Matheson, postal wrapper.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.*

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 13420.—J. L. Curline and W. H. Pearson, shot-making machine. 15th February, 1905.

No. 13425.—F. W. Payne and C. F. Sundstrom, tailings-elevator (W. Peck). 18th February, 1905.

No. 13599.—B. Talbot, iron and steel manufacture. 21st February, 1905.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 10366.—J. H. Decent and H. R. Romney, imparting spiral motion to fluid under pressure. 15th February, 1905.

No. 10510.—G. Labram, separating diamonds from earthy matter. 21st February, 1905.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.*

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

NO. 6520.—Thomas Hilton, at present residing at Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia, Mattress-manufacturer. Wire-coiler. [M. B. Lloyd.] 8th February, 1905.



No. 6520.—William August Busst, Richard Bills, Walter Bills, and Henry Bills, carrying on business as Busst and Bills Bros., at Miller Street, South Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Wire-mattress Manufacturers, registered as proprietors except for the North Island of New Zealand. Wire-coiler. [M. B. Lloyd.] 8th February, 1905.

No. 9394.—Aubrey Field Billing, of Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland and Colony of New Zealand, Advertisement Agent, door-check. [A. H. Brownley.] 8th February, 1905.

No. 15282.—William Herbert James, of St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Grazier. Sheep-shears. [R. F. Wells.] 8th February, 1905.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Request to amend Specification allowed.*

THE request to amend specification and drawing No. 18331, R. Thomas and G. Hall, fencing-post (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 3, of the 12th January, 1905), has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Request for Correction of Clerical Error allowed.*

THE request for correction of clerical error in specification No. 18464, Bernays, vehicle-bogie (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 3, of the 12th January, 1905), has been allowed.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.*

LIST of applications for Letters Patent, with which provisional specifications only have been filed, abandoned (*i.e.*, complete specifications not lodged) from the 10th February to the 22nd February, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17765.—F. C. H. Hammerich, means for actuating roundabouts.

No. 17767.—A. S. Baker, bottle.

No. 17772.—A. Georgetti, fencing-dropper.

No. 17774.—L. B. Horrocks, sustaining window-sash.

No. 17775.—B. W. M. Milton, supporting catamenial sack or pad.

No. 17780.—W. Madden and H. Hovard, stay for travelling-trunk.

No. 17783.—J. O. Webber, removing broken handle from axe-head.

No. 17784.—A. R. Hardy, grate.

No. 17785.—A. R. Hardy, sash mover, lock, and alarm.

No. 17786.—R. N. Adams and A. R. Hardy, sash mover and lock.

No. 17787.—T. Morris, fixing advertisements on shelves.

No. 17788.—T. Morris, rainproof coat and cape.

No. 17790.—H. D. Atkinson, ink-well.

No. 17791.—M. Hogan, bicycle-stand.

No. 17792.—W. Beamish, fastener for boots.

No. 17793.—W. Beamish, button-hole for collar.

No. 17794.—W. Beamish, shackle.

No. 17796.—A. Kilckmann and R. Thomson, gambrel.

No. 17798.—Ah Pat, cycle-driving mechanism.

No. 17804.—A. O. Grundy, thimble.

No. 17805.—S. Smith, measuring-apparatus for tailors' use.

No. 17809.—A. S. Baker, boot-tree.

No. 17811.—G. A. Grace, obtaining address-slips for envelopes.

No. 17812.—A. Little, pneumatic riding-saddle (C. Greatrex and Son, Limited).

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent void.*

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with which complete specifications have been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specifications, from the 10th February to the 22nd February, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17237.—J. Holms, jun., clasp for spreader.

No. 17265.—C. Uddstrom, mattress-frame.

No. 17275.—R. K. Parkerson, propelling vessels.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.*

LIST of applications lapsed owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 10th February to the 22nd February, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 16300.—W. Barnsdale, sterilising-device for bones, &c.

No. 16310.—T. and M. J. Kilkelly, belt-fastener.

No. 16320.—F. Gough, milk-strainer.

No. 16330.—R. and F. Fenwick, coiling wire.

No. 16348.—W. Hicks, F. Williams, and W. Barnsdale, extractor and clarifier.

No. 16357.—D. Dunn, milk-strainer.

No. 16362.—E. Towson, H. R. Moulton, and F. C. Southwell, steam-engine.

No. 16364.—H. W. G. Robinson, drain-inspection.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Letters Patent void.*

LETTERS Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 10th February to the 22nd February, 1905, inclusive:—

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

No. 13150.—O. A. Moller, R. Tomline, and W. C. Greig, branding, stamping, and embossing apparatus.

No. 13156.—F. Gale and J. Hemphill, sowing, &c., in combination with plough.

No. 13159.—J. E. Thornton and C. F. S. Rothwell, photographic-film manufacture.

No. 13161.—C. E. Manton and J. W. Rayfield, smelting gold, &c.

No. 13162.—J. Aitken, rotary pump.

No. 13165.—A. C. and L. S. Andersen, producing constant air-pressure in pneumatic tires.

No. 13166.—C. P. Webendorfer, breech-loading small-arms (M. Pieper).

No. 13167.—W. Werry, steam-engine.

No. 13168.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, strap-coils for electrical machine (J. P. Mallett).

No. 13172.—J. Clarke, preservation and purification.

No. 13174.—H. Braby and C. Coutts, fire-lighter.

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

No. 10117.—M. McDonald, hame-hook and trace-connections.

No. 10137.—W. A. D. Graham and J. N. Shenstone, pneumatic tires.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Designs registered.*

DESIGNS have been registered in the following names on the dates mentioned:—

No. 223.—Walter Henry Chapman, of 11, Hawkestone Crescent, Thorndon, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand. Class 3. 10th February, 1905.

No. 224.—A. H. Ross and Co., of George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Plumbers and Gasfitters, &c. Class I. 1st February, 1905.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

*Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.*

Patent Office,

Wellington, 22nd February, 1905.

APPLICATIONS for registration of the following trade marks have been received. Notice of opposition to the registration of any of these applications may be lodged at this office within two months of the date of this *Gazette*. Such notice must be in duplicate, and accompanied by a fee of £1.

No. of application : 4888.  
Date : 30th August, 1904.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

PEARL'S STORES OF AFRICA, LIMITED, of Johannesburg, Africa.

No. of class : 42.  
Description of goods : Substances used for food.

No. of application : 5107.  
Date : 12th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



VICTORY.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business since upwards of fifty-five years past.

NAME.

HENRY ROSSELL AND Co., LIMITED, of Waverley Works, Sheffield, England, Steel File and Tool Manufacturers.

No. of class : 5.  
Description of goods : Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture.

No. of application : 5118.  
Date : 14th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word  
PRIMAX.

NAME.

KYNOCH, LIMITED, of Lion Works, Witton, near Birmingham, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 20.  
Description of goods : Explosive substances.

No. of application : 5137.  
Date : 26th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

WALK-OVER



NAME.

GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, of Brockton (Camp-ello), State of Massachusetts, United States of America, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

No. of class : 38.  
Description of goods : Boots, shoes, leggings, and articles of wearing-apparel for foot and leg wear.

No. of application : 5139.  
Date : 28th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

THE  
"NON TREAD OVER"



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned before 1890.

NAME.

JAMES HENRY C. CROCKETT, HARRY ROBERT CROCKETT, and FRANCIS M. JONES, trading as Crockett and Jones, of Northampton, England, Boot-manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Boots and shoes.

No. of application : 5140.

Date : 28th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned from 29th June, 1887.

NAME.

JAMES HENRY C. CROCKETT, HARRY ROBERT CROCKETT, and FRANCIS M. JONES, trading as Crockett and Jones, of Northampton, England, Boot-manufacturers.

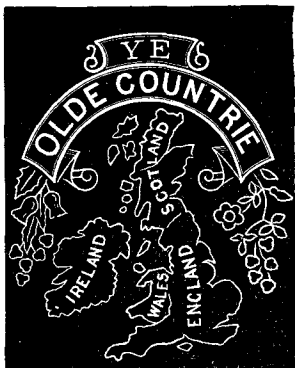
No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Boots and shoes.

No. of application : 5141.

Date : 28th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned from 29th November, 1888.

NAME.

JAMES HENRY C. CROCKETT, HARRY ROBERT CROCKETT, and FRANCIS M. JONES, trading as Crockett and Jones, of Northampton, England, Boot-manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Boots and shoes.

No. of application : 5142.

Date : 28th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned from 16th December, 1889.

NAME.

JAMES HENRY C. CROCKETT, HARRY ROBERT CROCKETT, and FRANCIS M. JONES, trading as Crockett and Jones, of Northampton, England, Boot-manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Boots and shoes.

No. of application : 5143.

Date : 28th January, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned from 9th June, 1884.

NAME.

JAMES HENRY C. CROCKETT, HARRY ROBERT CROCKETT, and FRANCIS M. JONES, trading as Crockett and Jones, of Northampton, England, Boot-manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Boots and shoes.

No. of application: 5153.  
Date: 8th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

BEAVER BRAND.



NAME.

SMALLBONE, GRACE, AND CO., LIMITED, of 50, Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Hops, vinegar, sauces, tea, dried fruits, jam, coffee, cornflour, pickles, canned fruits, baking-powder, essences.

No. of application: 5154.  
Date: 8th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The mark as shown in preceding notice, No. 5153, with the addition of the words "CAMBRIDGE BOTTLING STORES" printed underneath.

NAME.

THE CAMBRIDGE BOTTLING STORES, of 59, Vivian Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: All fermented liquors and spirits.

No. of application: 5155.  
Date: 9th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SALATES.

NAME.

MATTHEW HENRY WILTON, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A patent medicine.

No. of application: 5156.  
Date: 9th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

NEUVITA.

NAME.

JOHN GERRIE NEIL, of Invercargill, Southland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.

No. of application: 5157.  
Date: 9th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

NEUVITA.

NAME.

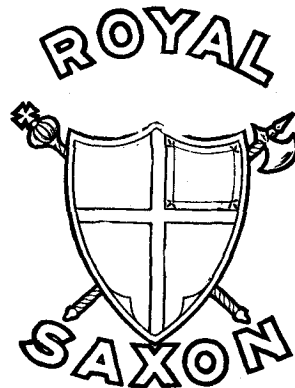
JOHN GERRIE NEIL, of Invercargill, Southland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

No. of application: 5158.  
Date: 9th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

HERBERT H. SMITH, of Farish Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Importer of Cycles, Motor-cars, and Accessories.

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Bicycles.

No. of application: 5161.  
Date: 13th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EXCILIA.

NAME.

M. H. WILTON, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicine.

No. of application: 5162.

Date: 14th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

**ORION ESTATE.**

NAME.

ALGERNON E. GREEN, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Commission Agent.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

No. of application: 5163.

Date: 15th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

**DAZZLEINE.**

NAME.

THE DAZZLEINE COMPANY, LIMITED, of 15, Park Place, Greenwich, London, England, Metal-polish Manufacturers.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Polishes included in this class.

No. of application: 5168.

Date: 17th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

**Tuberculozyne**

NAME.

DERK. P. YONKERMAN COMPANY, LIMITED, of 6, Bouverie Street, in the City and County of London, England, and also of Kalamazoo, State of Michigan, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A medicinal preparation for the treatment and cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, and other throat and lung diseases.

No. of application: 5169.

Date: 20th February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

**KASSA.**

NAME.

JAMES SERVICE AND Co., of No. 495, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Australia, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tea.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 9th to the 22nd February, 1905, inclusive:—

- No. 3944; 5045.—Fletcher, Humphreys, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3945; 5017.—P. Loopuyt; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3946; 5018.—Scrubbs and Co., Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3947; 5019.—Scrubbs and Co., Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3948; 5055.—C. McLeod and Co.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3949; 5056.—C. McLeod and Co.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3950; 5061.—Marechal, Ruchon, and Co., Limited; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3951; 5022.—The Australian Explosives and Chemical Company, Limited; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3952; 5029.—Minerva Motors, Limited; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3953; 5057.—W. Buchanan, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3954; 4231.—W. and G. Turnbull and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3955; 5058.—F. W. Whiteher; Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3956; 4579.—J. Dunne; Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 20, of the 3rd March, 1904.)
- No. 3957; 4887.—C. Dickinson; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 86, of the 27th October, 1904.)
- No. 3958; 4944.—W. Isdale; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 83, of the 13th October, 1904.)
- No. 3959; 4982.—G. T. Fulford; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 91, of the 10th November, 1904.)
- No. 3960; 5020.—Browne Bros. and Geddes; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 95, of the 24th November, 1904.)
- No. 3961; 5023.—The Gilbert Machinery Company, Limited; Class 16. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3962; 5024.—The Gilbert Machinery Company, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3963; 5025.—Wilson, Balk, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3964; 5026.—Wilson, Balk, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3965; 5027.—Wilson, Balk, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3966; 5033.—A. Tyree and Co.; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3967; 5034.—The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3968; 5035.—The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3969; 5038.—A. Trevithick; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3970; 5043.—Clarke, Nickolls, and Coombs, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)
- No. 3971; 5054.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

FEES paid for the renewal of the undermentioned Trade Marks for fourteen years from the date first mentioned:—

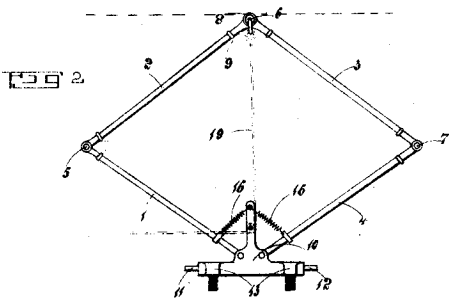
Nos. 182/157, 183/158, 184/159, and 185/160.—6th March, 1905.—The Rev. C. M. Rey, of La Grand Chartreuse, near Voiron, France. 7th February, 1905.

F. WALDEGRAVE,  
Registrar.

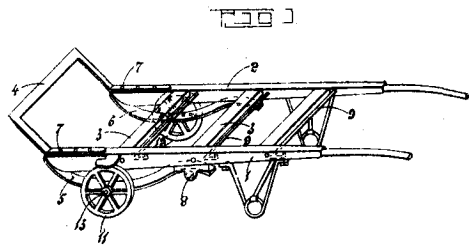


# ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

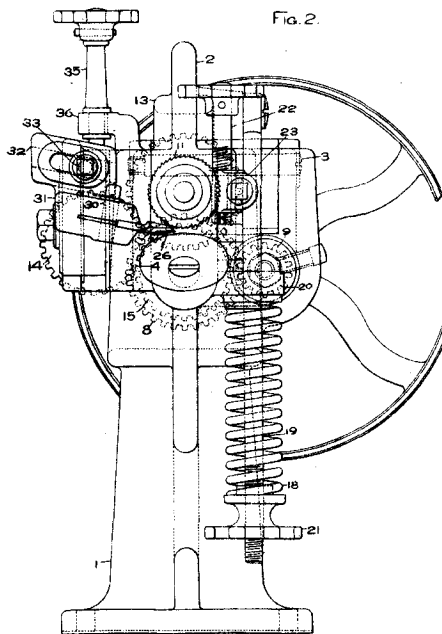
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



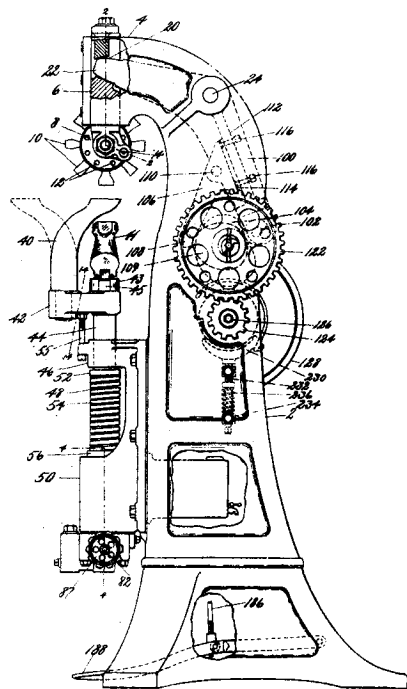
17818  
Rooney. Trolley-pole.



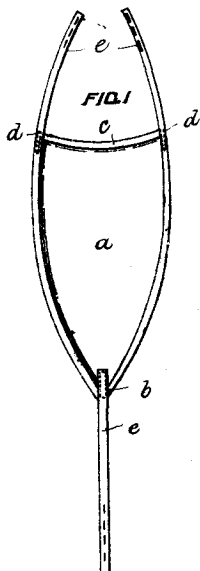
17821  
Kendrick. Hand-truck.



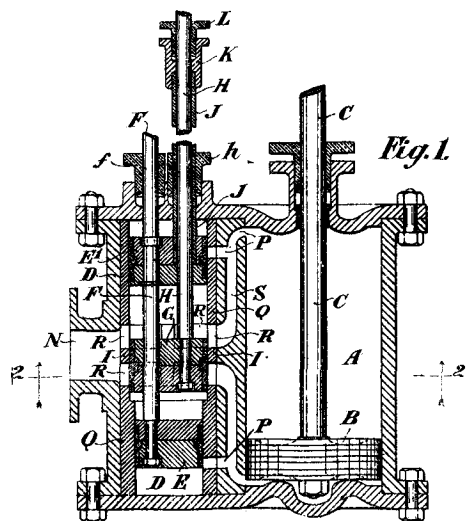
17840  
United Shoe Machinery Company. Skiving-machine. (Hadaway.)



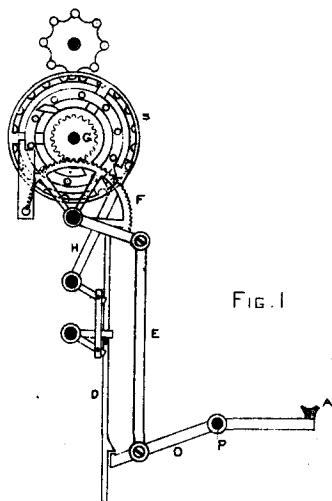
17841  
United Shoe Machinery Company. Stamping-machine. (Gordon and Topham.)



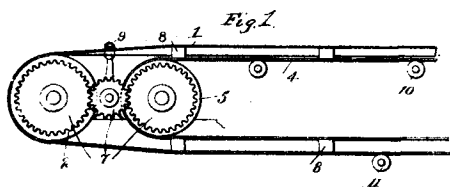
17934  
Normanby. Ladies' Protector.



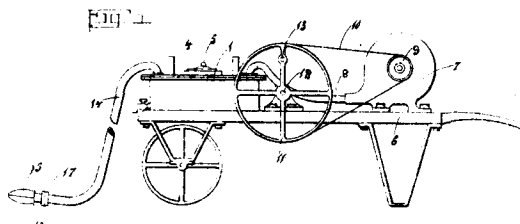
17958  
Richardson. Exhaust-valve.



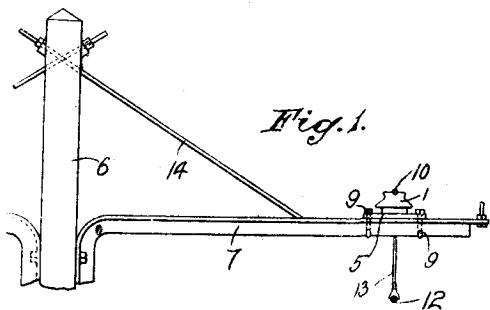
17975  
Wallace and Lowthen. Totalisator.



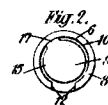
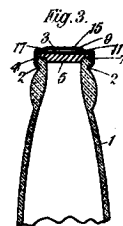
18648  
Ridgway. Belt-conveyor.



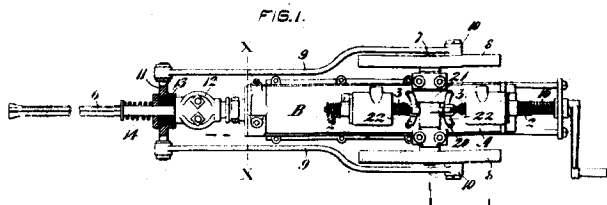
18980  
Locking. Weed and Rabbit Destruction.



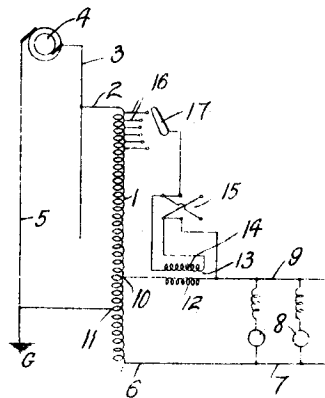
19020  
Hunter. Current-conductor. (Jones.)



19028  
Norton. Bottle-stopper.

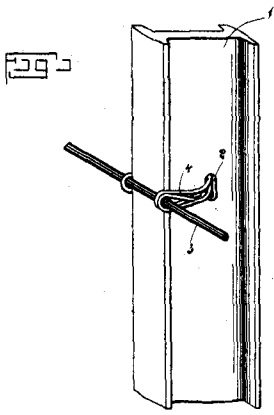


18987  
Brady. Rock-drill.

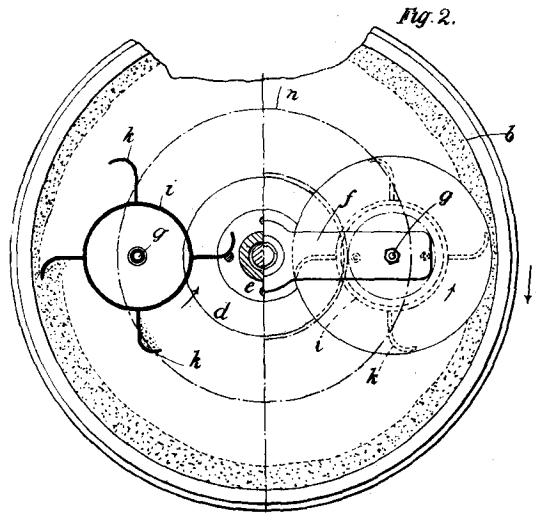


18982  
Campbell. Electrical Distribution. (Lincoln)

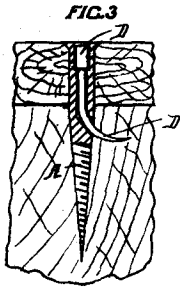




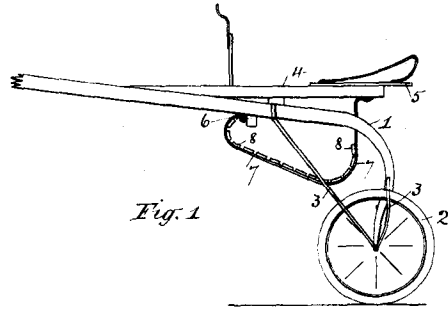
18999  
Butters. Fencing-staple.



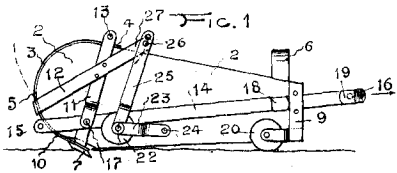
19002  
Aktisbolaget Separator. Centrifugal Separator. (Ericsson.)



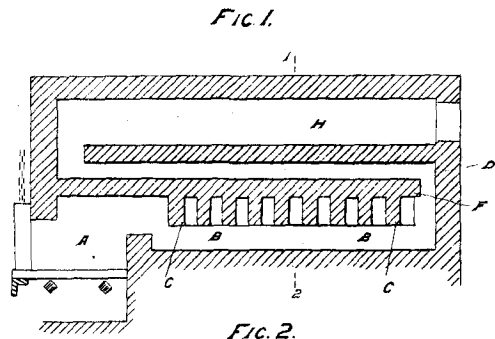
19016  
Hindmarsh. Screw, nail.



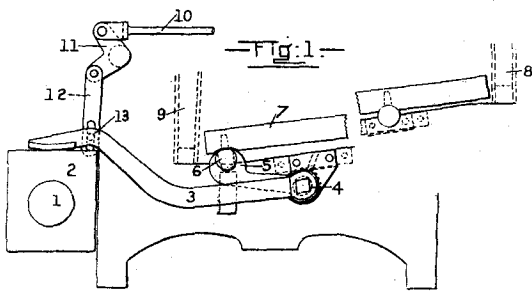
19006  
Bryant. Racing-sulky.



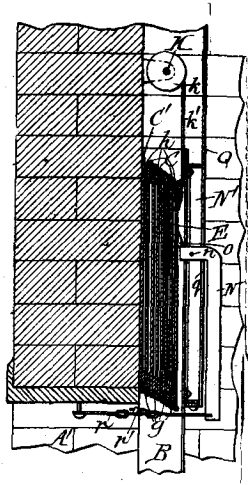
19041  
Everton. Excavating Conveyor-bucket.



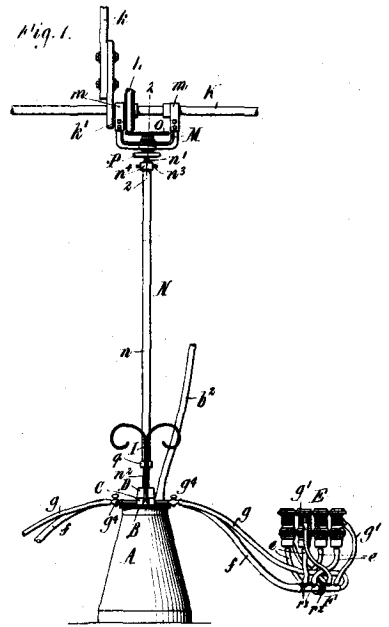
19019  
Smallwood. Heat-generator for Furnaces, &c.



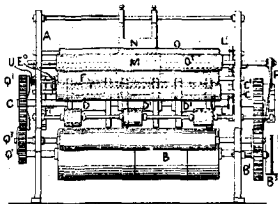
19039  
Thow and Nisbet. Fire-bar Tilter.



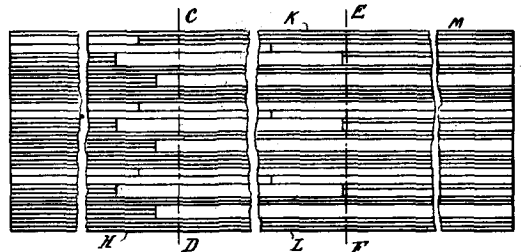
19021  
Adams. Fire-proof Curtain.



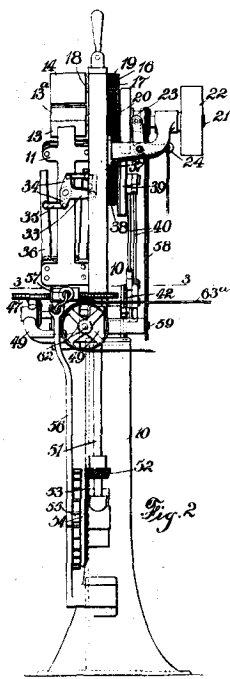
19027  
D. H. and E. J. Burrell. Milking-machine. (L. Burrell.)



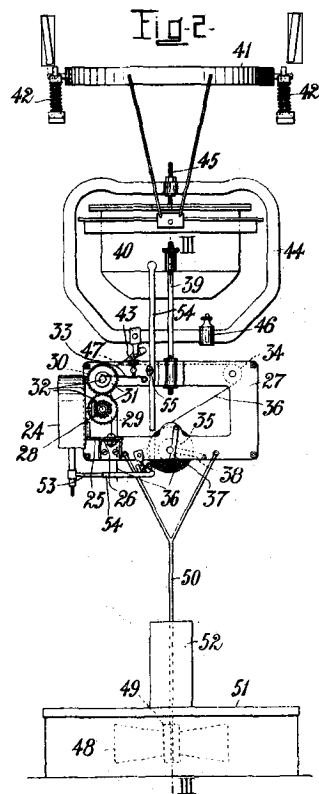
18920  
Smith. Number-recorder.



19023  
Mayhew. Compo-board.



19022  
Dixie Match Company. Match-boxer. (Parker.)



18992  
Forbes. Distance and Course Recorder.