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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 abridgments of inventions to 1900.
- Illustrated Official Journal to February, 1905.
- Trade Marks Journal to December, 1904.

Canada.

Patent Office Record (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions) to September, 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 February, 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 patent 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, 5th April, 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. 17922.—19th May, 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 George Goddu, of Winchester, Middlesex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to machines for making and inserting protectors.*

Extract from Specification.—In the machine shown as embodying our invention the protectors are made from protector material, which is fed to the machine in the form of a strip or ribbon of the desired cross-sectional shape, having, preferably, one edge thinned or sharpened to form a suitable entering-edge for the protector, and from which strip or ribbon blanks of proper length are severed. The blanks might, of course, be formed at a separate operation and presented to the machine one by one, if desired. The blanks are bent or otherwise shaped to produce protectors of the desired form, and are then inserted into the stock by a suitable driving mechanism. The machine is shown as provided with an outside former, into which the blank is forced to shape it partially, and with an inside former around which the partially shaped blank is pressed and bent by the outside former to complete the shaping of the protector. Preferably one of the formers is then withdrawn, leaving the protector held by the other former, which serves as a guide for the protector while it is being inserted into the stock by the driver. As shown, the inside former is withdrawn, and the outside former holds the protector in the shape or condition in which it has been formed, and resists the tendency of the wings or side portions to spring outwardly on account of the resilience of the metal. The driver is then actuated to force the protector through the outside former and into the stock. As a result of holding the protector so that it cannot spring back toward original shape until after it has been inserted in the stock, the resilience of the metal is exerted against the stock into which the protector has been driven, and aids materially in retaining the protector in the stock. The protector may have given to it by the machine any desired form by changing the shapes of the inside and outside formers. We have shown a protector approximately U-shaped, with the free ends of the wings bent inwardly; but the ends might be bent outwardly or left straight, or the protector be given any shape other than U shape, if desired. By the term "protector" as used we intend to designate any slug or other device of whatever shape or configuration adapted to be driven edgewise into the stock. The outside former of the machine may, and preferably will, be made in two parts, each part being shaped to conform substantially to the shape it is desired that the crown and sides or wings of the protector shall present, the term "crown" being used to designate that part of the protector connecting the wings. Each part of the outside former preferably will have co-operating with it a downward extension forming part of a passage through which the protector is to be driven, said extension substantially meeting the stock in order that the protector may not be released from pressure or allowed to expand during the process of driving it into the stock. In the machine illustrated as embodying our invention the inside former is given a forward movement to act upon and bend the protector-blank into the outside former, and it is given thereafter a vertical movement to remove it from the formed protector, and then backward and downward movements to put it into its starting position.

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

(Specification, £1; drawings, 6s.)

No. 17986.—18th May, 1904.—THOMAS McDONALD, of Lumsden, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in revolving skim coulters.*

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improvements in revolving skim coulters, all substantially as and for the pur-

poses set forth. (2.) Improvements in revolving skim coulters comprising, in combination, a frame clamped to the beam of a plough, a downwardly projecting spindle mounted in said frame, a disc-blade secured to a cone-shaped bearing surrounding and adapted to revolve on the lower end of said spindle, a flanged collar adapted to be clamped on said spindle so that its flange embraces the upper end of said bearing, and means for adjusting the positions of said frame and spindle, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (Specification, 3s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 17999.—7th June, 1904.—DAVID PETRIE DAVIDSON, of Pahiataua, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to the counting and controlling mechanism of milk-weighing and other analogous machines.*

Claims.—(1.) In milk-weighing machines and the like, a tipping measuring-vessel in combination with a ratcheted wheel mounted on the outside of the vessel, means whereby the tipping movements of the measuring-vessel will impart a rotatory movement to the ratchet-wheel, a flexible cord one end of which is wound upon the ratchet-wheel, a vertical gauge beam down the front of which the other end of the cord is led, an indicator pointer secured upon such cord, a catch upon the top end of the gauge beam adapted to be opened by the engagement therewith of the indicator pointer, a weighted lever arm controlling the valve of the supply-pipe, and a flexible cord attached to the lever arm and provided with a catch-piece adapted to engage with the catch upon the gauge beam, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improvements in or relating to the counting and controlling mechanism of milk-weighing and other analogous machines as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 18027.—9th June, 1904.—NEIL ROSS, of Berwick, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements relating to Californian pumps.*

Claims.—(1.) In a Californian pump, means for raising and lowering the upper wheel, and automatically adjustable intermediate gearing connecting said upper wheel with the source of power, substantially as described. (2.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improvements relating to Californian pumps, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 18047.—16th June, 1904.—GEORGE WILLIAM BERRY, of No. 62, Smith Street, Kensington, Victoria, Australia, Tinsmith. Improved method of closing filled tins or cans.*

Claims.—(1.) Improved method of closing filled tins or cans, consisting in forming an internally projecting bead near the upper edge of the can-body, and seating thereon an upwardly flanged lid, then folding the edge of the can inwards and pressed down over and against the flange of the lid and soldering the joint, substantially as set forth. (2.) Improved method of closing filled tins or cans, consisting in forming an internally projecting bead near the upper edge of the can-body and seating thereon an upwardly flanged lid, then folding the edge of the can inwards and pressed down over and against the flange of the lid, whilst at the same time crimping the edge of the can and the flange of the lid together by an internally projecting bead, then finally soldering the edge of the can-body, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 18134.—7th July, 1904.—WILLIAM HENRY PIPER, of Waltham Road, Sydenham, Canterbury, New Zealand, Bootmaker, and ALFRED ERNEST COPLEY, of Cambridge Street, Ferry Road, Christchurch, New Zealand, Pattern-maker. Improved extension boot for the use of a person with a deformed leg.*

Claims.—(1.) Improved extension boot for the use of a person with a deformed leg, consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating, substantially as specified and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) In a boot for the purpose indicated, in combination, a base block shaped upon its upper surface to fit the foot of the wearer, metal plates at the instep and heel respectively, an independent toe-piece, means for jointing said toe-piece to the base block, and a compression-spring interposed between the toe-piece and the base block, substantially as specified. (3.) In a boot for the

purpose indicated, in combination, a base block shaped upon its upper surface to fit the foot of the wearer, and a rubber heel-piece carried in recess in said block above the ordinary boot-heel, substantially as specified. (4.) In a boot for the purpose indicated, in combination, a base block, a toe portion jointed thereto, and a metal spring interposed between said toe portion and the base block, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 18165.—16th July, 1904.—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of Seatoun, Wellington, New Zealand, Schoolmaster. Improvements in milking machinery.*

Extract from Specification.—For suspending the cradle carrying the teat-presses from above the animal I now employ a beam, which is pivoted at one end above the head of the cow and supported at its rear end upon a cross-piece in such manner that the beam may be readily swung upon its pivot to adjust it approximately over the middle of the back of the animal. A spring-rod which carries at its rear end the suspending arm has an upwardly curved spring at its forward end, the end of said spring being pivotally connected to a hand-lever fulcrumed upon the beam referred to. The spring bears against a block upon the beam, and when the hand-lever is drawn down the normal effect of the spring upon the rod is increased. A rack arrangement is used to retain the hand-lever in desired position. The suspending arm has a socket at its upper end sliding upon and also revolving about the spring-rod referred to, and the arm is pivotally connected to this socket. The belly arm which projects beneath the cow from the suspending arm referred to carries a fixed belly-band which supports a pad or pads which bear against the belly of the cow in front of the udder. For carrying the teat-presses from the belly arm I employ an approximately horizontal bar, which is secured upon the belly arm, and upon which are threaded the socketed ends of depending levers, one for each teat-press. The lower end of each of these levers has a socket receiving a short spindle projecting laterally from a lever which has a pivoted joint so as to be capable of lateral adjustment. The end of this lever is connected by a ball and socket joint with the teat-press. Means are employed for simultaneously locking the joints at both ends of the depending levers referred to. In one means of locking which I have devised the sockets are sawn through, and a rod, headed at one end and screwthreaded at the other, has a thumb-nut upon it, which, when screwed up, clamps the sockets together and simultaneously locks the two joints. In apparatus for producing pulsative pressure in the teat-presses, and for regulating the degree of said pressure, I have devised the following improvements: The pulsation bags which contain the fluid employed in the teat-presses are arranged upon air cushions, said air cushions being connected by tubes with cylinders to which an air-pump is attached. Pressure in either set of cylinders and air-cushions may be obtained by the air-pump to a degree indicated by gauge. When the pressure in a pulsation bag due to the action of the cams equals the prearranged air pressure in its corresponding cushion and cylinder, the cushion yields, and practically no further pressure is produced in the presses. A blow-off cock is employed on each of these cylinders. Pipes upon the pulsation bags have taps to which tubing may be connected, having funnels at their upper ends whereby liquid may be introduced to the pulsation bags from some height above them, so that air does not pass into the bags with the liquid. The levers bearing upon the pulsation bags are in two parts, one lying upon the other, and both pivoted in one bracket. A sliding wedge-block between the two parts of the lever can be adjusted to increase the distance between them, whereby the amount of water displaced during the stroke of the cam is regulated. The wedge-block has a rod by which it may be adjusted, the end of said rod having a cross-tee which engages in one or other of a plurality of notches in a retaining rack. A tray which contains a set of pulsation bags, cushions, cylinders, and operating apparatus may be removable from the frame in which the cam-shaft is mounted, and, if desired, the tray may be raised and lowered by a cam arrangement operated by a lever, so that the pulsation apparatus may be regulated and thrown in and out of action as desired.

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

(Specification, 16s.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 18436.—6th September, 1904.—BENJAMIN TREWHELLA and WILLIAM TREWHELLA, trading as "Trehwella Bros.," of Trentham, Victoria, Australia, Engineers and Ironworkers. Improved pawl and ratchet mechanism.*

Claims.—(1.) Improved pawl and ratchet mechanism, comprising an oscillating-rocker having a pivoted sector

bearing, and fitted with two operating pawls connected by links to a spring-operated balance-lever, and means for alternatively releasing the pawls from the ratchet-teeth, substantially as set forth. (2.) In pawl and ratchet mechanism of the kind specified, a pivoted sector bearing having a curved face and adapted to fit loosely in a socket and limited in its swing by stops, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and as illustrated. (3.) In pawl and ratchet mechanism, a pair of pawls loosely mounted in an oscillating rocker, and connected by links to a balance-lever in combination with a spring-operated arm mounted on a pivot and attached to said balance-lever, substantially as set forth. (4.) In pawl and ratchet mechanism of the kind specified, a spring-operated disengaging lever pivotally mounted on a stud, and having at its end two lateral lugs with inclined faces adapted to alternately engage a pin on the side of each pawl, and a cam for disengaging said lever, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 18450.—15th September, 1904.—MIGUEL TORRENTE, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, Metallurgist. Improvements in the separation of finely divided solid matter from the liquid in which it is suspended.*

Claim.—The washing and separating apparatus for use in metallurgical and other operations, consisting of a vat having a pointed bottom and containing the liquid in which the pulp to be treated is precipitated, and being partially divided into two or more compartments by a vertical partition or vertical partitions extending to a suitable distance from the bottom, each of said partitions being surmounted by an inclined plate, on to which the pulp is distributed by a perforated launder or otherwise, and from which it flows into the vat, a valve for withdrawing deposited pulp being fitted to the bottom of the vat, and an outlet for liquid near to the top thereof upon the reverse side of the partition to that on which the pulp enters the liquid, substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 18463.—20th September, 1904.—FRANK CASEY, of 143, Cromwell Street, Collingwood, near Melbourne, Australia, Engineer, and EDWARD WEST HUBBARD, of 34, Queen Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Legal Manager. Improvements in pump- or suction-dredging machinery.*

Claims.—(1.) In a pump or suction dredge, an intake-pipe mounted in bearings so that it can be revolved, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In a pump or suction dredge, a revolvable intake or suction pipe having cutting-blades fixed to its outer or lower end, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In a pump or suction dredge, a revolvable intake or suction pipe fitted with a spur-wheel (as *f*) with which gears a pinion (as *g*) driven by bevelled gear (as *h*) arranged within a tubular projection (as *i*) of the intake or suction pipe, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (4.) In a pump or suction dredge, a revolvable intake or suction pipe having cutting-blades fixed to its outer or lower end in combination with a shield (as *m*), substantially as and for the purposes specified. (5.) In a pump or suction dredge, a shield (as *m*) having a hinge (as *n*), substantially as and for the purposes specified. (6.) In a pump or suction dredge, a shield (as *m*) having a hinge (as *o*), substantially as and for the purposes specified. (7.) The described improvements in pump- or suction-dredging machinery constructed, arranged, and operating, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 18474.—22nd September, 1904.—ALEXANDER McLEOD, of 171, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Confectioner. Improvements in tripod-stands for cameras and suchlike articles.*

Claim.—In improvements in tripod-stands for cameras and suchlike articles, three rectangular plates pivotally connected to tripod legs and hinged to a triangular-shaped plate centrally disposed and adapted to fold over same, in combination with a tightening-pin, as and for the purpose set forth and as substantially described and illustrated by drawings.

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

No. 18675.—29th October, 1904.—CHARLES BERNARD PLUMMER and GEORGE WILFRED PLUMMER, trading as "C. Plummer," of Rutland Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Straw-hat Manufacturers. An improvement relating to hats.*

Claims.—(1.) In combination with a hat, a horizontal flexible band secured at its outer circumference to the inside of the hat, and having its inner circumferential edge "run" or "corded," substantially as specified. (2.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements relating to hats, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 18816.—1st December, 1904.—CHAMPION SEAL COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, of 310, Hudson Street, New York, United States of America (assignees of Edward Daniel Schmitt, of 362, Union Street, Brooklyn, New York, United States of America). Improved bottle seal or stopper.

Claims.—(1.) In a bottle-seal, the combination with a bottle having a sealing-seat in its neck extending inwardly beyond the wall of the bottle-mouth, and a convexly curved locking-surface overhanging the seat, of a metallic securing-member formed with a short upturned resilient flange of normally greater diameter than the bottle-mouth, and adapted, when forced into the mouth, to expand into engagement with the locking-surface, and a sealing-member of compressible material held on the seat by the securing-member. (2.) In a bottle-seal, the combination with a bottle having a sealing-seat in its neck extending inwardly beyond the wall of the bottle-mouth, and a convexly curved locking-surface overhanging the seat, of a metallic securing-member formed with a short upturned resilient slitted flange of normally greater diameter than the bottle-mouth, and adapted, when forced into the mouth, to expand into engagement with the locking-surface, and a sealing-member of compressible material held on the seat by the securing-member. (3.) In a bottle-seal, the combination with a bottle having a sealing-seat in its neck extending inwardly beyond the wall of the bottle-mouth, and a locking-surface overhanging the seat and extending downwardly and outwardly from the bottle-mouth and connected with the sealing-seat by walls lying outside of the wall of the bottle-mouth, of a metal securing-member formed with a flat bottom of a diameter less than that of the bottle-mouth and with a short, upturned, resilient flange, all parts of the edge of which are concentric, and which is of greater diameter than the bottle-mouth, and adapted, when forced into the mouth, to expand into engagement with the locking-surface, and a sealing-member of compressible material held on the seat by the securing-member.

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

No. 18849.—24th February, 1904.—RICHARD LIEBOLD, of Weimar, German Empire, Merchant. An improved process for manufacturing cement.

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

Claim.—In the manufacture of cement of the kind described, adding to each 100 kilogrammes of calcined but unground cement about 10 litres of boiling water containing approximately 245 grammes of stearine, 12 grammes of potash, and 10 grammes of colophony, the mass thus obtained being dried and subsequently ground, substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 18875.—20th December, 1904.—ERNEST SMITH BALDWIN and HENRIE HAMPTON RAYWARD, carrying on business as Baldwin and Rayward, Patent Attorneys, of Grey Street, Wellington, New Zealand (nominees of the Lamson Store Service Company, Limited, of 20, Cheapside, London, England, assignees of Erbine Curtis Phillips, of 25, Imperial Mansions, Charing Cross Road, London, England, Engineer). Improvements in apparatus for conveying parcels and the like.

Extract from Specification.—In the operation of the apparatus, when the trigger is withdrawn by pulling on the cord *i*, the cord *f*⁴ connecting the trigger and the spring-barrel is unwound from the barrel and the spring within the barrel is wound up, and when the carrier has been disengaged from the spring-latch and impelled by the motor-spring and the trigger has been released from being pulled on by the hand, the spring within the barrel operates through the cord *f*⁴ in returning the trigger to its position of rest ready for renewed engagement with the carrier and repetition of the releasing operation.

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

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

No. 18965.—14th January, 1905.—DUNCAN URQUEHART, Engineer, GUY CLEMENTS, Works-manager, MORGAN EVANS, Wool-classer, and CHARLES SLOPER, Snowman, all of Smithfield, New Zealand. Improved means for removing wool from sheep and lamb skins and skin-pieces.

Claims.—(1.) The employment of ammonia for the purpose indicated. (2.) For removing wool from sheep and lamb skins, the application of a strong ammoniacal solution to the fleshy side of the skin in the manner and proportions as set forth and explained.

(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

No. 18979.—20th January, 1905.—JAMES PATERSON, of Lytton Street, Gisborne, New Zealand, Carpenter. Improved toasting-rack for use in toasting bread, meat, or fish.

Extract from Specification.—The rack is made of wire, preferably in one continuous piece, bent in such fashion that the rack may be closed or extended to fit any grate-front. A tray is carried within the frame for the purpose of catching gravy or the like when toasting meat.

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

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

No. 19168.—6th March, 1905.—JOHN McNEIL, of Lower Buckland, Victoria, Australia, Dredge-master. Means for use in staying the links of dredge-buckets while undergoing repairs.

Extract from Specification.—The stay is formed of two parts, a hollow cylindrical sleeve adapted to extend across the greater portion of the space between the links and of such a diameter as to entirely surround the bush, and a block portion adapted to fit within the bearing in the link and to pass into the sleeve portion. A wedge-shaped cotter passes through both portions of the stay so as to tend to drive them lengthwise outwards from each other, and to jam the stay between the opposite faces of the bucket-links. A solid backing is thus obtained for hammering upon the bush at the sleeve-end of the stay, and such bush is driven out of its bearing and falls into the sleeve.

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

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

No. 19170.—4th March, 1905.—ANNE NOONAN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Spinster. Improvements in couplings for joining the ends of motor-cycle and other like belts.

Claims.—(1.) The described means for coupling together the ends of a motor-bicycle or the like leather belt, as specified and set forth. (2.) A coupling for motor-cycle and the like leather belts, consisting of a nipple, upon each end of the belt, that has its internal surface roughened and which is split longitudinally, a rivet that is adapted to pass through the nipple and belt and be secured therein, and means in the head of the nipple for engaging a link between one nipple and its neighbour, as specified and shown.

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

No. 19173.—7th March, 1905.—JAMES MCGINNESS and JAMES PATRICK MCGINNESS, of "River View," Framlingham, Victoria, Australia, Dairymen. Improvements in and relating to milking-machines and sterilising-apparatus therefor.

Extract from Specification.—In this invention, on the top of the milk-receptacle is a block carrying a cylinder fitted with a piston having ports or passages arranged to change the direction of and control not only the vacuum, but also the flow of fluids, whether pneumatic or liquid, to the various parts of the machine. In controllable connection with said cylinder is a steriliser of any approved form through which the pneumatic fluid, whether at atmospheric or other pressure, is passed before being admitted to the milking-mechanism. An aperture is formed in the cylinder through which a valve block or chest carried by the piston projects. This block is provided with passages or ports communicating with ports in the piston. An oscillating or partially rotating valve is operated by trip or changing gear carried by said block, and by which the position of the valve is reversed as the piston travels backwards and forwards in the cylinder.

The block carrying the cylinder and ports which are connected to duplex valves by which the fluid passing through same may be controlled or regulated.

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

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

No. 19174.—7th March, 1905.—JAMES MCGINNESS and JAMES PATRICK MCGINNESS, of "River View," Framlingham, Victoria, Australia, Dairymen. Improvements in and relating to teat-cups.

Claims.—(1.) In combination, a teat-cup and means for the production of sterilised, pneumatic, or equivalent fluid as set forth. (2.) In combination, a teat-cup, means for producing vacuum or fluid pressure pulsations within said teat-cup, and means for the sterilisation of the pulsating fluid as set forth. (3.) A teat-cup constructed to resist external pressure, and having a prescribed area constructed to respond to pulsations produced within the cup. (4.) A teat-cup constructed to resist external pressure, and having an area on opposite sides constructed to respond to pulsations produced within the cup. (5.) A teat-cup having fluid-inlet united to the wall of the cup. (6.) In a teat-cup, constructing the cup and fluid-inlet in substantially one piece. (7.) A teat-cup having the lower portion formed parabolically or approximating thereto. (8.) In combination with a teat-cup a cap provided with a serrated inlet for a teat. (9.) In combination with a teat-cup constructed to resist external pressure, and having a prescribed area or areas constructed to respond to pulsations produced within the cup of a flexible cap provided with a serrated inlet for a teat, and held in position on the cup by its own elasticity. (10.) In combination, a teat-cup and means for the production of sterilised fluid, said means including a containing-vessel, a cover, a pneumatic or equivalent fluid-inlet, a perforated duct, a series of perforated plates, a filtering medium, and a sterilising agent, as set forth. (11.) In combination with a teat-cup, the sterilising apparatus as described and illustrated. (12.) The improved teat-cup as described and illustrated in Fig. 1. (13.) The improved teat-cup as described and illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. (14.) The combination with either of the cups as described and illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, with the sterilising apparatus as described and illustrated in Fig. 1.

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

No. 19176.—7th March, 1905.—PAUL BÉVENOT, of 7, Rue Laffitte, Paris, France, Engineer, and EDWARD DE NEVEU, of 42, Avenue Chevreul, Asnières, Seine, France, Landlord. Process for desiccation and preservation of milk.

Claims.—A process for the desiccation and preservation of milk consisting essentially: (1.) In effecting the desiccation at the temperature of pasteurisation and preferably between 85° and 95°. (2.) In effecting this desiccation by atomization under pressure in order to homogenise the milk and divide the same into very tenuous particles, each of which contains all the constitutive elements of milk and produces a solid particle containing all these elements. (3.) Of desiccating the atomized milk by means of a hot-air current in a determined quantity and previously heated within the indicated limits of temperature.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 19177.—7th March, 1905.—FRANÇOIS FERNAND BOURDIL, of 56, Avenue d'Éna, Paris, France, Engineer. Improvements in microphones.

Claims.—(1.) An improved microphone, the active parts of which are immersed in a liquid medium of sufficient insulating power in order to prevent the production of sparks and allow the use of electrical currents of higher intensity and tension, substantially as described. (2.) In an improved microphone as above described, the use of oils such as petroleum oil, glycerine, and the like as a liquid medium of sufficient insulating power in order to prevent the production of sparks and allow the use of electrical currents of higher intensity and tension, substantially as described. (3.) In an improved microphone as above described, the combination of a vibratory diaphragm, a receptacle containing the active parts of the microphone, and an insulating liquid medium, substantially as described.

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

No. 19179.—7th March, 1905.—ROBERT TEMPLE, of Fourteenth and Blake Streets, Denver, Colorado, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in pneumatically actuated tools.

Extract from Specification.—In the art to which this invention relates, it is well known that in the use of a rock-drill, for instance, the drill is shoved forward under tremendous pressure, and has to go forward a predetermined distance before it can be retracted, so that when operating certain kinds of rock the engine will sometimes give out a short blow and refuse to move backward. This invention, therefore, is intended primarily to be an improvement on that type of engine, in that instead of using the compressed air and exhausting it by the usual method, air under pressure is maintained in the system and pulsated so as to reciprocate the tool-piston with its tool in any desired manner, such piston with its tool being adapted to be moved backward and forward at any position of its stroke.

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

(Specification, 12s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 19180.—7th March, 1905.—ROBERT TEMPLE, of Fourteenth and Blake Streets, Denver, Colorado, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in pneumatically actuated tools.

Extract from Specification.—In constructing a tool in accordance with these improvements, and describing first the reciprocating tool parts, the tool-cylinder *a* is provided, having a passage *b* leading from one end of the cylinder to the other. This passage is provided with a rotary controlling-valve *c*, adapted to be opened or closed, as will more fully hereinafter appear. A tool-piston *d* is provided and reciprocatingly mounted within the tool-cylinder, having a piston-rod *e*, which is secured to the tool-piston. This piston-rod is adapted to hold or operate any desired operating-tool, such as a hammer, chisel, riveting or cutting tool. To reciprocate the tool-piston a single-acting pulsating-engine is provided, formed of an engine-cylinder *f*, and a trunk-piston *g* reciprocatingly mounted therein. This single-acting pulsating engine-cylinder is connected by means of a single flexible pipe *h*, with a passage *b* in the tool-cylinder. When the parts are constructed and arranged as shown in the drawings, the pulsations of the piston *g* will force air into both ends of the tool-cylinder when the passage *b* is opened to the chamber *l* at the rear of the tool-piston. In operation, however, the controlling-valve in said plunger is closed after both ends of the cylinder have been charged, so that the pulsations of air pass into the chamber 2 of the tool-cylinder below the tool-piston only, moving it upwardly and further compressing the air in chamber 1 above the same. During the backward or downward movement of the pulsating-piston a reduction in pressure is formed in the pulsating engine-cylinder, so that the air below the tool-piston rushes back therein to equalise the pressure between the two cylinders. At the same time the superior pressure which has been confined in chamber 1 above the tool-piston acts to drive the tool-piston forward at a rapid pace to act upon the desired tool. In order to pulsate the piston *g* in the desired manner—that is, to move it upwardly slowly so as to give time for the pulsations of the air and permit it to enter below the tool-piston as above described, and to reciprocate said pulsating-piston in a rapid manner, a main driving crank-shaft *i* is provided and connected with the said pulsating trunk-piston *g* by means of a compound connecting-rod formed in two parts, *j* and *k*, one part of which is pivotally secured to the wrist-pin *l* of the crank-shaft, and the other to the trunk-piston, as shown in the drawings. Ordinarily, if but a single connecting-rod were employed, both movements of the trunk-piston would occupy equal periods of time. As above suggested, however, it is desirable that the trunk-piston should be retracted in a shorter period of time than is occupied by raising or pushing it forward. In order to accomplish this, a controlling-link *m* is provided and pivotally and adjustably secured to the frame of the machine at *n* by means of the slotted bracket *p*. This controlling-link is also pivotally secured at *q* to the common fulcrum-point of the compound connecting-levers. The crank-shaft rotates in the direction indicated by the arrow, and it will be seen as the common fulcrum-point passes the line of centres between the wrist-pin, crank-shaft, and pivotal connection of the trunk-piston it is depressed quite rapidly, but as it starts to raise the trunk-piston such raising movement is accomplished slowly, or, in other words, occupies a longer period of time than the depressing of said trunk-piston. To furnish a supply of compressed air this frame portion is provided with a reservoir *r*, and connected by means of a pipe *s* with the chamber *t* of the pulsating engine-cylinder. This pipe is further provided with a check-valve *u*, of the usual construction, to prevent the return of compressed air to the

reservoir. A priming-cylinder *v* is provided, having a priming-piston *w* reciprocatingly mounted therein. This priming-cylinder is arranged in line with the axis of the pulsating engine-cylinder, and its piston is formed integral with the pulsating-piston in said latter cylinder. A pipe *x* leads from said priming-cylinder to the reservoir, and is provided with a check-valve *y* that permits air to pass in one direction only—viz., into the reservoir, as indicated. The priming-cylinder is further provided with an inlet-pipe *z*, having a check-valve *o* that permits air to enter such cylinder through said inlet-pipe, but does not permit it to exhaust therethrough.

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

(Specification, 15s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 19182.—9th March, 1905.—THOMAS LEOPOLD WILLSON, of 188, Metcalf Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturer. Improvements in automatic gas-buoys.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to improvements in automatic gas-buoys, and the objects of my invention are to devise a combined buoy, gas generator, and burner, so arranged that when once charged with gas-producing material it will automatically operate for an extended period of time, purging itself of the accumulating lime; further objects are to provide convenient means for causing the operation to cease during charging, and to provide means for preventing the movement of the water compressing and rarefying the gas in the generator; and it comprises a floatation chamber of any suitable form, an acetylene-gas generator located centrally therein, an openwork support dividing the generator chamber into two portions, a valve located at the bottom of the said chamber and adapted when open to permit the entrance of the water forced therein by the hydrostatic pressure of the surrounding water, an outlet at the top of the generating-chamber, and suitable means for burning the gas generated; the various parts of the device being constructed and arranged in detail as more particularly described. The drawing shows a sectional view through the centre of my gas-buoy. It is to be understood that, although the present apparatus is described with reference to the use of calcium carbide CaC_2 , other metallic carbides, such as barium carbide, may be used in place thereof.

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

(Specification, 7s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 19187.—10th March, 1905.—WILLIAM DIMOCK, of Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturer. An improved system of and means for use in cooling storage or preserving chambers.

Extract from Specification.—The invention consists, broadly, in the use of a number of large pipes arranged in parallel rows within the chamber. These pipes are closed at their ends, and are each connected at one end with a pipe leading from the bottom of an elevated brine-tank situated outside the chamber. Similar connections are made from the other ends of the large pipes to the top of the brine-tank. Extending axially through all of the pipes in turn is a pipe of smaller diameter. This pipe, as it passes through all of the large pipes, will leave an annular space between it and the inside of each large pipe. The large pipes are filled with brine from the tank, and ammonia is then introduced into one end of the central pipe. It then expands through such pipe, thereby cooling the brine surrounding it in each of the large pipes.

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

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

No. 19195.—13th March, 1905.—GEORGE WILKINSON, of Valley Heights, Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia, Contractor. Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone.

Claim.—Artificial stone consisting of cement, sieved sand, and broken stone or other material such as cooke or cinders incorporated together with an aqueous solution of silicate of soda and tincture of iron, substantially in the proportions and in the manner described.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

No. 19218.—18th March, 1905.—HAROLD IRWIN, of Fernhill, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. Alarms.

Claims.—(1.) An alarm comprising a case having compartments adapted to receive fire-crackers, and a holder for a

combustible with which the fire-cracker fuse may be connected. (2.) An alarm, comprising a case having compartments adapted to receive fire-crackers, and an elongated holder for a combustible provided with a series of openings through which the fire-cracker fuses may be passed. (3.) An alarm comprising a case having compartments adapted to receive fire-crackers, and a holder for a combustible, consisting of reticulated material. (4.) An alarm comprising a case having compartments adapted to receive fire-crackers, a holder for a combustible with which the fire-cracker fuses may be connected, and partitions extending between the compartments and the holder. (5.) An alarm comprising a case having a series of compartments, a wall closing the case at one end of the compartments, and being provided with a contracted opening into each compartment, and an elongated holder extending in proximity to the compartments. (6.) An alarm comprising a case having a series of compartments, a wall closing the case at one end of the compartments and being provided with a contracted opening into each compartment, and an elongated holder extending in proximity to the compartments and being provided with a series of openings. (7.) An alarm comprising a case having a series of compartments, a wall closing the case at one end of the compartments and being provided with a contracted opening into each compartment, an elongated holder extending in proximity to the compartments, and partitions extending from the wall between the openings. (8.) An alarm comprising a case having a series of compartments, a wall closing the case at one end of the compartments and being provided with a contracted opening into each compartment, an elongated holder extending in proximity to the compartments, and a cover extending over the openings and holder.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.; 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, 5th April, 1905.

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

No. 18874.—16th December, 1904.—HUGH SHAW CLARK, of Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand, Master Mariner. An improved tap for tins and other receptacles.

No. 18951.—11th January, 1905.—HENRY RANDS, of Methven, New Zealand, Builder. An improved process of marbling or figuring wood or iron work.

No. 19127.—21st February, 1905.—WILLIAM EDWARD CATESBY, JAMES TARRAN CATESBY, and ALFRED GEORGE CATESBY, trading as "Catesby and Sons," of 61–67, Tottenham Court Road, London, England, Manufacturers. An improvement relating to linoleum, carpets, and other similar floor-coverings.

No. 19130.—31st March, 1905.—WILLIAM EDWARD COOK, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Well-sinker. Improved means for purifying water for drinking.

No. 19158.—1st March, 1905.—THOMAS LOFTUS, of Cracknell Road, Ipswich Road, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Clerk (assignee of Charles Frederick Loftus, of Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Queensland aforesaid). A locking-device for vehicle and other wheels.

No. 19165.—25th March, 1905.—PATRICK MCLIVENY, of Devonport, near Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An electric line and road junction regulator to be worked automatically or by hand.

No. 19171.—4th March, 1905.—GUY CLEMENTS, Workman, DUNCAN URQUHART, Engineer, MORGAN EVANS, Wool-classer, CHARLES SLOPER, Snowman, and THOMAS MOORE CORLET, Tanner and Currier, all of Timaru, New Zealand. Improved means for depilating hides.

No. 19172.—6th March, 1905.—FREDRICK CORNELIUS ABLETT, of Waltham Road, Sydenham, Christchurch, New Zealand, Painter, and ROBERT SAMUEL ELSTON, of 45, Essex Street, Linwood, Christchurch aforesaid, Painter. Un-puncturable tire.

No. 19175.—7th March, 1905.—JAMES BUCKLEY ALLEN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved cultivator.

- No. 19181.—8th March, 1905.—ROOKWOOD COMFORT BISHOP, of Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch, New Zealand, Secretary of the Christchurch Gas, Coal, and Coke Company, Limited, whose registered office is at 158-160, Worcester Street, Christchurch aforesaid. Improvements in and relating to boilers for gas-ranges.
- No. 19184.—3rd March, 1905.—JAMES LINDSAY WILSON, of Waianiwa, New Zealand, Farmer. Emery-grinding attachment.
- No. 19186.—7th March, 1905.—EDMUND MCNAIR, of Mount Eden, near Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. A contrivance for assisting infants to feed from bottles containing milk or other fluid food.
- No. 19188.—10th March, 1905.—JOHN EDWARD OWEN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Pipe-manufacturer. An improved method of and means for use in forming earthenware pipes.
- No. 19189.—11th March, 1905.—CHARLES HERBERT CULPAN, of Whangarei, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in or relating to boat-rowlocks.
- No. 19190.—11th March, 1905.—ARTHUR JAMES NICHOLAS, Storekeeper, and HENRY LEE, Blacksmith, both of Cust, Canterbury, New Zealand. An improvement in or relating to butter-workers.
- No. 19193.—9th March, 1905.—JOHN ATKINSON WALKER, of Devonport, near Auckland, New Zealand, Timber-miller. An improved combined billiard and dining table.
- No. 19194.—11th March, 1905.—DRUMMOND HOLDERNESS, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Student. Improvements in and connected with ploughs for distributing salt, manure, and other like substances.
- No. 19196.—13th March, 1905.—CARL ZOELLER, of Courier Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Importer of Surgical Instruments, Hospital Supplies, &c., and JOHN HODGE, of George Street, Brisbane aforesaid, Surgical-instrument maker. An improved cutter or knife for calf-dehorners.
- No. 19197.—13th March, 1905.—HENRY JAMES BAKER, of 23, Wordsworth Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Tailor, and RICHARD ONYON, Te Wharenokini, of McKenzie Terrace, Wellington aforesaid, Lithographer. A preparation for cleaning and removing all kinds of stains from woollens and other articles.
- No. 19198.—13th March, 1905.—JAMES OLIVER GALBALLY, of Wellington, New Zealand, Draughtsman. Improvements in hollow building-blocks.
- No. 19199.—14th March, 1905.—JAMES MACADAM DAWSON, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Hawker. An improved syphon.
- No. 19201.—15th March, 1905.—FREDERICK ARTHUR ALCOCK, of 212, Russell Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Manufacturer. Improvements in billiard-tables.
- No. 19202.—15th March, 1905.—NORMAN HAWKINS MACKENZIE, of 743, Harris Street, Ultimo, near Sydney, Engineer, EDWARD BYRON MACKENZIE, of MacQuarrie Street, Sydney, Clerk, and MERVYN KENNETH MACKENZIE, of 743, Harris Street, Ultimo, near Sydney, Engineer, all of New South Wales, Australia. An improved machine for manufacturing horse-shoes.
- No. 19203.—15th March, 1905.—EDWARD DUNCAN RICHARDS, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Investor (assignee of John Algen Belk, of Feilding, New Zealand, Engineer). Improvements in boxes for matches and some other articles.
- No. 19204.—13th March, 1905.—HAROLD GEORGE CLAYDON, of Buffon Street, Waltham, Christchurch, New Zealand, Steam Engineer. An automatic furnace for steam-boilers.
- No. 19206.—13th March, 1905.—FREDERICK JOSEPH WATSON, of Amberley, New Zealand, Farmer. An attachment to cooking ranges or stoves for assisting the consumption of short pieces of wood and sticks.
- No. 19207.—14th March, 1905.—JOHN SAMSON ROBERTS, of Temuka, New Zealand, Agent. An improved handle, by means of which a kerosene-tin or the like may be converted into a bucket or carrier.
- No. 19208.—15th March, 1905.—JOSEPH RICHARD CLEMENT, of Waimate, Canterbury, New Zealand, Solicitor. Improvements in constructing and arranging the propelling parts, driving-gear, and speed-multiplying gear of bicycles and other mechanism.
- No. 19212.—17th March, 1905.—CHARLES ERNEST DOUGLAS DUNN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Student. A new or improved electro-motor.
- No. 19214.—18th March, 1905.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of William John Yesell, of 1867, Seventh Avenue, New York, United States of America, Artist). Improvements in printing-surfaces and their production.
- No. 19223.—20th March, 1905.—WILLIAM STOKES, Jun., of Manchester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle-engineer, and JOSEPH HENRY SUCKLING, of Worcester Street, Linwood, Christchurch aforesaid, Pattern-maker. An improved motor.
- No. 19225.—20th March, 1905.—HUGH McDONALD ALEXANDER, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Pattern-maker. Improvements in caps for gate-posts and the like.
- No. 19227.—21st March, 1905.—ALEXANDER GREIG, of Drummond Post-office, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand, School-teacher. A combined rule, square, and saw.
- No. 19229.—21st March, 1905.—WILLIAM ANDREWS and ARTHUR WARD BEAVEN (trading as "Andrews and Beaven"), of South Belt, Christchurch, New Zealand. An improved seed- and grain-cleaning machine.
- No. 19230.—22nd March, 1905.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of 679, Sydney Road, Brunswick, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of non-porous material for constructing packages, tubes, cylinders, coverings, &c.
- No. 19231.—22nd March, 1905.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of 679, Sydney Road, Brunswick, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. An improved package for butter, fruit, millinery, poultry, and other dry goods, and method of manufacturing same.
- No. 19232.—22nd March, 1905.—ARTHUR JOHN CUMING, of 679, Sydney Road, Brunswick, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. An improved method of manufacturing boxes, packages, tubes, sheets, &c., and apparatus therefor.
- No. 19233.—22nd March, 1905.—JAMES MICHAEL HANNON, of Swan Hill, Victoria, Australia, Engine-driver. Improved ejector dust extractor.
- No. 19234.—22nd March, 1905.—EDWARD MARTIN EDKINS, of Dannevirke, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved feeding-mechanism for saw-benches.
- No. 19237.—22nd March, 1905.—STANLEY BURRELL HUNTER, of "The Hut," Deepdene, Balwyn, Geological Surveyor, HARRY WILSON, of No. 259, Cotham Road, Kew, Engineer, and EDWARD JOSEPH RIGBY, of Auckland Street, St. Kilda, Engineer, all of Victoria, Australia. Improvements in percussion drill machinery.
- No. 19241.—23rd March, 1905.—JOHN CHATHAM, of Rokewood Junction, Victoria, Australia, Farmer. Improvements in adjustable belt-fastenings usable as buckles generally.
- No. 19243.—14th March, 1905.—JOHN POMEROY, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Fish-curer. Improvements in machinery for stripping flax.
- No. 19245.—20th March, 1905.—JOSEPH JAMES MACKY, of Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand, Commission Agent. Improvements in curtain hooks and fastenings.
- No. 19246.—23rd March, 1905.—THOMAS CARTER, of Mirboo North, Buln' Buln, Victoria, Australia, Farmer. An improved cream and milk cooler.
- No. 19247.—23rd March, 1905.—BESSIE HANCOCK, of 7, Curral Road, Elsternwick, Victoria, Australia, Spinster. A mixture for automatically closing punctures in pneumatic tires and the like.
- No. 19248.—23rd March, 1905.—JAMES SMITH, of Westport, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improved drill for boring coal and the like.
- No. 19249.—23rd March, 1905.—MAURICE O'CONNELL, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Saddler. Means for preventing a trotting horse from knocking his knees when trotting.
- No. 19250.—24th March, 1905.—GEORGE WILLIAM WESTROPP, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved hook specially adapted for hames and such-like.
- No. 19251.—24th March, 1905.—GEORGE WILLIAM WESTROPP, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Saddler. An improved girth-pull harness.
- No. 19252.—24th March, 1905.—PETER ELLIS, of Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved motor.
- No. 19255.—27th March, 1905.—WILLIAM EDWARD PERCIVAL, of Inglewood, Taranaki, New Zealand, Accountant. An improved louvre-window.
- No. 19259.—25th March, 1905.—ROBERT WHITSON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A method of fitting wooden tires or wooden treads to existing tires for use with self-propelled vehicles.
- No. 19260.—28th March, 1905.—WILLIAM WALKER, of Hayward's, Wellington, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved teat-opener for cows and other animals.
- No. 19263.—29th March, 1905.—ALEXANDER DAY, of 29A, Russell Terrace, Wellington South, New Zealand, Lithographer. Improved safety door-latch.
- No. 19269.—30th March, 1905.—THE CLYDE SALVAGE PEARL FISHING AND DIVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a company registered in accordance with the laws of the State of New South Wales, Australia, and having its office at No. 146, Sussex Street, Sydney, New South Wales aforesaid (assignees of Eugene Veron, of Brighton le Sands, near Sydney aforesaid, Engineer). Improvements in appliances or tools for diving-vessels.
- No. 19271.—30th March, 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 Louis William Garnett Flynt, of Rochester, Monroe, New York, United States of America, Machinist). Improvements in perforating-machines.

No. 19272.—30th March, 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 Louis Amédée Casgrain, of Winchester, Middlesex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to machines for inserting fastenings or for similar operations.

No. 19273.—30th March, 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 Erastus Edwin Winkley, of Lynn, Essex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in or relating to presser-foot mechanism for sewing-machines.

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 the 23rd March to the 5th April, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17182.—R. O. Clark, jun., flanging and socketing pipes, &c.

No. 17214.—W. H. Atkin, furnace.

No. 17308.—F. J. Shelton, heating ranges, &c.

No. 17339.—J. P. Andrews and J. Anderson, truing up flax-beater drum.

No. 17398.—J. A. Easton, feed reservoir and box for horses.

No. 17400.—T. Smith, diamond drill-boring apparatus.

No. 17440.—C. Robertson, laundry apparatus.

No. 17489.—F. Ljungström, cow-milker.

No. 17600.—H. R. Cassel, filtering slimes.

No. 17606.—E. Smethurst, speed-controller for ship.

No. 18101.—W. G. Grave, securing animal-cover.

No. 18303.—J. Hartnett and D. M. Robison, cow-milker.

No. 18388.—R. A. C. Russell, saddle-tree.

No. 18429.—S. G. Whitehouse, wheeled vehicle.

No. 18517.—H. U. Alcock, billiard-table (F. A. Alcock).

No. 18529.—P. Campbell, pipe-moulding machine.

No. 18530.—J. Adams and C. A. Cross, pipe-wrench.

No. 18531.—M. Richard and W. Scott, baker's oven.

No. 18545.—E. Elliott and A. J. Park, cleaning and sorting tow.

No. 18579.—The Crown Corporation, Limited, bottling-machine (S. G. Plucknett and J. F. H. Howarth).

No. 18598.—E. Phillips, treating milk (S. R. Kennedy).

No. 18599.—Positive Rotary Pumps, Limited, pump (F. W. Brackett).

No. 18642.—A. and W. Ross, binder-twine.

No. 18671.—J. W. and G. W. Ferguson, brick-making machine.

No. 18731.—H. Shoemaker, wireless-telegraph system.

No. 18746.—J. Hedley, can-covering.

No. 18755.—P. M. Newton, washing and drying machinery (E. C. Hiscox and T. L. Livingston).

No. 18783.—W. J. Johnston, panoramic camera.

No. 18796.—J. Minchin, bin for dry goods.

No. 18803.—H. C. Woltereck, hydrocyanic-acid production.

No. 18804.—E. C. Blackstone and R. E. Watts, swath-turner.

No. 18808.—E. J. Hall, sewing-machine needle.

No. 18827.—F. L. Roudsbush, rock-drilling engine (C. H. Shaw).

No. 18856.—W. Kingsland, electrical switch.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 13489.—E. Hale, castrating-appliance. 22nd March, 1905.

No. 13505.—The Mine and Smelter Supply Company, rock-drilling engine (L. Durkee). 27th March, 1905.

No. 13537.—J. McDonald, securing bed-clothes in position. 16th March, 1905.

No. 13597.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited, wireless telegraphy (J. A. Fleming). 23rd March, 1905.

No. 13688.—United Shoe Machinery Company, sewing-machine (Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer). 4th April, 1905.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 10303.—W. Brierley, railway signalling-apparatus. 4th April, 1905.

No. 10538.—The Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company, Limited, incandescence gas-burner (O. Kern). 4th April, 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.—Alexander Roger Morrison, of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchant (registered as proprietor in respect of the North Island of New Zealand), wire-coiler. [M. B. Lloyd.] 27th March, 1905.

No. 18284.—James Walker and Peter Walker, both of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, Plumbers (carrying on business in partnership under the style of Walker Bros.), skylight. [H. Ward.] 27th March, 1905.

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 23rd March to the 5th April, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17954.—J. Fahey, explosive.

No. 17955.—A. Parker, window-lock.

No. 17956.—A. Parker, draught and dust excluder.

No. 17959.—J. Rose, trap for liberating pigeons.

No. 17960.—W. Stokes, jun., petrol-carburetter.

No. 17967.—E. Dunne, non-refillable bottle.

No. 17969.—W. A. J. Dutch, milk-pasteuriser.

No. 17970.—Te Aarutaua, horse-controller.

No. 17974.—G. H. Wallace and W. H. Lowthen, totalisator.

No. 17976.—T. Garland, boot and shoe display-bracket. (H. L. Mence.)

No. 17983.—R. Wales, stencil-plate. (A. J. Park.)

No. 17984.—H. E. Philp and J. H. R. Taylor, curd-rack.

No. 17986.—A. Wildey, self-closing bottle.

No. 17987.—E. T. Flood, fire-kindler.

No. 17991.—E. L. Robertson, egg-carrier.

No. 17995.—W. A. P. Sutton, weed-eradicator.

No. 18005.—R. McGillivray, jun., fencing-standard.

No. 18013.—W. T. Keogh, urn.

No. 18025.—J. Pomeroy, projectile.

No. 18026.—J. Pomeroy, knife-cleaner.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Letters Patent void.

APPLICATION for Letters Patent, with which complete specification has been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specification, from the 23rd March to the 5th April, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17405.—W. and A. Ross, treating flax-fibre.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications lapsed owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 23rd March to the 5th April, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17023.—L. Roberts, skirt-cutting chart.

No. 17024.—L. Roberts, tracer for dress-cutting.

No. 17031.—F. W. Smith, acetylene generator.

No. 17058.—D. Dunn, wheel-jack.

No. 17059.—A. J. McPharlin, bag for collecting kauri-gum.

No. 17065.—H. A. Baux, ironing-table.

No. 17066.—H. A. Baux, water-heater.

No. 17080.—M. G. Baker and L. C. Anderson, gravel-screen.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LETTERS Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 23rd March to the 5th April, 1905, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 13272.—J. Henderson, shaft-tug.
- No. 13276.—J. S. Beeman, applying tips to cigarettes.
- No. 13277.—E. Gates, separating magnetic materials.
- No. 13278.—T. Awdry, label and ticket holder.
- No. 13284.—W. Nicol, dust and draught excluder.
- No. 13286.—J. T. Hunter, extraction of gold.
- No. 13290.—J. Williams, jun., gas-engine.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 10236.—W. and W. H. Cutten, clutch for winch.
- No. 10245.—G. A. Richard, ore-roasting furnace.
- No. 10250.—F. J. Clendinnen and G. A. P. Weymouth, coin-operated telephone-instrument.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 5th April, 1905.

APPPLICATIONS 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 : 4846.
Date : 4th August, 1904.

TRADE MARK.

The word

RAMBLER.

NAME.

THOMAS B. JEFFERY AND Co., of Kenosha, Wisconsin, United States of America, Manufacturers.

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

No. of application : 5176.
Date : 22nd February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

HENRY EDWARD PARTRIDGE, trading as "H. E. Partridge and Co.," of Auckland, New Zealand, Tobacco-merchants.

No. of class : 45.
Description of goods : Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured.

B

No. of application : 5178.
Date : 23rd February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

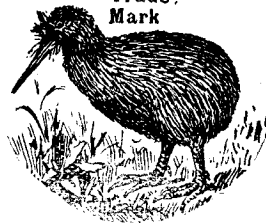
DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM COMPANY, LIMITED, of 95, Milton Street, in the City of London, England, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Articles of clothing.

No. of application : 5196.
Date : 10th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

Registered
Trade
Mark



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device ; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

JOSEPH HART, trading at Wanganui, in the Colony of New Zealand, under the style or firm of "J. Hart and Co."

No. of class : 44.
Description of goods : Mineral and aerated waters, including ginger-beer.

No. of application : 5197.
Date : 13th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PALACE.

NAME.

JEANE HOOD, of Grange Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturer.

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

No. of application: 5198.

Date: 14th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the distinctive label, including the device of a pail of foaming lather at the top corners of the said label and the word "Foamo"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, with the exception of the words "Hudson's" and "Liverpool, West Bromwich, and London," is disclaimed.

NAME.

ROBERT WILLIAM HUDSON, trading as "R. S. Hudson," at Bank Hall, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford, both in England, Chemical-manufacturer.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Soap.

No. of application: 5199.

Date: 15th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ENSIGN.

NAME.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS ASSOCIATION, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Tinned salmon.
(By consent.)

No. of application: 5200.

Date: 15th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MARCOID.

NAME.

JAMES HARDIE AND Co. of Nos. 581 and 583, Little Collins Street, and of 22 and 24, Francis Street, both in the City of Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, and at 11, Macquarie Place, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Importers and Agents.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Paint, varnish and paint, enamel-paint, and mineral dyes.

No. of application: 5201.

Date: 16th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

**GARDINER-HARDIE'S
BRONCO-CURA.**

NAME.

GARDINER AND HARDIE, of 50, Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Medical Botanists.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A medicine for the prevention and cure of coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, &c.

No. of application: 5202.

Date: 16th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"PROGRESSIVE."

With Vendor's Guarantee: Fair Wear or New Pair free.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the distinctive word "Progressive"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

CHARLES DAVIS LIGHTBAND, of 17, Roxburgh Street, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Traveller.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Boots, shoes, and slippers.

No. of application : 5203.

Date : 18th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LYNDA.

NAME.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, of the Gisborne Soap-works, Gisborne, in the Colony of New Zealand.

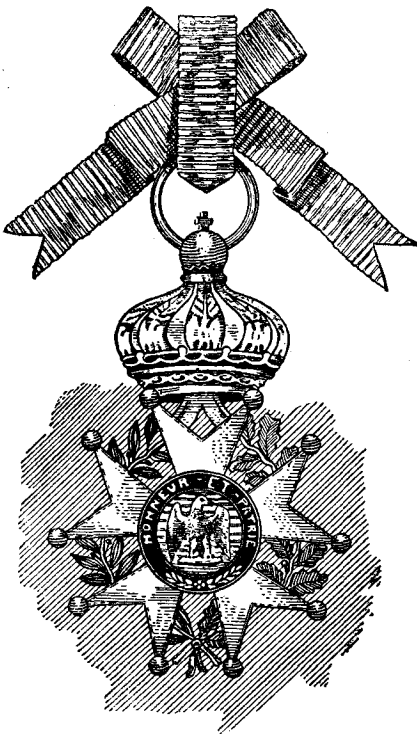
No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Common soap.

No. of application : 5206.

Date : 21st March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned from 1st September, 1867.

NAME.

CHICKERING AND SONS, a corporation whose address is 791, Tremont Street, Boston, County of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, United States of America.

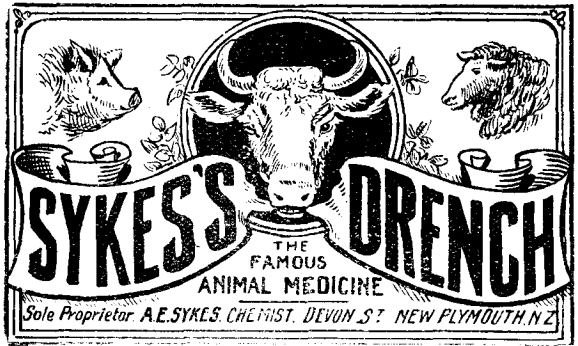
No. of class : 9.

Description of goods : Pianos.

No. of application : 5207.

Date : 21st March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the label; and applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his name and place of business.

NAME.

ALFRED ERNEST SYKES, of New Plymouth, in the Colony of New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class : 2.

Description of goods : Medicines for sheep, horses, cattle, pigs, and other domestic animals.

No. of application : 5212.

Date : 23rd March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

EMOLEO.

NAME.

ANNIE MACDONALD, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Domestic Duties.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application : 5213.

Date : 23rd March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

FOWLER'S VITALLIC COMPANY, LIMITED, of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class : 11.

Description of goods : Contrivances for curative purposes.

No. of application : 5214.
Date : 23rd March, 1905.

The words

TRADE MARK.

COAT OF MAIL.

NAME.

ALEXANDER ROGER MORRISON, of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchant.

No. of class : 41.
Description of goods : Wire-mattresses.

No. of application : 5215.
Date : 23rd March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

A. W. WILLS AND SON, of Park Mills, Nechells, Birmingham, England, Edge-tool Manufacturers.

No. of class : 13.
Description of goods : Metal goods not included in other classes.

No. of application : 5218.
Date : 25th March, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

WEEDBANE.

NAME.

THOMAS HARVEY HENDERSON, of Carterton, New Zealand, Farmer.

No. of class : 2.
Description of goods : Chemical substances used for agricultural purposes.

No. of application : 5221.
Date : 28th March, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

G B A L .

NAME.

HENRY GRIFFITHS, of 230, Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Boot-manufacturer.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Boots.

No. of application : 5222.
Date : 28th March, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

VESTROLENE.

NAME.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS FLETCHER, of 4, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class : 48.
Description of goods : Toilet articles.

No. of application : 5223.
Date : 30th March, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

ZENOBIA

NAME.

WILLIAM FREDERIC CHARLES, of Loughborough, Leicester, England, Manufacturing Perfumer.

No. of class : 48.
Description of goods : Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

No. of application : 5225.
Date : 30th March, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

REGAL.

NAME.

THE WELLINGTON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED, Registered Office, 53, Molesworth Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class : 9.
Description of goods : Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.

No. of application : 5226.
Date : 31st March, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

"SACCO."

NAME.

CHARLES HENRY STEVENS, of Cape Town, South Africa.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : Medicine for consumption and all pulmonary complaints.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Trade Mark Application.

NO. 4525.—Pope Manufacturing Co. (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 83, of the 13th October, 1904).

To strike out the words "and automobiles" from the statement of goods.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Application for Trade Mark withdrawn.

APPLICATION for Trade Mark No. 5129—Hayward Bros., Limited—(advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 11, of the 9th February, 1905), has been withdrawn.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 23rd March to the 5th April, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 4006; 5086.—Zohrab and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 12th January, 1905.)

No. 4007; 4967.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 95, of the 24th November, 1904.)

No. 4008; 4968.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 8th December, 1904.)

No. 4009; 4969.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 22nd December, 1904.)

No. 4010; 4970.—J. Hennessy and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 12th January, 1905.)

No. 4011; 5110.—The Ever Fresh Bread Company, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 26th January, 1905.)

No. 4012; 5111.—The Imperial Dry Plate Company, Limited; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 26th January, 1905.)

No. 4013; 5112.—The Imperial Dry Plate Company, Limited; Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 26th January, 1905.)

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:—

No. 203/164.—17th April, 1905.—Lees and Evans, of Christchurch, New Zealand. 23rd March, 1905.

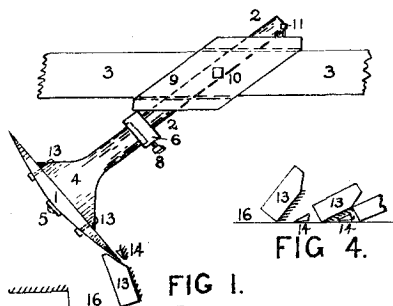
No. 306/247.—28th August, 1905.—Goodwin Bros., of Manchester, England. 30th March, 1905.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

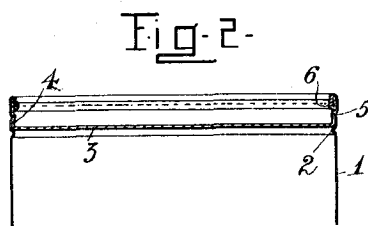
By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

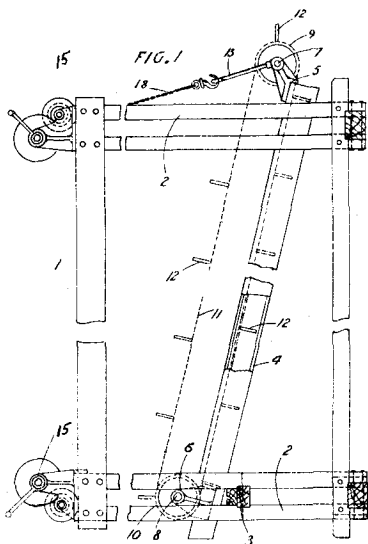
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



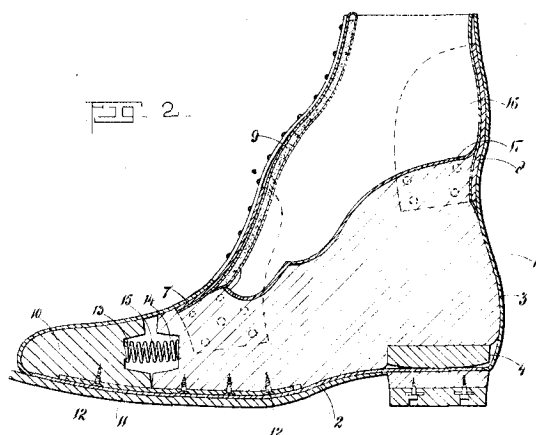
17936
McDonald. Skim-coulter.



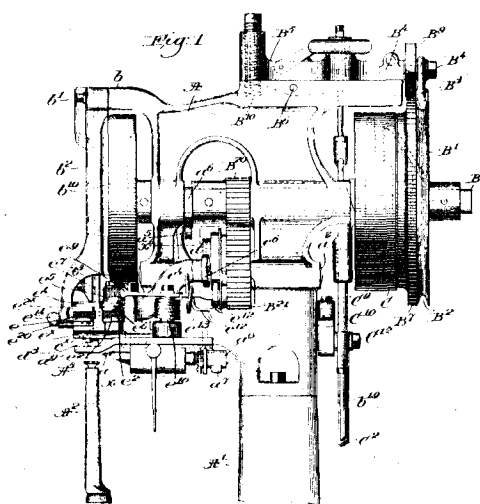
18047
Berry. Tin.



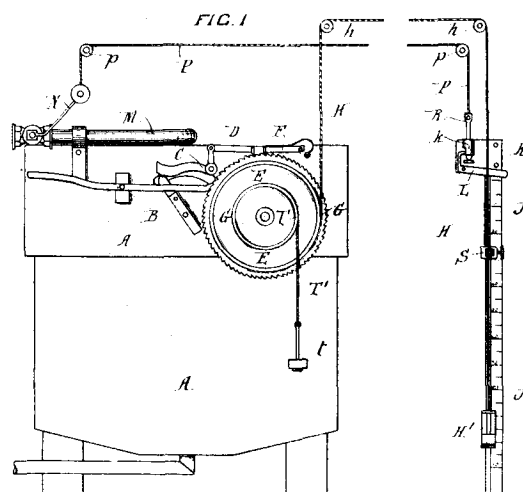
18027
Ross. Californian Pump.



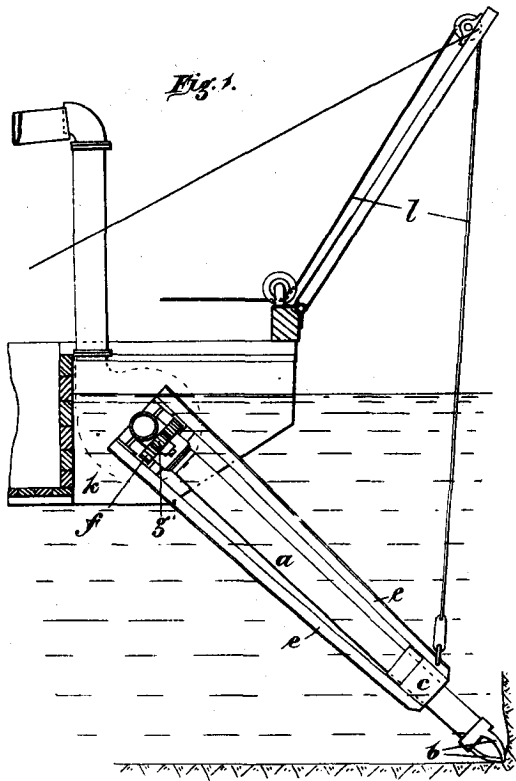
18134
Piper and Copley. Extension Boot.



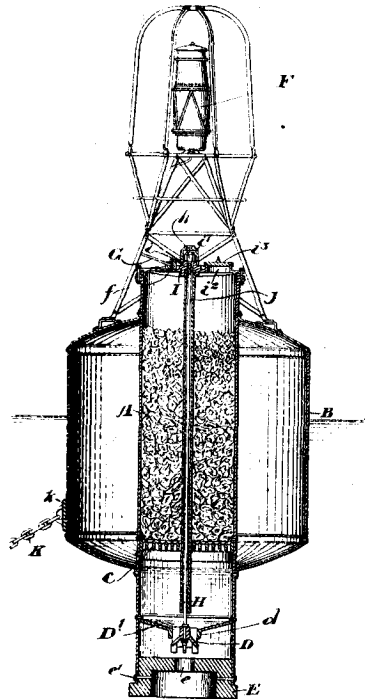
17922
United Shoe Machinery Company. Protector Maker and inserter.
(Goddu.)



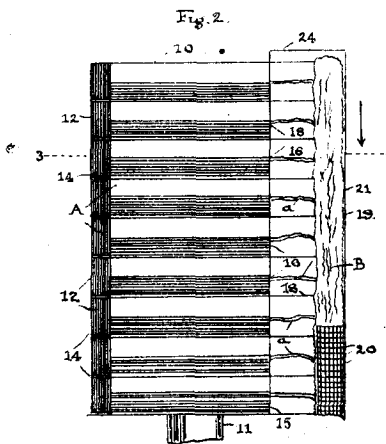
17999
Davidson. Milk-weigher.



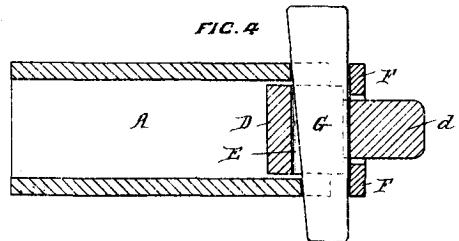
18463
Casey and Hubbard. Dredging-machinery.



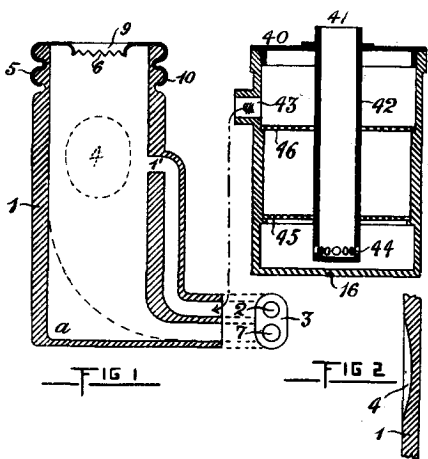
19182
Willson. Gas-buoy.



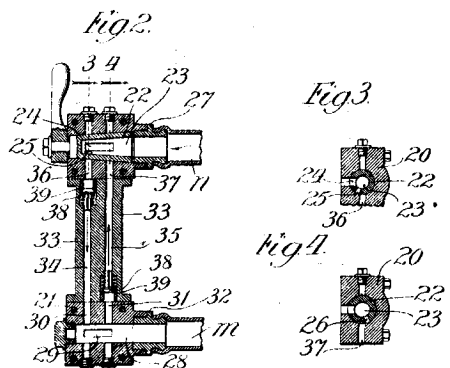
19218
Irwin. Alarm.



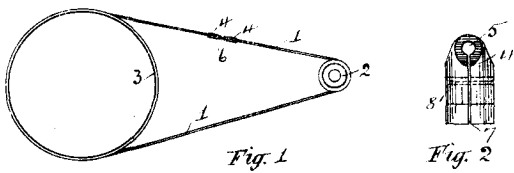
19168
McNeil. Dredge-bucket Link-stay.



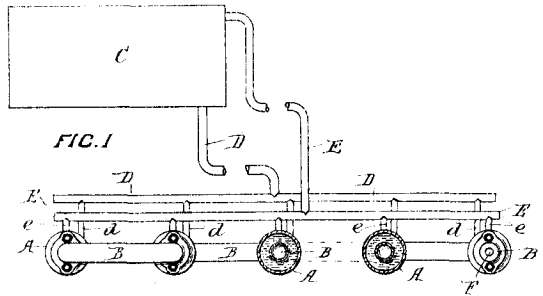
19174
J. and J. P. McGinness. Teat-cup.



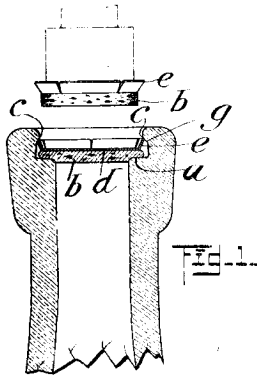
19179
Temple. Tool.



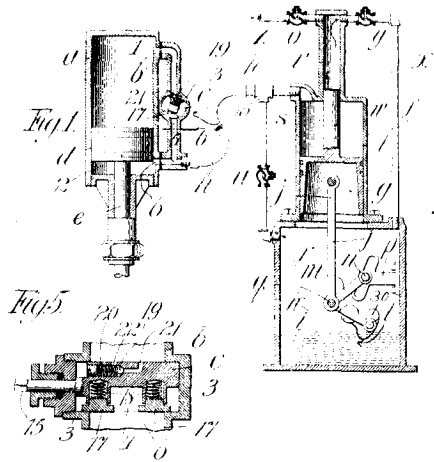
19170
Noonan. Belt-coupling.



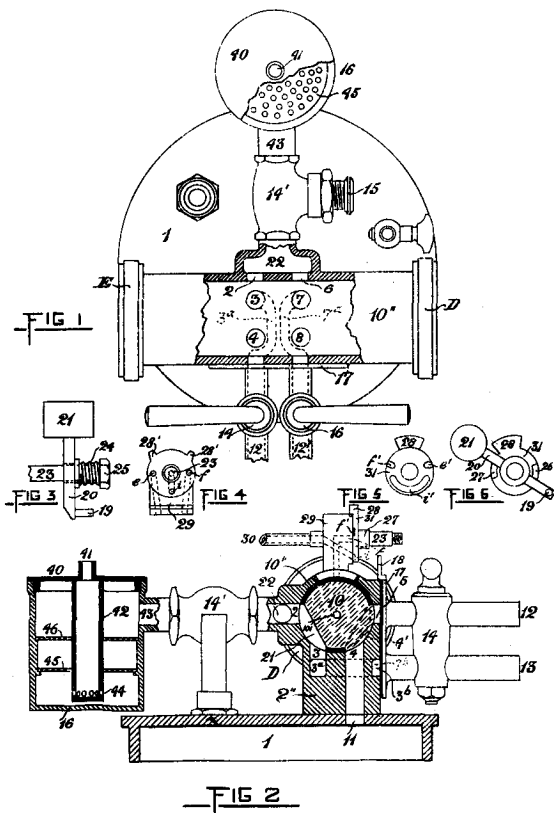
19187
Dimock. Cooling-chamber.



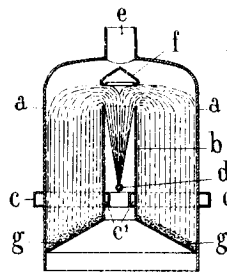
18816
Champion Seal Company. Bottle-seal. (Schmitt.)



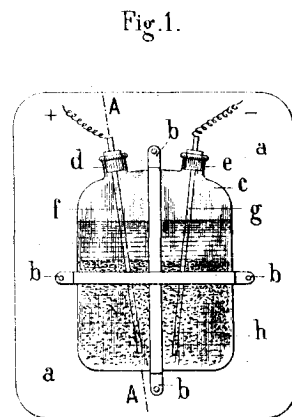
19180
Temple. Tool.



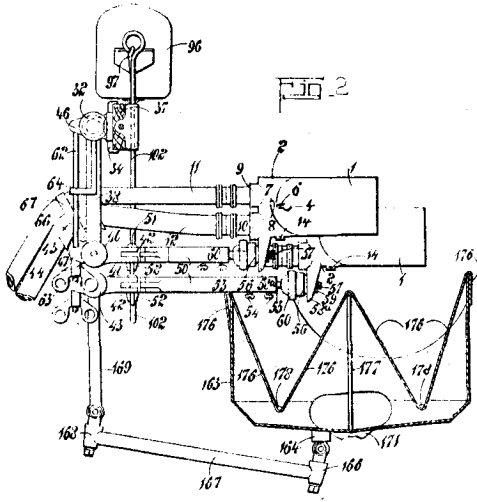
19173
J. and J. P. McGinness. Milking-machine and Steriliser.



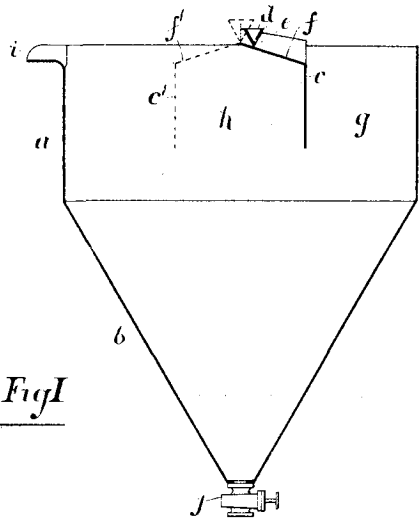
19176
Bévenot and de Neveu. Desiccation and Preservation of Milk.



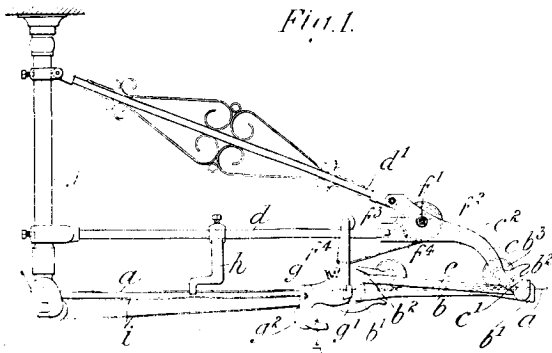
19177
Bourdil. Microphone.



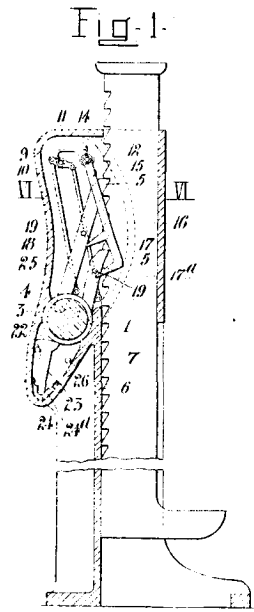
18165
Hutchinson. Milking-machinery.



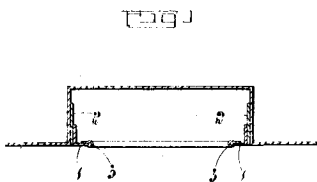
18450
Torrente. Material-separator.



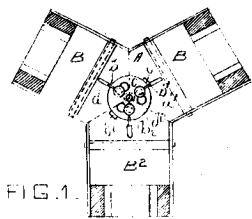
18875
Baldwin and Rayward. Parcel-carrier. (The Lamson Store Service Company, Limited.) (Phillips.)



18436
B. and W. Trehwella. Pawl and Ratchet Mechanism.



18670
C. B. and G. W. Plummer. Hat.



18474
McLeod. Camera-stand.

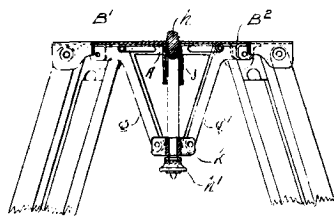
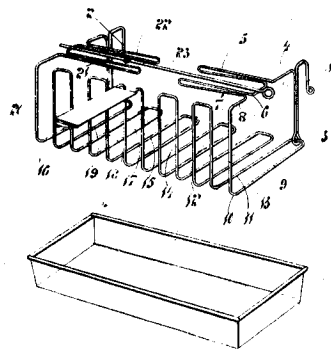


FIG. 5.



18979
Paterson. Toasting-rack.