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Illustrated Official Journal to March, 1905.

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

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

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd May, 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. 18129.—6th July, 1904.—ROBERT GARNHAM, of Wellington, New Zealand, Painter. Improved valves for use in connection with water-cisterns.*

Claims.—(1.) A flushing-valve for water-cisterns, consisting of a flat valve hinged at one side in slotted lugs so as to adapt itself accurately to the valve-seat, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A ball-float valve for water-cisterns, constructed as described, and illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings. (3.) A stopcock constructed substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 5. (4.) A combined stopcock and ball-float valve, constructed substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

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

No. 18138.—7th July, 1904.—CARL GUSTAV JOHANSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Storekeeper. An improved combined grubbing and transplanting tool.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. (See list of provisional specifications, *Gazette* No. 68, of the 4th August, 1904.)]

Claims.—(1.) The improved grubber and transplanting-tool substantially as described, and operating in the manner and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A grubbing-tool comprising, in combination, a pair of spades placed in opposite positions to each other, a stout bar as 4 secured transversely to the back of each spade-blade, and links, having their lower edges sharpened, that connect the spades together across their side edges, secured on the bars' ends by loosely riveting said ends to the links, as described and for the purpose explained. (3.) A grubbing-tool comprising a pair of spades, and shafts on the same, placed opposite each other and connected together by links placed across the sides thereof, bars that are riveted across the backs of the spade-blades, said bars having their ends formed as rivets to which the links are loosely secured, a lever as 5 on one spade-shaft and a shorter lever on the other spade-shaft, said shorter lever articulating with the first lever, as described, and for the purposes specified. (4.) A grubbing-tool comprised by two spades, and shafts or handles on the same, placed opposite to each other, and connected together by links whose ends are secured to the spades on each side thereof.

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

No. 18150.—12th July, 1904.—BERNARD FRANCIS DUNN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improved means for use in tightening wire mattresses.*

Claim.—The improved means for use in tightening wire mattresses consisting of tapered rollers placed between the wire mattress and the mattress-framing, substantially as described.

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

No. 18180.—19th July, 1904.—ISABELLA WILLIAMS, of 42, Somerville Road, Yarraville, Victoria, Australia, Music-teacher. Improved parlour game.*

Claims.—(1.) A scoring-board, with three tunes thereon, which tunes are either in staff notation or tonic sol-fa, and the notes and dots of said tunes are used as counters to said game, and illustrated on plan as Fig. 1. (2.) Receptacles, attached or detached, all the same size, or ranging from large to small, six of which have one of the following notes on: Semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, demi-semiquaver, and one a dot, illustrated on plan as Fig. 2. (3.) A hook whereby each of the said receptacles can be attached, illustrated on plan as Fig. 4 and letter C. (4.) All the receptacles fitting in each other.

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

No. 18223.—25th July, 1904.—ALEXANDER SPEDEN, of Timaru, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved lock for doors.*

Extract from Specification.—My improved lock consists of a casing in which is the usual bolt, but according to my invention the bolt is shot by a rearwardly placed spring after the lock has been properly disposed for releasing the bolt. Upon the inner face of the bolt-chamber are a number of—preferably three—hollow bosses each having an opening cut in its periphery by means of which a corresponding pin upon the bolt may enter a hollow boss or cup placed relatively to the pin. The openings are arbitrarily placed, and a suitable box key is provided that is inserted from the outside of the door, and that takes on to the heads of the bosses for the purpose of turning them round so as to make all the openings point in the same direction for the purpose of permitting the bolt to be shot.

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

(Specification, 5s.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 18601.—17th October, 1904.—ALFRED LAUNCELOT JAMES TAIT, of 1, Balmain Street, Richmond, Victoria, Australia, Inventor. A method or process of and improved apparatus for treating and dressing flax and other fibres.*

Claims.—(1.) The method of treating flax consisting in subjecting it to the action of squeezing-rollers with water or liquid spray, and then subjecting it to the action of friction-rubbers with or without water, substantially as described. (2.) The method of treating flax consisting in first removing the green bulk flax or envelope from the fibre by squeezing action, then a gentle blow, then subjecting it to squeezing-rollers with water or liquid spray, and finally treating it with rubbing appliances with or without water or liquid, substantially as described. (3.) The method of treating flax consisting in subjecting it to the action of, first, squeezing rollers with water or liquid spray, then friction-rubbers with liquid spray, then a drying process, and finally friction-rubbers without liquid, substantially as described. (4.) Stripping apparatus comprised of rollers set in pairs, the top roller of the first pair being fluted annularly, and those of the second pair laterally, a slide plate beneath the rollers, a cushion beneath the slide plate, and a slide block supporting the cushion and slide plate, a toothed wheel engaging with the slide plate, means for moving the block back and forward, and means for giving rotary motion to the toothed wheel and rollers, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) Stripping apparatus comprised of rollers set in pairs, the top roller of the first pair being fluted annularly, a sliding plate with bevel edge beneath the rollers, a toothed wheel engaging with the slide plate, a cushion beneath the slide plate, a slide block supporting the cushion and slide plate and having pins that project into slots in the slide plate, a spring bearing against back of slide plate, screw rods for adjusting the position of slide block, a supporting fixed block carried by the frame of machine, and means for giving rotary motion to the toothed wheel and rollers, substantially as and for the purposes described. (6.) Apparatus comprising an endless band, rollers set in pairs, one above and one beneath the band, means for the supply of water or liquid on to the band, and means for supporting and giving motion to the endless band, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) Apparatus comprising an endless band carried by large rollers, small rollers set in pairs in a receptacle, one above and one beneath the band, the top rollers being plain fluted or corrugated, means for supplying a spray of liquid on to the band, a draining-tank beneath the rollers, and means for giving motion to the travelling-band substantially as and for the purposes described. (8.) Scutching apparatus comprising an endless travelling-band, rubbers arranged to travel along or across the band, and means for raising and lowering the rubbers, substantially as and for the purposes described. (9.) Scutching apparatus comprising an endless travelling-band carried by rollers mounted on framing and supported on tables, rubbers arranged to travel along or across the band, means for raising or lowering the rubbers, a gripping-plate and means for raising and lowering same from or on to the band, substantially as and for the purposes described. (10.) Scutching apparatus comprising an endless travelling-band carried by rollers, rubbers carried by sprocket chains on sprocket-wheels set on spindles that are hung from pivoted bars, means for raising and lowering the spindles and means for driving same, means for supplying water or liquid to the band and for draining same off, substantially as and for the purposes described. (11.) Scutching apparatus comprising an endless travelling-band, tables supporting same, rubbers on sprocket-chains arranged in series back and forward alternately, a gripping-plate to each series of rubbers, means for supplying water or liquid to the band, a drying-box

through which the endless band passes, and a second series of sprocket-chains set back and forward and carrying brushes and gripping-plates to this series, substantially as and for the purposes described. (12.) Apparatus for treating and dressing flax and other fibres, comprising stripping apparatus, squeezing apparatus, and scutching apparatus, arranged and combined substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 10s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 19001.—24th January, 1905.—ROBERT COGHILL, of South Dunedin, New Zealand, Clerk. Improved safety envelopes.

Claim.—In envelopes specially designed to prevent unauthorised opening, in combination, the special interlacing of the flap, its being double-gummed and furnished with a hooked clip to catch under the edge of the side flap, with a thread or cord arranged principally to show the place for opening, all substantially as shown and described, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 19139.—25th February, 1905.—WILLIAM KIRBY WALLACE, Chemist, and JOHN WATT DERM, Stock Inspector, both of Hawera, Taranaki, New Zealand. Apparatus for injecting sterilised air into the udders of cows.

Extract from Specification.—Our invention comprises a pump or syringe, the discharge end of which has a chamber in which is placed sterilised absolute cotton or other sterilising agent.

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

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

No. 19217.—18th March, 1905.—THE CYANIDE VACUUM FILTER COMPANY, LIMITED, of 137, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Percy John Ogle, of 4, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, England, Consulting Engineer, and Richard Kendall Evans, of 3, Church Court, Old Jewry, London, England, Engineer). Improvements in apparatus for the separation of liquids from solids.

Extract from Specification.—Attempts, however, have been made recently to effect the separation of liquids from solids by feeding the material to be treated upon an endless band, consisting of wire gauze carrying a sheet of fabric. This band passes over a vacuum box, so that the liquid is extracted, and solid matter is delivered more or less dry, and can be removed by a scraper or brush; and finally the band is cleaned by a washing-appliance ready for receiving further quantity of material for treatment. The mechanism in this case is of a somewhat complicated and delicate character, and risk of derangement would appear to be considerable, specially with regard to forming a joint between the endless band and vacuum box, as special arrangements have been designed to effect this purpose; and, further, the washing of the solid material has not been possible in the same machine as the separation, and distinct machines have been found necessary for the purpose. This invention substitutes simpler and more substantial mechanism for the endless filtering-band above described, and permits of a thorough washing of the solid matter with wash-water or secondary solution in the same machine as effect the original separation, and consists in the arrangement of a series of separate filtering-elements which are connected together so as to form an endless series, and may be carried by an endless chain or band substantially in the manner as obtains in well-known conveying apparatus used for the purpose of transporting material, or arranged in a ring formation, or as elements radiating from a centre and adapted to rotate about such centre. Each of the filtering-elements may consist of a preferably open box or receptacle having a filtering-medium supported across it, on to which said filtering-medium the material for treatment is delivered from a suitable delivery device. The space below the filtering-medium is connected to means for exhausting the atmosphere therefrom, whereby the rate of filtration is increased, and the solid matter is relieved of its moisture. This moisture may be withdrawn by the said exhausting-means, or, if necessary, a special delivery device may be provided for permitting the delivery of the liquid independent of the gaseous exhaustion. Means are provided for automatically connecting and disconnecting the exhausting-device with each filtering device or element at certain stages in the movement of the series. Means are also provided for delivering wash-water to the filtering-elements, so that the solid residue is thoroughly freed of any metal-carrying solvent that may be contained therein, the solvent solution

being replaced ultimately by wash-water, and thus produce a high extraction of metal with a minimum of residual metal-carrying solvent. If found necessary means are provided for delivering a charge of air behind the solid residue at the point of discharge or near the same, so as to make it fall clear of the filtering-medium where the solid residue is being discharged from the filtering-element.

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

(Specification, 14s.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 19221.—20th March, 1905.—WILBUR ALSON HENDRYX, of Hotel Angeles, corner of Fourth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, California, United States of America, Physician and Surgeon. A process for treating ores.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to a new and improved process for extracting gold, silver, copper, and other metals from ores as they are found in nature, and the objects of my process are: first, to extract the metallic values from finely crushed, ground, and pulverised ores as they are found in nature, by means of the combined use of chemical solutions, agitation, aeration, electrical precipitation and concentration; second, to provide a process for the recovery of the metallic values of ores by two different methods, and applications of restrengthened cyanide or other chemical solutions, and by agitation, aeration, and electrolytic deposition; third, to provide a process in which ore is recrushed and reground and pulverised in cyanide solutions, after being broken up in the rock-breaker; fourth, to provide a process in which the ore, after being recrushed in the chemical solutions, is then treated by amalgamation in order that a percentage of the free gold and silver values may be recovered from the ores; fifth, to provide a process in which the ore is first reduced in chemical solutions to a suitable chemical ore-pulp solution, and is then treated by amalgamation, and is then ground and pulverised in cyanide or other solutions, or in cyanide and other solutions, and is then run into combined ore-pulp settling and classifying tanks and is settled, and the surplus solution is returned to the ore-recrushing battery stock-solution supply tank, and the ore-pulp with such solution, as permeates it is conveyed to an agitating and electrical-treatment tank, and is mixed in this agitating and electrical-treatment tank with a fresh supply of cyanide, or with any other suitable chemical or chemicals than cyanide, or with cyanide and other chemicals, depending on the character of the metallic compounds of the ore that it is required to dissolve, and that is adapted to assist the electrolytic action of suitable electrodes, thereby forming a restrengthened chemical ore-pulp solution; sixth, to provide a process in which the ore-pulp solutions are treated in a tank in which the ore-pulp is moved in contact with electrolytic electrodes that are adapted to collect the metallic values from the chemical ore-pulp solutions; seventh, to provide a process in which, after such of the metallic values as can be saved by amalgamation and electrical precipitation in suitable chemical ore-pulp solutions have been extracted from the ore-pulp, the ore-pulp is subjected to further treatment by concentration, to recover such particles of the minerals as are too coarse to be penetrated and dissolved by the chemical ore-pulp solutions, and that the amalgamation treatment did not collect, or that are insoluble in the chemical solutions used; eighth, to provide a process in which ores are continuously fed and recrushed after passing through a rock-breaker, and are then reground and repulverised continuously in cyanide or other chemical solutions, and the resulting ore-pulp amalgamated, and then run into settling and classifying tanks adapted to divide the ore-pulp into different-sized grades of ore-pulp, from the largest to the finest slimes, and in which the clear solution in the settling and classifying tanks is then returned to the ore crushing and grinding and pulverising machinery, and in which a charge of ore-pulp is then drawn from the different-sized classified ore-pulps from the settling and classifying tanks, and run into an agitating and aerating and electrical-precipitation tank and mixed with a restrengthened charge of cyanide, or with any other chemical or chemicals, to bring the resulting chemical ore-pulp solution up to the desired consistency, in a fixed charge of the tonnage-capacity of the tank in which said fixed charge is agitated and aerated, and the metallic values of the ores are extracted by electrolytic deposition, and to regenerate the chemical solutions, and then the chemical ore-pulp solutions are run into settling-tanks, and the solution is decanted or separated from the ore-pulp and is pumped back into the recrushing and grinding machinery, and the remaining ore-pulp is carried to further treatment by concentration; ninth, to provide a process in which the ore-pulp is mixed with chemical solvents into a chemical ore-pulp solution that is capable of decomposing the soluble compounds of the ore-pulp, separate the metals therefrom, and to facilitate the electrolytic action thereof and deposit the metals directly on suitable electrodes, and to regenerate the chemical solutions;

tenth, to provide an electro-chemical process for the extraction of the metallic values of ores, in which ores are reduced to ore-pulp and are formed into a chemical ore-pulp solution, which is kept in continuous movement for a predetermined period of time in fixed charges, and is distributed in a continuously moving thin sheet in contact with the atmosphere, and in which the continuously moving ore-pulp is brought in contact with suitable electrolytic electrodes that are adapted to collect the metallic values in the chemical ore-pulp solutions; eleventh, to provide a process in which the ores are first pulverised in cyanide-solutions or other chemical solutions, to start and establish a chemical action that will prepare the ore-pulp for the electrical precipitation of its metals in subsequent treatment, then to amalgamate said ore-pulp, then to settle and classify and to chemically treat said ore-pulp to destroy any acid salts present therein detrimental to the solvent action of cyanide or other chemical solutions, then to separate the clear cyanide or other chemical solutions from the ore-pulp and return it to the ore recrushing and pulverising machinery's solution supply-tank, then to mix said ore-pulp in fixed charges with restrengthened cyanide or any other suitable chemical or chemicals or with cyanide and other chemicals, then to heat said chemical ore-pulp solution, then to agitate by moving said chemical ore-pulp solutions in a continuous stream for a predetermined period of time and at the same time to aerate by distributing said continuous-moving chemical ore-pulp solution in a thin stream in contact with the atmosphere, then at the same time flowing said chemical ore-pulp solution in contact with suitable electrolytic electrodes until they have collected a satisfactory percentage of the said chemical ore-pulp solution's metallic values, then settling and decanting or separating the chemical solutions from the ore-pulp, and then conveying the said chemical solutions to the recrushing and pulverising machinery's chemical solution supply-tank, and then running the settled ore-pulp to waste or to further treatment as desired; twelfth, to provide a process in which the ores are first pulverised in cyanide-solutions or other chemical solutions or in cyanide and other chemical solutions, to start and establish a chemical action that will facilitate the recovery of the free particles of the minerals in the ore-pulp by amalgamation and that will prepare the chemical ore-pulp solution for the electrical precipitation of its metals in subsequent treatment, then to amalgamate said ore-pulp solution, then to settle and classify and to chemically treat said ore-pulp solution to destroy any acid salts present therein detrimental to the solvent action of cyanide or other chemical solutions, then to separate the clear cyanide or other chemical solutions from the ore-pulp and return it to the ore recrushing and pulverising machinery's chemical-solution supply-tank, then to mix said ore-pulp in fixed charges with restrengthened cyanide or other chemical solutions or with cyanide and other chemical solutions, then to heat said fixed charges, then to agitate said chemical ore-pulp solutions by moving them in a continuous stream for about from two hours' to about twelve hours' time and at the same time to aerate by distributing said continuous-moving chemical ore-pulp solutions in a thin conical-shaped stream in contact with the atmosphere, then at the same time flowing said chemical ore-pulp solutions in contact with suitable electrolytic electrodes until they have collected all they can collect of the said chemical ore-pulp solution's metallic values, then settling and decanting or separating the chemical solutions from the ore-pulp, and then conveying the said chemical solutions to the recrushing and pulverising machinery's chemical-solution supply-tank, and then concentrating the settled ore-pulp.

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

(Specification, £1 13s. ; drawings, 3s.)

No. 19222.—20th March, 1905.—WILBUR ALSON HENDRYX, of Hotel Angeles, corner of Fourth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, California, United States of America, Physician and Surgeon. An apparatus for extracting metals from their ores and solutions, and for agitating purposes.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to an apparatus for extracting metals from their ores and from solutions, and for agitating purposes, and the objects of my invention are: First, to provide an apparatus in which crushed or ground or pulverised ores may be treated in solutions for the extraction of their values; second, to provide an apparatus in which crushed or ground or pulverised ores may be treated in cyanide-solutions; third, to provide an apparatus in which crushed, ground, or pulverised ores may be treated in chemical solutions, and in which the ore-pulp and chemical solutions are in constant, continuous, and progressive agitation; fourth, to provide an apparatus in which crushed, ground, or pulverised ores may be treated in chemical solutions and be agitated, and also be continuously and progressively aerated; fifth, to provide an apparatus in

which crushed or ground or pulverised ores may be treated, and their values recovered by electrolytic deposition; sixth, to provide an apparatus in which crushed or ground or pulverised ores and slimes may be continuously and progressively agitated and aerated, and their values extracted by chemical solutions or electrical precipitation; seventh, to provide an apparatus in which fluid, either by itself or mingled with other substances, may be agitated by upward or downward movement; eighth, to provide a cyaniding apparatus by means of which crushed, ground, or pulverised ores may be treated in cyanide-solutions and be continuously, progressively, and evenly agitated, and be continuously and progressively and evenly charged with all the oxygen it is capable of absorbing from the commencement of its treatment until its values have been extracted; ninth, to provide an apparatus for the treatment of crushed or ground or pulverised ores by suitable hot chemical solutions; tenth, to provide an ore-treating tank and apparatus, in which ore-pulp solutions may be agitated by positive and continuous upward-and-downward movement of the ore-pulp solutions; eleventh, to provide an ore-treating tank and apparatus, in which ore-pulp solutions and cyanide or other solutions are aerated by direct contact with the atmosphere; twelfth, to provide an ore-treating apparatus in which the refractory metallic compounds and the volatile elements of ores are broken up, separated, and decomposed, and their values extracted and removed by positive vertical reciprocal movement and agitation, oxidization, or aeration of the pulp, combined with the use of cyanide or other chemical solutions and electrolytic deposition, and to regenerate the chemicals and prevent the fouling of the solution.

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

(Specification, £1 16s. ; drawings, 4s.)

No. 19258.—25th March, 1905.—ALBERT BERRY PROUD, Jeweller, and HUGH McDONALD ALEXANDER, Patternmaker, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements in fixing hat-pins.

Extract from Specification.—In our invention each pin is furnished with a plate or loose boss having a central hole in which the pin slides. The pin is enlarged near its point so that it cannot be completely withdrawn; but it can be sufficiently withdrawn for convenience. This plate or boss is secured to the proper place at the side of a hat as required.

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

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

No. 19261.—28th March, 1905.—WILLIAM PETER PORTER, of Sawyer's Bay, Otago, New Zealand, Inventor. Improved apparatus for playing golf upon a table.

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, a board mounted upon legs, screws fitted to the legs for adjusting the height of the apparatus, a bed of cement of irregular surface upon the board, a fence surrounding the board, and green baize covering the irregular surface of the cement, substantially as set forth. (2.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved apparatus for playing golf upon a table, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

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

No. 19265.—30th March, 1905.—ALFRED SPAULDING PATTERSON, of Nos. 570–576, Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, General Manager for the Massey-Harris Company, Limited (nominee of Massey-Harris Company, Limited, a company duly incorporated under the Joint-stock Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada, of 915, King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturers, the assignees of Charles H. Hackett and Thomas W. Morgan, both of Waterloo, Iowa, United States of America). Improvements in centrifugal liquid-separators.

Extract from Specification.—The invention relates to improvements in centrifugal liquid-separators, and the objects of the invention are—(1) to so construct such liners as have concentric layers of separating-discs in inner and outer series as to secure more perfect action by increasing the resistance offered to the passage of the liquid over them; (2) to devise an elastic collar bearing for the shaft of the bowl which will be sufficiently elastic to be responsive to the sidewise thrust of the shaft, and which will automatically readjust itself to its true central position when the sidewise pressure upon it has been removed. These objects are attained (1) by spacing the outer discs of the liner closer together than the inner

discs, (2) by forming the collar bearing of a ridged base plate, a recessed boxing, and means whereby the said boxing is elastically linked to said base plate.

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

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

No. 19268.—30th March, 1905.—FRANK COTTON, of Hornsby, New South Wales, Australia, Engineer. An improved apparatus for burning liquid fuel in conjunction with steam.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for burning liquid fuel in conjunction with steam, consisting of a burner having four compartments—namely, a mixing-chamber, an insulated valve chamber containing a check-valve, a heating-coil, and a retort, and having a controlling valve for regulating the supply of emulsion from the mixing-chamber, and a further valve for regulating and spraying the emulsion into the heating-coil; means for introducing the oil into the burner at the same pressure as the steam, and means for heating the coil and the retort for the purpose of gasifying the emulsion of oil and steam prior to its emission from the burner, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with a furnace of a burner having four compartments—namely, a mixing-chamber, an insulated valve chamber containing a check-valve, a heating-coil, and a retort, and having a controlling valve for regulating the supply of emulsion from the mixing-chamber, and a further valve for regulating and spraying the emulsion into the heating-coil; and a pump, accumulator, and pressure-gauge for the purpose of automatically introducing oil into the burner at the same pressure as the steam, substantially as described. (3.) The combination with an oil-burner of the class described of a pump and accumulator for the purpose of automatically introducing the oil or other liquid into the said burner at the same pressure as the steam, substantially as described. (4.) The combination with a furnace of a burner such as described, and means for the initial heating of the retort thereof.

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

No. 19275.—30th March, 1905.—ALESSANDRO ARTOM, of 3 Via Venti Settembre, Turin, Italy, by profession Electrical Engineer and Professor at the school "Galileo Ferraris" of the "Royal Industrial Museum" of Turin. Improvements in and relating to the transmission of electrical energy through space for the purpose of wireless telegraphy and the like.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to a method of transmitting electrical energy through space, which may be applied for different purposes such as wireless telegraphy. The characteristic feature of this method consists in the use, for the transmission of signals or the like, of circularly or elliptically polarised waves, which, as practical experiments have demonstrated, tend to assume in space a predetermined direction. The theory of this process has been developed in the inventor's notes before the Royal Academy at the Lincei at Rome on the 15th March, 1903. In carrying out this method, I produce oscillatory discharges of different phase and at an angular relation one to another, but of the same periodicity and amplitude, which discharges are composed in circularly or elliptically polarised radiations. When the method is used in connection with wireless telegraphy the radiations are received by a special receiving apparatus, which resolves the circularly or elliptically polarised radiations into their components, a suitable apparatus being then operated for the registration of signals and the like. The method may be carried out in a number of different ways, and the accompanying drawings illustrate one mode of apparatus used for carrying into effect this invention. Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the transmitting station. Fig. 3 shows another form of the transmitting station. Fig. 4 illustrates a method by which the phase displacement between two currents is obtained. Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic view illustrating a transmitting station in which a three-phase current is used.

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

(Specification, 17s. ; drawings, 5s.)

No. 19276.—30th March, 1905.—GEORGE SKAATS MAYHEW, of 2, Basinghall Avenue, London, England, Engineer. Improved assembling-machine for forming a continuous compo. board.

Claims.—(1.) An assembling-machine for joining slices out from a deal, comprising a magazine for receiving said slices, and a double reciprocating clutch frame or pusher for feeding said slices from the magazine between guides forward through the machine, a wiper adapted to glue respectively

the edges of each of said slices as it is passed from the magazine, a fan or fans adapted to dust sawdust over the joints formed between said slices, and a series of brushes surrounded by heated air adapted to clean the compo. boards formed from said slices of the superfluous glue after having been dusted, substantially as described. (2.) In an assembling-machine of the character described, a spring-controlled reciprocating pusher adapted to feed a slice forward from the magazine against the edge of the previous slice and to control the amount of pressure used in making the joint between said slices, substantially as described. (3.) In an assembling-machine of the character described, a glue-wiper mounted in a glue-tank operated by cam mechanism to rise and fall in said glue-tank, and adapted to wipe a small amount of glue on to the edge of each slice as it is passed from the magazine, substantially as and for the purpose described. (4.) In combination with an assembling-machine as described in claim 1, a lining-machine comprising upper and lower paste or cement tanks provided with rollers adapted to convey paste or cement to the upper and lower surfaces of the compo. board, heated rollers adapted to compress and face said board with paper after having been pasted, and upper and lower guide-rollers adapted to guide a continuous sheet of paper to said heated rollers, substantially as described. (5.) In a modification of the lining-machine described in claim 3, upper and lower cement-tanks provided with a common funnel adapted to convey cement under pressure through spouts to the upper and lower faces of the compo. board, grooved rollers adapted to form said paste into ridges, and heated paper-rollers adapted to face said board with paper or the like, and to spread said ridges of cement into a solid structure with the paper and core, substantially as described. (6.) In an assembling-machine, the construction and arrangement of parts substantially as described, and shown in the drawings. (7.) In lining-machines, the constructions and arrangements of parts substantially as described, and shown in the drawings.

(Specification, 10s. ; drawings, 3s.)

No. 19277.—28th March, 1905.—JOHN ANDERSON and JAMES DEWAR HUNTER, both of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineers and Brassfounders. Improved milk-carrying bottle.

Claims.—(1.) In bottles or cans for the carriage of milk-samples for testing purposes, in combination, a receptacle having a cover capable of being secured to same air and milk tight, said cover being so formed as to drive any air out by the action of its being secured, all substantially as set forth and as shown in the drawing. (2.) In combination, in sample bottles or cans for the carriage of small quantities of milk for testing purposes, a tube-like bottle with a screwed-down cover so formed that the said cover drives out any air from the surface of the milk in being screwed down, all substantially as shown and described, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 19280.—31st March, 1905.—ROBERT JULIAN SCOTT, of Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand, Professor of Engineering in the University of New Zealand. An apparatus for the vaporisation of the oil or spirit, and the control and regulation of the explosive mixture and speed of the engine, in oil, spirit, or gas engines.

Claims.—(1.) The combined spray and wick carburetter, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The combination of wire gauze and wick in a surface carburetter, and the utilisation of the capillarity of the gauze. (3.) A cylindrical valve capable of rotation about its axis and also of translation along it, in which by means of these movements the proportion of the mixture can be varied, and by the other the total amount of mixture admitted to the engine controlled. (4.) A cylindrical valve capable of rotation about its axis, and also of translation along it, in which one of these movements is used to adjust the proportion of gas and air in the mixture, and the other is controlled by the governor; the parts of this valve being arranged in such a manner that the first portion of the governor-controlled movement admits additional air, while the latter portion of that movement controls the speed of the engine by throttling the supply of the mixture. (5.) The use of a governor in which the resistance to collar-movement is first comparatively small, and then when a predetermined velocity is approached considerably increased. (6.) The combination of controlling, mixing, and throttling valve, and governor, substantially as set forth. (7.) The governor, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings; the controlling-valve, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 19290.—1st April, 1905.—JOHN HASELDEN, of Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand, Clerk in Holy Orders. A tube ventilator for ventilating rooms of buildings.

Claims.—(1.) The tube ventilator for ventilating rooms of buildings specified, consisting of a tube chambered at its lower end, fitted to rose or ventilator having openings therein for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The tube ventilator for ventilating rooms of buildings specified, consisting of a tube chambered at its lower end fitted to rose or ventilator having openings therein in combination with the ceiling of the room to which it is fitted, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 19297.—4th April, 1905.—THOMAS HILTON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Wire-mattress Manufacturer. Improved means for tightening wire mattresses.

Claim.—Improved means for tightening wire mattresses, the same consisting of a ferrule or socket such as (e) inserted in the tension-bar of the framing, and adapted to engage with a threaded bolt such as (d), substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 19298.—4th April, 1905.—THOMAS HILTON, of Auckland, New Zealand, Wire-mattress Manufacturer. Improvements in or relating to wire mattresses.

Claims.—(1.) In a wire-woven mattress, a bolster or head-rest formed of similar flexible material and provided with supporting brackets, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with a wire-woven mattress of a bolster or head-rest formed of similar flexible material, and adapted to be forced into the required shape by the ordinary operation of stretching such mattress, and provided with supporting brackets, substantially as described.

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

No. 19302.—5th April, 1905.—FLORA MCPHEE, of Arohana Station, Gisborne, Auckland, New Zealand. An improved foot-support for employment within a bed.

Claims.—(1.) A device for the purpose of supporting a pillow within a bed, substantially as specified. (2.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a beam extending across the bed, brackets, one at each end of said beam, adapted to slide upon the frame of the bedstead or other equivalent corresponding part, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a beam extending across a bed, and adjustable struts supporting said beam, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 19306.—5th April, 1905.—DOM BONIFAX MARIA ECKER, Abbot of Olivetan Benedictine Abbey, St. Joseph on Tanzenberg, near Maria Saal, Carinthia, Austria, and Siegfried Gironcoli, of Tanzenberg aforesaid, Director of a Meat-preserves Factory. A process of preserving meat.

Claims.—(1.) A process for preserving meat, the said process consisting in first fumigating the pieces of meat with a gaseous or vaporous sterilising agent, immediately afterwards driving out the said agent by heat, and finally applying an impervious wrapper to the meat, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) A process for preserving meat, the said process consisting in first fumigating the pieces of meat with gaseous formaldehyde, immediately afterwards driving out the formaldehyde by heat, and finally applying an impervious wrapper to the meat, having been sterilised by formaldehyde and subsequently freed from the same, substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) A process for preserving meat, the said process consisting in first fumigating the meat with gaseous formaldehyde, immediately afterwards driving out the formaldehyde by heat applied by the execution of a cooking operation, placing the meat into receptacles which are filled up with hot fat, and finally sealing the said receptacles, substantially as and for the purpose described.

(Specification, 4s.)

No. 19308.—6th April, 1905.—WILLIAM ALBERT STETSON, of 136, Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Merchant (assignee of Desire Despradelle, of 31, Beacon Street, Boston aforesaid, Architect and Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology). Improvements in ring spinning-machines.

Claims.—(1.) A device of the class described, embracing in its construction a freely rotatable traveller-ring, and means for maintaining constant control over the rotation of said ring, said controlling-means being capable of accommodating itself to the gyratory and undulatory movements of the traveller-ring. (2.) A controller for a rotatable traveller-ring, comprising a series of movable guides having a normal tendency to press against the ring while arranged to be repelled away from the ring by the centrifugal action of the ring when rotating at high speed. (3.) A rotatable traveller-ring combined with movable controller-members arranged to be pressed toward and to be repelled away from the ring, and a tension-device for yieldingly pressing the controller-members towards the ring. (4.) A controller for a rotatable traveller-ring embracing controller-members movable toward and away from the traveller-ring, and a tension-device having adjustment by which the tension may be regulated to govern the rotary speed of the ring. (5.) A rotatable traveller-ring combined with a controller normally pressed toward the ring by an adjustable tension-device, and means for locking the tension-device against accidental movement in any desired position of adjustment.

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

No. 19311.—6th April, 1905.—ALFRED EDWIN DAVIS, of Cumberland House, 94, Pritchard Street, Von Brandis Square, Johannesburg, Transvaal, Engineer. Improvements in pumps and pump-valves.

Claims.—(1.) In a pump, a chamber or vessel provided between the oscillatory media or mechanism and the main suction and delivery valves, and a flexible vibrating diaphragm arranged in said chamber or vessel so as to separate the clean water on the oscillatory side from the liquid on the side in connection with the main suction and delivery valves, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a pump, a diaphragm-chamber interposed between the barrel and the main suction and delivery valves, a vibrating diaphragm in said chamber, and relief mechanism interposed between the diaphragm and the working parts of the pump, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a pump, a diaphragm-chamber, and a vibrating diaphragm fitted therein, said diaphragm-chamber being interposed between the ordinary valves of the pump, when said valves are used as relief valves, and the main suction and delivery valves, substantially as and for the purposes described. (4.) In a pump of the nature specified, a diaphragm chamber or chambers interposed between the barrel and the main suction and delivery valves, and a vibrating diaphragm or diaphragms therein, constructed and arranged to operate substantially as described in connection with Figs. 4 to 7 of the drawings. (5.) A pump of the nature indicated, having its several parts constructed and arranged to operate in combination, substantially as described, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (6.) In a pump of the nature specified, a valve comprising a main valve and main-valve seat, a supplementary seat, and a flexible or resilient packing-ring in said supplementary seat, substantially as and for the purposes described. (7.) In a valve as claimed in the preceding claim, the means adapted to hold the resilient or flexible packing-ring in position, constructed and arranged so that on compression of the ring it is forced into a space formed round the junction of the main valve and seat, substantially as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawings. (8.) In a pump of the nature specified, a diaphragm chamber or chambers interposed between the barrel and the main suction and delivery valves, a vibrating diaphragm or diaphragms in said chamber or chambers, and relief mechanism interposed between the diaphragm or diaphragms and the oscillatory mechanism of the pump, in combination with main valves provided with supplementary seats, and flexible or resilient rings in said supplementary seats, substantially as described.

(Specification, 15s.; drawing, 5s.)

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, 3rd May, 1905.

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

- No. 19135.—22nd February, 1905.—ERNEST HAYES, of Rough Ridge, Otago Central, New Zealand, Millwright. Conical wind-motor.
- No. 19228.—20th March, 1905.—ERNEST HAYES, of Rough Ridge, Otago Central, New Zealand, Millwright. Improved dead-lock standard jack.
- No. 19274.—30th March, 1905.—JOHN NICHOLSON, of 63, Elizabeth Street, Paddington, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Assayer, and SAMUEL GEORGE PLUCKNETT, of Stratford Lodge, Petersham, near Sydney aforesaid, Company-manager. A mechanical process for the separation and recovery of gold and other minerals from slimes, kaolin, and suchlike saponaceous earthy matter and auriferous earthy formations.
- No. 19289.—31st March, 1905.—HUGH SHAW CLARKE, of Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand, Master Mariner. An improved tap for tins and other receptacles.
- No. 19304.—5th April, 1905.—GARDNER TUFTS VOORHEES, of 53, State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in or relating to systems of fluid-compression, and compressor therefor.
- No. 19305.—5th April, 1905.—WILLIAM JOSS, of Portrose, Southland, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in harness-hooks and the like.
- No. 19307.—5th April, 1905.—GEORGE GRIMMER, of Farnham Street, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, Sawmiller. An invention for arresting sparks from steam boilers (locomotive, tubular, and other) and smokestacks.
- No. 19309.—6th April, 1905.—GEORGE FORD, of McCartin Street, Leongatha, Victoria, Australia (assignee of Rudolph Henry Simon, Plumber, and William Richard Garner, Mechanical Engineer, both of Railway Reserve, Leongatha aforesaid. Improved cream-cooler.
- No. 19312.—5th April, 1905.—DRUMMOND HOLDERNESS, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Student. Method of and apparatus for killing noxious weeds, and for distributing manure and other like substances.
- No. 19313.—7th April, 1905.—WALTER SCOTT BAGBY, of Marton, New Zealand, Horse-tamer. Improvements in wagons, spring carts, drays, and like wheeled vehicles.
- No. 19314.—7th April, 1905.—HERBERT FRANK MANDER, of Kimbolton, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Tire-furnace.
- No. 19318.—7th April, 1905.—NILS SETTERWALL, of Grefmagnigatan, 6, Stockholm, Sweden, Barrister (assignee of Frans Oskar Nilsson, of Inedalsgatan 7b, Stockholm aforesaid, Mechanic). Distributing-device for centrifugal separators.
- No. 19320.—4th April, 1905.—JOHN DENNISON SMITH, of No. 10, Harbour Terrace, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved mail-bag fastener.
- No. 19321.—8th April, 1905.—JOHN LAW KIRKBRIDE, of Sentinel Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. An improved automatic life-guard for tram-cars.
- No. 19323.—8th April, 1905.—JOHN LAMBIE, of Kyle, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved tire for motor, bicycle, and other like wheels.
- No. 19326.—10th April, 1905.—OTENE PAORA, of Orakei, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer, and PUKAKAWA PAORA, of Orakei aforesaid, Farmer. Improved portable grinding and boring machine.
- No. 19328.—8th April, 1905.—JAMES SHEPHERD, of Grey-mouth, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in sight-feed lubricators.
- No. 19331.—11th April, 1905.—EMILY ALEX ALLAN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Widow. Improvement in harmonicas or mouth-organs.
- No. 19332.—12th April, 1905.—WILLIAM SEAL, of Yea, Victoria, Australia, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in double-acting pumps and cognate mechanism.
- No. 19333.—12th April, 1905.—EDWARD HENRY WHITMORE, Ward's Building, Invercargill, New Zealand, Printer and Cardboard-box Maker. A metal clip for fastening boxes made of cardboard or like material together.
- No. 19335.—12th April, 1905.—EDWARD FISHER REYNOLDS, of Orbost, Victoria, Australia, Tinsmith. An improved removable bottom for milk-strainers and the like.
- No. 19336.—12th April, 1905.—RAPHAEL PALADINI, of Arney Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved fastener for mail-bags and the like.
- No. 19337.—12th April, 1905.—CHARLES W. MERRILL, of Lead, South Dakota, United States of America, Metallurgical Engineer. Pressure filter, and process for removing solid, semi-solid, or unfilterable material from the containers thereof.
- No. 19339.—8th April, 1905.—WILLIAM LOWE, of Gorge Road, Invercargill, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in seed-sowers.
- No. 19340.—11th April, 1905.—ALFRED FRANKLYN ROY, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Rigger and Wire-splicer. An improved process by means of which a calico or the like fabric may be made waterproof.
- No. 19341.—13th April, 1905.—JOHN BRETNELL CRUMP, of Bullarook, near Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, Farmer. An improved potato or potato-seed planter.
- No. 19349.—15th April, 1905.—FRANK HENRY PORTER, of 2, Oak Grove, Hankey Street, Wellington, New Zealand-Sapper of the Royal New Zealand Engineers, Permanent Force. An improved stopper for submarine-mining purposes, for taking the strain or to transfer the weight suspended by the tripping-chains when mines are being raised.
- No. 19352.—12th April, 1905.—FREDERICK HENRY MENDOZA, Engineer, and ARTHUR TEASDALE, Barber, both of Auckland, New Zealand. An improved boot upper and sole impervious to heat and damp.
- No. 19353.—12th April, 1905.—WILLIAM CHAPPELL, of Puhoi, Auckland, New Zealand, Teacher. An instrument for measuring the sun's altitude.
- No. 19354.—17th April, 1905.—DANIEL SKINNER, of Wellington, New Zealand, Messenger. An improved rail bond and coupling.
- No. 19355.—17th April, 1905.—CARL GUSTAV JOHANSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Storekeeper. An improved implement for cutting hedges and for other analogous purposes.
- No. 19357.—18th April, 1905.—GEORGE INVERNESS DURANT, Shoemaker, and PERCY ROBERT, Embroiderer, both of Palmerston North, New Zealand. An improved calk for horse-shoes.
- No. 19364.—19th April, 1905.—ROBERT WALES, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of Donald Robertson, of Wellington, New Zealand, Civil Servant). Method of and apparatus for making up telegraphic messages and the like for despatch.
- No. 19365.—19th April, 1905.—ROBERT WALES, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer (nominee of Donald Robertson, of Wellington, New Zealand, Civil Servant). Apparatus for containing and delivering sheets of paper and the like.
- No. 19367.—19th April, 1905.—HENRY BRABY, of 87, View Street, Annandale, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Engineer. Improvements in burners for heating and illuminating purposes.
- No. 19368.—19th April, 1905.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of William Hedges Taylor, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, Shoe-worker). Improvements in or relating to heels and heel-nailing machines.
- No. 19374.—20th April, 1905.—FRANCIS SEWELL, of Okoia, near Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. An implement for the extermination of noxious weeds.
- No. 19375.—20th April, 1905.—CHARLES GLUYAS, residing on the property of the Jubilee Gold Company, Limited, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, Mine-manager. Improvements in apparatus for treating slimes produced in the reduction of auriferous ores for the recovery of the precious metal.
- No. 19377.—20th April, 1905.—HUGH MCFADYEN DOUGLAS, of 47, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Book-binder, Paper-ruler, and Account-book Manufacturer. A loose-leaf account-book transfer binder.

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 20th April to the 3rd May, 1905, inclusive:—
- No. 17543.—C. Nissen, separating dust, &c., from air, &c.
- No. 17629.—J. Brake, attaching breeching-strap to vehicle-shaft.
- No. 17660.—United Shoe Machinery Company, heel-attaching machine (A. Bates).
- No. 17681.—S. G. Roseman, broom and brush manufacture.
- No. 17851.—H. Carter and J. J. Evans, cleaning kauri-gum.
- No. 17853.—D. McMurrich, firebars.
- No. 17943.—E. Hooper, easel attachment to school-desks.
- No. 18003.—C. H. Black and T. G. Haigh, laundry-iron stand, &c.

- No. 18222.—J. J. Strain, gas-stove.
 No. 18296.—J. J. Strain, gas-stove.
 No. 18483.—H. Dowling and E. D. J. Balfour, electric belt.
 No. 18630.—E. Phillips, cream products (C. M. Taylor).
 No. 18698.—D. W. Starrett, compressed-air pump.
 No. 18707.—J. T. Hunter, ironsand briquette (T. Rouse and H. Cohn).
 No. 18844.—W. Norris, wire-strainer.
 No. 18858.—C. J. Alexander, incandescent gas-burner.
 No. 18908.—J. B. McCubbin, boot-heel.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 13403.—J. K. Stewart, clipper or shearing tool. 29th April, 1905.
 No. 13580.—R. M. Baddeley, ventilator for doors and windows. 28th April, 1905.
 No. 13598.—G. J. Atkins, chlorine-manufacture. 25th April, 1905.
 No. 13623.—F. O. Andrews, potato-digging machine. 19th April, 1905.
 No. 14757.—The Taupo Explosives Syndicate, Limited, explosive (A. McCracken). 25th April, 1905.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

Nil.

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. 14533.—Andrew Hanna, of Auckland, New Zealand, Solicitor. Dressing for wounds. *Undivided two-thirds part share or interest.* [W. Over.] 18th April, 1905.
 No. 14605.—The Milburn Lime and Cement Company, Limited, of Dunedin, New Zealand. Portland cement. [F. Oakden.] 18th April, 1905.
 No. 17851.—Thomas Edward Litherland, of Paparoa, Kaipara, New Zealand, Farmer. Cleaning kauri-gum. *Half share—i.e., interest of H. Carter.* [Carter and Evans.] 2nd May, 1905.
 No. 17846.—William Henry Sauvage, of the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America. [W. J. Spruson—W. H. Sauvage.] 2nd May, 1905.
 No. 18501.—The Bowman Continuous Automatic Brake Company, Limited, of Petersburg, in the State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia. Operating brake. [F. W. Gasmier.] 2nd May, 1905.
 No. 18731.—International Telegraph Construction Company of City and State of New York, United States of America. Wireless telegraph system. [H. Shoemaker.] 2nd May, 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 20th April to the 3rd May, 1905, inclusive:—
 No. 18060.—S. H. Day, holder for wool-skins.
 No. 18067.—J. Morgan, attaching ends of traces to whipple-trees.
 No. 18070.—E. Moss, coin-feed franking or stamping machine.
 No. 18071.—W. J. Roebuck, steaming food for animals.
 No. 18075.—F. Lawrence and R. Irving, acetylene-gas generator.
 No. 18076.—H. L. Read, purification of slimes.
 No. 18077.—H. L. Read, separating gold from cyanide-precipitates.
 No. 18079.—T. J. Ross, ship's raft.
 No. 18080.—W. Hinchey, hair-curler.
 No. 18081.—J. P. Frengley, sewage-treatment.
 No. 18083.—A. W. Gillies, shifting-spawner.
 No. 18087.—M. Nikander, appliance for use by young children.
 No. 18089.—G. Grimmer, spark-arrester.
 No. 18090.—J. Paterson and H. M. Corin, socket pipes.
 No. 18091.—J. M. Toft, horse-collar.

- No. 18092.—J. Petrie, balancing window-sash.
 No. 18096.—H. S. Anderson, hand-scoop.
 No. 18097.—W. Bary, envelope.
 No. 18098.—E. Verey, name and sign plate.
 No. 18103.—G. M. Scott, venetian-blind.
 No. 18104.—V. A. Langevad, book, &c., holder.
 No. 18106.—A. and F. J. Nathan and J. A. Merrett, drying blood.
 No. 18110.—J. Pomeroy, flax-treating machinery.
 No. 18122.—J. Callaghan, J. H. McQueen, J. Watson, decanter.

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 20th April to the 3rd May, 1905, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications lapsed owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 20th April to the 3rd May, 1905, inclusive:—

- No. 17124.—D. Booth, game.
 No. 17144.—H. Lough, transmitting cash in stores.
 No. 17164.—E. Knewstubb, depositing dredging-material.
 No. 17167.—R. G. Warrington, securing milk-tins in cart.
 No. 17173.—H. A. Baux, starching-machine.
 No. 17175.—J. Purdie, wave-motor.
 No. 17206.—W. H. Manning, E. Edwards, and P. H. Basley, door-check.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LETTERS Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees from the 20th April to the 3rd May, 1905, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 13337.—W. Medhurst, securing horse-cover.
 No. 13339.—J. C. Blair and R. Wedekind, fountain spittoon.
 No. 13341.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric brake (W. E. Hughes—F. C. Newell).
 No. 13342.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electric brake (W. E. Hughes—F. C. Newell).
 No. 13348.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, dynamo-electric generator (J. P. Campbell—B. G. Lamme).
 No. 13349.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, oil-pumping apparatus (J. P. Campbell—C. Robinson).
 No. 13350.—G. G. Smith, acetylene-generator.
 No. 13351.—Cox and Co., Incorporated, box-covering machine (H. B. Blacknton, W. F. Cox, and M. E. Ginn).
 No. 13352.—R. Cockerell, puddling and amalgamating screens.
 No. 13354.—J. C. Clancy and L. W. Marsland, gold, &c., extraction from ores.
 No. 13361.—W. Spencer, kiln for limestone.
 No. 13365.—H. N. Burgess, cooking stove.
 No. 13367.—C. M. Buckworth and W. F. Moody, branding and marking cheese.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 10320.—O'Brien's Patent Hydraulic Gold-dredging Company, Limited, working gold-dredge by water under pressure (W. O'Brien, jun.).
 No. 10322.—W. Jandus, arc lamp.
 No. 10325.—J. Pickering and Sons, Limited, collapsible paper receptacle (E. F. Taylor).
 No. 10331.—The Electrical Copper Company, Limited, electro-deposition of copper (M. Perreux-Lloyd).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
 Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 3rd May, 1905.

A PPLICATIONS 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: 4672.

Date: 14th April, 1904.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that this trade mark has been in use by them since before 1890 in respect of the article mentioned.

NAME.

THE UNITED ALKALI COMPANY, LIMITED, of 30, James Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Alkali-manufacturers.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Caustic soda.

No. of application: 5149.

Date: 2nd February, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

THE ENFIELD CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Hunt End Works, Redditch, in the County of Worcester, England, Cycle-manufacturers.

No. of class: 22.

Description of goods: Cycles.

No. of application: 5236.

Date: 4th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

C. A. RICKARDS, LIMITED, of Civic Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester, and Bell Busk Mills, *via* Leeds, England, Sewing-silk Manufacturers.

No. of class: 30.

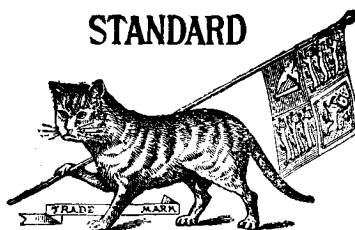
Description of goods: Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing.

No. of application: 5238.

Date: 4th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

STANDARD



EDWARD VAUGHAN-JONES
17 WATER LANE LONDON.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business in respect of spirits since the year 1873.

NAME.

CHARLES DAY AND CO., trading also as "Edward Vaughan-Jones," of 17, Water Lane, London, England, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

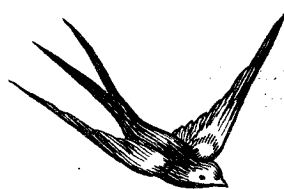
Description of goods: Spirits.

No. of application: 5251.

Date: 13th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

SWALLOW



NAME.

SWALLOW AND ARIELL, LIMITED, whose head office is at Port Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 5255.

Date: 18th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the device and the words "Fisherman Brand"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their own name.

NAME.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Cannon Street House, 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C., England, and of Wharf Street, Victoria, British Columbia, Packers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Preserved salmon.

No. of application: 5256.

Date: 18th April, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

ODOL.

NAME.

KARL AUGUST LINGNER, of 26, Southwark Bridge Road, London, England, Merchant and Manufacturer.

No. of class: 48.

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

No. of application: 5257.

Date: 18th April, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

AXITE.

NAME.

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

No. of class: 20.

Description of goods: Explosive substances.

No. of application: 5258.

Date: 19th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE ACETYLENE GAS COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, of 36, Pitt Street, Sydney, State of New South Wales, Manufacturers and Importers.

No. of class: 4.

Description of goods: Carbide of calcium, and all other products for illuminating purposes.

No. of application : 5259.

Date : 20th April, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

VIOLETTA.

NAME.

THE UNION OIL, SOAP, AND CANDLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
of Lower Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Soaps.

No. of application : 5260.

Date : 20th April, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

LYTAZAIR.

NAME.

BING, HARRIS, AND Co., of High Street, Dunedin, New
Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : Articles of clothing.

No. of application : 5261.

Date : 25th April, 1905.

The words

TRADE MARK.

MONEY BACK.

NAME.

JAMES GARDINER, of Symonds Street, Auckland, in the
Provincial District of Auckland, in New Zealand, Family
Baker and Confectioner.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Substances used as food or as in-
gredients in food, such as cereals, olive-oil, hops, malt, dried
fruits, tea, sago, salt, sugar, preserved meats, cakes, confec-
tionery, oil-cakes, pickles, and vinegar.

No. of application : 5262.

Date : 25th April, 1905.

The words

TRADE MARK.

YANKEE-HUSTLE.

NAME.

HERBERT HAZELL SEATON, of No. 26, Willis Street, in the
City of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Fancy-
goods Dealer.

No. of class : 14.

Description of goods : All articles in the class.

[NOTE.—Class 14 is for "Goods of precious metals (including
aluminium, nickel, Britannia metal, &c.) and jewellery, and imi-
tations of such goods and jewellery, Sheffield and other plated
goods, gilt and ormolu work."]]

No. of application : 5263.

Date : 25th April, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

"JOCO."

NAME.

JONES AND COLEMAN, of Queen Street, in the City of Auck-
land, in the Colony of New Zealand, Dealers in Photographic
Goods and Fine-art Work.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Cameras and other photographic
apparatus.

No. of application : 5264.

Date : 25th April, 1905.

The words

TRADE MARK.

**GOLDEN CUP
RATANPURO.**

NAME.

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

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application : 5265.

Date : 26th April, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

URO.

NAME.

PAUL BOCK, of Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : Medicinal preparations.

No. of application : 5266.

Date : 26th April, 1905.

The word

TRADE MARK.

"SANDO."

NAME.

PAUL BOCK, of Auckland, New Zealand.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Detergents.

No. of application : 5267.

Date : 26th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

The firm trading as "Henri Nestlé," of 48, Cannon Street, London, England; Christiania, Norway; and Vevey, Switzerland; Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Chocolate, cocoa, chocolate bonbons, and other food-preparations containing cocoa.

No. of application : 5269.

Date : 26th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device scroll shape, and any right to the exclusive use of the words "for quality" is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE DRAPERY AND GENERAL IMPORTING COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, known as the D.I.C., trading in Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods : All articles of clothing.

No. of application : 5270.

Date : 29th April, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

J O C O .

NAME.

JONES AND COLEMAN, of Queen Street, in the City of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Dealers in Photographic Goods and Fine-art Work.

No. of class : 39.

Description of goods : All articles in the class, including engravings, photographs, pictures of all kinds, and the like.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 20th April to the 2nd May, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 4030; 5091.—Beattie, Lang, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 12th January, 1905.)

No. 4081; 5127.—N. H. Bell; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 9th February, 1905.)

No. 4032; 5134.—Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 9th February, 1905.)

No. 4033; 5148.—The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited; Class 16. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 9th February, 1905.)

No. 4034; 5126.—Beattie, Lang, and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 9th February, 1905.)

No. 4035; 5088.—The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 9th February, 1905.)

No. 4036; 5123.—G. Payne and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 9th February, 1905.)

No. 4037; 4751.—J. Close and M. A. Neale; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 23rd June, 1904.)

No. 4038; 4752.—J. Close and M. A. Neale; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 23rd June, 1904.)

No. 4039; 4753.—J. Close and M. A. Neale; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 23rd June, 1904.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

No. 3063/2407.—Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriksaktiebolag, of Westra Storgatan, Jönköping, Sweden, Match-manufacturers. [Jönköpings Tändsticksfabriks Aktie, Bolag.] 2nd May, 1905.

No. 3064/2408.—Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriksaktiebolag, of Westra Storgatan, Jönköping, Sweden, Match-manufacturers. [Jönköpings Tändsticksfabriks Aktie, Bolag.] 2nd May, 1905.

No. 3065/2409.—Jönköpings och Vulcans Tändsticksfabriksaktiebolag, of Westra Storgatan, Jönköping, Sweden, Match-manufacturers. [Jönköpings Tändsticksfabriks Aktie, Bolag.] 2nd May, 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. 198/161.—1st April, 1905.—J. Dickinson and Co., Limited, of London, England. 13th January, 1905.

No. 199/162.—1st April, 1905.—J. Dickinson and Co., Limited, of London, England. 13th January, 1905.

No. 207/179.—9th May, 1905.—The Mazawattee Tea Company, Limited, of London, England. 27th April, 1905.

No. 210/176.—18th May, 1905.—J. and P. Coats, Limited, of Paisley, North Britain. 27th April, 1905.

No. 223/188.—4th June, 1905.—Jonas Brook and Bros., Limited, of Meltham Mills, England. 27th April, 1905.

No. 224/189.—4th June, 1905.—Jonas Brook and Bros., Limited, of Meltham Mills, England; Mark No. 2. 27th April, 1905.

No. 225/190.—4th June, 1905.—Jonas Brook and Bros., Limited, of Meltham Mills, England; Marks Nos. 2, 3, and 4. 27th April, 1905.

No. 251/201.—30th June, 1905.—A. Kendrick and Sons, Limited, of West Bromwich, England. (Series of two trade marks.) 28th April, 1905.

No. 252/202.—30th June, 1905.—A. Kendrick and Sons, Limited, of West Bromwich, England. 28th April, 1905.

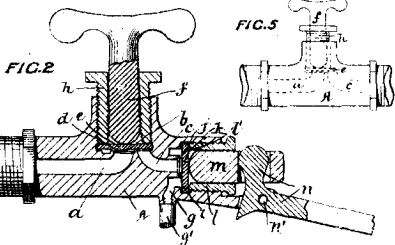
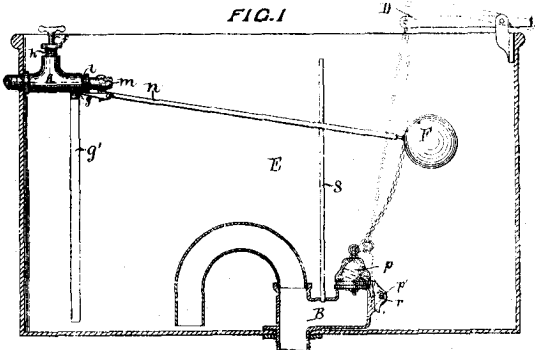
No. 263/279.—28th July, 1905.—E. and J. Burke, Limited, of Dublin, Ireland. 26th April, 1905.

No. 375/277.—1st December, 1905.—Benger's Food, Limited, of Manchester, England. 27th April, 1905.

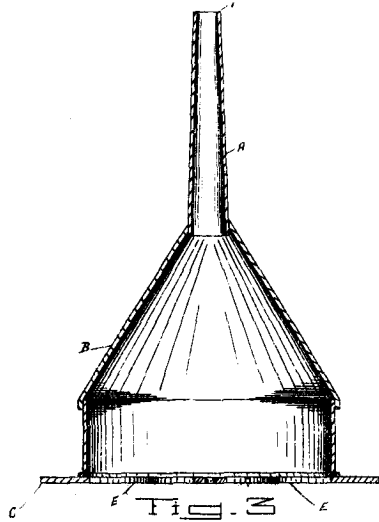
F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

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



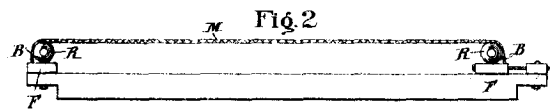
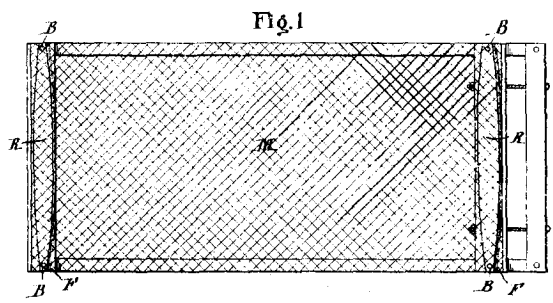
18129
Garnham. Cistern valve.



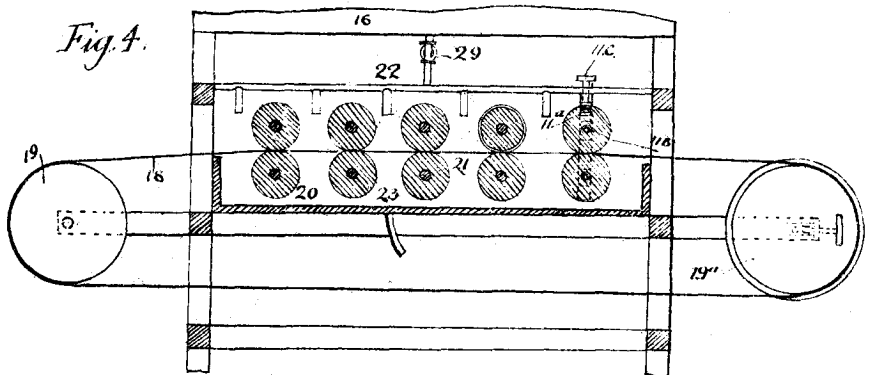
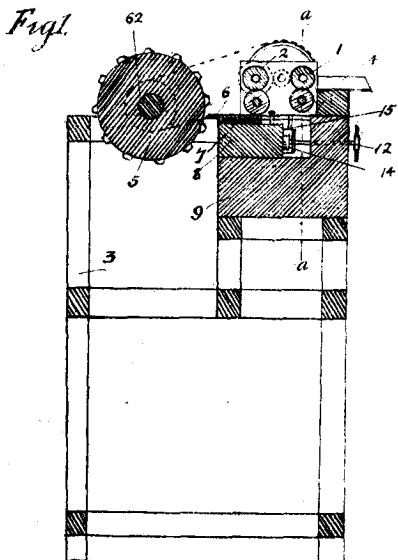
19290
Haselden. Ventilator.



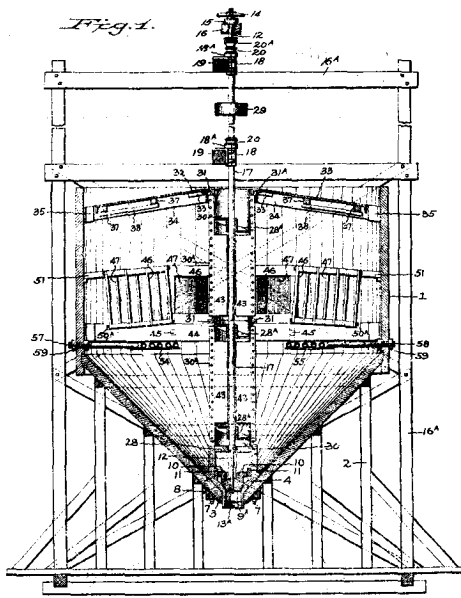
18180
Williams. Parlour Game.



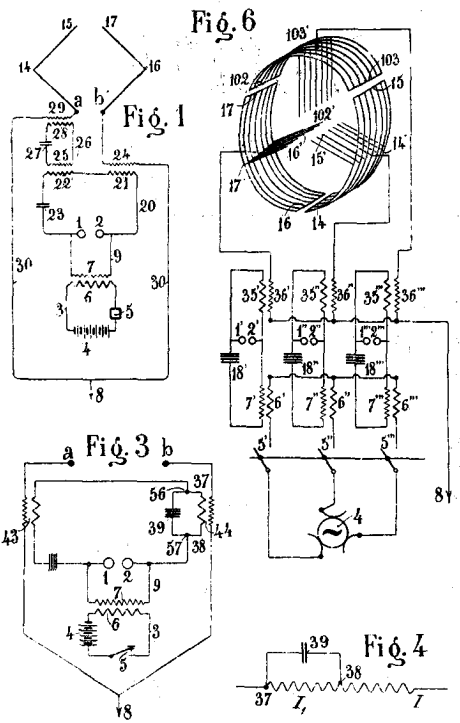
18150
Dunn. Mattress-tightener.



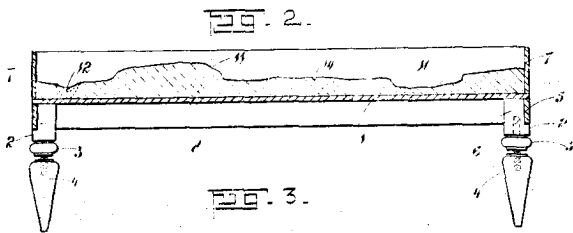
18601
Tait. Flax-dresser.



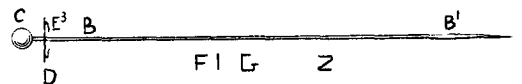
19222
Hendry. Metal-extraction.



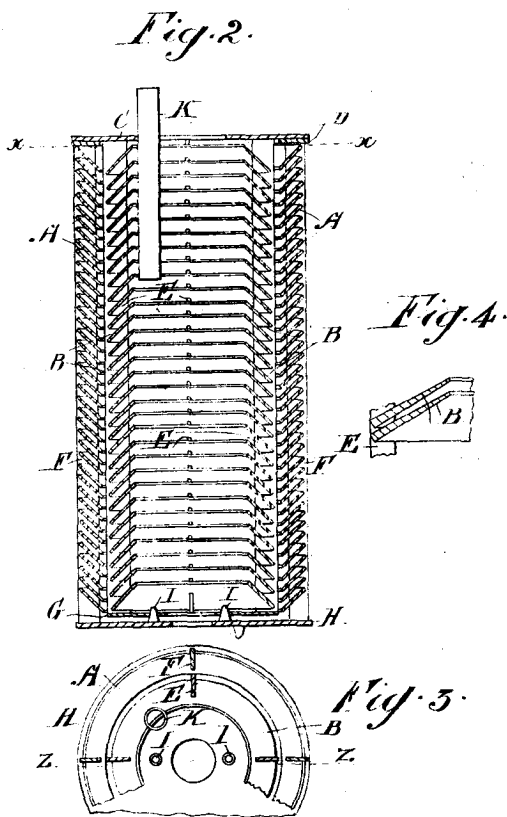
19275
Arton. Wireless Telegraphy.



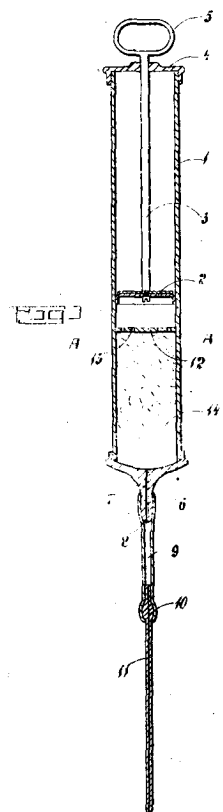
19261
Porteous. Table-golf.



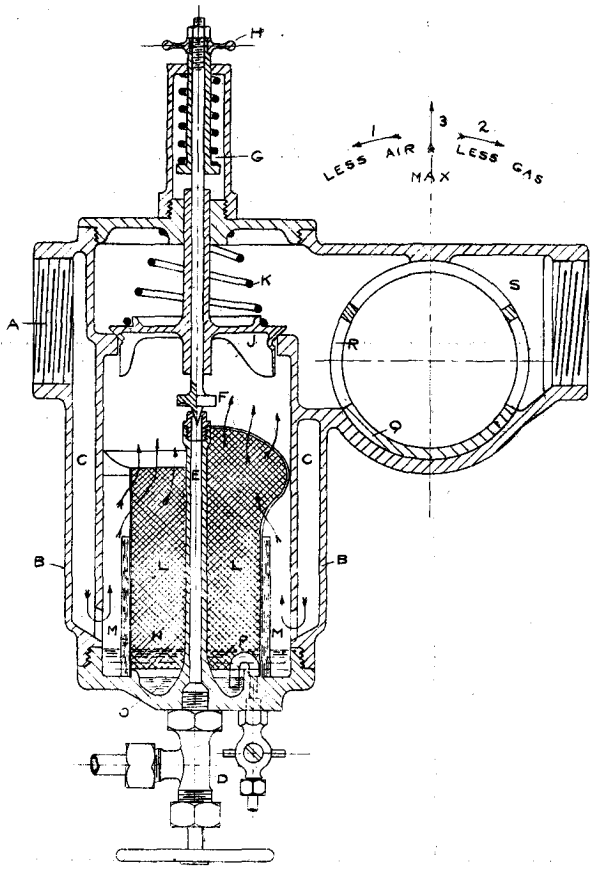
19258
Proud and Alexander. Hat-pin.



19265
Patterson. Centrifugal Separator. (Massey, Harris, Co., Limited Hackett and Morgan).



19139
Wallace and Deem. Injector.



19280
Scott. Vapouriser.

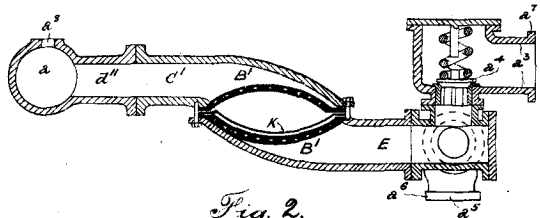


Fig. 2.

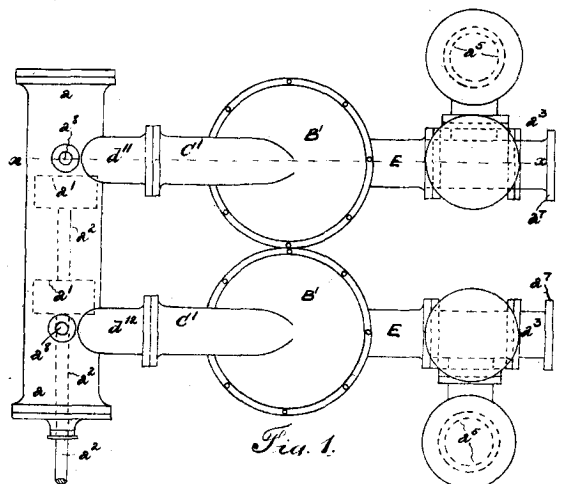


Fig. 1.

19311
Davis. Pump.

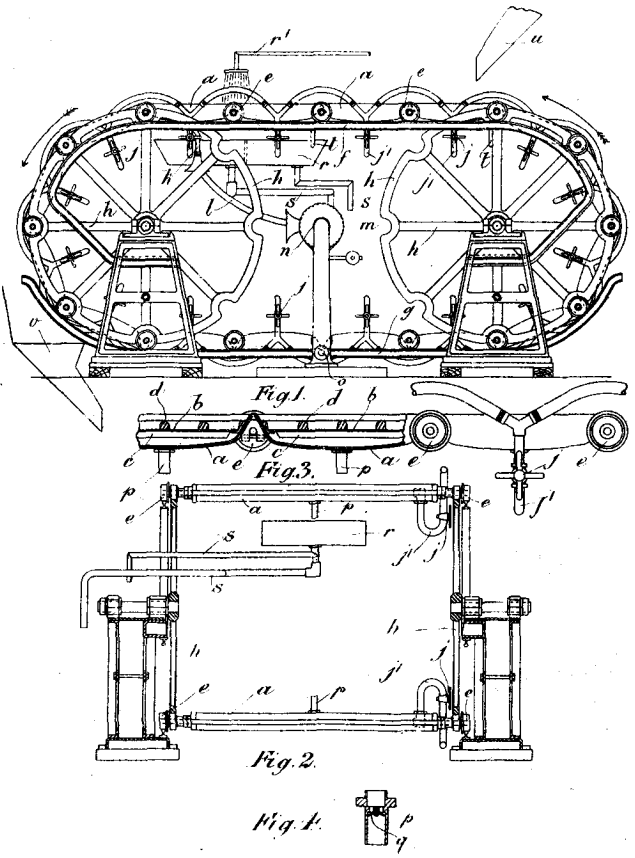


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

19217
The Cyanide Vacuum Filter Company (Limited). Filter.
(Ogle and Evans.)

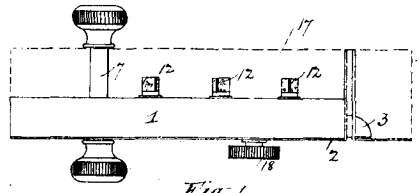
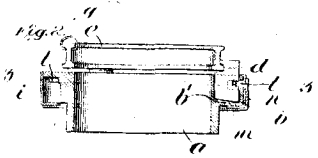
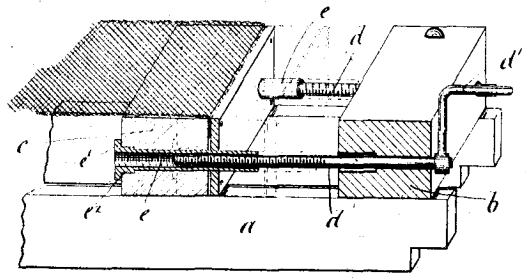


Fig. 1.

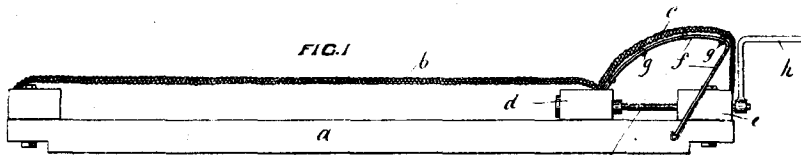
18223
Speden. Door-lock.



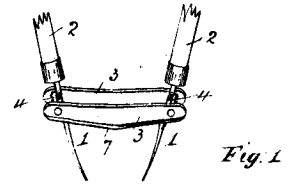
19308
Stetson. Ring-spinner. (Despradelle.)



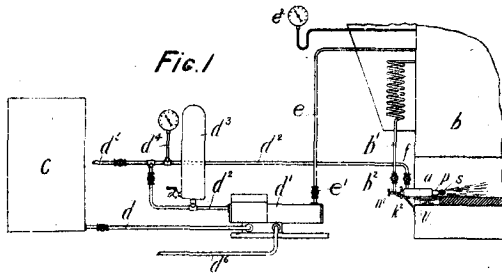
19297
Hilton. Wire-mattress Tightener.



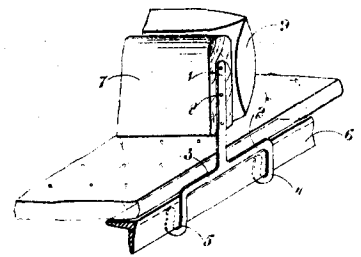
19298
Hilton. Wire Mattress.



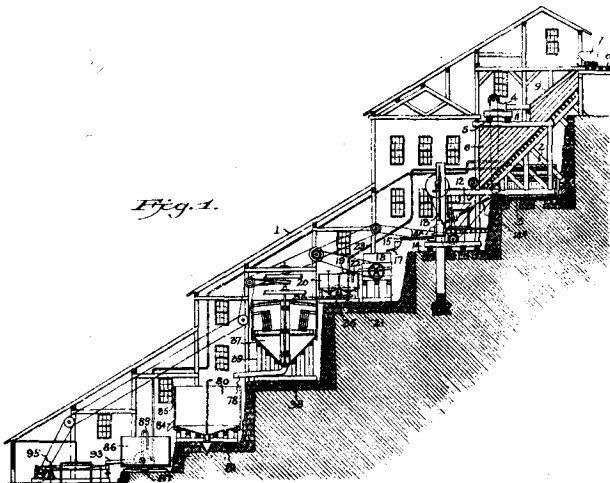
18138
Jobanson. Transplanting-tool.



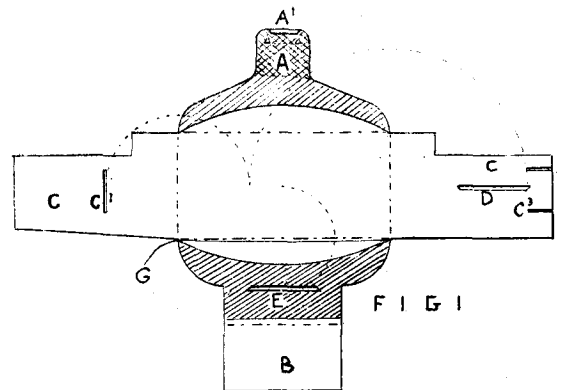
19268
Cotton. Liquid-fuel Burner.



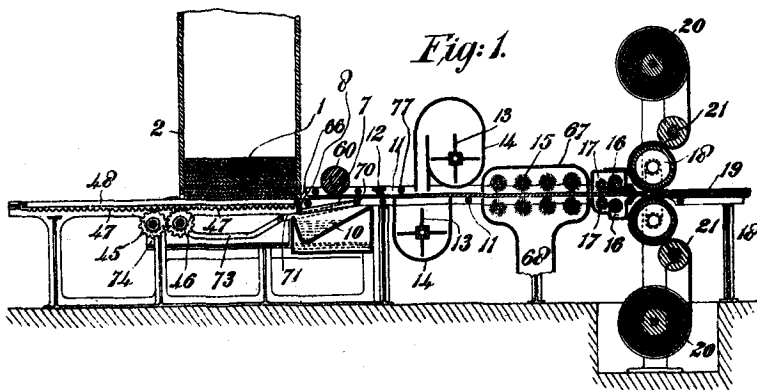
19302
McPhee. Foot-support.



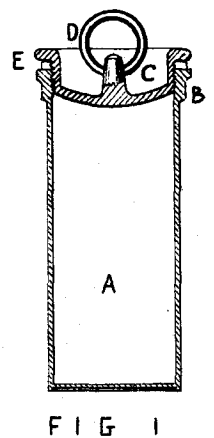
19221
Hendryx. Ore-treatment.



19001
Coghill. Envelope.



19276
Mayhew. Assembler for Compo-board.



19277
Anderson and Hunter. Milk-bottle.