SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

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WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

CONTENTS.

Official Notices.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

THIS library contains the following publications, viz.:—

United Kingdom.

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Illustrated Official Journal, containing lists of recent applications, abridgments of inventions for which patents have been lately granted, patents void, &c., to June, 1905.

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The Official Gazette of the Patent and Trade Mark Office.

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La Propriété Industrielle (the official organ of the International Bureau of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property).

Patent laws of the world.

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Text-books and handbooks on patents and trade marks.

Miscellaneous publications.

Illustrated catalogues, price-lists of machinery, &c.

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The following documents and books are open to public inspection at the Patent Office:—

Patents.

(Fee for each search or inspection, not exceeding one hour, 1s.)

1. The files relating to all applications for letters patent in respect of which complete specifications have been accepted.
2. Classified copies of specifications and drawings, with index and key[d].
3. Register of Application for Letters Patent.
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5. Register of Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent[e].
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7. Index of Proprietors of Letters Patent granted prior to 1890[g].
8. Index of Specifications[h].

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2. Classified Representations of Designs in respect of which Copyright has expired.
3. Index of Designs.

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1. The files relating to all applications for registration of trade marks.
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FORMS.

The following forms, &c., may be had on application :—
Application for letters patent.
Provisional specification.
Complete specification and copy thereof.
Application for registration of design.
Application for registration of trade mark.
Applications for extension of time.
Requests by subsequent proprietor to enter name on Register of Patents and Trade Marks.
Printed sheets of information as to fees and procedure to obtain letters patent and to register a trade mark(j).
Pamphlet containing Act and Regulations (price 1s.).

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 1904 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. Court Houses.

PATENT AGENTS.

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

(a) Discontinued.
(b) These may also be seen at the Public Libraries, Auckland and Christchurch.
(c) In arrear. Not now being printed.
(d) Key is in card index.
(e) This Register contains only names of subsequent proprietors of letters patent granted prior to 1st January, 1890; since that date they appear in Register of Patents.
(f) Includes all names of applicants, &c., and consists of four volumes to 4th November, 1903, and card index since that date. A separate card index is kept for current quarter.
(g) The names of proprietors of subsequent letters patent appear in the Index of Patentees.
(h) Contains classified abridgments of specifications from 1861, with extracts from drawings from July, 1904.
(i) Names of applicants for registration and proprietors of trade marks are indexed at the beginning of the Registers up to 31st December, 1889; in separate volume up to 5th September, 1904; and since the latter date, are in card index.
(j) May also be obtained at any local Patent Office or money-order office

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Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th July, 1905.

IT is hereby notified that

VERNON HERBERT REED,

of Kawakawa, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Solicitor, has been registered as a Patent Agent.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent filed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent filed. (Where a complete specification accompanies an application an asterisk is suffixed; in all other cases a provisional specification has been lodged. In cases where the applicant is not the inventor the name of the latter appears in italics after the title.)

No. 19703.—11th July.—T. W. Park, Wellington.
Water-flush.

No. 19704.—11th July.—T. T. Rawhiti, Hamilton.
Jack for wagon, &c.

No. 19705.—11th July.—H. N. Maddox, Auckland.
Scourer and mop.

No. 19706.—11th July.—H. N. Maddox, Auckland.
Mop.

No. 19707.—11th July.—C. E. Hibberd, Devonport.
Coin-feed machine.*

No. 19708.—10th July.—A. J. Border, Christchurch.
Advertising figure.

No. 19709.—10th July.—A. J. Border, Christchurch.
Station indicator.

No. 19710.—13th July.—D. Charleston, Melbourne, Victoria.
Puncture-sealing compound.

No. 19711.—13th July.—C. E. L. Brown, Baden, Switzerland.
Propulsion of vessels.*

No. 19712.—13th July.—E. A. Wood, Birmingham, England.
Incandescent-gas lighting.*

No. 19713.—13th July.—Hon. C. A. Parsons, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Valve-controlling means.*

No. 19714.—13th July.—Hon. C. A. Parsons, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Piston-valve.*

No. 19715.—8th July.—A. J. Hunter, Auckland.
Alternating gear for septic-tank discharge.*

No. 19716.—11th July.—T. C. Hement, Christchurch.
Toasting-fork.

No. 19717.—10th July.—G. H. White, Rakaia.
Ticket-holder.

No. 19718.—10th July.—J. W. Tucker, Christchurch.
Tap.

No. 19719.—10th July.—G. C. Nicholson, Port Albert, Auckland.
Window-lock.

No. 19720.—13th July.—L. S. Donald, Dunedin.
Manufacture of stockings and socks.*

No. 19721.—13th July.—R. V. Pocock, Ashburton.
Plough-coulter.

No. 19722.—13th July.—E. Moss, Christchurch.
Connecting trolley with wire.

No. 19723.—13th July.—G. Smith, Melbourne, Victoria.
Erasing impression from phonograph record.

No. 19724.—13th July.—P. J. Capner, Dookie, Victoria.
Adjustable spring device.

No. 19725.—11th July.—S. N. Robinson and W. G. Walden, Christchurch.
Shirt.*

No. 19726.—13th July.—J. P. Campbell, Wellington.
Magnetic brake for railways, &c. (*R. Braun.*)*

No. 19727.—13th July.—F. Wolff and F. Elvines, Wellington, and T. Hall, Kaiwarra.
Ink-pot and penholder.

No. 19728.—13th July.—H. J. B. Harding, Grafton, N.S.W.
Voting-machine.*

No. 19729.—13th July.—F. J. T. Ellis, Waitahura.
Post-hole digger.*

No. 18730.—13th July.—J. Mahoney and J. H. Bowman, Wellington.
Spouting-bracket.

No. 19731.—13th July.—F. J. W. Gascoyne, Hastings.
Tire-protector.

No. 19732.—13th July.—G. C. J. Richards, Sydney, N.S.W.
Collapsible gate.*

No. 19733.—10th July.—T. Vivian, Auckland
Pumice treatment.

No. 19734.—14th July.—J. Davis, Wellington.
Making oakum from tow of New Zealand flax.

No. 19735.—14th July.—R. J. Fry, Kialla, Victoria.
Rabbit-trap.

No. 19736.—13th July.—F. Barrow, Auckland.
Upholstering cushions, &c. (*The Novelty Tufting Company.*)

No. 19737.—15th July.—H. Carlson, Dannevirke.
Hobble.*

No. 19738.—12th July.—J. F. McGrath, Dunedin.
Animal-cover fastening.
No. 19739.—12th July.—J. Smaill, Port Chalmers.
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No. 19740.—12th July.—R. Wales, Dunedin.
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No. 19753.—5th July.—C. Warden, jun., Waimahaka.
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Verandah-column.
No. 19755.—19th July.—W. J. Jefferis, Waerenga.
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Refrigerating apparatus (*M. Leblanc*).*
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No. 19758.—19th July.—H. J. Lloyd, Palmerston North.
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No. 19759.—19th July.—E. L. Pembroke, Auckland.
Tobacco-pipe.*
No. 19760.—20th July.—J. R. Hatmaker, Paris, France.
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Packing ring for slide-valve.*
No. 19762.—17th July.—A. F. Jagger, Auckland.
Metal-castings mould-dresser.
No. 19763.—19th July.—E. Butler, A. Benness, J. C. McDonald, and F. Johnson, Collingwood, Victoria.
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No. 19764.—19th July.—F. McCullough and E. C. Derry, Christchurch.
Rough-rolling fabric.
No. 19765.—20th July.—A. Troup, Melbourne, Victoria.
Shower-bath (*P. B. Richards*).
No. 19766.—20th July.—P. S. Triggs, London, England.
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No. 19767.—20th July.—W. Schmidt, Wilhelmshöhe, Germany.
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No. 19768.—20th July.—W. Schmidt, Wilhelmshöhe, Germany.
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No. 19769.—20th July.—G. Holford, Onehunga.
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No. 19770.—20th July.—H. C. Thomsen, Waingawa.
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No. 19775.—21stJuly.—H. J. Tompkins, Dunedin.
Flushing cistern.
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Clamp for frame-making.
No. 19777.—22nd July.—A. McLeod, Wellington.
Smoke-consumer and heat-generator.
No. 19778.—17th July.—J. Dunbar, Invercargill.
Grip for rake-head &c.*
No. 19779.—18th July.—J. Rigg, Invercargill.
Book-support.
No. 19780.—21st July.—J. Hercus, W. Morton, and F. W. Barton, Dunedin.
Flooring &c. cramp.*
No. 19781.—21st July.—R. Wales, Dunedin.
Cramp and mitre-box.
No. 19782.—22nd July.—A. & F. Lawrence, Christchurch.
Egg carrier.
No. 19783.—22nd July.—E. G. Ward, Christchurch.
Dust &c. excluder for door.
No. 19784.—22nd July.—F. Palliser, Timaru.
Septic tank.*
No. 19785.—24th July.—J. Watson, Wellington.
Fire-proof walls, &c.*
No. 19786.—20th July.—L. R. Gillanders, Ravensbourne.
Hydraulic motor.*
No. 19787.—20th July.—J. F. Bently, Auckland.
Collapsible chair, lounge, and bed combined.
No. 19788.—25th July.—D. Robertson, Dunedin.
Table-game.
No. 19789.—19th April.—E. V. Jones, Christchurch.
Advertising device.*

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th July, 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. 17822.—21st April, 1904.—ROBERT WALES, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvments in franking-machines.*

Extract from Specification.—The leading feature of the invention is the provision of a series of handles adapted to operate franking mechanism, each of which has an indicator denoting a particular sum of money, such as one half-penny, one penny, twopence, threepence, fourpence, and so on up to as large a sum as may be desired, and in combination with these handles and franking mechanism there is a registering apparatus with external indicator adapted to be set to a fixed desired amount beyond which no franking can be obtained, and also operated by each of the handles to the extent of the sum denoted thereon until the fixed desired amount is exhausted, whereupon the indicating apparatus denotes zero and the mechanism is automatically locked against further franking. There is a box having a preferably horizontal slot and lip upon which an envelope, document, or the like may be placed for franking. A stamp adapted to be inked with inking mechanism, suitably placed, is mounted on a bar or rod which is adapted to be influenced so as to press the stamp on the envelope or the like. The bar carrying the stamp is raised by a system of levers operated by the push or pull of each of the handles separately, thereby compressing the spring and, by continuance of the push or pull, a catch, which engages the bar to raise it, is pushed or pulled from the bar, releasing it, whereupon it descends on the envelope or the like under the influence of the coiled spring. This mechanism may be similar to that ordinarily used for impressing or embossing stamps on documents, the lever of such mechanism being actuated directly from a push or pull, or by intermediate levers. The indicator denoting the number, say, of half-pennies to which the machine is set, say, five pounds, would read 2400. A spindle operating the indicator mechanism is itself operated by the push or pull mechanism of each stamp with intermediate toothed-wheel gearing such that the push or pull of the half-penny will register one less on the indicator, the number 2400 thereupon reading 2399; when the shilling-stamp bar is operated the intermediate gearing causes the indicator to record 24 less, the number thereupon showing 2375, and so on until the total amount is exhausted. The last stroke that exhausts the number brings the indicator to zero, and at this point the indicator-spindle is prevented from moving by a catch, which automatically falls into place, or by similar means thus locking the mechanism. The orifice for the letters and documents may also be closed automatically. The Government official is then called on to supply a further amount of franking, and same having been paid in advance, he winds up, by ordinary clock-work mechanism or the like, the indicator until it denotes the purchased number. It is

obvious that the foregoing mechanism may be coin-controlled, so that by the insertion of a coin the apparatus may be set free to work for a particular number of stamps.

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

(Specification, 8s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 18218.—23rd July, 1904.—EDWARD DON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Bootmaker. A composition for boot-finishing.*

[NOTE.—The title in this case has been altered. See list of Provisional Specifications, *Gazette* No. 69, of the 18th August, 1904.]

Extract from Specification.—Place 5 oz. of Castile soap in one pint of water and boil until the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Mix one gallon of the Boston Blacking Company's New-method Russet, with one and a half pints of Charles Baker and Co.'s Elastic Stain Wax Enamel or the like (which substances are called in my provisional specification New-method Ink or Black Jack) and mix them thoroughly and strain them through muslin; then stir in the mixture of Castile soap and water while hot. Add colouring matter as desired, according to the work for which the composition is to be used. I also prefer to add a small quantity of rotted gum (which is prepared by boiling it and putting it away in an open jar or bottle until it decays), the addition of the gum making the composition harder and waterproof.

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

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 18404.—5th September, 1904.—ALFRED ARBUTHNOT TURNER, School-teacher, and JOHN JOSEPH GLEESON, Shepherd, both of Tikitapu, Mauriceville, New Zealand. Improved means for use in separating dirt and other impurities from milk or other liquids.*

Extract from Specification.—The means devised consist of a settling-chamber of any desired shape, which is preferably supported on side trunnions to allow of it being tipped over. This chamber is adapted to receive the milk, and its bottom tapers downwards to a small central opening. Secured to the bottom of the chamber, below this opening, is a small sediment-chamber, into the top of which the opening in the bottom of the settling-chamber enters. This sediment-chamber is so secured as to be easily and quickly removed and replaced. A plug is threaded through the bottom end of the sediment-chamber, and when screwed up closes the opening from the settling-chamber and when unscrewed leaves such opening free.

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

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

No. 18451.—15th September, 1904.—OSWALD THOMAS MADELEY, of Corindhap, Victoria, Australia, Watchmaker. An appliance for gathering delicate fruit without injury therete.*

Claims.—(1.) In an appliance for gathering delicate fruit, a bamboo or other hollow cane fitted with a tube or ferrule at each end such as *a* and a^1, in combination with the wire *e*, the concave gatherers *g*, handle *i*, stirrup *c*, and spring *f*, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In an appliance for gathering delicate fruit, the combination and arrangement of parts, illustrated in the drawing, as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 18458.—17th September, 1904.—JOHN THEOBALD, lately of Eltham, Taranaki, but now of Christchurch, New Zealand, Carrier. An improved shaft-tug for harness.*

Claims.—(1.) Plates, arranged one on either end of the back band of a set of harness, in which the ends of the band are secured, a semicircular-shaped strap forming a tug being also secured to lugs or projections upon the plates, as specified, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, plates upon each of which is a projection that passes through a hole in the back band of a set of harness, straps forming part of a belly-band attached to the lower ends of the plates, upper and lower lugs upon the plates, between which is a semicircular strap constituting a shaft tug, secured by pins to the plate-lugs, and a metal or other rigid piece, partly leather-covered, between the tug and the back band lying upon the plate, as specified and set forth.

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

No. 18488.—23rd September, 1904.—HENRY JOSEPH GARDINER, of Durham Street North, Christchurch, New Zealand, Cycle Engineer. A bicycle attachment to carry a child or parcel.*

Extract from Specification.—According hereto, a frame having sides of stamped metal or the like, and which may be of ornamental design, is constructed to pass upon each side of the top tube of the frame of the bicycle, and to extend forwardly upon each side of the steering-head. A bridge-piece connects the two sides, and a lining of any suitable flexible material is adapted to rest upon the frame of the machine. A seat above the bridge-piece may be upholstered as desired, and may have a back-support. The front of the sides are connected by a cottar-pin, which passes through from one to the other, and a peg is passed through the sides behind the steering-head to keep them together and form a rest for a child's feet.

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

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

No. 18496.—26th September, 1904.—JAMES GRAY, of Reid and Gray, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Agricultural Engineer. Improved device for sowing mangold and the like seeds.*

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, a hopper adapted to hold seeds, and having an orifice at its lower end, a seed-sowing drum closing the said orifice, and an adjustable brush, having its bristles bearing against the outside of the drum, substantially as set forth. (2.) For the purpose indicated, a hopper adapted to hold seeds and having an orifice at its lower end, a seed-sowing drum closing the said orifice, there being conical and tangential recesses in the circumferential periphery of the drum, a liner within the drum closing the recesses, and an adjustable brush having its bristles bearing against the outside of the drum, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved device for sowing mangold and like seeds, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

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

No. 18610.—19th October, 1904.—WALTER CLAUDE JOHNSON and GEORGE CHARLES PEARSON, both of Victoria Works, Old Charlton, Kent, England, Electrical Engineers. Improvements in rock-drills of the percussion type.*

Claims.—(1.) In a rock-drill of the percussion type, compressing air by the backward stroke so as to store up energy in the said air to be expended in performing the forward or striking stroke. (2.) In a rock-drill of the percussion type, taking air in at the forward end of the cylinder during a part of the back stroke, passing a part of the air from the fore part to the back part of the cylinder during part of the forward stroke of the piston, and compressing this air at the next back stroke so as to store up energy therein to be expended in performing the forward or striking stroke. (3.) In a rock-drill of the percussion type, compressing air behind the piston by means of a snail or cam device and utilising the compressed air to drive the piston and with it the drill mandrel forward on the relief of the snail or cam. (4.) In a rock-drill of the percussion type, compressing air behind the piston by means of an endless chain and lug device and utilising this compressed air to drive the piston and with it the drill mandrel forward on the relief of the lug. (5.) In a rock-drill of the percussion type, the arrangement and combination of parts, substantially as set forth with reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3. (6.) In a rock-drill of the percussion type, the arrangement and combination of parts, substantially as set forth with reference to Fig. 4.

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

No. 18626.—20th October, 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 RONALD FRANCIS MCFEELY, of Beverly, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor. Improvements in or relating to pounding-up machines.*

Extracts from Specification.—The invention embraces the following features, viz.—(1.) Improved shoe-supporting means, comprising a shoe-holder or jack and a spindle, the jack being so mounted on the spindle that it may be removed relatively thereto in such manner that as the different portions of a shoe are presented to the pounding-up and blocking means the point of engagement of the pounding-up means with the shoe will always be substantially over the upper end

of the spindle and the spindle may be maintained always in substantial alignment with its point of support and the pounding-up means. (2.) Mounting the heel post and the forepart rest of the jack so that they are movable toward and from each other and simultaneously are raised or lowered so that as the jack is shortened to adapt it to the length of a small shoe it is simultaneously raised to adapt it to the thickness of such smaller shoe, while the jack will be lowered at the same time that it is lengthened to receive a large shoe. (3.) Providing means for smoothing from the side of the shoe any inequalities which may exist in the upper material after the operation of the blocking means. The means for smoothing the side of the shoe is shown as located adjacent to the path of the blocking and pounding-up means in position for the shoe to be pressed against it when presented to the blocking and pounding-up means, said means serving as a gage or rest for determining the position of the shoe and acting to smooth the shoe, as the shoe is turned to present its different portions to the pounding-up and blocking means. In the form shown, said smoothing means comprises members or rests, arranged on either side of the path of the pounding-up and blocking means, and movably mounted to enable them to adapt their positions to the contour of the portion of the shoe pressed against them. Preferably, said members or rests will be arranged to permit the end portions of the shoe to be presented nearer to the machine than the side portions of the shoe, whereby the pounding-up means may engage the shoe for a greater distance inwardly from its edge at the ends than at the sides, and the blocking means may act on the end portions of the shoe without necessarily acting on the side portions.

[NOTE.—The above extracts from the specification are inserted in place of the claims.]

(Specification, £3; drawing, 7s.)

No. 18672.—27th January, 1905.—MATTHEW BELK, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved brand for branding and embossing carcases of mutton.*

Claims.—(1.) A brand, block, or die for producing impressions upon carcases of meat under pressure, having projections corresponding with and producing the interior spaces of the letter, character, or device, and recesses corresponding with and producing the component or constituent elements of said letter, character, or device, said recesses having raised edges, substantially as illustrated and described. (2.) A spring or clip bearing dies or brands, and consisting of two pieces telescopically arranged, substantially as illustrated and described, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 19482.—17th May, 1905.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Patent Agent (nominee of C. B. Cottrell and Sons Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its principal business office at No. 41, Park Row, New York, United States of America—the assignees of Milton Abbott McKee, of No. 41, Park Row aforesaid, Printer). Improvements in the art of colour-printing.

Claims.—(1.) The improvement in the art of colour-printing which consists in printing successively upon the same portion of a sheet or web from a series of plates, each having "make-ready" formed in its face, and the "make-ready" being different in the different plates. (2.) The improvement in the art of colour-printing which consists in first preparing a plurality of printing-plates, one for each of the colours to be printed, each of said plates having in its face gradations according to the heavier and lighter printing impressions to be produced by different parts thereof, and the said gradations differing in the several plates according to the difference of pressure required on or from their corresponding parts, and then printing from said plates successively with a different colour for each on the same portion of a sheet or web to produce a coloured picture.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 19491.—8th May, 1905.—FREDERICK WILLIAM BARTON, Gardener, WILLIAM MORTON, Mechanical Engineer, and JOHN HERCUS, Agent, all of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved turnip-thinning machine.

Claims.—(1.) In machines for thinning turnips and such-like, in combination, blades, acting as ploughshares, undercutting the ground on each side of the plants, with a reciprocating blade for removing some of said plants as needed, all substantially as shown and as described and as explained. (2.) In combination, a machine consisting of a frame, a lower adjustable frame carrying a rocking shaft and blade and worked by a cam from the wheels of said machine, with scraper or cutting plough-blades for the purpose of cutting and removing the desired number of plants, all substantially as described and as explained, and as illustrated in the drawing. (3.) In combination, in a machine for thinning plants, such as turnips, &c., the adjustable blade D with the adjustable blades or shares E E, with their mechanism and uses and their relations to one another, all substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 19551.—5th June, 1905.—JOHN CUTHBERT TRAILL, of 34, Mercer Road, Malvern, Victoria, Australia, Gentleman. Improvements in safety-pins, usable for fastening and hanging curtains and drapings, and for other purposes.

Claims.—(1.) An improved double-ended safety-pin, usable for fastening and hanging curtains or drapings, wearing-apparel, or for other purposes, substantially as described and as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings. (2.) An improved double-ended safety-pin, usable for fastening and hanging curtains or drapings, wearing-apparel, or for other purposes, substantially as described and as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings. (3.) An improved double-ended safety-pin, usable for fastening and hanging curtains or drapings, wearing-apparel, or for other purposes, substantially as described and as illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawings.

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

No. 19552.—5th June, 1905.—THOMAS DRIFFIELD, of 9, Douglas Wallace Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Photographer; and PETER THOMAS JOHNS, of Rona Bay, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved chimney top or ventilator.

Extract from Specification.—The funnel S, with the cone F, are arranged in a revolving cowl C, which is placed on an uptake shaft A and air-chamber B, with fittings and spindle D pointed and groved round for screw which works in a brass cup H and is secured by a screw. A round hole is in the side of the shaft A to get at that screw in order to fasten on or take off the cowl. The uptake shaft A has an air-chamber B, open at bottom and top, with a deflecting, flattish ring K, and is supported with iron side brackets N. See Figs. 1 and 2.

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

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

No. 19553.—5th June, 1905.—ROBERT WALKER ASHCROFT, of Dawson Street, Pahiatua, Plumber; SEPTIMUS ASHCROFT, of High Street, Dannevirke, Company Manager; MORGAN MORGAN, of Dannevirke, Ironmonger; ARTHUR WEBBER, of Dannevirke, Ironmonger; and ANDREW CHARLES POCOCK, of Dannevirke, Plumber, all in New Zealand. Improvements in water-closets.

Extract from Specification.—According to this invention a lever, pivoted beneath the seat, is operated when the seat is depressed, and the other end of the lever lifts a vertical rod which operates an upper lever pivoted upon the water-cistern. One end of this upper lever is weighted, and the other end is pivoted to a vessel closed at the top which surrounds the end of the downpipe, the said downpipe being provided with a flaring mouth. The vessel has a bottom in which an inlet-valve is provided.

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

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

No. 19564.—7th June, 1905.—ROLAND HENRY EASDOWN, of Mount McDonald, New South Wales, Australia, Postmaster. An improved trap for rabbits and other noxious animals.

Claims.—(1.) An improved trap consisting of a box-shaped body open at both ends, said ends being closed one at a time by means of hinged doors standing at right angles to each other and connected for that purpose by means of a hinged false floor, bell cranks, and connecting-rods, substantially as described and as illustrated. (2.) In an improved trap, the combination of a box-shaped body open at both ends, which ends are adapted to be closed one at a time by means of hinged doors standing at right angles to each other, with a hinged false bottom operated by the weight of an animal within the trap, said false bottom so connected with the doors as to open or close them, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The use of a trap constructed as described in the specification as a passage for animals from the open country to a suitably prepared enclosure, in conjunction with a decoy crop, water-hole, or the like, substantially as described.

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

No. 19571.—7th June, 1905.—WILLIAM MATTHEW DUCKER, of 277, Broadway, New York City, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in and relating to portable houses.

Extracts from Specification.—The sills 1 are cut to length and dovetailed together at the corners, and the intermediate sill-beam 2, if one is employed, is dovetailed vertically at its ends into the sills. The floor-beams 3 are dovetailed into the sills and the intermediate beam, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. . . . The upright siding of the house is composed of sections of uniform width, which latter is a unite, so that the sections will be in width an aliquot part of the exterior width and length of the house. Each section A of siding consists of two upright stiles or members 4, and two transverse members 5, one at top and one at bottom, tenoned into the stiles. The stiles, which form the side members of this frame, have each two longitudinal grooves 6 and 7 on their inner faces and a single groove 8 on the outer face (see Figs. 8 and 11), and the frame is closed exteriorly with some form of siding material fitted in the grooves 6. . . . The floor is made up in sections of matched boards 15 with transverse battens 16, which take between the floor-beams. . . . The roof-frame consists of primarily-formed gable-trusses 18 (Fig. 6), and intermediate trusses 19. . . . The trusses which support the roof are tied together by a ridge-pole or beam 22, which rests in a recess 23 (Fig. 6) in the apex of the truss; purlins 24, dovetailed at their ends (Fig. 7) in the trusses, and a longitudinal strip or member 25 extending through mortises in the king-posts of the several trusses at the middle of the span. . . . Framed into the tie-beams of the trusses, the wall-plates, and each other, as indicated in Fig. 16, are ceiling-beams 37, and on the under-sides of these are secured dressed flanging-plates 38, which project laterally beyond the beams to form ledges to support the ceiling-boards 39. . . . To construct the sections of the partitions, the upright members 41 are grooved longitudinally to receive the panels, which are composed each of suitable matched boards 42. The upright members 41 are also provided one with a tongue and the other with a groove where the sections come together edge to edge as clearly shown in Fig. 5.

[NOTE.—The above extracts from the specification are inserted in place of the claims.]

(Specification, 14s.; drawing, 7s.)

No. 19574.—8th June, 1905.—ALBERT HAYES, of 171, West 71st Street, New York, United States of America, Inventor. Devices for vaporising liquid.

Extract from Specification.—In the operation of my device, the several pipes 22 and 22′ are connected to suitable reservoirs or other supplies of oil or water, as the case may be, one of the pipes 22 of the lower head being connected with a water-supply and the other with an oil-supply, and the pipes 22′ of the upper head being (preferably both, if two are used) connected with an oil-supply. It is not necessary for the oil or the water to be supplied under pressure, it being necessary only for the oil or water to flow in with sufficient rapidity to keep the grooves or wells 19 full, or nearly so. Air under pressure of preferably about ten pounds enters through the air-inlet 11, and passing downward through the spiral passage 5 is heated by contact with the walls of the casing, which are kept hot by the exhaust from the engine passing through passage 2. From the passage 5 the heated air enters the passage 10 of the lower head 8, and by its pressure causes the valves 18 of the lower head to lift slightly, and at the same time, by the action of the air-current on the wings or valves 26, gives the valve a slight rotation to distribute the oil or water, which, as the valve lifts, is free to pass through the holes 20 from the groove or well 19. The effect of this rotation is to spread the oil or water in a thin film, in which form it is readily taken up by the air-current in its passage through the valve. The currents of air from the two valves of the lower head, one carrying the oil so picked up and the other carrying water, enter respectively the passages into which the lower portion of the spiral passage 6 is divided by the passage 6′, and at the point where these passages unite mix together; the mixture of air, oil, and water is subjected to the heat of the walls of the passage, by which the vaporisation of the oil and water is made complete and the gaseous mixture more or less completely fixed. The heated gas then passes into the upper head 7, and, passing through the openings 16′ of the diaphragm 15′ controlled by the valves 18′, takes up a further quantity of oil, and then passes through the outlet 12 to the cylinder of the engine. The flanges 25 and 25′ of the valves 18 and 18′ serve to protect the grooves or wells 19 and 19′ while the valves are closed from any back pressure of the gas which might tend to prevent the oil or water from flowing into the groove or well, and while the valves are raised leave the grooves or wells open for more or less oil or water to be taken up from the surface of the oil or water in the groove or well.

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

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

No. 19579.—7th June, 1905.—WALTER LANGDON, Settler, and FREDERICK WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, Storekeeper, both of Howick, Auckland, New Zealand. A nib-releasing non-corrosive penholder.

Claim.—The nib-releasing non-corrosive penholder specified, made hollow or partly hollow, having the catch fulcrumed therein within a pin so that either end of the catch can be raised or depressed, the wedge fitted in said hollow with its edge under the inner end of said catch and with knob fixed in top of said wedge, and said knob slidably working in slot in said holder for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 19593.—14th June, 1905.—JOSEPH EDWARD EPHRAIM, of Darlington, New South Wales, Australia, Metal-worker. An improved acetylene-gas lamp and generator.

Claims.—(1.) In an acetylene-gas lamp and generator, a gas and carbide chamber capable of being raised or lowered within a water-tank by means of a fixed stud within a central pipe engaging a helical channel cut round a corresponding pipe centrally placed within the said water-tank. (2.) An acetylene-gas lamp and generator consisting of a gas and carbide chamber provided with two or more water-supply pipes and a large central tube or pipe carrying a fixed stud for the purpose of engaging a helical channel cut round another centrally placed tube or pipe secured to the bottom of an external water-tank, all for the purposes set forth, and substantially as described and as illustrated. (3.) In an acetylene-gas lamp and generator, a single gas and carbide chamber provided with two or more water-supply pipes and a large central tube carrying a fixed stud in combination with a water-tank having a centrally placed tube provided with a helical channel, substantially as described and as illustrated.

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

No. 19600.—15th June, 1905.—GEORGE ADCOCK, of Dundas Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Sheet-iron worker. Improvements in vessels for heating water.

Claim.—A new and novel spout A and air or steam vent D, as shewn and described for the purposes set forth in a kettle without any lid.

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

No. 19611.—20th June, 1905.—JOHN MCGUIRE, of 82, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Mechanic. Improvements in connections for hose and the like tubing.

Claims.—(1.) In connections for hose and the like tubing: In combination—a tapered screw thimble, a screw-threaded tube, a space between the said thimble and tube so arranged that the hose to be attached to said tube is squeezed and held between said tube and thimble, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In connections for hose and the like tubing: In combination—a screw-threaded thimble as c, an internal tapering tube as a, having a screw-threaded upper portion as a^1, and forming the termination of a rose or nozzle tube as d, or the tube of a tap coupling, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In connections for hose and the like tubing: In combination—two tapering screw thimbles as $c\ c$, duplex tubes as $a\ a$, having at their centre a screw-threaded portion as a^2, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In connections for hose and the like tubing: In combination—two tapering screw thimbles as c, duplex tubes as $a\ a$, around which are incuts or gripping indentations as a^2, and having at their centre a screw-threaded portion as a^2, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 19613.—20th June, 1905.—HENRY MOORE SUTTON, WALTER LIVINGSTON STEELE, and EDWIN GOODWIN STEELE, all of Dallas, Texas, United States of America, Electricians. Improvements in dry-concentrating tables.

Extract from Specification.—Among the important features by which the efficient action of the present invention is secured and the difficulties in the prior art obviated is the

pervious top through which the air passes to cause the ore to stratify, the riffles upon said top by which the gradual separation of the stratas can be effected, and the longitudinal vibration which causes the material to travel from the head to the foot of the table. A further important feature is the use of tapering riffles upon dry-concentrating table having a pervious top, said riffles being either of advancing terminals or otherwise arranged. It will therefore be obvious that changes may be made in the details of construction and configuration without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined by the claims.

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

(Specification, 18s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 19614.—20th June, 1905.—HENRY MOORE SUTTON, WALTER LIVINGSTON STEELE, and EDWIN GOODWIN STEELE, all of Dallas, Texas, United States of America, Electricians. Improvements in dielectric separators.

Extract from Specification.—Our invention, briefly stated, consists in developing in the particles or components to be separated dielectric hysteretic impedance. Our invention also consists in various *modifications* in the degree, periodicity, and maintenance of said impedance as will be hereinafter more fully set forth. Dielectric hysteretic impedance may be produced from various sources of energy, and by various manners of and means for applying the same. In the present instance we employ an alternating, varying, or, it may be, pulsating static current to produce dielectric hysteresis in the substance we desire to separate, and this dielectric hysteresis impedes the static charges on the surface of the particles of the mixture, and is what we have denominated dielectric hysteretic impedance. This, the governing factor in our process, may be produced by static currents that alternate in polarity making an alternating static field, or by static charges which are pulsating but of the same polarity making a pulsating static field, or by static charges which vary in strength making a static field of varing intensity, or by alternating static currents of unequal periods, the positive polarity being of longer duration than the negative, or *vice versa*, of greater strength than the negative, or *vice versa*; or the said impedance may be produced by any one of the above-mentioned types of currents, or by a combined or simultaneous use of any one or more of them, as variation of a static current will produce dielectric hysteresis, but the latter seems more marked in an alternating static current. And we have discovered that certain substances respond to a given periodicity more readily than others, the range observed, though not to be taken as a limitation of our invention, being from two to twenty-five alternations per second. The development of a sufficient dielectric hysteretic impedance to cause particles to be swerved from a normal path, or to adhere to a conveying surface, is the proper measure of frequency of alternation or variation, and this differs with the different particles of substances. This result having been produced in some of the particles, other particles thereof in which impedance develops at a different speed of alternation or variation are in condition for actual separation by subsequent treatment or by mechanical or other means. Again, some particles are more susceptible to a negative charge than to a positive, or *vice versa*, as the molecules more easily turn on their axis in one direction than the other, so that changes in polarity of the static field and of periodicity have effective value in developing in the particles the desired hysteresis.

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

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

No. 19615.—20th June, 1905.—The AUTOMATIC METER COMPANY, of Crossley Building, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Manufacturers and Vendors of Meters, assignees of Richard William Gallagher, of Montclair Apartments, San Francisco, aforesaid, Electrician. Bill-delivery mechanism for meters.

Claims.—(1.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination, with meter-gearing, of a recording-wheel, a gear-wheel for intermittently advancing said recording-wheel, means for moving the recording-wheel bodily to take a record therefrom, and an operative connection between said gear-wheel and gearing, substantially as described. (2.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination, with meter-gearing, of a wheel provided with pins for perforating paper to form a character, a gear-wheel for intermittently advancing said recording-wheel, means for moving the recording-wheel bodily to take a record therefrom, and an operative connection between said gear-wheel and gearing, substantially as described. (3.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination, with meter-gearing, of a recording-wheel, a gear-wheel for intermittently advancing said recording-wheel, means for moving the recording-wheel bodily to take a record therefrom, an operative connection between said gear-wheel and gearing, inoperative when the wheel has been so moved, and means adapted to be brought into operative connection with said gear-wheel when the latter is out of operative connection with the gearing to turn said wheels to zero, substantially as described. (4.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with meter-gearing of a recording-wheel, an operative connection between said gearing and recording-wheel whereby the recording-wheel is advanced intermittently from the continuous advance of the gearing, means for moving said recording-wheel bodily to take a record therefrom, and means for turning said recording-wheel independently of the gearing, substantially as described. (5.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination, with meter-gearing, of a recording-wheel, a gear-wheel for advancing said recording-wheel, said wheel being operatively connected with the gearing, means for moving said recording-wheel bodily to take a record therefrom, a shaft, a gear-wheel thereon, and means for moving said latter gear-wheel into mesh with the former when the recording-wheel has been so moved bodily and revolving said recording-wheel independently of the gearing, substantially as described. (6.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a recording-wheel, a gear-wheel operatively connected therewith, a longitudinally movable shaft threaded at one end, a gear-wheel on said shaft, an internally threaded winding-key on said threaded end, and an abutment against which said winding-key impinges after it has been screwed through a predetermined distance on the threaded shaft, whereby the continued turning of said key moves said shaft longitudinally, substantially as described. (7.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a fixed shaft, a recording-wheel and a driving-wheel loose on the shaft, a stop carried by the recording-wheel, a cam carried by the driving-wheel, a coiled spring connected at its ends to said wheels, a latch, and a fixed bearing therefor, said latch engaging said stop to arrest the movement of the recording-wheel, and being engaged by the cam to be withdrawn from said stop to release said recording-wheel, substantially as described. (8.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a fixed shaft, a recording-wheel and driving-wheel revolving loosely thereon, a coiled spring connected at its ends to said recording-wheel and driving-wheel, a circular series of stops on the recording-wheel, a circular series of cams on the driving-wheel, a pair of diametrically opposite latches, and a bearing-plate therefor secured to the shaft, said latches moving radially from the shaft, each latch in turn engaging one of the stops while the other latch is midway between two stops on the opposite side of the recording-wheel, and each latch in turn being engaged by one of said cams, substantially as described. (9.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a frame for supporting a sheet of paper, a carrier-plate adapted to be moved towards said frame, pins secured to the under-side of said plate, standards on said plate, a recording-wheel pivotally mounted between said standards, said recording-wheel having pins thereon adapted to perforate the paper on said frame when the plate is moved thereon, meter-gearing, and an operative connection between said gearing and said recording-wheel, substantially as described. (10.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a frame for supporting a piece of paper, a plate movable towards said frame, a recording-wheel and a dating-wheel carried by said plate, meter-gearing operatively connected with said recording-wheel, and means for turning the dating-wheel, operated by the movement of the plate, substantially as described. (11.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a plate for supporting a sheet of paper, a frame movable to and from said plate, a recording-wheel carried by said frame, meter-gearing operatively connected with said recording-wheel when in one position, a shaft extending beneath the plate, eccentrics secured to the ends of the shaft outside the plate, collars on said eccentrics, and a bar connected to the frame and connected at its ends to said collars, substantially as described. (12.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a plate for supporting a sheet of paper, a frame movable to and from said plate, a recording-wheel carried by said frame, pins on said recording-wheel adapted to perforate said paper, meter-gearing operatively connected with said recording-wheel when in one position, means for moving said frame to and from said plate to cause the pins to perforate the paper, and means operated with the return movement of the frame, but only after the pins have left the paper, to advance said paper, substantially as described. (13.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a meter, operated automatically and continuously by the passage of the current being measured, recording-wheels, means for moving said recording-wheels intermittently in correspondence with the amount measured, and means for taking an impression from said recording-wheels, substantially as described. (14.) An apparatus of the character described, the combination of counting-wheels

recording-wheels having on their peripheries pins in the form of digits and having an operative connection with said indicator-wheels, a shaft upon which said recording-wheels revolve, a frame carrying said shaft, a plate surrounding the lower portions of said recording-wheels, and likewise having on its under-side pins in the form of letters or characters, said recording-wheels and plate being adapted to be moved on to recording-sheets, and means for so moving said frame and plate, substantially as described. (15.) The combination of a continuously revolving shaft, a series of recording-wheels, revoluble on a common axis, means for intermittently revolving the first of said series through a fraction of a revolution at each step from the continuous revolution of the meter-shaft, means for intermittently revolving each of the remaining recording-wheels of the series through a fraction of a revolution for each complete revolution of the preceding wheel of the series, means for taking an impression from said recording-wheels on a record-sheet, a casing enclosing said recording-wheels and record-sheet, and means for advancing out of the casing the part of the sheet so impressed, substantially as described.

(Specification, 17s.; drawings, 6s.)

No. 19621.—22nd June, 1905.—THOMAS JAMES ALEXANDER MACDONALD, of No. 1036-1037, Majestic Building, Detroit, Michigan, United States of America, Gentleman. Improvements in amalgamators.

Claims.—(1.) An amalgamator, comprising an inclined table, over which the ore-pulp is adapted to flow, a well in said table containing amalgamating-material, cylinders revolving in said well, and standing obliquely to the line of travel of the ore-pulp, and transversely arranged cylinders also revolving in said well, having channeled peripheries over which the ore-pulp is adapted to pass. (2.) An amalgamator, comprising an inclined amalgam-table, rotary amalgam-cylinders set in said table to project slightly above the plane thereof and obliquely to the flow of pulp, means for rotating said cylinders, and a well of amalgam below the level of the table in which said cylinders revolve. (3.) An amalgamator, comprising an inclined amalgam-table, a well sunk below the surface of the table, and adapted to contain amalgamating-material, cylinders in pairs rotating in said wells set substantially at right angles to each other and obliquely to the flow of pulp, plates interposed between said pairs of cylinders, and means for rotating said cylinders. (4.) An amalgamator, comprising an inclined amalgamating-table, a series of wells below the surface of said table adapted to contain amalgamating-material, two pairs of cylinders journaled in said wells at right angles to each other and obliquely to the flow of pulp, and two transverse cylinders also revolving in said wells interposed between the pairs of oblique cylinders. (5.) An amalgamator, comprising an inclined amalgamating-table over which the ore-pulp is adapted to flow, a well in said table adapted to contain amalgamating-material, a pair of rotary cylinders journaled in said well, said cylinders standing at right angles to each other and obliquely to the flow of pulp, a portion of the outer ends of said cylinders projecting beyond the side walls of the table. (6.) Amalgamating-machines, comprising an inclined amalgam-table, having a plurality of wells therein adapted to contain amalgamating-material, two pairs of diagonally arranged cylinders rotably mounted in each well, and a pair of transverse cylinders for each well interposed between said diagonal cylinders, means for discharging water on to the table at intervals, and means for rotating said cylinders. (7.) An amalgamator, comprising an inclined amalgamating-table, a well in said table adapted to contain amalgamating-material, a pair of tapered cylinders rotably seated in said well obliquely to the flow of pulp, a pair of transverse cylinders in said well below said diagonal cylinders, said transverse cylinders having channeled peripheries, and means for rotating said cylinders.

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

No. 19622.—22nd June, 1905.—THOMAS PATRICK RUDKINS, Farmer and Commission Agent, and PATRICK KENNEDY O'BRIEN, Storekeeper, both of Mitiamo, Victoria, Australia. Improvements in means for moving goods.

Claims.—(1.) In devices of the class indicated, the combination with a supporting frame of means for connecting it to a platform, a truck movably connected to the frame, a lever or levers for turning an axle or the like having frame support, and connections as described between the axle and truck, substantially as indicated. (2.) In devices of the class indicated, the combination with a supporting frame of means to connect it slidably to a platform, a laterally movable truck connected to the frame, a lever or levers for turning an axle or the like having frame support, and connection between the axle and the truck to raise and lower the latter substantially as indicated. (3.) In devices of the class indicated, having a removable supporting frame, and a removable truck provided with rollers, means for swinging the truck upward or downward to any desired angle in combination with means for sliding the truck laterally. (4.) In devices of the class indicated, the combination of parts *a* to *l* described. (5.) In devices of the class indicated, the combination of parts *b* to *h* described. (6.) In devices of the class indicated, a wheeled truck having means for attaching it removably to a frame or platform, and to connections, and supports, and means whereby to swing it upwards, the said truck when detached being adapted for use as an ordinary goods-transporting truck.

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

No. 19628.—26th June, 1905.—ALFRED EDWIN DAVIS, of Cumberland House, 94, Pritchard Street, Von Brandis Square, Johannesburg, Transvaal, Engineer. Improvements in filter-presses.

Claims.—(1.) In filter-presses or apparatus of the nature indicated, the combination with the receptacle fitted with bottom discharge-door, filter-plates arranged and secured in said receptacle in such a manner that the discharging of said receptacle can be effected through the bottom without necessitating the removal of the filter-plates, said filter-plates being so constructed that the solid matter deposited on their surfaces is prevented adhering to the inside of the receptacle round said plates, and means for passing through the filtering media a fluid in the reverse direction to that of the filtering flow, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In filter-presses or apparatus of the nature indicated, the combination with the receptacle fitted with the bottom discharge-door of a plurality of filter-plates constructed and arranged in said receptacle in such a manner that the discharge may be effected without necessitating the removal of said filter-plates, said filter-plates being so constructed and arranged that the solid matter deposited on their surfaces is prevented adhering to the inside of the receptacle round the edges of the plates, means for draining off any of the mixture remaining in the press after the cakes are formed, means for passing through the filtering media and cakes of solid matter deposited thereon a water-wash or weak solution, and means for passing through the filtering media a fluid in the reverse direction to that of the filtering flow to detach the solid matter, substantially as described. (3.) In a filter-plate for filter-presses or apparatus of the nature indicated, the provision of a non-filtering strip at the top of the filter-plate, said plates being constructed and arranged inside the receptacle so that a space is left between the sides of the receptacle and the edges of the filter-plates to prevent the matter adhering to the top and sides of the receptacle, substantially as described and shown. (4.) In a filter-plate for filter-presses or apparatus of the nature indicated, the provision of a non-filtering strip across the top and along the sides of the filter-plate to prevent the matter adhering to the top and sides of the receptacle, substantially as described. (5.) In filter-presses or apparatus of the nature indicated, a filter-plate constructed substantially as described in connection with and as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 6, or Figs. 3, 5, and 6, or Figs. 7 and 8, or Figs. 9 and 10, or Figs. 11 and 12, or Figs. 13 and 14, or Figs. 15, 16, and 17, or Fig. 18 of the drawings. (6.) A filter-press of the nature indicated, having its several parts constructed and arranged to operate in combination, substantially as described in connection with and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 19s.; drawing, 8s.)

No. 19630.—27th June, 1905.—HERBERT SAMUEL ELWORTHY, of Battlefield Road, St. Albans, Herts, England, Consulting Chemical Engineer. Manufacture of gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes, and apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) The manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes by passing coal-gas, after substantial removal of its hydrocarbons other than methane, and with or without addition of hydrogen for the purpose specified, over metallic nickel at a suitable temperature or temperatures to effect more or less complete conversion into methane and water of the hydrogen and carbon monoxide or dioxide, or both, present therein, substantially as described. (2.) The manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes by passing a mixture of coal-gas and water-gas, in any desired proportion and with or without addition of hydrogen for the purpose specified, over metallic nickel at a suitable temperature or temperatures to effect more or less complete conversion into methane and water of the hydrogen and carbon monoxide or dioxide, or both, present therein, the hydrocarbons other than methane of the coal-

gas being substantially removed prior to the reaction, substantially as described. (3.) The manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes by mixing coal-gas with Dowson gas, producer gas, Siemens gas, or equivalent combustible gas, and passing such mixture, with or without addition of hydrogen for the purpose specified, over metallic nickel at a suitable temperature to effect the more or less complete conversion into methane and water of the hydrogen and carbon monoxide or dioxide, or both, the hydrocarbons other than methane of the coal-gas being substantially removed prior to the reaction, substantially as described. (4.) The method of conducting the process specified in claims 1, 2, and 3 for converting both oxides of carbon into methane, which method consists in first passing said gas or mixture, after substantial removal of the hydrocarbons other than methane, and with or without addition of hydrogen to bring up the quantity to that theoretically required for the conversion, over metallic nickel at a suitable temperature to convert some of the hydrogen and carbon-monoxide present into methane and water and then passing the resulting gas over a further quantity of nickel at a suitable temperature to effect more or less complete conversion of the remaining hydrogen and carbon-dioxide, substantially as described. (5.) The process of making a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes which consists in removing carbon-dioxide or alternatively carbon-monoxide from coal-gas, and passing the resulting gas, mixed or not with water-gas, Dowson gas, producer gas, Siemens gas, or equivalent combustible gas, and with or without addition of sufficient hydrogen for the purpose specified, over metallic nickel at a suitable temperature to effect more or less complete conversion into methane and water of the hydrogen and oxide of carbon present, the hydrocarbons other than methane of the coal-gas being substantially removed prior to the reaction, substantially as described. (6.) In the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes from coal-gas, collecting the coal-gas evolved at earlier and later stages of the distillation process separately, and passing the second portion, with or without addition of water-gas, Dowson gas, producer gas, Siemens gas, or equivalent combustible gas, and with or without addition of hydrogen for the purpose specified, over metallic nickel at a suitable temperature to effect more or less complete conversion into methane and water of the hydrogen and oxide or oxides of carbon, the hydrocarbons other than methane of the coal-gas being substantially removed prior to the reaction, substantially as described. (7.) The modified form of the process specified in claims 1 to 6 respectively, and which consists in the employment, in place of coal-gas, of a combined coal and water gas obtained by producing a water-gas, superheating the same, and passing the superheated water-gas through a kiln or producer charged with gas coal, whereby the latter is subjected to destructive distillation and the coal-gas formed is blended with the water-gas, substantially as described. (8.) In the manufacture of a gas as specified in the preceding claims respectively, enriching the gas after the conversion by restoring thereto the hydrocarbons extracted prior to the reaction or by means of other suitable hydrocarbons, substantially as described. (9.) In the manufacture of a gas as specified in claims 1 to 8 respectively, passing the gas, before it is brought into contact with the nickel, through a scrubber or vessel containing a suitable solvent such as hydrocarbon oil, whereby the whole or part of the hydrocarbons other than methane are removed from the gas, with or without recovery of such hydrocarbons from the solvent by distillation or other suitable means, and with or without restoration of said hydrocarbons to the gas after its passage in contact with the nickel, substantially as and for the purpose described. (10.) A combined apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes comprising (*a*) a coal-distillation plant, coke-oven plant, or equivalent plant for producing coal-gas as herein defined; (*b*) a conversion chamber or chambers furnished with nickel in finely divided form, and suitable connections and means for regulating and working, arranged and operating substantially as described. (11.) A combined apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes comprising (*a*) a coal-distillation plant, coke-oven plant, or equivalent plant for producing coal-gas as herein defined; (*b*) scrubber containing a solvent for hydrocarbons other than methane; and (*c*) a conversion chamber or chambers furnished with nickel in finely divided form, and suitable connections and means for regulation and working, arranged and operating substantially as described. (12.) A combined apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes comprising (*a*) a coal-gas distillation plant, coke-oven plant, or equivalent plant for producing coal-gas as herein defined; (*b*) plant for producing water-gas, producer gas, Dowson, Siemens, or equivalent combustible gas; (*c*) a conversion chamber or chambers furnished with nickel in finely divided form, and suitable connections and means for regulation and working, arranged and operating substantially as described. (13.) A combined apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes comprising (*a*) a coal-gas distillation plant, coke-oven plant, or equivalent plant for producing coal-gas as herein defined; (*b*) a scrubber containing a solvent for hydrocarbons other than methane; (*c*) plant for producing water-gas, producer, Siemens, Dowson, or equivalent combustible gas; (*d*) a conversion chamber or chambers furnished with nickel in finely divided form, and suitable connections and means for regulation and working, arranged and operating substantially as described. (14.) The substitution for the element (*a*) in claims 10 to 13 respectively of a combined coal- and water-gas producer, substantially as described. (15.) In apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes as herein described, the combination with a conversion-chamber furnished with nickel in finely divided form of a hot-blast stove or a heater through which the gas or mixture to be treated can be passed before entering the conversion-chamber, said stove or heater being provided with pipes or passages for the gas, and being combined with a by-pass whereby any desired quantity of the gas to be treated may be sent round the heater to the conversion-chamber with the object of regulating the temperature of the gas entering the conversion-chamber, substantially as described. (16.) In apparatus for the manufacture of gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes as herein described, a conversion-chamber comprising a refractory structure containing a series of pipes or like containers closed at their ends and adapted to be filled with nickel in divided form, said pipes communicating at one end with a common inlet-pipe for the gas to be treated and at the other end with a common outlet-pipe therefor whereby the gas to be treated is caused to pass through said pipes or containers in intimate contact with the nickel, substantially as described. (17.) In apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes as herein described, a scrubber provided with means for passing or circulating hydrocarbon oil or other solvent therethrough, said scrubber being fitted in its upper portion with a series of baffles to cause the gas to take a sinuous course through the scrubber, and a brush adapted to be rotated in the base of the scrubber at a speed sufficient to spray the solvent into the gas passing through the spaces between said baffles, substantially as described. (18.) In apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes as herein described, a combined coal- and water-gas producer comprising three chambers or furnaces each adapted to be worked in rotation as a water-gas producer, superheater, and coal-gas producer respectively, the chambers communicating with each other by suitable flues or passages, and means being provided whereby such communication can be so adjusted that the water-gas produced in the chamber, which for the time being serves as the water-gas generator, can be directed through the chamber serving as the superheater and thence through that serving for the production of the coal-gas, substantially as described. (19.) The modified form of the combination coal- and water-gas producer as specified in claim 18, wherein one of the three chambers or furnaces is provided with a chequer brick filling and serves permanently as the superheater, substantially as described. (20.) Apparatus for the manufacture of a gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes arranged, combined, and adapted for operation substantially as described and shown in Figs. 1 and 2. (21.) The improved combined coal- and water-gas producer constructed, arranged, and adapted for operation substantially as and for the purpose described with reference to Fig. 3.

(Specification, 22s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 19631.—27th June, 1905.—HERBERT SAMUEL ELWORTHY, of Battlefield Road, St. Albans, Herts, England, Consulting Chemical Engineer. Manufacture of gas for illuminating, heating, or power purposes.

Claims.—(1.) A process for the manufacture of a gas for lighting, heating, or power purposes, and based on the converting action of metallic nickel upon oxide or oxides of carbon and hydrogen to form methane characterized in that water-gas of any kind (with or without previous removal of carbon monoxide or dioxide if required), is subjected to the action of the nickel in the presence of a considerable excess of hydrogen above that theoretically required for the conversion of the oxide or oxides of carbon present, and at a suitable temperature or temperatures for such conversion. (2.) Modified form of the process of claim 1, characterized in that coal-gas of any kind, mixed or not with water-gas, Dowson gas, producer gas, Siemens gas, or equivalent gas, and deprived of hydrocarbons other than methane, is employed for the conversion in presence of the excess hydrogen, with or without previous removal of carbon monoxide or dioxide if required. (3.) Modified form of the process of claim 1 or 2, characterized in that methane is employed in place of or partly in place of the excess of hydrogen in the

reaction. (4.) Modified form of the process of claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the whole of the excess hydrogen or part of the excess hydrogen is mixed with the reaction gases after the conversion by the nickel. (5.) Modified form of the process of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, characterized in that the gas obtained as described in said claims respectively is passed through retorts wherein coal is undergoing distillation, whereby decomposition of the higher hydrocarbons of such coal is largely prevented, the gas passed through the retorts is enriched by said hydrocarbons, and a gas of high calorific and illuminating value can be obtained. (6.) Modified form of the process of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, characterized in that the gas obtained as described in the said claims respectively is mixed in any desired proportion with coal-gas or other combustible gas to obtain any given illuminating or calorific power. (7.) As a new article of manufacture, a gas for lighting, heating, or power purposes, composed practically entirely of methane and hydrogen, and substantially free from carbon monoxide, said gas being subsequently carburetted or not.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.)

No. 19632.—27th June, 1905.—HERBERT SAMUEL ELWORTHY, of Battlefield Road, St. Albans, Herts, England, Consulting Engineer. Improvements in the production or preparation of nickel.

Claims.—(1.) Method or process for the production or preparation of nickel, characterized in that commercial oxide or other reducible compound or salt of nickel is reduced by hydrogen, water-gas or other reducing gas, and the resulting metallic nickel then heated, preferably in an atmosphere of a gas inert thereto, whereby the nickel becomes pasty and coherent, and when cold can be broken up into porous or spongy grains. (2.) Method or process for the preparation of nickel, characterized in that gaseous nickel carbonyl is led over broken fire-brick, pumice stone, asbestos fibre, or like porous material at a sufficient temperature to decompose the nickel carbonyl whereby the nickel is deposited on the porous material. (3.) As a new article of manufacture, nickel in porous or spongy form, such as can be obtained according to claim 1.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 19633.—27th June, 1905.—HENRY LIVINGSTONE SULMAN and HUGH FITZALIS KIRKPATRICK-PICARD, both of 44, London Wall, London, England, Metallurgists; and JOHN BALLOT, of 62, London Wall, London, England, Merchant. Improvements in or relating to ore-concentration.

Claims.—(1.) The process of concentrating ores in which finely powdered ore suspended in acidified water is mixed with a small proportion of an oily substance such as oleic acid, amounting to a fraction of 1 per cent. on the ore, and agitated until the oil coated metalliferous matter forms into a froth, which can be separated from the gangue by flotation. (2.) In the process of concentrating ores covered by claim 1, warming the pulp (say, to 30°-40° C.) to facilitate the oiling of the metalliferous matter. (3.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in agitating the finely powdered ore suspended in acidified water with a small proportion of an oily substance such as oleic acid, amounting to a fraction of 1 per cent. on the ore, until the slime mineral forms a froth, separating the froth by flotation, and separating the coarser mineral from the gangue by exposing them alternately to air and water on a shaking-table or the like. (4.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in agitating the powdered ore suspended in the water with a small proportion of an oily substance such as oleic acid, amounting to a fraction of 1 per cent. on the ore, until the oil-coated slime mineral forms a froth, distributing the mixture on the surface of a current of water running over spitzkasten so that the coarser minerals and sands, the finer sands, and gangue slimes successively deposit out while the froth is floated away by the current and separated by filtration. (5.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in mixing the pulp with a soap-solution and a mineral acid whereby the fatty acid is liberated and adheres to the mineral, having an affinity therefor but not to the gangue, substantially as described. (6.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in mixing the pulp with a soap-solution and a mineral acid which liberates the fatty or resin acid therefrom, separating the coated mineral matter from the non-coated gangue, and removing the fatty or resin acid from the metalliferous matter by adding alkali, substantially as described. (7.) In the process of concentrating ores by the use of soap, liberating the fatty or resin acid from the soap by the addition of mineral acid at one stage, and reproducing the soap by the addition of alkali at another stage, substantially as described. (8.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in agitating pulp with a soap-solution and a mineral acid so as to liberate the fatty or resin acids and agglomerate the particles coated therewith into granules or small masses, and then acting on the mixture by a classification apparatus so as to remove the small non-coated particles from the agglomerated masses of coated particles, substantially as described. (9.) The process of concentrating ores which consists in bringing the pulp into intimate contact, first with a soap-solution and a mineral acid which liberates the fatty or resin acid, and thereafter with a gas, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

No. 19634.—27th June, 1905.—HENRY LIVINGSTONE SULMAN and HUGH FITZALIS KIRKPATRICK-PICARD, both of 44, London Wall, London, E.C., England, Metallurgists; and JOHN BALLOT, of 62, London Wall, London, E.C., England, Merchant. Improvements in or relating to ore-concentration.

Claims.—(1.) The process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue in which the powdered ore having been freely exposed to air is brought to the edge or surface of water (preferably acidified), whereby the metalliferous matter floats and is separated from the gangue which sinks. (2.) The process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue, in which the dry powdered ore is fed on to the surface of a current of water (preferably acidified), whereby the gangue penetrates the surface and sinks, while the metalliferous matter floats and is carried away by the current. (3.) The process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue which consists in mixing the mineral pulp with oil, exposing the mineral particles to a free air surface, and thereafter bringing the mineral on to the surface of water or other liquid, whereby the oiled metalliferous particles, having been exposed to the air, float and are separated from the unoiled gangue which sinks. (4.) The process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue in which the powdered ore, mixed with water, and with or without oil, is distributed in a thin layer upon a surface such as a vanning apparatus so moved that the water alternately leaves the ore exposed to the air, and returning causes the metalliferous matter to float, while the gangue sinks. (5.) The process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue which consists in mixing the powdered ore with water, and with or without oil, distributing the pulp in a thin layer on a shaking-table, vanning-apparatus, belt, or the like, and directing jets or currents of air on to the surface to expose the mineral to a free air surface, whereby the metalliferous matter floats and is separated from the gangue which sinks. (6.) In an apparatus for separating metalliferous matter from gangue, the combination with an inclined vanning-table longitudinally reciprocated and having a transverse stream of liquid, of a series of perforated air pipes moved above the table so as to direct currents of air on to the surface of the table and expose the mineral to a free air surface, substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. (7.) An apparatus for separating metalliferous matter from gangue consisting of a continuous inclined concave belt driven upwardly on the top side, and carried in a frame which is laterally rocked or reciprocated, substantially as described, or illustrated in Fig. 2 or in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

(Specification, 9s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 19635.—27th June, 1905.—HEMAN COULTHURST, of No. 1, Avondale Road, Darwen; JESHURUN COULTHURST, of No. 51, Blackburn Road, Darwen, aforesaid; ARMENA COULTHURST, of No. 7, Amelia Road, Darwen, aforesaid; MATTHEW YARROW, of No. 9, Ivy Road, Smithills, Bolton; and WALTER RAYMOND HAWORTH, of No. 16, Ivy Road, Smithills, Bolton, aforesaid, all in Lancaster, England, Engineers. Improvements in machines for making earthenware pipes.

Claims.—(1.) In machines of the class described, means whereby the newly formed pipe may be cut off from the substance of which it is produced, by the withdrawal of the core in said machines, substantially as specified. (2.) In machines for the production of earthenware pipes, moulds for forming annular flanges thereon, and means for separating said moulds to allow the withdrawal or detachment of the pipe produced from the machine, substantially as specified. (3.) In machines of the class described, means whereby the interior and exterior parts of a pipe are produced by the movements of the parts, shaping or giving form to said interior and exterior parts, substantially as specified.

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

No. 19639.—27th June, 1905.—WALTER BILLS, of Sturt Street, South Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Wire Mattress Manufacturer. Improvements in wire mattresses.

Claims.—(1.) A wire mattress having a plurality of comparatively stout spring wires threaded longitudinally through the fabric and attached at either end to the rigid frame thereof, substantially as set forth. (2.) A wire mattress having a plurality of comparatively stout wires connected at their ends to the bottom bar of the frame and threaded longitudinally through the fabric and connected at their other ends to springs secured to the top bar of the rigid frame, substantially as set forth. (3.) A wire mattress having a number of comparatively stout wires threaded longitudinally through the fabric, one end of each wire being bent back and driven into the side of the bottom bar of the frame whilst the other end is formed into a hook and attached to a spiral spring, said spring extending through a hole in the top bar of the rigid frame and formed with a bent end, and adapted to be driven into the side of said bar, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 19640.—27th June, 1905.—DANIEL FRANCIS SHERMAN, of New Castle, California, United States of America, Fruit-preserver. Improvements in process for preserving fruit and preserved-fruit product.

Claims.—(1.) The process of preserving fruit which consists in reducing the fruit to a pulp, leaving therein the solids of the juice, and then subjecting the pulp and solids of the juice to a concentrating cooking treatment in vacuo, substantially as described. (2.) The process of preserving fruit which consists in reducing the fruit to a pulp condition with the juice retained therein, and then subjecting the pulp and the solids of the juice to a concentrating cooking treatment in vacuo, and finally drying the product, substantially as described. (3.) The process of preserving fruit, which consists in reducing the fruit to a pulped condition with the juice retained therein, then subjecting the pulp and the solids of the juice and an added binder to a concentrating cooking treament in vacuo, and finally drying the product, substantially as described. (4.) The process of preserving fruit which consists in first mashing the fruit and reducing the fruit to a pulped condition with the juice retained therein, separating the finer pulp with the solids of the juice from the coarser material, and then subjecting the separated pulp with the solids of the juice to a concentrating cooking treatment in vacuo, substantially as described. (5.) The process of preserving fruit which consists in first mashing the fruit and reducing the same to a pulped condition with the juice retained therein, separating the finer pulp with the solids of the juice from the coarser material, then subjecting the separated pulp with the solids of the juice to a concentrating cooking treatment in vacuo, and finally drying the product, substantially as described. (6.) The process of preserving fruit which consists in first mashing the fruit and reducing the same to a pulped condition with the juice retained therein, separating the finer pulp with the solids of the juice from the coarser material, then subjecting the separated pulp with the solids of the juice to a concentrating cooking treatment in vacuo, compressing the product into homogeneous blocks, and finally drying the blocks, substantially as described. (7.) A preserved-fruit product made from the fibre and juice solids of pulped fruit having the condition of being solidified, compact, and coherent with the moisture eliminated therefrom to a point below that of possible fermentation, and possessing the characteristics of having retained therein the natural flavour practically of the fruit, of requiring no further cooking to be dissolvable and digestible for use and capable of use as cooked fresh fruit, and of being impervious essentially to atmospheric moisture and climatic changes, substantially as described. (8.) A preserved-fruit product made from the fibre and juice solids of pulped fruit, and a binder having the condition of being solidified, compact, and coherent with the moisture eliminated therefrom to a point below that of possible fermentation, and possessing the characteristics of having retained therein the natural flavour practically of the fruit, of requiring no further cooking to be dissolvable and digestible for use and capable of use as cooked fresh fruit, and of being impervious essentially to atmospheric moisture and climatic changes, substantially as described.

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

No. 19659.—28th June, 1905.—OTENE PAORA, of Orakei, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved apparatus for raising weights.

Claim.—In an apparatus for raising weights, the combination of two parallel beams secured together by top and bottom and subsidiary joists, said subsidiary joists carrying a guide plank with holes and scarfs cut therein, a sledge or trolley working on such beams on each side of the guide plank, having a tongue for engaging said holes and scarfs, said sledge or trolley controlled by a block and tackle fitted thereto and passing through hole in top joist secured to a dead man or anchor, the loose end of said tackle passing through a lead block and coupled to motive-power, all for the purpose above set forth, substantially as described and illu s trated by the drawings.

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

No. 19675.—25th May, 1905.—ASA NORMAN WHITNEY, of Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Certificated Marine Captain and Engineer, Ammunition-manufacturer. Improvements in ships and other water-craft.

Claims.—(1.) The combination of a ship of a detachable cabin top or hood, partly or wholly removable, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) The combination with a ship of a movable coaming, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) The combination with a ship of one or more torpedo-tubes or tanks arranged externally beneath the hull and in the keel of the vessel, substantially as described. (4.) In the described ship, the torpedo-tubes provided with a watertight cap, and at the same time a cut-water or chute, substantially as described. (5.) A ship having its parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth with reference to the examples shown in the drawings for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 7s.; drawings, 2s.)

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 accepted.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th July, 1905.

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

No. 19554.—L. E. Papworth, necktie-holder.
No. 19580.—T. S. Skeates, leather tire-cover.
No. 19587.—W. H. Hannam, bath-water heater.
No. 19609.—F. E. Robertshaw, venetian blind.
No. 19637.—J. R. Park, envelope. (T. Johnstone.)
No. 19638.—J. R. Park, envelope-fastening. (D. Robertson.)
No. 19643.—G. S. Stevenson, ratchet-wrench.
No. 19644.—W. Howlin, operating-valves, &c.
No. 19656.—G. A. Haydon, washing-up mop.
No. 19673.—G. M. Ivey, shelf of gas-stove.
No. 19674.—A. J. G. Schmitt, parlour game, and appliances for playing same.
No. 19679.—J. W. Compton, vehicle-wheel lock.
No. 19680.—W. P. Simmonds, music-teaching device.
No. 19686.—W. H. Bryant, match-box filler.
No. 19687.—W. Mizon, producing stereoscopic effect.
No. 19688.—F. G. Norton, egg-carrier.
No. 19689.—R. Weston, cycle-pedal strap.
No. 19691.—C. J. Clayton and H. Lightband, sole-rounding machine.
No. 19692.—C. Cook, cloth-cutting shears.
No. 19693.—T. Ritchie, stop-cock.
No. 19694.—F. V. Raymond, peg.
No. 19695.—F. V. Raymond, peg.
No. 19698.—A. Anderson, music-teaching apparatus.
No. 19699.—K. McDonald, milk measuring and delivering apparatus.
No. 19700.—F. T. McAnulty, tine and weed-cleaner for harrow, &c.
No. 19701.—D. S. Macgregor, raising and lowering curtain-poles.
No. 19702.—W. Spencer, toasting device.
No. 19703.—T. W. Park, flushing apparatus for water-cistern.
No. 19704.—T. T. Rawhiti, vehicle-jack.
No. 19705.—H. N. Maddox, mop.

No. 19706.—H. N. Maddox, cleaning cooking utensils.
No. 19708.—A. J. Border, figure advertiser.
No. 19717.—G. H. White, railway-ticket obtainer.
No. 19718.—J. W. Tucker, tap.
No. 19719.—G. C. Nicholson, window-lock.
No. 19721.—R. V. Pocock, plough-coulter.
No. 19722.—E. Moss, connecting trolley with wire.
No. 19723.—G. Smith, erasing impressions from phonograph records.
No. 19724.—P. J. Capner, spring device.
No. 19727.—F. Wolff, F. Elvines, and T. Hall, ink-pot and penholder.
No. 19730.—J. Mahoney and J. H. Bowman, spouting-bracket.
No. 19733.—T. Vivian, pumice treatment.
No. 19735.—R. J. Fry, rabbit-trap.
No. 19738.—J. F. McGrath, animal cover-fastening.
No. 19739.—J. Smaill, heating system for buildings.
No. 19740.—R. Wales, mitre-box and frame clamp.
No. 19743.—G. Barrett, tool-holder.
No. 19745.—W. Jupp, beating-bar for flax-stripper.
No. 19747.—W. Maddison, earmarking live-stock.
No. 19749.—E. Rains, race-starting barrier.
No. 19752.—H. Hughes, funnel.
No. 19755.—W. J. Jefferis, milking appliance.
No. 19762.—A. F. Jagger, metal castings mould-dresser.
No. 19763.—E. Butler, A. Benness, J. C. McDonald, and F. Johnson, parlour game.
No. 19764.—F. McCullough and E. C. Derry, rotary fabric rough-roller.
No. 19765.—A. Troup, shower-bath. (P. B. Richards.)
No. 19769.—G. Holford, buffer-coupling hook.
No. 19770.—H. C. Thomsen, cocksfoot-thresher.
No. 19772.—J. A. Burke, connecting ends of chains.
No. 19775.—H. J. Tompkins, flushing cistern.
No. 19776.—R. Dunne, frame-clamp.
No. 19777.—A. McLeod, smoke-consumer and heat-generator.

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 12th to the 26th July, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17656.—F. W. Sears, imprinting matter on photographic negative.
No. 17710.—C. E. Warden, hoops and pegs for games.
No. 17719.—W. Hale, single go-cart.
No. 17782.—J. P. Frengley, distributing sewage over filter-bed.
No. 17847.—G. S. Jones, wrapper.
No. 17885.—E. Cornwall-Cook, ticket-punch, &c.
No. 18052.—J. A. Merrett, hinge for door of cold-store.
No. 18064.—H. C. Braun, telegraph apparatus.
No. 18065.—W. Youlten, ginning and burring machine.
No. 18073.—J. Macalister, engine-tractor and chaff cutter and bagger.
No. 18074.—H. B. Morrison, boot-heel.
No. 18129.—R. Garnham, valve for water-cistern.
No. 18224.—United Shoe Manufacturing Company, brush (C. E. Graham).
No. 18436.—B. and W. Trewhella, pawl and ratchet mechanism.
No. 18720.—A. Glas, milk-powder (Dr. G. Doellner).
No. 18897.—A. M. Hendy, hair-pin.
No. 18907.—E. L. Robertson, egg-carrier.
No. 18914.—J. J. Shuttleworth, bottle-fastening.
No. 18962.—G. A. Goodson, galvanising, &c., wire, &c.
No. 19011.—R. Harvey, discharging effluent from filter-bed.
No. 19062.—R. Wallace, milking-machine.
No. 19103.—J. Kudlicz, A. C. F. Von André, and H. R. O. Friederici, mechanical stoker.
No. 19104.—E. A. Preston, decarbonising ironware.
No. 19121.—R. K. Parkerson, water-motor.
No. 19179.—R. Temple, pneumatic tool.
No. 19180.—R. Temple, pneumatic tool.
No. 19195.—G. Wilkinson, artificial-stone manufacture.
No. 19213.—F. H. Brenton and J. Struthers, cribbing.
No. 19215.—W. Taylor, operating railway points and signals.
No. 19216.—W. Taylor, operating railway points and signals.
No. 19238.—W. H. Wingfield and J. Balding, tobacco-case.
No. 19239.—P. Le Sueur, axle-lubricator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 13593.—J. H. Kellogg, vegetable-food compound. 20th July, 1905.
No. 13638.—The Linotype Company, Limited, Linotpye Machine (E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—C. Holliwell and R. C. Elliott). 18th July, 1905.
No. 13820.—W. Kingsland, electric switch. 13th July, 1905.
No. 13830.—D. P. Davidson, milk-weigher (M. N. Olson). 17th July, 1905.
No. 13838.—J. Osborne, boring-machine. 14th July 1905.
No. 13842.—E. Schilz, gold-extraction. 13th July, 1905.
No. 13845.—J. Dunn, root cutter and slicer. 13th July, 1905.
No. 13861.—H. Stuart and S. A. Cranwell, bridle and bit. 22nd July, 1905.
No. 13862.—H. O. Brown, securing pin to scarf, &c. 21st July, 1905.
No. 13963.—N. A. Nathan and F. D. Buckley, tea, &c., packing-machine. 14th July, 1905.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 10761.—T. Ballinger and Co., Limited, skylight (H. G. Bedell and J. Welsby). 18th July, 1905.
No. 10804.—S. Oxenham, tank-water strainer. 19th July, 1905.
No. 10808.—J. and J. R. Temperley, raising and transporting loads. 19th July, 1905.
No. 10809.—W. S. Lockhart, hydraulic mineral-separator. 19th July, 1905.
No. 10816.—S. Oxenham, silt-ejector for tank. 21st July, 1905.
No. 10817.—S. Oxenham, spouting-guard. 21st July, 1905.
No. 10854.—C. G. Hepburn, cooling fats and oils. 13th July, 1905.
No. 10984.—E. Norton, sheet-metal seaming-machine. 20th July, 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.]

NOS. 12124 and 13275.—Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, having registered offices at 43 and 43A, Fetter Lane, in the City of London, England. Machine for preparing the perforated record strips of type-forming machines. (Lanston Monotype Machine Company.) [T. Lanston.] 19th July, 1905.
No. 16141.—The New Zealand Co-operative Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose registered office is at Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand. Machine for dressing the fur on rabbit and other skins. [C. Anderson.] 19th July, 1905.
No. 19074.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, in the City of Westminster, in England, Manufacturers. Distribution of electric energy. [J. P. Campbell—B. G. Lamme.] 19th July, 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 12th July to the 26th July, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 18438.—H. M. and A. C. Dennes, supply-needles to gramophone sound-boxes.
No. 18442.—H. G. Blackie, tea-pot.
No. 18443.—P. Cody, pneumatic tire.
No. 18444.—T. H. Brown, bridle-fastening.
No. 18445.—J. Claussen, egg-boiler.
No. 18446.—D. W. Bodle, clip for holding papers.
No. 18447.—E. Taylor, syphon.
No. 18448.—A. A. Bushell, bicycle-stand.
No. 18449.—E. P. Coulter, aerated-water manufacture.
No. 18453.—G. B. H. Austin, vernier, &c., for rifle.
No. 18455.—P. McIlvride, nose-bag.
No. 18457.—A. Clark and J. Storer, gold-recovery from slime, &c.

No. 18459.—E. Moss and R. B. Morris, basket-lid fastener.
No. 18460.—E. M. Cuthbert, sink-guard.
No. 18466.—J. W. Perry, bicycle.
No. 18468.—E. E. Hannaford, door-lock.
No. 18471.—S. W. Jameson, match-striker for pipe.
No. 18476.—E. H. Kirkby, fire-alarm.
No. 18477.—O. T. Madeley, pruning-tool.
No. 18479.—G. W. Berry and J. J. Sneesby, can-crimping mechanism.
No. 18480.—G. W. Berry and J. J. Sneesby, securing ends of tins.
No. 18481.—C. H. Bissaker, acetylene-gas generator.
No. 18484.—J. Davies, wagon.
No. 18486.—R. Whiley, jun., station indicator.
No. 18487.—H. J. Baker, cream-separator.
No. 18489.—H. E. Johnson, crutches.
No. 18491.—A. J. H. Lange, washing-board.
No. 18494.—W. S. D. Schmidt, boot-sole protector.
No. 18497.—H. Wilson, killing small birds by electricity.
No. 18498.—R. Weston, cycling-shoe.
No. 18518.—D. Robertson, envelope, &c.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent void.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with which complete specifications have been lodged, void, owing to non-acceptance of such complete specifications, from the 12th July to the 26th July, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17789.—H. J. Turner and W. E. Campbell, belting.
No. 17857.—T. H. Wootton, electric belt and generator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications lapsed owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 12th July to the 26th July, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 17456.—W. H. Bird, artificial foot.
No. 17457.—A. H. Brownley and I. S. Fletcher, serviette-holder.
No. 17475.—J. Thomson, turnip-thinner.
No. 17496.—C. Soulas, telescope.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LETTERS Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 12th to the 26th July, 1905, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 13534.—H. W. Abbott and T. I. Porter, coin-counting machine.
No. 13536.—W. Whyte, curtain-suspender.
No. 13540.—F. Fanta, incandescent electric-lamp manufacture.
No. 13542.—C. A. Ulrich, centrifugal gold-dredge.
No. 13543.—H. E. Gresham, brake-actuating mechanism.
No. 13544.—D. M. B. H. Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, teapot.
No. 13545.—F. Thompson, horse-cover.
No. 13546.—G. F. Newman, waterproofing composition.
No. 13549.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Rheostat elements (W. E. Hughes—T. S. Perkins).
No. 13550.—E. B. Watson, dress-fastening.
No. 13553.—T. C. Bayldon, anti-fouling composition.
No. 13555.—T. Ramsay, rule measure and square.
No. 13557.—C. J. Seagar, great-coat.
No. 13558.—W. Langlands, earth-loosener for dredge.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 10503.—E. Norton, canning food.
No. 10513.—E. B. Parnell, ore-treatment.
No. 10524.—A. Cameron, can and opener.

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

No. 5095.—The English Electro-Metallurgical Company, Limited, tube manufacture by electrolysis (F. E. Elmore).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Design registered.

A DESIGN has been registered in the following name on the date mentioned:—

No. 237.—Walter Horace Brent, of Invercargill, in the Colony of New Zealand, Company Manager. Class 1. 8th July, 1905.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th July, 1905.

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

No. of application: 5235.
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: 5277.
Date: 8th May, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"VULCAN."

NAME.

EDWARD HILARY CLARK, of 217, Colombo Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 22.
Description of goods: Motor-cars, motor-bicycles, and bicycles.

No. of application: 5292.
Date: 13th May, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

NAME.

W. GREGG AND CO., LIMITED, of 27, Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, except cheese and butter.

No. of application: 5329.
Date: 10th June, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LIGHTSTRUNG.

NAME.

HERBERT CHRISTIAN, of Lightstrung Cycle Works, Heretaunga Street, Hastings, New Zealand.

No. of class: 13.

Description of goods: Cycle-frames.

No. of application: 5348.
Date: 23rd June, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PECTROL.

NAME.

THOMAS GEORGE MASON, of Masterton, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods. Proprietary medicines.

No. of application: 5349.
Date: 23rd June, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CANTHAR.

NAME.

THOMAS GEORGE MASON, of Masterton, New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Preparation for the hair.

No. of application: 5377.
Date: 3rd July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

PIU PIU.

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Auckland, New Zealand, and elsewhere, Merchants.

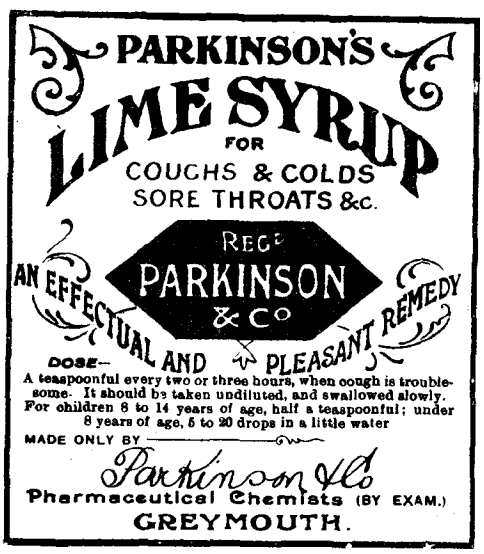
No. of class: 36.

Description of goods: All articles included in the class.

[NOTE.—Class 36 is for "Carpets, floorcloth, and oilcloth, such as drugget, mats and matting, rugs."

No. of application: 5378.
Date: 4th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the label and the signature "Parkinson and Co."; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name and address.

NAME.

PARKINSON AND CO., of Greymouth, in the Colony of New Zealand, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: A medicinal preparation.

No. of application: 5383.
Date: 6th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VICTORINA.

NAME.

GEORGE HENRY BUSH, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Painter.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Substances used for transferring copies of written particulars or drawings.

No. of application: 5384.
Date: 6th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

VICTORINA.

NAME.

GEORGE HENRY BUSH, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Painter.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Substances for cleaning clothes.

No. of application: 5385.
Date: 7th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

"STO KOLE."

NAME.

UNION CLOTHNG COMPANY, of corner of Manners and Cuba Streets, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: Clothing and mercery.

No. of application: 5386.
Date: 8th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

MAJESTIC.

NAME.

JAMESON, ANDERSON, AND CO., of 183, Hereford Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: Green and preserved fruit.

No. of application: 5388.
Date: 11th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

"ROBINSON'S LUCKY WEDDING RING."

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Lucky"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except the name "Robinson's," is disclaimed.

NAME.

J. H. ROBINSON AND SON, of 21, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Jewellers, &c.

No. of class: 14.
Description of goods: Wedding-rings.

No. of application: 5389.
Date: 11th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Maypole," also the maypole representation in the centre of block; and any right to the exclusive use of any wording otherwise than the particulars as stated is disclaimed.

NAME.

ARTHUR JOSEPH LOWDEN, of Princess Street, Northcote, Auckland, New Zealand, trading as "A. Lowdon."

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

No. of application: 5390.
Date: 11th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AVINCA.

NAME.

FAIRBAIRN, WRIGHT, AND CO., of 58, Victoria Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

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

No. of application: 5391.
Date: 11th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LINOARNISH.

NAME.

R. AND E. TINGEY AND CO., LIMITED, of Manners Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Oil and Colour Merchants.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Varnish for linoleums, floors, &c.

No. of application: 5392.

Date: 13th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

FERRIDAY'S INVINCIBLE HORSE AND CATTLE OINTMENT.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Invincible"; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Horse and Cattle Ointment" is disclaimed.

NAME.

THOMAS FREDERICK FERRIDAY, of Onapua Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough, in the Colony of New Zealand, Runholder.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: An ointment for curing horses and cattle of wounds and sores of all kinds.

No. of application: 5394.

Date: 17th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

HAIRLESSA.

NAME.

MARCUS F. LYONS, care of Empire Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Hair remover for human use.

No. of application: 5395.

Date: 18th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

SWAN.

NAME.

THOMAS GALLAGHER, of Waihopo, in the Colony of New Zealand, Settler.

No. of class: 3.

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

No. of application: 5396.

Date: 13th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SKI

NAME.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, State of New South Wales, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Common soap, soap-powders, washing-powders, candles, matches, starch, blue, washing-soda, detergents, and oil for illuminating, heating, or lubricating purposes.

No. of application: 5397.

Date: 13th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ALPAK.

NAME.

WILLIAM BLENKIRON AND SON, of 123, Wood Street, London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Neckties and neckwear.

No. of application: 5402.

Date: 20th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"AERIOLA."

NAME.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, doing business also in the City of New York, in the State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturers of Musical Instruments.

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Musical instruments.

No. of application: 5403.

Date: 20th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BARBERDUN.

NAME.

ELSIE PHILLIPS, care of Post-office, Wellington, New Zealand.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Hair-remover.

No. of application: 5406.

Date: 22nd July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

El Cometa del Oriente.

NAME.

EL ORIENTE FABRICA DE TABACOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA, at Manila (The Oriente Tobacco Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Manila).

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 5407.

Date: 22nd July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

Imperio del Mundo.

NAME.

EL ORIENTE FABRICA DE TABACOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA, at Manila (The Oriente Tobacco Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Manila).

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 5408.

Date: 22nd July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

La Perla del Oriente.

NAME.

EL ORIENTE FABRICA DE TABACOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA, at Manila (the Oriente Tobacco-manufacturing Company, Limited, of Manila).

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 5411.

Date: 22nd July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are our surname, with a star upon the left side and a second star upon the right side of same; and any right to the exclusive use of any added matter is disclaimed.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the article mentioned from the year 1856.

NAME.

WOOD BROS., LIMITED, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Millers and Grain Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Flour.

No. of application: 5413.

Date: 24th July, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

ANCHOR

BRAND.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the word "Anchor"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE ELTHAM BACON COMPANY, LIMITED, of Eltham, New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Hams and bacon, lard, and pork products.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 12th to the 26th July, 1905, inclusive:—

No. 4123; 4851—J. A. Woodward; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 69, of the 18th August, 1904.)

No. 4124; 5149—The Enfield Cycle Company, Limited; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4125; 5255.—The British Columbia Canning Company, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 42 of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4126; 5256.—K. A. Lingner; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4127; 5257.—Kynoch, Limited; Class 20. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4128; 5267.—H. Nestlé; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4129; 4672.—The United Alkali Company, Limited; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4130; 5236.—C. A. Rickards, Limited; Class 30. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4131; 5238.—C. Day and Co.; Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4132; 5251.—Swallow and Ariell, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4133; 5262.—H. H. Seaton; Class 14. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4134; 5263.—Jones and Coleman; Class 8. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4135; 5270.—Jones and Coleman; Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4136; 5269.—The Drapery and General Importing Company of New Zealand, Limited; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4137; 5216.—British-American Tobacco Company Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 20th April, 1905.)

No. 4138; 5217.—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 20th April, 1905.)

No. 4139; 5165.—G. P. de Castro; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 28, of the 23rd March, 1905.)

No. 4140; 5166.—G. P. de Castro; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 28, of the 23rd March, 1905.)

No. 4141; 5167.—G. P. de Castro; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 28, of the 23rd March, 1905.)

No. 4142; 5190.—G. P. de Castro; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 28, of the 23rd March, 1905.)

No. 4143; 4760.—Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary, Limited; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 54, of the 23rd June, 1904.)

No. 4144; 5259.—The Union Oil, Soap, and Candle Company, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4145; 5261.—J. Gardiner; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 4th May, 1905.)

No. 4146; 5016.—H. E. Shacklock, Limited; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 95, of the 24th November, 1904.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

FEES paid for the renewal of the undermentioned trade marks:—

For fourteen years from the date first mentioned.

No. 270/220.—5th August, 1905.—J. Gwynne, of London, England. 19th July, 1905.

Nos. 288/223 and 289/224.—24th August, 1905.—Greenlees Bros., of London, England. 13th July, 1905.

Nos. 324/267 and 325/268.—19th September, 1905.—J. and G. Cox, Limited, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England. 13th July, 1905.

Nos. 339/449, 340/450, 341/451, 343/453.—16th October, 1905.—Chandon and Co., of Epernay, France. 13th July, 1905.

No. 344/454.—16th October, 1905.—Duming and Co., of Ay, Marne, France. 13th July, 1905.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks removed from the Register.

TRADE Marks removed from the Register owing to the non-payment of the renewal fee, from the 12th to the 26th July, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENTS are charged at the rate of 6d. per line for the first insertion, and 3d. per line for the second and any subsequent insertion.

All advertisements should be written *on one side* of the paper, and signatures, &c., should be written in a legible hand.

The number of insertions required must be written across the face of the advertisement.

Communications should be addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington, to whom post-office money-orders should be made payable. Cheques should be crossed "Public a/c," and exchange added.

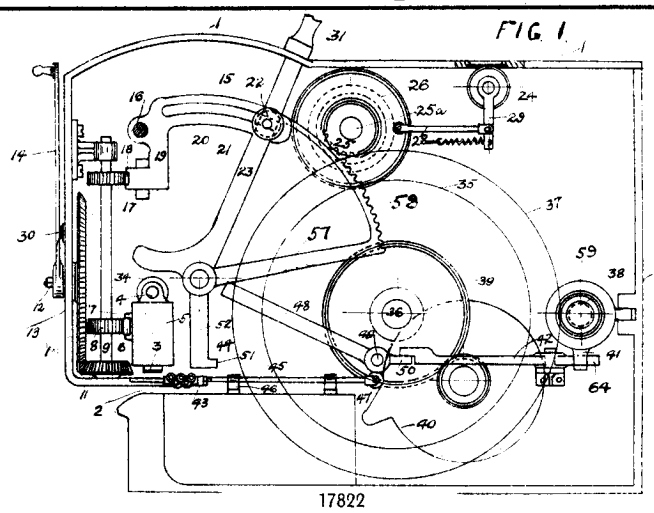
Postage or duty stamps cannot be received in payment from any place at which postal notes or post-office orders are issued.

Prepayment may be demanded in any case. In order to prevent delay in publication a sufficient remittance should accompany every advertisement. Any surplus will be returned with receipted account.

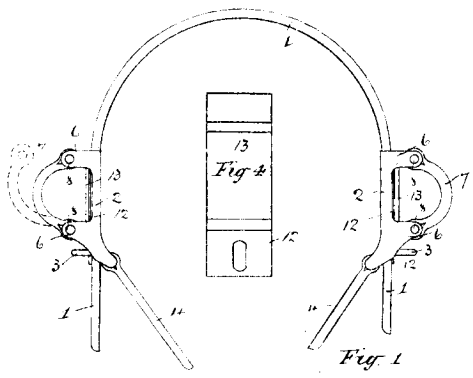
By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

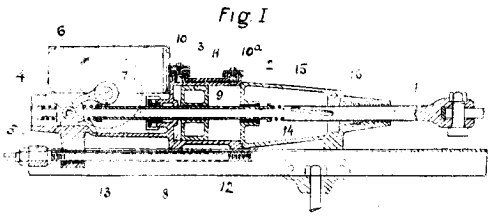
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



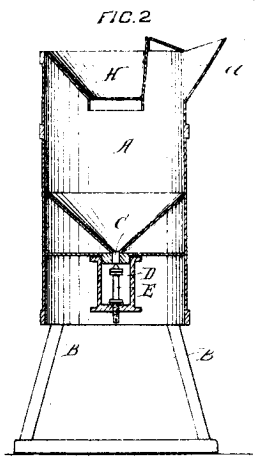
17822
Wales. Franking-machine.



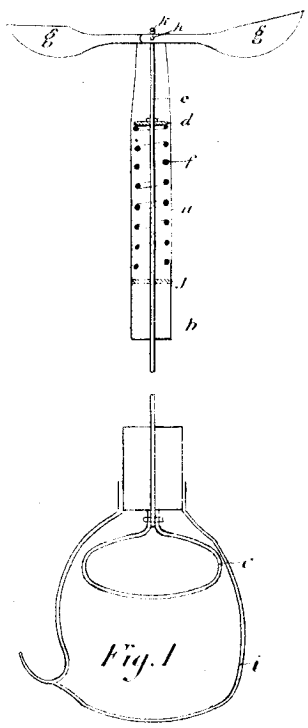
18458
Theobald. Shaft-tug.



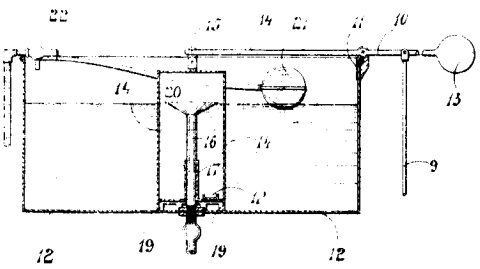
18610
Johanson and another. Rock-drill.



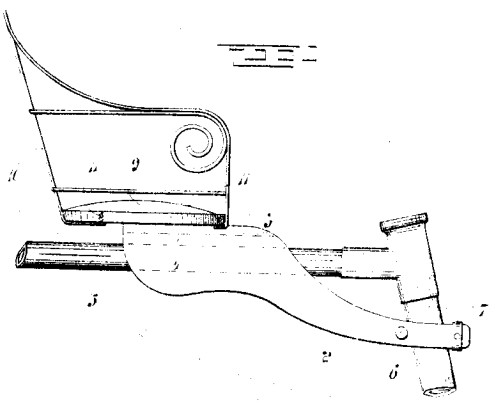
18404
Turner and another. Milk-purifier.



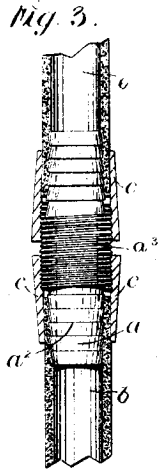
18451
Madeley. Fruit-gatherer.



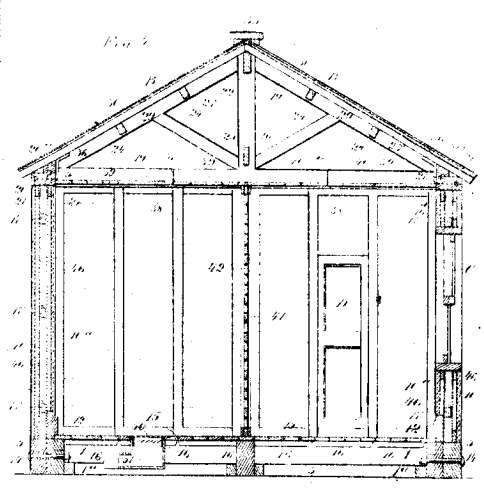
19553
Ashcroft and others. Closet.



18488
Gardiner. Bicycle-attachment.



19611
McGuire. Hose-connection.



19571
Ducker. Portable House.

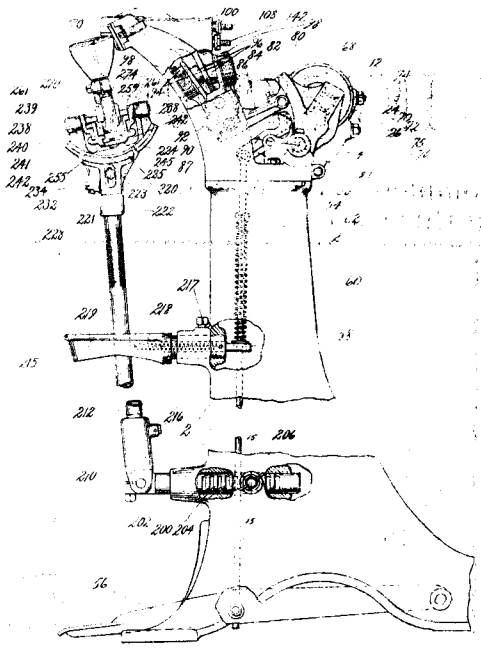
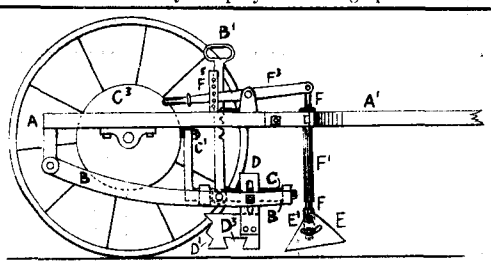


Fig. 1.

18626
United Shoe Machinery Company. Pounding-up Machine.



19491
Barton and others. Turnip-thinner.

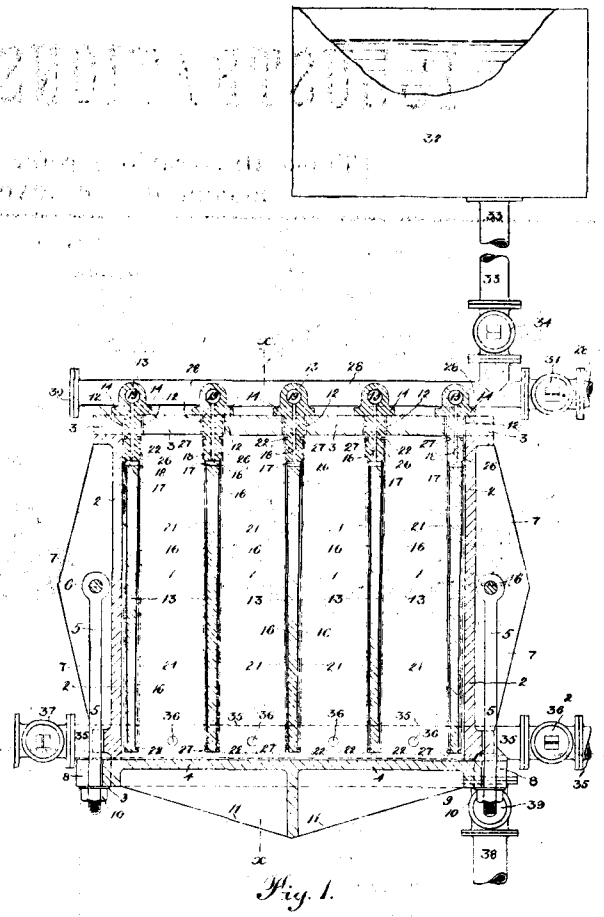


Fig. 1.

19628
Davis. Filter-press.

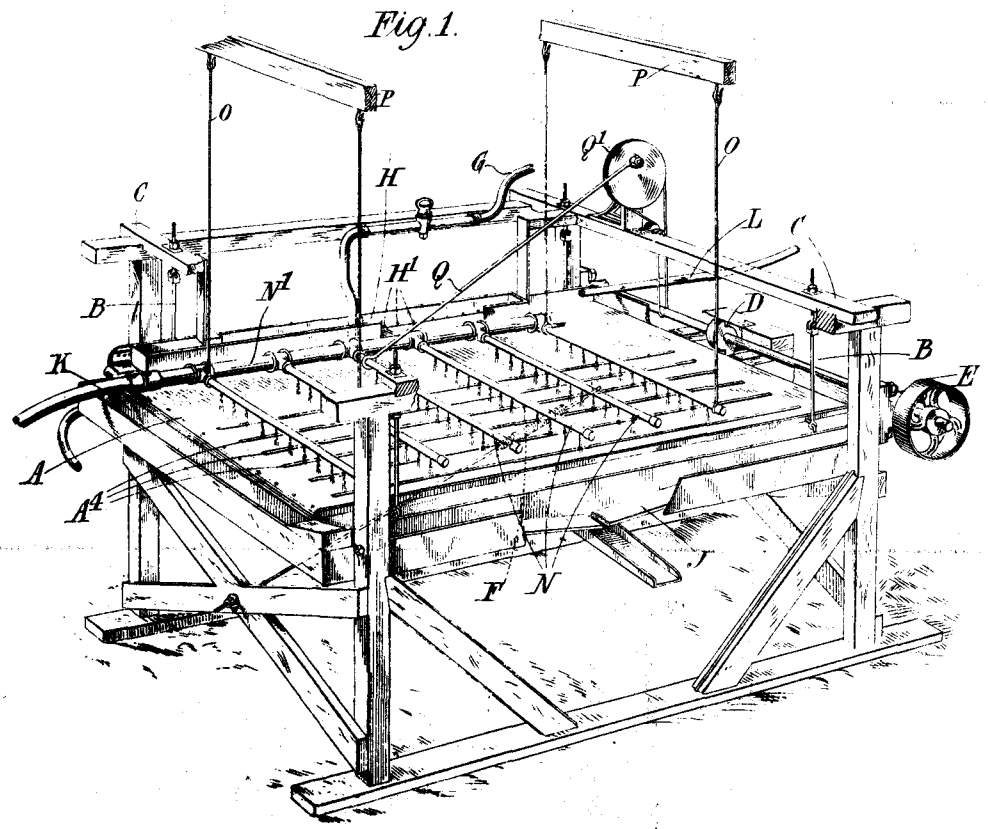
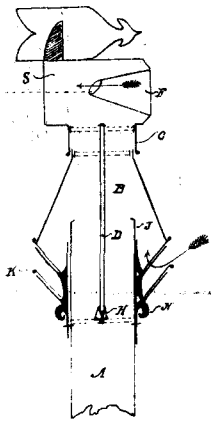


Fig. 1.

19634
Sulman and others. Ore Concentration.



19552
Driffield and another. Chimney-top.

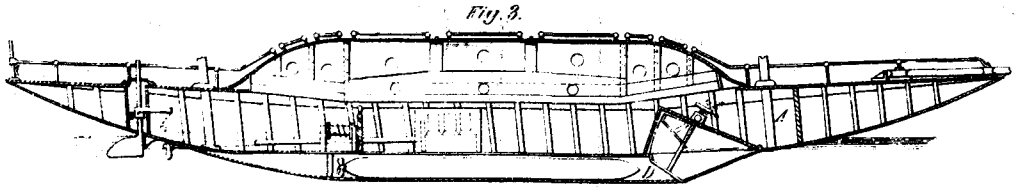
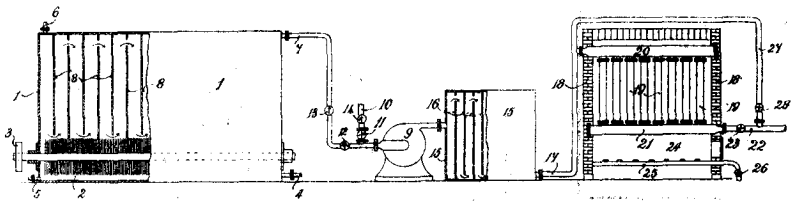
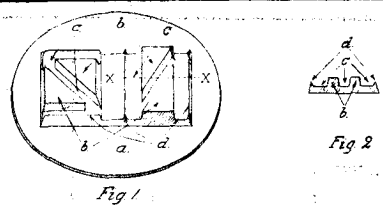


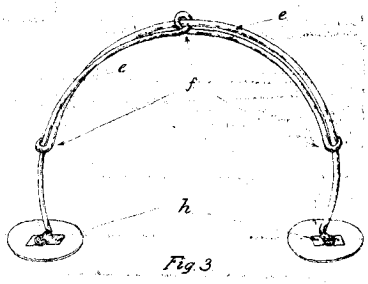
Fig. 3.

19675
Whitney. Ship.

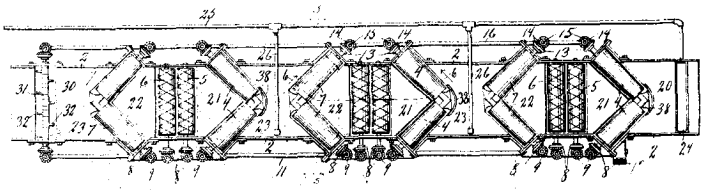


19630
Elworthy. Gas Manufacture.

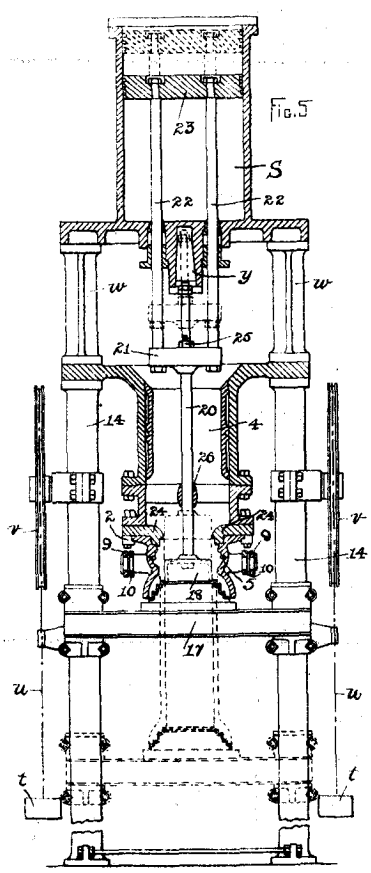




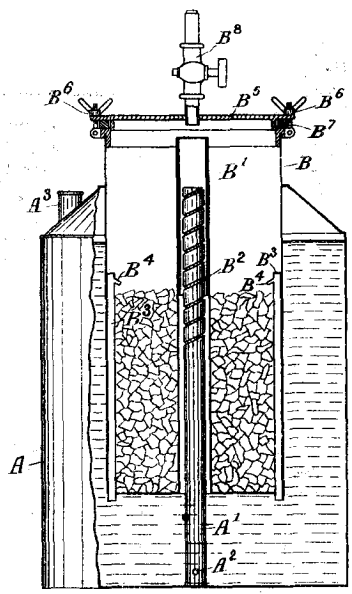
18672
Belk. Meat-brand.



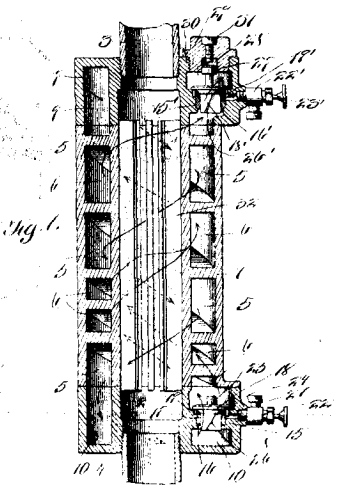
19621
Macdonald. Amalgamator.



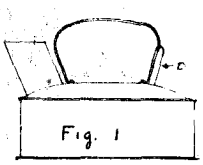
19635
Coulthurst and others. Pipe-maker.



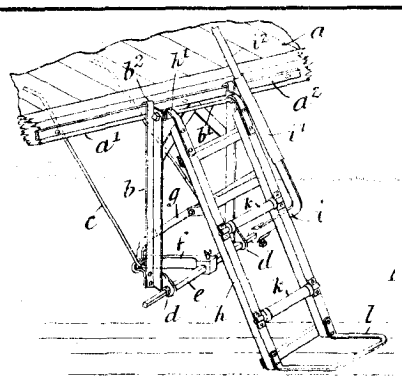
19593
Ephraim. Lamp and Generator.



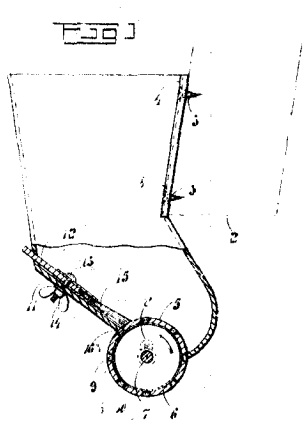
19574
Hayes. Liquid-vapouriser.



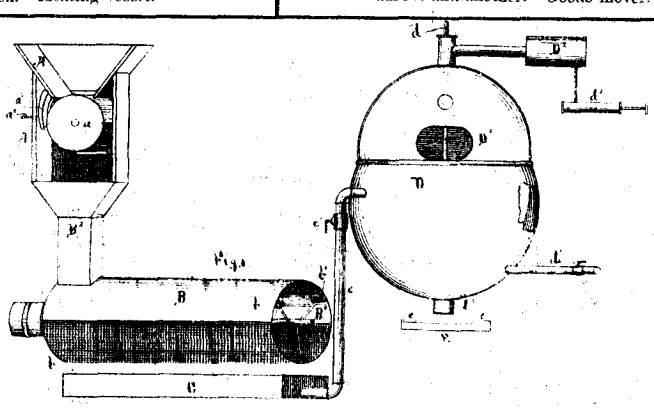
19600
Adcock. Heating-vessel.



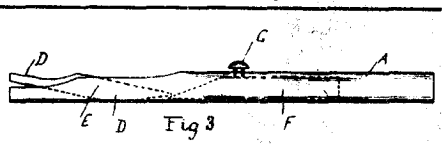
19622
Rudkins and another. Goods-mover.



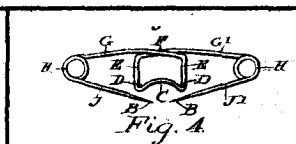
18496
Gray. Mangold-sower.



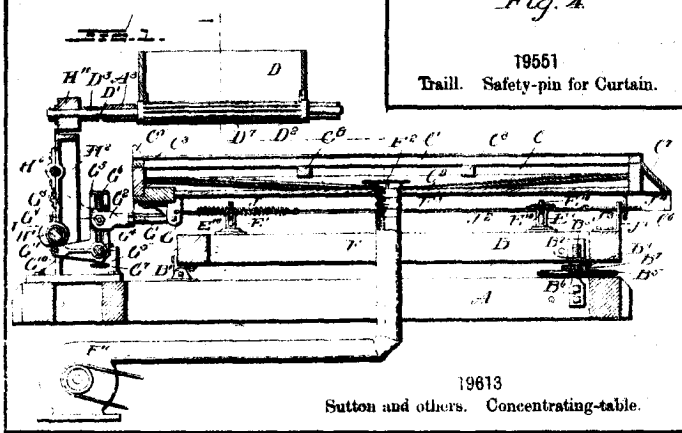
19640
Sherman. Preserving Fruit.



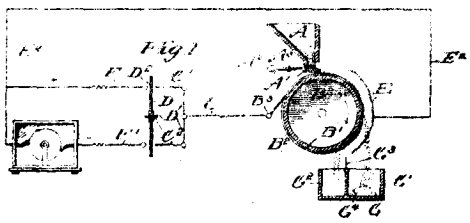
19579
Langdon and another. Penholder.



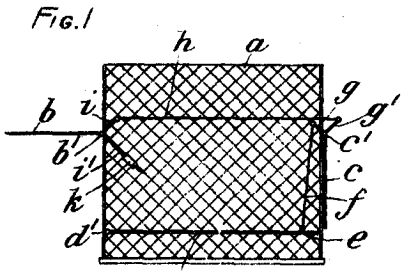
19551
Traill. Safety-pin for Curtain.



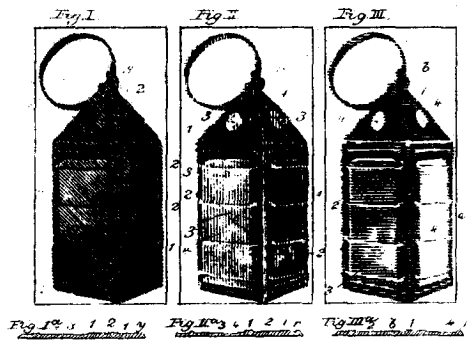
19613
Sutton and others. Concentrating-table.



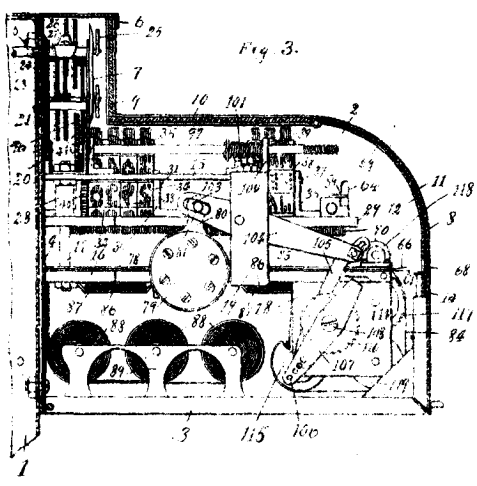
19614
Sutton and others. Di-electric Separator.



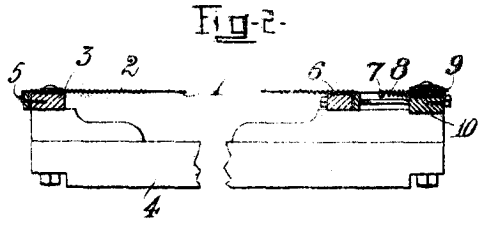
19564
Easdown. Rabbit-trap.



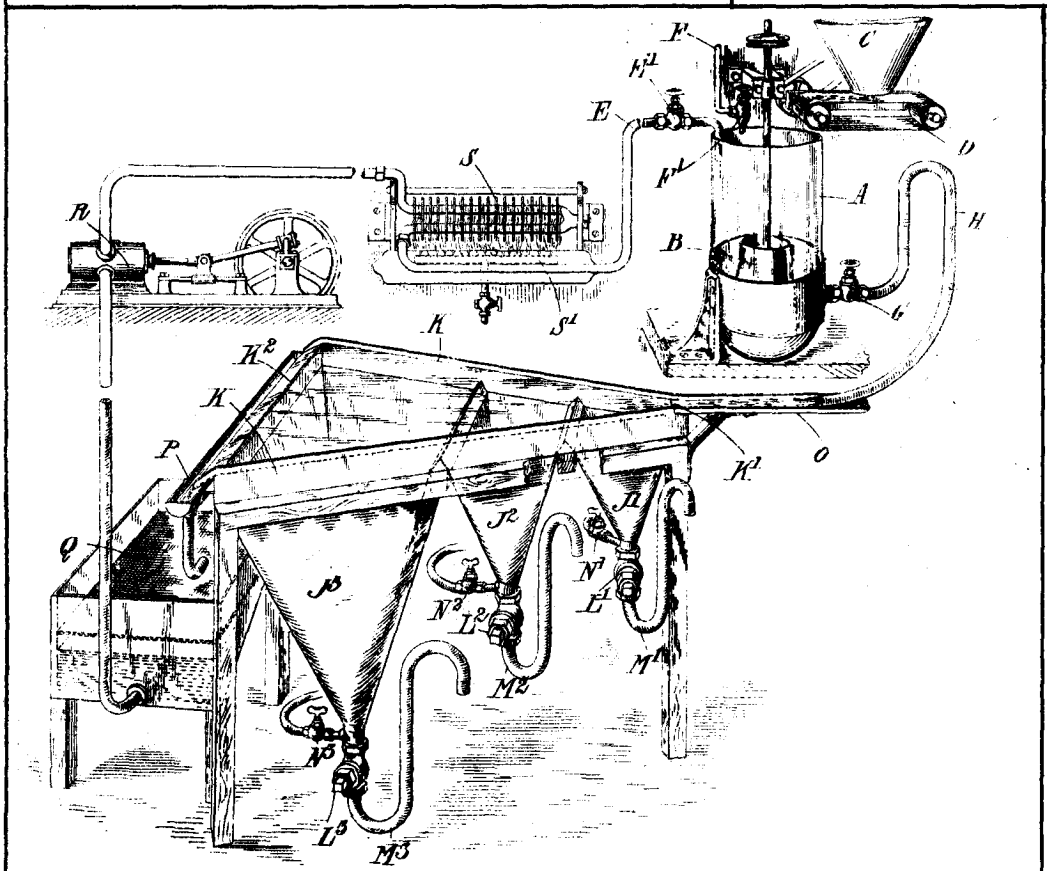
19482
Hughes. Colour-printer.



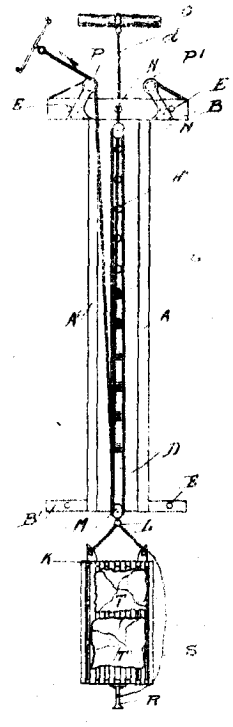
19615
Automatic Meter Company. Bill-delivery Meter



19639
Bills. Mattress.



19633
Sulman and others. Ore Concentration.



19659
Paora. Weight-raiser.