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Official Notices.

THE following publications relating to Patents for inventions, &c., are open to inspection in the colony:—

WELLINGTON.—PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

United Kingdom.

The full text of the specifications and complete drawings of inventions patented from the year 1617 up to the 22nd February, 1906.

Classified abridgments of inventions from 1855 to 1904. Illustrated Official Journal, containing lists of recent applications, abridgments of inventions for which patents have been lately granted, patents void, &c., to May, 1906.

- Index of Applicants.
- Subject-matter Index.
- Commissioner of Patent Journal, &c.^(a).
- Trade Marks Journal to March, 1906.

Canada.

Patent Office Record (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions, &c.) to December, 1905.

Australia.

The Official Journal of Patents of the Australian Commonwealth (containing lists of applications for letters patent, abridgments of complete specifications accepted, &c.).

The Gazettes of the various States (containing lists of applications for registration of trade marks, &c.).

Specifications, drawings, abridgments, and indexes of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia^(b).

United States.

The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office (containing illustrated abridgments of specifications, &c.) to May, 1906.

Notice.

ALL documents to be recorded in this office must be in perfectly black and durable ink, and on paper of good quality. Carbon copies are not as a rule desirable, and can only be accepted if conforming to these conditions.

In lithographs and similar reproductions of drawings the lines must be black and continuous, and not be blurred or be liable to blur.

Mexico.

The Official Gazette of the Patent and Trade Mark Office.

General.

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

Patent laws of the world.
Patent and Trade Mark Review.
Text-books and handbooks on patents and trade marks.

AUCKLAND.—PUBLIC LIBRARY.

United Kingdom.

Classified abridgments of inventions from 1855 to 1900.
Illustrated Official Journal from 1897 to date.

Canada.

Patent Office Record (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions, &c.) from 1897 to date.

Australia.

The Official Journal of Patents from 1905 to date.

United States.

The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office (containing illustrated abridgments of specifications, &c.) from 1885 to 1887 and 1890 to 1895.

CHRISTCHURCH.—PUBLIC LIBRARY.

United Kingdom.

Classified abridgments of inventions from 1855 to 1900.
Illustrated Official Journal from October, 1905, to date.

Canada.

Patent Office Record (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions, &c.), from 1897 to date.

Australia.

The Official Journal of Patents from 1905 to date.

DUNEDIN.—TOWN HALL.

United Kingdom.

Classified abridgments of inventions from 1855 to 1900.
Illustrated Official Journal from October, 1905, to date.

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^(a).
3. Register of Application for Letters Patent.
4. Register of Patents.
5. Register of Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent^(d).
6. Index of Patentees^(e).
7. Index of Proprietors of Letters Patent granted prior to 1890^(f).
8. Index of Specifications^(g).

Designs.

(Search fee, 1s. each quarter of an hour.)

1. Register of Designs, with Index of Names of Proprietors.
2. Classified Representations of Designs in respect of which Copyright has expired.
3. Index of Designs.

Trade Marks.

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1. The files relating to all applications for registration of trade marks.
2. Register of Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.
3. Register of Trade Marks.
4. Index of Applicants for Registration of Trade Marks^(h).
5. Index of Trade Marks.
6. Classified Representations of Trade Marks, with indexes.

Miscellaneous.

Register of Patent Agents.

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⁽ⁱ⁾.

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) In arrear. Not now being printed.

(c) Key is in card index.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) The names of proprietors of subsequent letters patent appear in the Index of Patentees.

(g) Contains classified abridgments of specifications from 1861, with extracts from drawings from July, 1904.

(h) 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.

(i) May also be obtained at any local Patent Office or money-order office.

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. 21363.—28th June.—J. Mitchell, Auckland, N.Z.

Sewage treatment.*

No. 21364.—28th June.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.

Machine for assembling parts of boots and shoes. (*O. Ashton.*)

No. 21365.—28th June.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.

Pounding-up machine. (*O. Ashton.*)

No. 21366.—28th June.—J. F. Clarke, Hunter's Hill, N.S.W.

Filling bottle with liquid.*

No. 21367.—28th June.—C. A. Jarvis, London, Eng.

Delivering quantities of disinfectant to flushing cisterns.* (Date applied for under section 106, 14th November, 1905.)

No. 21368.—28th June.—H. Watt, Melbourne, Vic.

Fastening and label check device.

No. 21369.—28th June.—R. P. Park, South Melbourne, Vic.

Centrifugal pump.

No. 21370.—26th June.—W. M. Jamieson, Onehunga, N.Z.

Pneumatic centre for wheels of bicycles, &c.*

No. 21371.—28th June.—R. Rayson, Windsor, Vic.

Cooling storage-rooms.

- No. 21372.—28th June.—G. W. Pointon, sen., New Farm, Q.
Perpetual motor. (*C. Pointon.*)
- No. 21373.—28th June.—L. G. Abrams, Sydney, N.S.W.
Construction of brooms or brushes.* (*J. Matherson.*)
- No. 21374.—23rd June.—C. Rask and E. A. Cameron, Invercargill, N.Z.
Sheep-dipping apparatus.
- No. 21375.—26th June.—C. F. Gardner, New Lynn, N.Z., and R. O. Clark, Hobsonville, N.Z.
Advertising.
- No. 21376.—26th June.—P. J. Gossling, Auckland, N.Z.
Advertising medium.*
- No. 21377.—26th June.—C. Suggate and W. E. C. Alexander, Auckland, N.Z.
Ore-refining furnace.
- No. 21378.—26th June.—W. A. Wilson, Auckland, N.Z.
Connector for connecting electric circuits.
- No. 21379.—26th June.—W. T. Howse, Auckland, N.Z.
Fire-kindler.
- No. 21380.—29th June.—J. O. Galbally, Wellington, N.Z.
Window-sash.
- No. 21381.—29th June.—J. W. Hardley, Auckland, N.Z.
Bending and shaping metals.
- No. 21382.—27th June.—C. B. Smith, Dunedin, N.Z.
Cushion tire.
- No. 21383.—27th June.—W. F. C. Kelly and J. A. Bentham, London, Eng.
Development of photographic plates, &c.*
- No. 21384.—27th June.—H. G. F. Clear, Greymouth, N.Z.
Ironing-stand.
- No. 21385.—28th June.—A. H. Bridger, Dunedin, N.Z.
Boot-heel.
- No. 21386.—28th June.—J. Ritchie, Dunedin, N.Z.
Lamp.
- No. 21387.—30th June.—R. Newman, Christchurch, N.Z.
Pudding-boiler.
- No. 21388.—2nd July.—W. Grace, Invercargill, N.Z.
Foot-warmer.
- No. 21389.—29th June.—A. Ashcroft and C. Strachan, Auckland, N.Z.
Bicycle and motor wheel.
- No. 21390.—29th June.—A. H. Brookes and E. Broughton, Auckland, N.Z.
Preventing clogging of sink-pipes.
- No. 21391.—29th June.—E. B., N. H., and M. K. Mackenzie, Ultimo, N.S.W.
Horse-shoe-making machine.*
- No. 21392.—30th June.—S. Wilson, Wanganui, N.Z.
Room grate and fireplace.
- No. 21393.—3rd July.—W. Leckie, St. Kilda, Vic.
Metallic foot-plate.
- No. 21394.—3rd July.—W. E. Hughes, Wellington, N.Z.
Casting curved stereotypes.* (*The Printing Machinery Company, Limited—H. A. W. Wood.*)
- No. 21395.—3rd July.—D. C. McArthur, Belfast, N.Z.
Gate-fastener.
- No. 21396.—2nd July.—C. J. Ladbrook, Bluff, N.Z.
Perambulator, &c., wheels.
- No. 21397.—3rd July.—M. Kennedy, Timaru, N.Z.
Ointment.
- No. 21398.—4th July.—T. Sampson, Wellington, N.Z.
Automatic time-switch.
- No. 21399.—4th July.—E. G. Gresham, Onehunga, N.Z.
Toaster and griller.
- No. 21400.—2nd July.—R. Newman, Christchurch, N.Z.
Detachable cake-tin.*
- No. 21401.—5th July.—L. Serpollet, Paris, France.
Heating steam-generators by liquid fuel.*
- No. 21402.—5th July.—W. V. Paley, Charters Towers, Q.
Centrifugal fans.
- No. 21403.—5th July.—C. R. Rogers, South Melbourne, Vic.
Treating fibrous material.*
- No. 21404.—5th July.—C. G. Merkley and H. C. Jessep, Sydney, N.S.W.
Trolley-wire clip.*
- No. 21405.—5th July.—Aktiebolaget Separator, Stockholm, Sweden.
Mechanism for milking-machine.* (*B. and F. Lyngstrom.*)
- No. 21406.—5th July.—K. Birkeland and S. Eyde, Christiania, Norway.
Treating materials at high temperature.*
- No. 21407.—6th July.—R. Martin, Wellington, N.Z.
Show-case for pictures.*
- No. 21408.—6th July.—C. Tandy, Wellington, N.Z.
Shearing-machine.*

- No. 21409.—6th July.—P. Ellis, Kilbirnie, N.Z.
Motor.*
- No. 21410.—6th July.—A. Loft, Gisborne, N.Z.
Fencing-post.
- No. 21411.—4th July.—J. Brown, Melbourne.
Stump-extractor.
- No. 21412.—4th July.—P. J. Brown, Naseby, N.Z.
Valve for water-pipes.
- No. 21413.—7th July.—G. Young, Smithfield, N.Z.
Beef tree hook. (*R. Erskine.*)
- No. 21414.—4th July.—J. and W. J. O'Hara, Papatoitoti, N.Z.
Adjustable fastenings.
- No. 21415.—5th July.—W. Coyle, Devonport, N.Z.
Lock-shackle.
- No. 21416.—6th July.—R. R. Douglas, Dunedin, N.Z.
Dredge-tumbler.
- No. 21417.—9th July.—A. Schultze, Greymouth, N.Z.
Cycle-stand.*
- No. 21418.—9th July.—R. W. Aldridge, Christchurch, N.Z.
Electric bracelet.
- No. 21419.—10th July.—E. J. Toy, Carnarvon, N.Z.
Fire-kindler.
- No. 21420.—10th July.—C. E. Wildbore and J. D. McLaurin, Pohangina, N.Z.
Testing hemp, &c., bales for heat or moisture.
- No. 21421.—10th July, 1906.—J. W. Mackay, Wellington, N.Z.
Clothes-prop attachment.
- No. 21422.—10th July.—T. D. Cummins, Wanganui, N.Z.
Ascertaining temperature of baled goods.
- No. 21423.—6th July.—R. Z. Garrett, Otahuhu, N.Z.
Bed-chamber.*
- No. 21424.—7th July.—W. Leivesley, Springsure, Q.
Enabling telegraph-stations to communicate with each other.*
- No. 21425.—7th July.—C. L. K. H. Foot, Ashley-Clinton, N.Z.
Gas-burner.
- No. 21426.—11th July.—J. S. McPherson, Wakefield, N.Z.
Axe-sheath.
- No. 21427.—11th July.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.
Supporting and positioning work in boot or shoe machine. (*E. E. Winkley.*)
- No. 21428.—11th July.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.
Jack for supporting and positioning work in boot or shoe machine. (*E. E. Winkley.*)
- No. 21429.—11th July.—G. Westinghouse, Pittsburg, U.S.A.
Elastic-fluid turbine.*
- No. 21430.—11th July.—O. Kjellström, Stockholm.
Concrete pipes.*
- No. 21431.—11th July.—E. Cantono, Rome.
Explosion-engine starting-device.*

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 11th July, 1906.

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. 19370.—19th April, 1905.—JOHN LINDSAY, Carpenter, and ROBERT LINDSAY, Engine-driver, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved trolley-pole for conducting electric current to vehicles.*

Extract from Specification.—According to this invention the trolley-pole is pivoted at its base to a bracket in any ordinary manner and provided with springs and connecting-pieces which tend to keep the trolley-pole in a vertical position. The pole is divided into two parts, the bottom part or inner tube telescoping into the upper part or outer casing. A spring is introduced between two collars, one secured to each of the said outer casing and inner tube. The outer casing or upper part of the pole is thus free to slide upon the inner tube when the spring is compressed. At the upper end of the trolley-pole are provided two eyes, one on each side of the pole.

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

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

No. 19610.—20th June, 1905.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of William Herbert Borden, of Winchester, Massachusetts aforesaid, Machinist). Improvements in or relating to machines for making and driving staples.*

Extract from Specification.—One of the objects of this invention is to provide means for insuring that staples which are formed successively will be of uniform length, and also that both legs of each staple will be of the same length, and to this end we have provided a wire-feeding mechanism which is not affected in its operation by the vibration of the machine, and which is moved positively forwardly and backwardly to feed the wire accurately and uniformly. Another object of our invention is to provide means for forming staples of varying lengths, according to the thickness of the stock being operated on; and still another object is to provide feed-rolls, which are held yieldingly in engagement with the wire during the operation of feeding the wire, and means for separating said feed-rolls preparatory to each feeding operation. Improved means are also provided for governing the position, with relation to the staple-forming means, of the carrier on which the severing mechanism is mounted. Other objects of our invention are to provide improved means for actuating the cutter which severs the wire. As shown, the wire-feeding mechanism is mounted on the movable carrier with the wire-severing mechanism. This feeding mechanism includes a rotatable feed-roll, which is operatively connected with a lever also mounted on the carrier, which lever is in turn connected to and actuated from a cam on the main shaft. This cam, or actuator, comprises a groove of uniform width throughout its length, thus providing a single means for moving the operating means positively in two directions, thereby oscillating the feeding mechanism forwardly and backwardly uniformly.

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

(Specification, 16s.; drawings, 5s.)

No. 19678.—5th July, 1905.—RICHARD NEVILLE REID LINDSAY, of Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved appliance for use in dehorning cattle and for other analogous operations.*

Claims.—(1.) An appliance for use in dehorning cattle and for other analogous purposes, consisting of a jaw formed with an inwardly curved extremity secured upon one of a pair of pivoted handles, and a jaw connected to the other handle and formed with a convex cutting edge adapted to pass across the space encircled by the curved end of the first jaw, substantially as specified. (2.) An appliance for use in dehorning cattle and for other analogous operations, consisting of a jaw formed with an inwardly curved extremity secured upon one of a pair of handles pivoted together, a jaw formed with a convex cutting edge pivoted to the first jaw, an extension of the other handle beyond the pivot-point, and a lever connecting the extremity of this extension and the free end of the pivoted jaw together, substantially as specified.

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

No. 19679.—5th July, 1905.—JACOB WILLIAM COMPTON, of Kuripuni, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for locking the wheels of vehicles and for preventing the horses attached thereto from bolting.*

Claim.—In means for locking the wheels of vehicles and for preventing the horses attached thereto from bolting, a strap adjustable in length provided with means for securing one of its ends to a shaft of the vehicle, and with a pair of loops secured upon its other end, which loops are adapted to pass forward, one on each side of the rim of the wheel, and to have the driving reins secured thereto, substantially as specified.

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

No. 19730.—13th July, 1905.—JOHN MAHONEY, of Wairipori Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Machinist, and JOHN HENRY BOWMAN, of 12 Aro Street, Wellington aforesaid, Machinist. An improved spouting-bracket.*

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to brackets used for supporting spouting beneath the eaves of

roofs, and the invention consists in making a bracket with an upper part having a foot and an integral horizontal member provided with an integral hinge, and in hinging the lower part of the bracket to the upper part.

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

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

No. 19738.—12th July, 1905.—JOHN FRANCIS McGRATH, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Sailmaker. Fastening-means for animal-covers.*

Extract from Specification.—The leading feature of my invention is a system of girth-straps formed of two V-shaped portions attached one on each side of the cover, and adapted to be brought together in the form of a double-V or X shape and joined by a single spring hook. The usual breast and breeching straps are also used at the front and back of the cover respectively. My means of fastening is much simpler, cheaper, and more handy in use than the fastenings already known, such as that consisting of three straps forming a double V on each side of the cover inside thereof with a single connecting-strap between them.

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

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

No. 19811.—25th July, 1905.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer and Agricultural-Implement Maker. An automatic scraper for scraping and cleaning the concave pressure-rollers of ridging-machines and the like.*

Extract from Specification.—The scraper employed consists of a flat bar sharpened at the end somewhat similar to an ordinary wood-chisel and pivotally hung from the machine-frame in such a manner that the sharpened end shall rest on the surface of the roller. Means are provided whereby a reciprocating turning movement of the scraper may be imparted to it from the driving-wheel of the machine, so that the sharpened point of such scraper may be caused to travel longitudinally backwards and forwards along the surface of the roller.

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

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

No. 19818.—1st August, 1905.—LOUIS EDWIN ST. GEORGE, of Wellington, New Zealand, Accountant. An attachment to chimney-pots to provide for a constant updraught in the chimneys.*

Extract from Specification.—The means devised consist of a pair of hollow metal cones or funnels that are secured to the respective ends of a rod with their apexes towards each other.

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

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 19823.—2nd August, 1905.—CHARLES JAMES WAUGH, of Fairfax, New Zealand, Engineer. A double-faced steam or water valve.*

Claim.—A valve having a V-shaped or double face turned and adapted to fit into the V-shaped space in the interior of the valve prepared for it, bearing on both sides, thereby insuring a tight valve, as described and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 19825.—3rd August, 1905.—JOHN NORTHEY, of 43 Kilmore Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved pulsating valve for hydraulic rams.*

Extract from Specification.—The invention consists in employing a disc valve which is hinged upon a screwed stud passing through the valve-casing so that a nut thereon may be removed to enable the valve to be taken out of the casing.

The beat of the valve is preferably of rubber to deaden sound. The return throw of the valve is regulated by a set-screw passing through the casing and adapted to engage with a tail-piece projecting from the valve. A stud passing through the valve has a projection which extends beyond the casing and is employed to hold the valve up to its seat when it is desired to stop the ram. The valve is arranged at an inclination with its hinge uppermost, and a balance-weight is employed in the form of a tapering washer or otherwise, which overcomes the tendency of the valve to remain closed.

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

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

No. 19842.—3rd August, 1905.—RICHARD WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Contractor. Means for securing lamp-burner sockets to lamp-bowls.*

Claims.—(1.) Means for attaching lamp-burner sockets to lamp-bowls characterized by the burner-socket having an external flange engaging the lamp-bowl, and having a sleeve-screw attachment supporting a washer inside the bowl, the burner-socket on being screwed up on the sleeve causing the washer to be drawn up until it presses against the sides of the bowl, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my means for securing lamp-burner sockets to lamp-bowls, substantially as described, or illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 19869.—5th August, 1905.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Agricultural-Implement Maker and Engineer. Improvements in ridging-machines.*

Extract from Specification.—The invention consists in the manner of mounting the ridging-discs so as to make them easily adjustable for various widths and for riding over obstructions when working, and also to the manner and means whereby the ridging-rollers and seed- or manure-sowing coulters are mounted and carried.

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

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

No. 19875.—9th August, 1905.—ROBERT RUTHERFORD DOUGLAS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to the bucket-links and connecting-links of dredging and conveying machinery.*

Claims.—(1.) Making protectors for links of the class described channel-shaped in cross-section, with extended portions having square holes, and making the bushes for the pinholes in the links with square flanges to rest in said square holes, substantially as described. (2.) Making the bushes for the pinholes in links of the class described with square flanges, so that the bushes may be an easy driving fit and the square flanges may be held to prevent the bushes from turning, substantially as described.

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

No. 19880.—15th August, 1905.—CHARLES NICHOLAS COLLISON, a member of the firm of Collison and Co., Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys, of 483 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (nominee of John Christopher Stead, of 42 Grove Green Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E., England, Technical Chemist). Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of carbon-dioxide.*

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for the manufacture of carbon-dioxide from furnace or other mixture of gases containing CO₂, in which the said gases pass successively through a series of bicarbonating vessels containing CO₂ absorbing lye or liquor, and from the first of which vessels bicarbonated liquor is passed by the action of gravity into a separate boiling-off vessel, which latter is in communication also with the last of the series of bicarbonating vessels, said bicarbonating vessels being connected in pairs by siphon pipes so that the charging of the boiling-off vessel will, when the pressure in the bicarbonating vessels is equalised, cause

the automatic feeding forward in said vessels of a quantity of liquor equal to that drawn off, all substantially as set forth. (2.) An apparatus for the manufacture of carbon-dioxide from furnace or other mixture of gases containing CO₂, in which the said gases pass successively through a series of bicarbonating vessels containing CO₂ absorbing lye or liquor, and from the first of which vessels bicarbonated liquor is passed by the action of gravity first into a lye-heating vessel, and from the latter into a boiling-off vessel, which latter is in communication also with the last of the series of bicarbonating vessels, said bicarbonating vessels being connected in pairs by siphon pipes so that the charging of the lye-heating vessel will, when the pressure in the bicarbonating vessels is equalised, cause the automatic feeding forward in said vessels of a quantity of liquor equal to that drawn off, said lye-heating vessel being adapted to contain a charge of lye through which the CO₂ from the boiling-off vessel passes so as to heat said lye and make it ready for the boiling-off vessel, all substantially as set forth. (3.) In an apparatus for the manufacture of carbon-dioxide from furnace or other mixture of gases containing CO₂, in which the said gases pass successively through a series of bicarbonating vessels containing CO₂ absorbing lye or liquor, a separate boiling-off vessel arranged so as to be charged by the action of gravity, said vessel having a shifting valve through which the atmosphere in said vessel may escape when the latter is being charged, and the contents of which vessel are raised into the last of the series of bicarbonating vessels by causing said contents to be heated after the CO₂ exit is shut, so that a sufficient pressure is developed within said vessel, substantially as set forth. (4.) The apparatus for use in the manufacture of carbon-dioxide from furnace or other mixture of gases containing CO₂, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 19886.—16th August, 1905.—HILARY QUERTIER, of Woods's Hotel, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. An improvement in and relating to trolley-wheels for electric traction.*

Extract from Specification.—According hereto, a pin upon which the trolley-wheel is revolvably mounted is hollow, and has a flange head which is received in a recess in the side of the jaw in which the wheel is mounted. The pin is secured within the jaw by any convenient means, such, for instance, as a set-screw. The pin is designed to carry solidified lubricant which is delivered to the wheel through a hole in the pin. The pin is solid at one end, and its opposite end is closed by a screw plug through which works the spindle of a plunger sliding within the hollow of the pin and designed to force the lubricant through the hole referred to. A spiral spring threaded upon said spindle normally tends to project the plunger, which may be made of leather or the like.

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

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

No. 19895.—18th August, 1905.—JOHN MCMASTER, of Hokonui, Southland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved safety mouth for flax-scutching machines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a flax-scutching machine, a safety mouth comprising a bar having curved horns and a concave breast so arranged that a slot is provided between the bar and guard, substantially as set forth. (2.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved safety mouth for flax-scutching, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and illustrated on the drawing.

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

No. 19953.—31st August, 1905.—THE RUBBERISED LEATHER AND TYRE COMPANY, LIMITED, carrying on business as Manufacturers, and having their registered office at 97 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (assignees of Philip Magnus, of 103 Union Street, Northcote, Collector, and Timothy Joseph Davis, of 8 Grant Street, North Fitzroy, Artist and Photographer, both of Victoria aforesaid). Process of preparing leather.

Claim.—An improved leather, and the described process of preparing the same, consisting of leather which is softened, stretched, and then dried either artificially or naturally; then buffed up on the flesh side, and then sprayed or sprinkled with or bathed in a clarifying solution composed

of chloride of sulphur dissolved in carbon-bisulphide prepared and treated as described, and allowed to remain for twenty-four (24) hours, more or less, when there is added to a proportion of it benzol, ether sulphuric, rectified benzene, naphtha, rectified spirit of turpentine, and kerosene, which mixture, in the parts mentioned, is added to a further amount of benzene as prescribed; then thoroughly dried; then in a room or chamber of the temperature of 100 degrees, more or less, Fahrenheit, immersed for forty-eight (48) hours, more or less, in an airtight tank containing a solution of the consistency like unto milk, and made up of the mentioned proportions of para rubber, naphtha, benzene, and benzol, which mixture is worked into the leather in the manner described until the said leather is rendered transparent or has a tendency to transparency; then taken out and allowed to drip; then in a wet state, and in a room or chamber of the temperature mentioned, immersed for about forty-eight (48) hours, more or less, in a second airtight tank containing a solution of a consistency like unto a thin cream, and composed of the mentioned proportions of para rubber, naphtha, benzene, or benzol; then taken out, and if necessary worked or treated in the manner described; then allowed to drip; then in a wet state, and in a room or chamber of the temperature mentioned placed into a revolving drum of the character described containing a solution of a consistency like unto a thick cream and composed of para rubber, naphtha, benzene, and benzol; immersed therein for a period of from twenty-four (24) to forty-eight (48) hours, more or less; then taken out and semi-dried; then put through rollers, and finally dried, all as and for the purposes described.

(Specification, 6s. 6d.)

No. 19954.—31st August, 1905.—HARRY TYRRELL GRIFFITHS, of No. 354 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer, and GEORGE EDWARD ANDREW, of Errol Street, North Melbourne, Victoria aforesaid, Manager. An improved package or tin for jam and other foodstuffs.*

Claims.—(1.) An improved package or can constructed in two main parts, each blocked out of one blank or sheet of metal and secured together by a spigot joint at their open ends, substantially as described and shown. (2.) An improved package or can constructed of two main parts, each blocked out of one sheet of metal and secured together at their open ends in such a manner as to leave a flush cylindrical surface on outside of can, and with one end furnished with a cover, substantially as described and shown. (3.) An improved package or can constructed of two main parts, each blocked out from one sheet of metal and secured together at their open ends in such a manner as to leave a flush cylindrical surface on outside of can, and with one end provided with a stud lid or a curled-edge cover, substantially as described and shown.

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

No. 20002.—9th September, 1905.—GEORGE EDWARD HUMPHREYS, of 61 Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Building Contractor. Improvements relating to scaffolding-brackets.*

Claim.—The described means of fastening and attaching scaffolding-brackets to posts, pillars, buttresses, walls, or other erections consisting in a rectangularly slotted part integral with a holding part which is adapted to attach or be fastened to the post, pillar, buttress, wall, or other erection, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 20135.—5th October, 1905.—HEZEKIAH CHENEY WELCH, of 12 Granite Street, Haverhill, Massachusetts, United States of America, Shoe-manufacturer. Improvements in shoes.*

Extract from Specification.—An opening is provided in the front of the shoe approximately to the upper end of the instep, said opening being closed by means of a button-fly or lacing-flap, and the front-edge portion of the upper above said opening being closed by an elastic goring.

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

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

No. 20249.—30th October, 1905.—ALFRED RUSSELL DONISTHORPE, residing at Quenby Hall, and carrying on business at the Friars Mill, Sarah Street, Leicester, both in the County of Leicester, England, Spinner. Improvements in crimping or waving fibrous substances in imitation of human hair.

Claim.—Crimping or waving of fibrous substances in imitation of human hair by coiling or spirally twisting the fibrous substances or a mixture of such substances and hair around cords, threads, or the like into a continuous rope, and setting the wave or crimp where, in case of want, locks of any length, loosened and curled in consequence of the twisting, can be taken off, substantially as described.

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

No. 20272.—2nd November, 1905.—LEONARD ATKINSON, of 45 Worcester Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Clerk. Improved means for operating the switches of tramway and railway rails.*

Extract from Specification.—According hereto, a drag-arm is pivoted to the traction-truck of the car at the centre of the track and is operable from spring-operated mechanism which brings the drag-arm within the control of the motor-man. A hook provided upon the free end of the drag-arm is made to contact as desired with a spring-operated cam pivoted in a box sunk below the surface of the street. A connecting-rod is pivoted to the cam, and at its other end is pivoted to a lever provided with a spring-operated pawl which engages with a ratchet wheel secured upon an axle supported in bearings provided in the chamber below the level of the track, the said lever being contained in a channel extending from the said box to the chamber, a recess being formed in the top of the box through which the cam projects at a level with the surface of the street. A drum fixed to the axle of the ratchet wheel has zig-zag guides which may be grooves as shown, cut into the drum or ribs formed upon its surface. The drum is provided with a detent which is depressed by the ratchet-wheel lever to liberate the ratchet wheel when the cam is operated. A sliding frame is fitted upon a carriage in front of the drum and provided with flanges between which are introduced frames separated by a washer fixed to a rod which passes through one of the springs and one of the flanges, and is connected at its other end to the switch of the tram-rail. The sliding frame is provided with a friction-roller which engages the guides of the drum. When the drag-arm is lowered by the driver its free end passes into a tapering approach formed upon the top of the box and comes into contact with the cam to which the connecting-rod is pivoted. The pawl is operated, causing the drum to move the sliding frame laterally and the rod attached to the switch. The connecting-rod is drawn back to its normal position by a hook provided for the purpose, and the detent is depressed after retaining the drum ready for the next movement of the cam.

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

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

No. 20347.—22nd November, 1905.—JAMES MCGREGOR and EVAN MCGREGOR, both of Turakina, and CHARLES GORDON ROSS, of Taihape, all of Wellington, New Zealand, Farmers. Improvements in sheep-shears.*

Claims.—(1.) In sheep-shears in which stops or knockers of resilient material are employed, means for retaining the stops in position consisting of a clip formed on each handle by turning down the edges of the groove on the inside thereof and beneath which a portion of the stop is adapted to be passed, and a spring plate secured at one end within the groove and having its free end bent inwards so as to be adapted to engage with the side face of the stop, substantially as specified. (2.) In sheep-shears in which stops or knockers of resilient material are employed, means for retaining the stops in position consisting of a clip formed on each handle by turning down the edges of the groove on the inside thereof and beneath which a portion of the stop is adapted to be passed, and a spring plate secured at one end within the groove and having its free end bent inwards so as to be adapted to engage with the side face of the stop, such means being so disposed and arranged that when the stops are secured therein they will be so positioned as to limit the travel of

the blades directly their effective movement ceases, substantially as specified. (3.) The complete sheep-shears, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 20501.—28th December, 1905.—ISAAC SUTHERLAND, of "Cleveland," 70 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia, Artist. An improved roundabout.*

Extract from Specification.—It consists essentially of an arrangement of submergible boats mounted on a convenient frame by which they are revolved and caused to ascend and descend in a large tank containing water and having transparent walls so as to render the passage of the boats visible from without.

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

(Specification, 5s. 6d. ; drawings, 2s.)

No. 20510.—29th December, 1905.—ROBERT RUTHERFORD DOUGLAS, of 223 Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. A combined tumbler and shaft for dredges and suchlike for operating on dredge buckets and links.*

Claim.—The combination with a dredge tumbler of a shaft formed integral therewith, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 20669.—1st February, 1906.—THOMAS HENRY BECKS GAYNER, of 113 Neville Street, South Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Cycle Mechanic. An improved process or application for sealing punctures in pneumatic tires and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The application of the commercial preparation known as Turkish bird-lime, made from the berries of the Mikssass tree (*Cordia Myxa*), which, when placed in the air-tube of a pneumatic tire or the like, or elastic tubes, or rubber articles inflated by air or gas substantially as described, will instantly seal any puncture or punctures already or thereafter made therein, thus preventing such air-tube of a pneumatic tire or the like, or elastic tubes, or rubber articles inflated by air or gas lapsing into a deflated state. (2.) The method and means substantially as described of dissolving and applying the commercial preparation known as Turkish bird-lime, made from the berries of the Mikssass tree (*Cordia Myxa*), to the air-tube of a pneumatic tire or the like, or elastic tubes, or rubber articles which may be inflated by air or gas, and so preparing any such air-tube of a pneumatic tire or the like, or elastic tubes, or rubber articles when inflated by air or gas to seal any puncture or punctures already or thereafter made therein, and so preventing the said air-tube of a pneumatic tire or the like, or elastic tubes, or rubber articles lapsing into a deflated state.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 20844.—14th March, 1906.—RICHARD KENT CATT, of Hoddle Street, Abbotsford, Victoria, Australia, District Superintendent, Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Improved mask or face-protector to prevent inhalation of smoke and other fumes or foul air.

Claims.—(1.) In a mask or face-protector provided with a front sight-hole and head-fastenings, the combination therewith of an air-chamber supported from and controllably connected with the interior of mask, substantially as described and shown. (2.) In a mask or face-protector, a body as A having fastening-straps as F, spring-clip as E, and a pneumatic cushion as B, combined with an air-chamber as C formed with two compartments as *c* and *c*¹ provided with regulating-valves as *c*² and air-inlet valves as *c*³ and *c*³, substantially as described and shown. (3.) In a mask or face-protector in combination a body as A provided at its back with a hollowed flange as *a*, and at its front with a mica or other suitable sight-opening A¹, a pneumatic cushion as B seated on said hollowed flange, an air-chamber as C supported from body A and connected therewith by small tubes furnished with regulating-valves and the exhaust-valve as A² on crown of mask, substantially as described and shown. (4.) A mask or face-protector consisting in combination of a body as A, provided at its back with a flange as *a* and at front with a sight-opening as A¹, a pneumatic cushion as B, a two-part air-chamber as C supported from and controllably communi-

cating with interior of mask, an exhaust-valve from mask, a spring-head clip as E, buckle-fastening straps as F, telephone transmitter and receiver as H - H¹, and a hose-coupling nipple or branch as G¹, substantially as described and shown. (Specification, 4s. 3d. ; drawing, 1s.)

No. 20851.—14th March, 1906.—KENNETH DE LACY CUDMORE, of "Tara" Saltern, Queensland, Australia, Grazier. Improvements in rotary motors, applicable more particularly to sheep-shearing machines.

Extract from Specification.—My invention consists in providing a disc with plates working within slots in such a manner that as the disc rotates the said plates fly out by centrifugal force and, engaging the casing of the cylinder, form thereby vanes against which the compressed air impinges and expands. The eccentric disc is thus given a rotary motion, and, being attached to a spindle, is adapted to perform the operative function required.

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

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

No. 20944.—3rd April, 1906.—HENRY ANGUS NICHOLSON, Agent, and ANNIE ELIZABETH SOPHIA WILSON, Married Woman, both of Otautau, Wallace, New Zealand. A new composition of matter for use as a food-preservative and antiseptic.

Claims.—(1.) As a new composition of matter for purposes as indicated, the solution containing chloride of sodium, permanganate of sodium, and lime, all in combination, dissolved in substantially pure water, the amount of the chloride of sodium preponderating very greatly over that of the other ingredients in the water, and the amount of the lime preponderating over the amount of permanganate, as described. (2.) The new composition of matter for purposes indicated, comprising lime, 30 to 40 grains; permanganate of sodium, 12 to 18 grains; and chloride of sodium, 12 to 18 ounces; or substantially these proportions dissolved in two gallons of water as aforesaid.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 20946.—3rd April, 1906.—WILLIAM TURNBULL, of 71 Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Architect. Improvements in flushing-valves for water-closets and the like.*

Extract from Specification.—My improvements comprise the perforated plunger and its valve-seating, the regulating-valve and its leather seating, the radial perforations and the recess in the valve-rod, the perforated bottom plate to the valve-chamber, the valve and its sleeve and the recessed cap into which the sleeve enters, and the slotted screw for regulating the passage of water through the radial holes and recess of the valve-rod.

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

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

No. 20951.—4th April, 1906.—THOMAS HENRY BERRY and VOLTAIRE BERRY, of No. 2722 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Electricians. Improvements in operating and controlling quadruplex telegraph systems, also applicable to other telegraph circuits or systems.

Claims.—In a quadruplex telegraph circuit having a receiving sounder in a local operating circuit and a non-polar relay in the main line through the medium of which the main-line current operates the local circuit to produce signals on the sounder, the combination of electrically actuated means in the local circuit controlled by the main-line relay and operating to hold the local circuit closed on the sounder in the periods of reversal in the large-volume main-line current without affecting the normal action of the main-line relay upon the sounder. (2.) In a telegraph circuit, the combination with the main-line relay and its armature through which the incoming main-line current controls the local operating circuit of the receiving instruments to actuate the same of electrically actuated means in the local circuit operating to produce vibrations of the main-line relay armature during the time the main-line current is acting.

(3.) In a quadruplex telegraph system, a main line, a source of current, transmitting-devices at one end of the line adapted to deliver current to the line, a local circuit at the receiving end of the line, a receiving instrument in the local circuit, a local relay operating to close and open the local circuit of the sounder, a non-polar relay in the main-line circuit adapted to actuate the local relay, and electrically actuated means interposed between the armature of the non-polar relay and the armature of the actuating relay, said electrically actuated means operating to keep the non-polar relay armature in a state of vibration during the periods of operation of the main-line current upon said armature. (4.) In a quadruplex telegraph circuit having the receiving sounder in a local operating circuit and a non-polar relay in the main line through which the main-line current operates the local circuit to produce signals on the sounder, the combination of an auxiliary circuit-closing device in the local circuit between the sounder and the main-line relay, and including a relay and an armature vibrated thereby and means connecting said relay in the local circuit and controlled by the main-line relay armature, whereby said auxiliary relay armature is kept in a state of vibration during the continuance of the large-volume current in the main line.

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

No. 21023.—18th April, 1906.—ALFRED GEORGE JACKSON, of Ann Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Electrical Engineer. A system for electrically releasing any number of drawers in cash-registers, money-tills, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a system for electrically releasing the drawers of cash-registers, money-tills, and the like, the initial keys adapted to engage with electrical contacts in combination with line wires carried to electro-magnets in circuit with a battery (or other electrical service) the other pole of which is connected to an electrical contact of the operating key, lever, or crank of the machine, the circuit being completed metallically or by line wire from contact spring to contact springs as described, and illustrated by drawings. (2.) In a system for electrically releasing the drawers of cash-registers, money-tills, and the like, the general arrangement and means for operating same substantially as described and shown in the drawings.

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

No. 21030.—21st April, 1906.—WILLIAM HERCULES TREGONING, of Clarence Road, Addington, New Zealand, Blacksmith, and ERNEST JOHN RUDDICK, of 286 Moorhouse Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand, Boilermaker. Improvements in revolving fireplaces for double chimneys.

Claims.—(1.) In revolving fireplaces for double chimneys, in combination, two fireplaces mounted upon a central vertical spindle by means of carrying arms, the inner ends of which arms are formed with bores that fit around eccentrics formed on the spindle, brackets upon the spindle beneath the arms and upon which the arms rest, and means whereby the spindle may be rotated and may be retained from independent rotation, substantially as specified. (2.) In revolving fireplaces for double chimneys, in combination, a central vertical spindle formed with eccentrics thereon and provided with means whereby it may be rotated, brackets upon the spindle, arms resting upon the brackets extending radially from the spindle, the inner ends of which arms are formed with bores that closely encircle the spindle eccentrics, such arms extending outwards in two pairs diametrically opposite each other, and two fireplaces secured to the outer ends of the respective pairs of arms, substantially as specified. (3.) In revolving fireplaces for double chimneys, the combination with the appliances set forth in claim 2 of a footstep in which the bottom of the spindle rests, provided with inclined faces and vertical stops, and of spring-actuated blocks within the lower of the carrying brackets, which blocks are forced into engagement by their respective springs with the inclined faces of the footstep, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (4.) The improvements in revolving fireplaces for double chimneys, substantially as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes specified.

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

No. 21051.—28th April, 1906.—JAMES RICHMOND, of Cromwell, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer and Dredgemaster. An improvement relating to gold-saving apparatus.

Extract from Specification.—The present invention provides improved cam gear for vibrating the screen and improved spring arrangement for returning the screen.

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

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

No. 21061.—1st May, 1906.—JOHN SMITH RAWORTH, of 2 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, England, Engineer. Improvements in controllers for electrically propelled vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) A controller for vehicles propelled by electric motors of the kind which when in series are shunt machines and when in parallel are compound machines, and whereby the change of the connections of the motors from motors in series to motors in parallel and *vice versa* is effected, the change of connections necessary to place the motors in parallel or in series involving a cycle of operations, the cycle of operations for putting the motors in series after being in parallel not being the reverse of that for putting the motors in parallel. (2.) A controller for vehicles propelled by electric motors of the kind which when in series are shunt machines and when in parallel are compound machines, whereby when the motor connections are being changed from series to parallel, and the shunt field is at a maximum, resistance is inserted in the armature circuit. (3.) A controller for vehicles propelled by electric motors of the kind which when in series are shunt machines and when in parallel are compound machines, whereby, in the interval which occurs whilst the connections of the motors are being changed from series to parallel and *vice versa*, resistance is inserted in the power circuit, the amount of resistance inserted in circuit being greater when going into series than when going into parallel. (4.) In a controller for vehicles propelled by electric motors of the kind referred to and claimed in claim 1, a floating ring or rings so arranged as to hang back for a certain interval when the main barrel is moved in a forward or backward direction and then to be picked up and moved with the main barrel, substantially as described. (5.) A controller for vehicles propelled by electric motors of the kind which when in series are shunt machines and when in parallel are compound machines, provided with means for obtaining the non-reversibility in the cycle of operations that is necessary in changing the connections of the motors from motors in series to motors in parallel and *vice versa*, said controller and means operating substantially as described with reference to and as shown in the drawings.

(Specification, £1 3s.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 21062.—1st May, 1906.—PHILIP CHARLES LAWLESS, of No. 50 Parliament Hill, Hampstead, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to internal-combustion engines.

Extracts from Specification.—According to this invention the combustible fluid, mixed with a sufficient quantity of air to most effectually promote ignition, is admitted to a working-chamber, and, separated therefrom, an additional quantity of air is also admitted to the same chamber. After admission, both quantities are compressed to approximately the same pressure, of which one or both quantities may have previously undergone compression, and then the combustible mixture is fired, causing, by its expansion, a further compression of the separated air, followed by a transference of such air into the space containing the burnt or burning combustible mixture and its intimate union therewith, the combined charge being then caused to do work by expansion. . . . One method of obtaining the desired results is by the provision, at the closed end of the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine, of an additional piston which, by the action of a spring or weight or by fluid-pressure, tends to recede from the closed end of the cylinder and approach the working-piston of the engine and alternately to be thrust away by fluid-pressure from the working-piston. This additional piston will in this specification be referred to as the "serving-piston" and be so distinguished from the "working-piston" which is mechanically connected to the engine crank-shaft.

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

(Specification, 11s.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 21075.—3rd May, 1906.—WILLIAM PILGRIM, of East Brunswick, Victoria, Australia, Finisher; ALEXANDER LIDDELL, of Abbotsford, Victoria aforesaid, Clicker and Pattern-cutter; and WILLIAM DIMMICK, of Northcote, Victoria aforesaid, Boot-manufacturer. Improvements in boot-uppers.

Claims.—(1.) In a boot of the class indicated, the blocked upper and inside strap prepared and combined substantially as described. (2.) An upper made as explained with reference to Figs. 1 and 2, sewn to a strap made as explained with reference to Figs. 3 and 4, to make a balmoral boot as in Fig. 5.

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

No. 21092.—5th May, 1906.—JOHN BEILBY BARKER, of Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in cans for holding and agitating cream.

Extract from Specification.—According hereto, a rod having a length equal to the depth of the can is provided at the top with a cross-bar and quadrant pieces for retaining the rod centrally within the neck of the can. The bottom end of the rod is provided with a recess which fits over a pintle fixed to the bottom of the can. The cream dashes against the rod and is thus agitated to allow thorough aeration.

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

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

No. 21100.—8th May, 1906.—SIMON JACOB ENGLEHARDT JÖRGENSEN, of Jasper Road, East Brighton, Victoria, Australia, Master Mariner. An improved gear for lifting and transporting cargo and the like goods.

Claims.—(1.) In gear for lifting and transporting goods, in combination, a metal catch-block consisting essentially of a bent frame-piece as A and terminating in a hook as C or eyelet as D, a roller or wheel as E, and a rail as F, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In gear for lifting and transporting goods, in combination, a framework as A, the top portion of which is out of vertical alignment with a roller or wheel as E, a depending hook as C, a rail as F upon which same is arranged to run, and means for securing the wheel or roller E in position, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In gear for lifting and transporting goods, in combination, a metal catch-block frame as A curved in the manner illustrated on the drawings, one member proceeding down to and forming a hook as C or provided with an eyelet as D, the other member proceeding down on the opposite side of and below a roller or wheel as E having flanges as E¹, abutting plates as G G arranged so as to project above the line of a rail as F when the latter arrives at a curve in its line of travel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In gear for lifting and transporting goods, the general combination and arrangement of the several parts illustrated on Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, forming a complete gear for lifting and transporting goods, substantially as set forth. (5.) In gear for lifting and transporting goods, the general combination and arrangement of the several parts illustrated on Figs. 3 and 4 on the drawings, forming a special arrangement of railage and environment plates for the running roller or wheel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 21105.—9th May, 1906.—GEORGE MILLER, of Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, Jeweller, and HORACE CROSBY WALCH, of Hobart aforesaid, Solicitor. Improved spring safety catch.

Claims.—(1.) The construction of the safety catch and spring in one piece in the manner described, and shown in the drawings. (2.) The secure fastening of the pin by the action of the spring tail-piece of safety catch, whereby the pin is held firmly in the safety catch without depending for such security on any other factor. (3.) The method of attaching the safety catch to the brooch, as described in the specification, to insure the temper of the spring being retained.

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

No. 21106.—20th March, 1906.—WILLIAM JOHN CARLIN DOWNEY, of South Perth, Western Australia, Australia, Law Clerk. An improved combined wind-gauge and vernier elevator.

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

Claims.—(1.) An instrument of the character described having a grooved cross-bar as *b* in which a traversing sight-bar *b2* moves, and operated by wheels *c* and a threaded spindle as *c1*, substantially as set forth and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings. (2.) An instrument of the character described having grooved shoulder-pieces as *a3*, whereby it is held and guided on the legs *a2* of the ladder, substantially as set forth and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings. (3.) An instrument of the character described having lateral and vertical traversing spindles as *c1* and *e1* formed with the squares as *c3* and *f* for engagement with springs as *d* and *f1*, whereby a click action is made for the setting by feel of the instrument for windage and range purposes, substantially

as set forth and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings. (4.) An instrument of the character described consisting of the grooved parts *a3* and *b*, of a laterally traversing sight-bar as *b2* operated by a spindle as *c1* and *c* with wheels *c*, the aforesaid parts being elevated or depressed on the ladder by the threaded spindle *e1* and *f*, the whole in operative combination with and mounted on the ladder of a rifle, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings. (5.) In an instrument of the character described, the contact threaded piece *g* secured to the gauge by a spring as *g1* and pivot as *g2*, whereby the gauge is engaged with or released from its elevator screw *e1*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth and as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawing.

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

No. 21107.—9th May, 1906.—JAMES LOGAN, of Branchal Lodge, Wishaw, Scotland, Gentleman, and JOSEPH MARCULIES LONDON, of 31 Hallam Street, Portland Place, London, England, Gentleman. Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of paper and like tubes.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for making paper and like tubes comprising a series of mandrils with means for keeping such mandrils constantly rotating, the mandrils being carried by a frame which revolves periodically about a central axis for the purpose set forth. (2.) A machine for making paper and like tubes comprising a central axle carrying discs, the said discs having divided mandrils working through bushes therein, with means, such as a pawl-and-ratchet mechanism, for giving the said axle a periodic movement of rotation, and two hollow shafts rotating on the said central axle, said shafts carrying large toothed wheels gearing with pinions through which the aforesaid mandrils slide, the said hollow shafts having pulleys keyed thereto for keeping the aforesaid large-toothed wheels, and hence the mandrils, constantly rotating, with means for dividing the two halves of each constantly rotating mandril at the proper time, all for the purposes set forth. (3.) A machine for making paper and like tubes comprising a series of rotating dividing mandrils periodically revolved about a central axle, with one or more steam or water chambers or plates mounted preferably on springs kept normally pressed against the outsides of the mandrils as they rotate and are carried round by the revolution of the axle, all for the purposes set forth. (4.) A machine for making paper and like tubes constructed and operating as described, and shown on the drawings at Figs. 1 to 5. (5.) A machine for making paper and like tubes constructed and operating as described, and shown on the drawings at Figs. 6 to 8.

(Specification, 12s. ; drawings, 6s.)

No. 21119.—9th May, 1906.—HENRY TRINDER, of 93 Grant Street, Ballarat East, Victoria, Australia, Traveller, and FRITZ CARL ENGELER, of Main Street, Ballarat East aforesaid, Miner. Improvements in gold- and mineral-saving tables or plates.

Claims.—(1.) A gold- and mineral-saving table or plate having its surface provided with a series of V-shaped indentations or ruffles having their sides undercut, and arranged substantially as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) A gold- and mineral-saving table or plate having a surface furnished with a series of V-shaped indentations or ruffles and a transverse undercut ruffle between each line of said V-shaped ruffles, all arranged substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In combination, a gold- and mineral-saving table or plate A furnished with a series of V-shaped indentations or ruffles B, each having undercut oblique sides B¹, transverse ruffles as C, each having an inclined undercut C¹, all arranged substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21122.—10th May, 1906.—DONALD MCKINNON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Machinery Expert. Improvements relating to seed and grain sowers.

Extract from Specification.—In my invention I provide the external circumferential periphery of the drum with a series of holes arranged in a ring, and a groove extending round the drum passes through the said holes. A seed-ejector fits the groove for the purpose of insuring the seeds leaving the holes. An arc-shaped bridge-piece covering

the upper part of the wheel has a recess which extends for nearly the width of the face of the wheel. A canister for seed is placed above the wheel, and a spout therefrom leads to the interior of a thimble communicating with the bridge. A spiral conical spring fitting the thimble is compressed upon the face of the wheel by the end of the spout referred to for the purpose of wiping off seeds (which otherwise would be carried round or crushed) from the wheel.

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

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

No. 21123.—10th May, 1906.—FREDRICK ARTHUR LAKIN, care Murray Roberts and Co., Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Travelling Machinery Expert. An improved clip for retaining fencing-wire.

Extract from Specification.—The invention comprises a back plate to which is pivoted a spring-operated cam provided with a hooked extension. The back plate has a foot bent to fit upon a standard of H or other similar section, or it may be provided with teeth for gripping a wooden post.

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

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

No. 21124.—7th May, 1906.—THOMAS GREENALL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith. Improvements in tire-heaters.

Claim.—The combination of the parts as shown for a tire-heater, the apparatus being movable and revolving on a centre as shown.

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

No. 21133.—9th May, 1906.—JOHN ANDERSON and JAMES DEWARD HUNTER, both of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineers and Brassfounders. An improved cheese-press.

Claims.—(1.) In cheese-presses, in combination with the usual frame, pressure-screw, and levers, the rack motions that lift the whole mechanism bodily off the ground, with an hydraulic ram and pressure-gauge that continually shows the exact pressure on the articles being pressed, said pressing-capacity being capable of being increased by the addition of weight and lever, all substantially as shown on the drawing and as described and as explained. (2.) In presses where continued or increased pressure may be needed, the combination with the usual screw-action of the mechanism for lifting the whole machine off the ground with a lever capable of being lifted so high that as it approaches the horizontal position given weights exert increasing power, and a hydraulic cylinder, piston-rod, and gauge for showing the working-pressure, all substantially as set forth. (3.) In presses when full pressure is needed, a press that can be altered to stand any pressure its parts are capable of, with a tell-tale gauge for recording the utmost pressure given, all substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing. (4.) The mechanism as set forth and as claimed, in combination with existing frames so as to obviate the necessity of entirely new machines, all substantially as set forth.

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

No. 21139.—14th May, 1906.—EDWARD JOHN SHIELDS, of Tomoana, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved gambrel.

Extract from Specification.—According hereto, a gambrel comprises a bar of wood or iron provided with means of suspension at its middle. Each end of the bar has a pivoted tongue which will turn upwards, but is stopped from falling below a horizontal position.

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

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

No. 21140.—11th May, 1906.—FRANK HEDLEY MINGAY, of Berfield, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Bank Teller. An improvement in balls for use in the game of golf.

Claims.—(1.) A ball for use in the game of golf made with a core or nucleus of incompressible fluid forced into and contained within a receptacle of elastic material which, when expanded to the required size, is closed and thereafter wound round with rubber thread or tape, substantially as described. (2.) A golf-ball comprising, in combination, incompressible fluid contained in an elastic receptacle such as α , rubber thread or tape wound round about the outer surface of the receptacle, and an outer shell or cover, substantially as described with reference to the drawing.

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

No. 21144.—15th May, 1906.—JOHN EDWARD BECKWITH, of Rangitikei Street, Palmerston North, Wellington, New Zealand, Manager for Oldsmobile Motor Company. An improved wheel especially for motor vehicles and the like.

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, the employment of a wheel the felloe of which has removable flange-rings secured by bolts passing through said felloe and said flange-rings, the flange-rings having larger holes communicating with the bolt-holes, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) In a wheel of the nature indicated, the employment of a flange-ring secured to the felloe by bolts, each of the bolt-holes in the flange-ring communicating with a hole sufficiently large for the passage of a nut whereby said flange-ring may be removed by slackening said nuts, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 21153.—16th May, 1906.—THOMAS ISAAC ROBERTS, of Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, Grocer. Improvements connected with locks for doors and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a lock of the kind indicated, rods passing up and down from the lock-casing that are actuated from the bolt of the lock, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a lock of the kind indicated, in combination with the bolt of the lock, a pin which moves with the bolt, bell-crank levers fulcrummed in the casing connected to the said pin at one end and at their other ends to vertically placed rods which pass out of the lock and enter recesses in the floor and door facing respectively when the bolt is shot, substantially as described and as shown. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts comprising the improvements connected with locks for doors and the like, substantially as described, and operating in the manner set forth and explained.

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

No. 21154.—16th May, 1906.—ROBERT MCKENZIE JOLLY, of 696 Parramatta Road, Petersham, New South Wales, Australia, Fruit Commission Agent. Improvements relating to the separation of tin from tinned iron or other like refuse.

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, the general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts substantially as specified. (2.) For the purpose indicated, vats adapted to receive a supply of tinned scrap material and a leaching-solution, and electrolytic cells arranged above the vats having means thereon for receiving a supply of solution and for delivering it to the vat farthest therefrom, as specified. (3.) For the purpose of circulating the leaching-solution and electrolyte in the recovery of tin from tinned scrap material, a pump or other suitable means for drawing off the solution from the vats, a trough above the electrolytic cells, and a second trough to receive the overflow therefrom, and means for conveying the liquid, when drawn off, to the troughs and afterwards to the vats, substantially as described.

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

No. 21155.—16th May, 1906.—ALESSANDRO ARTOM, of 3 Venti Settembre, Turin, Italy, by profession Electrical Engineer and Professor at the School Galileo Ferraris of the "Royal Industrial Museum" of Turin. Improvements in and relating to wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) A receiving apparatus of electromagnetic waves circularly or elliptically polarised characterized by a

transformer in which the primary is constituted by two windings (43, 44) separately connected by one of their extremities to two distinct aeriels and by their other two extremities one with the other, said windings being so arranged as to produce, when two electric oscillations having the same amplitude and phase flow through them, a magnetic flux nil through the secondary inserted in the circuit comprising the revealer apparatus of the waves, said receiving apparatus being further characterized by aerial conductors of the type described in my prior patent and disposed in a vertical plane forming with the plane of the aerial conductors of the transmitting-station an angle corresponding to the ratio of the axes of the elliptical polarisation. (2.) In a transformer as specified in claim 1, two primary windings and a secondary wound on three distinct bobbins having the same axis and all of them movable in both directions along said common axis, the two primary windings (43, 44) being wound in the same direction, two opposite terminals of said primaries being connected together, while the two other opposite terminals are connected to the extremities (*a, b*) of the aerial conductors. (3.) In a transformer as specified in claim 1, two primary windings (43, 44) wound in the same direction and on the same bobbin as the secondary (40), two opposite terminals of said primaries are connected together, while the two other opposite terminals are connected to the extremities (*a, b*) of the aerial conductors. (4.) In a receiving apparatus as described in claim 1, the use of two transformers (90, 91) the primaries of which are by one of their terminals connected together, their other two terminals being respectively connected to the extremities (*a, b*) of the aerial conductors, the secondaries of said transformers being in series respectively with each of the two primary circuits (44, 43) of the transformer specified under claims 1 to 3, and with two capacities (92, 93) inserted in the two circuits so formed. (5.) In a receiver as claimed in claim 1, the use of two variable ohmic resistances (112, 113) in derivation with each of the primaries (43, 44) of the transformer as specified under claims 1 to 4, and two variable capacities (110, 111) in derivation on the so-formed circuits, two points of which (114, 115) are connected respectively to the extremities (*a, b*) of the aerial conductors while the other points (116, 117) are connected one to the other.

(Specification, 8s. ; drawings, 2s.)

No. 21185.—23rd May, 1906.—The Honourable CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS, of Heaton Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, Engineer. Improvements relating to dynamo electric machinery.

Claims.—(1.) In electrical appliances, the use of good heat-conducting material interposed between the conductors for the purpose of conducting the heat generated in such conductors to the outside or inside, or both, as and for the purpose described. (2.) In electrical appliances, the use of a lapping of wires, sheet metal, gauze, or the like of high thermal conductivity so placed with reference to the conductors of the part to be cooled as to conduct the heat from said conductors rapidly in a radial direction to the internal or external parts, or both, the sectional area of such lapping being small relatively to the cross-section of the conductors, substantially as described. (3.) The improved armatures for dynamo-electric generators and motors provided with cooling-devices, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (4.) A tape having strips of metal of high thermal conductivity woven therein so as to form a good heat-conducting path longitudinally, substantially as and for the purposes described. (5.) A tape having strips of metal of high thermal conductivity woven therein, the metal being discontinuous longitudinally while the fabric of the tape is continuous, substantially as and for the purposes described. (6.) A tape having strips of metal of high thermal conductivity woven therein, said strips being of greater width than depth and being woven with their greater width in the plane of the tape, as and for the purposes described. (7.) The tapes having metal of high thermal conductivity woven therein, as and for the purposes described.

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

No. 21197.—25th May, 1906.—ALFRED JAMES, of 2 Broad Street Place, London, England, Mining and Metallurgical Engineer. An improved process for extracting gold from auriferous arsenical and (or) antimonial ores.

Claim.—In the process referred to, the combination of a chloridizing roast with a reducing roast, together with subsequent treatment, with or without hydrochloric acid, by chlorination or cyanidation, or both, substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 21203.—25th May, 1906.—GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Bealey Street, Hokitika, Westland, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in pitch-chains and sprockets therefor.

Claim.—In the sprocket-chain described, the employment of pins having a middle portion of one diameter, shouldered portions of reduced diameter at each end thereof, and portions of less diameter one at each end of the pin, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 21218.—25th May, 1906.—CATHERINE JANE McMASTER, of Corfield, North Queensland, Queensland, Australia, Grazing Farmer. An improved wheel.

Claim.—An improved wheel characterized by a pair of sliding hubs to which the spokes are attached, and means for drawing the said hubs together or forcing them apart for the purpose of forming a rigid wheel, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21221.—26th May, 1906.—WILLIAM McCORD JAMIESON, of Te Papa, near Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A pneumatic-tire protector.

Extract from Specification.—This invention is projected to protect the pneumatic tires of motors, bicycles, and other vehicles from being punctured or otherwise destroyed. This purpose is attained by a box formation being fitted to and around the tire with corrugations inside the box which are in immediate touch with the tire and receive its impact.

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

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

No. 21222.—29th May, 1906.—WILLIAM REID, of East Malvern, Victoria, Australia, Electrical Officer. Improvements in railway signalling-mechanism and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In signalling-mechanism, in combination, the parts comprising the controller device described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3. (2.) In signalling-mechanism, in combination, the parts comprising the rod, link, and lever connection between the lead and the signal arm, substantially as described. (3.) In signalling-mechanism, in combination, the link *p* and one (*q*) or more (*q, l*) levers intermediate between down-rods *k* and *s*, substantially as described. (4.) In signalling-mechanism, the means set forth (inclusive of a stop *o* and pivoted lever *l*) for relieving down-rod strain, substantially as described. (5.) In signalling-mechanism, in combination, the lever *g*, rod *s*, and pivots *r, r1, and r2*. (6.) In signalling-mechanism, the combination of parts illustrated in Fig. 7. (7.) In signalling-mechanism, a lever, means to actuate it from below, connections adapted to put weight on it from above, a roller on the lever, and a slotted guide-plate or the like, as described. (8.) In combination with the matter of the last preceding claim, a cam lever as described. (9.) In signalling-mechanism, a pivoted cam lever and means to lock or unlock it whereby to lock or release a lever *q* or the like. (10.) In signalling-mechanism, the combination of the parts *p* to *w* to operate as indicated. (11.) In signalling-mechanism, a controlling cam lever, escapement-arm, and removable stop for the latter, in combination as described. (12.) In connection with the last preceding claim, means to apply or remove the stop as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3. (13.) In connection with the last preceding claim but one, means to apply or remove the stop, as described with reference to Figs. 4 to 6. (14.) In signalling-mechanism, an adjustable plate attached to the armature of an electromagnet and having adjustable stops as described. (15.) In signalling-mechanism, in combination, the described parts A to D, a suitable stop or stops, an arm or lever to be stopped or released, suitable connections to the signal-arm, and means to energize the coils, substantially as described. (16.) In signalling-mechanism, the combination with the parts indicated by Fig. 5 of the means for producing that position, substantially as described. (17.) In signalling-mechanism, the combination with the parts indicated by Fig. 4 of the means for producing that position, substantially as described. (18.) In signalling-mechanism, the combination with the parts indicated by Fig. 2 of the means for producing that position, substantially as described. (19.) In signalling-mechanism, the combination with the parts indicated by Fig. 3 of the

means for producing that position, substantially as described. (20.) In signalling-mechanism, the combination with the parts indicated by Fig. 1 of the means for producing that position, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

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

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

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

CLAIMS, ETC., OF COMPLETE SPECIFICATION, THE ACCEPTANCE OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN ADVERTISED.*

No. 20930.—23rd March, 1906.—WILLIAM ALBERT STETSON, of 136 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Merchant, assignee of Victor Belangu, of 17 Marlboro Street, Boston aforesaid. Improvements in spinning-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a spinning-machine, a spindle, its bobbin, and means such as the clutch member *m* for driving the bobbin from the spindle, constructed to permit the bobbin to be restrained in or from rotation without corresponding restraint of the spindle whereby on removing the bobbin injurious slippage between the driving parts is prevented, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In a spinning-machine, the clutch member (for driving the bobbin from the spindle) having a frictional driving engagement with the bobbin and a frictionless driven relation to the spindle, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In a spinning-machine, the clutch member (acting as a bobbin-carrying and bobbin-driving member and being loosely mounted on the spindle) having an enlarged base portion shaped to correspond with the enlarged spindle base portion, and being provided also with a neck portion shaped to correspond with and loosely fit said spindle above said enlarged base portion, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) In a spinning-machine, the clutch member (loosely mounted on the spindle and acting to carry and drive the bobbin) in combination with devices to prevent its withdrawal with the bobbin from the spindle, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In a spinning-machine, one or more spindles and bandless driving devices for said spindles, such as the frictional engaging wheels *f*2 and *g*, permitting the spindles to be driven at the highest practicable speed without the necessary use of bands, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In a spinning-machine, a series of friction disks, one for each spindle, each disk having a conical driving surface in frictional engagement with a conical driving surface upon a whirl or the like attached to the spindle, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) In a spinning-machine, devices such as the eccentric spindle mounting to move the spindle and driving wheel one toward or from the other, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (8.) In a spinning-machine, the spindle eccentrically mounted in a rotatable bolster and a spring or the like acting to carry the bolster and the spindle in a direction to maintain the efficiency of the spindle drive, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings. (9.) In a spinning-machine, devices such as the lip *f*4 to prevent the driving wheel from rising, substantially as described and explained and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

* See Supplement to *Gazette* No. 46, of the 14th June, 1906.

Provisional Specifications accepted.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 11th July, 1906.

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

- No. 20873.—E. H. Waddington, cinder-sifter.
No. 21071.—T. W. Coulthard, wire-fence binder.
No. 21085.—G. J. Browne and E. Toms, sheet-metal-piping-making machine.
No. 21109.—E. Crook, boot-upper.
No. 21113.—C. J. Walker, manufacture of "pump" shoes.
No. 21118.—E. J. Dungan, Blocking boots and shoes.

- No. 21127.—H. Daniels, potato digger and grader.
No. 21130.—T. G. Jefferson, sluice-box for dredge.
No. 21142.—T. E. Taylor, tramway-track cleaner.
No. 21146.—G. E. Churches, flexible-tube cleaner.
No. 21149.—J. Wilson, upholstery and coach trimming.
No. 21157.—R. Lowe, revolving maze.
No. 21158.—F. W. E. Gabriel, turnstile.
No. 21161.—J. C. Wood, pneumatic-tire inflater.
No. 21162.—A. Nable and A. Saunders, machinery-belt.
No. 21163.—J. J. Gilday, pump.
No. 21164.—D. Zander, T. Falvey, and J. H. Ormrod, potato-cleaner.
No. 21166.—F. H. Trevellian, cash register.
No. 21177.—W. E. Hughes, composition for removing paint, varnish, &c. (H. C. Scrutton.)
No. 21179.—J. Long, obtaining tickets, cards, &c., from containers.
No. 21201.—O. Stewart, telegraph-transmitter.
No. 21209.—H. Taylor, manufacture of starch, blue, &c.
No. 21213.—W. Madder, balloting-apparatus.
No. 21214.—W. C. Haines, rotary engine.
No. 21215.—F. D. Miller, boot or shoe sole.
No. 21216.—C. Lucas, scaffolding-bracket hanger.
No. 21219.—H. Rochfort, suction hose.
No. 21232.—H. Wilson, ore-grinding pan.
No. 21236.—J. W. Greene, axle-mounting.
No. 21237.—N. I. Gooder, trolley-head for electric trams.
No. 21243.—A. I. Jones, flax-treating apparatus.
No. 21254.—H. Rochfort, extracting metals from slimed ore.
No. 21258.—G. H. Evans, reaper and binder.
No. 21266.—B. G. A. Harkness, vacuum pump.
No. 21268.—D. Graham, tool for slotting-machine.
No. 21273.—C. Bristow, seed-sower.
No. 21290.—W. Youlten, separating dirt from cotton-waste.
No. 21292.—R. Whittaker and R. Tomline, drinking-fountain for poultry.
No. 21293.—T. Whitehorn, weighing tea, flour, &c.
No. 21295.—G. E. Dod, rotary engine.
No. 21296.—W. E. Crook, railway-coupling.
No. 21301.—F. J. Mahoney, ventilation system and apparatus.
No. 21319.—T. Crompton, glazing-bars.
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.

Letters Patent sealed.

- LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 27th June to the 11th July, 1906, inclusive:—
No. 18704.—F. Wilkinson, spouting-bracket.
No. 18889.—G. Stevenson, mop-wringer attachment to bucket.
No. 18970.—W. Michaelis, sound producer and recorder.
No. 18974.—F. J. Farrell, telephone attachment for fire-alarm.
No. 19055.—A. Kohn, electric ring.
No. 19139.—W. K. Wallace and J. W. Deem, sterilised-air injector.
No. 19145.—T. T. Rawhiti, wagon-pole.
No. 19149.—G. Hutchinson, milking-machinery.
No. 19164.—H. M. Douglas, loose-leaf account-book.
No. 19168.—J. McNeil, dredge-bucket links.
No. 19183.—G. M. Nelson and R. Cleghorn, disc plough.
No. 19198.—J. O. Galbally, hollow building-block.
No. 19211.—J. Anderson, valve-guide.
No. 19252.—P. Ellis, motor.
No. 19255.—W. E. Percival, louvre window.
No. 19286.—A. Werner, threshing-machine elevator.
No. 19324.—J. King, busk-protector.
No. 19343.—D. W. Bodle, silo. (A. O. Hubbard.)
No. 19372.—N. W. Gosling and J. Kennington, washing and draining cabinet.
No. 19432.—W. Edwards and T. Larsen, removable window-sash.
No. 19466.—E. V. Dixon, engine.
No. 19518.—R. Paladini, mail-bag fastener.
No. 19662.—W. A. Richards and C. B. Redrup, gas or oil engine.
No. 19756.—J. T. Hunter, refrigerating-apparatus. (M. Leblanc.)
No. 19831.—H. Quartier, tramway-rail clearer.
No. 19910.—J. Coe and V. Johansen, soldering-iron.
No. 20056.—J. Coe and V. Johansen, valve.
No. 20087.—R. Hudson, partition-wall.
No. 20171.—B. P. Gray, hoof-pad for horse-shoes.
No. 20259.—R. Stevens, milk cooler and aerator.
No. 20327.—E. J. Martin and A. C. Sutton, overlay for half-tone process-block.

- No. 20393.—A. H. Chapman, preservation of meat.
 No. 20433.—R. D. Haworth, manufacture of cardboard boxes.
 No. 20474.—J. J. Power, wash-board.
 No. 20500.—Bewick, Moreing, and Co., decantation of cyanide solutions. (P. Fitzgerald.)
 No. 20581.—H. Quertier, tram-rail cleaner.
 No. 20627.—R. T. Hunter, roofing.
 No. 20638.—H. A. Goddard, building in concrete.
 No. 20641.—R. A. Cummings, concrete column.
 No. 20663.—C. H. and T. P. von Mylius, smoke-consumer.
 No. 20681.—T. K. Finnigan, saddle.
 No. 20712.—G. Ridgway, filter.
 No. 20713.—J. P. Campbell, electrical distribution. (R. Braun.)
 No. 20715.—Sir M. Samuel and J. F. C. Farquhar, oil-lamp.
 No. 20716.—Sir M. Samuel and J. F. C. Farquhar, oil-lamp.
 No. 20717.—L. Serpollet, steam-automobile.
 No. 20718.—A. Edmond, brooch-pin fastening.
 No. 20728.—J. Duffy, wood paving and blocks.
 No. 20731.—T. Carter, milk cooler and aerator.
 No. 20778.—E. C. Pohlé, recovering values from sulfid-ores.
 No. 20783.—G. G. Turri, carburetter. (H. M. Reichenbach.)
 No. 20787.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, mower. (L. M. Jones and A. W. Watts.)
 No. 20817.—C. Butters, vacuum filtering apparatus.
 No. 20837.—Aktiebolaget Separator, milking-machine. (F. Ljungstrom.)
 No. 20838.—C. Bergner, cream-separator tube.
 No. 20878.—W. R. Comings, paper or cardboard box.
 No. 20883.—Brunswick Refrigerating Company, pump. (R. Whitaker.)
 No. 20884.—Brunswick Refrigerating Company, valve. (R. Whitaker.)
 No. 20885.—Brunswick Refrigerating Company, refrigerat-
 ing-apparatus. (R. Whitaker.)

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 14703.—A. F. Wall, shield for stay-busks. 3rd July, 1906.
 No. 15061.—A. Gray, W. Wood, J. Sharp, jun., and T. Rainey, supplying steam and air to furnace. (G. Claydon.) 9th July, 1906.
 No. 15069.—J. Purvis and T. Rouse, manufacture of artificial stone. 2nd July, 1906.
 No. 15078.—J. M. Chambers, compressing wheel-tires. (West's Patent Tire Setter Company, Limited—J. B. West.) 3rd July, 1906.
 No. 15124.—The Flameless Gas Light Company, Limited, incandescence gas or vapour lighting. (W. Hooker.) 9th July, 1906.
 No. 15144.—F. S. Potter, vehicle-springs. 9th July, 1906.
 No. 15151.—W. H. Lawrence and R. Kennedy, milking-apparatus. 5th July, 1906.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 11773.—J. G. Leyner, rock-drilling engine. 4th July, 1906.
 No. 11779.—E. Roberts, dredging-ladder. 6th July, 1906.
 No. 11798.—The Whitecross Company, Limited, wire-fence dropper. 26th June, 1906.
 No. 11815.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, Type casting and composing machine (Lanston Monotype Machine Company—J. S. Bancroft.) 4th July, 1906.
 No. 11816.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, preparing perforated record strips. (Lanston Monotype Machine Company—J. S. Bancroft and W. H. Wood.) 4th July, 1906.
 No. 11829.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, electrical measuring instrument. (J. P. Campbell—H. P. Davis.) 3rd July, 1906.
 No. 11832.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, dynamo electric machine. (W. E. Hughes—B. G. Lamme.) 9th July, 1906.
 No. 12282.—J. Swinburne and E. A. Ashcroft, sulphide-ore treatment. 4th July, 1906.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

- NO. 12495.—The Honourable Charles Algernon Parsons, of Heaton Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the County of Northumberland, England, Engineer, registered as sole proprietor. Steam turbine rings of blades. [C. A. Parsons and H. F. Fullagar.] 5th July, 1906.
 No. 18388.—John Henry Butler, Harold Brooke Butler, and Erick Rock Butler, trading as Butler Brothers, of 48 Park Street, Walsall, in the County of Stafford, England, Merchants. Riding and driving saddle-tree. [R. A. C. Russell.] 4th July, 1906.
 No. 18545.—The Fibre Society, Limited, a society duly incorporated under the provisions of "The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1877," of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand. Cleaning and sorting tow. [E. Elliott and A. J. Park—J. W. Wrigley.] 5th July, 1906.
 No. 20628.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers. Equalising load in electric circuit. [J. P. Campbell—R. Braun.] 9th July, 1906.
 No. 20642.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the City of Westminster, England, Manufacturers. Electric motor rotating apparatus. [J. P. Campbell—R. Braun.] 9th July, 1906.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

THE request to amend Specification No. 19757, C. A. Parsons, production of high vacua (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906), has been allowed.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications, with which provisional specifications only have been filed, abandoned (i.e., complete specifications not lodged) from the 28th June to the 11th July, 1906, inclusive:—

- No. 19938.—J. Nelson, inflater.
 No. 19940.—M. Heeb, turbine.
 No. 19941.—J. B. Henderson, pulley-block.
 No. 19943.—C. H. Carter, motor.
 No. 19944.—C. J. R. Richardson, railway-rails.
 No. 19945.—C. J. R. Richardson, tapes for venetian-blind.
 No. 19948.—H. Norgrove, steam-boiler furnace.
 No. 19949.—F. G. England, photographic washing apparatus.
 No. 19950.—A. Troup, shower-bath.
 No. 19951.—J. B. McCubbin, attaching handle of broom.
 No. 19952.—A. J. J. Bolton and T. Rand, butter-box.
 No. 19957.—M. I. Ballinger, runaway-horse release.
 No. 19959.—H. Weingott, waterproof-coat.
 No. 19964.—F. W. Armstrong, pipe-cleaner.
 No. 19967.—C. F. F. Allan, carving-table, hot closet, and plate-rack.
 No. 19972.—J. Pomeroy, ear-marker.
 No. 19973.—C. Lorrett, horse-controller.
 No. 19974.—W. J. Dil, bicycle-brake.
 No. 19982.—W. Madder, vote-recorder.
 No. 19984.—D. W. Martyn, saucepan.
 No. 19989.—J. N. Dewar, ore-feeder.
 No. 19993.—R. Wilson, street cleaner and filler.
 No. 19994.—J. W. Davis, exposure and focus distributor.
 No. 20001.—W. E. Cook, venetian-blind cord-grip.
 No. 20003.—J. H. Love, riding-dress protector.
 No. 20004.—H. H. Oxley, reversible brush.
 No. 20005.—A. S. Ford, liquid-ejector.
 No. 20008.—D. T. McPhedran, maul-ring fastener.
 No. 20009.—J. E. McLean, match-striker.
 No. 20011.—J. H. Roberts, swingletree and equalising-bar connection.
 No. 20012.—J. H. Roberts, plough-chain connecting-hook.
 No. 20015.—J. W. Fowler, exit door.

Application for Letters Patent void.

APPLICATION for Letters Patent, with which complete specification has been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specification, from the 28th June to the 11th July, 1906, inclusive:—

- No. 19322.—R. C. Noedl, trellis-work for gates and fenoing.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 28th June to the 11th July, 1906, inclusive:—

- No. 18909.—J. S. M. Jacobsen, producing metals from ores.
 No. 18927.—C. E. Lowe, cleaning currants, &c.
 No. 18935.—H. E. McDonald, egg-preserving box.
 No. 18964.—J. Peters, egg-beater.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 28th June to the 11th July, 1906, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 14679.—J. J. Austin, wire mattress.
 No. 14686.—D. Robertson, mail-marker.
 No. 14688.—J. F. C. Farquhar, oil-lamp.
 No. 14689.—S. C. and A. Holmes, bedstead.
 No. 14690.—Universal Seal and Stopper Company, bottle-sealing machine. (E. D. Schmitt.)
 No. 14706.—J. H. Anderson, golf-practice apparatus.
 No. 14716.—T. O. Turnbull, device for carrying children.
 No. 14718.—V. S. Aston, extracting gum, &c., from flax.
 No. 14726.—J. L. Ferrell, wood-preserving.
 No. 14727.—M. McCormick, seed-sower.
 No. 14728.—C. E. Billin, stamp-mill. (W. S. McKinney.)
 No. 14730.—A. T. de Bary, wire-fencing rod.
 No. 14731.—R. Oxlade and W. J. W. Richardson, electric telegraphy.
 No. 14732.—Nernst Electric Light, Limited, G. S. Ram, and E. G. Sheppard, Nernst lamp.
 No. 14733.—The Baron Cigarette Machine Company, Limited, packing cigarettes, &c. (W. E. Hughes, L. B. Baron, and E. T. Pollard.)
 No. 14735.—H. W. Buff, coverings for the feet.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 11491.—Clemens Baron von Bechtolsheim, milking-apparatus.

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

- No. 5626.—H. Dixon, cigarette-machine.

No. of application: 5869.

Date: 3rd April, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The applicant claims that the said trade mark has been in use by him and his predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned for twelve months prior to the 1st day of January, 1890.

NAME.

JOHN CLOSE HOBBS, trading as "Hobbs Bros.," of Oroua, near Palmerston North, in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Apiarist.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Honey.

Design registered.

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

- No. 288.—Duckworth, Turner, and Co., Limited, of Carlyle Street, Sydenham, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Boot-manufacturers. Class 10. 7th July, 1906.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,

Wellington, 11th July, 1906.

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

No. of application: 5624.

Date: 4th November, 1905.

TRADE MARK.

The words

"GOLDEN GATE."

NAME.

J. F. WULZEN AND Co., of San Francisco, California, United States of America, and ALBERT ROBINS, of Mount Eden, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Metal-polish.

No. of application : 5954.
Date : 10th May, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

FREDERICK BOSTOCK, of Victoria Street, Northampton, England.

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

No. of application : 6002.
Date : 11th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



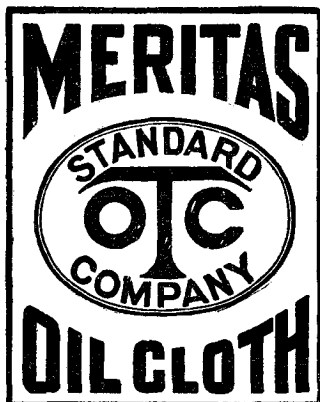
NAME.

MILLER LOCK COMPANY, of 4523 Tacony Street, Frankford, City of Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, Manufacturers of Locks and Hardware.

No. of class : 13.
Description of goods : Locks, keys, and padlocks.

No. of application : 6003.
Date : 11th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow : the word "Meritas" and the moon-face device; and applicant company disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except its name.

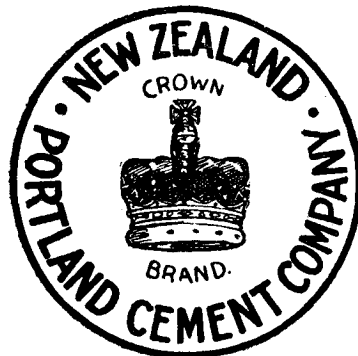
NAME.

STANDARD TABLE OIL CLOTH COMPANY, of 320 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturers of oilcloth.

No. of class : 36.
Description of goods : Oilcloth.

No. of application : 6004.
Date : 11th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the word "Crown"; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

NAME.

NEW ZEALAND PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, of 76 Victoria Arcade, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class : 17.
Description of goods : Cement and lime.

No. of application : 6017.
Date : 22nd June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

EDWARD THOMPSON CLIFTON FIRTH, of Secombes Road, Mount Eden, near the City of Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Pumice-manufacturer.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Compressed pumice soap.

No. of application : 6023.

Date : 25th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "All Blacks"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

THOMAS DEANE, of 122 Cashel Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Produce Exporter.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Boot-polish.

No. of application : 6029.

Date : 26th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

The word

OLIVER

NAME.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, an Illinois Corporation, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.

No. of class : 6.

Description of goods : Typewriting-machines.

No. of application : 6031.

Date : 26th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

The word

ZANETIC

NAME.

JOHN EDWARD NORMAN, of 92 Clarendon Park Road, Leicester, England, Manufacturer.

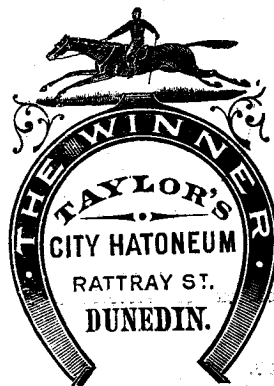
No. of class : 39.

Description of goods : Paper (except paper-hangings), stationery, and bookbinding.

No. of application : 6032.

Date : 26th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JOHN TAYLOR, of 15 Rattray Street, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, Mercer.

No. of class : 38.

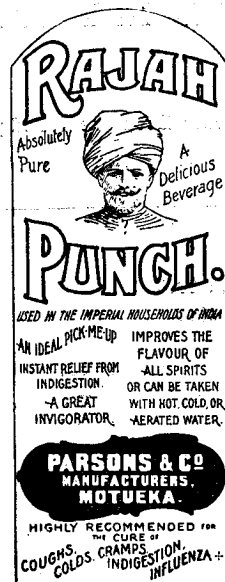
Description of goods : Hats and all other goods included in this class.

NOTE.—Class 38 is for "Articles of clothing, such as hats of all kinds, caps and bonnets, hosiery, gloves, boots and shoes, and other ready-made clothing."

No. of application : 6033.

Date : 28th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and word "Rajah"; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name and address.

NAME.

PARSONS AND Co., of Motueka, in the Colony of New Zealand, Aerated-water Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : A non-aerated and non-alcoholic beverage.

No. of application : 6034.
Date : 29th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

A. C. H. SCOTT, trading as "A. C. Scott and Co.," of Ponsoby Road, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class : 44.

Description of goods : Aerated and mineral waters; hop, herb, and ginger beers; also cordials.

No. of application : 6035.
Date : 29th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"CABINET."

NAME.

HENRY GEORGE BLACKIE, of 28 Shortland Street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea and coffee.

No. of application : 6036.
Date : 29th June, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"FLAROMA."

NAME.

JOHN CONNELL AND CO. PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

No. of class : 42.

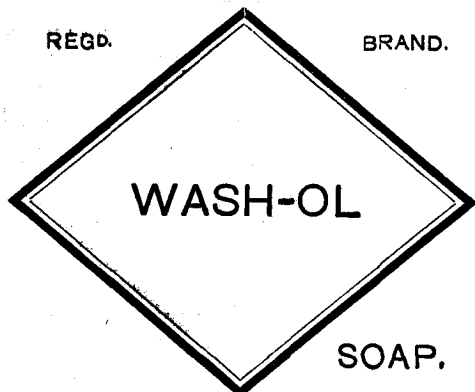
Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application : 6038.
Date : 2nd July, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

RÉGD.

BRAND.



SOAP.

NAME.

CHAS. McLEOD AND Co., of Port Ahuriri, in the Colony of New Zealand, Soap-makers.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Common soap.

No. of application : 6040.

Date : 3rd July, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

The word

NUFLEX

NAME.

GEORGE CRADOCK, of Bolton Lodge, Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, England, Manufacturer.

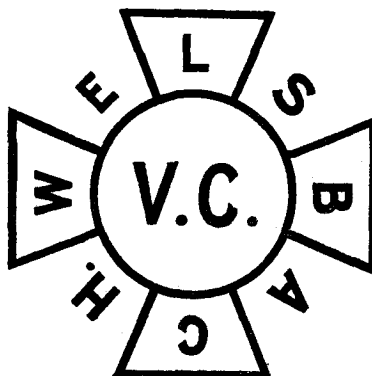
No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Metal goods not included in other classes.

No. of application : 6041.

Date : 5th July, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, of No. 2 Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London, England, and No. 441, Kent Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 18.

Description of goods : Illuminant appliances capable of being rendered incandescent upon gas or other burners, and burners for gas or other substances capable of rendering an illuminant appliance incandescent.

No. of application : 6042.

Date : 9th July, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

The words

"ALL BLACKS."

NAME.

THOMAS DRANE, of 122 Cashel Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Produce Exporter.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Boot, harness, stove, and metal olish.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 28th June to the 11th July, 1906, inclusive:—

- No. 4594; 5857.—A. Olsen; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 5th April, 1906.)
 No. 4595; 5856.—I. Brown and Co.; Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 5th April, 1906.)
 No. 4596; 5570.—Hayward Bros. and Co., Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 96, of the 2nd November, 1905.)
 No. 4597; 5765.—Alexander Murdoch and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4598; 5814.—Warnock Bros.; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 22, of the 22nd March, 1906.)
 No. 4599; 5844.—J. Henderson and Sons; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 5th April, 1906.)
 No. 4600; 5806.—Smith and Wellstood, Limited; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4601; 5853.—S. Johnson; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4602; 5854.—C. M. Moore-Jones; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 5th April, 1906.)
 No. 4603; 5883.—Julius Norden and Co.; Class 18. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4604; 5652.—The McLeod Patent Fire Brand Company, Limited; Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 2, of the 11th January, 1906.)
 No. 4605; 5728.—J. A. Pike; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 25th January, 1906.)
 No. 4606; 5838.—W. Gregg and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 5th April, 1906.)
 No. 4607; 5839.—W. Gregg and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 26, of the 5th April, 1906.)
 No. 4608; 5587.—Stratford Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4609; 5859.—A. S. Paterson and Co.; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4610; 5893.—R. Lee and G. H. Hickson; Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4611; 5901.—A. Brown; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4612; 5881.—A. O. Oudaille; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 31, of the 19th April, 1906.)
 No. 4613; 5747.—R. Adam and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 10, of the 8th February, 1906.)
 No. 4614; 5751.—The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4615; 5752.—The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4616; 5767.—Humidine, Limited; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4617; 5779.—J. A. and W. Bird and Co.; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4618; 5780.—J. A. and W. Bird and Co.; Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4619; 5781.—T. H. Roberts; Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4620; 5782.—W. Lovegrove; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4621; 5783.—T. H. Roberts; Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4622; 5784.—C. Bayer; Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 15, of the 22nd February, 1906.)
 No. 4623; 5797.—The Aeolian Company; Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 19, of the 8th March, 1906.)
 No. 4624; 5798.—The Aeolian Company; Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 19, of the 8th March, 1906.)
 No. 4625; 5804.—G. E., A. E., A., and N. Wilson; Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 19, of the 8th March, 1906.)
 No. 4626; 5808.—The P.B.C. Company; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 3rd May, 1906.)
 No. 4627; 5908.—Cameron Bros. and Co.; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 3rd May, 1906.)
 No. 4628; 5909.—Cameron Bros. and Co.; Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 3rd May, 1906.)
 No. 4629; 5810.—Victor Talking-machine Company; Class 8. (*Gazette* No. 19, of the 8th March, 1906.)

Trade-Mark Renewal Fees paid.

FEES paid for the renewal of the undermentioned Trade Marks for fourteen years from the dates first noted:—

- No. 259/196.—7th July, 1905.—Brough, Nicholson, and Hall, of Leek, Stafford, England. (Lister Henry.) 22nd June, 1906.
 No. 293/236.—24th August, 1905.—Sir Titus Salt, Baronet, Sons, and Co., Limited, of Saltaire, England. (J. Maddocks.) 2nd July, 1906.
 No. 380/295.—12th December, 1905.—Brough, Nicholson, and Hall, of Leek, Stafford, England. (Lister Henry.) 22nd June, 1906.
 No. 526/507.—8th July, 1906.—G. A. Wood, of Kumara, N.Z. 2nd July, 1906.
 No. 576/463.—27th September, 1906.—N. C. Schumacher, of Lyttelton, N.Z. 30th June, 1906.
 No. 578/458.—29th September, 1906.—W. E. Reynolds and Co., of Dunedin, N.Z. 9th July, 1906.
 No. 688/591.—19th January, 1907.—G. and C. Merriam Company, of Springfield, U.S.A. 30th June, 1906.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

- No. 259/196 and 380/295.—Brough, Nicholson, and Hall, of Leek, in the County of Stafford, in England, Silk-manufacturers. [Lister Henry.] 4th July, 1906.
 No. 2261/1815.—Dailuaine Talisker Distilleries, Limited, of 50 Wellington Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland. [The Talisker Distillery, Limited.] 4th July, 1906.
 No. 2263/1817.—Dailuaine Talisker Distilleries, Limited, of 50 Wellington Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland. [Dailuaine Glenlivet Distillery, Limited.] 4th July, 1906.

Restoration of Trade Marks to the Register.

THE following Trade Marks have been restored to the Register:—

- No. 259/196.—L. Henry, trading as L. Henry and Co., of Sydney, N.S.W.
 No. 293/236.—Sir Titus Salt, Baronet, Sons, and Co., Limited, of Saltaire, England. (J. Maddocks.)
 No. 380/295.—L. Henry, trading as L. Henry and Co., of Sydney, N.S.W.

Trade Marks removed from the Register.

TRADE Marks removed from the Register, owing to the non-payment of the renewal fees, from the 27th June, 1906, to the 10th July, 1906:—

- No. 442/342.—2nd April, 1892.—H. P. Rasmussen, of Sydney, N.S.W. Class 3.
 No. 444/324, 445/325, and 446/326.—7th April, 1892.—James Chadwick and Brother, Limited, of Bolton, England. Class 23.

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.

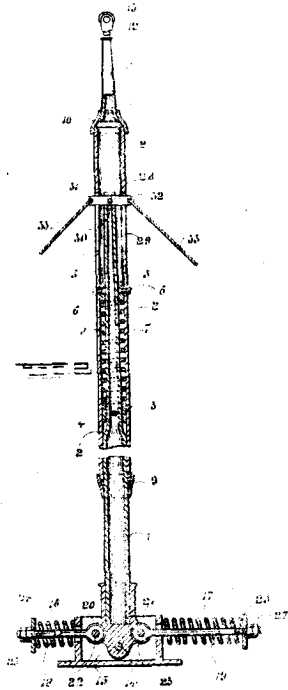
Communications should be addressed to the Government Printer, Wellington, to whom post-office money-orders should be made payable. Cheques should be crossed "Public a/c," and exchange added.

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

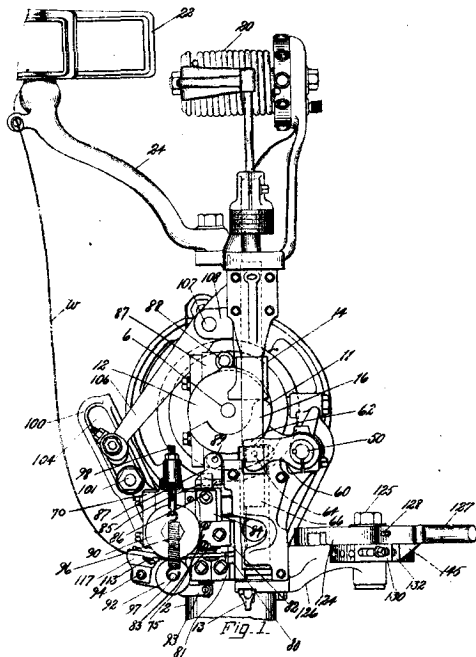
Prepayment may be demanded in any case. In order to prevent delay in publication a sufficient remittance should accompany every advertisement. Any surplus will be returned with receipted account.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

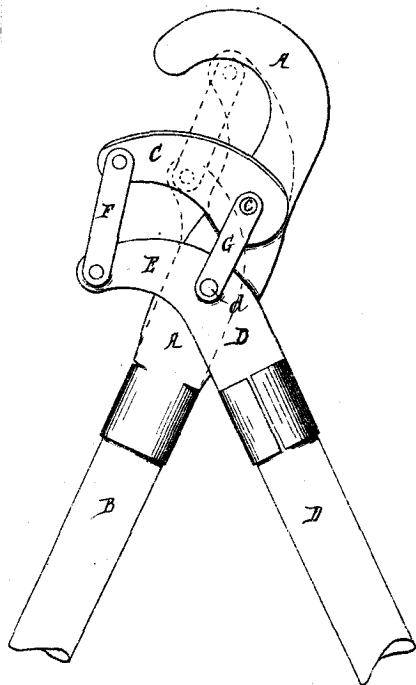
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



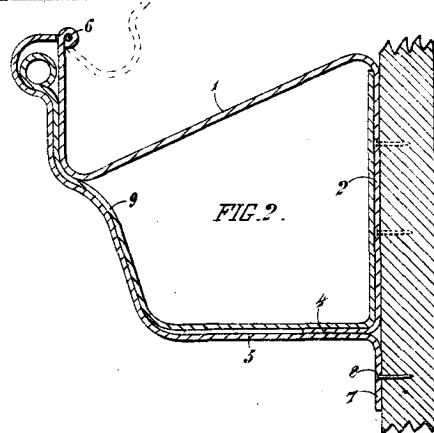
19370
J. and R. Lindsay. Trolley-pole.



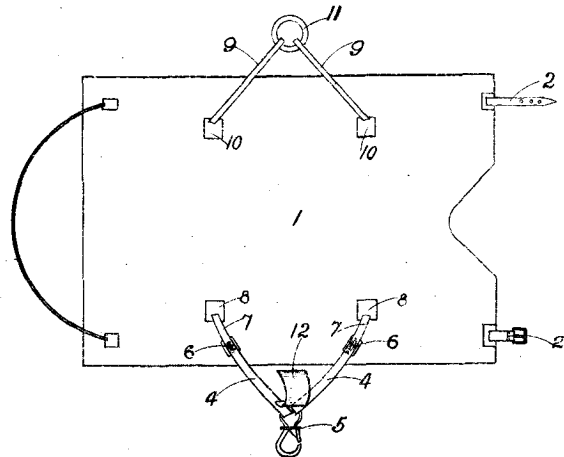
19610
United Shoe Machinery Co. Staple Maker and Driver. (Borden.)



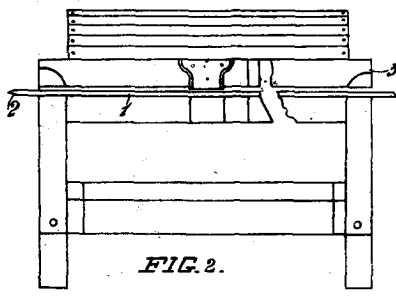
19678
Lindsay. Dehorner.



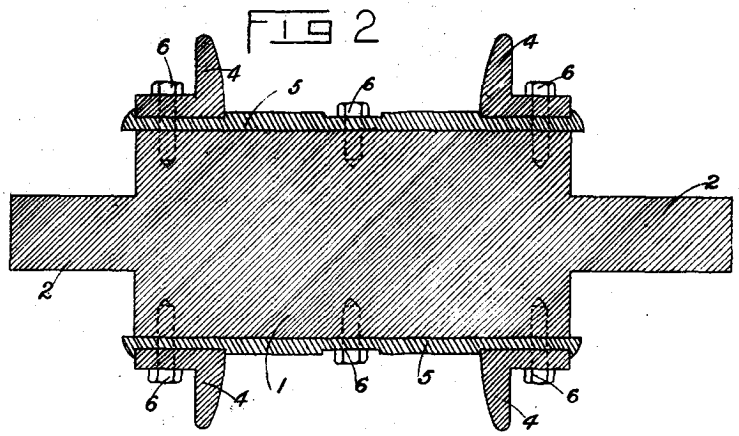
19730
Mahoney and Bowman. Spouting-bracket.



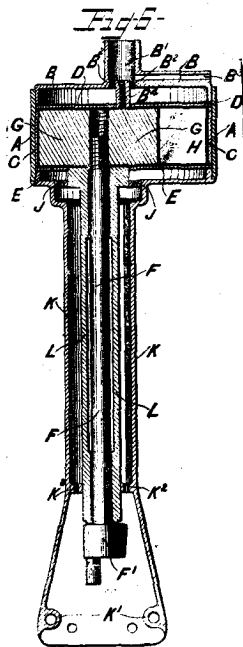
19738
McGrath. Animal-cover Fastening.



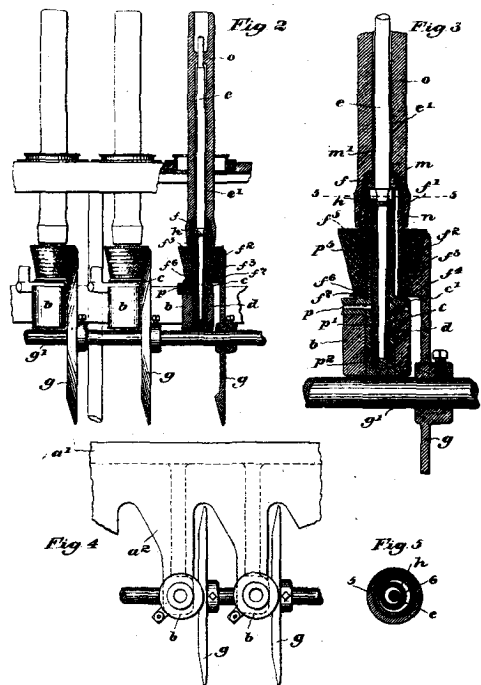
19895
McMaster. Flax-scutcher.



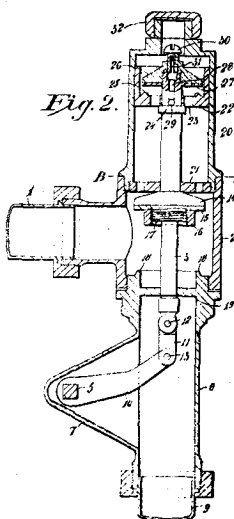
20510
Douglas. Dredge Tumbler and Shaft.



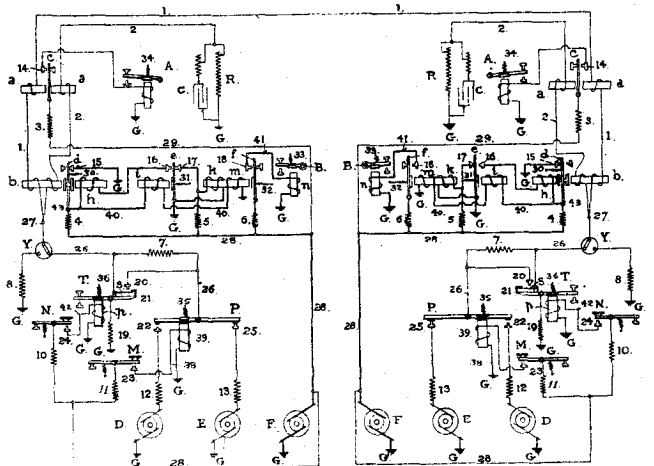
20851
Cudmore. Rotary Motor.



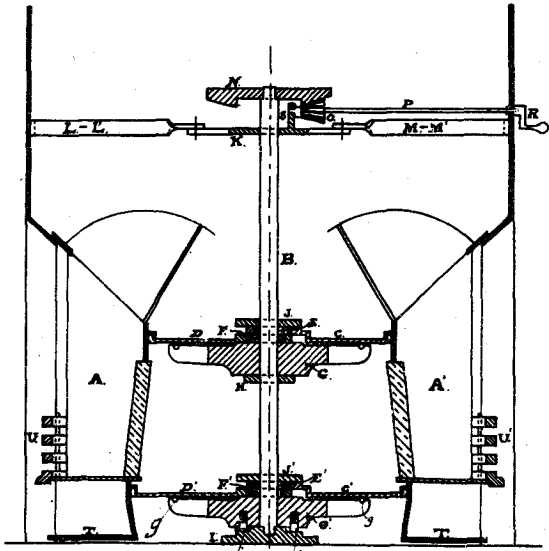
20930
Stetson. Spinning-machine. (Belangu.)



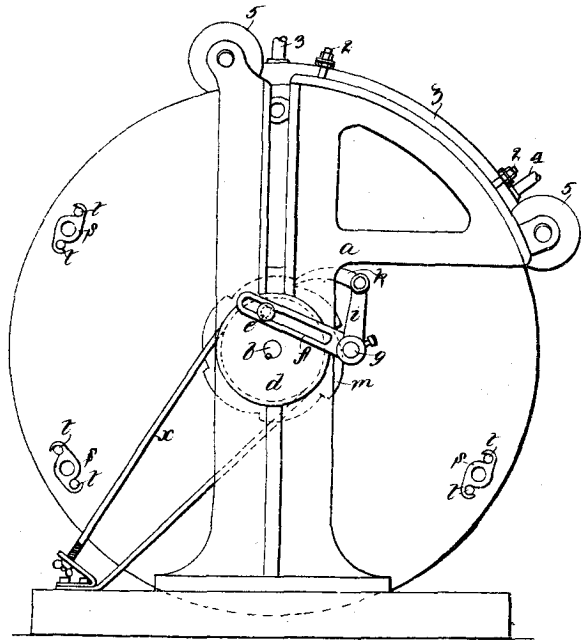
20946
Turnbull. Flushing-valve.



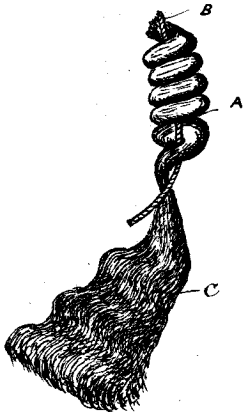
20951
T. H. and V. Berry. Operating Telegraph-system.



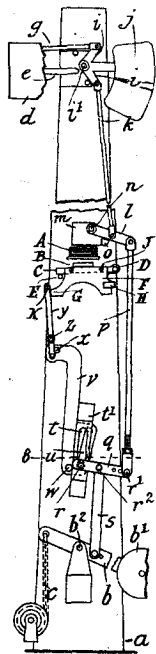
21030
Tregoning and Ruddick. Revolving Fireplace.



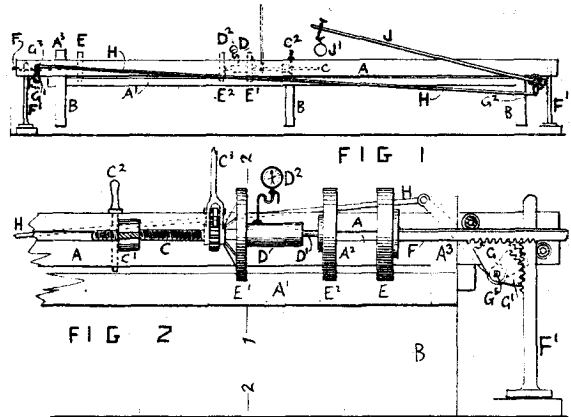
21107
Logan and Landon. Paper-tube Manufacture.



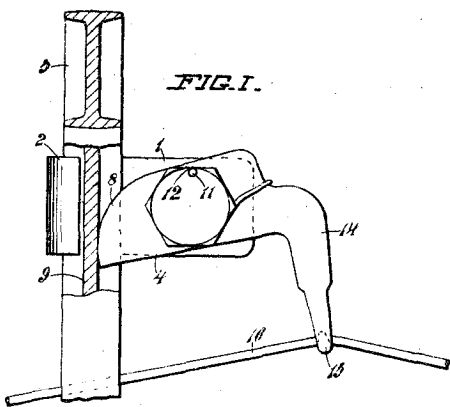
20248
Donisthorpe. Fibre-crimper.



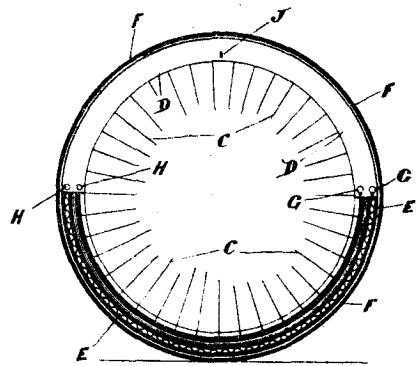
21222
Reid. Railway-signal.



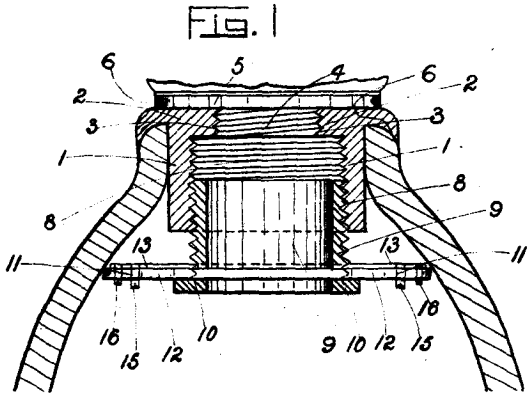
21133
Anderson and Hunter. Cheese-press.



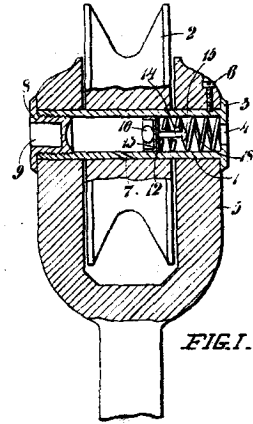
21123
Lakin. Wire-retainer.



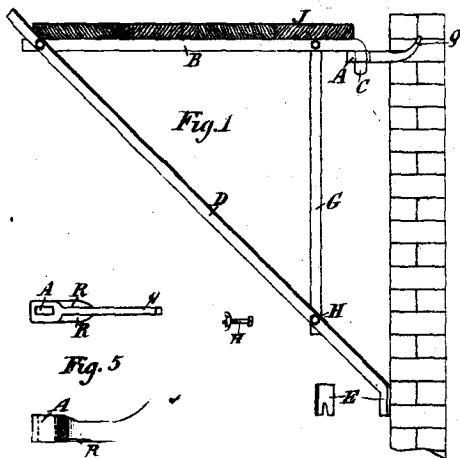
21221
Jamieson. Tire-protector.



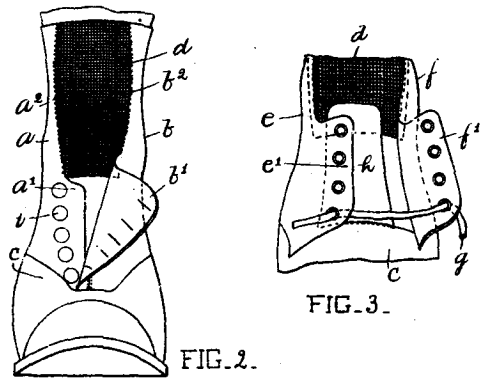
19842.
Lawrence. Lamp-burner Socket.



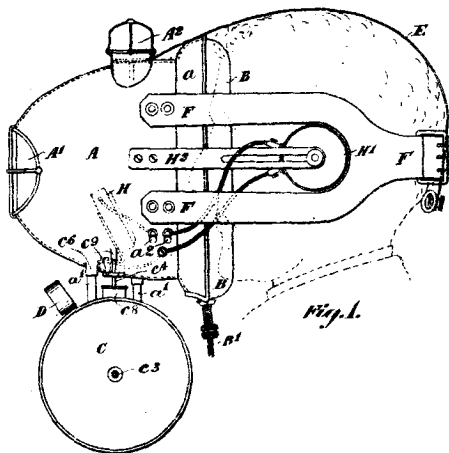
19886
Ouvrier. Trolley-wheel.



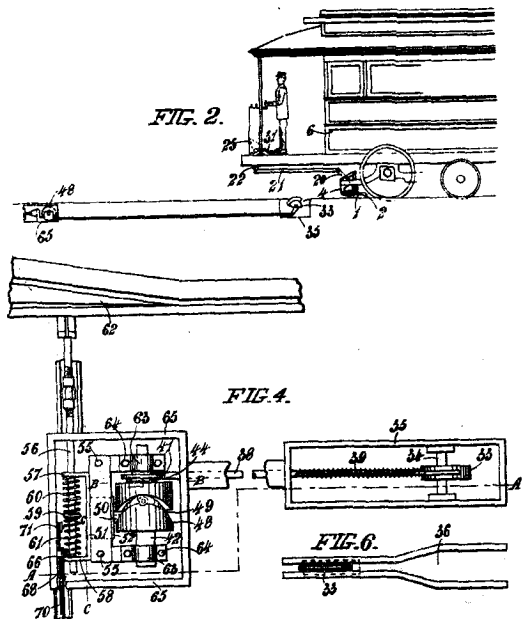
20002
Humphries. Scaffolding-bracket.



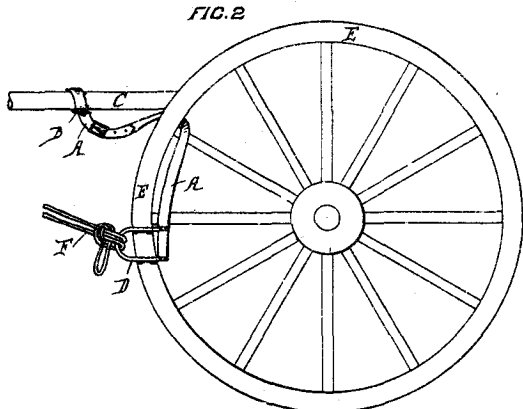
20135
Welch. Shoe.



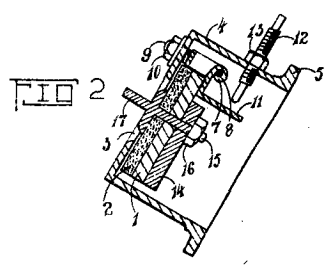
20844
Catt. Face-protector.



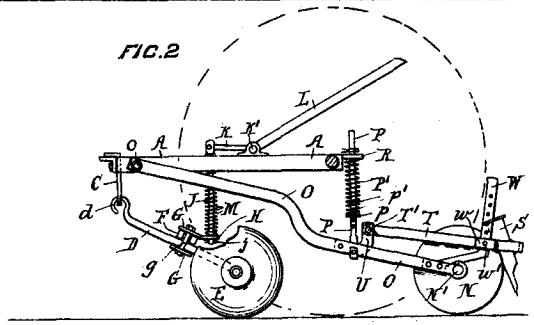
20272
Atkinson. Railway-switch Operator.



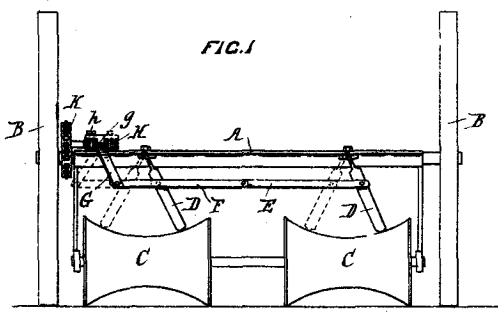
19679
Compton. Wheel-lock.



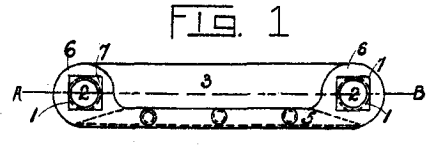
19825
Northey. Ram-valve.



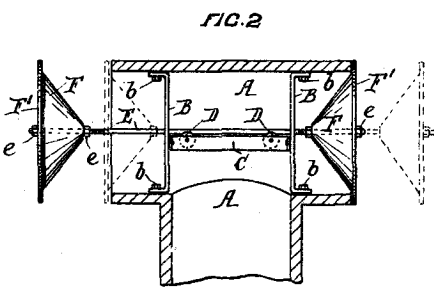
19869
Macalister. Ridger.



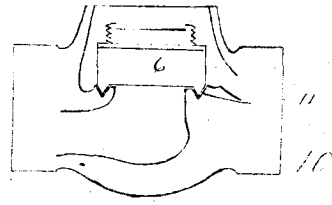
19811
Macalister. Ridger-scraper.



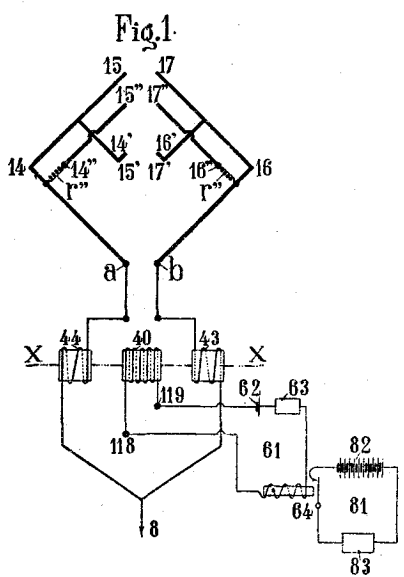
19875
Douglas. Dredge-bucket Link.



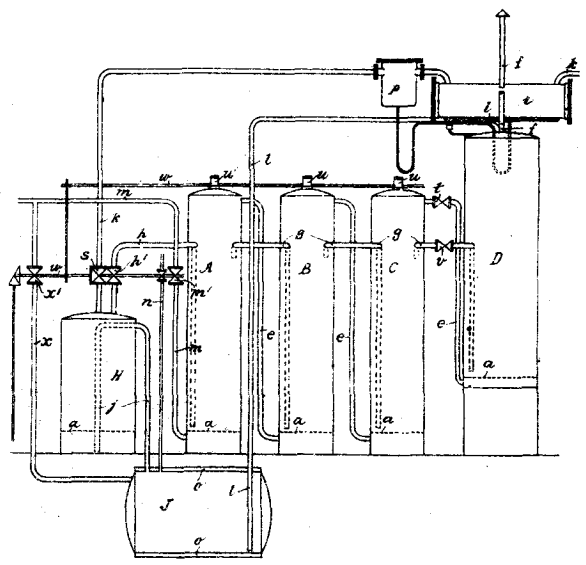
19818
St. George. Chimney-pot.



19823
Waugh. Valve.



21155
Arton. Wireless-telegraph Receiver.



19880
Collison. Carbon Dioxide Manufacture. (Stead.)

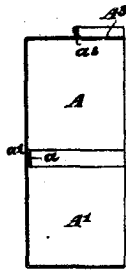


Fig. 7.

19954
Griffiths and Andrew. Can for Foodstuffs.

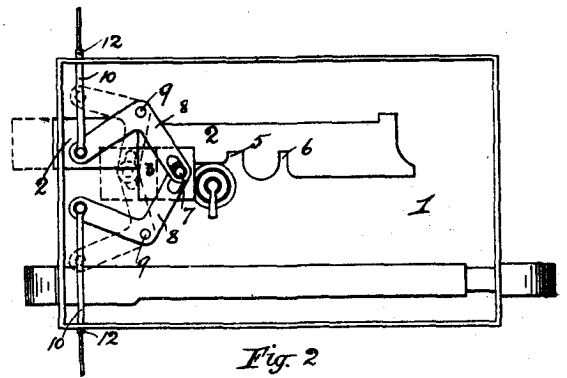
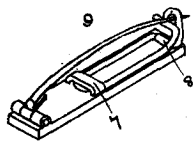
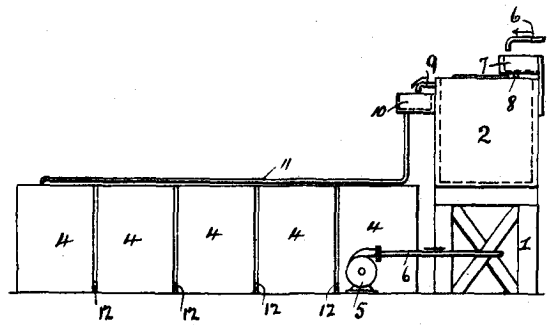


Fig. 2

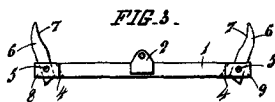
21153
Roberts. Door-lock.



21105
Miller and Walsh. Safety-catch.



21154
Jolly. Tin-separator.



21189
Shields. Gambrel.



FIG. I.

21208
Davidson. Pitch-chain and Sprocket.

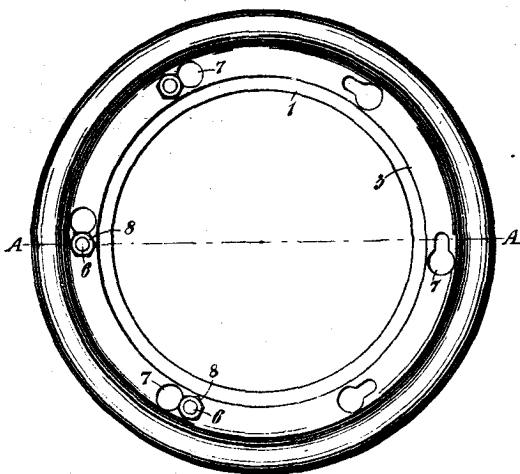


FIG. I.

21144
Beckwith. Wheel.

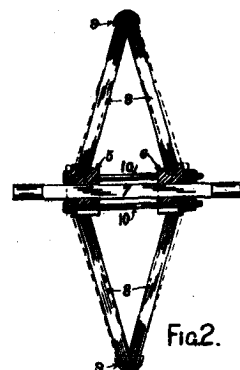
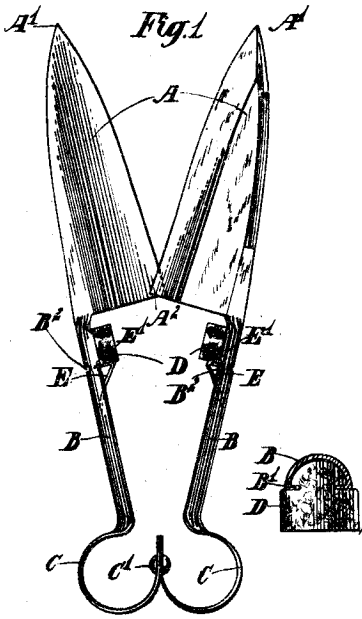
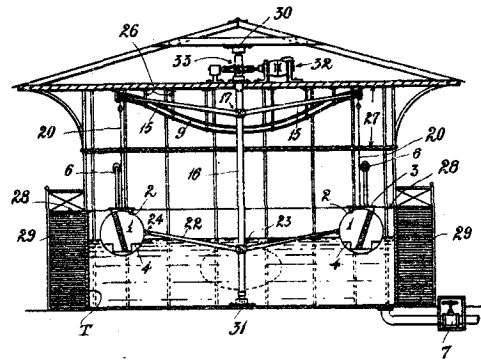


FIG. 2.

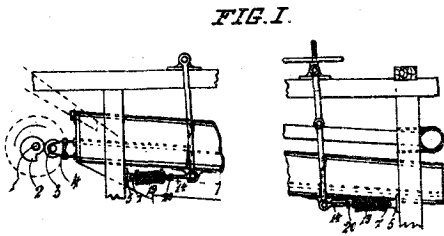
21218
McMaster. Wheel.



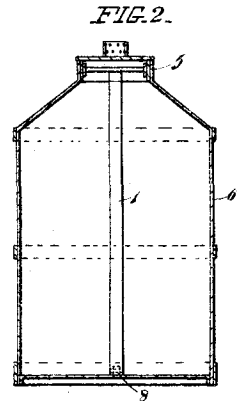
20347
J. and E. McGregor and Ross. Shears.



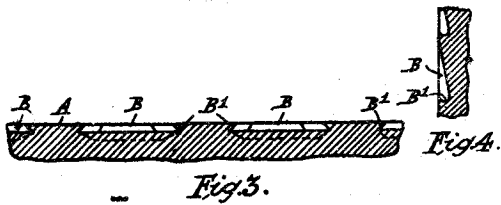
20501
Sutherland. Roundabout.



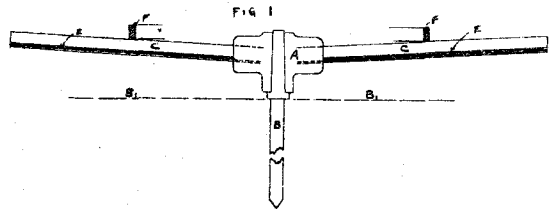
21051
Richmond. Gold-saving Apparatus.



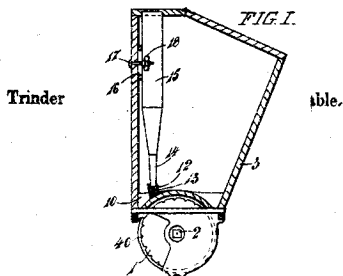
21092
Barker. Cream-can.



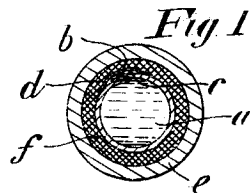
21119
Trinder and Engeler. Gold-saving Table.



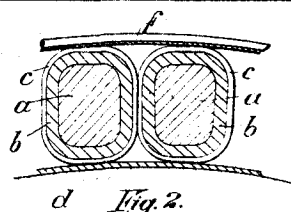
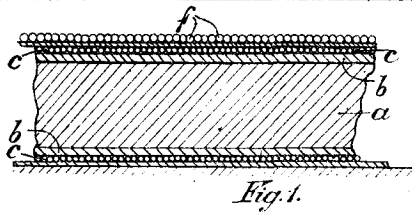
21124
Greenall. Tire-heater.



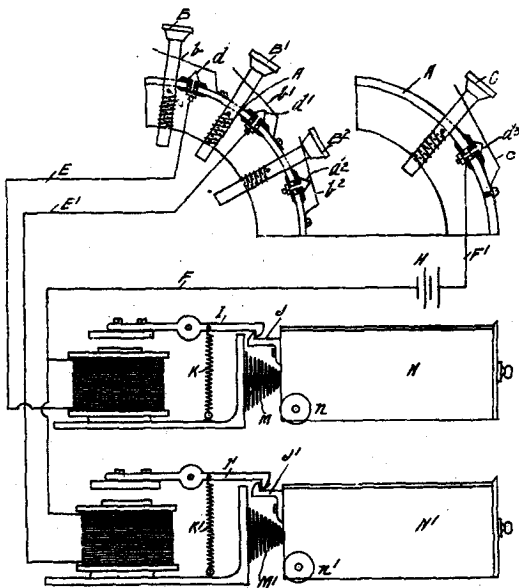
21122
McKinnon. Seed-sower.



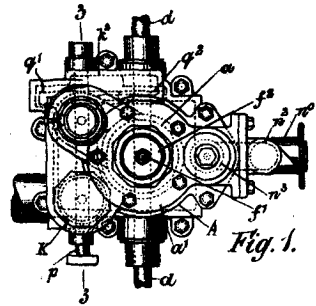
21140
Mingay. Golf-ball.



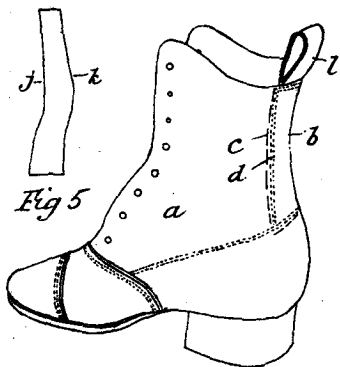
21185
Parsons. Dynamo Electric Machinery.



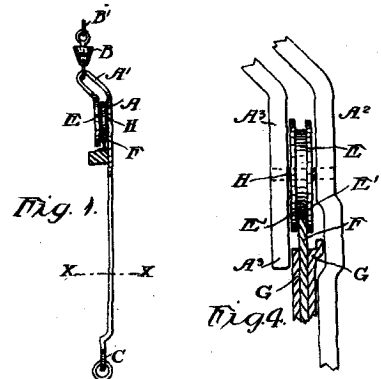
21023
Jackson. Cash-register.



21062
Lawless. Internal-combustion Engine.



21075
Pilgrim, Liddell, and Dimmick. Boot-upper.



21100
Jørgensen. Cargo-lift.

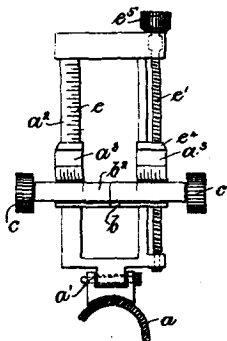


Fig. 1.

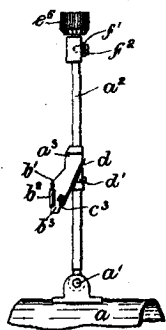
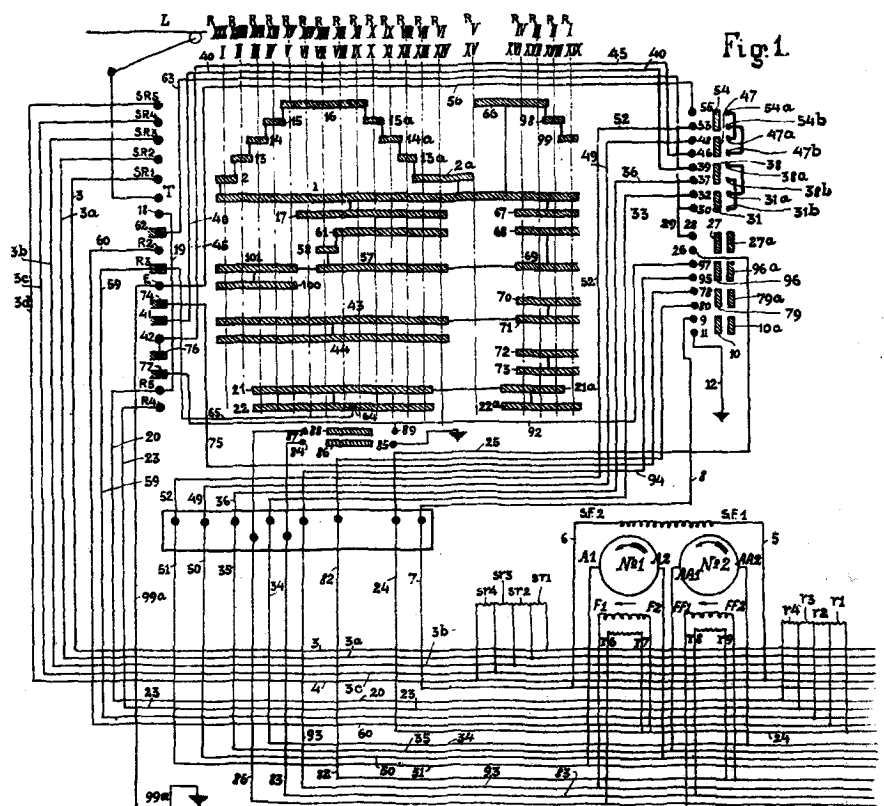


Fig. 3.

21106
Downey. Wind-gauge and Vernier-elevator.



21061
Raworth. Electric Vehicle-controller.