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United States Specifications.

THE printed specifications, with drawings, of the United States of America for the first half of the year 1905 have been received, and may be inspected in the library attached to the Patent Office.

International and Intercolonial Arrangements for the Mutual Protection of Inventions.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE following countries now belong to the Convention :—

Belgium.	Mexico.
Brazil.	New Zealand.
Ceylon.	Norway.
Cuba.	Portugal, with the Azores and Madeira.
Denmark.	Servia.
Dominican Republic.	Spain.
France, with Algeria and Colonies.	Sweden.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Great Britain.	Tunis.
Italy.	United States of America.
Japan.	

Separate arrangements have been made between Australia and New Zealand.

Particulars of the Convention and of such arrangements may be seen in the following *Gazettes* :—

Notification of adhesion of New Zealand to the Convention, with text thereof (in English), in the *Gazette* of 26th November, 1891; notification of adherence of New Zealand to the Additional Act of the Convention, with text (in English), of such Additional Act, in Patents Supplement to *Gazette* No. 101, of the 16th November, 1905; Order in Council applying section 103 of the Imperial Act to New Zealand, in *Gazette* No. 27, of the 15th May, 1890; Orders in Council containing arrangements between Australia and New Zealand, in Patent Supplements to the *Gazette* Nos. 22 of the 9th March, 1905, and 38 of the 20th April, 1905.

Patents Supplement to Gazette.

PERSONS interested in Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks will find valuable information about such matters in the Patents Supplement to the *Gazette*, issued fortnightly. Each number contains a list of applications for patents during the current fortnight, claims and drawings of complete specifications that have been accepted, lists of trade marks and designs registered, latest official information, &c.

Single copy: Price, 6d. } Postage included.
Annual subscription: 10s. }

Obtainable from the Government Printer, Wellington.

Patent Publications in New Zealand.

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 November, 1906.

Classified illustrated 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 January, 1907.

Index of Applicants.
Subject-matter Index.
Commissioner of Patents Journal, &c. (*).
Trade Marks Journal to November, 1906.

Canada.

Patent Office Record (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions, &c.) to July, 1906.

Australia.

The full text of the specifications and complete drawings in respect of applications accepted from the 11th January to the 19th March, 1906, inclusive.

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

The Australian Official Journal of Trade Marks (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 full text of the specifications and drawings for the first half of the year 1905.

The Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office (containing illustrated abridgments of specifications, &c.) to the 6th November, 1906.

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 1904.
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.

(*) Discontinued.

(b) In arrear. Not now being printed.

CHRISTCHURCH.—PUBLIC LIBRARY.*United Kingdom.*

Classified abridgments of inventions from 1855 to 1904.
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 1904.
Illustrated Official Journal from October, 1905, to date.

Australia.

The Official Journal of Patents from 1905 to date.

Books and Documents open to Inspection at Patent Office, Wellington.

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^(*).
3. Register of Applications for Letters Patent.
4. Register of Patents.
5. Register of Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent^(b).
6. Index of Patentees^(c).
7. Index of Proprietors of Letters Patent granted prior to 1890^(d).
8. Index of Specifications^(e).

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.

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

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^(f).
5. Index of Trade Marks.
6. Classified Representations of Trade Marks, with indexes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Register of Patent Agents.

FORMS AND PUBLICATIONS.

The following forms, &c., may be had on application at the Patent Office, Wellington, or at any of the local Patent Offices named below:—

- 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^(g).
- Pamphlet containing Act and Regulations (price 1s.).

(*) Key is in card index.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

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

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

(f) 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 in card index.

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

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 1905 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 supplying forms and for receiving applications for transmission to the Patent Office *without extra charge* have been established at the following places:—

Auckland	} Supreme Court Offices.
Gisborne	
Napier	
Nelson	
Blenheim	
Christchurch	
Dunedin	
Thames	} District Court Offices.
Wanganui	
Greymouth	
Timaru	
Oamaru	
Ashburton	
New Plymouth	
Westport	
Hokitika	
Invercargill	
Queenstown	

PATENT AGENTS.

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

Applications for Letters Patent filed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent filed. (Where a complete specification accompanies an application an asterisk is affixed; 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. 22513.—6th March.—W. A. Caldecott, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- No. 22514.—6th March.—Aktiebolaget Separator, Stockholm, Sweden.
- No. 22515.—6th March.—N. I. Gooder, Wellington, N.Z.
- No. 22516.—6th March.—P. J. McGinn, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
- No. 22517.—6th March.—H. Pataud, Paris, France.
- No. 22518.—6th March.—The Imperial Writing-machine Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada.
- No. 22519.—6th March.—T. and J. Bowrey, Sydney, N.S.W.
- No. 22520.—6th March.—C. F. Wheeler, Ashburton, N.Z.
- No. 22521.—7th March.—L. Mote, Auckland, N.Z., and H. and L. Mote, Sydney, N.S.W.
- No. 22522.—7th March.—W. H. Macdougall, Christchurch, N.Z.
- No. 22523.—7th March.—G. Newman, Thames, N.Z.
- No. 22524.—8th March.—W. T. Burnip, Christchurch, N.Z.

- No. 22525.—5th March.—N. Goodyear, New York, U.S.A.
- No. 22526.—5th March.—G. T., T. M., and J. K. Muir, trading as "J. and T. Muir," Melbourne, Vic.
- No. 22527.—6th March.—A. T. Chodowski, Dunedin, N.Z.
- No. 22528.—5th March.—W. R. Walker, Auckland, N.Z.
- No. 22529.—9th March.—C. H. Harris, Wellington, N.Z.
- No. 22530.—11th March.—A. Reid and J. McCluggage, Whangamomona, N.Z.
- No. 22531.—12th March.—C. J. Johnson, Christchurch, N.Z.
- No. 22532.—4th March.—H. N. Bell, Invercargill, N.Z.
- No. 22533.—13th March.—A. I. Joseph, Sydney, N.S.W.
- No. 22534.—13th March.—S. E. Bell, Wangaratta, Vic.
- No. 22535.—13th March.—W. H. Blackham, Melbourne, Vic.
- No. 22536.—13th March.—W. H. Blackham, Melbourne, Vic.
- No. 22537.—14th March.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Westminster, Eng.
- No. 22538.—14th March.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Westminster, Eng.
- No. 22539.—14th March.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Westminster, Eng.
- No. 22540.—14th March.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Westminster, Eng.
- No. 22541.—11th March.—T. M. Copeland, Auckland, N.Z.
- No. 22542.—11th March.—J. Sharpe, Glebe, N.S.W.
- No. 22543.—14th March.—J. Gordon, Christchurch, N.Z.
- No. 22544.—14th March.—W. Katene, Manaia, N.Z.
- No. 22545.—14th March.—F. R. Beuhne, Toobarac, Vic.
- No. 22546.—12th March.—H. M. Keesing, Auckland, N.Z.
- No. 22547.—12th March.—A. Todd, Invercargill, N.Z.
- No. 22548.—12th March.—J. M. and W. J. M. Craigie, Dunedin, N.Z.
- No. 22549.—15th March.—A. Falkner, Kaiparoro, N.Z.
- No. 22550.—15th March.—T. Stewart, Waihi, N.Z.
- No. 22551.—13th March.—I. P. B. Knudsen, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- No. 22552.—13th March.—I. P. B. Knudsen, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- No. 22553.—13th March.—I. P. B. Knudsen, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- No. 22554.—13th March.—R. Love, Auckland, N.Z.
- No. 22555.—14th March.—W. H. Haslett and N. Marsdon, Auckland, N.Z.
- No. 22556.—19th March.—W. C. Page and R. V. Anderson, Wellington, N.Z.
- No. 22557.—19th March.—C. Jansen, Palmerston North, N.Z.

- No. 22558.—19th March.—F. H. Lampen, Wellington, N.Z.
Signalling-flags.
No. 22559.—19th March.—J. Murdoch, Wellington, N.Z.
Toilet-cabinet.
No. 22560.—19th March.—H. W. Gilling, Matapu, N.Z.
Milking-machine.

Complete Specifications filed after Provisionals.

LIST of complete specifications filed after provisional specifications, from the 3rd to the 16th March, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 21158.—F. W. E. Gabriel, turnstile.
No. 21261.—C. Lucas, hanger for scaffolding-bracket.
No. 21278.—J. Smail, heating buildings.
No. 21318.—J. Irvine, fastening fencing-wire to standard.
No. 21344.—G. Gray, seed-sower.
No. 21357.—J. Sutcliffe, forced draught for engines, &c.
No. 21371.—R. Rayson, cooling storage-rooms.
No. 21472.—H. Wriedt, dough-moulding machine.
No. 22086.—W. J. Teese, milking-apparatus.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th March, 1907.

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. 20394.—28th November, 1905.—JOHN HUGH JONES, Engineer, and WILLIAM KANE, Dredgemaster, both of Cromwell, New Zealand. Improvements relating to the saving of gold in dredges.*

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving dredges having reciprocating screens or troughs thereon, the means for imparting a reciprocating longitudinal motion thereto, consisting of an eccentric mounted on a power shaft, a strap surrounding the eccentric, and vertical guides attached to the side of the screen or trough between which the eccentric-strap fits, substantially as specified. (2.) The improvements in gold-saving appliances substantially as described and explained, and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 20704.—12th February, 1906.—CHARLES JACKSON TUCK, of Cole Street, Dannevirke, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Bushman. Improvements in snatch pulleys or blocks.*

Claims.—(1.) A pulley-block for the purpose indicated, comprising, in combination, a pulley, a hollow axle, a screw closing the end of the hollow axle, a front bar made in two parts hinged together, the lower part screwed upon the end of the axle, a head upon the axle, a back bar pivoted upon the head, a trip-pin having a middle part, a loop screwed into the middle part, a jaw upon one end of the pin, a slotted plate fitting the jaw and pivoted upon a pin passing through the jaw, a pin through the other end of the trip-pin, and slots in the back plate through which the said pin may pass, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a pulley-block for the purpose indicated, a trip-pin, a jaw upon the trip-pin, a slotted plate fitting the jaw and pivoted upon a pin passing through the jaw, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 20804.—5th March, 1906.—ALEXANDER FINLAY CAMPBELL, of Totara Valley, Timaru, New Zealand, Threshing-machine Proprietor. Improved wearing-strip for concave of threshing-machine.*

Claim.—In combination with the rubbing-bars of the concaves of threshing-machines, an angle steel or iron plate secured to the side of the bars and completely covering the top of same, substantially as and for the purpose described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 20900.—23rd March, 1906.—OLE KRISTIAN CARLSON, of Clydevale, Otago, New Zealand, Puntman. An improved water-tap.*

Claim.—(1.) The improved water-tap comprising, in combination, an intake having a bell mouth at its inner end, a flange near its other end, a screwed end upon the intake, a tap adapted to screw upon the intake and having a flange, a bar within the intake, a rod engaging a screw-threaded hole in the bar, a plug upon the end of the rod, an operating-wheel upon the other end of the rod, and a bracket integral with the intake, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 20949.—4th April, 1906.—JOSEPH WILLIAM HARRIS, of 7 St. Elizabeth Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, General Contractor (assignee of Louis Arsene Desy, of 468 Berrie Street, Montreal aforesaid, Engineer). Excavating-apparatus.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to self-propelled excavating-apparatus adapted for use in digging trenches. The object of my invention is to provide an improved means unitary with the apparatus for propelling the same and for driving its excavating-mechanism; a further object of my invention is to provide an efficient and easily worked excavating-mechanism; a further object is to provide means for propelling the apparatus at a less rate of speed when the excavating-mechanism is in operation than when the apparatus is being transmitted from place to place; a further object is to provide manually operated means for changing the cut of the excavating-mechanism; a further object is to provide an improved form of apparatus over what is disclosed in my United States Patent No. 779415; further objects of my invention will be disclosed in the specification; and my invention consists of the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts as illustrated, described, and claimed.

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

(Specification, 16s.; drawing, 12s.)

No. 21003.—17th April, 1906.—ARTHUR GEORGE HARVEY, of Waverley, Wellington, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. Improvements in or relating to bits for controlling horses.*

Claims.—(1.) In bits for controlling horses, making the bit in two parts pivoted together, the ends of the bit being placed at an angle to the pivot-pin of the two parts, whereby the overlapping ends are projected upwardly towards the roof of the horse's mouth when a strain is exerted upon the reins, substantially as set forth. (2.) The employment with a bit constructed as described in claim 1, in combination with rings pivoted to the ends of the bit and adapted to receive the ends of the reins, of rings located upon the bit and supporting a nose-strap, and links connecting together the rings at each end of the bit, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in or relating to bits for controlling horses, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 21073.—3rd May, 1906.—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 John Pennell Pride, Commercial Traveller, and Arthur Bates, Engineer, both of Leicester, England). Improvements in machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes.*

Claims.—(1.) A machine for shaping a portion or portions of a shoe, having a tool or device arranged and constructed to enter the angle or crease between the upper and the sole, and to exert, while remaining constantly in engagement with the shoe, a succession of blows or pressing actions, either upon the sole or upon the adjacent portion of the upper, or upon both, for the purpose either of bending the marginal portion of the sole relatively to the general plane of the sole, or of blocking or shaping the upper, or of performing both operations simultaneously, with or without a member

for supporting the tread-face of the sole, and, if desired, for assisting in the bending operation. (2.) In a machine such as is described in claiming clause 1, mechanism for causing the tool to oscillate about an axis at or near its operating-tip, and preferably in a plane approximately at right angles to the sole. (3.) A machine for shaping portions of a shoe, having means for bending the marginal portion of the sole, and for shaping the adjacent portion of the upper, comprising a vibratory carrier provided with a sole-bending tool adapted to enter the crease between the upper and the sole, and a blocking-device mounted in the carrier in position to engage the upper. (4.) A machine for operating upon a shoe-sole, having a rotary pressing and wiping member which, if desired, is provided with yielding peripheral segments, and which, by the combination of a wiping action and a succession of pressing actions or blows, returns or forces the marginal portion of the sole to or beyond its original plane or forces it out of that plane. (5.) A machine for shaping a portion of a shoe, means (for example 14) arranged to act upon the sole for bending its marginal portion and for simultaneously laying the channel-flap, with or without a co-operating vibratory tool (for example 16) or other support either for assisting in bending the sole or merely for supporting said marginal portion. (6.) Mechanism for laying a channel-flap, or for bending a sole, or for both, comprising a rotary hub, a plurality of segments pivoted to the hub and provided with oblique or other ribs, and a spring interposed between two adjacent segments and tending to swing them in the same direction about their pivots. (7.) The combination of the mechanism described in claiming clause 6 with means for rotating the hub and connected parts in the direction in which the work is fed, together with a rest or gauge for the edge of the sole. (8.) In a machine of the class described, a shaft provided with an extension the axis of which is oblique to the axis of the shaft, a sleeve on the extension, a tool arranged to be vibrated for the purpose of shaping a portion of a shoe, a carrier for said tool constructed to vibrate about an axis which does not intersect the axis of said shaft, but which preferably is at or near the operating-tip of the tool, together with connections from said sleeve to said carrier.

(Specification, 17s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 21101.—8th May, 1906.—FRANCIS JOSEPH McCARTY, of No. 1022 Mills Building, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Electrician. Wireless telephone.

Claims.—(1.) In a telephone, an induction-coil consisting of a plurality of primary coils and a secondary coil, a double transmitter, alternately acting contacts upon opposite sides of one transmitting-diaphragm, and connections between said contacts and with one of the primary coils. (2.) In a telephone, a mouthpiece, a transmitting-diaphragm with contacts upon opposite sides disposed to alternately complete and interrupt circuits through each pair of contacts when energized, metallic connections between the exterior elements of said contacts, an induction-coil, and connections between the contacts and said coil. (3.) In a wireless telephone, a mouthpiece, a transmitting diaphragm with connected metallic contacts upon opposite sides, an induction-coil and battery and connections with the transmitter, a microphone transmitter actuated in unison with the first-named transmitter, a second primary winding of the induction-coil connected with the microphone transmitter, and a battery interposed between said transmitter and the connected primary winding of the coil. (4.) In a telephone, means introduced into the primary circuit, said means comprising a plurality of primary windings whereby a secondary coil is energized, a mouthpiece, a transmitting-diaphragm with metallic contacts connected upon opposite sides, and a microphone transmitter, means whereby a spark is produced and the aerial transmitting medium is affected to transmit articulate speech, and a receiving mechanism having a variable coherer and capable of receiving transmitted speech. (5.) In a telephone, means introduced into transmission-devices comprising a double transmitter, said transmitter including a mouthpiece, a transmitting diaphragm with metallic contacts upon opposite sides, an induction-coil and battery and connections with the transmitter, primary coils and a secondary coil energized thereby, means whereby a spark is produced and the aerial transmitting medium is affected between the sending and receiving mechanism to transmit articulate speech. (6.) In a telephone, means introduced into the transmission-devices, including an induction-coil and connections with the transmitter, whereby the aerial transmitting medium is affected to transmit articulate speech.

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

No. 21114.—9th May, 1906.—HENRY WALLACE McCLELLAN, of No. 3, Henry Street, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia, Plumber. Improvements in gas water-heaters.*

Claims.—(1.) In a gas water-heater, the described means of insuring the liberation of any gas accumulated in the casing of the heater before the gas-burner can be lighted. (2.) A gas water-heater having the gas-supply tap situate within its cylindrical casing, said casing having a hinged door extending the whole or a portion of its side, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a gas water-heater, means for automatically regulating the supply of gas to the burner by the quantity of water supplied, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a gas water-heater of the kind described, a water-reservoir situate at the bottom of the apparatus, an outlet from said reservoir provided with two passages of differential areas situate one above the other, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In a gas water-heater, a cylindrical casing having a reservoir of water in the bottom, a vertically guided float provided with a plug adapted to control the outlet of the gas-supply pipe, and a water-outlet from said reservoir, as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In a gas water-heater, a cylindrical casing having a reservoir of water in the bottom, a vertically guided float provided with a plug adapted to control the outlet of the gas-supply pipe, and a water-outlet from said reservoir provided with a main passage and also with another restricted passage below said main passage, as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In a gas water-heater, a floating valve supported in a reservoir of water whose level is regulated by the water-supply in the bottom of the casing of the heater, and adapted to control the supply of gas to the burner, in combination with an outlet or overflow to said reservoir provided with two separate passages, the upper one being of greater area than the lower one, substantially as described. (8.) In a gas water-heater, a float situate in a water-reservoir and provided with a sleeve surrounding the gas-supply pipe, a cap on the top of said float having an outlet in the upper end and a partition or diaphragm near the bottom provided with comparatively large openings and with a central downwardly extending plug formed with a restricted vertical passage, and adapted to be normally seated in the open end of said gas-supply pipe, a burner above said cap, and an outlet to said reservoir, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (9.) In a gas water-heater, a gas-supply pipe extending upwardly through the bottom of the casing thereof and provided with a tap within the latter, said casing being provided with a hinged door extending the whole or a portion of its side, in combination with a float supported in a reservoir of water in the bottom of said casing, and provided with a cap having outlets, and a plug formed with a restricted outlet-passage and adapted to fit the open end of the gas-supply pipe, and an outlet or overflow to said reservoir of water having passages of differential area situate at different levels, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (10.) In a gas water-heater, means for automatically regulating the supply of gas according to the actual supply of water, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 21137.—10th May, 1906.—FRANCIS ALFRED TREGELLES, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. Improvements in ferro-concrete lateral reinforcements.

Claim.—For the purpose indicated, in combination with a core made of concrete and reinforcing-rods of holders surrounding such core, rods passing through the holders and connecting the holders together, and a layer of concrete imbedding the holders and rods, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 21146.—15th May, 1906.—GEORGE EVERARD CHURCHES, of Te Awamutu, New Zealand, Dairy-farmer. A cleaner for flexible tubes, the same being specially adapted for cleaning the rubber tubes used with milking-machines.*

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to a construction of cleaner for flexible tubes, such as those made of indiarubber, and employed in connection with milking machines or appliances. Hitherto it has been customary to clean these tubes with brushes that are drawn through them, but such means do not prove to be effective, inasmuch that the milk has a peculiar action upon the rubber, and tends to enter into combination therewith so as to coat the inside of the tubes with a coating that cannot be properly removed

with a brush. The rubber, also, tends to retard the flow, and quickly becomes coated with a kind of slime. The present invention consists in a cleaner formed by a rigid rod of metal or other suitable material, and of suitable length for being drawn through a tube. Formed in one with or secured to the rod are a number of collars or circular enlargements, the diameters of which are made slightly larger than the internal diameter of the pipe. One end of the rod has a swivel attachment, to which a chain, of sufficient length to pass through the tube, is secured. In operation, the chain is dropped through the tube and the rod pulled after it, the elasticity of the tube allowing the shoulders of the collars or enlargements to be forced through and to scrape evenly along the inside surface of the tube. These shoulders will thereby serve to remove any sediment that may be adhering to the inside wall of the tube.

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

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

No. 21182.—19th May, 1906.—CARL JOHN HENRY PAYNE, of Limehills, New Zealand, Labourer. Non-refillable bottle.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a bottle having an internal annular groove in its neck, and an elastic liner fitting in and projecting at its lower end from the groove, of a stopper shaped to fit the neck, and having an annular notch adapted to engage the projecting lower edge of the liner to prevent the stopper being withdrawn, substantially as described. (2.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting my non-refillable bottle, substantially as described.

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

No. 21232.—30th May, 1906.—HARRY WILSON, of "Ellimo," Southey Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. An improved ore-grinding pan.*

Extract from Specification.—According to this invention the ore is ground between a stationary plate and a rotating plate, the latter being beneath the former, whereby the particles are rolled under pressure and broken and reduced in size in contradistinction to being pulverised, as is usual with machines of this class, whilst, furthermore, there is also less abrasive action on the plates by this arrangement.

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

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

No. 21334.—22nd June, 1906.—MAGANITE EXPLOSIVES SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony, Manufacturers (assignees of Hugh Charles Loudon Bloxam, of 17 Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony, Analytical and Consulting Chemist). Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.*

Claim.—In the manufacture of an explosive having for its principal constituents ammonium-nitrate and dinitro-benzene, operating in such a manner that both the ammonium-nitrate and the dinitro-benzene are melted before they are mixed, or while they are being mixed, substantially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 21669.—21st August, 1906.—STANLEY JAMES EMERY, of 50 Chappel Street, Windsor, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Traveller. Improvement in adjustable combined collar and harness.

Claims.—(1.) A horse-collar having in combination within its top an adjustable pad or member constructed substantially as described, for the purpose set forth. (2.) A horse-collar having hames affixed to it, and buttons provided in the hames, and straps connected to the said buttons for the adjustment of a pad or height-limiting member, as described. (3.) The horse-collar-top space-adjusting attachment shown in Fig. 3. (4.) A horse-collar having fixed hames, separate lower ends, and pivoted to the hames lugs, one of which is hooked on or detachable, as described. (5.) A horse-collar having permanently fixed hames, having pivoted lugs whose distance apart is regulated by a bolt which enters each lug, and which has right- and left-handed screw-threads and a recessed middle,

as set forth. (6.) A horse-collar having, in combination, top and bottom means for enlarging and reducing the neck-space vertically and horizontally at will, substantially as described.

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

No. 21794.—15th September, 1906.—MERRELL-SOULE COMPANY, a Corporation of New York, of Syracuse, New York, United States of America (assignees of Lewis Charles Merrell, of 103 Seymour Street, Syracuse, New York, United States of America, Chemist, Irving Seaward Merell, of 103 Holland Street, Syracuse aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer, and William Buell Gere, of 67 West Genesee Street, Syracuse aforesaid, Manufacturer). Process and apparatus for recovering solids of liquids.

Claims.—(1.) Recovering the constituent solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by strengthening the liquid and converting the same into spray in the presence of a moisture-absorbent. (2.) Recovering the constituent solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by raising the temperature of the liquid and converting the same into spray in the presence of a moisture-absorbent. (3.) Recovering the constituent solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by converting the liquid into spray in the presence of moisture-absorbing air having part of its moisture previously removed. (4.) Recovering the constituent solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by converting the liquid into spray in the presence of heated air, a part of the moisture of which has been previously removed. (5.) Recovering the constituent solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by converting the liquid into spray in the presence of moving moisture-absorbing air, and accelerating the movement of said air for the purpose of producing a cooling effect upon the constituent solids of the liquid until dry. (6.) Automatically recovering the dry powdery constituent solids of liquids resulting from the conversion of the liquid into spray in the presence of a moisture-absorbent. (7.) Recovering the solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by converting the liquid into spray in the presence of moving air, heated, accelerated, and previously freed from part of its moisture, the resultant evaporation of the moisture of the spray producing upon the air and upon the solids a cooling effect which preserves the solids from impairment. (8.) Recovering the solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by converting the liquid into spray in the presence of moving moisture-absorbing air, accelerated and previously freed from part of its moisture, thereby producing an accelerated evaporation which preserves the solids from self-impairment. (9.) Recovering the solids of liquids in the form of dry powder by converting the liquid into spray in the presence of moving air, heated, accelerated, and previously freed from part of its moisture, the quantity and moisture-content of the spray being proportionate to the quantity and moisture-absorbing power of the air, the resultant vaporisation of the moisture of the spray cooling the air uniformly and thoroughly drying the solids, thereby preserving them from impairment. (10.) The product, as a new article of manufacture, consisting of the constituent solids of liquid separated and recovered from the moisture of the liquid by the described process in the form of a dry powder.

(Specification, 12s. 6d. ; drawing, 1s.)

No. 21993.—31st October, 1906.—DICK EDWARDS RADCLYFFE, of Hythe End, Staines, Middlesex, England, Ramie Specialist. New or improved process, appliances, and machinery to decorticate, scutch, and degum fibres, more especially ramie, reha, and the like.

Claims.—(1.) The described process for decortivating, scutching, and degumming fibrous plants, stems, leaves, or straws, which consists in first subjecting said fibrous material to the action of crushing, scraping, and scutching rollers in one machine, and after this preliminary treatment then subjecting the fibrous material to treatment in a boiler, substantially in the manner and by the means described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) The described process for decortivating, scutching, and degumming fibrous plants, stems, or leaves—particularly ramie or reha—while in the green state, which consists in first subjecting said fibrous material while in the green state to the action of crushing, scraping, and scutching rollers in one machine, and then forthwith—or before said fibrous material has time to become dry—subjecting said fibrous material to intermittent and repeated immersions in boiling water in a closed vessel under pressure, substantially as and for the purposes described. (3.) Apparatus for use

in carrying out the first part of the process claimed above, comprising means for crushing, scraping, and scutching fibrous material, all combined and arranged to act in one machine, as and for the purposes described with reference to and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (4.) Apparatus for use in carrying out the second part of the process claimed above, comprising a closed vessel, a rotary frame such as H with radial arms, a series of cages for containing the fibrous material and adapted to be journalled in said radial arms, and means to boil the water and maintain suitable steam pressure in said vessel, substantially as and for the purposes described with reference to and as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 22176.—10th December, 1906.—WILLIAM SNEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Elizabeth, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. An improved wave-propelled motor.

Claims.—(1.) A motor of the class described, comprising an inner rotatable wheel having a series of radially disposed propeller-blades and a series of deflecting-blades forming an obtuse angle the one with the other and leaving an intervening space, in combination with a series of stationary deflecting-blades arranged tangent to an inscribed circle, as described. (2.) A motor of the class described, comprising an inner rotatable wheel having a series of radially disposed propeller-blades and a series of deflecting-blades with intervening space, in combination with a series of deflecting stationary blades arranged tangent to an inscribed circle, said blades being dish or curved in cross-section, as described.

(Specification, 4s. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 22198.—10th December, 1906.—ROBERT JOHN TURNBULL, of 438, King Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved rotary shaking-tables.

Claims.—(1.) In gold-saving tables or chutes, in combination with a longitudinal movement to same, a cross or right-angled similar movement, both being adjustable as to length of same, all substantially as set forth and as shown in the drawing. (2.) In gold-saving tables or chutes, in combination, adjustable cranks, rocking-pins or ball joints for giving the combined motion as set forth where one motion is at about right angles to a similar motion, either being adjustable as to length of same, all substantially as set forth and for the purposes described.

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

No. 22215.—18th December, 1906.—LARS ANDERSON, of 26, Broadway, New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in hydrocarbon engines.

Extract from Specification.—The object of the invention is to provide a hydrocarbon engine, and accessory parts therefor, simple in construction and efficient in operation, and wherein the feed of the fuel is efficiently controlled and regulated; wherein provision is made for efficiently atomizing and carburetting the oil or other fuel; wherein provision is made for maintaining a constant supply of the oil or other fluid in close proximity to the point where the carburetting action occurs, so as to secure and maintain regularity in the action of the engine; wherein the explosive mixture is heated during its passage to the engine-cylinder; wherein the supply of the explosive mixture to the engine and of the relative proportions of oil and air may be efficiently regulated and controlled; and wherein provision is made for efficiently connecting the pitmen to the crank-shaft and the pistons of the engine, and for adjusting the parts to take up wear.

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

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

No. 22342.—23rd January, 1907.—BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation of Great Britain, with its registered office at Cecil Chambers, 86 Strand, London, W.C., England (assignees of Frank Malocsay, of No. 433 East 68th Street, New York City, United States of America). Improvements in mouthpiece cigarette-machines.

Claims.—(1.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the mouthpiece-material is applied to one end of a cigarette while it is stationarily supported, and the cigarette is delivered after the mouthpiece-material has been applied

thereto, substantially as described. (2.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which adhesive mouthpiece-material is folded about one end of a cigarette while it is stationarily supported, and the cigarette is delivered after the mouthpiece-material has been applied thereto, substantially as described. (3.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the mouthpiece-material is applied to one end of a cigarette while it is stationarily supported, the cigarettes being fed endwise to the applying-means and delivered from the applying-means, substantially as described. (4.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the mouthpiece-material is applied to one end of a cigarette, the cigarettes being delivered sidewise from the applying-means and subjected to the action of a pressing-device during such sidewise movement, substantially as described. (5.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which adhesive mouthpiece-material is folded about one end of a cigarette with its ends overlapping, after which the cigarette is delivered sidewise from the applying-means to a device for pressing the overlapping ends against the cigarette, substantially as described. (6.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the mouthpiece-material is applied to one end of a cigarette, the cigarettes being delivered sidewise, without rolling, from the applying-means to a pressing-device extending in the direction of such delivery-movement of the cigarette in position to press the mouthpiece-material against the cigarette as it is moved sidewise, substantially as described. (7.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which a cigarette is carried on an intermittently movable support, the mouthpiece-material being applied to one end of the cigarette while the support is stationary, the support having a movement to deliver the cigarette after the mouthpiece has been applied, substantially as described. (8.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the cigarette is carried on a support, the mouthpiece-material being applied to one end of the cigarette while on the support, and the support having a movement to deliver the cigarette from the applying-means to a pressing-device co-operating with the support to press the mouthpiece-material against the cigarette, substantially as described. (9.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the cigarettes are fed to a support, the mouthpiece-material being applied to the cigarette while on the support, and the support having a movement to deliver the cigarette after the mouthpiece-material has been applied thereto, substantially as described. (10.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the cigarettes are positioned by feeding-means on a support with the end of the cigarette extending beyond the support, the mouthpiece-material being applied to the projecting end of the cigarette while the support is stationary, and the support having a movement to deliver the cigarette after the mouthpiece-material has been applied thereto, substantially as described. (11.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which cigarettes are positioned by feeding-means on a support for holding a plurality of cigarettes, the mouthpiece-material being applied successively to the cigarettes on the support while it is stationary, and the support having a movement to deliver the cigarettes after the mouthpiece-material has been applied thereto, substantially as described. (12.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the cigarettes are intermittently moved endwise along a feed-way and successively delivered to a support for holding a plurality of cigarettes, the mouthpiece-material being applied successively to the cigarettes on the support while it is stationary, and the support having a movement intermittently to deliver the cigarettes from the applying-means, substantially as described. (13.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which cigarettes are fed endwise to a support and positioned thereon with one end projecting beyond the support, the mouthpiece-material being applied to the projecting end of the cigarette, the support having a movement after the mouthpiece-material has been applied to the cigarette to deliver it to a pressing-device for pressing the mouthpiece-material to the cigarette, the projecting end of the cigarette being moved fully on the support before the pressing-device comes into action, substantially as described. (14.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the mouthpiece-material is applied to one end of the cigarette while it is clamped stationarily in position, and the cigarette is delivered after the mouthpiece-material has been applied thereto, substantially as described. (15.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which cigarettes are successively presented in position on a support to have mouthpiece-material applied to the ends thereof, the mouthpiece-material for each cigarette being severed from an intermittently moving strip, and the severed piece of mouthpiece-material being folded around one end of each cigarette while it is stationarily positioned on the support, substantially as described. (16.) A cigarette-mouthpiece-applying machine in which the mouthpiece-material is applied to one end of the cigarette while it is positioned on a support, and the cigarette is delivered, after the mouthpiece-material has been applied thereto, to a collecting-device, substantially as described.

(Specification, £1 7s. ; drawing, 9s.)

No. 22379.—31st January, 1907.—JENS WORM JENSEN, of Willis Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Settler. A device for holding the tails of cows while being milked.

Claims.—(1.) An improved mechanism for holding the tails of cows while being milked, such mechanism consisting of a springy metal clasp or clip, as set forth. (2.) In mechanism for holding the tails of cows comprising a springy metal clasp or clip, one end of the clasp or clip to fasten to the milker's trouser-leg and the other to the cow's tail, as set forth.

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

No. 22388.—5th February, 1907.—ALFRED GEORGE JACKSON, of Ann Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Electrician. Improvements in mechanism for electric clocks and other purposes.

Claims.—(1.) Improved mechanism for electric clocks and other purposes, comprising a gravity propelling-lever normally supported by a spring catch, a releasing-wheel operated directly by a pawl on the clock-pendulum, said wheel constructed to direct the said pawl periodically against the spring catch and release the gravity lever, a wheel on said gravity lever adapted to come in contact with the pendulum on the fall of the lever, an electric circuit through a magnet to throw up the gravity lever to its initial position, and a dial or dials electrically propelled and operated by the said pendulum, substantially as set forth. (2.) In an electric-clock mechanism of the kind set forth, the arrangement of parts for producing the electric circuit through the gravity lever, dial-circuit, magnets, and armature so that the duration of contact at each impulse will be decided by the self-induction, and the eventual stoppage of the clock will be in open circuit, substantially as described. (3.) In an electric-clock mechanism of the kind set forth, the arrangement of the pendulum A, the gravity arm B, and the armature D so that in the event of the electrical energy developed being insufficient to raise the said gravity arm sooner, the return stroke of the pendulum will assist the action of the current and the increased duration of contact will automatically indicate the impending failure of current, substantially as described. (4.) In electrical clock mechanism of the type set forth, the combination with an electrically actuated dial-circuit of the pendulum A, the adjustable wheel R, the pawl F, the gravity lever B with block G, the escape-wheel E, the check E², the arm H with support C, the magnets M, the armature D, substantially as and for the purpose described, and shown in the drawing. (5.) In combination with an electric-clock mechanism of the type set forth, the split or adjustable pawl F and adjustable wheel R on lever B, substantially as and for the purposes described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 22403.—6th February, 1907.—ALBERT RICHARD DIETZ, of 52 Barrett Street, Albert Park, Victoria, Australia, Marine Engineer; THOMAS RUFFIN RICKETTS, of Warragul, Victoria aforesaid, Seed-grower; and FREDERICK HENRY COOK, of Dandenong, Victoria aforesaid, Engineer. Improvements in and connected with rotary engines.

Extract from Specification.—An engine constructed according to our invention possesses the advantages of having most of the working-parts arranged outside the cylinder, whereby they may be readily adjusted or replaced with ease and convenience, thus obviating the disadvantage of dismounting the engine, as is the case with most rotary engines when adjustment or repair is required. In this invention there is provided a cylindrical casing forming a chamber of suitable diameter and width, provided with—at ordinarily its top portion—a cylindrical steam-chest furnished with a slide-valve of the piston type, and so constructed that there is no back pressure of steam on the same, besides possessing other features described. The main piston of our engine, consisting of a cylindrical drum or disc secured to the main shaft and designed to revolve within the cylinder or steam-chamber, is of suitable dimensions, furnished with one or more piston-blocks—one for single expansion and three for a triple-expansion engine. The piston block or blocks, having the same width as the piston, are of such height as to fill the space between the outside periphery of the piston and the inside periphery of the cylinder, and are preferably constructed integral with the piston.

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

(Specification, 12s. 9d.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 22418.—13th February, 1907.—WILLIAM McEACHERN, of Rosewood, New South Wales, Australia, Civil Engineer. Improvements in and connected with bottle-attachments and aerated-liquid delivering.

Claims.—(1.) A perforated block having means for the opening of (and a passage for withdrawal of liquid from) an inverted internally stoppered bottle, in combination with a projecting screw for fastening the block and adjusting its position relatively to a support. (2.) A perforated block having means for the opening of (and a passage for withdrawal of liquid from) an inverted internally stoppered bottle, in combination with a projecting screw for fastening the block and adjusting its position relatively to a support, the screw being located non-centrally so as not to be under the block-passage. (3.) A perforated block of the class described having in its base a screw-threaded hole for the adjustment therein to a predetermined depth of one end of a screw, the other end of which will project from the block, for the purposes described. (4.) In a device of the class indicated, a combined table-clamp, standard, adjustable bottle-clamp, perforated block, and bottle-pressure means, as set forth. (5.) In a device of the class indicated having a standard and an arm pivoted thereto for pressing down a bottle, a pressure-member projecting from the said arm and adjustable by screwing, substantially as described. (6.) In a device of the class indicated, a block having a nozzle to support an unseated ball within the bottle-neck, and a passage having its upper or vertical part of less diameter than its lower part, and an exit-pipe having its passage of greater diameter than the said vertical part of the block-passage.

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

No. 22420.—13th February, 1907.—CHARLES JAMES WALKER, of "Cloverfield," No. 238 McKean Street, North Fitzroy, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Boot-manufacturer. Improved manufacture of boots and shoes.

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the employment of a "rand" or narrow strip of leather formed with a channel along its inside edge, the inner selvage of said channel being tingled near the edge of the last, and the other selvage turned upwardly for the purpose of sewing the upper thereto, substantially as set forth. (2.) In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the employment of a "rand" or narrow strip of leather formed with a channel along its inside edge, the inner selvage of said channel being tingled near the edge of the last, and the other selvage turned upwardly, and a stay-piece adapted to be placed within the "rand" and sewn in conjunction with the upper to said upturned selvage of the "rand," for the purpose set forth. (3.) In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the employment of a "rand" or narrow strip of leather formed with a channel along both edges, and secured to the last by tingles passed through the inner selvage of the inside channel, the outer selvages of each channelled edge of the "rand" being turned upwardly for the purpose of stitching the welt-strip and the upper thereto, substantially as set forth. (4.) In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the employment of a "rand" or narrow strip of channelled leather to which the upper is stitched and tacked to the last, and following the contour thereof, said "rand" being made up of two separate pieces, the meeting ends of which are cut in an opposite oblique direction, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 22427.—14th February, 1907.—WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MERRALLS, of Sunnyside, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Manufacturer of Mining Machinery. Process of cyaniding and apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) The process of cyaniding which consists in admitting the gold-bearing material and the cyanide-solution into a receptacle having a filter, agitating the mixture to dissolve the gold, and employing air-pressure to force the gold-solution through the filter, substantially as described. (2.) The process of cyaniding which consists in commingling the gold-bearing material and the cyanide-solution, agitating the mixture to dissolve the gold, and continuing the agitation thereon while forcing the gold-solution through a filtering-medium, substantially as described. (3.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a tank having a filter, means for employing air-pressure to act on the fluid in the tank, a propeller in said tank, means for raising said propeller, and means for raising and lowering the propeller

in the tank, substantially as described. (4.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a tank having a filter, a mechanical agitator therein, and means for employing air-pressure to act on the fluid in said tank, substantially as described. (5.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a tank having a filter, a mechanical agitator therein, means for shifting said agitator vertically in the tank, and means for employing air-pressure to act on the fluid in the tank, substantially as described. (6.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a receptacle having a filtering-medium, means for employing air-pressure to act on the fluid in said receptacle, and means for agitating the materials therein, substantially as described. (7.) In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a tank having a filter-bottom, means for admitting pressure fluid thereto, a propeller in said tank, a vertical shaft for said propeller extending through the top of the tank, means for rotating said shaft, a pressure-fluid cylinder, a piston therein having a piston-rod operatively connected with said shaft, and means for preventing the rotation of the piston-rod while permitting the rotation of the shaft, substantially as described.

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

No. 22548.—12th March, 1907.—JOHN MITCHELL CRAIGIE, Boot-manufacturer, and WILFRED JOHN MELLOR CRAIGIE, Clicker, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. Improvements relating to boots.

Extract from Specification.—Fig. 2 represents a plan of a pattern 9 cut according to our invention. The base 5 of the back in the old pattern is a straight line, but in our pattern there are two equal lines meeting each other at an obtuse angle to form the base, thus adding a narrow triangular portion. Slight alterations may be made in the other parts of the configuration to make a neater or better-fitting job to suit the requirements of the maker. The full lines in Fig. 3 show our pattern after it has been folded in half, as is usual before being blocked, and it will be seen that the line of the fold makes an acute angle with the base, instead of being at right angles to it as in the old pattern (see Fig. 1). The dotted line 10 indicates the vertical line before referred to, in which the lowest (3) and highest (4) points of the back should lie when the back is finished, to make a good job. The dotted line 11 shows the alteration in the configuration of our pattern made by blocking. It will be seen that before the blocking, the points 3, 4, in our back are not in the same substantially vertical line, but that after blocking they are. Owing to the way our pattern is cut the curve is made by pressing both portions 7 and 8 of the leather outwards, and by reason of the damping of the leather before blocking and its readiness to stretch, neither of these portions returns to its original shape when our pattern is used, and, further, the foot of the wearer tends to keep them both in the blocked position when the boot is worn. We may use any suitable blocking-machine, such as the following, which is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5.

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

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawing, 3s.)

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

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

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

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Errata.

IN Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907, under "Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications," the date of specification No. 21207 should be 26th May, 1906, instead of 1st June, 1906; and in Gazette No. 13, of the 7th February, 1907, under "Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications," the date of specification No. 20936 should be 2nd April, 1906, instead of 2nd April, 1905.

Provisional Specifications accepted.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th March, 1907.

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

- No. 21664.—F. Burks, dumb-bell.
- No. 21775.—G. E. Partridge and J. McLoughlin, apparatus for pasting and hanging wall-paper.
- No. 22237.—T. F. McGarva, cradle.
- No. 22267.—H. Quertier, suction cleaner for tramway-rails, &c.
- No. 22268.—H. S. Griffiths, axe-head.
- No. 22270.—F. H. Frankland, gas-burner.
- No. 22272.—M. Belk, carcass-brand.
- No. 22310.—J. Whiting, target-repairer.
- No. 22329.—J. Lowden, jun., tire.
- No. 22331.—E. H. Featon, motor-vehicle brake.
- No. 22396.—W. McEachern, measured-charge-delivery device.
- No. 22397.—H. A. Hudson, game.
- No. 22404.—A. and J. Burfoot, drainpipe-socket.
- No. 22414.—A. B. Johnson, curtain-elevator.
- No. 22437.—J. S. Kirkpatrick, door or gate fastening.
- No. 22444.—L. T. Reichel, moisture-indicator for wool, &c.

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 5th to 20th March, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 19520.—T. Firth, horse-stopper.
- No. 20147.—R. Williams, oil-filter.
- No. 20310.—A. E. G. Bennett, shirt-cuff.
- No. 20317.—United Shoe Machinery Company, boot-turning machine. (A. Eppler.)
- No. 20333.—W. McIntyre, coal-boring drill. (J. Smith.)
- No. 20336.—H. T. Smith and A. E. Brown, station-indicator.
- No. 20358.—G. W. Mellor, compound deal-forming machine. (G. S. Mayhew.)
- No. 20435.—T. Taylor, non-refillable bottle.
- No. 20437.—D. Whitburn, game.
- No. 20450.—United Shoe Machinery Company, lasting-machine. (W. A. Bond.)
- No. 20451.—United Shoe Machinery Company, sewing-machine. (W. C. Meyer.)
- No. 20452.—United Shoe Machinery Company, rough rounding and channelling machine. (G. F. Wolfe.)
- No. 20453.—United Shoe Machinery Company, fastenings forming and inserting machine. (G. A. Ambler.)
- No. 20532.—G. Carrington, wire-strainer.
- No. 20595.—F. W. Böhne, pipe-joint.
- No. 20983.—J. P. Karns Tunneling Machine Company, tunnelling-machine. (J. P. Karns.)
- No. 21000.—J. Robertson and F. Blackburn, rubber-heel fitting.
- No. 21478.—A. Williamson, fence-standard.
- No. 21584.—A. G. Howland, sash-fastener.
- No. 21835.—United Shoe Machinery Company, machine for inserting fastenings. (T. Briggs.)
- No. 21935.—W. Tyree, automatic spray.
- No. 21950.—W. Tyree, building-block.
- No. 21976.—La Compagnie Francaise des Produits Fixator, stopper for bottles, &c. (M. Quillot.)
- No. 21977.—F. S. y Ximénez, raising sunken vessels.
- No. 21998.—T. Grace, C. A. Jaques, and A. J. Metcalfe, sheep-shearing machine.
- No. 22030.—B. Baron, pressing leaf tobacco.
- No. 22031.—B. Baron, cutting cake or leaf tobacco.
- No. 22032.—C. A. Parsons, turbine and rotary compressor.
- No. 22041.—E. W. Thurlow, golf-ball.
- No. 22056.—A. Doxey, testing dampness in wool.
- No. 22057.—H. J. Marks, buffer-coupling.
- No. 22081.—G. G. Turri, centrifugal cream-separator. (Vermont Farm Machine Company—P. L. Kimball.)
- No. 22082.—G. G. Turri, centrifugal cream-separator. (Vermont Farm Machine Company—P. L. Kimball.)
- No. 22083.—G. G. Turri, centrifugal separator. (Vermont Farm Machine Company—P. L. Kimball.)
- No. 22084.—G. Stacy and G. A. Julius, voting-machine.
- No. 22085.—National Cash Register Company, store-service credit system apparatus. (C. F. Kettering.)
- No. 22121.—R. M. Lyons, shaft-coupling for marine engine.

Duplicate Letters Patent sealed.

NO. 19518.—R. Paladini, mailbag-fastener.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 15914.—A. Hankinson, miners' safety-lamp. 4th March, 1907.
No. 16068.—H. Harraway, grain dryer and conditioner. 8th March, 1907.
No. 16108.—United Shoe Machinery Company, fastening lacing-hooks in shoes. (H. H. Eaton.) 6th March, 1907.
No. 16207.—United Shoe Machinery Company, heel-attaching machine. (B. F. Mayo.) 6th March, 1907.
No. 16229.—United Shoe Machinery Company, nursing-machine. (L. A. Casgrain.) 6th March, 1907.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 12256.—E. Sandow, dumb-bell. 6th March, 1907.
No. 12460.—The New South Wales Sheep-dipping Company, Limited, sheep-dip powder. (W. Todd.) 13th March, 1907.

Subsequent Proprietor of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 20147.—Peter Gordon, of Elm Row, Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand, Dredge-owner. Oil-filter. [R. Williams.] 13th March, 1907.

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 7th to the 20th March, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 21098.—J. W. Butterworth, propeller-blades.
No. 21109.—E. Crook, boot-upper.
No. 21111.—A. H. Russell, fumigator for destroying rabbits. (C. Hillman and H. J. Holloway.)
No. 21112.—A. H. Russell, detecting escape of poisoned fumes. (C. Hillman and H. J. Holloway.)
No. 21118.—E. J. Dungan, blocking boots and shoes.
No. 21121.—R. Andrews, W. O. McFadden, and D. Whitburn, traps or gratings for drainpipes.
No. 21126.—W. Clark, trap-chain.
No. 21129.—O. K. Carlson, growing strawberries.
No. 21130.—T. G. Jefferson, sluice-box.
No. 21131.—J. W. Smitham and J. Perks, trolley-pole.
No. 21134.—I. Lewis, treatment of quartz for gold-saving.
No. 21143.—H. Harper, scoop for cleaning gutters, creeks, &c.
No. 21152.—F. C. J. Olsen, wardrobe.
No. 21157.—R. Lows, revolving or rotary-action maze.
No. 21161.—J. C. Wood, automatic tire-inflater.
No. 21162.—A. Nable and A. Saunders, machinery-belt.
No. 21180.—E. R. Godward, kerosene-pump siphon.
No. 21181.—E. R. Godward, kerosene-tap.

Applications for Letters Patent void.

APPPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with which complete specifications have been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specifications, from the 7th to the 20th March, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 20430.—L. Siegenberg, jun., incandescent gas-burner.
No. 20444.—J. Mead, show-case fastener.
No. 20462.—J. Steer, washing-fluid.
No. 20479.—D. Moore, seed-sower.
No. 20489.—P. Hercus, recording movements of persons.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 7th to the 20th March, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 19844.—G. E. White, corset.
No. 20013.—J. Mason, T. Brydone, and G. Armstrong, rope-block or lifting-tackle.
No. 20025.—J. Murphy and C. Harper, vehicle-shafts.
No. 20031.—J. S. Scarr, vermin-trap.
No. 20032.—J. S. Scarr, portable bed.
No. 20039.—A. L. Falls, slasher-handle fastener.
No. 20082.—R. Millar, sprayer.
No. 20083.—E. A. Irwin, paper stand and cutter.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 7th to the 20th March, 1907, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 15732.—R. B. Jackson and J. Sharp, jun., razor-strop.
No. 15739.—Hermetic Closure Company, jar-closure. (J. A. Landsberger—E. Goltstein.)
No. 15740.—E. L. Pease, structural arrangements.
No. 15746.—E. F. W. Wieda, kneading and mixing machine.
No. 15747.—A. S. Pike, driving belt and rope tightener.
No. 15748.—M. Taylor, gas-engine.
No. 15749.—The Economic Hoisting and Ballast Company, unloading vehicles. (A. Mullan.)
No. 15752.—W. Webster, carbide-feeder for acetylene-generator.
No. 15753.—J. J. Hill, amalgamating-apparatus.
No. 15755.—T. D. Cummins and W. T. Nuttall, wire-fence dropper.
No. 15759.—S. H. Manners, stump and root grubber.
No. 15760.—W. McKenzie and J. R. Bell, lever lifting-jack.
No. 15762.—F. Moore, oil and grease separator.
No. 15764.—W. Bain, castor.
No. 15766.—T. Anderson and W. Nichols, horse-cover.
No. 15769.—R. F. Bradshaw and W. E. Harding, high-pressure tap.
No. 15770.—J. H. Braithwaite, free-wheel and variable-speed gearing.
No. 15773.—P. J. Whitfield, compressing forage, &c.
No. 15774.—C. F. Dunn, nail or screw. (J. B. Davies.)
No. 15775.—L. Kortlang, sen., and A. Kortlang, extension table.
No. 15778.—T. Robertson, method of killing rabbits.
No. 15779.—J. G. F. Lund, walls.
No. 15780.—W. E. Hughes, ore-treatment. (E. H. Miller and C. Quennell.)
No. 15782.—N. Hiss, traction apparatus.
No. 15788.—J. Paterson, bicycle carrying-attachment.
No. 15790.—W. L. and J. H. Iwan, earth-anger.
No. 15791.—A. Campbell, animal-trap.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 12228.—R. Perkins and J. Swann, elevator.
No. 12235.—D. McRorie, umbrella. (J. Husbands.)

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

No. 6091.—The Patent Borax Company, Limited, manufacture of sodium-biborate, or borax, &c. (J. Ascough.)
No. 6098.—A. A. Brodziak, policy or coupon for insurance against accident. (L. M. Brodziak.)

Design registered.

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

No. 317.—Jonathan Trevethick, of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Brush-manufacturer, Class 3. 12th March, 1907.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 20th March, 1907.

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

No. of application : 5878.
Date : 4th April, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of the trade mark is the combination of devices; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name and address, and the word "Starlight," registered separately as a trade mark.

NAME.

LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, near Sydney, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 47.

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

No. of application : 5874.
Date : 4th April, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as shown in preceding notice, No. 5873.)

The essential particular of the trade mark is the combination of devices; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name and address, and the word "Starlight," registered separately as a trade mark.

NAME.

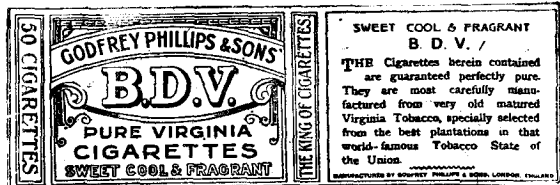
LEVER BROS., LIMITED, of Balmain, near Sydney, State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods: Perfumed soap, perfumery, and glycerine for toilet purposes.

No. of application : 5903.
Date : 17th April, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices and the letters "B.D.V.," and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

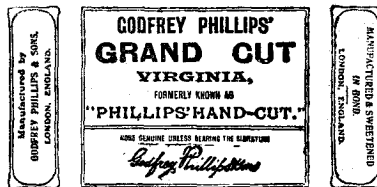
NAME.

GODFREY PHILLIPS AND SONS, of 112 Commercial Street, London, England, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers.

No. of class : 45.
Description of goods : Cigarettes.

No. of application : 5906.
Date : 17th April, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of the trade mark is the following—the facsimile signature; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

NAME.

GODFREY PHILLIPS AND SONS, of 112 Commercial Street, London, England, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers.

No. of class : 45.
Description of goods : Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

No. of application : 6122.
Date : 15th August, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE GANDY BELTING COMPANY, a corporation doing business at 728-740 West Pratt Street, City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, United States of America.

No. of class : 25.

Description of goods : Power-transmission belting made of cotton.

No. of application : 6350.
Date : 22nd November, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the combination of devices, with the word "Wonstar," in conjunction with the monogram-device, part of such combination; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except the trading name of the company, is disclaimed.

NAME.

WHITOME, STEVENSON, AND CO., LIMITED, of Domain Factory, Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, such as cereals, flour, oatmeal, cornflour, bread, scones, pastry, cakes, biscuits, malt, pulses, hops, yeast, baking-powder, custard-powder, powdered gelatine, egg-powder, lard, butter, cream tartar, tartaric acid, citric acid, dripping, honey, condensed milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, confectionery, fresh fruit, preserved fruit, canned fruit, dried fruit, preserved pineapples, cocoanut, milk, cream, sugar, jam, marmalade, bonbons, olive-oil, salad-oil, oil-cakes, sago, essences, jellies, cheese, dairy produce, pepper, mustard, anchovies, vinegar, cayenne pepper, chutney, curry-powder, ketchup, pickles, sauces, condiments, unfermented bitters, chemical food, salt, egg-preserved, eggs, canned vegetables, preserved vegetables, garden produce, beer-clarifier, limejuice, cordials, non-aerated beverages, non-alcoholic beverages, salmon, fish, preserved fish, salted fish, canned fish, dead rabbits, dead hares, dead game, dead poultry, bacon, ham, preserved meat, extract of meat, canned meat, spiced meat, regged meat, salted meat, and frozen meat.

No. of application : 6403.
Date : 2nd January, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

J. R. WATT, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Chemist.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Composition for cleaning chimneys.

No. of application : 6451.
Date : 29th January, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Registered Trade Mark" is disclaimed.

NAME.

GEORGE ROBERT WILSON, of 74A Manchester Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Importer.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : All articles in the class.

NOTE.—Class 48 is for "Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap)."

No. of application : 6454.
Date : 2nd February, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED, of St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol, in England, Iron Manufacturers and Galvanisers.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Wire netting, ridge-capping, guttering, downpipe, cisterns, tanks, hollow-ware, agricultural feeding requisites, and other goods included in this class, but excluding screws, nails, hooks, staples, bolts, and like articles of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of other metal.

No. of application : 6519.
Date : 2nd March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

MAX GOTCH, of Botanical Dispensary, Wellesley Street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Health food.

No. of application : 6520.
Date : 2nd March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

MAX GOTCH, of Botanical Dispensary, Wellesley Street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Baby and invalid food.

No. of application : 6522.
Date : 4th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

(Countess) OTTILIE VON FABER-CASTELL, trading as "A. W. Faber," at Stein, near Nuremberg, in the Empire of Germany, and 149 Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, Manufacturer of Lead and Coloured Pencils, Writing-slates, Artists' Materials, and Stationery.

No. of class : 39.
Description of goods : Lead-pencils, coloured pencils, pencils with movable lead, copying or ink pencils, slate-pencils, rules, calculating-rules, penholders, rubber, rubber bands, and all articles of stationery.

No. of application : 6523.
Date : 4th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

JANUS

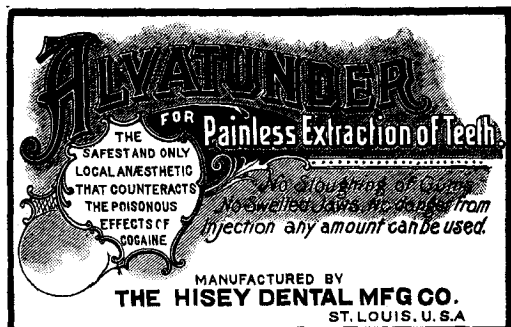
NAME.

(Countess) OTTILIE VON FABER-CASTELL, trading as "A. W. Faber," at Stein, near Nuremberg, in the Empire of Germany, and 149 Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, Manufacturer of Lead and Coloured Pencils, Writing-slates, Artists' Materials, and Stationery.

No. of class : 39.
Description of goods : Lead-pencils, coloured pencils, pencils with movable lead, copying or ink pencils, slate-pencils, rules, calculating-rules, penholders, rubber, rubber bands, and all articles of stationery.

No. of application : 6524.
Date : 4th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the distinctive label and the word "Alvatunder"; and applicants

disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their own name and address.

NAME.

THE HISEY DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of 813 Locust Street, St. Louis, United States of America, Manufacturing Dental Chemists, Druggists, &c.

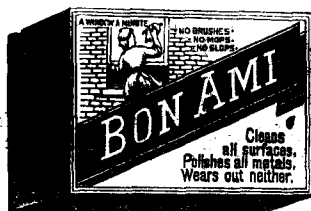
No. of class: 8.

Description of goods: A local anæsthetic (for human use).

No. of application: 6526.

Date: 6th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are as follows—the words "Bon Ami"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE BON AMI COMPANY, of 17 Battery Place, New York City, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturers.

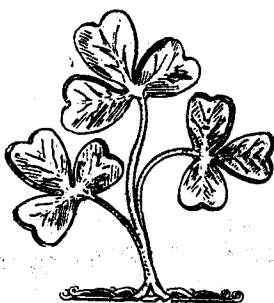
No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Soap for cleaning and polishing purposes.

No. of application: 6528.

Date: 9th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



"SHAMROCK."

NAME.

E. GRIFFITHS AND Co., of Coffee Palace Buildings, New Plymouth, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Dairy produce.

(By consent.)

No. of application: 6530.

Date: 13th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"SNICK."

NAME.

T. B. HALL AND Co., LIMITED, of 75 to 83 Norfolk Street, Liverpool, England, Export Bottlers and Commission Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Fermented and spirituous liquors.

No. of application: 6533.

Date: 18th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business in respect of whisky since the year 1848.

NAME.

The person or persons trading under the firm-name or style of "John Begg," of Royal Lochmalar Distillery, Balmoral, Scotland.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Whisky.

No. of application: 6534.

Date: 18th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

ELKINGTON.

Applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for a period of sixty-six years.

NAME.

ELKINGTON AND Co., LIMITED, of No. 128, Newhall Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, Silver-smiths and Electroplaters.

No. of class: 14.

Description of goods: Electroplate and goods of precious metals.

No. of application: 6535.

Date: 13th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for a period of about sixty-three years.

NAME.

ELKINGTON AND Co., LIMITED, of No. 128 Newhall Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, Silver-smiths and Electroplaters.

No. of class: 14.

Description of goods: Electroplate and goods of precious metals.

No. of application: 6536.

Date: 14th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“MELODANT.”

NAME.

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

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Musical instruments.

J. C. LEWIS,
Deputy Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered, from the 7th to the 20th March, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 5007/5945.—J. J. Jackson. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 17th May, 1906.)

No. 5008/5946.—J. J. Jackson. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 38, of the 17th May, 1906.)

No. 5009/6346.—A. J. Seward. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 13th December, 1906.)

No. 5010/5822.—J. S. Irvin. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 22, of the 22nd March, 1906.)

No. 5011/6343.—Kernohan and Co. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)

No. 5012/6380.—Kirkcaldie and Stains, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)

No. 5013/6384.—Reckitt and Sons, Limited. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

No. 727/569.—6th March, 1907.—The New Zealand and Australian Land Company, Limited, of Edendale, New Zealand. 6th March, 1907.

No. 741/581.—22nd March, 1907.—S. King and P. Engel, trading as “Lange and Thoneman,” of Melbourne, Australia. 13th March, 1907.

No. 766/983.—21st April, 1907.—Wrigglesworth and Binns, of Wellington, New Zealand. 6th March, 1907.

Nos. 891/805, 894/808, 895/809, and 896/810.—31st August, 1907.—C. Macintosh and Co., Limited, of Manchester and London, England. 13th March, 1907.

Trade Marks removed from the Register.

TRADE Marks removed from the Register owing to the non-payment of the renewal fees from the 7th to the 20th March, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 664/739.—9th December, 1892.—E. Steeds, of Christchurch, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 665/563.—12th December, 1892.—T. Stobo, of Waimatuku, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 667/537.—14th December, 1892.—New Zealand Land Association, Limited, of Auckland, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 668/535.—12th December, 1892.—W. Stevens, J. Playfair, M. Hayes, W. Hopcroft, sen., J. Marshall, and W. Blackstock, of Riverton, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 669/866.—19th December, 1892.—Waiareka Dairy Factory Company, Limited, of Oamaru, New Zealand. Class 42.

Subsequent Proprietor of Trade Mark registered.

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

NO. 5657/4435.—Thomas William Forster, of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturer. [J. McCale.] 13th March, 1907.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

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

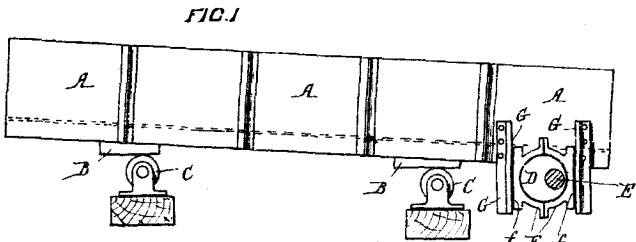


FIG. 1

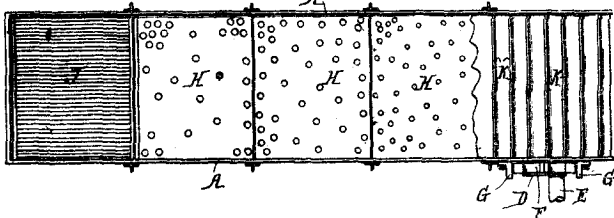


FIG. 2

20894
Jones and Kane. Gold-dredge.

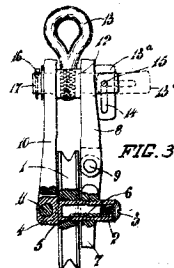
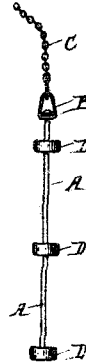
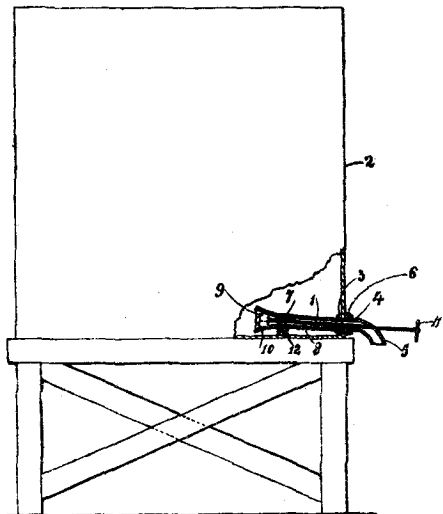


FIG. 3

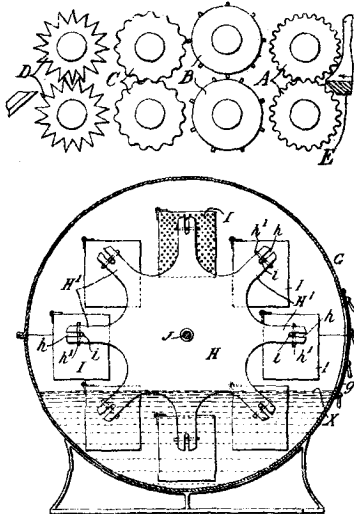
20704
Tuck. Pulley-block.



21148
Churches. Flexible Tube cleaner.



20800
Carlson. Water-tap.



21893
Radcliffe. Fibre-machine.

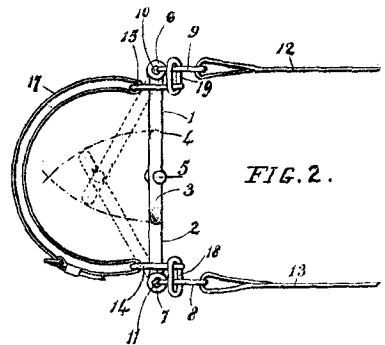
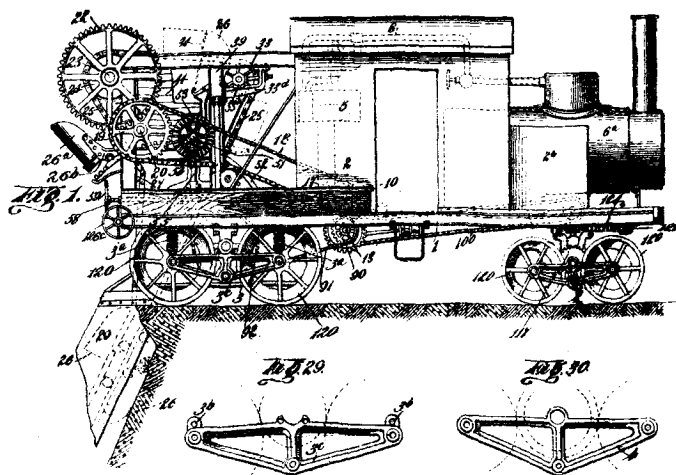
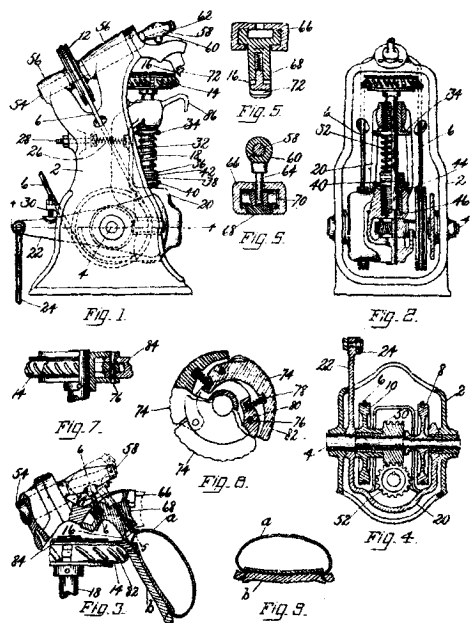


FIG. 2.

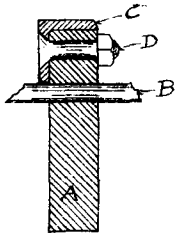
21003
Harvey. Horse-bit.



20849
Harris. Excavating-apparatus. (Desy.)

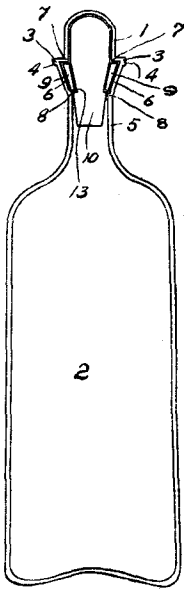


21073
United Shoe Machinery Coy. Boot-making Machine.
(Pride and Bates.)



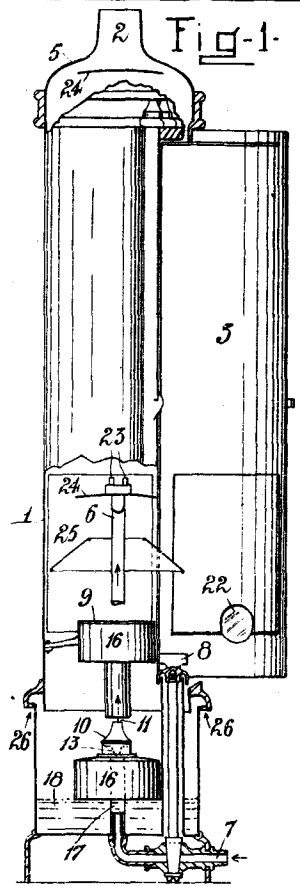
20804

Campbell. Wearing-strip for Threshing-machine Concave.



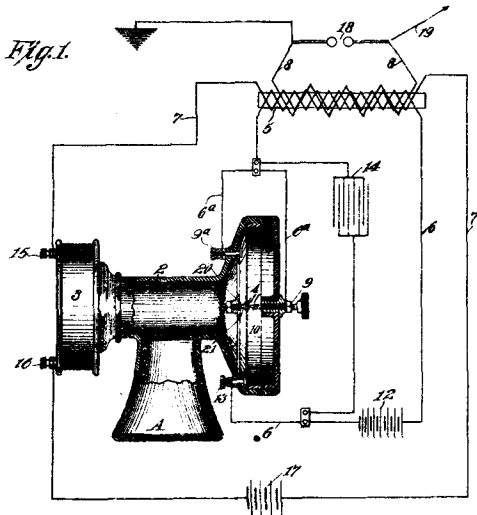
21182

Payne. Non-refillable Bottle.



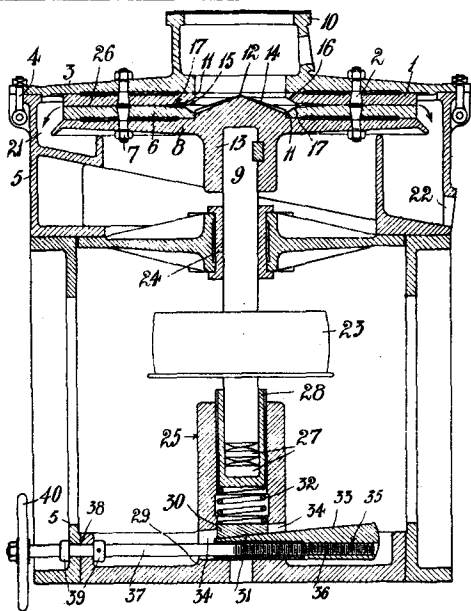
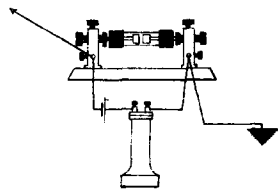
21114

McClellan. Water-heater.



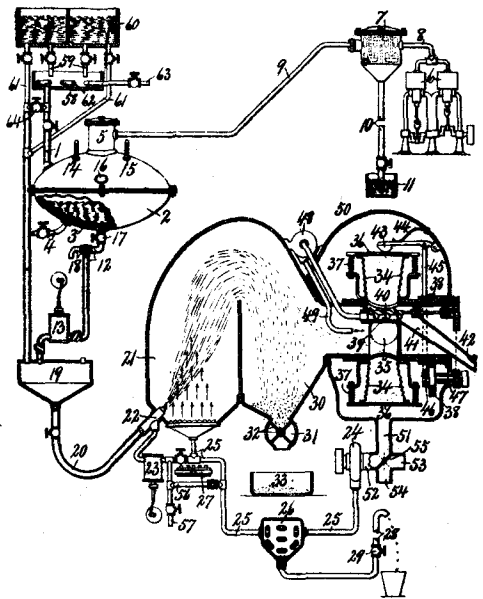
21101

McCarty. Wireless Telephone.



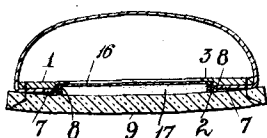
21282

Wilson. Ore-grinding Pan



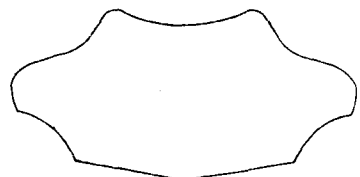
21794

Merrell-Soule Company. Process and Apparatus for recovering Solids from Liquids. (Merrell and Gere.)



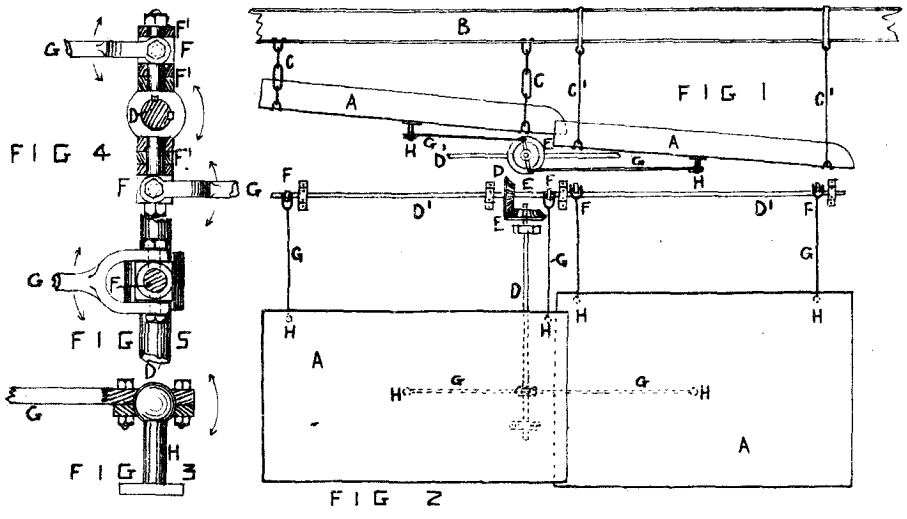
2242a

Walker. Boo..

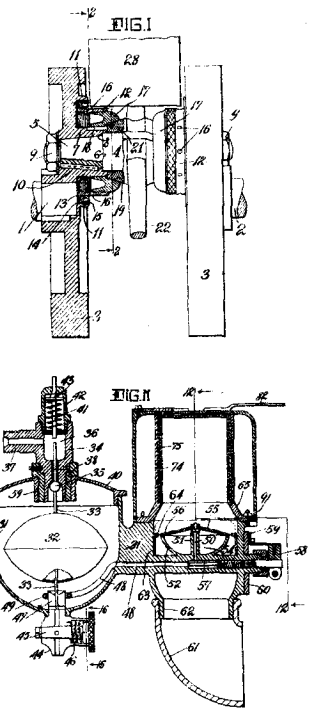


22548

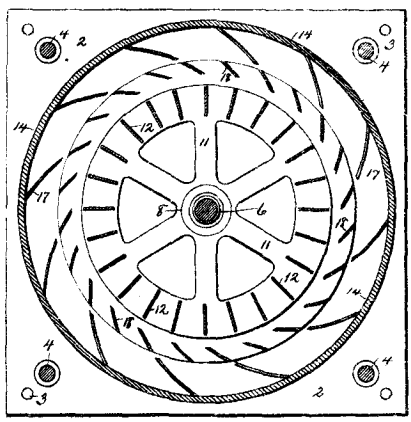
Craigie. Root-upper.



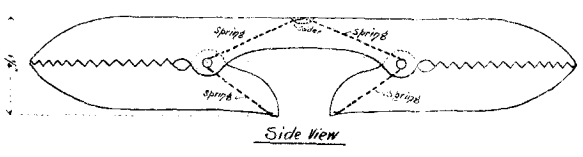
22198
Turnbull. Shaking-table.



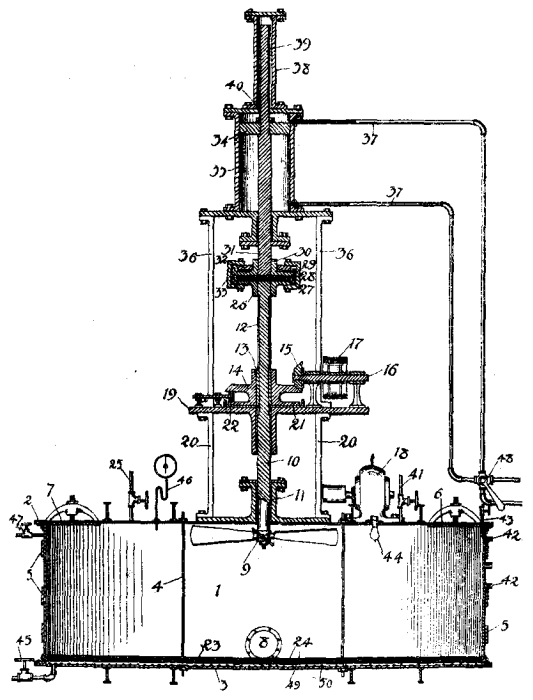
22215
Anderson. Hydro-carbon Engine.



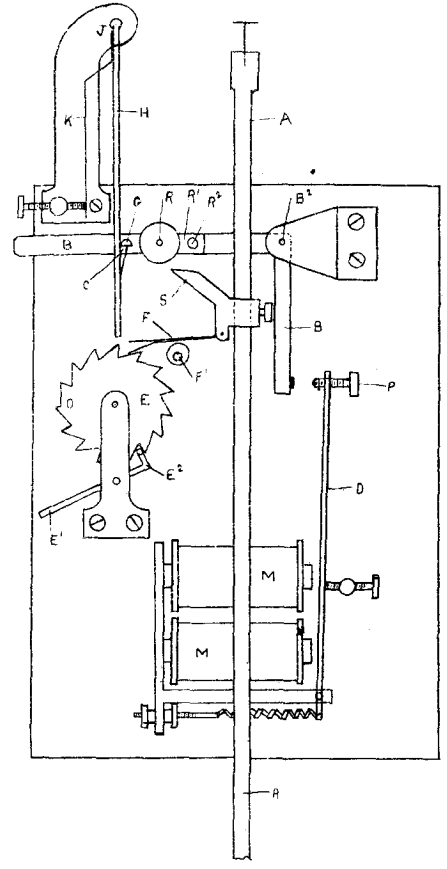
22176
Snee. Wave-motor.



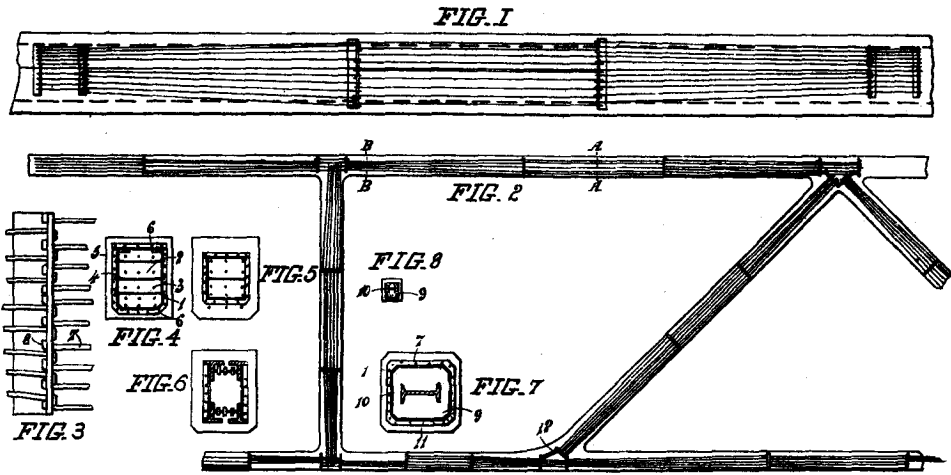
22379
Jensen. Tail-holder.



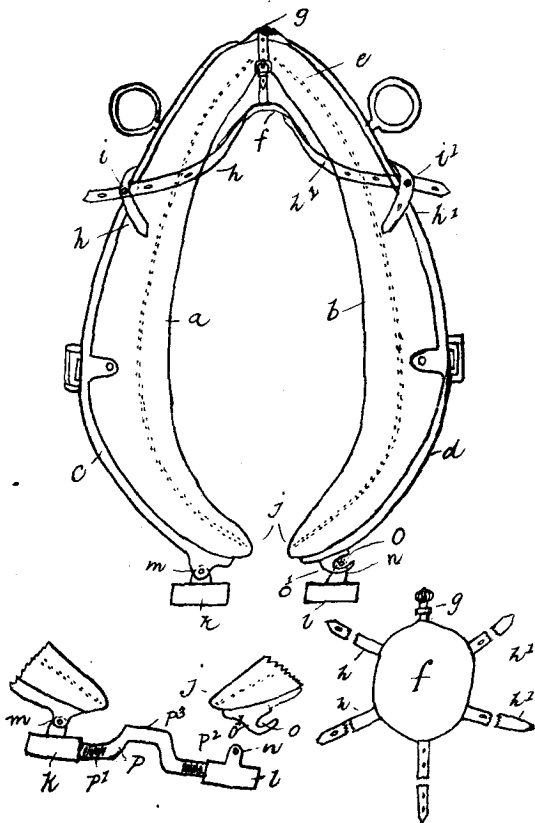
22427
Merralls. Cyaniding Apparatus, &c.



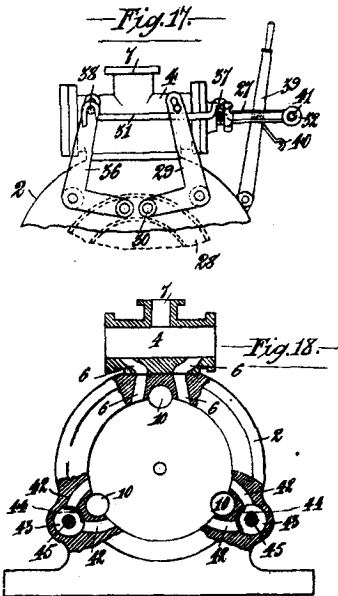
22388
Jackson. Electric Clock.



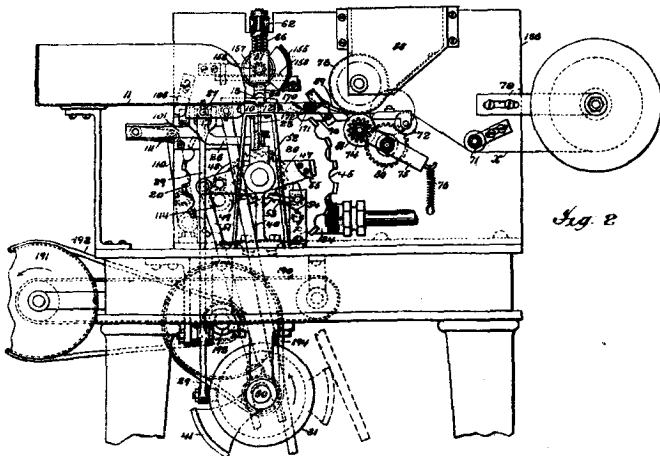
21137
Tregelles. Ferro-concrete Reinforcement.



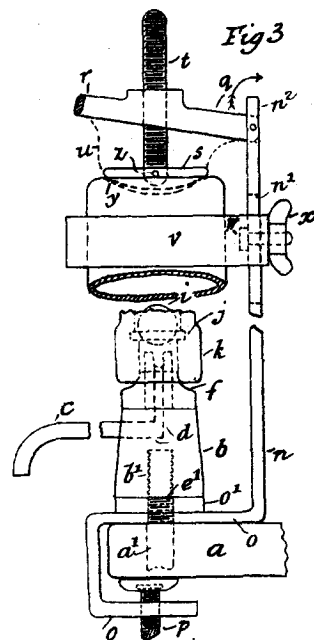
21869
Emery. Horse Collar.



22403
Diets, Ricketts, and Cook. Rotary Engine.



22342
British-American Tobacco Coy., Ltd. Mouthpiece Cigarette Machine. (Malocsay.)



22418
McEachern. Delivering Aerated Liquids.