

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

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OF

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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.

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 14th March, 1907.

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 April, 1907.

Index of Applicants.

Subject-matter Index.

Commissioner of Patents Journal, &c.^(a).

Trade Marks Journal to March, 1907.

Canada.

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

Australia.

The full text of the specifications and complete drawings in respect of applications accepted from the 11th January to the 10th April, 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.

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.

(a) Discontinued.

(b) In arrears. Not now being printed.

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^(a).
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.).

(a) 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, 1899; 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
Gisborne
Napier
Nelson
Blenheim
Christchurch
Dunedin

} Supreme Court Offices.

Thames
Wanganui
Greymouth
Timaru
Oamaru
Ashburton
New Plymouth
Westport
Hokitika
Invercargill
Queenstown

} District Court Offices.

PATENT AGENTS.

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

Cadet appointed.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 12th June, 1907.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

CEDRIC VICTOR FORDHAM

to be a cadet in the Patent Office on and from the 1st May, 1907.

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 all cases where the applicant is not the inventor the name of the latter appears in italics after the title.)

- No. 22908.—29th May.—F. W. Munt, Wellington, N.Z.
Stamp-affixing machine.
- No. 22909.—29th May.—M. Donaldson and W. G. Williams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
Totalisator apparatus.
- No. 22910.—29th May.—J. Macdonald, Croydon, N.Z.
Oil-engine.
- No. 22911.—29th May.—L. T. Chambers and W. E. Thompson, Melbourne, Vic.
Fence-making machine.* (*C. J. Lane and R. J. Crane.*)
- No. 22912.—29th May.—T. Robson, Wellington, N.Z.
Carpenter's bench stop.
- No. 22913.—29th May.—W. Maud, Lower Hutt, N.Z.
Draught, rain, and dust excluder.
- No. 22914.—29th May.—J. B. MacEwan and Co., Limited, Wellington, N.Z.
Cream-vat, cold-water tank, and cool-chamber. (*T. Humble.*)
- No. 22915.—30th May.—J. Henderson, Sydney, N.S.W.
Receptacle for small goods.
(Date applied for under section 106, 26th July, 1906.)
- No. 22916.—30th May.—J. Budge and W. Booth, Sydney, N.S.W.
Butter-cutter.*
- No. 22917.—30th May.—C. Colpus, Wellington, N.Z.
Trolley-pole.
- No. 22918.—30th May.—A. Petersson, Alby, Sweden.
Charging electric furnaces for producing carbide.*
- No. 22919.—30th May.—A. Petersson, Alby, Sweden.
Producing carbide from lime and carbon.*
- No. 22920.—30th May.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.
Method and apparatus for making shoes. (*E. Bayard.*)
- No. 22921.—30th May.—O. G. Diefendorf, Binghamton, U.S.A.
Brick-machine.*

- No. 22922.—30th May.—W. Foord, Macksville, N.S.W.
Milk and cream cooler.*
- No. 22923.—30th May.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada.
Conveyor for harvester-binder.* (*C. McLeod and R. H. Verity.*)
- No. 22924.—29th May.—H. N. Bell, Invercargill, N.Z.
Soldering of cans, &c.
- No. 22925.—31st May.—T. Poljakoff-Kowtunoff, Tjora, Russia.
Excavator.*
- No. 22926.—31st May.—M. D. Phelan, Boston, U.S.A.
Heel-seat rough-rounding machine for boots and shoes.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 1st June, 1906.)
- No. 22927.—31st May.—A. H. Handley, Montclair, U.S.A.
Sole-rounding machine.* (*J. J. Heys.*)
- No. 22928.—31st May.—G. W. E. Broome, Auckland, N.Z.
Hair-pin.
- No. 22929.—1st June.—W. E. Hunter, Maungakarama, N.Z.
Wire-strainer.
- No. 22930.—30th May.—H. Donnelly, Roxburgh, N.Z.
Lamp-wick.
- No. 22931.—28th May.—R. K. Donald, Loch, Vic.
Cradle-crusher.*
- No. 22932.—28th May.—Q. Marino and E. W. Barton-Wright, London, Eng.
Agglutinant for consolidating the active material for electric accumulators.*
- No. 22933.—1st June.—J. C. C. Pearson, Auckland, N.Z.
Sleepers.
- No. 22934.—1st June.—W. M. H. M. Peacock, Christchurch, N.Z.
Internal-combustion engine.
- No. 22935.—1st June.—G. A. Maunsell, Remuera, N.Z.
Smoke-preventing mixture.
- No. 22936.—30th May.—A. V. Davis, Auckland, N.Z.
Electrical retoucher.
- No. 22937.—4th June.—D. Mulcahy, Fremantle, W.A.
Sash-fastener.* (*L. Pearce.*)
- No. 22938.—4th June.—G. Johnson and F. J. McLaren, Fremantle, W.A.
Safety guard for razors.
- No. 22939.—4th June.—A. Gillies, Heidelberg, Vic.
Pulsating teat-cups.
- No. 22940.—4th June.—W. Turnbull, Wellington, N.Z.
Chimney-pot.
- No. 22941.—4th June.—H. R. Lees, Daylesford, Vic.
Potato, &c., grading machine.
- No. 22942.—4th June.—J. L. Thompson, Wellington, N.Z.
Securing blinds to spring rollers.
- No. 22943.—4th June.—A. H. Borgstrom, Hango, Finland.
Manufacture of butter.*
- No. 22944.—4th June.—L. H. R. Wiggs, Christchurch, N.Z.
Composition for closing punctures in tires.
- No. 22945.—4th June.—T. Parker, London, Eng.
Fuel.
- No. 22946.—1st June.—C. L. Russell, Melbourne, Vic.
Collecting and removing dust from floors.
- No. 22947.—5th June.—T. J. McBride, Christchurch, N.Z.
Resilient wheel for vehicles.*
- No. 22948.—5th June.—J. H. Krause, Nightcaps, N.Z.
Apparatus for preventing horses from running away.
- No. 22949.—5th June.—A. E. Davis, R. Meyer, F. H. Medhurst, and J. E. Ferrar, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
Transporting-apparatus for mines.*
- No. 22950.—6th June.—G. Hyde, Masterton, N.Z.
Extension dining-table.
- No. 22951.—6th June.—G. G. Turri, Melbourne, Vic.
Procuring textile fibre from certain plants.* (*Jute and Hanf Industrie Actien Gesellschaft.*)
- No. 22952.—6th June.—W. H. de Baugh, Auckland, N.Z.
Heating-arrangement for boilers.
- No. 22953.—4th June.—C. W. Ziele, Christchurch, N.Z.
Match-striker for lamps, &c.
- No. 22954.—6th June.—E. J. Keogh, South Yarra, Vic.
Cleansing carpets, floors, ceilings, &c. (*F. J. Corbett.*)
- No. 22955.—7th June.—J. M. Bawden, Traralgon, Vic.
Split link.
- No. 22956.—7th June.—J. W. M. Harrison, Wellington, N.Z.
Ventilator for windows.
- No. 22957.—5th June.—J. J. Clark, Kensington, Vic.
Teat-cup.
- No. 22958.—5th June.—J. G. Maardt, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Manufacture of beer-wort in dry state.*
- No. 22959.—5th June.—Q. Marino and E. W. Barton-Wright, London, Eng.
Construction of electric accumulators.*

- No. 22960.—10th June.—H. L. Barker and G. W. Westropp, Ashburton, N.Z.
Tire-cover.
- No. 22961.—6th June.—G. C. W. Morris, Auckland, N.Z.
Water-jacketed flue for stoves, &c.
- No. 22962.—6th June.—T. Cahill, Auckland, N.Z.
Fire-alarm.
- No. 22963.—10th June.—W. S. Gardner, Palmerston North, N.Z.
Hinged keel for boats, &c.
- No. 22964.—7th June.—A. Storrie, Invercargill, N.Z.
Teat-cup.*
- No. 22965.—7th June.—W. Davidson, Clinton, N.Z.
Plough.
- No. 22966.—7th June.—R. Glendining and G. Beaumont, Dunedin, N.Z.
Loom.*
- No. 22967.—10th June.—P. Ellis, Wellington, N.Z.
Rotary motor.
- No. 22968.—11th June.—C. Tandy, Wellington, N.Z.
Boot-protector or sole-stud.
- No. 22969.—11th June.—F. T. Boys, Napier, N.Z.
Iron fencing-standard.
- No. 22970.—10th June.—H. C. Green, Napier, N.Z.
Electric-indicator lock.
- No. 22971.—8th June.—J. P. Belcher, Wanganui, N.Z.
Hurdle.
- No. 22972.—12th June.—J. Burns, Christchurch, N.Z.
Teat-cup pulsating-device.
- No. 22973.—12th June.—W. E. Martin, Stamford, Eng.
Side-delivery rake, swath-turner, &c.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 1st October, 1906.)
- No. 22974.—12th June.—A. Malden, St. Margarets, Eng., and W. J. Malden, Surbiton, Eng.
Consolidating finely divided ore-materials.*
- No. 22975.—12th June.—H. P. Lovatt, Todmorden, Eng.
Composition and process for treating turnips, &c.*
- No. 22976.—12th June.—R. J. Coomber, Northcote, Vic.
Playing-knife.* (J. Coomber.)
- No. 22977.—12th June.—H. Owen, Kilbirnie, N.Z.
Trolley-pole retriever.

Complete Specifications filed after Provisionals.

LIST of complete specifications filed after provisional specifications, from the 30th May to the 8th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 21542.—C. R. Massey, frame for reinforced concrete piles.
- No. 21728.—W. Beamish, collapsible box.
- No. 21736.—T. Milburn, artificial minnow.
- No. 21743.—T. J. Whelan, knife cleaner and sharpener.
- No. 21745.—W. H. Patterson and G. B. Jones, roller tug for harness.
- No. 21748.—W. Levinson, water-cooled chamber.
- No. 21749.—F. A. Pim and W. H. Blakeley, double-action lift and force-pump.
- No. 21752.—H. A. Cutting, paper-file.
- No. 21755.—P. Maher, draw gear for vehicles.
- No. 21781.—H. L. Mainland, animal-trap.
- No. 22274.—A. H. Byron and R. R. Richmond, signal-lamp.
- No. 22295.—T. W. McDonald, can-soldering machine.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,

Wellington, 12th June, 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. 21159.—17th May, 1907.—ALFRED ERNEST LUTTRELL, of Balmain, New South Wales, Australia, Cabinetmaker. An improved rotary pump.

Claim.—An improved rotary pump characterized by a central chamber in which revolves a disc whose periphery bears against a portion of the inner periphery of the said chamber, thus leaving an annular channel leading from the

inlet to the outlet. A pair of blades adapted to slide in and out of slots in the said disc by means of pivoted guide-pieces moving in cam race-ways in walls of the chamber, substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21412.—4th July, 1906.—PHILIP JOHN BROWN, of Naseby, New Zealand, Gold-miner. Improved valve for water-pipes and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) Improved valve for water-pipes and the like, comprising a circular box, a revoluble disc provided with an opening therein, a second disc secured to the box and provided with a similar opening, and means for revolving the first disc on the second disc whereby the opening may be closed, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The complete valve for water-pipes and the like, substantially as described, or illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21428.—11th July, 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 Erastus Edwin Winkley, of Lynn, Essex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer). Improvements in or relating to jacks for supporting and positioning the work in machines used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.*

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes comprising a jack that can have (a) a motion of rotation and (b) a movement in one or in two directions transverse to the axis of rotation, the employment of means that automatically, for the purpose described, effect or control (c) a single or double tilting movement of the jack about the point of operation of the tool, with or without automatic mechanism to effect or control (a) or (b), or both (a) and (b). (2.) In a machine for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, comprising a jack that can have movement to transfer the point of operation of a tool round a shoe, with or without movement to keep the portion of the shoe in proximity to the tool at the required elevation, the employment of means that automatically, for the purpose described, effect or control, by a machine element or elements the axes of whose supports pass through the point of operation of the tool, a tilting movement of the jack that is single or duplex that occurs about the point of operation of the tool, and that is independent of the other movements of the jack, with or without automatic mechanism to effect or control either the said transfer or the aforesaid movements (a) or (b), or both (a) and (b), when they or either of them form part of said transfer. (3.) In a machine for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, comprising a jack that can have (a) a motion of rotation, (b) a movement in one or in two directions transverse to the axis of rotation, (c) a single or double tilting movement about the point of operation of the tool, and (d) a translational movement in the general direction of said axis, the employment of means that automatically, for the purpose described, effect or control all the movements (a), (b), (c), (d). (4.) The complete jack with its supporting means and operating mechanism, substantially as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, £1; drawing, 4s.)

No. 21472.—16th July, 1906.—HENRY WRIEDT, of 82 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. Improved dough-moulding machine.*

Claims.—(1.) In dough-moulding machines, in combination, a frame to which is attached a dough-trough having an adjustable bottom in or on which is formed a suitable dough-mould, pulley-wheels placed at each end of the machine, said pulley-wheels carrying an adjustable belt, a feed-hopper having a revolving belt therein, a catchment plate and means for adjusting the various parts and imparting the required motion to the belts, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In dough-moulding machines, in combination, a frame having bearings as E in which is placed an axle as D', the latter carrying pulley-wheels as D2 and B', cogged wheel as L that engages with cogged pinion as L' placed on a spindle that carries rollers, the latter having a belt thereon, a pulley as B' mounted on a spindle set in adjustable bearings as L', F and G, a belt as B communicating from one pulley to another and arranged to pass along and exert pressure in adjustable moulded dough-troughs as C and C', and means for adjusting the said dough-trough relatively with the belt B,

substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In dough-moulding machines, in combination, means for moulding dough to a desired shape and size, consisting of a dough-trough having an adjustable bottom on which is placed a mould-trough, belts as B and M, and means for placing the dough in the trough and propelling same forwardly and delivering it at the end of the machine, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In dough-moulding machines, in combination, means for regulating the size of the loaf to be formed, consisting of an adjustable bottom of a dough-trough connected to vertical screw-rods placed in bearings formed on the standards of the frame, a bevel gear attached to vertical and horizontal rods, and a handle as R, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) The general combination and arrangement of the several parts forming a complete dough-moulding machine, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and as illustrated on the drawings.

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

No. 21504.—23rd July, 1906.—EDWARD LE ROY, of Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Tent and Cover Maker. A breast attachment to horse-cover.*

Claims.—(1.) The breast attachment in one part, connected to cover as shown in Fig. 1, for the purpose set forth and as described. (2.) The breast attachment in two parts, connected to cover as shown in Fig. 2, for the purpose set forth and as described.

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

No. 21514.—26th July, 1906.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Frank Herbert Warren, of Swampscott, Essex, Massachusetts, United States of America, Inventor). Improvements in cementing-machines.*

Extract from Specification.—The preferred embodiment of the invention includes a member adapted to extend under the overturned channel-flap for raising the free edge of said flap away from the face of the sole, so that said flap may be thoroughly coated with cement without the face of the sole being brought into close proximity to the cement-applying means. A channel-flap turned inwardly from the edge of the sole is necessarily crimped or folded at very convex portions of the sole—as, for example, at the toe. The member above mentioned which extends under the flap and raises it also partially straightens the crimped portions of the flap, and therefore enables said portions to be more completely coated with cement than can be done if the crimped portions are not straightened. Preferably the said member will be arranged to engage the work immediately adjacent to the point where the cement-applying means is acting, and will form a guard located between said cement-applying means and the face of the sole for preventing any cement passing from one to the other. Said member may and preferably will be formed as a finger adapted to extend under the entire width of the channel-flap, and to engage with its edge under the stock at the base of the flap and thereby serve as a guide for determining the lateral position of the work with relation to the cement-applying means. The said member preferably will be mounted yieldingly, and will be arranged to hold the work normally at a suitable distance below the cement-applying means, but to yield for enabling the work to be presented closer to the cement-applying means when desired. The guiding means includes, as shown, a shank or support upon which the work-engaging member above referred to is movably mounted. Preferably the work-engaging member is pivotally connected to the shank to enable it to swing in a vertical path toward and from the cement-applying means. The work-engaging member is preferably held normally in a plane outside of the path of the cement-applying means so that cement therefrom will not get on said member when no work is in position to be cemented. A stop is provided for limiting the movement of the engaging member, and the work toward the cement-applying means when the work is pressed against said member. A further feature of the invention consists in providing an improved construction of brush for applying cement. In view of the fact that it is desirable to apply to the margin of the sole a stripe of cement of a width just equal to the width of the channel and channel-flap, it is important to control the width of the brush and prevent the brush from spreading while in use. It is desirable, however, that the brush be provided with long flexible bristles

in order that it may properly coat with cement the uneven surface presented by the channel and overturned channel-flap. With these ends in view we have provided a brush comprising comparatively long bristles, and flanges or ribs arranged upon each side of the bristles and extending from the hub outwardly to cover a portion of the length of the bristles. The flanges limit the outward spreading of the bristles and confine the brush to a predetermined width without interfering with the flexing of the bristles in the direction of the rotation of the brush.

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

(Specification, 16s. 9d. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 21680.—23rd August, 1906.—WILLIAM FISHER DARLING, Authorised Surveyor, and SIDNEY THOMAS CHANCELLOR, Wine and Spirit Merchant, both of Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Improvements in and relating to levelling-staves.

Claims.—(1.) The combination in a levelling-staff of a graduated tape, which is not endless and may be of unlimited length, and on which is a common continuous sequence of figures, passing over rollers in the extremities of the staff, and having its ends attached to reels by which it can be moved, as set forth. (2.) A levelling-staff consisting of, in combination, two hollow telescopic sections open in front, and a graduated tape of convenient length suspended therein and having on its surface a common continuous sequence of figures, and reels, that are accommodated in a compartment on one of the sections, to which the ends of the tape are attached and about which it can be wound, as described. (3.) The combination in a levelling-staff of reels in a compartment thereon, and a graduated tape of convenient length suspended therein and attached to the reels, by means of which the tape can be moved panoramically in the staff as required. (4.) In a levelling-staff containing a movable graduated tape, in combination, reels, to each of which the respective ends of the tape are attached in a compartment on the staff, a stationary spindle supporting each reel which is rotatable thereon, a sleeve on the reel coaxially arranged therewith and projecting through the side of the compartment, a handle upon the sleeve, and a nut and a bevelled washer upon the end of the stationary spindle, said washer taking into the chamfered end of the sleeve on the reel when the nut is screwed up, as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 21681.—21st August, 1906.—GEORGE TURNER, of St. Andrews, Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand, Fruit-grower. Tomato-forcing house.*

Extract from Specification.—A house for the purpose of growing tomatoes or other plants under glass by the heat of the sun or by artificial heat, and at the same time allowing the rain-water to pass through the roof instead of throwing it off and watering the plants by artificial means. I propose to effect this by having the roof level as a whole, but having the glass set in a ridge-and-furrow form according to the drawing, being a section of part of the roof. The astragals, each having A over it, with four grooves as shown; the glass panes, each having B over it, slope from one groove to another in an astragal on either side of it; and the rain-water will drip from the astragals as shown by the dotted lines at D, D. The glass may be made to slope from any side, as shown at C.

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

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

No. 21795.—17th September, 1906.—THOMAS SUTHERLAND, of Rangiora, Canterbury, New Zealand, Apiarist. Improvements in packing honey.

Claim.—The improved method of packing honey consisting in placing a number of cartons closely packed together in a packing-box, the shape of the cartons being preserved by retaining-blocks in the interiors thereof, withdrawing the blocks from the cartons, filling the cartons with honey, placing a lid upon the box to preserve the honey until it has solidified, removing the cartons and the honey from the packing-box, closing the upper end of the cartons and packing the cartons filled with honey in an ordinary packing-case, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 21965.—25th October, 1906.—WILLIAM TATTERSALL, of Launceston, Tasmania, Australia, Contractor. Improvements in and connected with hames.

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a pair of hames of plates which are adapted to be removed therefrom, and a draught-hook hinged to each plate, as specified. (2.) In combination with a pair of hames, plates to which draught-hooks are attached, which plates are adapted to be secured on the hames but are removable therefrom in case of necessity, and means for securing said plates in position upon the hames, and for assisting to prevent their moving after being fixed, substantially as described. (3.) The combination with hames and plates as indicated in the preceding claims, of rein-rings that are arranged to permit of a rein-strap being rove therein by way of the circumference of the ring, as specified and as shown.

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

No. 21999.—16th November, 1905.—VICTORIO ANTONIO DE PERINI, of Rodeio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Physician. Improvements in the production of textile fibre and paper-pulp.

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

Claims.—(1.) As an article of manufacture, commercial fibre obtained from the developed plant *Canhamo braziliensis perini*. (2.) As an article of manufacture, commercial fibre obtained from the bark of the developed plant *Canhamo braziliensis perini*. (3.) As an article of manufacture, reunited fibres from the developed plant *Canhamo braziliensis perini*. (4.) Paper-pulp from the core of the developed *Canhamo braziliensis perini*.

(Specification, 12s. 3d.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 22061.—15th November, 1906.—EDWARD BRICE KILLEN, of 52 Queen Victoria Street, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to rubber treads or tires for wheels.

Claims.—(1.) In a tread or tire, the combination of a floated unbroken boltless inwardly-flanged binding circular rim provided with holes at suitable distances apart, a rubber tire having its outside treading circumference moulded into studs adapted to fit through and to have their necks surrounded, supported, and protected by the walls of the said holes, and its inside circumference moulded with inverted dish-shaped recessed air-spaces opposite the said studs, and suitable washers adapted to fit and lie fixed in the said air-spaces, some or all of said washers having screw-tapped holes to take the ends of bolts passing through the felloe and rim of the wheel proper, all substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) A pneumatic stud tread or tire suitably fixed over a wheel proper, and consisting of a rubber part whose outside treading circumference is moulded into suitable studs, and whose inside base circumference is moulded with recessed air-spaces corresponding in position with the said studs, said rubber part in action being the equivalent of a practically continuous rubber ring, and of a binding floating unbroken boltless inwardly-flanged steel rim, having holes to take, protect, and support each of the necks of the said rubber studs, substantially as described. (3.) In a pneumatic stud tread or tire, a rubber part substantially as described with reference to and as illustrated in Figs. 14 to 19 inclusive of the drawings, said rubber part having a continuous flat base, and on its outside treading circumference being formed with studs at suitable distances apart, said studs being adapted to fit through and have their necks surrounded, supported, and protected by the walls of holes in a binding-rim, and being provided on the inside base circumference with open air-spaces somewhat similar in shape to an inverted dish adapted to receive and hold discs or washers closing said air-spaces, the said base if and when required having on its inner circumference suitable slits to serve as additional air or spew spaces. (4.) In a stud tread or tire, an unbroken floated boltless truly circular inwardly-flanged binding-rim, substantially as described with reference to and as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, also 8 to 13c, and 20 to 31 inclusive, of the drawings, provided with holes at suitable distances apart adapted to take and whose walls are adapted to surround, support, and protect the necks of the rubber studs. (5.) A pneumatic stud tread or tire constructed substantially as described and with reference to the drawings.

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawing, 9s.)

No. 22113.—26th November, 1906.—RUSSELL ALLPORT and THOMAS NORMOYLE, of Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, Electrical Engineers. Improvements relating to finger-rings.

Claims.—(1.) A finger-ring that is composed of one or more permanent magnets shaped like a ring, the opposite poles of which are joined by a non-magnetic metal, as set forth. (2.) A finger-ring consisting of a magnetized steel band formed into a nearly complete circle, the free ends of the band being joined by a non-magnetic metal, as set forth. (3.) A finger-ring consisting of a magnetized steel wire spiral, the interstices between the convolutions of the spiral being filled with a non-magnetic metal, as specified. (4.) The process of making a finger-ring which consists in forming a steel band or wire into a ring, placing between the free ends thereof and in connection therewith a non-magnetic metal and magnetizing it, as specified.

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

No. 22135.—29th November, 1906.—RUPERT HOWE SOLLITT, of 4 East Street, Palmerston North, Wellington, New Zealand, Contractor. Improvements in floor-cramps.

Claim.—The combination of parts forming a floor-cramp, and consisting in a base plate having a V-shaped groove, brackets integral with the base plate, a lever pivoted between the brackets, a rack between the brackets and slidable on the V-shaped groove of the base plate, a toothed sector upon the end of the lever gearing with the rack, a socket upon the other end of the lever, a handle fitting the said socket, downwardly projecting ears integral with the base plate and adapted to receive a joist, teeth upon the inner surface of one of the said ears, a screw threaded through the other ear, a toothed washer pivoted upon the inner end of the screw, a crank-handle secured upon the outer end of the screw, upwardly projecting lugs integral with the end of the base plate, and a pawl pivoted between the said lugs and adapted to engage the teeth of the rack, as set forth.

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

No. 22509.—18th May, 1907.—RICE OWEN CLARK, of Hobsonville, Auckland, New Zealand, Pipe-manufacturer. Improvements relating to pipes made to stand a high internal hydraulic or other pressure or severe external pressure, and to connections for same.

Claims.—(1.) In the improved forms of pipes and connections specified, in combination, the pipes made thick, having large and small grooves formed around their external circumference and at their ends, the loose coupling made in halves with straight or taper lugs and channels formed thereon, the lips or short lugs formed at ends of coupling so as to leave an annular space between coupling and pipe, the coupling formed in one piece with short lugs fitted internally thereon, and the holes in top of coupling for introducing the grouting, in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (2.) In the improved forms of pipes and connections specified, covered by claim 1, the pipes made of earthenware of a thickness varying from one and a half times the thickness to four or five times the thickness of earthenware pipes now made from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to 2 in. thick, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (3.) In the improved forms of pipes and connections specified, covered by claim 1, the small grooves F formed around the outside circumference at ends of pipes, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (4.) In the improved form of pipes and connections specified, covered by claim 1, the loose coupling formed in one piece or with two halves having short lugs fitted internally thereon, and with one hole in its upper circumference, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated.

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

No. 22564.—20th March, 1907.—EDWARD NEEDEHAM WATERS, a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Sons, Patent Attorneys, of Nos. 414-418 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (nominee of Alpheus Dixon, of San Francisco, California, United States of America—the assignee of George Shoume Ponts, of No. 100 Balbach Street, San Jose, Santa Clara, California, United States of America, Engineer). Automatic cable-chain grip.

Extract from Specification.—A cable 2 is laid between terminal points, and this cable can be of any length, depending upon the distance between said terminals. The cable is ordinarily

stationary, so that the machine travels upon it, and such is the arrangement illustrated in the drawings; but it is quite possible to reverse the operation, to fix the machine as a stationary plant, and to cause said machine to act as the means for drawing a moving cable. This cable always passes through the machine, and when used as illustrated rests upon the idle guide-pulleys 3. (Herein is given detailed description.) To operate the machine, the setting-lever is drawn back to slide the movable wedge, which will throw the inner ends of the jaws into contact with the cable with sufficient force to start to swing the inner frame, which will cause the toggles that are inclined in the direction in which the frame is moved to swing in their sockets and automatically increase the pressure of the jaws against the cable until it is great enough to move the load forward, and no more, as the chain is passed around the sprocket-wheels. In this manner the weight of the load that can be drawn is governed entirely by the strength of the cable or the parts comprising the gripping-mechanism, and not by the slippage of the jaws upon the cable, as heretofore constructed. This will avoid any wear upon the cable or jaws on account of slippage, which will permit of a cable being used longer than it could be if it were subject to wear or abrasion by the sliding of the jaws on the cable. The vehicle on which the grip is mounted can be of any desired construction, and can be provided with means for steering it or moving it laterally to a limited extent relatively to the length of the cable. This will permit of the cable being provided with turns or angles, and it will also permit of two motors passing each other on the same line, as by overpalling the ends of two cables at the switching-point or by laying an extra cable parallel with the main cable for the required distance. It also permits of having branch lines, for all that is necessary is to have the end of the branch line extend parallel with the main line for a sufficient distance, as all that is necessary to operate the machine in either of the above instances is to move it into such a position before releasing the grip from one cable that the other cable can be placed in the grip, after which the machine can be guided to cause it to follow the direction of the new cable.

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

(Specification, 16s. 6d.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 22652.—6th April, 1907.—ROBERT WILSON, of Morningside, Dunedin, Contractor and Builder. An open-fire flue-attachment for ranges.

Claims.—(1.) In combination with ranges, a bell-mouthed box-shaped short tube to be applied to the top plate of a range when needed, all substantially as shown on the drawing and as described and explained. (2.) In combination with a range, an attachment for taking the smoke, &c., when said range is opened, consisting of a truncated square or oblong cone clipped to the top plate, all substantially as set forth.

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

No. 22668.—10th April, 1907.—ALWIN FISCHER, of O'Connell Street, North Adelaide, South Australia, Plumber. Combination tap for water and gas.

Claims.—(1.) A water-tap and a gas-tap fixed side by side, and having cog-wheels or toothed plates on their spindles, to operate both at the same time. (2.) In the passage of a water-tap, or in the union of a water-tap, a ground-plug with a hole for the purpose of regulating the amount of water passing through. (3.) In connection with gas-taps requiring a pilot-cock, a handle with a point attached to the plug of the pilot-cock and a bracket or carrier with a loose drop-hook attached to the plug of the large gas-cock, for the purpose of interlocking the plugs of the two cocks to prevent the large tap being operated until the pilot-cock has first been operated. (4.) A water-tap and a gas-tap fixed side by side, and each having a cog-wheel or toothed plate fixed on the spindle for the purpose of simultaneously operating the two, and having a plug in the outlet end, or union of the water-tap, for the purpose of regulating the flow of water, and also having a pilot-cock the handle of which interlocks with a loose drop-hook in a carrier attached to the plug or spindle of the large gas-tap, all substantially as described, as a combination of parts.

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

No. 22671.—9th April, 1907.—GEORGE DOW ROSS, of 42 Calder Street, Govanhill, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer. An improved wheel for motor vehicles.

Claims.—(1.) A wheel for motor vehicles comprising, in combination, two wheels, one arranged within the other, the inner one being a pneumatic-tired wheel, whilst the outer one consists of a wheel or ring having an internal diameter larger than the external diameter of the pneumatic tire of the inner wheel, and being free to move relatively with said inner wheel, means (such as metal plates) on the outer wheel for retaining it in position on the inner wheel whilst excluding dust and dirt from the pneumatic tire thereof, and bearings on the inner wheel provided with means for reducing friction, substantially as described. (2.) A wheel for motor vehicles having anti-friction bearings such as claimed in claim 1, said bearings consisting of blocks or pieces of soft metal held in holders or channels and acted upon by means of one or more springs, substantially as described. (3.) A wheel for motor vehicles having all its parts constructed, arranged, and combined together substantially as described with reference to the illustrations on the drawings.

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

No. 22672.—9th April, 1907.—WILLIAM SCOTT, Engineer, and MURDOCH RICHARD, Baker, both of 12 McNeil Street, Glasgow, Scotland. An improved machine for handing up or rolling dough.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for rolling dough having, in combination, a travelling-band or equivalent and a "hander-up," the latter being moved over the band so as to roll or hand up the lumps of dough, substantially as described. (2.) A machine for rolling dough having, in combination, an endless travelling-band, a hander-up with one or more inverted troughs (b), means for supporting the hander-up above the travelling-band, and mechanism for imparting to the hander-up a combined longitudinal and lateral motion, substantially as described. (3.) A machine for handing-up or rolling dough having the whole of its parts constructed, arranged, and combined together substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 22686.—10th April, 1907.—SIMON LAKE, of 3B Universitatstrasse, Berlin, Germany, Engineer. Dredging-vessel.

Extract from Specification.—A submergible tube having its lower end terminating a casing forming a working-chamber in which are arranged suction-pumps employed for collecting the gold, sand, and gravel and delivering it in successive stages to a series of separating-chambers where the gold is separated from the sand and gravel and the latter finally discharged back into the body of water; to provide supplemental means for assisting the suction-pumps in lifting the gold, sand, gravel, and water, and to provide means within the working-chamber capable of being operated independently of the large suction-pipes for collecting the gold located in small crevices and in places where the larger pipes cannot work.

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

(Specification, 14s. 6d.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 22702.—17th April, 1907.—JAMES BREWIN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Brewer. An improved bottle-washing machine.

Claims.—(1.) In bottle-washing machines of the class described, a circular rotating frame adapted to hold the bottles, and constructed in two semicircular halves, independently adapted to be moved along a central shaft extending across the tops of a series of washing-tanks, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In bottle-washing machines, a series of washing-tanks arranged alongside each other, a shaft extending across the tops of such tanks and of girder section in form, and a circular frame adapted to hold the bottles formed in two semicircular halves and provided with bosses fitting upon the shafts in such a manner as to permit of the independent movement of each half-frame along

the shaft, substantially as specified. (3.) In bottle-washing machines constructed in the manner set forth in claim 2, rollers loosely supported in bearings attached to the faces of the frame bosses and adjusted so that their peripheries bear upon the faces of the girder-section shaft, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (4.) In bottle-washing machines of the class described in claim 2, the construction of the bottle-holding racks in such a manner that the bottles in each half-frame will be held in a draining position when such half-frame is in the raised position, substantially as specified. (5.) The improved bottle-washing machine substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22728.—18th May, 1906.—HORACE WALTER DOVER, of Holyrood, St. James, Northampton, England, Engineer. Improvements in pneumatic tires.

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

Claims.—(1.) In a wheel provided with a pneumatic tire and side flanges embracing the body of the tire, the employment of a pair of side flanges of such cross-sectional configuration as to cause the tire to present internally a pair of circumferentially extending lateral enlargements of the central air-space, so as to permit of the tread portion of the tire yielding under the load by passing freely inwards between the free edges of the flanges, as specified. (2.) The combination with a vehicle-wheel provided with a pneumatic tire, of a pair of side flanges adapted to embrace the body of the tire, each of said flanges being approximately semicircular in cross-section so as to cause the tire to present internally a pair of circumferentially extending lateral enlargements of the central air-space, for the purpose specified. (3.) A pneumatic tire or tire-cover for use in the construction specified in claim 1, having a cross-sectional configuration adapted to fill the space between the periphery of the rim and the side flanges thereof, and to project radially between and beyond the free edges of the flanges, substantially as specified. (4.) In the construction specified in claim 1, providing the felloe or rim with a circumferentially extending peripheral band, the edges of which extend beyond the sides of the rim so as to be adapted to become imbedded in the cover of the tire when the cheek-plates are bolted on each side of the rim, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (5.) The employment, in combination with the construction specified in claim 1, of a detachable tread-band for the tire, provided at its lateral edges with beadings or projections adapted to engage in recesses or apertures formed in the flanges so as to become positively interlocked between the tire and the flanges, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (6.) The combination with a tire having a twin tread, and constructed substantially as specified in claim 1, of an inextensible band encircling the tire so as to prevent the mutually adjacent sides of the treads from being blown outwards by the air-pressure within the tire, said band being of approximately the same diameter as the free edges of the flanges, as specified. (7.) The several constructions of wheel-rims and pneumatic tires in combination therewith, substantially as described with reference to the respective figures of the drawings, for the purpose specified.

(Specification, 12s. ; drawing, 3s.)

No. 22729.—24th April, 1907.—THEOCLISTE POLJAKOFF-KOWTUNOFF, of Tjora, St. Petersburg, Russia, Manufacturer. Vehicle with automatic movement of rails.

Claims.—(1.) A vehicle with automatic movement of rails, consisting of a combination of a vehicle-frame, several axles on which the frame rests, several pair of disc-formed wheels with cut-off sides set on these axles, interior and exterior rails connected with sleepers, and an arrangement connected with the rails and with the frame of the vehicle, and serving to lift and move the rails, the travel of the vehicle taking place alternately on the interior and on the exterior wheels, and during the movement on the interior wheels the exterior rails with the sleepers are raised and moved and vice versa, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a vehicle with automatic movement of rails mentioned in claim 1, the use of turntables arranged as jacks for changing the direction of the vehicle's movement, substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 4s. 6d. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 22736.—13th June, 1906.—EDGAR SHAW, care of Keep Brothers, of Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, Tailor. Improvements relating to tailors' hair-cloth and like materials.

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

Claim.—A composite stiffening-fabric, comprising strips of wool or other suitable extensible yarn alternately arranged with strips of inextensible cotton, linen, or like yarn, and interwoven transversely with horsehair, imitation horsehair, fibre, or similar material, substantially as described.

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

No. 22755.—4th May, 1906.—VINCENT LITCHFIELD RAVEN, of Alpine Cottage, Darlington, Durham, England, Engineer. Improvements in railway signalling-apparatus.

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

Extract from Specification.—For enabling the driver of a locomotive engine to determine in foggy weather the position of the line-signals designed to control the working of the line over which his engine or train is travelling it has heretofore been proposed to provide on the track in advance of the line-signal a conducting-bar which, when rubbed over by a pair of brushes carried by the engine, closes the circuit of an electric battery through an electric bell or other alarm on the engine, and thereby brings such alarm into operation to indicate to the engine-driver that he is approaching a signal; and for indicating when the line-signal is in the "safety" attitude it has been proposed to provide on the engine a separate bell or other alarm, and on the track, also in advance of the signal, either a movable bar or a second stationary bar, for closing, when the engine runs over it, the circuit of a separate electric battery, that is under the control of the signalman, through the second electric bell or other alarm and a brush or brushes connected to such second bell or alarm. With such an arrangement, however, two sets of bells or other alarms are necessary, and the danger alarm is only sounded whilst the engine is passing over the first bar, and therefore may be overlooked or forgotten. It had also been proposed to provide on the engine one audible and several visual signals for indicating "danger" or "line clear" when approaching a line-signal, the operation of such audible and visual signals being effected by the closing of different electric circuits by two brushes on the engine moving in contact with two sets of movable contact-bars or rails arranged on the track and adapted to be operated by the signalman, and to be connected by him to a battery in the signal-cabin, the electric circuits being completed through insulated portions of the track-rails over which the engine runs, but the arrangement is very complicated and necessitates the use of many moving parts. Now, an object of the present invention is to simplify and cheapen the construction and insure reliable and safe working of signalling-apparatus for the purpose set forth, and at the same time avoid any necessity for insulating portions of the track-rails. For this purpose there are provided on the engine or other vehicle (hereinafter referred to as the "engine") a visual signal, an audible signal, and electro-magnetic apparatus for controlling the two signals, and on the track, in the neighbourhood of and behind each line-signal or signalling-point which it is desired to indicate to the engine-driver, are arranged separate longitudinal metallic bars, one of which is independent of the line-signal or signalman, and the other or another of which, that is nearer to the signalling-point than the first one, is under the control of the line-signal and signalman, the arrangement being such that upon the engine approaching the signalling-point both the visual and audible signals will, by reason of the presence of the first bar, be first operated so as to indicate danger and call the attention of the driver to the fact that he is approaching a signalling-point, and will continue to give such indication after the engine has passed over the said bar, and also when it is passing over the second bar if the line is blocked, so as to necessitate the engine being brought to rest, whereas should the line-signalling apparatus have been operated by the signalman to indicate "line clear," either before the train passes over the first bar or before it passes over the second bar, this latter bar will, upon the engine running over it, cause the visual signal to be automatically returned to its normal or "line-clear" position, and the audible signal to cease sounding, thus indicating to the driver that the line is clear so that he may continue to advance.

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

(Specification, £1 6s. 3d. ; drawing, 4s.)

No. 22756.—1st May, 1907.—JOHN EDWARD FRIEND, of Albion Street, Annandale, New South Wales, Australia, Engineer. An improved rotary gas-engine.

Extract from Specification.—The invention provides an engine having a revolving piston operated by an exploded mixture of gas and air. According hereto a piston fixed upon the periphery of a disc revolves within an annular chamber. The explosive charge is admitted to the annular chamber between the piston and a cylindrical abutment provided with a groove or cavity which synchronises in rotation with the piston and allows it to pass. The charge is then exploded, and the force thereof causes the piston to make a rotation when the used gas is exhausted, and a new charge taken in. The explosive charge is prepared by compressing gas and air in an independent receiver.

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

(Specification, 10s. 6d.; drawing, 6s.)

No. 22763.—2nd May, 1907.—JOSEPH JOHN REKAR, of 909 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Mine Operator. Hammer and drill-operating device.

Claims.—(1.) In an apparatus for striking blows, in which a reciprocating drill or hammer-carrier is actuated by an oscillating lever fulcrumed at the other end, having a crank turnable through a slot in its intermediate portion, a block fixed to the drill-carrier having cylindrical discs turnable in chambers in its ends, and bolts or pins fixed to the lower end of the oscillating lever, and slidable in radial openings in the turnable discs. (2.) In an apparatus of the character described in which motion is communicated from an oscillating lever to a drill or hammer-carrying shank and springs compressible between collars fixed to the shank and the central propelling-block, a pawl-carrying lever, an eccentric upon the crank-shaft by which said lever is oscillated, and a ratchet-wheel upon the drill-carrying shank. (3.) In a device of the character described in which a carrier-bar is reciprocated as shown, a head chambered to receive the inner end of the drill which has a transverse segmental groove, and an eccentric turnable to engage said groove, with a spring-pressed latch to hold the eccentric in locked position.

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

No. 22766.—2nd May, 1907.—WILLIAM TYREE, of Tyree's Buildings, Trafalgar Street, Nelson, New Zealand, Gas-engineer. Improvements in an automatic spray for painting, agricultural, disinfecting, and other analogous purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In the construction of an automatic spray operated by the generation and use of acetylene gas, the combination with a water-chamber, of a carbide-chamber, and of a pipe for conveying water from said water-chamber to said carbide-chamber, so arranged or constructed that the flow of water through such pipe may be operated by a tap or valve outside the apparatus, so as to control and regulate the supply of gas generated. (2.) In the construction of an automatic spray for the purposes stated, the combination with a cylinder such as A of a water-chamber such as M, and of a carbide-chamber such as H, and of a pipe such as P leading from said water-chamber to said carbide-chamber, such pipe having constructed therein a tap or valve operating outside the cylinder. (3.) In the construction of an automatic spray for the purposes stated, the combination with a cylinder such as A, of a water-chamber such as M, and of a carbide-chamber such as H having a perforated iron tube such as V fixed from top to bottom in the centre thereof, and circular perforated cups or receptacles for carbide of calcium, such as K, formed so as to slide thereon fitted throughout the entire length of such tube, and of a pipe such as P leading from said water-chamber to said carbide-chamber, such pipe having a tap or valve therein operating outside the cylinder. (4.) The new or improved automatic spray for painting, and for agricultural, disinfecting, and other analogous purposes, substantially as described and illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. (5.) The new or improved automatic spray for painting, and for agricultural, disinfecting, and other analogous purposes, substantially as described and illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. (6.) In an automatic spray for the purposes stated, the construction of a pipe or pipes leading from a water-chamber to a carbide chamber or chambers, any such pipe having constructed therein a tap or valve operating outside the cylinder, so as to control and regulate the supply of gas as required, and

shown by a pressure-gauge. (7.) In an automatic spray for the purposes stated, the generation of acetylene gas in a carbide-chamber by a perforated cylinder or carbide-receptacle being placed in such carbide-chamber, with a cylinder containing water above such carbide-receptacle having an outlet therein so that the water from such cylinder shall flow down the sides of the carbide-chamber and attack the carbide as it rises, substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings.

(Specification, 10s. 9d.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 22772.—4th May, 1907.—THOMAS SUTTON, of Rongotea, Wellington, New Zealand, Builder. Improved collapsible cheese-crate.

Claims.—(1.) A cheese-crate comprising a cylindrical shell, and discs forming divisional plates and ends, the shell having grooves to receive said discs, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) A cheese-crate comprising a cylindrical shell, having circumferential rings projecting outwardly, in which recesses are formed and discs adapted to fit said recesses for forming divisional plates within and ends for said shell, substantially as specified. (3.) A cheese-crate constructed of fibre or other pulp, and consisting of the parts constructed, combined, arranged, and operating substantially as specified, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 22779.—6th May, 1907.—RICHARD PIERCE, of Bell Block, Taranaki, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in wire-strainers.

Claims.—(1.) In wire-strainers of the kind described, the employment of a tail upon one of the hooks, and means for attaching a grip to the tail, substantially as set forth. (2.) In wire-strainers of the kind described, the employment of a tail upon one of the hooks, and an eye formed upon the tail for the purpose of attaching a grip, substantially as set forth. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in wire-strainers, substantially as and for the purpose specified, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22783.—19th June, 1906.—VINCENT LITCHFIELD RAVEN, of Alpine Cottage, Darlington, Durham, England, Engineer. Improvements in railway signalling-apparatus.

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

Extract from Specification.—In the specification of another application for Letters Patent filed by me, dated 1st May, 1907, and numbered 22755, I have described various constructions of railway signalling-apparatus according to which there are provided on an engine or other vehicle (hereinafter referred to as an "engine") visual and audible signals that are under the control of electro-magnetic apparatus, the circuit or circuits of which is or are arranged to be closed by the action or influence of metallic bars, respectively called Nos. 9 and 10, arranged on the track behind and in the neighbourhood of the line-signal the position of which it is desired to indicate to the engine-driver, the arrangement being such that upon an engine approaching a line-signal the visual and audible signals on the engine will, by reason of the presence of the bars, be first operated so as to indicate danger and call the attention of the driver to the fact that he is approaching a line-signal, and if the line-signal be in the "on" or "danger" position the visual and audible signals will, as the engine continues to travel towards the line-signal, such as the home-signal, at which he must stop if such signal be at "danger," continue to indicate "danger" so as to necessitate the engine coming to rest, whereas should the line-signal have been moved into the "off" or "line clear" position the visual signal will be automatically returned to its normal or "line clear" position, and the audible signal will cease to sound, thus indicating to the driver that the line-signal is in the "line clear" position so that he may continue to advance. Bar No. 9, which may or may not be insulated, serves to close, as by the aid of brushes or equivalent devices, and without attention, the circuit of an electric battery through a main electro-magnetic device, and cause the visual and audible signalling-devices to operate when the engine passes over the said bar, the several devices mentioned, excepting the bar, being on the engine. Bar No. 10 is, however, under the control of the signalman through a line-switch,

and is arranged to have no effect, or only the same effect as bar No. 9, on the signalling-devices on the engine if the line-signal be at "danger," but to cause the closing of the circuit of a second battery arranged either on the line or on the engine—preferably the former—through a releasing electromagnetic device on the engine when the line-signal is in the "line clear" position and the engine passes over the said bar, and thereby cause the visual signal to return to its normal or "line clear" position and the audible signal to cease sounding. Now, an object of the present invention is to adapt signalling-apparatus of the kinds referred to in the said former specification for use in cases where, for instance, there may be no distant line-signal, but where it is desired to give a signal, both in clear and foggy weather, at a part of the line where a distant signal would ordinarily be located, and which is hereinafter called for distinction the "distant signalling-point," the signal in this case being given by the signalling-means upon the engine, the arrangement being such that the engine-driver will be informed when he is passing the distant signalling-point, by the operation of the signalling-devices on his engine, whether the corresponding home-signal is in the "danger" or "line clear" position. For this purpose, the line-switch for determining the action of bar 10, as above described, is operated or controlled from the hand-lever used in the signalling-cabin for working the home-signal, or from the connections used for operating such signal; or it may be worked from a special or independent lever in the signalling-cabin, but this will usually be unnecessary. When the second battery for use with bar 10 is a stationary one, as is preferred, it may be placed in the signalling-cabin and may have in circuit therewith an indicating-device and a high-resistance device. In other respects the apparatus is or may be constructed and arranged to work substantially as described in the former specification.

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

(Specification, 10s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22784.—19th June, 1906.—VINCENT LITCHFIELD RAVEN, of Alpine Cottage, Darlington, Durham, England, Engineer. Improvements in railway signalling-apparatus.

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

Extract from Specification.—For enabling the driver of a locomotive engine to determine the position of the line-signals designed to control the working of the line over which his engine or train is to travel, it has heretofore been proposed to provide on the engine audible and visual signals that are brought into action and put out of action for respectively indicating "danger" and "line clear" by metal bars arranged on the track in rear of the line-signal, or each line-signal, to be indicated, and the action of one or more of which is under the control of a signalman, the operation of the said audible and visual signal being effected by the closing of electric circuits by brushes or equivalent means on the engine moving in contact with or so as to be influenced by the bar or bars. Various arrangements of railway signalling-apparatus of the kind referred to are described in the specifications of other applications for Letters Patent filed by me, dated 1st May, 1907, and 8th May, 1907, and numbered respectively 22755 and 22783. Now, the present invention has for object to provide supplementary means for causing the signals on the engine to act so that, should the contact brushes or equivalent mounted on the engine, and designed to work in contact with or under the influence of the metal bars on the track designed to give a danger signal, fail for any reason to give a danger signal, such a signal will nevertheless be given on the engine at the required parts of the line. For this purpose there is or are mounted on the engine one or more circuit-closing devices adapted to fulfil the same functions as the ordinary brushes or their equivalent; and on the line, in proximity to the line-signal or signalling-point, or each line-signal or signalling-point, is or are placed one or more devices adapted to operate such circuit-closing device or devices.

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

(Specification, 9s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22785.—8th May, 1907.—GEORGE JOHNSTON, of 16 Balmoral Road, Fairfield, Liverpool, Lancaster, England, Engineer. Improvements in railway-vehicle couplings.

Claims.—(1.) A central buffer consisting of a buffer-face made considerably wider than the buffer-body, a bell-mouthed hole passed completely through the face at such a distance

from the centre line, and a draw-hook fixed to project at an equal distance on the other side of the centre line, so that the draw-hooks of adjacent buffers when they enter the holes lie on the outside of the buffer-body clear of the outside faces thereof, in combination with a sliding bolt mounted in suitable guides at the rear of the buffer-face in such a manner that the hooks of adjacent buffers will be engaged thereby. (2.) In a central buffer and coupling, the combination of a hole in the buffer-face on one side of the centre line, a flat tongue with tapering nose and vertical notch projecting from the said face to form a draw-hook at the other side of the centre line, a vertical sliding bolt mounted in guides at the rear of the said face, a rectangular hole in the bolt for the draw-hook to pass through, and the said bolt made of such a width that the top of this aperture can drop into the notch in the draw-hook and be engaged thereby to form a tight-locking connection. (3.) In a central buffer and coupling, a coupling-bolt of flat rectangular shape arranged to slide in guides at rear of the opening in the buffer-face, an aperture in said bolt to receive the draw-hook of the adjacent buffer, and a chamfered edge at top of said orifice on its front face to enable the hook to lift the bolt when passing through, and then allow it to fall to engage a vertical notch in the hook. (4.) The combination with a central buffer and coupling, of an apertured sliding coupling-bolt mounted in each buffer, and arranged to be lifted by the draw-hook of an adjacent buffer when passing through, and then allow it to fall to engage the hook, a stud on the top of said bolt projecting from the front face thereof and adapted to enter a hole in the top of the adjacent bolt when two vehicles come together, in such manner as to lock the two bolts together, whereby it is only necessary when it is desired to uncouple to lift one of the bolts and the other will be lifted also. (5.) In a central buffer and coupling, the combination therewith of a block having a hole in its face on one side of the centre line, and a hook on the other side of the centre line, so arranged as to be engaged by the corresponding hook and bell-mouth of the buffer-face and be locked by a suitable coupling device, and a link or hook on the front face of said block, substantially as and for the purpose described. (6.) In a central buffer and coupling, the combination comprising a buffer pivoted on a vertical pin to a buffing or draw-bar so that it will turn round to a right angle, an auxiliary hook or coupling-link secured to the buffer at right angles to the axis, and a spring device so arranged as to keep the buffer in line with the draw-bar, or at right angles thereto. (7.) In a central buffer and coupling, the combination comprising a buffer-head pivoted on a vertical pin to the buffing or draw-bar in such manner as to be free to move through a considerable horizontal arc, a plunger mounted in the draw-bar, and a spring pressing said plunger against the flat face at the rear of the buffer-shank. (8.) In a central buffer and coupling, the arrangements for enabling the buffer to have a movement or play in a vertical arc, and in a horizontal arc, so as to enable the buffer action and the coupling to take place, even if the vehicles be unequally loaded, or if they are on a curve, substantially as described.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawing, 3s.)

No. 22800.—10th May, 1907.—HENRY LIVINGSTONE SULLMAN, of 44 London Wall, London, E.C., England, Metallurgist. Improvements in the separation of zinc from its ores or compounds.

Claims.—(1.) A process for separating zinc from its ores by the use of sulphurous acid, characterized by the fact that the ore roasted if necessary to obtain the zinc as oxide is treated with sulphurous acid and water to obtain a solution of zinc-bisulphite, and that sulphurous acid is partially removed from the bisulphite thus obtained to precipitate the zinc as monosulphite, which is then calcined to produce zinc-oxide. (2.) A method of carrying into practice the process covered by claim 1, characterized by the fact that the soluble zinc-bisulphite is converted into insoluble monosulphite by the addition of zinc-oxide. (3.) A method of carrying into practice the process covered by claims 1 and 2, characterized by the fact that the precipitation of the zinc-monosulphite by means of zinc-oxide is effected in a tube-mill or other apparatus in which the mixture is subjected to attrition in order to prevent incrustation of the zinc-oxide by the insoluble zinc-monosulphite. (4.) A method of carrying into practice the process covered by claim 1 characterized by the fact that the soluble bisulphite of zinc is converted into insoluble monosulphite by passing through the solution a current of a gas such as air which will remove sulphurous acid from the bisulphite. (5.) A method of applying the process covered by claim 1 to the production of zinc-oxide from zinc-sulphate produced in any metallurgical process, characterized by the fact that the zinc-sulphate dissolved in water is treated with

lime so as to precipitate zinc-oxide in admixture with calcium-sulphate, after which the zinc is separated from this mixture by sulphurous acid as set forth in claim 1. (6.) The complete process of separating zinc from its ores or compounds, substantially as described.

(Specification, 8s.)

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,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications accepted.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 12th June, 1907.

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

- No. 22191.—W. E. Hughes, bicycle-support. (G. S. Meredith.)
- No. 22380.—A. H. Rogers, beer-cooler.
- No. 22749.—H. Thompson, vehicle-wheel.
- No. 22762.—W. J. Harvey and F. Symes, clothes-washer.
- No. 22770.—T. Hall and F. Elvines, metal-saving mat.
- No. 22775.—E. Hayes, lever apparatus.
- No. 22782.—E. A. Dahl, process for rendering fabrics waterproof.
- No. 22788.—E. J. Keogh, air-exhauster. (F. J. Corbett.)
- No. 22805.—G. Henderson, boot.
- No. 22807.—O. T. Madeley, preventing horses from running away.
- No. 22808.—O. T. Madeley, mail-bag fastener.
- No. 22816.—J. A. Wilson and D. Sullivan, emergency brake.
- No. 22817.—C. J. Johnson and G. Toogood, retrieving-apparatus for trolley-pole.
- No. 22818.—A. Dunn, swivel joint for windmill-rod.
- No. 22829.—A. and F. McLeod, method of procuring kauri-gum from swamps.
- No. 22832.—J. I. Watson, tire-pump for motor-car.
- No. 22834.—T. R. Hogg, potato-feeder attachment to plough.
- No. 22835.—M. Moore and T. J. Heskett, manufacture of wrought iron.
- No. 22838.—W. Edgar, wire-strainer.
- No. 22850.—W. Brighton, reversing-gear for engines.
- No. 22851.—H. G. Bedell, skylight.
- No. 22852.—T. C. McLennan, lock-fastening.
- No. 22853.—W. Beamish, animal-trap.
- No. 22854.—H. Hamilton, horse-cover.
- No. 22861.—W. W. Pearce, travelling-trunk.
- No. 22866.—B. W. Benn, teat-cup.
- No. 22870.—W. P. West and A. Rodger, apparatus for computing butter-fat in cream.
- No. 22872.—W. Tyree, concrete building.
- No. 22876.—G. Clark, wall-construction.
- No. 22877.—W. H. Carter, jun., pin.
- No. 22879.—A. Cometti, potato-digger, &c.
- No. 22881.—W. G. Richardson and M. H. Scott, process for drying New Zealand hemp, &c.
- No. 22891.—J. Walden, detection of heat in bales of wool.
- No. 22892.—W. Sim, milking-machinery.
- No. 22896.—M. Moloney, telephone-transmitter.
- No. 22899.—M. P. Coffey, means for drawing off beer by pneumatic pressure.
- No. 22906.—J. H. Adams, wrought-iron ferro-concrete former.
- No. 22907.—W. G. Richardson, preparation of flax-waste as cattle-food.
- No. 22908.—F. W. Munt, stamp-affixing machine.
- No. 22913.—W. Maud, draught, &c., excluder.
- No. 22920.—United Shoe Machinery Company, method of making shoes. (E. Bayard.)

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 30th May to the 12th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20767.—H. G. Smith, fencing-standard.
- No. 20772.—R. H. Carter, horse-collar.
- No. 20781.—A. T. W. Allan, chimney.

- No. 20795.—E. Hill, harness-tug.
- No. 20800.—J. Macalister, turnip or plant thinner.
- No. 20820.—M. L. Severy and G. B. Sinclair, electrical musical instrument.
- No. 20822.—J. McGuire, cooking-oven.
- No. 20934.—H. T. Rawnsley, harness.
- No. 20949.—J. W. Harris, excavating-apparatus. (L. A. Deay.)
- No. 21003.—A. G. Harvey, bit for horses.
- No. 21099.—W. H. Stichling, A. W. Wilson, R. S. Overend, J. E. Paterson, and E. Masters, butter-box.
- No. 21669.—S. J. Emery, collar and harness combined.
- No. 22379.—J. W. Jensen, cow's-tail holder.
- No. 22548.—J. M. and W. J. M. Craigie, boot-upper.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 16397.—C. V. Potter, solution for mixing paints, &c. 27th May, 1907.
- No. 16409.—E. S. Koch, curtain-pole. 28th May, 1907.
- No. 16428.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, railway-coupling. (J. W. Cloud.) 4th June, 1907.
- No. 16464.—F. W. Bursill, fencing-standard. 8th June, 1907.
- No. 16524.—B. and W. Trehwella, operating the pawls of lever-jacks. 30th May, 1907.
- No. 16536.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, vehicle-brake. (W. E. Hughes—W. C. Mitchell and M. Cummins.) 4th June, 1907.
- No. 16580.—R. Paterson, actuating the lever-wheels of multi-furrow ploughs. 10th June, 1907.
- No. 16619.—F. Cotton, gas-furnace.
- No. 16817.—United Shoe Machinery Company, pulling-over machine. (R. F. McFeely.) 30th May, 1907.
- No. 17714.—H. S. Wainwright, draught-producer and spark-arrester. 5th June, 1907.
- No. 17866.—W. E. Martin, machine for turning hay, &c. 4th June, 1907.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 12647.—A. E. Harding, manufacture of spirits and oils from kauri refuse. (S. C. R. Trevor.) 8th May, 1907.
- Nos. 12653 and 12654.—The New Zealand Kitson's Patent and General Light Company, Limited, vapour-burning lamp. (A. Kitson.) 28th May, 1907.
- No. 12703.—New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, seed-sower. (C. Bristow.) 1st June, 1907.
- No. 12744.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, governing internal-combustion engines. (E. Ruud.) 4th June, 1907.
- No. 12790.—United Shoe Machinery Company, boot or shoe pulling-over machine. (R. F. McFeely.) 30th May, 1907.
- No. 12791.—United Shoe Machinery Company, lasting-machine. (S. W. Ladd.) 30th May, 1907.
- No. 12837.—United Shoe Machinery Company, boot or shoe fastening. (L. A. Casgrain.) 30th May, 1907.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

- No. 21660.—Robert Richardson Richmond, of 46 Lambton Quay, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Civil Engineer; registered as proprietor of one-third share. Band-cutter, sheaf-carrier, and feeder for threshing-machine. (A. H. and D. J. Byron.) 6th June, 1907.
- No. 22011.—Robert Richardson Richmond, of 46 Lambton Quay, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Civil Engineer; registered as proprietor of one-third share. Steel framing for buildings. (A. H. and D. J. Byron.) 6th June, 1907.

Petition for Extension of Term of Patent.

APPLICATION for an extension of Letters Patent No. 6545, of 13th November, 1893, granted to John William Wade, of Gisborne, New Zealand, Plumber and Tinsmith, for "improved iron skylight-frame," has been duly presented in pursuance of the intention of the patentee, advertised by him in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 42, of the 9th May, 1907, and No. 43, of the 16th May, 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 30th May to the 12th June, 1907:—

- No. 21527.—F. E. Tyler and A. J. Petersen, hauler-block.
 No. 21537.—J. Hoare, spring shears.
 No. 21539.—J. Whitehouse, wire mattress.
 No. 21544.—D. H. Bird, seed-sower.
 No. 21545.—F. E. Imeson, finger-contact for electric controller.
 No. 21552.—H. H. Perfect, toy.
 No. 21559.—J. Wilson, powder-sprinkling top for card-board box.
 No. 21563.—G. P. Innes, reversible gear for revolving shafts.
 No. 21566.—C. A. Briggs, score-indicator for games.
 No. 21568.—A. J. Park, ventilating compartments. (R. Dunne.)
 No. 21573.—J. W. Cooke, door-retainer.
 No. 21575.—F. T. Page, bucket or plunger for kerosene-pump.
 No. 21577.—E. H. Grey and B. H. Bishop, fire-lighter.
 No. 21578.—T. J. M. McMenemy, hair-colour restorer.
 No. 21579.—J. H. Roberts, connecting-hook for plough-chains.
 No. 21580.—J. E. Dewhurst, extending-table.
 No. 21585.—K. C. McCaul and G. S. Rait, printers' perforating-rule.
 No. 21587.—A. J. Border, drying process.
 No. 21588.—A. J. Border, bleaching fibres.
 No. 21589.—A. J. Border, flax-bleaching process.
 No. 21590.—T. Hall and F. Elvines, non-siltable metal-saving mat.
 No. 21594.—D. L. Yates, apparatus for destroying rabbits, rats, &c.
 No. 21598.—J. J. Macky, safety catch for lock of fire-arms.
 No. 21601.—J. E. Smith, acetylene-gas generation and storage.
 No. 21602.—W. W. Taylor, means of cutting off gas from meters.
 No. 21603.—K. Matthews and I. M. Holmes, prevention of false fire-alarm.
 No. 21604.—R. H. Northway, spark-arrester.
 No. 21610.—N. I. Gooder, trolley-head.
 No. 21611.—R. Weston, pedal-strap for cyclists.
 No. 21613.—J. J. Macky, bottle.
 No. 21617.—J. Lock, manufacture of brooms and brushes.
 No. 21618.—J. J. Macky, bottle.
 No. 21620.—H. W. J. Holmes, animal-trap.
 No. 21621.—R. Wales, post-marking machine.
 No. 21622.—T. Goodall, safety-pin.
 No. 21623.—W. A. Waddell, turbine engine.
 No. 21625.—A. Ramsay, motor road-vehicle.
 No. 21631.—R. J. Burlton-Bennet, cleaner for windows, walls, &c.

Application for Letters Patent void.

APPLICATION for Letters Patent, with which complete specification has been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specification from the 30th May to the 12th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20807.—E. H. Donaldson and A. A. Wilson, pen or pencil carrier.

Application for Letters Patent lapsed.

APPLICATION for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 30th May to the 12th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20411.—F. W. Payne, gold-saving apparatus.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 30th May to the 12th June, 1907, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 16042.—G. Helleur, tap for drawing off liquids.
 No. 16045.—H. Agar, anti-rattler for windows.
 No. 16048.—G. H. Irvine, abstracting colouring matter from bark.
 No. 16049.—E. Phillips, massage-machine. (F. King.)
 No. 16050.—J. Watson and A. W. Crane, measuring tap.
 No. 16054.—H. Hartree, sheep-shears.

- No. 16055.—H. E. J. Morgan, tobacco-pipe.
 No. 16056.—J. McGrath, sheep-shears attachment.
 No. 16065.—G. S. Budge, book-leaf holder.
 No. 16066.—E. Waters, jun., grinding and polishing glass. (The St. Louis Plate Glass Company—D. J. Murnane.)
 No. 16069.—P. Eskeson, boot.
 No. 16071.—H. A. Penrose, bottle-filling and sealing machine. (E. D. Schmitt.)
 No. 16073.—P. W. Lindberg, centrifugal separator.
 No. 16074.—E. Eaton, building-brick.
 No. 16075.—E. Eaton, building-brick.
 No. 16081.—J. W. Latimer, mowing-machine.
 No. 16082.—J. F. McElroy, electrical-lighting system.
 No. 16089.—M. J. Henius, mash-tun and wort separator.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 12444.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, operating two-phase electric motors. (B. G. Lamme.)

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

- No. 6224.—The Conversion Company (Billings Machinery and Process), Limited, manufacturing beer and ale. (A. W. Billings.)
 No. 6225.—The Conversion Company (Billings Machinery and Process), Limited, manufacture of malt liquors. (A. W. Billings.)

Designs expired.

THE copyright in the following designs has expired:—

- No. 157.—Turnbull, Hickson, and Gooder, of Wellington, New Zealand. (Book-cover.)
 No. 163.—R. H. Bacon, of Brisbane, Queensland. (Shield or plaque.)

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 12th June, 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: 6509.
Date: 27th February, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK

The essential particular of this trade mark is the distinctive device, mark, or brand, including lion rampant and stoneware bottle upon twisted black-and-white ground; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, the words "Trade Mark," is disclaimed.

NAME.

SIMMONDS AND OSBORNE, of 46A Adelaide Road, Wellington South, in the Colony of New Zealand, Brewers of Non-alcoholic Beverages.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Fermented liquors (non-alcoholic), including hopbeer, gingerbeer (non-aerated), &c.

No. of application: 6638.

Date: 11th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

*- Bolithos -
Greville-Mixture -*

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Bolitho's Greville"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Mixture" is disclaimed.

NAME.

HENRY BOLITHO, of Queen Street, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Tobacconist.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application: 6657.

Date: 17th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the distinctive label, consisting of representation of a bowl with four doves resting thereon, and the word "Dove"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

EDITH ELIZABETH COURTNEY, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Produce Merchant.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Butter.

No. of application : 6680.

Date : 29th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

GUSTAV BOEHM, of Spremlinger Land Strasse, Offenbach of Main, Germany, and 38 Moreland Street, Goswell Road, London, England, Perfumery and Soap Manufacturer.

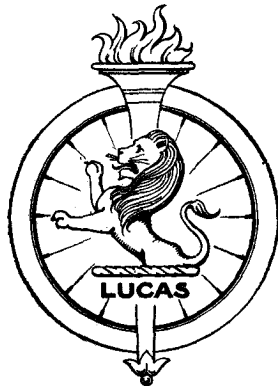
No. of class : 48.

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

No. of application : 6682.

Date : 29th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

JOSEPH LUCAS, LIMITED, of Great King Street, in the City of Birmingham, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : Cycle and motor-car accessories of ordinary metal, not included in other classes and separately sold (that is to say, independently of cycles and motor-cars complete), including lamps, spanners, and tire-valves and inflators.

No. of application : 6684.

Date : 30th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

RICHARD HAWORTH AND Co., LIMITED, of 35 Dale Street, Manchester, England, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

No. of class : 24.

Description of goods : Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

No. of application : 6686.

Date : 31st May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"AURORA."

NAME.

JAMES LEWIS, of Greytown, in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Gasfitter and Tinsmith.

No. of class : 13.

Description of goods : All articles made of metal included in this class.

No. of application : 6687.

Date : 31st May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"UNIVERSAL."

NAME.

LOUIS HERBERT RANDELL WIGGS, of 283 Colombo Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Cycle-maker.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Puncture-stop composition.

No. of application : 6689.

Date : 5th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"RUBLITE."

NAME.

ROBERTS AND BETTRIDGE, of Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Furniture or linoleum polish or cream.

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 30th May to the 12th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 5091/6403.—J. R. Watt. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5092/6526.—The Bon Ami Company. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5093/6528.—E. Griffiths and Co. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5094/6530.—T. B. Hall and Co., Limited. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5095/6434.—H. Brown and Co. Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 13, of the 7th February, 1907.)
- No. 5096/6454.—John Lysaght, Limited. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5097/5980.—J. H. Robinson and Son. Class 14. (*Gazette* No. 53, of the 28th June, 1906.)
- No. 5098/5903.—Godfrey Phillips and Sons. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5099/5906.—Godfrey Phillips and Sons. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5100/6355.—C. M. Brooke and Sons. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5101/6356.—C. M. Brooke and Sons. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

- No. 786/621.—15th May, 1907.—J. Denis, Henry Mounié and Co, of Cognac, France. 4th June, 1907.
- No. 823/647.—17th June, 1907.—H. Kantorowicz, of Posen, Prussia. 29th May, 1907.
- No. 827/635.—21st June, 1907.—The Kauri Timber Company, Limited, of Auckland, New Zealand. 7th June, 1907.
- Nos. 873/674 and 874/675.—14th August, 1907.—Newton Chambers and Co., Limited, of Sheffield, England. 4th June, 1907.
- No. 875/696.—17th August, 1907.—Lloyd and Lloyd, of Birmingham, England. 4th June, 1907.

Subsequent Proprietor of Trade Mark registered.

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

NO. 797/623.—G. T. Fulford Company, Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Patent-medicine Proprietors. [G. T. Fulford, trading as “Dr. Williams’ Pink Pills for Pale People Medicine Company.”] 7th June, 1907.

Trade Marks removed from the Register.

TRADe Marks removed from the Register owing to the non-payment of the renewal fees from the 30th May to the 12th June, 1907:—

- No. 720/579.—4th March, 1893.—The Southland Rope and Twine Company, Limited, of Invercargill, New Zealand. Class 50.
- No. 728/558.—6th March, 1893.—A. R. Ponder, Christchurch, New Zealand. Class 42.
- No. 729/559.—7th March, 1893.—Gavin Gibson and Co., of Christchurch, New Zealand. Class 38.
- No. 730/560.—7th March, 1893.—Gavin Gibson and Co., of Christchurch, New Zealand. Class 38.
- No. 731/561.—7th March, 1893.—Gavin Gibson and Co., of Christchurch, New Zealand. Class 38.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Trade Mark Applications.

NOS. 6531 and 6532.—F. L. Cailler, Limited (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 36, of the 18th April, 1907). To alter the name from “F. L. Cailler, Limited,” to “Societe Anonyme des Chocolats au Lait F. L. Cailler.”

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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for admission to the Ph.D. program in Physics has been approved by the Department.

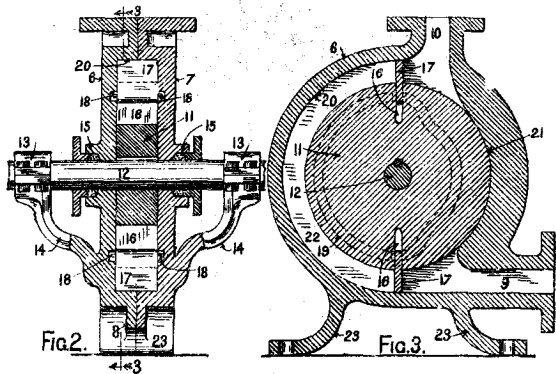
You are invited to begin your studies in the fall semester of 1947. Your advisor will be Professor [Name].

Please contact the Department office at the above address for further information regarding admission procedures and financial aid.

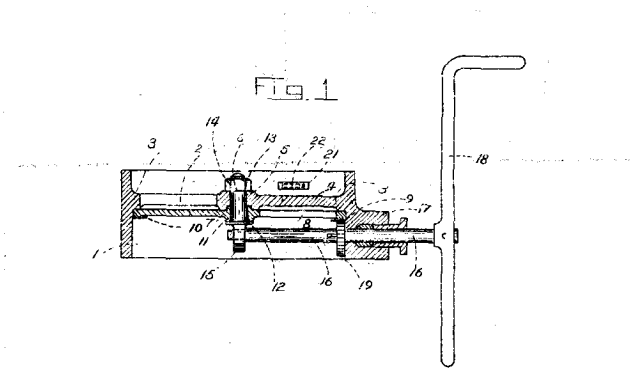
Sincerely,
 [Name]
 Department of Physics

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

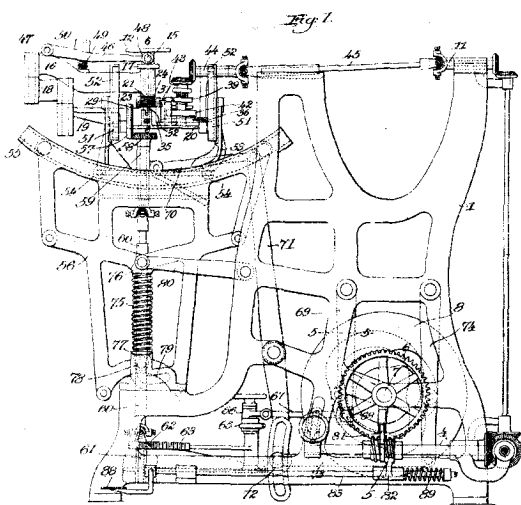
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



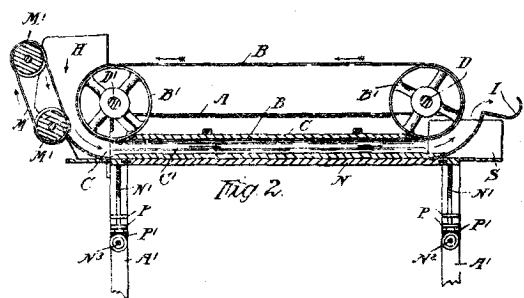
21159
Lattrell. Rotary Pump.



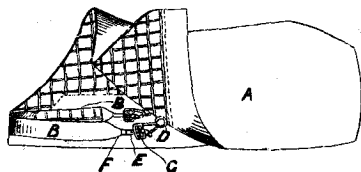
21412
Brown. Valve.



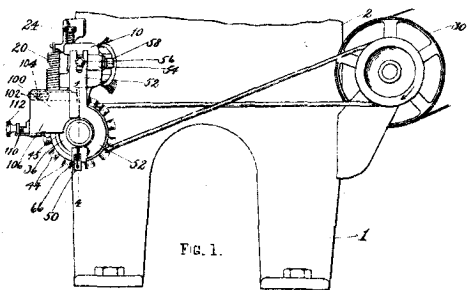
21428
United Shoe Machinery Co. Boot-making Jack. (Winkley.)



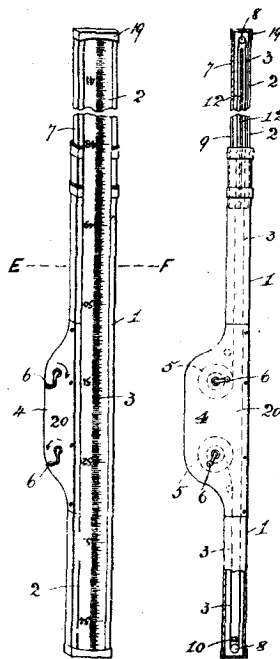
21472
Wriedt. Dough-moulding Machine.



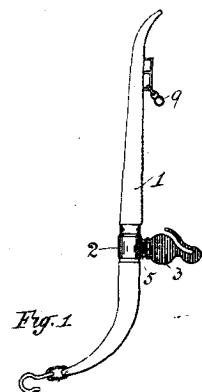
21504
Le Roy. Horse-cover.



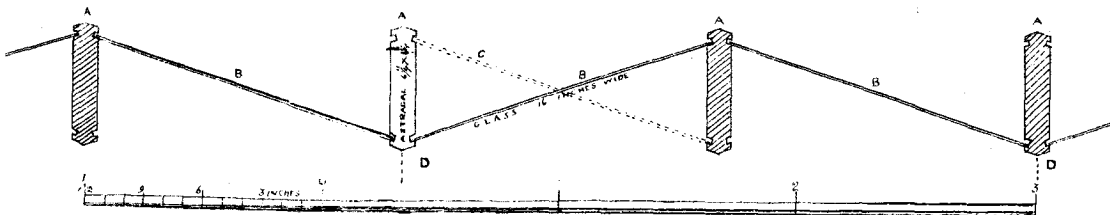
21514
United Shoe Machinery Co. Cementing-machine. (Warren.)



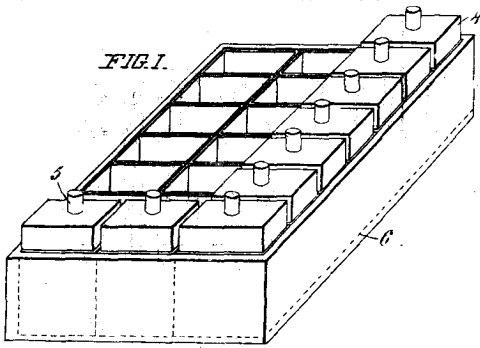
21730
Darling and Chanoclor. Levelling-staff.



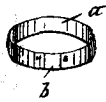
21965
Pattersall. Hames.



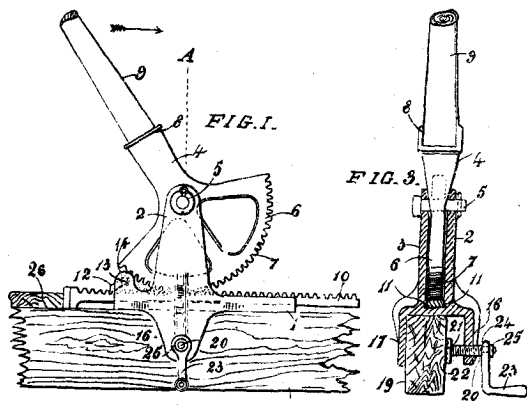
21681
Turner. Tomato-forcing House.



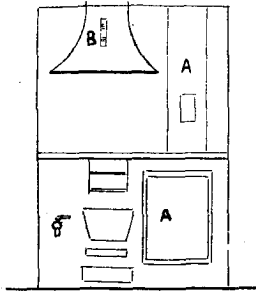
21795
Sutherland. Packing Honey.



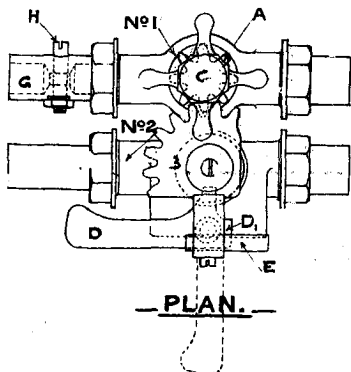
22113
Allport and Normoyle. Ring.



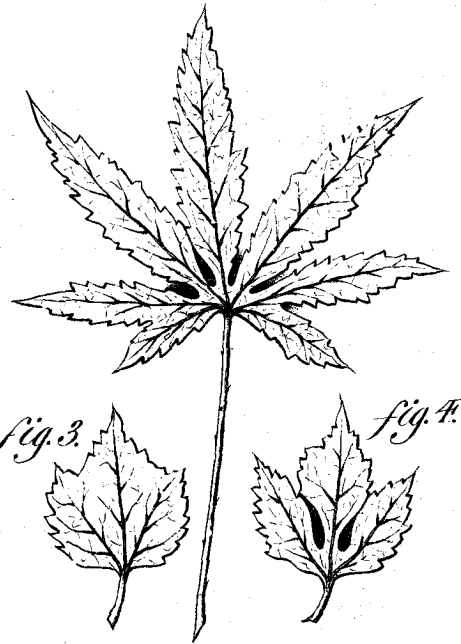
22135
Sollitt. Floor-cramp.



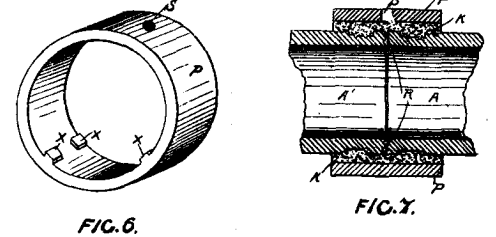
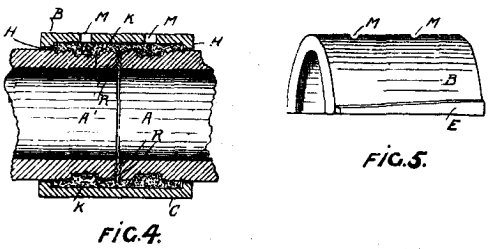
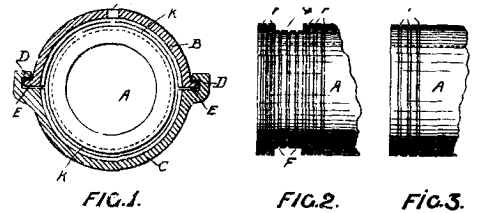
22652
Wilson. Flue-attachment.



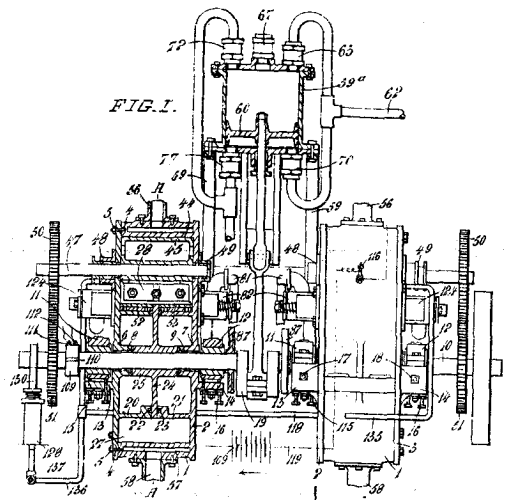
22668
Fischer. Tap.



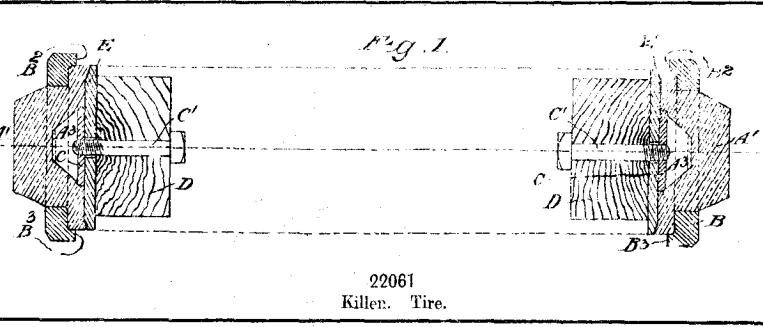
21999
Perini. Fibre-production.



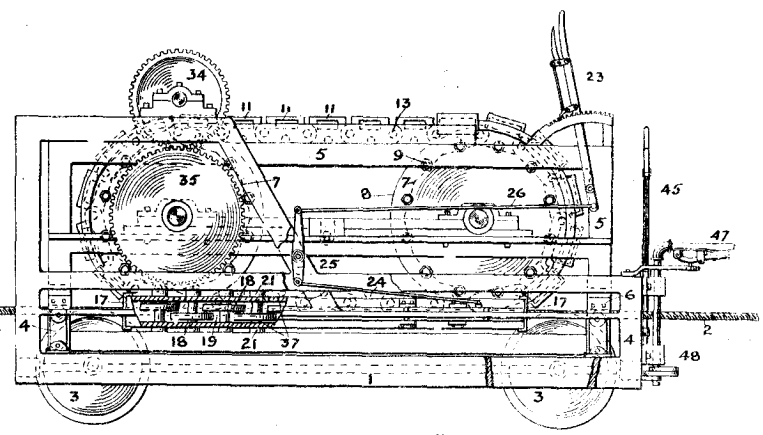
22509
Clark. Pipe.



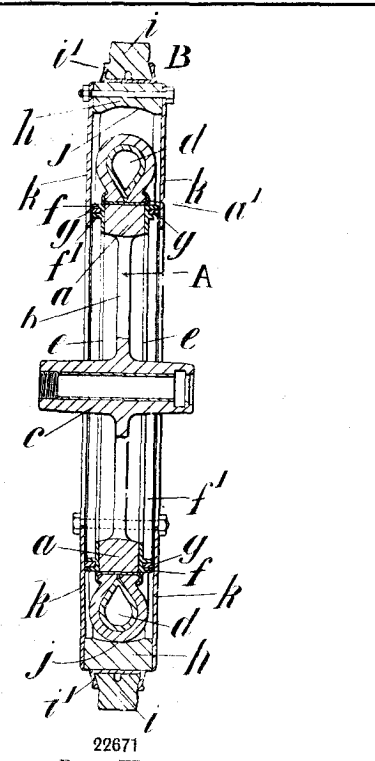
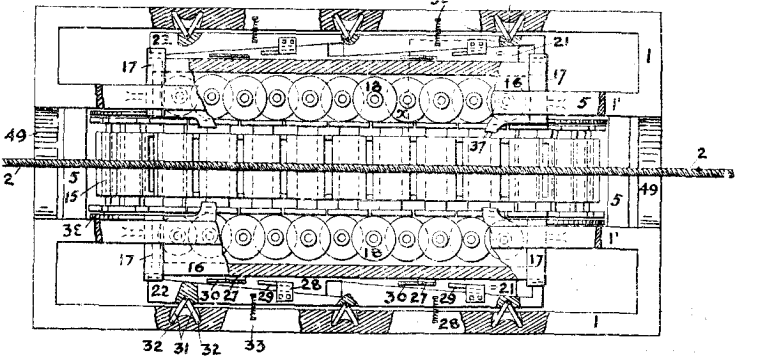
22768
Friend. Rotary Gas-engine.



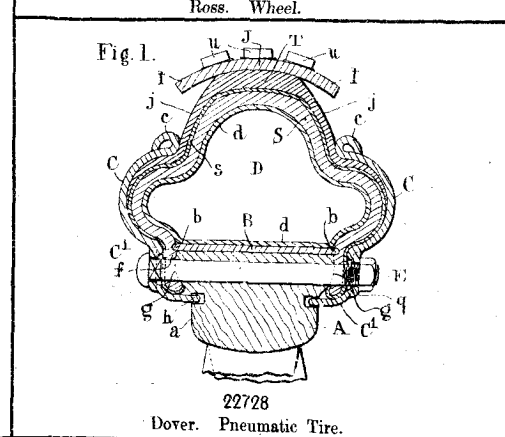
22061
Killen. Tire.



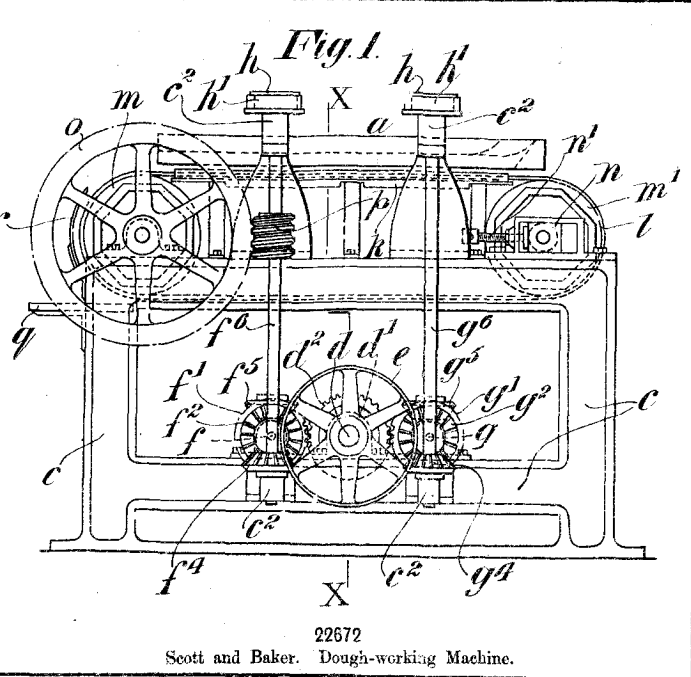
22564
Waters. Cable-chain Grip. (A. Dixon—G. S. Fouts.)



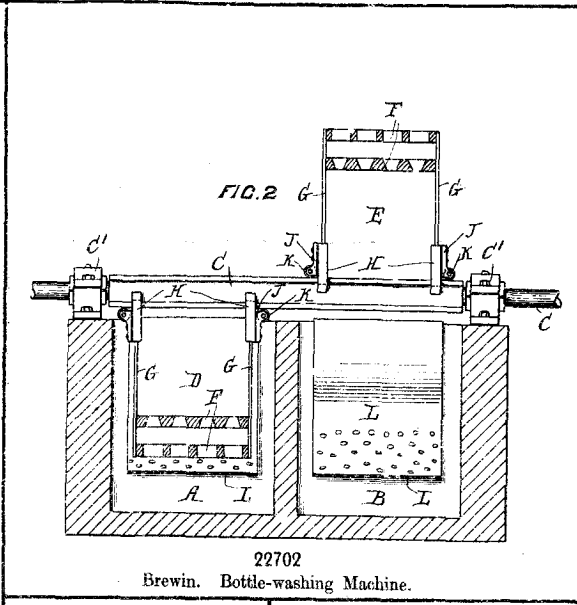
22671
Ross. Wheel.



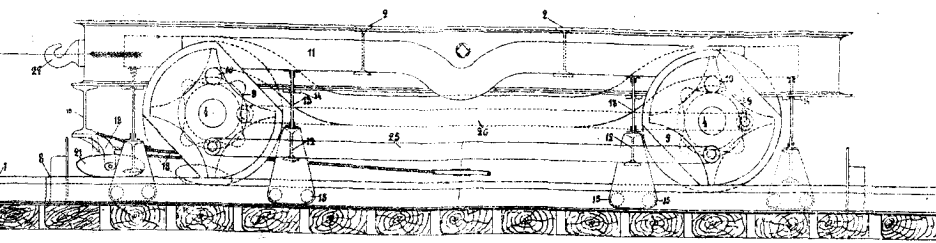
22728
Dover. Pneumatic Tire.



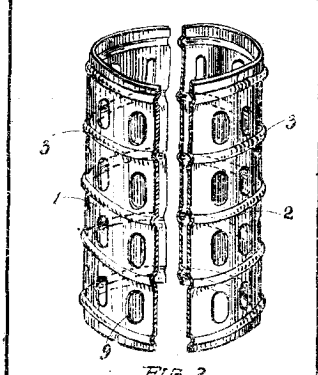
22672
Scott and Baker. Dough-working Machine.



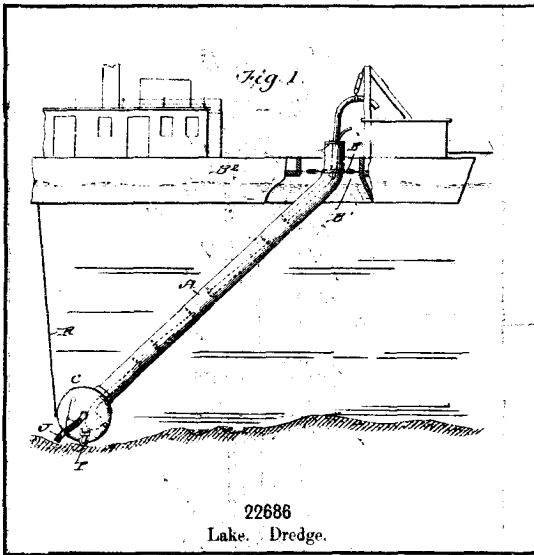
22702
Brewin. Bottle-washing Machine.



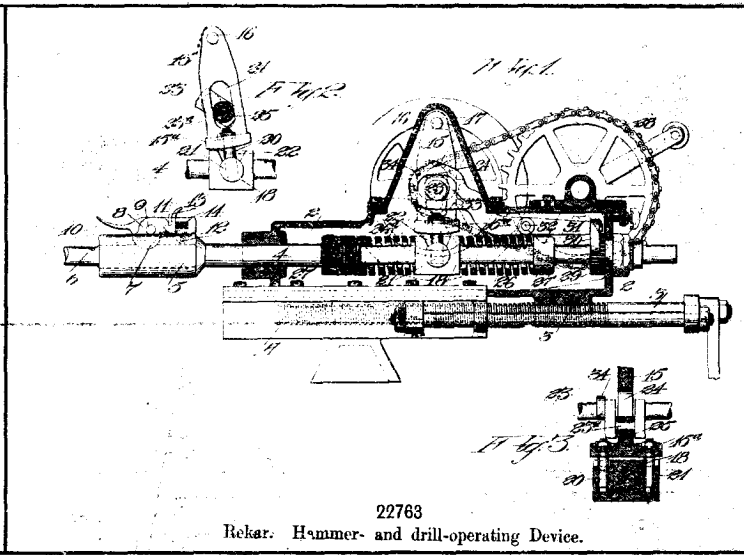
22729
Poljakoff-Kowtunoff. Vehicle with movable Rail.



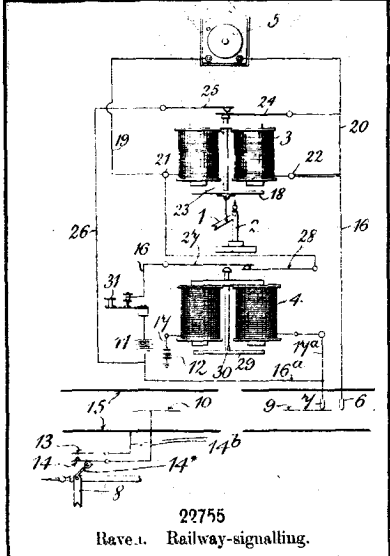
22772
Sutton. Cheese-crate.



22686 Lake Dredge.



22763 Rekar. Hammer and drill-operating Device.



22755 Raven. Railway-signalling.

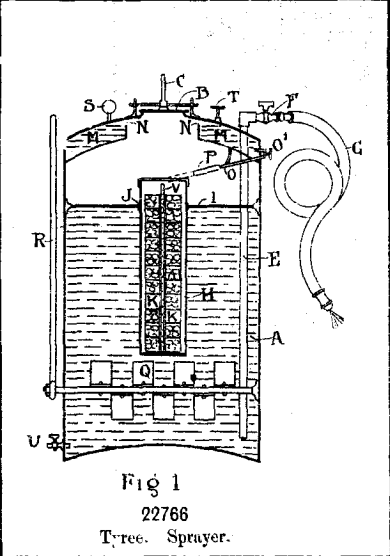
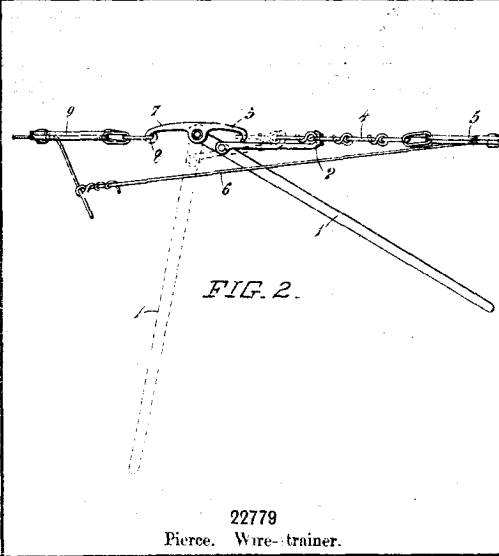
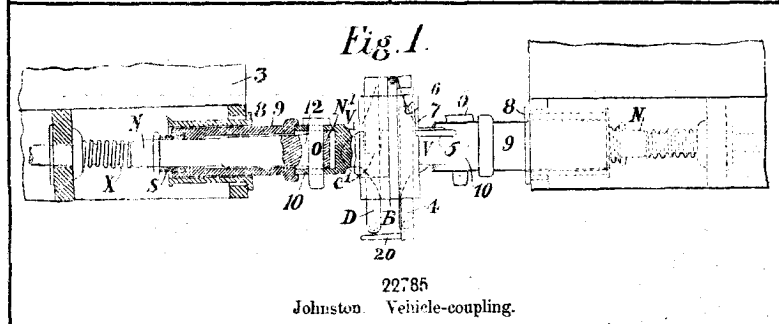


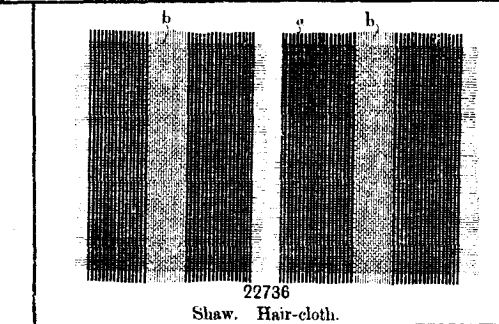
Fig 1
22766 Tree Sprayer.



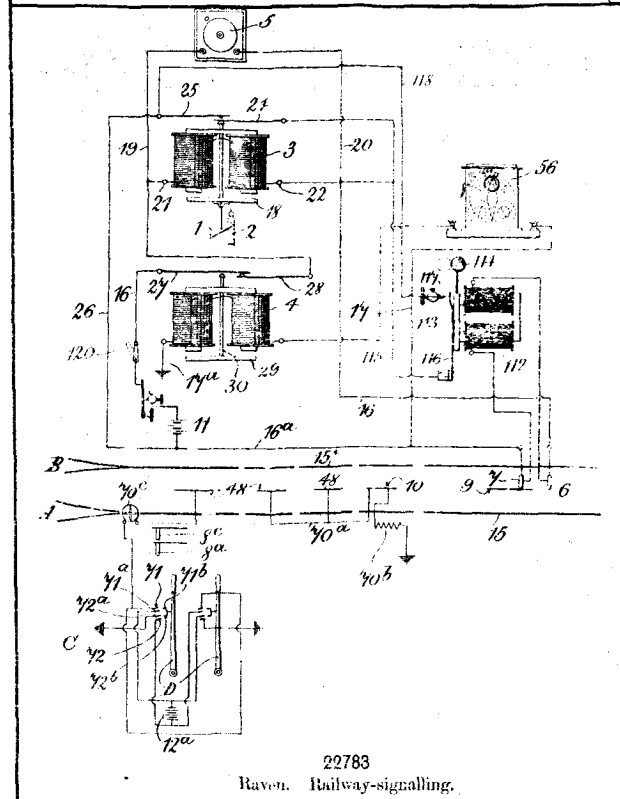
22779 Pierce. Wire-trainer.



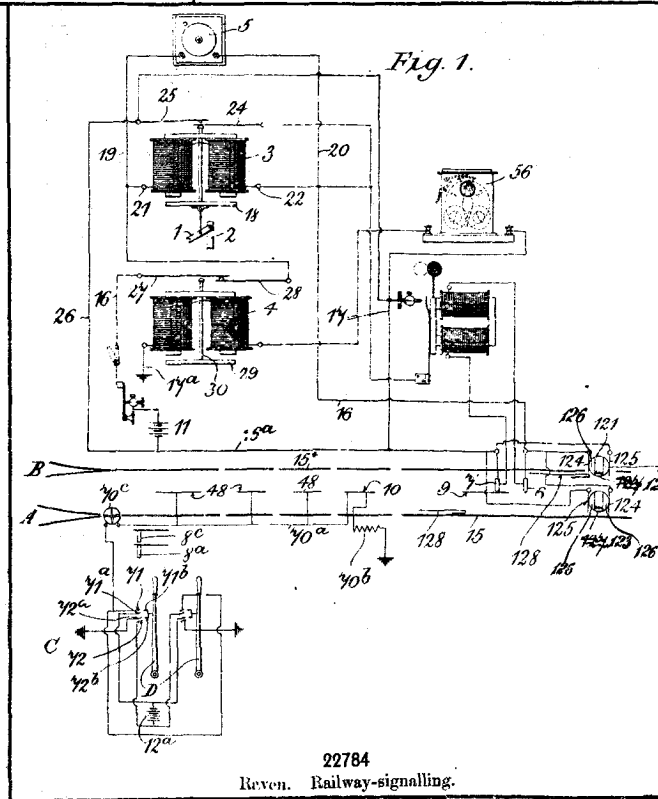
22785 Johnston Vehicle-coupling.



22736 Shaw. Hair-cloth.



22783 Raven. Railway-signalling.



22784 Raven. Railway-signalling.