

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

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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 May, 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 November, 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, 1889; in separate volume up to 5th September, 1904; and since the latter date in card index.

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

Official Publications.

THE following publications may be obtained from the Government Printer, Wellington:—

Printed specifications to the end of the year 1879.

Annual lists of letters patent and letters of registration applied for, and particulars of applications lapsed, and patents lapsed, from 1880 to 1888 inclusive.

Annual reports of the Registrar, containing alphabetical lists of applicants for letters patent and of inventions patented from 1889 to 1905 inclusive.

The Patents Supplement to *Gazette* (containing notifications, applications for letters patent, abridged descriptions and drawings of inventions, &c.), published fortnightly.

Local Patent Offices.

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

Auckland
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.

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. 22978.—10th June.—J. F. Rasmussen and J. F. G. Rasmussen, Westport, N.Z.
Time-stamping telegrams, letters, &c.
- No. 22979.—13th June.—J. C. C. Pearson and L. J. Steele, Auckland, N.Z.
Concrete.
- No. 22980.—13th June.—H. Corbett, S. Yarra, Vic.
Food for stock, or manure.* (*F. J. Corbett.*)
- No. 22981.—13th June.—W. H. Hanwell, Wellington, N.Z.
Chalk-suspender for billiards, &c.
- No. 22982.—13th June.—W. Biddle, Kilbirnie, N.Z.
Tire-protector.
- No. 22983.—13th June.—F. Hutton, Waikaia, N.Z.
Knife-cleaner.
- No. 22984.—13th June.—P. Borgnet, Liege, Belgium.
Electrolytic apparatus.*
- No. 22985.—10th June.—W. H. Lawrence and R. Kennedy, Glasgow, Scotland.
Suction milking-machine.*
- No. 22986.—12th June.—L. Simeon, Gisborne, N.Z.
Bodkin.*
- No. 22987.—12th June.—E. V. Featon, Gisborne, N.Z.
Tongue for boots and shoes.
- No. 22988.—13th June.—C. Newman and R. M. H. Stoot, Ballarat, Vic.
Recovery of gold from ores.
- No. 22989.—14th June.—T. Sakouchi, Tokio, Japan.
Manufacturing Portland cement.*
- No. 22990.—14th June.—G. G. Holmes, Pigeon Bay, N.Z.
Securing together ends of fencing-wire.*
- No. 22991.—14th June.—A. Hare, Auckland, N.Z.
Operating gas-valves, electric switches, &c.*
- No. 22992.—15th June.—G. J. Clegg, Oaonui, N.Z.
Saddle-cover.*
- No. 22993.—15th June.—W. E. Hunter, Maungakaramea, N.Z.
Wire-strainer.*
- No. 22994.—15th June.—J. Ringland, Dunedin, N.Z.
Well fire-grate.
- No. 22995.—15th June.—J. C. C. Pearson, Auckland, N.Z.
Attaching rails to sleepers.
- No. 22996.—13th June.—G. T. Girdler, Auckland, N.Z.
Explosive engine.
- No. 22997.—13th June.—J. H. Noonan, Auckland, N.Z.
Explosive motor.
- No. 22998.—17th June.—C. Lewes, Oaonui, N.Z.
Hammer-head.
- No. 22999.—17th June.—A. W. C. Palmer and J. W. Carrick, Wellington, N.Z.
Bracket or clip for supporting brooms, &c.*
- No. 23000.—18th June.—B. G. A. Harkness, Stratford, N.Z.
Potato-planter.*

- No. 23001.—18th June.—N. I. Gooder, Taitville, N.Z.
Trolley arm, head, and retriever.
- No. 23002.—18th June.—R. A. Wiggins, Wellington, N.Z.
Milking-machinery.
- No. 23003.—18th June.—D. M. Robertson, Christchurch, N.Z.
Totalisator.
- No. 23004.—18th June.—B. Locking, Napier, N.Z.
Gas-generator.*
- No. 23005.—15th June.—G. S. Stevenson, Dunedin, N.Z.
Safety lock for firearms.
- No. 23006.—15th June.—A. Doig and E. A. Wilson, Marsden, N.Z.
Transporting-apparatus for cargo
- No. 23007.—19th June.—J. Ford, Dunedin, N.Z.
Combination perambulator, cradle, chair, &c.
- No. 23008.—19th June.—T. Warner and J. Kannuluik, Melbourne, Vic.
Drawing off fumes or gases from urinals, &c.
- No. 23009.—19th June.—A. J. Fippard, London, Eng.
Hydraulic clutch.*
- No. 23010.—19th June.—T. Winstanley, Hightown, Eng.
Manufacture of lime sand bricks or blocks.*
- No. 23011.—17th June.—H. H. Kerr, Elsternwick, Vic., and F. J. G. Knight, Wagin, W.A.
Piping and teat-cups of milking-apparatus.
- No. 23012.—20th June.—J. Burns, Christchurch, N.Z.
Teat-cup.
- No. 23013.—20th June.—Waddell and Sons, Christchurch, N.Z.
Water tubular boiler.
- No. 23014.—20th June.—J. F. Robertson, Auckland, N.Z.
Tea-caddy.
- No. 23015.—20th June.—J. Thompson, Dunedin, N.Z.
Blocking the heels of boot-uppers.*
- No. 23016.—20th June.—H. Owen, Kilbirnie, N.Z.
Trolley-pole retriever.
- No. 23017.—17th June.—J. Bryson, Otatara, N.Z.
Wood-splitter.
- No. 23018.—21st June.—A. P. F. and G. D. Watson, Christchurch, N.Z.
Boot-scraper.*
- No. 23019.—21st June.—A. P. F. and G. D. Watson, Christchurch, N.Z.
Construction of gravel screen or riddle.*
- No. 23020.—21st June.—H. Fitch, Christchurch, N.Z.
Safeguard attachment to tram or railway cars.
- No. 23021.—18th June.—Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, London, Eng.
Inverted incandescence gas-lamp.* (*J. Pintsch.*)
- No. 23022.—22nd June.—Thermos, Limited, London, Eng.
Double-walled vessel with space for vacuum between the walls.* (*R. Burger.*)
- No. 23023.—22nd June.—J. F. and W. P. Liernur, London, Eng.
System of sewerage.*
- No. 23024.—22nd June.—N. S. McNab, Caulfield, Vic., and J. S. Link, Melbourne, Vic.
Time-recording register.*
- No. 23025.—22nd June.—B. F. H. Dawson, E. Brunswick, Vic.
Culinary utensil.
- No. 23026.—22nd June.—F. J. Cox, London, Eng.
Production of gas.*
- No. 23027.—22nd June.—T. Parker, London, Eng.
Fuel.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 22nd June, 1906.)
- No. 23028.—22nd June.—A. R. Gill, Abergavenny, Eng.
Turning over cards, papers, &c.
- No. 23029.—20th June.—R. O. Clark, Auckland, N.Z.
Use of slimes and tailings in the manufacture of bricks, pipes, &c.*
- No. 23030.—19th June.—A. Storrie, Invercargill, N.Z.
Seed-sower.*
- No. 23031.—24th June.—A. J. Hobbs and J. R. Jewell, Brunswick, Vic.
Means for preventing horses running away.
- No. 23032.—24th June.—W. O. Webber, Boston, U.S.A.
Tide-actuated hydraulic air-compressor.*
- No. 23033.—24th June.—A. Lawton, Vogeltown, N.Z.
Scaffolding bracket and hook.
- No. 23034.—24th June.—W. H. Blackham, Melbourne, Vic.
Teat-cup for milking-machine. (*W. J. Teese.*)
- No. 23035.—24th June.—J. B. Massey, Auckland, N.Z.
Former for ferro-concrete construction.
- No. 23036.—24th June.—A. Hayes, New York, U.S.A.
Treatment of iron or steel.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 28th June, 1906.)

- No. 23037.—24th June.—A. Hayes, New York, U.S.A.
Fibrous steel.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 28th June, 1906.)
- No. 23038.—24th June.—A. Hayes, New York, U.S.A.
Solution for treatment of iron or steel.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 28th June, 1906.)
- No. 23039.—22nd June.—T. P. Ransom and E. St. G. Tucker, Wanganui, N.Z.
Device to prevent corks blowing out of bottles.
- No. 23040.—24th June.—M. G. Smith, Christchurch, N.Z.
Pedal-strap for bicycles.

Complete Specifications filed after Provisionals.

LIST of complete specifications filed after provisional specifications, from the 13th to the 26th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 21685.—F. Henry, flax-dressing method.
No. 21759.—T. Keats, reel for fencing-wire.
No. 21766.—A. H. Byron, D. J. Byron, and R. R. Richmond, treating flax fibres.
No. 21777.—T. Keats, hillside and single-furrow ploughs.
No. 21811.—R. W. E. MacIvor, treatment of ores containing gold.
No. 21840.—W. G. Richardson, treatment of *Phormium tenax*.
No. 21841.—W. G. Richardson, utilising waste vegetable part of *Phormium tenax* as a cattle-food.
No. 22351.—F. Raven, milking-machine and connections.
No. 22902.—G. E. Smith, rubber over-shoe.

ERRATUM.

In *Gazette* No. 48, of 30th May, 1907, the following application was inadvertently included in this list:—
“No. 22531.—C. J. Johnson, automatically drawing down trolley-poles when such leave the wire.”

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th 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. 21290.—13th June, 1906.—WILLIAM YOULTEN, of 159 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, Architect. Improvements in and connected with means for separating dirt and the like from the refuse or waste of cotton-cleaning machines and from other materials.*

Claims.—(1.) Means for separating dirt and the like from materials such as the refuse or waste of cotton-cleaning machines, hair or wool, comprising a perforated chamber or aggregate of such chambers, in each of which chamber or chambers the material is subjected to combined beating and blowing operations. (2.) Means for separating dirt and the like from materials such as the refuse or waste of cotton-cleaning machines, hair or wool, comprising a perforated chamber or aggregate of such chambers, in each of which chamber or chambers the material is subjected to combined beating and blowing operations by rapidly rotating blades, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) A machine for the treatment of refuse or waste products such as those derived from cotton-cleaning machines and for the treatment of waste products in general, comprising a chamber or chambers each provided near the bottom with a shaft carrying suitable vanes, each chamber having one or more portions of the sides composed of perforated plates or grids through which the matters to be rejected are discharged by the rotation of the shaft carrying the vanes, the said vanes being preferably separated by some considerable distance from the walls of the chamber, and means for removing the refuse rejected and for drawing off the fibres after treatment. (4.) In a plant of the class described, the particular form of the chambers (a) shown on the drawing.

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

No. 21297.—13th June, 1906.—LAWRENCE GEORGE WIENEKE, of McDowal Street, Roma, Queensland, Australia, Saddler. A new or improved machine for starting horse and other races.*

Claims.—(1.) In machines for starting horse and other races, the use of posts normally kept upright by the springy nature of same, carrying at or near their upper ends the tapes forming the barrier, as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In machines for starting horse and other races, the use of posts (carrying the tapes forming the barrier) normally kept upright by the springy nature of same, but adapted so that they may be drawn over towards posts placed near thereto or towards the ends of brackets carried on the aforesaid posts, and temporarily retained in such position, as described, and illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In machines for starting horse and other races, the use of posts (carrying the tapes forming the barrier) normally kept upright by the springy nature of same, but adapted so that they may be drawn over towards posts placed near thereto or towards the ends of brackets carried on the aforesaid posts, in combination with means carried on such posts or brackets for temporarily retaining the barrier carried on such first-mentioned posts in a lowered position, and with means by which such barrier may be instantly released when desired, as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21328.—19th June, 1906.—THEO EUSTACE BRIDGER, of 14 High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Surgeon Dentist. Improved method of and appliances for extracting teeth.*

Extract from Specification.—The object of this invention is to render a tooth and the gum surrounding it insensitive to pain so that the tooth may be painlessly extracted by the usual forceps, and so that operations on the tooth and gum may be performed painlessly, and in particular so that the grip of the forceps and the wrench of extraction are not felt, and so that there are no unpleasant after-effects. This object is effected by an apparatus which is operated to press slowly and steadily the blood away from the gums of the tooth by means of pads applied to them, which pads also keep the gums from puffing, and are controllably supplied under pressure with an isotonic saline solution which is caused by the pressure to infiltrate into the gums through the pads and so drives the blood back from the tissues not affected by the pressure of the pads. In conjunction with this apparatus there are means for injecting through a needle the saline solution supplied under pressure into the gum, which means may form part of the said apparatus used practically simultaneously therewith or which means may be a separate apparatus used separately and successively, the extraction being effected by the usual forceps suitable for the tooth operated upon.

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

(Specification, 15s.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 21451.—16th July, 1906.—JAMES ROBINSON HAT-MAKER, of No. 25 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris, France, Gentleman. Improvements in drying milk and proteid-containing liquids and the dry products obtained.*

Claims.—(1.) Pure dry milk of practically natural solubility and of natural acidity and taste obtained by the process of extremely short exposure described. (2.) Pure proteid-containing substances in dry form and of practically natural solubility and natural acidity and taste obtained by the process of extremely short exposure described. (3.) The described process of reducing milk and other proteid-containing liquid substances or mixtures to a dry conservable state which consists in exposing them in a very thin film, for a period of time less than two and one-half seconds in duration, upon a suitable drying surface heated sufficiently high to reduce them to a dry conservable state within the time of such exposure. (4.) The described process of reducing milk and other proteid-containing liquid substances or mixtures to a dry conservable state which consists in exposing them in a very thin film, for a period of time less than two and one-half seconds in duration, upon a suitable drying surface heated above 212° Fahr., and as much above as may be necessary for reducing them to a dry conservable state within the time of such exposure. (5.) A modification of claims 3 and 4 characterized by this, that the heated drying surface shall be a rapidly revolving cylinder in order that the exposed film may be conveyed some little distance during its exposure upon such drying surface.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.)

No. 21474.—19th July, 1906.—THOMAS JOSEPH WHELAN, of 182 Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia (nominee of Henry Lane, of Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, England, Manufacturer). An improved spring steel trap for rabbits and suchlike animals.*

Claims.—(1.) In a steel-wire spring trap for rabbits and suchlike animals, a short longitudinal base or bottom bar or plate A extended or projected just sufficiently clear of the end of each of the two jaws B, in combination with an extended coiled and doubled-back steel-wire spring such as C, one end of which is secured to the jaws whilst its other end is suitably fastened or connected to the said bar or plate A close to the jaws, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (2.) A steel-wire spring trap for rabbits and suchlike animals constructed and operating substantially as described with reference to the drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 21486.—21st July, 1906.—CHARLES KING TURNER, of Happy Valley, Nelson, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in bicycles.*

Claim.—An improvement in bicycles consisting in means for adjusting the cranks thereof, said means comprising, in combination, a sprocket wheel upon one end of the bicycle spindle, a corresponding dummy wheel upon the opposite end thereof, and a pair of bifurcated cranks and bolts for securing said cranks one to the sprocket wheel and one to the dummy wheel, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 21491.—19th July, 1906.—RICE OWEN CLARK, of Hobsonville, Auckland, New Zealand, Pipe-manufacturer. An improved apparatus for straightening earthenware pipes and the like.*

Claim.—The apparatus for straightening earthenware pipes specified, consisting of the rack formed of longitudinal pieces or made solid, having cross grooves sunk into or cut out of the top sides thereof and cross battens fixed in said grooves in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated.

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

No. 21496.—23rd July, 1906.—CHARLES KING TURNER, of Happy Valley, Nelson, New Zealand, Settler. An improved swingletree coupling.*

Claims.—(1.) A swingletree coupling consisting of the parts constructed, combined, and operating substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing. (2.) A swingletree coupling in two parts connected by a bolt which clamps them upon the swingletree, each part having a forwardly projecting hook terminating in a smaller hook, the two hooks crossing each other and forming a loop and the smaller hooks tightening upon the loop when the coupling is in use, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 21505.—23rd July, 1906.—EDWARD LE ROY, of Devonport, near Auckland, New Zealand, Tent and Cover Maker. An improved horse-cover.*

Claims.—(1.) In the improved horse-cover specified, the shape or dart A made therein to fit in front of the hips of the animal which it will cover for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (2.) In the improved horse-cover specified, the shape or dart A folded down in combination with the crease C produced upwards for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (3.) In the improved horse-cover specified, the shape or dart A folded up in combination with the crease C produced downwards for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated.

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

No. 21543.—31st July, 1906.—THOMAS MITCHELL, of Wellington, New Zealand, Butcher and Meat-preserver. Improvements in or relating to ships' hulls and the means for propelling the same.*

Claims.—(1.) In the construction of ships' hulls, an arched tunnel or tunnels extending along the bottom surface of the hull and throughout the length thereof, such tunnel or tunnels being below the water-line of the hull and being provided at intervals with means for carrying screw propellers, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In ships' hulls, an arched tunnel or tunnels extending along the bottom surface of the hull and throughout the length thereof, in combination with screw propellers mounted at intervals within such tunnel or tunnels and projecting into the space or spaces enclosed thereby, substantially as specified.

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

No. 21607.—9th August, 1906.—HENRY NEWMAN REID, M.S.M.E., of "Donau," No. 228 Williams Road, Toorak, Victoria, Australia, Refrigerating Engineer. Improvements in and relating to ice floors for skating and the like, and which floor is usable for other purposes.*

Claims.—(1.) In combination with an ice floor, a cold-storage chamber or chambers and (or) an ice-making tank, the necessary heat being extracted from said cold chamber and (or) ice-tank by the refrigerating-medium which has passed through the pipes in the ice floor, substantially as described. (2.) In the production of an ice floor, the floor-pipes made up in sections or grids, each having its pipes arranged as shown to allow the inlet-flow and returned-flow lengths of pipe to lie adjacent to each other, whereby the refrigerating-medium will pass through each section in such a way as to maintain the temperature of the ice fairly uniform, substantially as described. (3.) In an ice floor for the purpose specified, the combination therewith of an ice-making tank which is operated by the refrigerating-medium which has previously passed through the ice floor, and by such means manufacturing ice as a by-product, substantially as described. (4.) In an ice floor for the purpose specified, the combination therewith of a cold-storage chamber the temperature of which may be reduced wholly or in part by the radiation from the ice floor above or by returning the refrigerating-medium through pipes in said chamber, substantially as described. (5.) In the production and maintenance of an ice floor produced by a refrigerating-medium passing through pipes arranged in sections within a shallow tank, the employment therein of broken stone, quartz, sand, screenings, and the like whereby the cost of freezing and maintaining the ice floor is considerably reduced, substantially as described. (6.) In the construction of an ice floor, constructing the tank thereof in which the circulating-pipes and broken stone, quartz, &c., are arranged of asphaltum, substantially as described. (7.) Constructing an asphaltum tank for an ice floor of the following ingredients: for the floor—*asphalt, hard bitumen, soft bitumen*; and for the sides—*asphalt, hard bitumen, soft bitumen, and sand* in the proportions and manner described. (8.) In an ice floor the circulating-pipes of which are arranged in sections or grids, controlling the operation of each inlet-valve by means of an indicator dial lying under a pointer attached to the spindle of each of said valves, substantially as described. (9.) The cooling of an ice-rink building by utilising the refrigerating machinery and the sections of pipes in the rink-tank for cooling the air conveyed through a duct formed in tank by fans, substantially as described.

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

No. 21675.—22nd August, 1906.—FRANCIS HENRY MAXWELL, of Victoria Street, Kerang, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. Improvements in crushing-batteries for quartz and other rocks bearing gold or other ores.*

Claims.—(1.) In crushing-batteries, in combination, screened openings as H placed at each end of the box in addition to the usual screened opening I placed at the back of said box, stampers so arranged in said box that each end stamper will be in a lifted condition when the one next it delivers its blow, said stampers being also so set that they revolve in the directions shown by the arrows on the drawings, and means as shown for revolving the said stampers in such required directions, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In crushing-batteries, the general combination and arrangement of the several parts as and for the purposes described, and as illustrated on the drawings.

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

No. 21774.—12th September, 1906.—PETER JOSEPH OWENS, of San Francisco, California, United States of America, at present Chief Engineer of the Oceanic Steamship Company's Steamship "Sonoma." Improved furnace-burner for liquid hydrocarbons.*

Claims.—(1.) In a hydrocarbon-burner, the combination with a feed-union having an oil passage-way and a steam passage-way separated by a partition-wall, and a mixing or gas-forming chamber communicating with said passage-ways, of a disc or diaphragm interposed between the feed-union and the mixing or gas-forming chamber abutting the partition-wall end of the feed-union, and being provided with independent series of perforations above and below said separating partition-wall, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a hydrocarbon-burner, the combination with a feed-union composed of oppositely disposed oil and steam passage-ways separated by a longitudinally extending partition of a relatively extended mixing-tube communicating with the respective passages of the feed-union and terminating in a burner, a disc separating the feed-union from said tube abutting against said union and having independent series of openings above and below the partition, and a coupling-member for holding said disc and connecting said feed-union to said mixing-tube, substantially as described and explained. (3.) The combination and arrangement together of the mechanical parts or integers for the purposes set forth forming an improved furnace-burner for liquid hydrocarbons, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21979.—25th October, 1906.—HENRY HILL, of 54 Hanover Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Blacksmith; and JAMES BLAIN, of the same place, Bamboo-worker. Improved combined mitre box and cramp.*

Claims.—(1.) A mitre box and cramp comprising, in combination, a base-plate having side extensions with slots therein, saw-guides mounted centrally across said base-plate, adjustable fences pivoted on said base-plate, means for clamping said fences in desired position, a central screw journaled beneath said base-plate and provided with an operating handle, a nut travelling on said screw, clamps pivoted to pins projecting through and travelling in the slots in said extensions, and arms extending beneath said base-plate pivoted at one end to said nut and at the other end to said pins, substantially as described. (2.) A mitre box and cramp comprising, in combination, a base-plate, saw-guides mounted centrally across said base-plate, said saw-guides consisting of a pair of uprights at each side of the saw-path carrying adjustable sliding brackets fitted with strips of wood or the like, said uprights having also foot-pieces sliding laterally and adjustable in recesses formed in said base-plate, adjustable fences pivoted on said base-plate, means for clamping said fences in desired position, clamps for holding moulding against said fences, and means for drawing said clamps towards said fences, substantially as described. (3.) A mitre box and cramp comprising, in combination, a base-plate having its back edges formed as arcs of circles, saw-guides mounted centrally across said base-plate, flanges with longitudinal slots formed on said back edges of said base-plate, adjustable fences pivoted at their inner ends on said base-plate at points corresponding to the centres of said circles and having their outer ends turned down over said flanges, means on said adjustable fences for engaging said slots for clamping said outer ends to said flanges, clamps for holding moulding against said fences, and means for drawing said clamps towards said fences, substantially as described. (4.) In a mitre box and cramp of the class described, wedge-pieces with stepped outer faces adapted to fit on the moulding-clamps, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) The complete combined mitre box and cramp, substantially as described, or illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22158.—5th December, 1906.—ALBERT WILLIAM OMOND, of No. 464 Hargreaves Street, Bendigo, Victoria, Australia, Cabinetmaker; and WILLIAM MORLEY JOHNSON, of Mitchell Street, Bendigo aforesaid, Warehouseman. An improved siphon device for withdrawing liquids from vessels.

Claims.—(1.) In a siphon device for withdrawing liquids from vessels, comprising a discharge-pipe, and hinged to the lower end of its outer leg by means of a watertight gland, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a siphon device of the kind specified, a discharge-pipe hinged to the

lower end of its outer leg by means of a watertight gland, in combination with means for holding the discharge-pipe vertically, comprising a spring coiled around said gland, one end being attached to said discharge-pipe whilst the other end is bent and fits beneath the flange of the vessel, substantially as described.

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

No. 22351.—24th January, 1907.—FREDERICK RAVEN, of Korumburra, Victoria, Australia, Dairy-farmer. Improvements in milking-machines and connections.*

Claims.—(1.) In a milking-machine as described, the combination and arrangement of the pulsator valve 1 (having the chamber 2 and the atmospheric-air inlets 3 and 4), arm 8, and the spy or milk-inspection glass 5 with the bed or body 16, provided with the ports 22, 23, and 24, as and for the purpose specified. (2.) In a milking-machine as described, the combination and arrangement with the pulsator valve 1 (having the chamber 2 and atmospheric-air inlets 3 and 4) of the spy or milk-inspection glass 5, cap 17, and spigot 18, as and for the purpose specified. (3.) In a milking-machine as described, the combination and arrangement of a pulsator valve 1, bed or body 16, and tubing 27, 28, 31, and 33, forming the milk and vacuum connections with the pulsator-valve 1, bed or body 16, teat-cups 34, milk-bucket 32, and the double-acting vacuum pump, as and for the purpose specified. (4.) In a milking-machine as described, and as combined parts thereof, the combination of the teat-cup 34, flexible-tube connections 27 and 28, baffle disc or plate 38, bayonet catches 39, and the inverted L-shaped grooves 40, as and for the purpose specified. (5.) In a milking-machine as described, and as combined parts thereof, the combination of the two grip-ribs 35 with the teat-cup 34, circular mouthpiece 36, two bulged-out parts 37, and the baffle plate or disc 38, as and for the purpose specified.

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

No. 22362.—28th January, 1907.—WILLIAM EVANS, Flour-miller, and DAVID YOUNG CUNNINGHAM, Carpenter, both of Timaru, New Zealand. An improved joint for weatherboards.

Extract from Specification.—In the present invention the joint is constituted by forming the upper outer edge of each board with an approximately square-cornered groove extending along it, and the inner lower edge with a similar groove. When making the joint the two grooves are brought together so that the inner upward projection left by the upper groove will extend upwards behind the board above, while the outer downward projection left by the lower groove will extend down over the front face of the board below. Thus a surface will be formed similar to the surface obtained by the ordinary jointing.

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

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

No. 22432.—13th February, 1907.—PAUL BEVENOT, of 7 Rue Laffitte, Paris, France, Engineer; and EDWARD DE NEVEU, of 45 Avenue Chevreul Asnieres, Seine, France, Renter. Process of work and combination of apparatus intended to extract by hot air the solid particles contained in the natural fluids or solutions useful for all practical purposes and especially in desiccating milk and extracting sugar from sweet liquids.

Claim.—The application for the concentration, crystallization, or extraction by drying by hot air of the solid matters contained in the liquids, of the process and apparatus above described, consisting of the ensemble of means exposed, ensemble determined hereinafter contributing in each case to obtain crystals, a dry or concentrated product either under a new form and with new properties, as for the milk-powder natural, fine, and soluble in cold water, or by a simple and economical means forming a real progress as the sugar of the sweet juice or the dry particles contained in solutions or in natural liquids, the ensemble of those means being constituted successively by direct-compression pulverisation without addition of air, in the form of a fog by very small orifices (0.3 to 0.1 millimeter in diameter), and instantaneous drying at a relatively low temperature (from 60° to 99° centigrade, according to the case) of the said liquids producing no alteration, economical utilisation of the heat, considerable reduction of moisture in the product obtained, the greatest obtainment

of dry matter which can practically be had, these various workings being effected at the same time, as it were, and easily to be seen or imagined.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22482.—10th March, 1906.—PETER BURD JAGGER, of 47 Warwick Road, Maida Vale, London, England, Engineer. A process of and means for manufacturing concrete slabs, beams, pipes, and other concrete articles.

[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.) The described process for manufacturing concrete articles by placing the plastic concrete in suitable receptacles on a platform which is caused to vibrate horizontally, and is also subjected to a series of vertical blows. (2.) A process for manufacturing concrete articles by placing the plastic concrete in suitable receptacles on a platform which is subjected both to a horizontal vibratory motion and to a suddenly arrested rocking motion, substantially as described. (3.) In the processes described and claimed in claims 1 and 2 hereof, subjecting the platform to a series of horizontal blows in addition to the vertical blows. (4.) A machine for manufacturing concrete articles in which a table or platform is horizontally reciprocated, and a series of vertical (and, if desired, a series of horizontal) blows are given thereto by imparting a rocking motion thereto to cause the ends of said table or platform to alternately strike (preferably) wooden concussion blocks supported beneath said ends. (5.) A machine for manufacturing concrete articles as described and claimed in claim 4 in which the desired movements are imparted to the platform by supporting the same on a transverse shaft resting on two levers, which levers and also the platform are actuated by eccentrics on a shaft running longitudinally of the machine, substantially as described. (6.) In a machine as described and claimed in claim 5, connecting the eccentrics to the levers or platform by means of elastic and (preferably) adjustable connections, substantially as described. (7.) The use for the described processes and in connection with the described machines of a trolley or support for the moulds containing the plastic concrete, having an independent movement relative to the supporting platform, substantially as described. (8.) A machine for the manufacture of concrete articles, constructed substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 8s. 6d.; drawing, 3s.)

No. 22632.—4th April, 1907.—EWALD GOLTSTEIN, of Cologne on Rhine, Salierring 14, Germany, Engineer. Improvements in means for opening bottle-stoppers.

Claims.—(1.) A means for opening bottle-stoppers in which a disc is pressed by a capsule on the bottle-mouth, and in which the top of the capsule is provided with such a nick or notch or perforation that within it a flap remains which retains its connection with the capsule on one side and which usually lies level with the capsule surface, but when bent up serves as handle for tearing off the capsule, substantially as described and shown. (2.) A means such as described, for opening bottle-stoppers, in which small very easily destroyed bridge pieces are provided between the flap and the surface of the capsule, which prevent the unintentional erection of the flap. (3.) A means such as described, for opening bottle-stoppers, in which auxiliary nicks or notches are provided in addition to the main perforation or nick which forms the flap, which auxiliary perforations are at so small a distance away from the main perforation that the connection is easily torn through, and which extend so far towards the edge of the capsule that after the connection has been torn through it is very easy to destroy the capsule.

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

No. 22633.—4th April, 1907.—EWALD GOLDSTEIN, of Cologne on Rhine, Salierring 14, Germany, Engineer. An improved bottle-capsule.

Claims.—(1.) A bottle-capsule of thin easily cut sheet metal, provided on its upper surface with a projection which may be cut off with an ordinary knife in order to open the bottle, substantially as described. (2.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, the projection having such a diameter that its edge rests on the bottle-neck in such a way that it is impossible for the projection which is to be cut off to be forced into the bottle-mouth, and so that great resistance is

offered to the knife when cutting off the projection, substantially as described. (3.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, the cover of the capsule being provided with such a projection adapted to be cut off, the edge of which partly rests on the bottle-neck, substantially as described. (4.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, the projection being provided with a nick or contracted base with the object of preventing deflection of the knife when cutting off the projection, substantially as described. (5.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, a plate or ring being inserted between the capsule and the bottle, which prevents the projection being forced into the bottle-mouth, substantially as described. (6.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, the projection having (in plan view) an angular form with the object of allowing it to be more easily cut into by means of the corners, substantially as described. (7.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, a strengthening-disc being inserted in the projection and held by its contraction, substantially as described. (8.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, the projection being made annular (round or polygonal), substantially as described. (9.) In a bottle-capsule such as described, the projection being provided on only a part of the capsule-cover, substantially as described.

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

No. 22734.—24th April, 1907.—WILLIAM BALDWIN, of 21 Falmouth Chambers, 117 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Merchant. A method of waterproofing floors and roofs.

Claims.—(1.) In the formation of waterproof roof and floors, the use of "hot coating," consisting of a mixture of a heavy consistency of asphalt with a lighter consistency of asphalt in the proportions stated, and for the purpose set forth. (2.) A method of waterproofing floors and roofs consisting in the application of two or more layers of fibrous material or felt saturated with and rendered waterproof by means of asphalt, bitumen, maltha, or other similar bodies, consisting principally of hydrocarbons (in some cases coated with a non-oxidizing waterproof material as set forth), secured together and to the concrete or iron foundation by layers of "hot coating," the overlapping edges of the upper layers being secured together by the application of heat by flame from a blowpipe or similar instrument and pressure, and the whole surface top dressed with a coating of cement and sand floated on, as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (3.) A method of waterproofing floors and roofs consisting in the application of two or more layers of fibrous material or felt saturated with and rendered waterproof by means of asphalt, bitumen, maltha, or other similar bodies, consisting principally of hydrocarbons (in some cases coated with a non-oxidizing waterproof material as set forth), secured together by layers of "hot coating" (the lower layer of fibrous material or felt being secured to a wood foundation by means of nails), the overlapping edges of the upper layer being secured together by the application of heat by flame from a blowpipe or similar instrument and pressure, and the whole surface top dressed with a coating of cement and sand floated on, as described and illustrated, and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In the method of waterproofing floors and roofs as claimed in claims 2 and 3, the combination of the various layers of fibrous material or "felt," "hot coating," and top dressing therein claimed with "hot coating" and pea gravel as a means of securing a better adhesion between the top layer of fibrous material or felt and the top dressing, as described, and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 5s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22743.—24th April, 1907.—HARRY ORMISTON ORMISTON, of Brighton, French Street, Kogarah, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Assayer; and WILLIAM DAVID MARTIN, of Mokoia, Alma Street, Ashfield, near Sydney aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer. An automatic tell-tale apparatus to indicate when certain parts of running machinery are worn down to a predetermined point.

Claims.—(1.) In running machinery, a warning or tell-tale appliance consisting of a lower ebonite block with projecting metallic contact points, an upper ebonite block with projecting metallic contact points, a spring to keep the upper and lower contact points apart, and an electric-bell circuit which shall be closed when the contact points on the two blocks touch, for the purpose of warning the attendant, as set forth. (2.) In running machinery, a warning or tell-tale appliance consisting of a lower ebonite block with projecting metallic contact points and a spring, an upper ebonite block with pro-

jecting metallic contact points, such block resting upon the spring on the lower block, a roller recessed into the upper face of the upper block, such roller being adapted to sustain the impact of the running part of the machinery such as the armature when brought into contact therewith, and an electric-bell circuit which shall be closed and the bell caused to ring when the upper block is depressed by the armature and the contact points are thus made to touch, as specified. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in the tell-tale or warning appliance for running machinery, as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 22744.—24th April, 1907.—MICHAEL WOODS, of 309 Pigdon Street, Princes Hill, Carlton, Engineer, and THOMAS JEFFERSON GILBERT, of 1 Minnie Street, Brunswick, Dealer, both in the State of Victoria, Australia. An improved moving machine for treating without removal railway of other rail deformities.

Extract from Specification.—Our invention relates to plain-headed railway or grooved headed tramway or other rails. These, on installation, are frequently uneven at the joints. After use the unevenness becomes aggravated. Corrugations or waves are also formed in the rails by use, or sometimes exist on installation. In plain-headed rails after much use an outstanding lip is formed below the wheel-flange. This on both railway and tramway rails is especially marked on the major curves, and leads to the derailment of the train or tram. In tramway-rails the head wears and the groove becomes shallow. In addition, an outstanding lip is formed below the wheel-flange in the groove. These deformities have been treated by a variety of devices in the past, sometimes by lifting and removing the rails; sometimes by the hammer, chisel, and file; or by other means. The object of our invention is to provide a moving-machine which reforms the rails to the standard shape as they lie, unmoved, in position on the track. To this end we provide a machine and means for propelling the same by hand or by power, means for propelling the machine on three wheels or on four, means for grinding the head of a rail, means for removing the outstanding lips in either railway or tramway rails, means for deepening the groove in a tramway-rail, means whereby short corrugations in rail-heads may be eliminated or lengthened, means for dressing rail-heads to a model rail, means for traversing the machine from track to the track, means for lifting the machine so that it can be turned end for end, means for adjusting the machine-platform and cutting-tool laterally, and means for elevating or depressing the back end of the machine.

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

(Specification, 13s. 9d. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 22746.—29th April, 1907.—EDWARD CHARLES EVELYN MILLS, of Wellington, New Zealand, Merchant; PETER HEYES, of Wellington aforesaid, Commissioner of Taxes; and WILLIAM JOSEPH NAPIER, of Auckland, New Zealand, Barrister (assignees of Robert James Dickie, Postal Clerk, and John Henry Brown, Photographer, both of Wellington aforesaid). Improvements in coin-free machines for vending postage-stamps, tickets, and the like.

Extract from Specification.—On insertion of a coin into the aperture 21 in the machine-casing (which aperture is of such size as to permit passage of a coin of the denomination intended for use in the machine) and also through the aperture 20 in the slide 2, the catch 34 is acted upon by the coin and the slide release, so that it may be raised and held raised by the catch 36. This movement also lifts the setting-bar 4. On the coin releasing the escapement in the manner before described the free wheel is rotated for a certain distance by means of its weight. The free wheel carries with it in its forward movement the sprocket-wheel 9, thus feeding one stamp's length forward into the delivery-chute and bringing the rear end of said stamp immediately below the knife. The aforesaid forward movement of the sprocket-wheel has also caused the arm or hammer 13 to shift the catch 14 (the rod 16 having meanwhile also been withdrawn) so that the knife-bar is released and cuts off the stamp, which thereupon drops down the chute by gravity into the delivery-cup 30 or is held by the flap 32. The knife-bar during its descent has acted on the catch 36 to release the slide, the latter now falling, and with it the weighted setting-bar 4, which returns the free wheel to its original position by the arm 5 engaging a pin on the free wheel and at the same time raises the weight 8 and knife-lifting rod 16 so that all the parts are returned to their original

position with the exception of the sprocket-wheel, which is prevented from rearward movement as aforesaid. The catch 14 has also been caused to again engage the knife-bar. The operation of the slide-releasing catch 34 by any means without insertion of a coin will have no effect on the machine, and the same will remain locked, since the coin must release the escapement mechanism before the machine will operate.

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

(Specification, 13s. 3d. ; drawing, 5s.)

No. 22754.—1st May, 1907.—WILLIAM HUDSON and EDWARD HUDSON, both of Hatfield Street Works, Stamford Street, London, S.E., Manufacturing Stationers; and FREDERIC JAMES, of 96 Tottenham Court Road, London, England, Stationer. Improvements in and connected with loose-leaf binders.

Claims.—(1.) In a lock-up loose-leaf ledger or the like having a back expanded or contracted by a screwed shaft and suitably connected mechanism, adapted the shaft to be operated by the same key that operates the lock. (2.) In a loose-leaf ledger or the like having a back expanded or contracted by a screwed shaft and suitable connected mechanism, a lock of the Yale type for controlling the shaft. (3.) In a loose-leaf ledger, an expansible back comprising three castings or plates, two of which are fitted with inclined ribs adapted to be engaged by correspondingly recessed plates traversed by a screwed shaft controlled and operated substantially in the manner described. (4.) The improved loose-leaf ledger described, and illustrated by the drawing.

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

No. 22757.—1st May, 1907.—ISAAC B. HAMMOND, of Portland, Multnomah, Oregon, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvements in the construction of dredge-buckets.

Claims.—(1.) In a dredge, the combination of a dredge-bucket, movable discharging-mechanism extending into the base portion of the bucket, means for moving the bucket to its discharging position, and actuating-means for said discharging-mechanism in the path of movement thereof. (2.) In a dredge, the combination of a dredge-bucket, a discharging-plunger and actuating-lever therefor carried by the bucket, means for moving the bucket to its discharging position, and a shoulder in the path of movement of the lever, for the purpose set forth. (3.) In a dredge, the combination of a dredge-bucket, a discharging false bottom and actuating-lever therefor carried by the bucket, means for moving the bucket to its discharging position, and a shoulder in the path of movement of the lever, for the purpose set forth. (4.) In a dredge, the combination of a dredge-bucket, movable spring-returned discharging-mechanism extending into the base portion of the bucket, means for moving the bucket to its discharging position, and actuating-means for said discharging-mechanism in the path of movement thereof. (5.) In combination, a travelling and upsetting dredge-bucket, a movable plunger in the base of the bucket, a curved lever pivoted at one end to one side of the bucket and operatively connected at its opposite end with the plunger, and a shoulder in the path of the curved portion of the lever, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) In combination, a travelling and upsetting dredge-bucket, a movable plunger in the base of the bucket, a curved lever pivoted at one end to one side of the bucket and operatively connected at its opposite end with the plunger, a spring confined between the lever and side of the bucket, and a shoulder in the path of the curved portion of the lever, all constructed to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 22793.—9th May, 1907.—GARNETT WOLSELEY KING and ALEXANDER HUGH MUNRO, both of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineers. An improved seed-sower.

Claims.—(1.) In seed-sowers of the class described, a horizontally rotating disc mounted beneath the hopper and formed with a flat under-surface and upwardly curved top surface, and with indentations in its peripheral edge at regular intervals around it, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In seed-sowers of the class described, the combination with the seed-hopper of a cylinder with closed bottom secured beneath the hopper, such bottom having a single aperture therein and a rotating disc closely fitting

within the cylinder and overlying the bottom thereof, such disc being formed with indentations in its peripheral edge at regular intervals around it and adapted to coincide with the aperture in the cylinder-bottom as the disc rotates, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) The improved seed-sower substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22798.—10th May, 1907.—WILLIAM JAMES PARKER, of Wandin South, Victoria, Australia, Fruit-grower. Improvements in attachments to corsets and other garments.

Claims.—(1.) A garment attachment or shield for corsets composed of a sheet of thin springy material of truncated, conical, or rectangular form, curved before use to fit against the wearer's body and extend some distance above and a greater distance below the waist, and having elongated transverse or equivalent slots, and skived or tapered edges, substantially as described. (2.) An attachment of the class indicated having a single curved piece of springy leather or suitable material slotted to allow of adjustment of form during wear and variation of form during bending, substantially as described. (3.) A corset-attachment or garment-shield having one sheet of springy thin material shaped and slotted, substantially as described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. (4.) An attachment of the class indicated composed of a single curved resilient piece of perforated leather with skived edges and of rectangular form, substantially as described.

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

No. 22810.—11th May, 1907.—MONO SERVICE VESSELS, LIMITED, of 58 Coleman Street, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of Elmer Zebly Taylor, of 46 Peartree Street, Goswell Road, London, England, Engineer). An improved paper vessel applicable for use in the delivery of milk to customers and for other like purposes.

Claims.—(1.) The improved method of securing a bottom of paper or similar material in vessels of the class specified, consisting in turning down the edge of such bottom and fitting a ring of U section over such turned-down edge and the lower edge of the paper tube constituting the sides of the vessel, and subsequently pressing the upper edges of such ring towards each other until they are substantially flush with the material of which the sides and bottom are composed, substantially as described. (2.) The improved method for preventing vessels of the class specified from fitting too tightly together when nested, consisting in doubling the upper edge thereof inwards and pressing out the upper portion until an enlargement or projection is formed around the outside of the upper edge of the vessel, substantially as described. (3.) The formation of weakening-indentations in the upper edge of the vessel so that by pressing on the angular portion so formed the material will be broken and bent sideways to form a lip or spout to facilitate the pouring-out of the contents of the vessel, substantially as described. (4.) The combination in a paper vessel of a paper tube, a bottom of paper or similar material secured therein by turning down its edges and placing a metallic ring of U section over the turned-down edges of the bottom and the lower edges of the paper tube and pressing the ring into the material of which these parts are composed, a projection or enlargement formed around the upper end of the paper tube by doubling in such upper end and forming by pressure the upper portion, and a lid comprising a flat disc adapted to enter a groove formed around the inner surface of the doubled-in portion, these parts being coated on one or both sides with paraffin-wax or similar material, all substantially as described.

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

No. 22811.—1st August, 1906.—WILLIAM HENRY HANNAM, of Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Sanitary Engineer. Improvements in gas-fired bath-water heaters.

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

Claims.—(1.) A water-sprayer for a bath-water heater consisting of an inverted-bell nozzle with centrally pierced

diaphragm, a conical stopper working through a tapped guide in said bell, a stem on such stopper prolonged vertically and terminating in a hand-piece for regulating purposes, and a ball on said stem to break into a spray the jet of water which impinges thereon, substantially as described. (2.) A water-sprayer for a bath-water heater consisting of a head-piece on the water-supply pipe, a centrally pierced diaphragm forming the top of such head, a conical stopper for the central aperture adjustable relatively thereto by screwing into a tapped guide, and a spraying-ball above said aperture, substantially as described. (3.) In a spraying-valve for a bath-water heater consisting of a conical plug movable relatively to a circular aperture to vary the open area of the same, a slot cut in the side of said conical plug to permit a predetermined volume of water to pass when said plug is screwed hard into said aperture, substantially as described. (4.) The detail construction of a combination of parts in a spraying-nozzle for a bath-water heater, substantially as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. (5.) An interlocking water and gas valve for a bath-water heater consisting of a pair of dead-lift disc valves whereof the water-valve is mounted upon a screwed work-shaft rotatable by a hand-piece and operating to bring said valve to and from its seat whilst the lower end of said work-shaft acts upon the spring-closed gas-valve to open it after the water-valve has been opened, and to allow said gas-valve to be closed before said water-valve has been brought to its seat, substantially as described. (6.) In a water and gas valve for a bath-water heater, the combination of water-valve F, spring-closed gas-valve G, screwed rotatable work-shaft H working in nut J, directly operating the water-valve F and acting upon the gas-valve G so as to open same after the water-valve and allow it to close before the water-valve, substantially as described. (7.) Interlocked water and gas valves for a bath-water heater consisting of discs working against valve-seatings and carried by non-rotatable stems whose outer ends are threaded reversely and whose movement is controlled by a single lever whose hub is tapped to work on the stem-threads, a closing spring on the gas-valve, and a lost-motion pin and slot connecting the stem to the head of said valve, for the purposes set forth. (8.) In an interlocking water and gas valve for a bath-water heater consisting of water-valve F, spring-closed gas-valve G, reversely threaded non-rotatable spindles R and S for same valves respectively, nut W for operating said spindles, and lost-motion pin and slot V whereby the water-valve is made to open before the gas-valve and to come to its seating after the gas-valve has closed, substantially as described.

(Specification, 7s. 3d.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 22824.—15th May, 1907.—EDWARD NEEDHAM WATERS, a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Sons, Patent Attorneys, of 414-418 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (nominee of McCarty Wireless Telephone Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, of 102 Bacon Block, Oakland, Alameda, California, United States of America—the assignees of Francis Joseph McCarty, of 1022 Mills Buildings, San Francisco, California aforesaid, Electrician). Wireless transmission of sonorous vibrations.

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for wireless telephony in which an induction-coil with a spark-gap device in circuit is provided with an interrupter and an arc in conjunction with a telephone-transmitter, an electro magnet contiguous to the arc, and a battery by which the magnet is energized. (2.) In an apparatus for transmitting sonorous vibrations, primary and secondary coils and an included spark-gap with an electrical source to energize the coils, an arc light and an interrupter located between the coils and the electric generator, said apparatus co-acting with an electric magnet contiguous to the arc, and a telephone-transmitter to independently vary the vibrations. (3.) An apparatus for wireless telephony including one or more primary coils, and a secondary induction-coil with an intermediate spark-gap, a source of electric energy, an interrupter and an arc light interposed between the primary coils and the electric generator, an electro-magnet contiguous to the arc light, acting in unison with a telephone-transmitter to vary the transmitted vibrations. (4.) In an apparatus for the transmission of sonorous vibrations aerially, a plurality of connections with a primary coil, an electric generator through which the coil is energized, an induction-coil with a spark-gap device, an interrupter disposed in one of the primary coil-connections and an arc light in the other, an electrically

energized magnet in close proximity with the arc light, and a telephone-transmitter acting in conjunction with the magnet.
(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawing, 2s.)

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

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

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

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications accepted.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1907.

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

- No. 22378.—W. Knowles, boot.
No. 22627.—W. S. Cobham and H. H. Oxley, tip for chair-legs, &c.
No. 22742.—J. W. Fowler, smoke-consumer.
No. 22769.—W. Flaessell, wheel-check.
No. 22771.—W. H. Duncan, apparatus for heating or cooling liquids.
No. 22774.—A. G. French, manufacture of lime-stucco cement.
No. 22777.—W. B. Miller, steam-turbine.
No. 22780.—F. A. Vaughan, F. McLeod, and P. McArdle, automatic brake for electric car.
No. 22790.—S. Martin, fire-lighter.
No. 22791.—E. L. Short and A. Pickford, bacterial-filter.
No. 22795.—D. A. Stewart, cup and saucer.
No. 22806.—S. Docherty, swingletree.
No. 22813.—J. Holland, rabbit-trap.
No. 22820.—R. A. Martin, clothes-drying apparatus.
No. 22827.—F. G. Browne and C. F. Lungley, treatment of hides, &c.
No. 22833.—G. Hutchinson, valve-cap holder.
No. 22840.—G. S. Williden, damp-proof concrete block.
No. 22841.—H. J. Haywood, floor-polisher.
No. 22843.—H. Weatherall, water-lifting apparatus.
No. 22844.—F. W. B. Greville, milk-preservative.
No. 22845.—A. C. Idiens, device for removing nails from corrugated iron.
No. 22846.—F. Roberts, oil-feeder.
No. 22848.—G. Robinson, horse-shoe.
No. 22849.—C. H. Hulme, billy-can.
No. 22855.—B. E. Colson, hat-fastener.
No. 22859.—G. E. Spooner, shaft-coupling.
No. 22871.—F. W. Ison, slicer for animal-feed, &c.
No. 22882.—T. E. Carter, window-sash lifter and lock.
No. 22884.—G. W. Batcheler and A. Tecofsky, stump-extractor.
No. 22897.—P. E. and A. G. Reid and J. G. Kossek, rat-stop for drain.
No. 22898.—E. H. Smith, garment-stretcher.
No. 22901.—W. Morton, water-wheel.
No. 22902.—G. E. Smith, rubber over-shoes.
No. 22903.—G. Parrish, telegraph-wire insulator.
No. 22905.—J. C. and O. H. Drewet, vulcanised india-rubber concrete.
No. 22910.—J. Macdonald, oil-engine.
No. 22917.—C. Colpus, trolley-pole.
No. 22924.—H. N. Bell, soldering of cans, &c.
No. 22933.—J. C. C. Pearson, sleeper.
No. 22934.—W. M. H. M. Peacock, rotary engine.
No. 22938.—G. Johnson and F. J. McLaren, safety guard for razors.
No. 22939.—A. Gillies, test-cup.
No. 22940.—W. Turnbull, chimney-pot.
No. 22941.—H. R. Lees, grading-machine for potatoes.
No. 22957.—J. J. Clark, test-cup.
No. 22960.—H. L. Barker and G. W. Westropp, motor-tire cover.

[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 13th to the 26th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20808.—C. Harris and C. Todd, protecting fruit-trees from birds.
No. 20841.—D. Bower, milk-strainer.
No. 20846.—G. Ullrich, classifying ores.
No. 20847.—G. Ullrich, magnetic separator.
No. 21293.—T. Whitehorn, automatic weighing-machine.
No. 21449.—L. B. Baron, cigarette-making machine.
No. 21534.—T. K. Finnigan, horse-collar.
No. 21809.—A. Small, jun., teat-cup of milking-machine.
No. 21914.—A. Morris, waterproof dubbing.
No. 21964.—E. H. Kirkby, electric temperature-alarm.
No. 21983.—T. H. Mapp, hydraulic press.
No. 22116.—S. Dickens, mouth-organ.
No. 22161.—J. Pettitt, field, &c., gate. (O. E. A. Sturm-hoebel.)
No. 22215.—L. Anderson, hydrocarbon-engine.
No. 22271.—W. Wilson and T. P. Burke, egg-carrier.
No. 22394.—F. W. Hellberg, hammock and tent.
No. 22418.—W. McEachern, bottle attachments and aerated-liquid delivering.
No. 22475.—W. H. Mence and W. R. Stewart, corrugated-iron ridge-capping.
No. 22476.—G. E. Bunning, fence-dropper and wire-retainer. (C. Cromwell.)

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 16167.—Raymond Concrete Pile Company, piles. (A. A. Raymond.) 19th June, 1907.
No. 16502.—E. J. Shaw, lamp-pendant. 14th June, 1907.
No. 16548.—A. A. S. Menteath and G. W. Basley, brand. (A. McLeod.) 22nd June, 1907.
No. 16568.—G. Davidson, pitch chain and sprocket. 12th June, 1907.
No. 16687.—G. P. Martin, fastenings for animal-covers. 11th June, 1907.
No. 17040.—The New Inverted Incandescent Gas-lamp Company, Limited, incandescent gas-burner. (A. Farkis.) 22nd June, 1907.
No. 18107.—A. L. Christenson, inlet-pipe for centrifugal separator bowl. 20th June, 1907.

THIRD-TERM FEE.

- No. 12793.—The Milbun Lime and Cement Company, Limited, method of making cylindrical articles from cement-mortar. (C. J. Kielberg.) 15th June, 1907.

Subsequent Proprietors, &c., of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 16383.—Notification of agreement entered on the Register between Frederick Charles Griffiths, of New Plymouth, in the Provincial District of Taranaki, and Colony of New Zealand, Plumber, and Hardley and Hardley, Limited, a company duly incorporated in New Zealand under the Companies Act, having its registered office at Auckland, in New Zealand aforesaid, whereby the said Frederick Charles Griffiths agrees to grant an exclusive license to make, use, exercise, and vend skylights under and in accordance with the specification of Letters Patent No. 16383, of New Zealand aforesaid, within the Provincial District of Auckland, in New Zealand aforesaid, excepting, however, those parts (if any) of the Counties of Cook, Wairoa, and Waiapu that are situated within the said Provincial District of Auckland, for the residue now unexpired of the term for which the said letters patent were granted, for the consideration and subject to the terms and conditions mentioned and contained in the deed. Skylight. [F. C. Griffiths.] 14th June, 1907.

No. 18231.—The Leslie Walker Fire Alarm Company, Limited, of 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Temperature-alarm. [The Leslie Walker Instantaneous Fire-detector and Fire-indicator Company, Limited.—C. L. Walker.] 19th June, 1907.

No. 18369.—Leonard Tasman Chambers and William Eastwood Thompson, trading together under the name or style of "the Cyclone Woven-wire Fence Company," of 461 Swanston Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Manufacturers. Gate. [J. F. McNeill.] 15th June, 1907.

No. 20501.—The Sutherland and Day Submarine Amusement Company, Limited, whose registered office is at 435 Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. Roundabout. [J. Sutherland.] 25th June, 1907.

Request to amend Specification allowed.

[THE request to amend specification No. 19090—A. L. Johnson, corrugated bars (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 23, of the 7th March, 1907)—has been allowed.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications, with which provisional specifications only have been filed, abandoned (i.e., complete specifications not lodged) from the 13th to the 26th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 21627.—A. Cass, harrow.
- No. 21628.—T. Walsh, pleasure-car. (J. D. Walsh.)
- No. 21636.—W. H. Carter, jun., pin.
- No. 21639.—C. Colpus, trolley-pole.
- No. 21641.—W. M. Ross, septic tank and filter-bed.
- No. 21652.—H. J. Bettany, compressing and storing compressed air on bicycles.
- No. 21653.—H. Stephenson, fencing-standard.
- No. 21654.—E. H. A. Lambert, ascertaining temperature of baled goods.
- No. 21655.—F. T. F. Evans, tripod harrow.
- No. 21664.—F. Burks, dumb-bell.
- No. 21665.—A. T. W. Allan, timber-jack.
- No. 21667.—G. W. Leadley, turnip and root cutter and slicer.
- No. 21668.—T. Dobeson, incubator and brooder.
- No. 21672.—J. H. Johnston, linoleum-polisher and window-cleaner.
- No. 21673.—E. H. A. Lambert, testing heat of baled goods.
- No. 21676.—W. H. Wharfe, separating rubbish and fibre from kauri-gum.
- No. 21682.—D. W. McLean, surveying and range-finding.
- No. 21683.—J. Foster, candle-extinguisher.
- No. 21684.—A. H. Baker, watering the holes made whilst rock-drilling.
- No. 21687.—F. de J. Clere, glazing-bar.
- No. 21688.—R. S. Tonkinson, trolley-pole.
- No. 21690.—J. M. Crabbe, door- and gate-closing apparatus.
- No. 21691.—J. Greenfield, nosebag for animals.
- No. 21692.—J. Nelson, cutter for sand or suction-pump.

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 13th to the 26th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20870.—J. L. Heckler, kicking-strap for cows.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from 13th to 26th June, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20456.—H. J. R. Hemming, sterilising and preserving foods, liquids, &c., with gases.
- No. 20457.—T. S. Philpott, ventilating-window.
- No. 20464.—L. A. Walsh, fish-hook or artificial bait.
- No. 20492.—R. Dunne, match-striker.
- No. 20496.—J. Garside, sprayer.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 13th to the 26th June, 1907, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 16083.—O. Wall and R. C. Hughes, sash-lock.
- No. 16088.—W. N. Dumaresq, variable-speed gearing.
- No. 16096.—D. C. Groves and A. R. Stanton, raising sunken vessels.
- No. 16099.—C. W. Munson, compressor for gaseous fluid.
- No. 16106.—R. McKnight, electro-magnetic separator.
- No. 16107.—T. Rooke, J. Thrush, and T. F. W. Early, garbage-destructor.
- No. 16112.—T. H. Ibbotson, drawing off liquids.
- No. 16114.—W. H. Pearson, forming sheet metal into cubes.
- No. 16116.—H. E. Leighton, boiler-furnace. (H. Sanders.)
- No. 16117.—H. E. Leighton, smoke-consumer and fuel-economizer. (H. Sanders.)
- No. 16119.—S., C., and A. Holmes, angle-iron for bedstead.
- No. 16126.—J. H. Gattsche, boiler and boiler-pan.
- No. 16129.—T. W. Barber, mechanically propelled vehicle.
- No. 16132.—R. Harvey and C. J. Bruce, self-tilting table to receive moving liquids.
- No. 16134.—T. E. Devonshire, conduits for underground electric cable.
- No. 16135.—J. B. Morony, preventing horses from bolting.
- No. 16138.—L. Z. Leiter, cooking-oven. (R. Moss.)
- No. 16140.—P. Magnus, tire.
- No. 16141.—J. J. Anderson, dressing fur. (C. Anderson.)
- No. 16142.—T. M. Park, loading-device.
- No. 16143.—T. Shine, parlour-game.
- No. 16148.—W. Wickens, improving rivers for navigation.
- No. 16703.—W. Peto and J. W. T. Cadett, secondary battery.
- No. 17521.—C. Simmons, lifting and turning drills for rock-boring.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 12464.—F. H. Dannhardt and M. Mailer, earth or rock drill.
- No. 12467.—The Sulphides Reduction (New Process), Limited, treating ores. (F. Ellershausen.)
- No. 12484.—J. Scott, bedding.

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

- No. 6244.—Felten Guillaume Carlswerk Actien-Gesellschaft, electric cable. (T. Guillaume.)
- No. 6247.—J. Greenslade, clover-sheller.
- No. 6254.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, forming, filling, and sealing bottles. (E. Waters—W. H. Butler.)

Designs registered.

DESIGNS have been registered in the following names on the dates mentioned.

- No. 326.—Henry Mark Levinge, of Okato, New Plymouth, in the Colony of New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. Class 3. 20th May, 1907.
- No. 327.—Jesse Alexander, of 879 Glenmore Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City of New York, State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer. Class 1. 24th June, 1907.

Design expired.

THE copyright in the following design has expired:—

- No. 158.—J. Tait, of Wellington, New Zealand. (Puzzle map.)

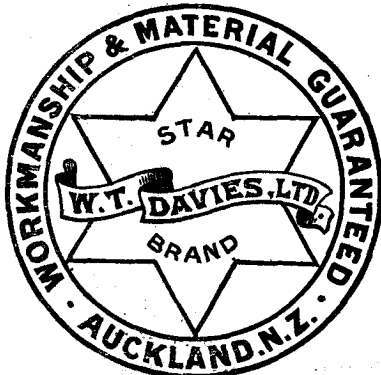
Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 26th June, 1907.

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

No. of application : 5923.
Date : 30th April, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device enclosing a six-pointed star, with a ribbon across the star and the name of the firm thereon, and the word "Star" immediately under the uppermost point of the star; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except their name and address.

NAME.

W. T. DAVIES, LIMITED, of Elliott Street, in the City of Auckland and Provincial District of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 38.

Description of goods: Articles of clothing, such as hats of all kinds, caps and bonnets, hosiery, gloves, boots and shoes, and other ready-made clothing.

No. of application : 6167.
Date : 11th September, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

VEREINIGTE GUMMIWAAREN - FABRIKEN HARBURG - WIEN vormals MENIER - J. N. REITHOFFER, of Harburg-on-the-Elbe, Germany, Indiarubber-manufacturers.

No. of class : 11.

Description of goods: Bandages (medical and surgical).

No. of application : 6168.
Date : 11th September, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them in respect of the articles mentioned for three years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

VEREINIGTE GUMMIWAAREN - FABRIKEN HARBURG - WIEN vormals MENIER - J. N. REITHOFFER, of Harburg-on-the-Elbe, Germany, Indiarubber-manufacturers.

No. of class : 40.

Description of goods: Indiarubber sheets (solid and with insertion for mechanical purposes), indiarubber belting, and tobacco-pouches of indiarubber.

No. of application : 6169.
Date : 11th September, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as shown in preceding notice No. 6138.)

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them in respect of the articles mentioned for three years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

VEREINIGTE GUMMIWAAREN - FABRIKEN HARBURG - WIEN vormals MENIER - J. N. REITHOFFER, of Harburg-on-the-Elbe, Germany, Indiarubber-manufacturers.

No. of class : 49.

Description of goods: Tennis-balls.

No. of application : 6170.
Date : 11th September, 1906.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as shown in preceding notice No. 6168.)

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them in respect of the articles mentioned for three years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

VEREINIGTE GUMMIWAAREN - FABRIKEN HARBURG - WIEN vormals MENIER - J. N. REITHOFFER, of Harburg-on-the-Elbe, Germany, Indiarubber-manufacturers.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods: Vulcanite combs (for the hair), tobacco-pipes, hose for all purposes, packing for all purposes.

No. of application : 6558.
Date : 10th April, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of the trade mark is the following—the combination of devices; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their name and address.

NAME.

MARTINI AND ROSSI, of Corso Vittorio Emanuele 42, Turin, Italy, Merchants.

No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Fermented liquors and spirits.

No. of application : 6598.
Date : 26th April, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Sweet Fern"; and any right to the exclusive use of the words "Trade Mark" is disclaimed.

NAME.

WILLIAM NEILSON STIRLING, of Invercargill, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchant.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : All articles in this class.

[NOTE.—Class 42 is for "Substances used as food or as ingredients in food, such as cereals, pulses, olive-oil, hops, malt, dried fruits, tea, sago, salt, sugar, preserved meats, confectionery, oil-cakes, pickles, vinegar, beer-clarifiers."]

No. of application : 6625.

Date : 2nd May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the monogram-device and the distinctive label; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name and address.

NAME.

W. GREGG AND Co., LIMITED, of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchants.

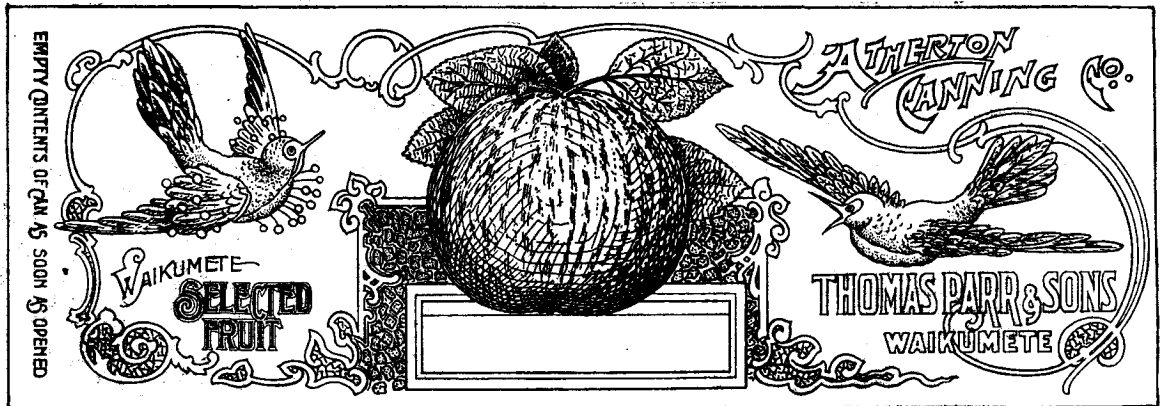
No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application: 6622.

Date: 6th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the label; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their trading names and address.

NAME.

THOMAS PARR AND SONS, of Waikumete, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Fruit.

No. of application: 6660.

Date: 15th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“VIN D’OR.”

NAME.

MALING AND Co., LIMITED, of Worcester Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Wine and Spirit and General Merchants.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Wine.

No. of application: 6675.

Date: 25th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, having its registered office at 76 Victoria Arcade, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 17.

Description of goods: Lime and cement.

No. of application: 6677.

Date: 27th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

MURRAY, ROBERTS, AND Co., of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, Seed-merchants.

No. of class: 46.

Description of goods: Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

No. of application: 6694.
Date: 8th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The words

"RISING TIDE."

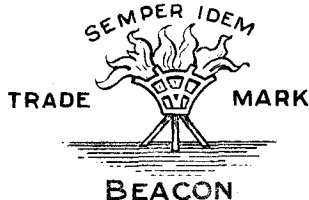
NAME.

JOHN NEWTON AND SON, LIMITED, of Caledonia Soap Works, Kaiwarra, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Soap and soap-powder.

No. of application: 6695.
Date: 10th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



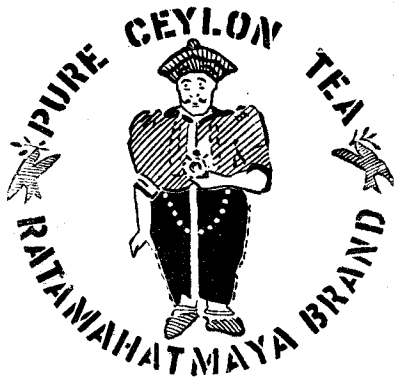
NAME.

WESTPORT-STOCKTON COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of 161 Hereford Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 4.
Description of goods: Coal, coke, tar, and all by-products of coal included in the class.

No. of application: 6696.
Date: 10th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

WILLIAM TODD AND CO., of Invercargill, in the Colony of New Zealand, Auctioneers and Merchants.

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

No. of application: 6700.
Date: 15th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"CROWN."

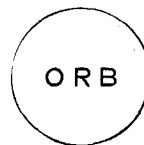
NAME.

THE COLONIAL CORDAGE COMPANY, of Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Rope and twine.

No. of application: 6701.
Date: 15th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE COLONIAL CORDAGE COMPANY, of Lower Rattray Street, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.
Description of goods: Rope and twine.

No. of application: 6702.
Date: 18th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"FREEHOLD."

NAME.

W. T. DAVIES, LIMITED, of Wakefield Street, in the City of Auckland and Provincial District of Auckland, Colony of New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: Articles of clothing, such as hats of all kinds, caps and bonnets, hosiery, gloves, boots and shoes and other ready-made clothing.

No. of application: 6703.
Date: 18th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"ECLIPSE."

NAME.

W. T. DAVIES, LIMITED, of Wakefield Street, in the City of Auckland and Provincial District of Auckland, Colony of New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 38.
Description of goods: Articles of clothing, such as hats of all kinds, caps and bonnets, hosiery, gloves, boots and shoes, and other ready-made clothing.

No. of application: 6704.

Date: 18th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**
PHONOLA.

NAME.
HENRY SUTTON, of 292 Bourke Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Sound-producing machines of the character known as "talking-machines" and parts thereof, and having no connection with piano-players.

No. of application: 6705.

Date: 18th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**
"EUREKA."

NAME.
HAROLD TYNDALL DE RENZY HARMAN and ERNEST HAY FRANKISH, trading as "Harman and Frankish," of 194 Hereford Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, General Agents.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: A composition for stopping punctures in pneumatic tires.

No. of application: 6706.

Date: 19th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**
"DIAMOND."

NAME.
T. McDOWELL AND Co., of 61 Cuba Street, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Boot-importers.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Polishes.

No. of application: 6708.

Date: 20th June, 1907.



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

NAME.
THE GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Companies Acts, and carrying on business in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, and elsewhere.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Stout.

No. of application: 6709.

Date: 20th June, 1907.



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

NAME.
THE GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Companies Acts, and carrying on business in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, and elsewhere.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Ale.

No. of application: 6710.
Date: 20th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

THE GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY, LIMITED, a company duly incorporated under the Companies Acts, and carrying on business in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, and elsewhere.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Ale.

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Application for Trade Mark withdrawn.

THE following application for trade mark has been withdrawn:—

No. 6646.—J. Newton and Son, Limited (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 48, of the 30th May, 1907).

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

Nos. 831/649 (series of three marks), 832/650 (series of three marks), 833/651 (series of three marks), 834/652 (series of three marks), 835/653 (series of three marks), 836/654 (series of three marks), 837/655, and 838/656.—3rd July, 1907.—W. and G. Turnbull and Co., of Wellington, New Zealand. 15th June, 1907.

Nos. 839/657, 840/658, and 841/659.—4th July, 1907.—W. and G. Turnbull and Co., of Wellington, New Zealand. 15th June, 1907

No. 871/686 (series of four marks).—14th August, 1907.—J. Rattray and Son, of Dunedin, New Zealand. 19th June, 1907.

No. 888/725.—31st August, 1907.—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of London, England. 12th June, 1907.

No. 902/775.—9th September, 1907.—De Roubaix Oedenkoven and Cie, of Antwerp, Belgium. 13th June, 1907.

No. 919/758.—29th September, 1907.—M. B. Foster and Sons, Limited (incorporated 1896), of London, England. 12th June, 1907.

No. 967/770.—13th November, 1907.—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of London, England. 12th June, 1907.

Nos. 976-800 and 977-801.—22nd November, 1907.—British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of London, England. 12th 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.]

N O. 1384/1277.—The William E. Woods Great Peppermint Cure Company, Limited, of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand. [W. E. Woods.] 22nd 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 13th to the 26th June, 1907.

No. 732/562.—7th March, 1893.—Gavin Gibson and Co., of Christchurch, New Zealand. Class 38.

No. 733/772.—13th March, 1893.—Wayte Bros., of Otama Bridge, Gore, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 734/773.—4th March, 1893.—D. Doull, of Wyndham, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 738/596.—18th March, 1893.—F. W. Page, of Chertsey, New Zealand. Class 2.

No. 739/765.—20th March, 1893.—The New Plymouth Co-operative Society, Limited, of New Plymouth, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 740/769.—16th March, 1893.—The Inch-Clutha Dairy Factory Company, Limited, of Stirling, New Zealand. Class 42.

No. 743/816.—23rd March, 1893.—F. Levic, of Sydney, New South Wales. Class 45.

No. 744/576.—25th March, 1893.—The British Screw Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England. Class 13.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

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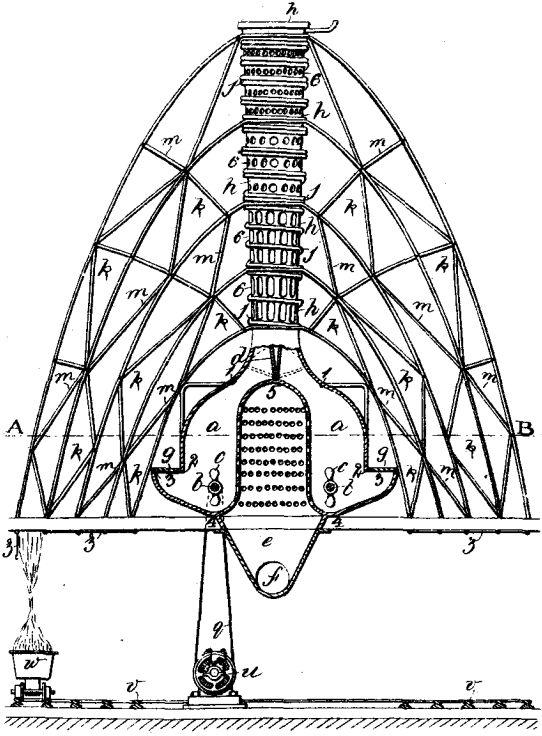
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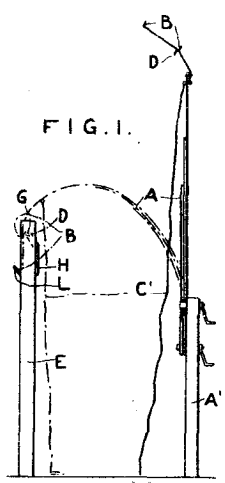
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ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

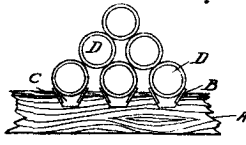
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



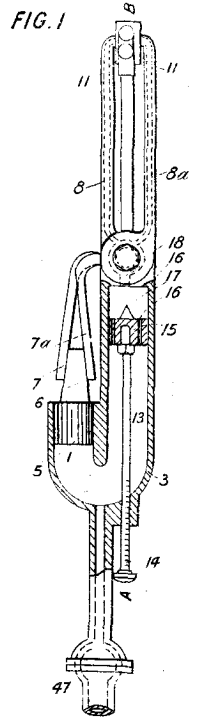
21290
Youtlen. Cotton-waste Cleaner.



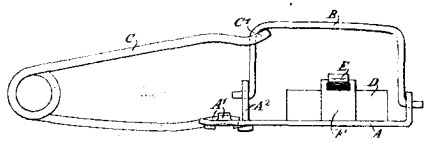
21297
Wieneke. Racehorse-starter.



21491
Clark. Pipe-straightener.



21328
Bridger. Extracting Teeth.



21474
Whelan. Rabbit-trap. (Lane.)

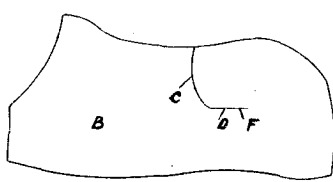


FIG. 1.

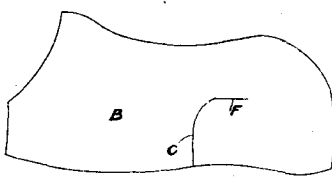


FIG. 2.

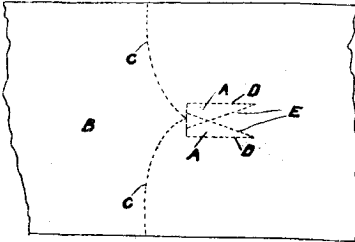
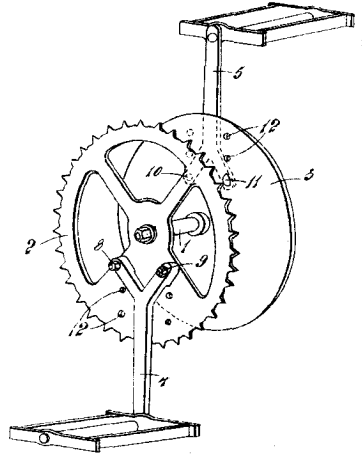
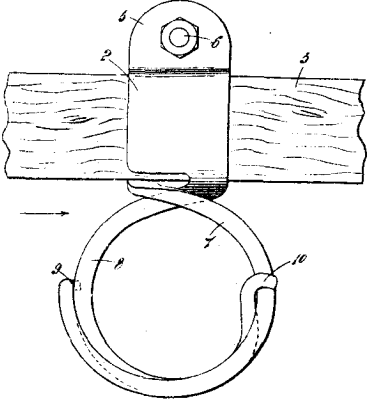


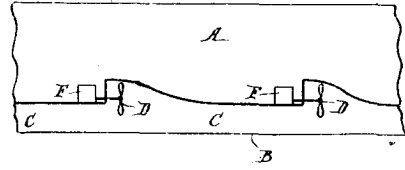
FIG. 3.



21486
Turner. Bicycle.

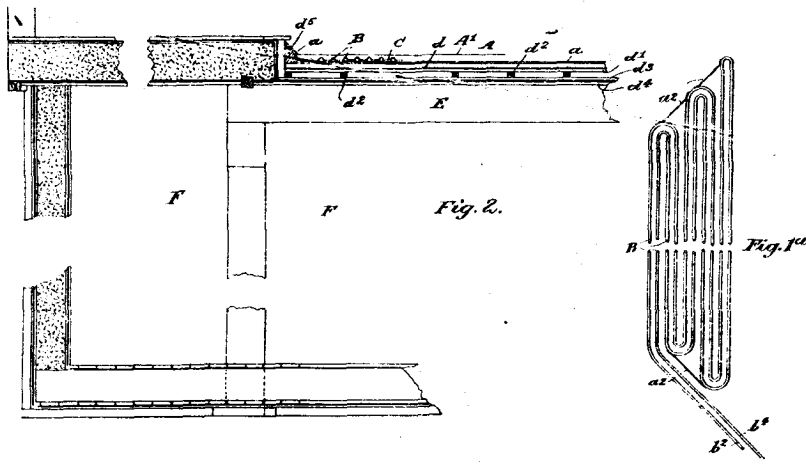


21496
Turner. Swingtree-coupling.

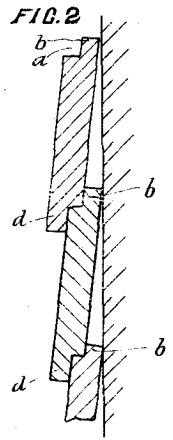


21543
Mitchell. Ship's Hull.

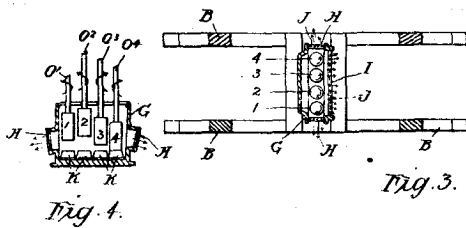
21505
Le Roy. Horse-cover.



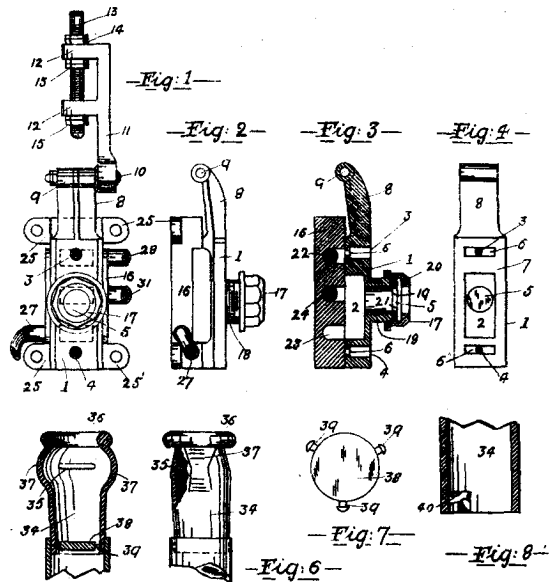
21607
Reid. Ice Floor, &c.



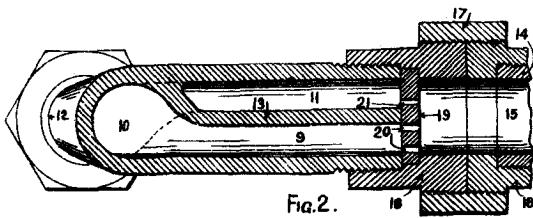
22362
Evans and Cunningham. Weatherboard-joint.



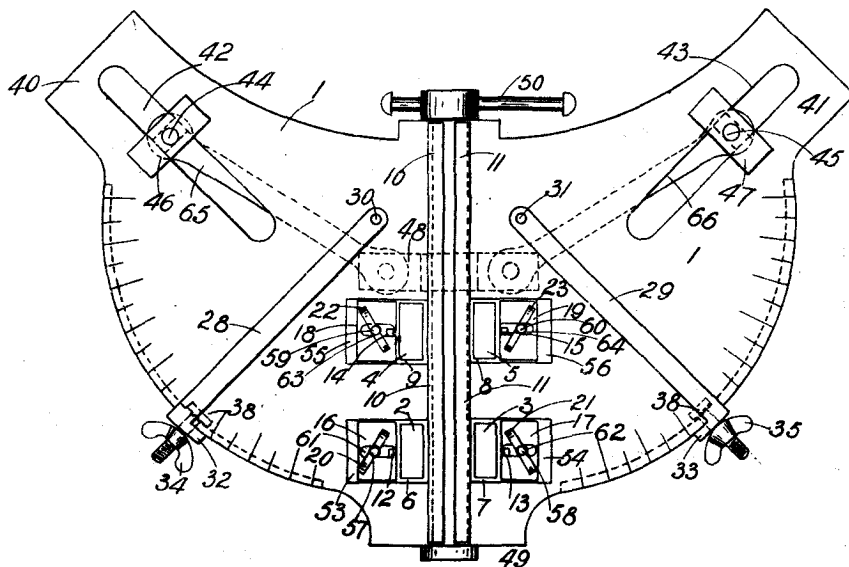
21675
Maxwell. Crushing-battery.



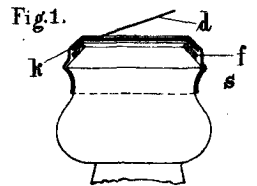
22351
Raven. Milking-machine, &c.



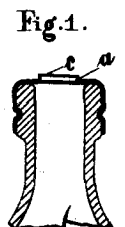
21774
Owens. Hydrocarbon Furnace Burner.



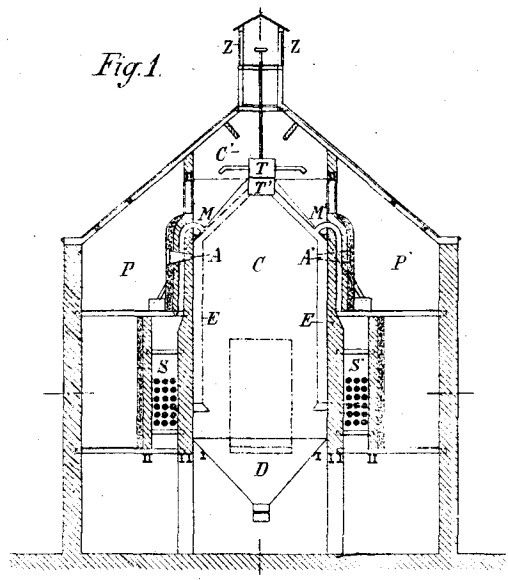
21979
Hill and Blain. Mitre-box and Clamp.



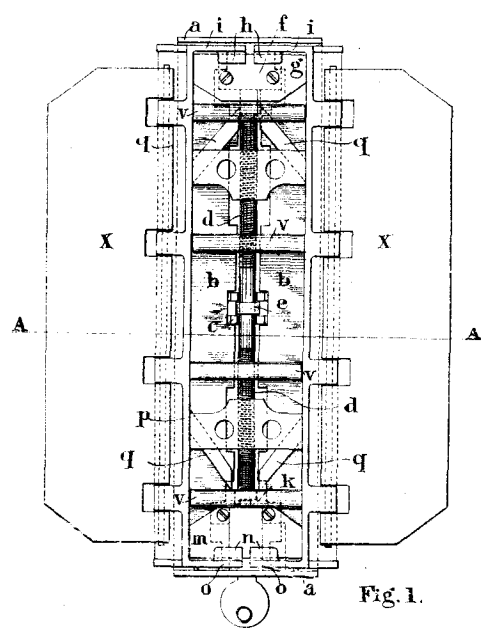
22632
Goltstein. Bottle-stopper, &c.



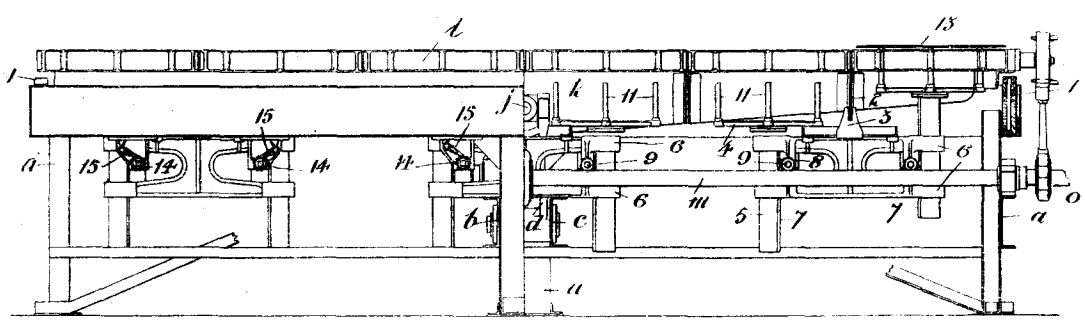
22633
Goltstein. Bottle-capsule.



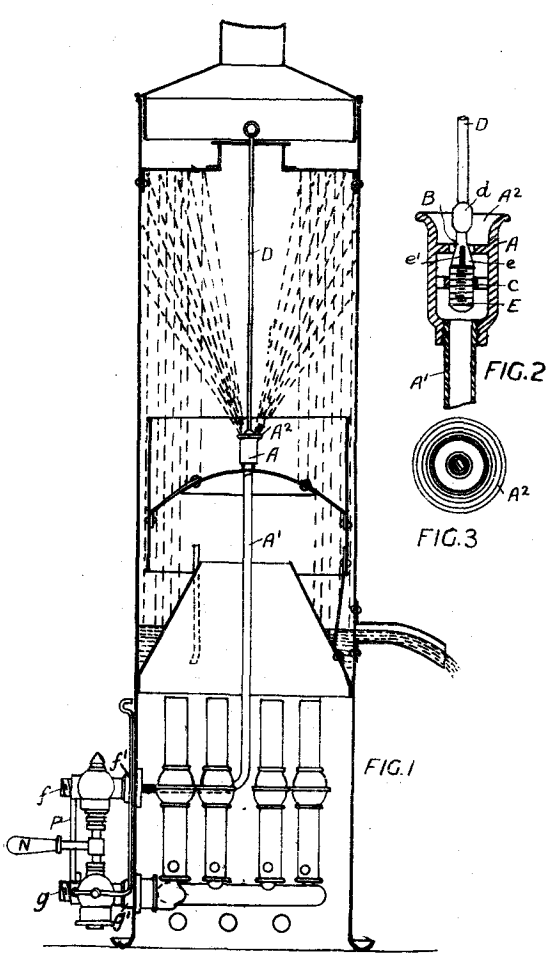
22432
Bevenot and de Neveu. Extracting Solids from Fluids.



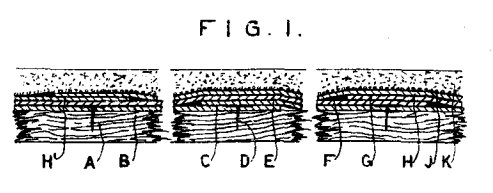
22754
W. and E. Hudson and F. James. Loose-leaf Binder.



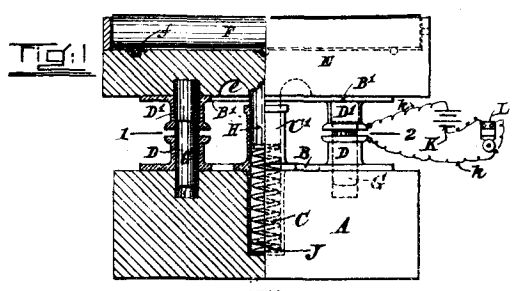
22482
Jagger. Concrete Slab and Pipe.



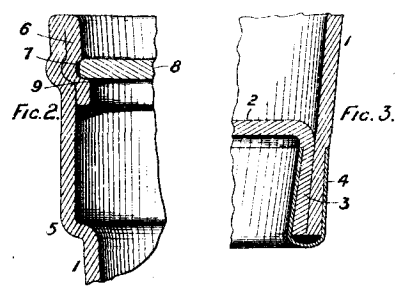
22811
Hannam. Bath-heater.



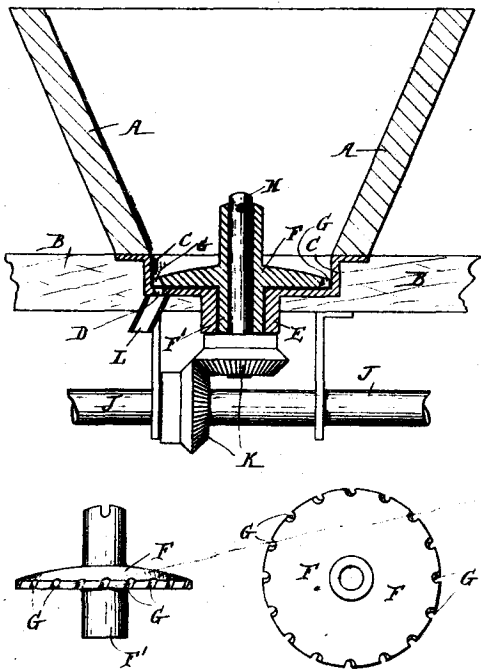
22734
Baldwin. Floor and Roofs.



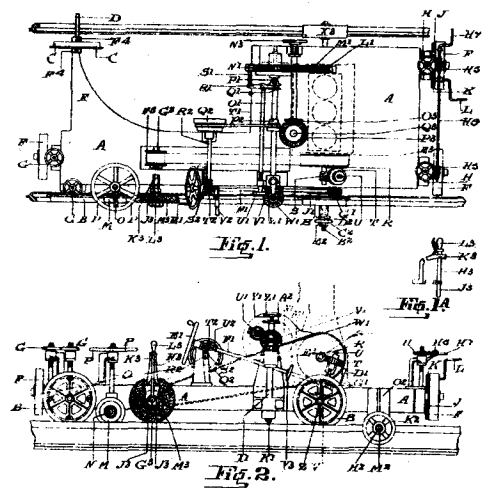
22743
Ormiston and Martin. Machinery-wearing Indicator.



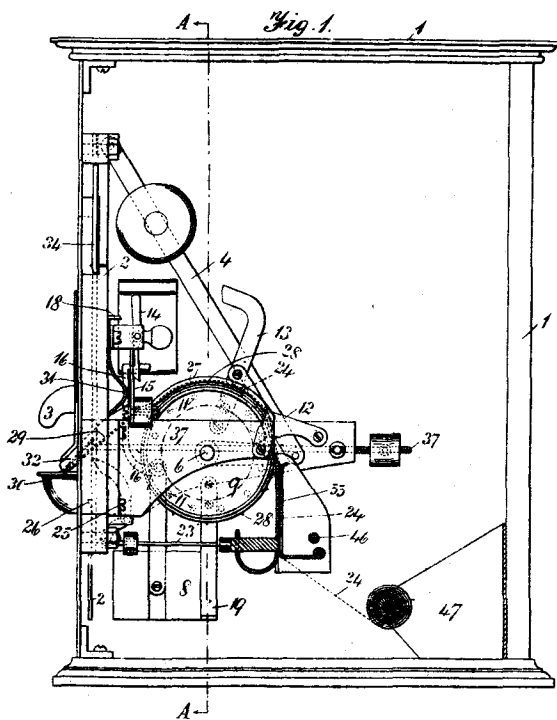
22810
Mono Service Vessels, Ltd. Milk, &c., Paper Vessel. (Taylor.)



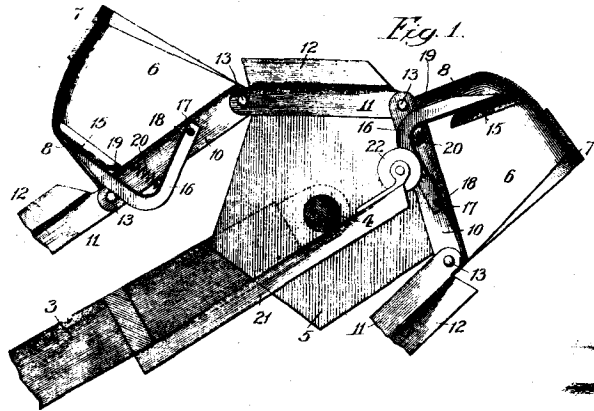
22793
King and Mauro. Seed-sower.



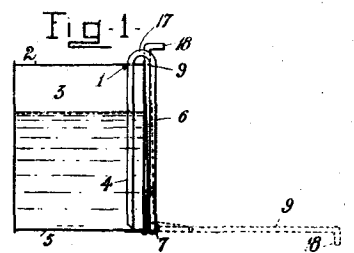
22744
Woods and Gilbert. Rail-deformity Remover.



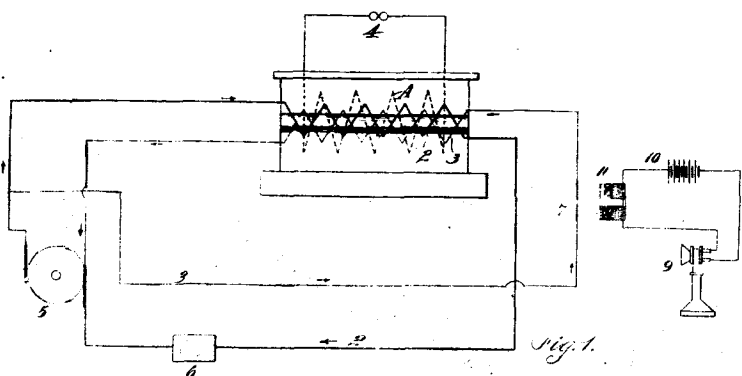
22746
Mills, Heyes, and Napier. Coin-free Machine.



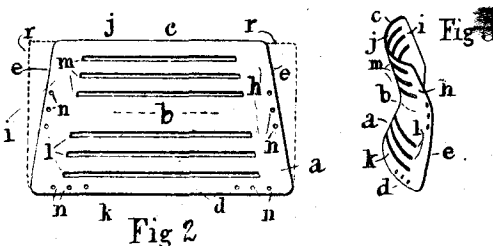
22757
Hammond. Dredge-bucket.



22158
Omond and Johnson. Siphon.



22824
Waters. Wireless Telephone. (McCarthy Wireless Telephone Company McCarthy.)



22798
Parker. Corset-attachment.