



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 18th April, 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. (*)

Trade Marks Journal to April, 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 from the 11th January to the 3rd August, 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, 1905, 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.

Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th July, 1907.

IT is hereby notified that

CYRIL CARLYON COATES,

of Winchester Street, Lyttelton, in the Colony of New Zealand, Engineer, has been registered as a Patent Agent.

Notice.—Arbor Day.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 20th May, 1907.

WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July next, will be observed as a public holiday in the Government offices throughout New Zealand for the celebration of Arbor Day.

In order that the movement may be made as successful as possible, the Government hopes that the Mayors of the various municipalities and Chairmen of local bodies will place the matter prominently before the people of the colony, and do all they can to encourage the planting of public reserves and other available lands, both public and private, with trees suited to the locality.

JOHN G. FINDLAY,
Colonial Secretary.

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. 23041.—25th June.—Lamb and Todd, Limited, Wellington, N.Z.
Displaying and storing lace curtains, &c.
(*F. H. White.*)
- No. 23042.—25th June.—J. J. Clark, Kensington, Vic.
Milking-machine.
- No. 23043.—25th June.—W. Watson and W. Craig, Wanganui, N.Z.
Flax-dressing.*
- No. 23044.—25th June.—L. N. Dyhrberg, Ashburton, N.Z.
Machine for making earthenware pipes.*
- No. 23045.—25th June.—W. W. Wakely, Featherston, N.Z.
Stuffing-box for piston-rods.*
- No. 23046.—21st June.—J. Atkinson, Titirangi, N.Z.
Spinal and body supports.*
- No. 23047.—26th June.—W. Carver, Prospect, S. Aus.
Broom.*
- No. 23048.—26th June.—H. E. Wallace and E. Clark, Windsor, Vic.
Attachable resilient heel for boots and shoes.

- No. 23049.—26th June.—A. J. F. de Bavay, Kew, Vic.
Separating parts of the constituents of ores.
- No. 23050.—26th June.—J. L. Campbell, Adelaide, S. Aus.
Machine for moulding plastic material.
- No. 23051.—26th June.—W. L. Johnstone and N. Scrimgeour, Christchurch, N.Z.
Construction of hurdle for horse-jumping.
- No. 23052.—26th June.—F. H. Jackson, New Plymouth, N.Z., and R. Pierce, Bell Block, N.Z.
Windmill.
- No. 23053.—26th June.—W. White, Fitzroy, Vic.
Interchangeable heel for boot or shoe.
- No. 23054.—26th June.—R. A. W. Green, Longueville, N.S.W.
Screw propeller.*
- No. 23055.—26th June.—W. H. Hooper, Lynn, U.S.A.
Boot-treating machine.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 2nd July, 1906.)
- No. 23056.—24th June.—W. Fuller, Kirikiri, N.Z.
Cattle-food made from flax, &c., refuse.*
- No. 23057.—24th June.—F. B. Clapcott, Auckland, N.Z.
Suspender for braces.
- No. 23058.—24th June.—R. B. Restell and F. Currie, Hamilton, N.Z.
Pan and dish holder.*
- No. 23059.—24th June.—J. Hutchinson and A. Lindsay, Hobsonville, N.Z.
Parlour game.*
- No. 23060.—27th June.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.
Abrading-device. (*W. A. Reed.*)
- No. 23061.—28th June.—H. B. France, Levin, N.Z.
Iron covering for buildings.
- No. 23062.—25th June.—A. L. J. Tait, Dunedin, N.Z.
Hanging and fastening window-sashes.
- No. 23063.—25th June.—D. Wellwood, Boulder, W.A.
Preventing deterioration of fermented and aerated liquors.*
- No. 23064.—26th June.—F. W. Paterson, Dunedin, N.Z.
Rotary oil-engine.
- No. 23065.—29th June.—W. H. Bird, Wanganui, N.Z.
Cover for motor-car tires.
- No. 23066.—1st July.—H. Frew, Cromwell, N.Z.
Bird-trap.
- No. 23067.—1st July.—W. Edwards, Motueka, N.Z.
Acetylene-gas generator.
- No. 23068.—1st July.—J. Y. Dixon, Auckland, N.Z.
Gate-latch.
- No. 23069.—1st July.—F. de J. Clere, Wellington, N.Z.
Glazing-bar.*
- No. 23070.—1st July.—E. Bouzaid, Otahuhu, N.Z.
Envelope.
- No. 23071.—1st July.—A. Lawton, Vogeltown, N.Z.
Scaffolding-bracket.
- No. 23072.—1st July.—J. Long, Christchurch, N.Z.
Delivering tickets, cards, &c., from containers.*
- No. 23073.—28th June.—H. V. Johansen, Auckland, N.Z.
Internal-explosive engine.*
- No. 23074.—29th June.—J. R. Masson, Wandong, Vic.
Recovery of antimony from ores.
- No. 23075.—29th June.—J. J. Keppel, Outram, N.Z.
Flax-stripper.
- No. 23076.—2nd July.—F. A. Robinson, Nelson, N.Z.
Indicating-peg for gardeners.
- No. 23077.—3rd July.—J. W. Compton, Kuripuni, N.Z.
Seed-sower.
- No. 23078.—3rd July.—W. Gratton, Dookie, Vic.
Furniture drawers and fittings therefor.*
- No. 23079.—3rd July.—H. C. Mitchell, London, Eng.
Printing-process and treatment of surface of paper.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 4th July, 1906.)
- No. 23080.—3rd July.—Saxton and Binns, Limited, Pyrmont, N.S.W.
Construction of wooden houses.* (*J. O. Morgan.*)
- No. 23081.—3rd July.—D. Jackman, Pleasant Point, N.Z.
Window-fastener.
- No. 23082.—3rd July.—J. Upchurch, Wellington, N.Z.
Vice.*
- No. 23083.—2nd July.—R. White, Auckland, N.Z.
Ointment.*
- No. 23084.—4th July.—J. Kershaw, Nelson, N.Z.
Machine for pressing hops in packets.
- No. 23085.—4th July.—E. H. Friend, Annandale, N.S.W.
Pump.
- No. 23086.—4th July.—R. P. Park, Melbourne, Vic.
Lid for tins, cans, &c.

- No. 23087.—4th July.—H. Severin, Achern, Baden.
Manufacture of hollow-glass articles.*
- No. 23088.—4th July.—J. Salinger, Auckland, N.Z.
Operating elevator doors.
- No. 23089.—4th July.—A. T. Pfeiff, Stockholm, Sweden.
Liquid-heating apparatus.*
- No. 23090.—4th July.—R. Groombridge, Margate, Tasmania.
Preparation for curative purposes.*
- No. 23091.—4th July.—H. L. J. Torpy, Jolimont, Vic.
Filling bottles with liquid.
- No. 23092.—1st July.—J. Cornwell, Auckland, N.Z.
Reinforcing concrete post.
- No. 23093.—5th July.—D. Elder, Christchurch, N.Z.
Agricultural machine.
- No. 23094.—3rd July.—H. Jones, Diamond Creek, Vic.
Harvesting, thrashing, and pressing machine.
- No. 23095.—3rd July.—H. H. Hesketh, Epsom, N.Z.
Vulcaniser gauge electrical alarm.
- No. 23096.—3rd July.—W. Grant, Invercargill, N.Z.
Pin.
- No. 23097.—3rd July.—T. Harcourt, Otatara, N.Z.
Prospecting-dish.
- No. 23098.—8th July.—D. Brigham and G. Rainey, Auckland, N.Z.
Winning gold from river or sea bed.

Complete Specifications filed after Provisionals.

LIST of complete specifications filed after provisional specifications, from the 27th June to the 8th July, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 21842.—C. A. Neilsen and R. S. Alward, trawling-net.
- No. 21873.—W. F. Dugins, road cleaner or sweeper.
- No. 21880.—C. A. Schauer, fumigating apparatus.
- No. 21881.—H. North, upholstering springs and supports.
- No. 21884.—W. M. Norrie, acetylene-gas generator.
- No. 21892.—W. E. Hughes, preventing spontaneous combustion in baled goods. (J. F. Sicely and G. Cummins.)
- No. 21910.—G. Gray, couler-clamp.
- No. 22165.—Lamson Store Service Company, Limited, cash or parcel carrier. (E. C. Phillips.)
- No. 22545.—F. R. Beuhne, rendering beeswax and cappings of honeycombs.

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. 21103.—8th May, 1906.—HARRY BAIRSTOW, of Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand, Cabinetmaker. Improved draught, dust, and rain excluder.*

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, links connecting a spring-operated excluder-plate to a plate fixed to the door, and means whereby the links are operated to move the excluder-plate vertically, substantially as set forth. (2.) For the purpose indicated, means for operating the links described in claim 1, consisting of a slide-bar having a bevelled end projecting from the edge of the door remote from the hinges thereof and pivoted to the said links, and a curved striking-plate secured to the door-frame, substantially as set forth. (3.) For the purpose indicated, in combination with a door, a plate fixed near the bottom thereof, an excluder-plate below the fixed plate, pivoted links connecting the excluder-plate to the fixed plate, a slide-bar between the fixed plate and the excluder-plate, and having its bevelled end projecting from the edge of the door remote from the hinge thereof, guide-pins secured to the fixed plate passing through slots in the slide-bar and entering holes in the excluder-plate, a tension spring connecting the fixed plate to the excluder-plate, and a striking-plate upon the door-frame, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved draught, dust, and rain excluder, substantially as and for the purposes specified and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21226.—29th May, 1906.—JOHN AUSTIN, of Milton Street, Spreydon, near Christchurch, New Zealand, Moulder of Sanitary Ware. Improved device for toasting, grilling, and the like purposes.*

Claims.—(1.) A device for the purpose indicated consisting of the parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) In a device of the nature indicated, in combination, a bracket comprising hooks, a platform and a handle, a frame for holding bread or the like pivoted upon a plate slidable upon said platform, and a handle for sliding said frame upon said platform, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 21339.—22nd June, 1906.—LOUIS FRIEDENREICH, of Thornleigh, New South Wales, Australia, Baker. A compressed yeast and the method of the production thereof.

Extracts from Specification.—In the production of the compressed yeast there are two distinct processes involved which shall be described in detail. The first is the production of a "stock" or "mother" yeast of such a nature that the culture produced will harmonize with that subsequently resulting from the second—that is, the air-fermenting process. In the production of the "mother" yeast what is technically known as the "old system" is adopted, and the ingredients used are preferably malt, rye, and maize. These are ground into a coarse meal, mixed with water, and kept at a suitable temperature to induce fermentation. . . . The production of the merchantable (that is, the compressed-air-fermented) yeast is a much more complicated affair. In its production the following materials or their equivalents in other cereals are used in about the following proportions: Maize, 50 parts; malted barley, 20 parts; wheat, 20 parts; malt sprouts, 10 parts. . . . To the mash consisting of the bruised wheat, barley and the malt sprouts water is added in the proportion of about 3 quarts to every 4 pounds of the dry grain. The whole is blended and mixed in a suitable vat, and permitted to stand for some hours (usually over night). The maize having been thoroughly softened by steam (but not bruised or crushed) is then put into the mash, and the compound raised to a temperature of from 130° to 145° Fahr. The mash is kept moving by mechanical means in the vat at the required temperature from one to two hours, thence it is passed to the filter vat, whence the liquor is drawn off into another called the liquor-vat, and pumped thence into still another receptacle known as the air-vat, in which has been previously placed the requisite amount of the "stock" or "mother" yeast hereinbefore described. Within this air-vat is a perforated coil into which air is forced by any suitable means. The air which reaches the liquor through the coil assists the process of fermentation, and as it is important that this air should be free from all impurity, it is desirable that it should be forced through a water bath ere it reaches the coil within the air-vat. For the purpose of preventing any impurity which may be contained in the air within the room from reaching the yeast liquor at this stage a supply of oil or melted fat is provided, which when floating on the surface of the liquor within the vat prevents the air from coming into contact with the liquor. After the yeast liquor has remained in the air-vat till the culture has reached the required stage of development, which can only be ascertained by continued tests, it is drawn off into the cooling-vat and allowed to deposit. When this process of settlement is complete the fluid portion is drawn off and the yeast remains in the vat. This fluid contains the whole of the spirit generated during the process of fermentation, and will constitute a valuable by-product. The yeast, now quite free from any mixture of spirit, after being washed and pressed to any required density, preferably about that of ordinary cheese, is ready for transportation and use.

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

(Specification, 3s. 3d.)

No. 21462.—14th July, 1906.—AVANDO WARREN HUSSEY VIVIAN, of 103 Hop Exchange, London, England, Engineer. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel.*

Claims.—(1.) An artificial fuel made of coaldust, water, magnesite cement, and oil specially treated as aforesaid previous to its incorporation with any of the other components of the fuel, with or without lime or (and) chalk. (2.) An artificial fuel made of coaldust, water, a magnesite cement, and oil treated with chloride of sulphur previous to its incorporation with any of the other components of the fuel, with or

without lime or (and) chalk. (3) The method of making artificial fuel comprising the mixing and heating together of coaldust and a magnesite cement (with or without chalk) in a finely divided condition, mixing and heating together of oil specially treated as described and water (with or without lime), and the mixing-together of the resultant masses, substantially as set forth. (4) The method of making artificial fuel which comprises the mixing and heating of coaldust and a magnesite cement (with or without chalk) in a finely divided condition, the separate mixing and heating of oil which has been previously subjected to a sulphurising process and water (with or without lime), and the mixing-together of the resultant masses, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5) The method of making artificial fuel which comprises the mixing and heating of coaldust and a magnesite cement (with or without chalk) in a finely divided condition, the separate mixing and heating of oil which has been previously treated with chloride of sulphur and water (with or without lime), and the mixing-together of the resultant masses, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6) The method of making artificial fuel which comprises the mixing and heating of coaldust and the magnesite cement known as petrifite (with or without chalk) in a finely divided condition, the separate mixing and heating of a petroleum oil which has been subjected to the action of chloride of sulphur and water (either with or without lime), and the mixing-together of the resultant masses, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7) In the manufacture of artificial fuel, the employment of oil which has been specially treated as aforesaid, otherwise than by oxidizing it, previous to its incorporation with any of the other components of the fuel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8) In the manufacture of artificial fuel, the employment of oil which has been specially treated with chloride of sulphur previous to its incorporation with any of the other components of the fuel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 8s. 3d.)

No. 21485.—21st July, 1906.—CHARLES KING TURNER, of Happy Valley, Nelson, New Zealand, Settler. Improvements in ploughs.*

Claims.—(1.) In a plough, a double-mould board pivotally mounted upon a stalk, a rod extending rearwardly therefrom, and a hand-lever upon the end of the rod, with means for retaining the hand lever in position, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In a plough of the type indicated, the employment of a frame or beam in two segments, each bent in the form of the half of a loop, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) In a plough of the type indicated, the bifurcated stalk having the land and furrow wheels mounted thereon on the cross-head upon the top of the stalk, and the hand-levers and rods for operating the cross-head, substantially as specified and illustrated.

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

No. 21518.—9th October, 1905.—JAMES TEMPLE CLARK, of 189 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, Inventor. Improvements in automatic nut-locks.

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

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to automatic nut-locks, and consists essentially of a washer stamped from sheet metal, preferably spring steel, and having a plurality of fingers cut from its surface as described.

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

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

No. 21570.—30th July, 1906.—JOHN TURNBULL, of Wai-kaka, New Zealand, Farmer; and ROBERT LYALL CHRISTIE, of Gore, New Zealand, Engineer. Poison-laying machine for rabbits.*

Claims.—(1.) In a poison-laying machine, the combination of a cutting-blade like a draining-cutter for forming a narrow and deep furrow to adjustable depth with a poison-feeding device for feeding poisoned food into the said furrow just formed, all substantially as shown on the drawing, and as described and as explained. (2.) In combination with a cutting plough-share for cutting a narrow and deep furrow,

a reciprocating-motion feed self tapping to ensure even delivery, said motion being capable of being put in or out of gear, all substantially as set forth.

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

No. 21592.—4th August, 1906.—PEREGRINE ELLIOTT GLOUCSTER CUMBERLAND, of 85 Barkly Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Inventor. An improved method of preventing the corrosion and decomposition of metals immersed in water or other liquids due to electro-galvanic action.*

Extract from Specification.—In carrying my invention into effect the metal or metals now subjected to corrosion and decomposition by electro-chemical action are connected to the negative pole of a dynamo or other source of electric power. The other pole of this dynamo or source of electric power is connected to a metal plate or plates (preferably of iron) which are immersed in the water or other liquid, but insulated from the metals to be protected except through the medium of the said liquid. When the current generated in the dynamo or other source of electric power is equal to or of higher E.M.F. than that caused by the differences of potential between the metals to be protected, it is found that the electro-chemical action ceases between the metals connected to the negative pole, and these metals are brought into parallel with one another instead of opposed electrically, and consequently no corrosion or decomposition takes place while the corrosion and decomposition is confined to the auxiliary plate or plates connected to the positive pole of the dynamo or other source of electric power.

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

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

No. 21642.—16th August, 1906.—JAMES FERGUSSON, of Murray Street, Gawler, South Australia, Machinist (assignee of Herbert Richard Edmands, Mining Engineer, and Samuel Frederick Gidney, Mill-manager, both of Menzies, Western Australia). Improvements in filter-press plates.*

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of filter-press plates, the employment of a sheet or sheets of wire screening in combination with a sheet or sheets of metal (preferably perforated), all attached to a rigid rim as a means of supporting the filter-cloth or other filtering-material, substantially as described. (2.) A filter-press plate having a rigid rim to which are attached sheets of wire screening or perforated metal, substantially as described. (3.) A filter-press plate having a centre formed of two thicknesses of wire screening, one on either side of a thin sheet of metal (preferably perforated), all secured within a rigid rim provided with the usual channels, ports, and arms, substantially as described. (4.) A filter-press plate comprising a centre formed of a combination of sheets of wire screening and metal (preferably perforated), a rigid rim provided with the usual channels, ports, and arms, and having in addition its inner portion cut or formed into a ledge, in combination with fastening strips secured to the said ledge and holding the said centre in position, substantially as described.

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

No. 21702.—28th August, 1906.—JOHN ARCHIBALD STEELE, of Tamahere, Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvements in aprons of harvester-binders.*

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, pockets across the apron of a harvester-binder and lengths of cord or rope within the pockets, substantially as set forth. (2.) For the purpose indicated, pockets secured across the apron of a harvester-binder by stitching, and lengths of rope or cord secured within the pockets by stitching, substantially as set forth. (3.) For the purpose indicated, pockets woven with the material of a harvester-binder and transversely therewith, and lengths of rope or cord secured within the pockets, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in aprons of harvester-binders, substantially as and for the purposes specified, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 21739.—5th September, 1906.—FREDERICK WILLIAM MEAKIN, of Canning Street, North Carlton, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. Method of and appliances to be used in storing fresh fruits and other produce.

Claims.—(1.) My described method of storing fruit or other produce by placing same in a room the air to which can only enter through the medium of a porous moistened

fabric, and the air being drawn from such room by educt ventilators, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2) In appliances to be used in storing fresh fruits and other produce, in combination, a room supplied with educt ventilators, apertures placed in the walls of such building, a framework of porous fabric, means for supplying water to such porous fabric, and means for adjusting the ingress of air through such fabric into the room, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3) In appliances to be used in storing fresh fruits and other produce, in combination, a room supplied with educt ventilators, apertures placed in the floor of such building, a framework of porous fabric, means for supplying water to such porous fabric, and means for adjusting the ingress of air through such fabric into the room, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4) In appliances to be used in storing fresh fruits and other produce, in combination, a framework as H covered with a porous material as I and placed in or in communication with a water trough as G, an aperture as E in the room of a building, an educt funnel or ventilator for leading the air from the room, and a shutter as K for closing or adjusting the supply of air to the porous fabric, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5) In appliances to be used in storing fresh fruits and other produce, in combination, a framework as H being covered with porous material as I and placed in or in communication with a water-trough as G, an aperture placed in the floor of a room of a building, an educt funnel or ventilator for leading the air from the room, and a sliding-plate for regulating the ingress of air into the aperture in said floor, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6) In appliances to be used in storing fresh fruits and other produce, the general combination and arrangement of the several parts forming a complete set of appliances for storing fruit and other produce as set forth, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22239. — 22nd December, 1906. — **RUBERT BENNIE WOODROCK**, of Hastings Street, Napier, New Zealand, Plumber. Improvements in flushing-apparatus for water-closets and the like.

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, the siphon pipe of a flushing-cistern, an air-inlet tube passing into the siphon pipe and having its lower end serrated, a valve-face upon the upper end of said tube, a pivoted lever, a cover-valve thereon adapted to close upon the valve-face, and a float upon the end of the lever, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) For the purpose indicated, the employment of an air-inlet tube upon the siphon pipe, and a valve with means for operating same for the purpose of opening and closing the end of the air-tube, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3.) The means for making a close joint between the lid and the seat and the seat and the pan consisting of the parts arranged, combined, and operating substantially as specified and illustrated. (4.) For the purpose indicated, the parts constructed, arranged, combined, and operating substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 22306. — 12th January, 1907. — **THOMAS WILLIAM COULTHARD**, of Mangapai, Auckland, New Zealand, Saw-miller. A new and improved fence-dropper or fence-binder.

Claim.—A fence-dropper composed of short pieces or clips, which instead of having an-eye at either end through which the fence wires may be threaded have a hook at each end, so that they can be applied at any time and to any fence, either of plain or barbed wire, the hooks being closed after application to prevent shifting.

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

No. 22313. — 15th January, 1907. — **FRANK BAILEY**, Chief Engineer, and **FREDERICK HENRY JACKSON**, Assistant Engineer to the City of London Electric Lighting Company, Limited, of 64 Bankside, London, England. Improvements in clutching-devices adapted for use in communicating rotary motion and in controlling the transmission thereof.

Claims.—(1.) The described clutching-device for use in transmitting rotary motion and in controlling the transmission thereof, same being adapted, in any position of "slip drive," to operate as a hydraulic clutch, and, upon the return-flow passages being closed and conditions established for "full drive," to become a positive or mechanical clutch. (2.) The described clutching device comprising an eccentrically formed casing or chamber enclosing a disc formed with radial slots in which slab like pistons slide, such disc being, moreover, provided with a central chamber fitted with a piston or other suitable valve, and with passages which

extend from the said central chamber to the periphery of the said disc, such passages terminating at their inner ends in parts capable of being controlled by the piston-valve and opening at their outer ends to the eccentrically formed casing or chamber. (3.) In clutch mechanism of the character referred to in the preceding claiming clause, a piston or other controlling valve, or a body moving in unison therewith, adapted to engage the piston-stems and to hold one or more of the pistons in a protruded position, thus rendering it or them operative for effecting a positive or mechanical drive when the controlling-valve is in position for hydraulic "full drive," substantially as described. (4.) In clutch mechanism of the character referred to in claim 2, a disc mounted on the controlling-valve spindle and adapted to engage with the piston-stems, whereby the pistons are held in their retracted positions when the controlling-valve is in position for "full slip" and the return-flow passages are fully open, substantially as described. (5.) In clutch mechanism of the character referred to, interposing a packing-plate between one wall of the liquid-chamber and the disc, and admitting the liquid under pressure to the back of the plate so as to maintain it in close contact with the side of the disc, and to maintain the opposite side of the disc in close contact with the opposite wall of the liquid-chamber, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) In clutch mechanism of the character referred to, and wherein a packing-plate is interposed between one wall of the liquid-chamber and the disc, providing means, such as a stop upon the plate working in a chase formed in the casing, for enabling the plate to partake of a limited rotative movement in relation to the said casing when the direction of running or of power transmission is reversed, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In clutch mechanism of the character referred to, the employment of a supplementary valve arranged and operating substantially as described, whereby the pump-chamber may be more rapidly relieved of the liquid under pressure and the resistance correspondingly diminished. (8.) In clutch mechanism of the character referred to, and wherein a packing-plate is interposed between the disc and the wall of the liquid-chamber, the employment of a relief-valve arranged and operating substantially as described, whereby upon a certain predetermined pressure being reached the valve opens automatically and permits the liquid under pressure to escape from the back of the packing-plate to the exhaust or suction side of the pump. (9.) In clutch mechanism of the character referred to, an oil-reservoir communicating, by way of a passage provided with a non-return valve, with the exhaust or suction side of the pump-chamber, the oil or other liquid passing from the reservoir to the pump-chamber under the influence of the suction or of centrifugal force, substantially as described.

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

No. 22428. — 14th February, 1906. — **HAROLD WILLIAM EDWIN JOSLING**, of 28 Budge Row, London, England, Merchant. Improvements in means or apparatus for the prevention of fraudulent refilling of bottles or vessels.

(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.) Apparatus for preventing the refilling of bottles, consisting of (1) a liner *b* so constructed as to be capable of fitting in the neck of the bottle, such liner being made either integrally with or cemented to the bottle; (2) a part *e* having the upper surface made true so as to form a valve seating for valve *d*; (3) a valve *d* truly faced, grooved or formed to admit of a passage of the liquid; (4) a movable part *c*, itself grooved or formed to admit of the passage of the liquid whilst offering an obstruction to tampering with the other moving part *d*, all the said parts being composed of glass, porcelain, earthenware, or other rigid, inert material not liable to act upon, or to be acted upon, injuriously by the contained liquid, all substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) An apparatus for the purpose specified and constructed, as described in claim 1, combined with an annular movable washer *9* interposed between the moving parts *c* and *d*, as and for the purpose described. (3.) The apparatus for preventing the refilling of bottles, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 5s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22452. — 21st February, 1907. — **THOMAS WALKER MACINTOSH**, of Roseby Street, Pen-hurst, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Millwright. Improved sheet-metal lathing.

Claims.—(1.) Improved lathing consisting of corrugated and punched sheet metal, with shaped or set punchings, substantially as described and explained. (2.) Improved sheet-metal lathing, having parallel rows of projections or

punchings set one towards the other to form a dovetail hollow, substantially as described and explained. (3.) Improved sheet-metal lathing having reverse punchings at the edges to the punchings in the body so as to form interlocking tubular selvages, substantially as described and explained. (4.) Improved sheet-metal lathing, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (Specification, 2s. 6d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22649.—5th April, 1907.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PAYNE, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. A submerged ram.

Claims.—(1.) The submerging a ram in a river or stream, said ram working by means of the current it is submerged in. (2.) In a ram, the combination of the main valve worked by gear from an air cylinder with the usual parts otherwise, said ram submerged in the stream, part of which it is designed to lift, all substantially as set forth. (3.) In combination, a submerged ram having the main valve worked by independent power so as to deliver each stroke at time intervals, all substantially as set forth. (4.) The concentration of current by means of contracting inlet in combination with a submerged ram, substantially as set forth and as shown on the drawing. (Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 22730.—24th April, 1907.—JOHN TOUCHER, of 244 Dorcas Street, South Melbourne Victoria, Australia, Commercial Traveller, and CHARLES JOHN HICKS, of 525 Bridge Road, Richmond, Victoria, Australia, Commercial Traveller (assignees of Arthur Emanuel Strickland, of Wheatley Road, North Brighton, Victoria, Australia). An improved lawn spray or sprinkler.

Extract from Specification.—This invention consists of a circular chamber with an inlet pipe in the centre of the bottom and an exit opening in the centre of the top, the chamber being divided into upper and lower compartments by a horizontal plate or disc fastened to the wall of the chamber, and having a number of radial openings around its edge or periphery, the edge of the plate adjacent to the openings being bent or inclined to cause the water as it passes from the lower to the upper compartment to take on a rotary motion.

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

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

No. 22751.—26th April, 1907.—CLAUDE HARDING O'BRIEN, of Bureau, Central Sugar Mills, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Analytical Chemist. Improved process for purifying washed acetylene gas.

Claims.—(1.) In the purification of acetylene gas whereby the same may be burnt through burners provided with incandescent mantles, the initial operation of thoroughly drying the crude gas by means of any suitable dehydrating agent, but preferably by the employment of unused and fresh calcium carbide, as specified. (2.) In the purification of acetylene gas whereby the same may be burnt through burners provided with incandescent mantles as an initial stage, thoroughly drying the gas by passing the same in a thin layer preferably over unused and fresh calcium carbide; second, passing the dried gas in a thin layer over chloride of lime, whereby the phosphorus and sulphur compounds in the gas may be intercepted or absorbed and chlorine evolved; and third, passing the gas thus deprived of the phosphorus and sulphur compounds, but charged with chlorine, in a thin layer over slacked lime or dry generator refuse for the purpose of intercepting and getting rid of the chlorine, as specified. (Specification, 5s. 3d.)

No. 22752.—26th April, 1907.—CLAUDE HARDING O'BRIEN, of Bureau, Central Sugar Mills, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Analytical Chemist. Purifier for acetylene gas.

Claims.—(1.) In a purifier for the purification of acetylene gas, a purifier-case of circular or oval form, with one flat side, in which the door-opening is placed, such door-opening not exceeding one-half the superficial area of the flat side of the case, as specified. (2.) In a purifier for the purification of acetylene gas, a purifier-case of circular or oval form, with one flat side, in which the door-opening is placed, horizontal shelves within the case dividing the interior of the case into four or more shallow compartments, holes alternating in the shelves and adapted to force the gas as it

passes through the purifier to take an oblique and serpentine course over the surface of the shelves, as and for the purposes specified. (3.) In a purifier for the purification of acetylene gas, a purifier-case of circular or oval form, with one flat side, in which the door-opening is placed, such door-opening not to exceed one-half the superficial area of the flat side, horizontal shelves within the case dividing the interior of the case into four or more shallow compartments; trays upon the shelves to contain the purifying materials, such trays being divided into sections whereby they may be removed without tilting them through the restricted door-openings, and holes alternating in the shelves whereby the gas as it passes through the purifier shall be forced to take an oblique and serpentine course over the surface of the materials in the trays, as and for the purposes specified. (4.) In a purifier for the purification of acetylene gas, a purifier of any suitable shape, internally divided by shelves into four or more shallow compartments, the shallowness of the compartments being such that the gas as it passes obliquely over the surface of the purifying materials that are laid on the shelves shall be in a very thin layer between the top of the compartment and the surface of the purifying materials on the shelves, whereby the passing gas shall be forced into intimate surface contact with such purifying materials, as specified.

(Specification, 7s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22753.—26th April, 1907.—CLAUDE HARDING O'BRIEN, of Bureau, Central Sugar Mills, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, Analytical Chemist. An automatic water-feed for acetylene-gas generators.

Claims.—(1.) In that class of acetylene gas generators described, a central tube, such as F, provided with slots at different elevations, such slots being adapted to receive the tail ends of lever-arms at different elevations that operate valves, whereby water may be admitted to the generators, as specified. (2.) In that class of acetylene-gas generators herein described, a central tube, such as F, provided with slots at different elevations, such slots being adapted to receive the tail ends of valve-lever arms at different elevations, in combination with a central tappet rod, such as H, that rises and falls with the bell of the gas-holder, and is adapted to engage the tail ends of the lever-arms as the bell descends, and thus open the valves to admit water to the carbide chambers, as set forth. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in the automatic water-feed for acetylene-gas generators, as set forth and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 22794.—4th May, 1907.—DONALD MCKENZIE, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Flax-miller. Improvements in flax-strippers.

Claims.—(1.) In a flax-stripper, a chair properly designed to allow of beater-bar to be securely fixed, so that tension of fastening-bolts of same is same direction as pressure of work, as shown in plan and described in specifications. (2.) In a chair as described, an eyebolt capable of holding the end of fixed beater bar as commonly used, and by means of nuts on said bolt to tighten beater-bar against chair, as described and shown on plans. (3.) In a flax-stripping machine, the combination of a chair as described in clause 1 with eyebolt in clause 2 capable of holding beater-bar rigid, and thereby causing less vibration and wear-and-tear.

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

No. 22799.—10th May, 1907.—COLIN CAMPBELL CAMERON, of Banks Peninsula, New Zealand, Labourer. Improvements in sledges or the like.

Claims.—(1.) In sledges, the combination with the runners of a framework mounted between them and carrying wheels thereon which may be caused to take the weight of the sledge when desired, substantially as specified. (2.) In sledges, the combination with runners having inclined slots formed in them of a framework comprising axles passing across between the runners and projecting out through the inclined slots therein and wheels mounted upon the outer ends of the axles substantially as specified. (3.) The improvements in sledges substantially as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 22801.—10th May, 1907.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent. (Nominee of Leopold Benoit de Laitte, of 117 Middlesex Street, London, England, Engineer.) Improved carburetted apparatus for internal-combustion engines.

Claims.—(1.) For internal-combustion engines, means for regulating the supply of combustible fluid in proportion to the air supplied, comprising a meter for feeding the combustible fluid, working in combination with a motor-meter, through which a fraction of the air-supply is forced by the excess of the pressure of the atmosphere above the pressure in the suction-pipe of the engine. (2.) In a contrivance according to claim 1, a feeder of equal small volumes of liquid combustible, and a vapouriser which is adapted to receive the said volumes in succession. (3.) In a contrivance according to claim 2, a feeder adapted to raise from a supply-chamber a succession of small volumes of liquid and deliver them to the vapourising-chamber; and for driving the feeder, an auxiliary motor of the wet-meter type driven by a fraction of the air-supply to the engine. (4.) In a contrivance according to claims 1-3, means for regulating the fraction of the entire air-supply which is employed in operating the motor-meter. (5.) In a contrivance according to claims 2-4, a vapouriser consisting of the upper compartment of the silencer-box through the lower compartment of which the exhaust-gases flow on their way to the atmosphere, the compartments being separated by a sloping plate on which is superposed another sloping plate on to the higher portion of which are dropped the successive volumes of liquid combustible. (6.) In a contrivance according to claim 5, means for reheating the exhaust gases, consisting in the provision of a supply of air to the silencer with the exhaust gases to burn the unconsumed combustible portion thereof.

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

No. 22803.—10th May, 1907.—NICHOLAS WALTER FROLEY, of St. John Avenue, Mont Albert, Victoria, Australia, Contractor. Improvements in or connected with window-sashes and fastenings therefor.

Claims.—(1.) In a double-hung-sash window and connections operating vertically in the ordinary manner, a lower sash, such as (C), capable of being drawn inwards, moving pivotally on its base or lower rail of its frame out of its ordinary vertical position, and secured to rest at an angle so as to provide an air-opening between the upper and lower sashes while otherwise encased or closed at the sides, fitted, operated, and secured as and in manner before described and as illustrated. (2.) In a double-hung-sash window and connections, the twin spring side-bolts (G), (G1), (G2), (G3), secured respectively to the inner surfaces of the frame of the lower sash, and metal lined plates and holes therein in window-case for reception of such bolts for securing the sash when closed or open, arranged, fitted, and operated by hand, as and in manner before described, and as illustrated. (3.) In a double-hung-sash window and connections, the fastener or catch (F), (F1), the movable latch secured to the top rail-bar of the upper window-sash and its catchment to the window-frame, fitted as described and operated by a sash-hook as and in manner before described and as illustrated. (4.) In a double-hung-sash window and connections, the metal studs or loops (D1) attached to the upper surface of the top rail of bottom sash through which the cords are reeved to draw said cords out of alignment and frictional contact with the window-casing, fitted and operating as and in manner before described and as illustrated. (5.) As an improved double-hung-sash window and connections, the sashes operating vertically in the ordinary manner, and the lower sash capable of being drawn inwards out of its ordinary vertical position while otherwise encased or enclosed at the sides so as to provide an air-opening or ventilation between the sashes, the combination and arrangement of the several parts, connections, and fastenings, fitted and operated as and in manner before described and as illustrated.

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

No. 22814.—13th May, 1907.—FREDERICK CHARLES THOMPSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Inventor. Improved mechanism for operating venetian blinds.

Claims.—(1.) Means for actuating venetian blinds, consisting of a roller mounted longitudinally above the head-board of the blind, collars or pulleys upon the roller upon which the lifting cords of the blind are wound, a fusee upon the end of the roller, a cord having one end secured to and wound upon such fusee in an opposite direction to that in which the lifting cords are wound while its other end is

made fast to a fixed point, a vertically arranged helical spring made fast to a fixed point at its lower end, and a pulley secured to the upper end of the spring and through which the cord wound on the fusee is passed before being made fast at a point above it, substantially as specified. (2.) The improved mechanism for operating venetian blinds, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22828.—16th May, 1907.—DAVID MCKENZIE, of Tennyson Street, Grey Lynn, Auckland, New Zealand. A combination ottoman, bed, and couch.

Extract from Specification.—The principles of my claim are in the back being hinged 6 in. from the inner edge A, to allow the back to fall down into the box part E, thus bringing the back to the proper height when closed up as a couch; also in the lid being hinged on the front edge of the ottoman part, and the partition put long-ways in the ottoman part, which forms a receptacle for the inner edge A of the back when closed up as a couch.

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

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

No. 22842.—14th May, 1907.—PARNELL RABBIDGE, of Water's Road, Neutral Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Electrician. An improved moist electrolyte for secondary and for primary batteries.

Claim.—In moist secondary or primary cells the improved electrolyte, consisting of an absorbent composed of suitable residual vegetable nut or seed pulp, such as copra from which the oil has been expressed, the absorbent material being saturated, while in the cell, with any suitable liquid electrolyte, such as sulphuric acid, sal-ammoniac, or caustic potash, as specified.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 22864.—17th June, 1907.—FREDERICK CAPEL BROWN, of Komata, Auckland, New Zealand, Mine Superintendent. An improved lining for tube-mills and ball-mills and similar grinding and pulverising machines.

Claims.—(1.) The tube mill-liner specified, consisting of slabs of metal of the uniform or varying thickness, with or without projecting ribs fixed thereto, and bars of metal particularised in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (2.) The tube mill liner specified, consisting of slabs of metal of the uniform or varying thickness, with or without projecting ribs fixed thereto, and bars of metal in combination with tube-mills, ball mills, and similar grinding and pulverising machines for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (3.) The construction, arrangement, and combination of the different parts particularised for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

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

No. 22883.—25th May, 1907.—JAMES PHILLIPS LYNN, of Trafalgar, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, Engineer. Electro-magnetic stamp-battery.

Claims.—(1.) An electro-magnetic stamper battery, having stems *a*, *a1*, enlarged at their portions *b*, *b1*, *c*, or *c1*, which pass through or work within the magnets, substantially as set forth and as illustrated in the drawing. (2.) An electro-magnetic battery, having a vertically adjustable sleeve *d*, on which is superimposed and secured the upper magnets as *b2*, *c2*, whereby the upper enlarged portions of the stamper stems are maintained within the influence of such upper magnets and irrespective of the wear of the stamper heads and dies, substantially as set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) An electro-magnetic battery, having a threaded nut or block *e* whose rotation vertically adjusts the sleeves *d* and their attached magnets, substantially as set forth and as illustrated in the drawings. (4.) An electro-magnetic battery, having stems *a* or *a1*, with enlarged portions *b*, *b1*, *c*, or *c1*, and having a sleeve *d* with its operative nut *e* for the vertical adjustment of the upper magnets as *b2* or *c2*, and in operative combination with magnets as *b2*, *c2* or *b3*, *c3*, whereby a lift and increased blow to that by gravity is given to the stampers *a* or *a1*, substantially as set forth and as illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 22884.—25th May, 1907.—GEORGE WHITEFIELD HOPKINS, of Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America. Improvements in acetylene blow-pipes.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to improvements in acetylene blow-pipes, and has for its object the arrangement of suitable means in connection with the burner for preventing the heating of the same to a point which is sufficient to decompose the acetylene gas, since this gas is converted at a very low temperature, 600° Fahr. for example, into benzine vapour, and these burners are required to stand a much greater heat. The invention more specifically set forth contemplates the use of a suitable burner having a jacket, preferably a water-jacket, adapted to receive a medium for affecting the parts to bring them to the proper temperature for proper combustion, and yet preventing the heating of the acetylene gas to the point of decomposition. It is also a part of the invention to provide, in connection with the water-jacket, suitable means for supplying hot and cold water automatically, and to regulate such supply by a thermostatic device whereby, when the burner or blow-pipe is used with other than acetylene gas which require different temperatures for producing the proper combustion, the blow-pipe itself will regulate the temperature of the water passing to the jacket, so that the gas will be heated or cooled as the case may be.

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

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

No. 22886.—25th May, 1907.—HORACE WORTH LASH, of Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer. Process of reducing iron-oxides.

Claims.—(1.) The method of reducing iron-oxides, comprising intimately mixing finely divided oxide of iron with finely divided cast iron and carbonaceous material, charging the same into an electric furnace, and subjecting the mixture to a smelting heat. (2.) The method of reducing iron-oxides, consisting in forming a charge of intimately mixed finely divided cast-iron and oxide of iron with additional carbonaceous material and fluxes, charging the same into an electric furnace, and subjecting the charge to a smelting heat in a non-oxidizing atmosphere. (3.) The method of reducing iron-oxides, comprising subjecting a mixture of finely divided oxide of iron and finely divided cast iron and carbonaceous material to a smelting heat in a non-oxidizing atmosphere. (4.) The method of reducing iron-oxides, consisting in forming a charge comprising a mixture of finely divided oxide, finely divided cast iron, carbon, and finely ground readily combustible material, charging the same into an electric furnace, and subjecting the same to a smelting temperature.

(Specification, 4s. 3d.)

No. 22887.—25th May, 1907.—CYRUS CHAMBERS, JUN., of Overbrook, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, Founder and Machinist. Dough-mixing machine.

Claims.—(1.) A dough-mixing machine of the kind described, having a sifting-hopper and a sifter-bar operating therein, a mixing-basin and mixing mechanism operating therein, said elements so positioned, proportioned, and operated that the whole charge of flour will be delivered in separated particles from the hopper to the basin and mixed with the liquid contained in the basin within the space of one minute, or within a space of time insufficient for the development of the gluten. (2.) In a dough-mixing machine of the kind referred to, having its various parts so positioned, proportioned, and operated that the flour will be delivered from the hopper to the basin in gradually diminishing quantities, and the mixing mechanism will have an efficiency relative to the discharge from the sifting-hopper, so that said mixing mechanism will be able to mix all the flour as the same is delivered to the mixing-basin. (3.) In a dough-mixing machine of the kind referred to, the sifter-hopper having a perforated bottom extending substantially around the flour capacity, the sifter-bar sweeping said perforated bottom throughout its extension, so that, as the level of the flour descends in the hopper, a gradually diminishing amount will be sifted therethrough at each oscillation of the bar. (4.) In a dough-mixing machine of the kind referred to, the area of the horizontal delivery of the sifting-hopper being equal to the horizontal receiving opening of the mixing chamber, so that the flour can fall direct from the sifter throughout the whole area of the mixing-basin. (5.) In a dough-mixing machine of the kind referred to, the mixing-basin provided with mixing-rods rotating in opposite directions upon horizontal axes, and having oppositely directed spiral formations so that said rotating elements shall

tend to move the dough in opposite directions parallel with said axes of rotation, whereby the various portions of the dough are constantly shifted longitudinally to insure an even mixture. (6.) In a dough-mixing machine of the kind referred to, the mixing-rods rotating in circles and in opposite directions to lift the dough and draw it apart above the liquid to aerate the same.

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

No. 22888.—25th May, 1907.—CYRUS CHAMBERS, JUN., of Overbrook, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, Founder and Machinist. Process of mixing dough.

Claim.—The process of making dough, which consists in separating the flour particles and delivering said particles to the liquid, so that each particle of flour will be surrounded by moisture before any part becomes glutenous or viscous, whereby a thorough saturation of each granule is insured.

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

No. 22889.—25th May, 1907.—THOMAS CLAUDE DURHAM, of 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, United States of America. Improvements in razors.

Claims.—(1.) A razor in which a thin detachable blade is positioned on a support or clamp, the support or clamp being magnetized to retain the blade in position. (2.) A razor in which a thin detachable blade is positioned between a supporting member and a clamping member, one of the members being provided with means engaging the other member, and having a sliding movement thereon to lock the blade in position. (3.) A razor in which a thin detachable blade is positioned between a support and a clamp, the clamp being provided with means for positioning the blade and with means engaging the support, and having a sliding movement thereon to lock the blade in position. (4.) A razor in which a thin detachable blade is positioned between a support and a clamp, the support having a shank extended from one end thereof, and lying in planes coincident with the planes of the blade to balance the device. (5.) A razor in which a thin detachable blade is positioned between a support and a clamp, the clamp being provided with a headed stud or the like engaging the support, and having a longitudinal sliding movement thereon to lock the blade in position. (6.) A razor in which a thin double-edged detachable blade is positioned between a supporting member and a clamping member, one of the members being provided with means engaging the other member and having a sliding movement thereon to lock the blade in position, and one of the members being provided with a double safety-guard co operating with the blade. (7.) A razor in which a thin detachable blade is positioned between a supporting member and a clamping member, the locking means being located between the exterior of the supporting member and the exterior of the clamping member. (8.) A thin razor blade provided with an elongated aperture by means of which it may be positioned and secured to a holder.

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

No. 22895.—23rd May, 1907.—REGINALD AUBREY FESSENDEN, of 1737 Riggs Place, Washington, D.C., United States of America, Electrical Engineer. Improvements in electric signalling.

Claims.—(1.) As an improvement in the art of signalling the method, substantially as described, of producing indications at the receiving-station by the interaction of a field of force due to received impulses with a field of force due to impulses which are generated locally. (2.) In the method of the preceding claim, producing a field of force by impulses which are generated by a constantly operative local source of energy, and which differ in frequency from the received impulses by an amount which causes the production of beats. (3.) In the method of the preceding claims, producing and controlling the interaction between the two fields of force by a constantly operative frequency determining element, substantially as described. (4.) As an improvement in the art of signalling the method of retransmitting signals, which consists in controlling the production of impulses in a sending circuit by means of a movable element the movement of which is produced by the interaction of the field of force due to the received impulses with a field of force due to impulses which are generated locally. (5.) As an improvement in the art of signalling the method of simultaneously transmitting and receiving signals, which consists in producing a field of force by impulses which are generated locally to react with a field of force due to the received impulses, the locally produced impulses differing in frequency by a small

amount from the received impulses, and in impressing on the sending circuit impulses of a frequency sensibly equal to or substantially different from that of the locally produced impulses, substantially as described.

(Specification, 14s. 3d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22904.—28th May, 1907.—HENRY MARK LEVINGE, of Okato, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. An altazimuth instrument.

Claims.—(1.) An altazimuth instrument, comprised by a circular base-piece divided into the degrees of a circle, a standard mounted vertically thereon and pivoted at the centre of the base-piece, a dial centrally pivoted to the side of the standard so as to lie in a vertical plane and divided into the degrees of a circle, a plumb-line suspended in front of the centre of such dial, and a line suspended around the periphery of the dial and depending vertically downwards on each side, substantially as specified. (2.) The altazimuth instrument, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22911.—29th May, 1907.—LEONARD TASMAN CHAMBERS and WILLIAM EASTWOOD THOMPSON, both of 461 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Manufacturers (assignees of Cornelius J. Lane and Ralph J. Crane, both of Holly, Oakland, Michigan, United States of America, Inventors). An improved fence-making machine.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to fence-making machines. It has for its object an improved machine adapted and intended to produce fencing made from wire, in which longitudinal strands of indefinite length are secured together by stay-wires that pass across the fabric. The longitudinal strands are crimped slightly at the points at which the stay-wires are secured to them, and crimped or bent more extensively intermediate the points at which the stay-wires are secured to the longitudinal strands. Each of the stay-wires is secured to each of the several longitudinal strands in a way to produce a very firm fabric. Each stay-wire is secured to the outside strand of the fabric by coiling the end of the stay-wire with one or more full coils around the longitudinal strand, and each stay-wire is secured to the intermediate strands by first forming the stay-wire a loop and coiling the doubled part of the wire comprising the loop with a full coil or more than a full coil around the longitudinal strand. The bend of the longitudinal strand which occurs at the point where the stay-wire engages it is produced in the wire just before the coiling of the loop or the coiling of the end of the wire around the longitudinal strand takes place. The intermediate kinks or bends in the longitudinal strands are produced after the stays are secured to the strands, and preceding the winding of the fabric upon a drum or coil for temporary storage purposes.

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

(Specification, 15s.; drawing, 8s.)

No. 22918.—30th May, 1907.—ALBERT PETERSSON, of Alby, Sweden, Doctor of Philosophy. Method of charging electric furnaces for producing carbide from lime and carbon.

Claims.—(1.) The process of producing carbide from lime and carbon, which consists in successively introducing the lime and the carbon in an electric furnace in such a manner that the said carbide-forming materials continuously form separate upright columns in close contact with each other, and leading an electric current through the column of carbon for heating the same to a point where the layers of the said carbon and lime columns that are in direct contact with each other react to form carbide, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) The process of producing carbide from lime and carbon, which consists in successively introducing the lime and the carbon in an electric furnace in such a manner that the carbon continuously forms a central column in the furnace and the lime a column closely surrounding the column of carbon and in direct contact with the same, and leading an electric current through the column of carbon for heating the same to a point where the layers of the said carbon and lime that are in direct contact with each other react to form carbide, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 22919.—30th May, 1907.—ALBERT PETERSSON, of Alby, Sweden, Doctor of Philosophy. Process of continuously producing carbide from lime and carbon.

Claims.—(1.) The process of continuously producing carbide in an electric furnace, which consists in successively charging carbon and lime into the furnace unmixed with each other in such a manner that they form separate upright columns in close contact with each other, leading an electric current through the column of carbon for heating the same to a point sufficient for forming carbide with the lime, and burning the combustible gases formed during the reaction in the column of lime for preliminary heating the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) The process of continuously producing carbide in an electric furnace, which consists in successively charging carbon and lime into the furnace unmixed with each other in such a manner that they form separate upright columns in close contact with each other, leading an electric current through the column of carbon for heating the same to a point sufficient for forming carbide with the lime, removing the combustible gases formed during the reaction through the column of lime, and introducing air into the said column of lime for burning the said combustible gases for preliminary heating the lime charge, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

No. 22923.—30th May, 1907.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 915 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Manufacturers (assignees of Charles McLeod, Manager, Patent Department, and Robert Henry Verity, General Superintendent, both of No. 915 King Street West aforesaid). Improvements in conveyors for harvester-binders.

Claims.—(1.) A conveyor, comprising a belt of canvas or the like, in which the ends of the belt are connected by a tension device comprising two parts connected respectively to the ends of the belt, the one a bar and the other a drum journaled thereon, a coil-spring being provided within the drum and having its ends connected respectively with the bar and the drum, means also being provided for holding one of the parts from rotating whereby the other part tends to wind upon itself the end of the canvas to which it is connected, substantially as described. (2.) A detailed construction according to claim 1, in which the drum is formed of two or more parts, each provided with a spring, and links are provided at the ends of the bar and between the drums by means of which the bar may be connected to one end of the canvas, substantially as described. (3.) A detailed construction according to claims 1 and 2, in which the bar is journaled in the links, and one or more of the links are provided with latches having a releasable engagement with the bar to prevent its turning, substantially as described. (4.) A detailed construction according to claim 3, in which the latches are provided with a spring or other means for holding them in engagement with the bar, substantially as described. (5.) A tensioning device for elevator-belts constructed substantially as described, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 9d.; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22925.—31st May, 1907.—THEOCTISTE POLJAKOFF-KOWTUNOFF, of Tjora, near St. Petersburg, Russia, Manufacturer. An improved excavator.

Claim.—A machine for carrying on earthwork (excavator) characterized by a combination of knives fastened to a movable frame, placed on a trolley which can move on rails, and transporters, the knives cutting a thin and wide layer of earth when the frame travels on the trolley or the trolley itself on the rails, which earth is then carried away by the transporters and withdrawn from the machine.

(Specification, 10s. 9d.; drawing, 11s.)

No. 22931.—9th May, 1907.—ROBERT KILLOCH DONALD, of Loch, Victoria, Australia. Improvements in cradle-crushers.

Extract from Specification.—The object of the invention is to provide means for readily fixing, removing, or adjusting the liner plates in such crushers, whilst a further improvement consists of feeding the ore under a series of rollers, the first of which is lighter than the others, in order to obtain a more satisfactory crushing by the adjustment of the weights to regulate the motion of the rollers.

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

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

No. 22932.—28th May, 1907.—QUINTIN MARINO, of 28 Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C., England, Engineer; and EDWARD WILLIAM BARTON-WRIGHT, of 1 Albermarle Street, London, W., England, Engineer. An improved agglutinant for consolidating the active material for electric accumulators.

Claim.—The improved agglutinant for consolidating the active material of electric accumulators, consisting of a compound or paste formed of about one part of castor-oil to which is added from 5 to 6 per cent. of its weight of finely powdered litharge and from 3 to 4 per cent. of manganese peroxide, the mixture being boiled and allowed to clarify, and the resulting powder separated from the oil by decantation, the oil still remaining being further dissolved out or separated from the powder by benzol or alcohol, and about 10 per cent. of the powder being further mixed with about 90 per cent. of litharge, dilute sulphuric acid being added in the proportion of about one part of acid to six parts of water to form the paste, substantially as described and set forth.
(Specification, 2s. 6d.)

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 specification appear at the end of this *Gazette*.

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications accepted.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th July, 1907.

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

- No. 22544.—W. Katene, sheet iron for building.
- No. 22821.—W. J. Kulitze, refrigerator-pump.
- No. 22863.—R. Murray, water-tap.
- No. 22867.—G. P. Jenkins, means for storing cold.
- No. 22869.—G. P. Jenkins, brine-cooler.
- No. 22900.—J. T. Benfell, embrocation.
- No. 22912.—T. Robson, carpenter's bench stop.
- No. 22928.—G. W. E. Broome, hairpin.
- No. 22936.—A. V. Davis, electrical retoucher.
- No. 22944.—L. H. R. Wiggs, puncture-closing composition.
- No. 22945.—T. Parker, fuel.
- No. 22950.—G. Hyde, dining-table.
- No. 22952.—W. H. de Baugh, boiler-heating arrangement.
- No. 22954.—E. J. Keogh, cleansing carpets. (F. J. Corbett.)
- No. 22956.—J. W. M. Harrison, window-ventilator.
- No. 22963.—W. S. Gardner, hinged keel.
- No. 22965.—W. Davidson, plough.
- No. 22967.—P. Ellis, rotary motor.
- No. 22972.—J. Burns, teat-cup.
- No. 22981.—W. H. Hanwell, chalk-suspender for billiards.
- No. 22987.—E. V. Featon, boot-tongue.
- No. 22988.—C. Newman and R. M. H. Stoot, recovery of gold from ores.
- No. 22994.—J. Ringland, well fire-grate.
- No. 22995.—J. C. C. Pearson, attaching rails to sleepers.
- No. 22996.—G. T. Girdler, explosive engine.
- No. 22998.—C. Lewes, hammer-head.
- No. 23002.—R. A. Wiggins, milking-machinery.
- No. 23003.—L. M. Robertson, totalisator.
- No. 23005.—G. S. Stevenson, firearm-lock.
- No. 23008.—T. Warner and J. Kannuluik, drawing off fumes from urinals.
- No. 23011.—H. H. Kerr and F. J. G. Knight, piping and teat-cup of milking-apparatus.
- No. 23012.—J. Burns, teat-cup.
- No. 23016.—H. Owen, trolley-pole retriever.
- No. 23028.—A. R. Gill, turning over cards, papers, &c.
- No. 23033.—A. Lawton, scaffolding bracket and hook.

[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 27th June to 10th July, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20843.—A. E. Woodhouse, conduit for electric conductor.
- No. 20891.—W. D. Martin and N. M. Thomson, water-heater, &c.
- No. 20895.—J. Reynolds, direct saw-set.
- No. 20898.—J. H. Suckling, carburetter.
- No. 20929.—G. Moore, separation of gold from gangue, &c.
- No. 20952.—Alcock and Co. Proprietary, Limited, billiard-table. (F. A. Alcock.)
- No. 20955.—A. L. J. Tait, flax-stripping, &c.
- No. 20970.—W. S. Clarke, fixing up plastering.
- No. 21007.—W. G. Mein and E. Gaminara, castor.
- No. 21008.—International Telegraphic Call Company, signalling-apparatus. (E. R. Gill.)
- No. 21030.—W. H. Tregoning and E. J. Ruddick, revolving fireplace.
- No. 21079.—F. W. Medhurst, telephone, &c.
- No. 21088.—J. Hamilton, sliding sheep-fence.
- No. 21113.—C. J. Walker, single-soled footwear.
- No. 21175.—E. Deister, ore-concentrator.
- No. 21183.—F. T. Boys, drying offal. (G. Nelson—G. L. D. James.)
- No. 21189.—J. J. Strain, hot-water-service attachment.
- No. 21194.—G. L. M. Dörwald, carburetter for internal-combustion engine.
- No. 21207.—J. A. Ferguson, moulding-machine for building-block. (G. P. White.)
- No. 21367.—C. A. Jarvis, disinfectant-deliverer.
- No. 21515.—W. E. Heys and R. Macpherson, detergent.
- No. 21516.—R. C. Sticht, treatment of complex sulphide ores.
- No. 21769.—J. W. Cloud, air-brake.
- No. 21782.—W. H. Scharf, linotype machine.
- No. 21783.—W. H. Scharf, linotype machine.
- No. 21793.—J. M. Rauhoff, rendering concrete blocks waterproof.
- No. 21829.—H. P. G. Steedman, match-making machine.
- No. 21830.—H. P. G. Steedman, match.
- No. 21854.—T. S. James, internal-combustion engine.
- No. 21865.—W. E. Murray, steady foundation for floating structure.
- No. 21876.—F. Cotton, removing sulphur, &c., from refractory ores.
- No. 21955.—W. Rundle and T. E. Lund, nut-lock.
- No. 21956.—The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Syndicate, Limited, signalling by electro-magnetic waves. (L. De Forest.)
- No. 21990.—A. J. M. Chapple, pipe-coupling.
- No. 21992.—C. E. Wright, saddle-tree.
- No. 22028.—G. Farquhar and R. North, device for hermetically sealing metal receptacles.
- No. 22052.—Aktiebolaget Separator, centrifugal separator. (E. A. Forsberg.)
- No. 22053.—Aktiebolaget Separator, centrifugal machine. (A. J. Ericsson.)
- No. 22062.—E. Burt, metal, &c., filter.
- No. 22063.—G. Brennan, folding bedstead.
- No. 22092.—E. Deister, ore-concentrator.
- No. 22093.—H. Howell, incandescent-burner cluster.
- No. 22094.—G. Schauli, electric cell.
- No. 22095.—W. and H. B. Bell, half-tone printing-block.
- No. 22115.—M. J. Hooper, oil-lamp burner.
- No. 22118.—F. L. Bartelt, washing linen.
- No. 22119.—Cork Asphalt, Limited, manufacture of blocks, &c. (C. M. C. Hughes, T. H. Quinlan, and H. M. Clifford.)
- No. 22126.—R. Dietz, E. Krieger, and C. E. B. Hart, seat-support for bicycles, &c.
- No. 22157.—A. Tropenas, manufacture of steel by pneumatic process.
- No. 22178.—W. E. Hughes, linotype machine. (Linotype and Machinery, Limited—J. Mayer and C. A. Albrecht.)
- No. 22179.—R. Beresford, wheel-rim for inflated tire.
- No. 22187.—W. C. V. Harwood and S. Reed, supplying disinfectant to flushing-cistern.
- No. 22251.—T. S. Humble, internal-combustion engine. (E. Schultz.)
- No. 22252.—J. W. Manley and the Electric Safety Appliances Company, Limited, winding coils of electric measuring-apparatus.
- No. 22262.—J. T. Hunter, magnetic separator. (The Edison Ore-milling Syndicate, Limited—W. Simpkin and J. B. Ballantine.)
- No. 22280.—A. G. Brandram, pipe-joint.
- No. 22281.—G. Westinghouse, draft-gear for vehicles.
- No. 22307.—P. L. Smith, pneumatic-pump connection.
- No. 22312.—G. Mackaness and J. Barnes, screw propeller.
- No. 22336.—W. E. Hughes, wave-motor. (F. Starr.)

No. 22337.—A. S. Francis, gas-lamp for inverted incandescent burner.

No. 22338.—J. Hines and T. Coleman, distributing liquids on roads.

No. 22341.—The Chemical Industrial Syndicate, Limited, manufacture of matches. (L. Stange.)

No. 22343.—H. J. West and Co., Limited, process for chilling beer. (L. Chew.)

No. 22365.—W. E. Adams, wall-construction.

No. 22386.—A. Parsons, J. A. Morton, J. C. and B. Wright, machine for casting boots, &c.

No. 22398.—W. Stocks, stave-built pipe.

No. 22399.—W. Silver, sheep-shearing machine.

Duplicate Letters Patent sealed.

NO. 14160.—E. Phillips, explosives. (E. Steele.)

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 16161.—The Chesterfield Tube Company, Limited, manufacture of tubes. (B. F. McTear and H. C. W. Gibson.) 25th June, 1907.

No. 16534.—L. E. and H. J. Saunders, draw-off for vessels. 24th June, 1907.

No. 16566.—R. Emmerich, preservation of meat. 24th June, 1907.

No. 16582.—G. M. Scott, sash hanger and lock. 28th June, 1907.

No. 16595.—D. McKenzie, coiler and spindle for wire-weaving machine. 2nd July, 1907.

No. 16637.—J. Gell, tape-perforating for telegraph instruments. 4th July, 1907.

No. 16688.—A. W. Martin, hernial appliance. 26th June, 1907.

No. 16712.—Quertier's Excavator and Ballast-filler Company, Limited, machinery for excavating, &c. (H. Quertier.) 1st July, 1907.

No. 16837.—G. Moore, filter. 3rd July, 1907.

No. 16988.—T. Edwards, ore-roasting furnace. (G. G. Turri—T. Edwards.) 4th July, 1907.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 12689.—J. Forsyth, treatment of New Zealand flax. 24th June, 1907.

No. 12748.—E. A. Ransom, horse-cover fastener. 24th June, 1907.

No. 12763.—The International Cigar Machinery Company, cigar-machine. (The American Cigar Machinery Company—O. Tyberg, R. L. Patterson, and G. Arents, jun.) 4th July, 1907.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

NO. 16403.—American Linen Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maine, United States of America, and having an usual place of business in the City and County of New Haven, State of Connecticut, United States of America. Production of flax-fibre. [B. C. Mudge.] 27th June, 1907.

No. 19445.—Humphries Patent Bracket and Scaffold Company, Limited, a company duly incorporated in New Zealand under "The Companies Act, 1903," and having its registered office at 148 Adelaide Road, in the City of Wellington and Colony of New Zealand, registered as Proprietors, except in so far as the Provincial Districts of Otago and Southland is concerned. Scaffolding-bracket. [H. F. Moss—G. E. Humphries.] 3rd July, 1906.

No. 19756.—Maurice Le Blanc, of Villa Montmorency, Auteuil, Paris, France, Engineer, registered as Proprietor of an undivided part interest. Refrigerating apparatus. [La Société Anonyme Westinghouse—J. T. Hunter—M. Le Blanc.] 27th June, 1907.

No. 20137.—Lightner Air Amalgamator and Concentrator Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and doing business at San Francisco, California, United States of America. Recovering precious metals. [H. L. Lightner, W. Priest, and H. Feige.] 27th June, 1907.

No. 20002.—Humphries Patent Bracket and Scaffold Company, Limited, a company duly incorporated in New Zealand under "The Companies Act, 1903," and having its registered office at 148 Adelaide Road, in the City of Wellington and Colony of New Zealand. Scaffolding-bracket. [G. E. Humphries.] 3rd July, 1907.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications, with which provisional specifications only have been filed, abandoned (i.e., complete specifications not lodged) from the 27th June to the 10th July, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 21694.—E. Hayes, wire-coiler.

No. 21697.—W. H. Nisbet, pneumatic brake.

No. 21701.—S. J. Gallagher, horse-controlling means.

No. 21703.—W. Tate, lifting-jack.

No. 21704.—W. L. Davidson, butter presser, cutter, and printer.

No. 21706.—F. T. Page, retaining kerosene-pump in position.

No. 21708.—E. Kinzett, pump.

No. 21710.—J. H. Warren, T. Blades, and J. Wren, preventing locomotives overrunning the road danger-signal.

No. 21713.—W. H. Nisbet, pneumatic-brake valve.

No. 21714.—J. Parker, rabbit-trap.

No. 21718.—F. Peters, apparatus for cooling or heating milk, &c.

No. 21720.—T. Grainger, mechanical stock-feeder.

No. 21721.—E. C. Kilgour, acetylene-gas generator.

No. 21723.—W. Moore, hand sheep-shears.

No. 21726.—F. C. Brown, using products of combustion to drive turbine.

No. 21729.—E. C. Hutton, dressing New Zealand flax. (E. W. Hutton.)

No. 21732.—D. J. Malone, non-refillable bottle. [

No. 21735.—N. I. Gooder, trolley-head. [

No. 21737.—J. B. E. Hird, testing condition of wool-bales.

No. 21741.—F. W. Smith, ascertaining temperature of baled goods.

No. 21747.—J. Hebbard, grinding ore in pans.

No. 21756.—D. P. Palmer, folding chair.

No. 21757.—G. E. D. Seale, L. C. Knight, and F. G. Semb, electrically controlled gas lighter and extinguisher.

No. 21760.—A. M. McNeill, leg-roping cows. (A. C. McNeill.)

Applications for Letters Patent void.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with which complete specifications have been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specifications from the 27th June to the 10th July, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 20914.—E. S. Baldwin and H. H. Rayward, winch and hoist. (J. H. and J. M. Holman.)

No. 20975.—A. I. and T. M. Murphy, process for printing ferns, &c.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 27th June to the 10th July, 1907, inclusive:—

Nil.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 27th June to the 10th July, 1907, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 15028.—E. Saxton, cycle-gauntlet.

No. 16157.—W. Sim, milking-machine.

No. 16166.—L. P. Ford, artificial stone brick.

No. 16173.—C. C. Hovey, sealing jars. (J. T. Hunter—C. C. Hovey—G. Lees.)

- No. 16174.—G. W. Temperley, boot-sole.
- No. 16178.—S. Butler, preventing bicycles, &c., skidding.
- No. 16179.—J. H. and A. E. Niccols, manure-manufacture.
- No. 16180.—The Vacuum Tin Syndicate, Limited, air-exhauster. (W. E. Watts.)
- No. 16185.—W. Mayne, engine-valve gear.
- No. 16187.—J. Channon, seal lock. (J. J. Russell.)
- No. 16194.—J. B. Blair, steering-gear for ship.
- No. 16196.—G. T. Shilton, tire-cover.
- No. 16206.—J. Ribbert, manufacture of fabrics coloured with indigo.
- No. 16208.—J. Alston, windmill gear.
- No. 16210.—W. P. Maschwitz, bottle-stopper.
- No. 16211.—L. J. Renoy, cooking-boiler.
- No. 16212.—W. P. Nolan, ticket-dater.
- No. 16217.—J. F. Wilson, device for attaching labels.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 12492.—W. Chapman, electric railway.
- No. 12493.—G. T. Smith and W. Gardner, scalper, grader, and dresser.
- No. 12496.—J. C. Naismith, threshing-machine straw-elevator.
- No. 12498.—J. Anderson and J. D. Hunter, milk-weighing can. (J. A. Kinsella.)
- No. 12502.—R. Glendining, coat-adjustment. (D. Nable.)
- No. 12503.—T. and C. E. Finch, scoop for cesspits.
- No. 12510.—C. Kunzelmann, safety lock.
- No. 12512.—J. Ritchie, grate and ash-pit.

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

- No. 6279.—Wahlins Butter Patents Syndicate, Limited, centrifugal separator. (A. Wahlin.)
- No. 6286.—E. R. Atkin, vehicle-seat.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 10th July, 1907.

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

No. of application: 6220.

Date: 22nd September, 1906.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

THE FERRO STOUT COMPANY, carrying on business at Khyber Pass Road, Auckland, and Wanganui, in the Colony of New Zealand, Brewers.

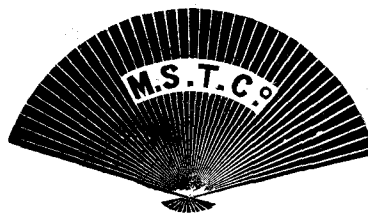
No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: A beverage called "Ferro Stout."

No. of application: 6409.

Date: 9th January, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE STEEL AND TINPLATE COMPANY, LIMITED, of Pontymister Works, Pontymister, near Newport, in the County of Monmouthshire, Wales, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Galvanised iron and steel sheeting.

No. of application: 6670.

Date: 22nd May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SUN

NAME.

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

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Common soap, soap-powders, candles, matches, starch, blue, washing-soda, detergents.

No. of application: 6691.

Date: 8th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia, United States of America, and doing business at 17 Battery Place, City of New York, State of New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Roofing-material and damp-coursing.

No. of application: 6692.

Date: 8th June, 1907.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow—the words "Black Diamond" and the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

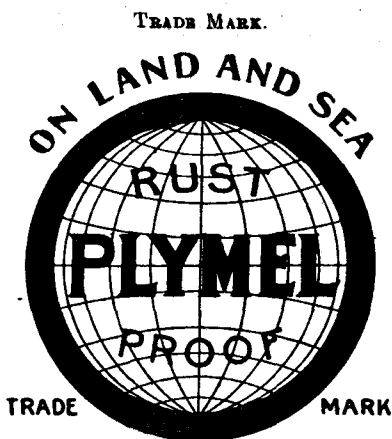
BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia, United States of America, and doing business at 17 Battery Place, City of New York, State of New York, United States of America.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Roofing-material and damp-coursing.

No. of application: 6699.

Date: 13th June, 1907.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are a globe having a red centre with the word "Plymel" printed across same; and any right to the exclusive use of the other words used is disclaimed.

NAME.

PLYMEL ENAMEL COMPANY, LIMITED, of 27 Jamieson Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: Paints, enamels, lacquers, and other analogous compositions.

No. of application: 6707.

Date: 19th June, 1907.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the words "Pelorus Jack," and letters "P. J.," and general design of the label; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

W. AND G. TURNBULL AND Co., of Customhouse Quay, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Pickles.

No. of application: 6712.

Date: 21st June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"CREMOLA."

NAME.

KATHLEEN HALLE, of Waldegrave Buildings, The Square Palmerston North, in the Colony of New Zealand.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Toilet preparations.

No. of application: 6713.

Date: 22nd June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"CORONET."

NAME.

HENRY W. PEABODY AND Co., of 9 Bridge Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, and Commonwealth of Australia, Commission Merchants.

No. of class: 24.

Description of goods: American denims and cotton piece goods.

No. of application : 6717.
Date : 22nd June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE GRAMOPHONE AND TYPEWRITER, LIMITED, of 21 City Road, in the City and County of London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Sound recording and reproducing apparatus and accessories.

No. of application : 6718.
Date : 22nd June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

AUXETOPHONE

NAME.

THE GRAMOPHONE AND TYPEWRITER, LIMITED, of 21 City Road, in the City and County of London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Sound recording and reproducing apparatus and accessories.

No. of application : 6719.
Date : 22nd June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE GRAMOPHONE AND TYPEWRITER, LIMITED, of 21 City Road, in the City and County of London, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Sound recording and reproducing apparatus and accessories.

No. of application : 6720.
Date : 24th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"BRIDECAKE."

NAME.

NEILL AND Co., LIMITED, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Dried fruit.

No. of application : 6721.
Date : 24th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"NELMOA."

NAME.

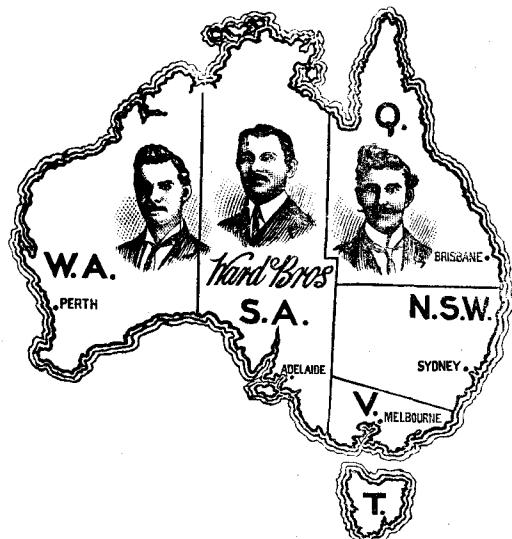
NELSON, MOATE, AND Co., LIMITED, of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, and elsewhere, Tea-merchants.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Substances used as food or ingredients in food such as cocoa, cereals, pulses, olive-oil, hops, malt, dried fruits, tea, sago, salt, sugar, preserved meats, confectionery, oil-cakes, pickles, vinegar, beer-clarifiers, coffee.

No. of application : 6724.
Date : 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the signature "Ward Bros." and three photographs; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

GEORGE WARD, of 36 and 38 Errol Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, trading as "Ward Bros.," Sewing-machine Importers.

No. of class : 6.

Description of goods : Sewing-machines.

No. of application: 6725.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**

"SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 12.

Description of goods: Cutlery and edge tools, such as knives, forks, scissors, and shears.

No. of application: 6726.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**

"SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 13.

Description of goods: Metal goods not included in other classes, such as anvils, keys, basins (metal), needles, hoes, shovels, corkscrews.

No. of application: 6727.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**

"SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 14.

Description of goods: Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia metal, &c.), jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery, such as plate, clock-cases, and pencil-cases of such metals, Sheffield and other plated goods, gilt and ormolu work.

No. of application: 6728.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**

"SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 16.

Description of goods: Porcelain and earthenware, such as china, stoneware, terra-cotta, statuary porcelain, tiles, bricks.

No. of application: 6729.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**

"SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 23.

Description of goods: Cotton yarn and thread, such as sewing-cotton on spools or reels, sewing-cotton not on spools or reels, dyed cotton yarns.

No. of application: 6730.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**

"SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 24.

Description of goods: Cotton piece-goods of all kinds, such as cotton shirtings, longcloth.

No. of application: 6731.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

The word **TRADE MARK.**

"SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 25.

Description of goods: Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, or 38, such as cotton lace, cotton braids, cotton tapes.

No. of application: 6732.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 26.
Description of goods: Linen and hemp yarn and thread.

No. of application: 6733.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 27.
Description of goods: Linen and hemp piece-goods.

No. of application: 6734.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 29.
Description of goods: Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in Class 50.

No. of application: 6735.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 31.
Description of goods: Silk piece-goods.

No. of application: 6736.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 32.
Description of goods: Other silk goods not included in Classes 30 and 31.

No. of application: 6737.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 33.
Description of goods: Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair.

No. of application: 6738.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 34.
Description of goods: Cloth and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair.

No. of application: 6739.
Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"SARBON."

NAME.
SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 35.
Description of goods: Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 35.

No. of application: 6740.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“SARBON.”

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 36.

Description of goods: Carpets, floorcloth, and oilcloth, such as drugget, mats and matting, rugs.

No. of application: 6741.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“SARBON.”

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 37.

Description of goods: Leather, skins unwrought and wrought, and articles made of leather, not included in other classes, such as saddlery, harness, whips, portmanteaux, furs.

No. of application: 6742.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“SARBON.”

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 38.

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

No. of application: 6743.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“SARBON.”

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Paper (except paper-hangings), stationery and bookbinding, such as envelopes, sealing-wax, pens (except gold pens), ink, playing-cards, blotting-cases, copying-presses.

No. of application: 6744.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“SARBON.”

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 40.

Description of goods: Goods manufactured from india-rubber and gutta-percha, not included in other classes.

No. of application: 6745.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“SARBON.”

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 41.

Description of goods: Furniture and upholstery, such as paper-hangings, papier-mâché, mirrors, mattresses.

No. of application: 6746.

Date: 26th June, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“SARBON.”

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class: 45.

Description of goods: Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

No. of application : 6747.

Date : 26th June, 1907.

The word
 TRADE MARK.
 "SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 48.

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

No. of application : 6748.

Date : 26th June, 1907.

The word
 TRADE MARK.
 "SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 49.

Description of goods : Games of all kinds, and sporting articles not included in other classes, such as billiard-tables, roller-skates, fishing nets and lines, toys.

No. of application : 6749.

Date : 26th June, 1907.

The word
 TRADE MARK.
 "SARBON."

NAME.

SARGOOD, SON, AND EWEN, of Dunedin, in the Provincial District of Otago, and elsewhere in the Colony of New Zealand, Warehousemen.

No. of class : 50.

Description of goods : Miscellaneous articles, including (1) goods manufactured from ivory, bone, wood, not included in other classes; (2) goods manufactured from straw or grass not included in other classes; (3) goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances not included in other classes; (4) tobacco-pipes; (5) umbrellas, walking-sticks, brushes, and combs; (6) furniture-cream, plate-powder; (7) tents, tarpaulins, rick-cloths, rope-twine; (8) buttons of all kinds other than of precious metal, or imitations thereof; (9) packing and hose of all kinds; (10) goods not included in the foregoing classes, such as coopers' wares.

No. of application : 6750.

Date : 26th June, 1907.

The word
 TRADE MARK.
 "VICTOR."

NAME.

W. H. PALING AND CO., LIMITED, a registered company carrying on business as Importers of Musical Instruments and Music, at No. 338 George Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia.

No. of class : 9.

Description of goods : Musical instruments and sound-producing instruments of all kinds.

No. of application : 6751.

Date : 26th June, 1907.

The word
 TRADE MARK.
 "TAPATCO."

NAME.

THE AMERICAN PAD AND TEXTILE COMPANY, a corporation located at Greenfield, Ohio, United States of America, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 11.

Description of goods : Pads for animals, particularly horses.

No. of application : 6757.

Date : 28th June, 1907.

The words
 TRADE MARK
 LOCK'S "INFALIBEL" SALVE.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Infalibel"; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the name "Lock's" or the word "Salve."

NAME.

FREDERIC CHARLES LOCK, of Waipawa, Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, Commercial Traveller.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : Salve.

No. of application : 6759.

Date : 29th June, 1907.

The words
 TRADE MARK
 "SPRING BLOSSOM."

NAME.

CHARLES WILLIAM HAWKINS, of 106 George Street, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, Chemist and Herbalist.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : Toilet requisites, nursery and toilet powder, perfumed soaps.

No. of application : 6760.

Date : 1st July, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"VOLATTA."

NAME.

MAURI BROS. AND THOMSON, LIMITED, of 46 and 48 York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

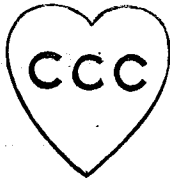
No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : 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-cake, pickles, vinegar, and beer-clarifiers.

No. of application : 6761.

Date : 1st July, 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 : 6764.

Date : 1st July, 1907.

TRADE MARK.
The word
"CALVO."

NAME.

MARY ROLLESTON, of 3 Willis Street, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Hair Physician.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : Hair preparations.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 14th June to the 10th July, 1907, inclusive :—

- No. 5102/6368.—Buchanan-Foster Company. Class 50. (Gazette No. 33, of the 4th April, 1907.)
- No. 5103/6495.—Ashby, Bergh, and Co. Class 12. (Gazette No. 33, of the 4th April, 1907.)
- No. 5104/6539.—A. S. Paterson and Co. Class 42. (Gazette No. 33, of the 4th April, 1907.)
- No. 5105/6349.—C. N. Jensen and C. C. Reade. Class 50. (Gazette No. 33, of the 4th April, 1907.)
- No. 5106/6517.—Simmonds and Osborne. Class 16. (Gazette No. 23, of the 7th March, 1907.)
- No. 5107/6538.—Hardwick and Friedman. Class 14. (Gazette No. 33, of the 4th April, 1907.)
- No. 5108/6057.—F. H. Leonard. Class 2. (Gazette No. 64, of the 26th July, 1906.)
- No. 5109/6344.—Whittome, Stevenson, and Co., Limited. Class 42. (Gazette No. 7, of the 24th January, 1907.)
- No. 5110/6351.—Whittome, Stevenson, and Co., Limited. Class 42. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5111/6065.—The British Stamped Metal Ceiling Company, Limited. Class 18. (Gazette No. 74, of the 23rd August, 1906.)
- No. 5112/6244.—W and H. Miers, Limited. Class 37. (Gazette No. 96, of the 15th November, 1906.)
- No. 5113/6519.—M. Gotch. Class 42. (Gazette No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5114/6520.—M. Gotch. Class 42. (Gazette No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)
- No. 5115/6027.—Stavanger Preserving Company. Class 42. (Gazette No. 13, of the 7th February, 1907.)
- No. 5116/6028.—Godfrey, Phillips, and Sons. Class 45. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5117/6134.—Andrew Usher and Co. Class 43. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5118/6135.—Andrew Usher and Co. Class 43. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5119/6183.—Gillette Safety Razor Company. Class 12. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5120/6231.—The Chillington Tool Company, Limited. Class 13. (Gazette No. 93, of the 1st November, 1906.)
- No. 5121/6265.—T. I. Birkin and Co. Class 25. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5122/6266.—Birkin and Co. Class 28. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5123/6275.—Andrew Usher and Co. Class 43. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5124/6312.—The Gordon Manufacturing Company. Class 38. (Gazette No. 96, of the 15th November, 1906.)
- No. 5125/6313.—I. F. Force Handle Company. Class 50. (Gazette No. 96, of the 15th November, 1906.)
- No. 5126/6314.—Standard Oil Company. Class 47. (Gazette No. 96, of the 15th November, 1906.)
- No. 5127/6315.—J. H. Williams and Co. Class 13. (Gazette No. 96, of the 15th November, 1906.)
- No. 5128/6316.—J. H. Williams and Co. Class 13. (Gazette No. 96, of the 15th November, 1906.)
- No. 5129/6318.—W. Ross and Son, Limited. Class 50. (Gazette No. 96, of the 15th November, 1906.)
- No. 5130/6326.—Birkin and Co. Class 25. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5131/6327.—Birkin and Co. Class 32. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5132/6347.—A. and F. Pears, Limited. Class 48. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5133/6348.—J. Dee and Sons. Class 1. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5134/6352.—The American Pulley Company. Class 6. (Gazette No. 105, of the 13th December, 1906.)
- No. 5135/6353.—Boska Company. Class 50. (Gazette No. 99, of the 29th November, 1906.)
- No. 5136/6354.—Green and Colebrook, Limited. Class 6. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5137/6362.—W. M. Norrie. Class 6. (Gazette No. 105, of the 13th December, 1906.)
- No. 5138/6369.—Applied Inventions, Limited. Class 3. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5139/6370.—Applied Inventions, Limited. Class 48. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5140/6376.—Arbuckle Bros. Class 42. (Gazette No. 105, of the 13th December, 1906.)
- No. 5141/6378.—Société Anonyme H. and A. Dufaux and Cie. Class 22. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5142/6385.—J. A. Henderson and Co. Class 1. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5143/6390.—Acme White Lead and Colour Works. Class 1. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
- No. 5144/6391.—Taylor Bros. and Co., Limited. Class 6. (Gazette No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

No. 5145/6393.—J. and J. Colman, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
 No. 5146/6394.—E. B. Jones. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
 No. 5147/6395.—J. and J. Colman, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 10th January, 1907.)
 No. 5148/6400.—James Marshall (Glasgow), Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 7, of the 24th January, 1907.)
 No. 5149/6401.—James Marshall (Glasgow), Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 7, of the 24th January, 1907.)
 No. 5150/6437.—Kessler and Co., Limited. Class 24. (*Gazette* No. 13, of the 7th February, 1907.)
 No. 5151/6448.—Thomson and Co. Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5152/6457.—Green and Colebrook, Limited. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5153/6458.—Green and Colebrook, Limited. Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5154/6459.—Green and Colebrook, Limited. Class 10. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5155/6460.—Green and Colebrook, Limited. Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5156/6462.—Green and Colebrook, Limited. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5157/6463.—Green and Colebrook, Limited. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5158/6472.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5159/6473.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5160/6474.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5161/6475.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5162/6476.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5163/6477.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5164/6478.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5165/6479.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5166/6480.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5167/6481.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5168/6482.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5169/6483.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5170/6484.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5171/6485.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5172/6486.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5173/6487.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5174/6488.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 4. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5175/6489.—Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5176/6491.—A. P. Lundberg and Sons. Class 16. (*Gazette* No. 18, of the 21st February, 1907.)
 No. 5177/6341.—Martin Hall and Co., Limited. Class 14. (*Gazette* No. 36, of the 18th April, 1907.)
 No. 5178/6554.—G. R. Wilson. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 36, of the 18th April, 1907.)
 No. 5179/6565.—Greenlees Bros. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 36, of the 18th April, 1907.)
 No. 5180/6525.—E. Merck. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 33, of the 4th April, 1907.)
 No. 5181/6533.—J. Begg. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 27, of the 21st March, 1907.)

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

No. 830/640.—3rd July, 1907.—C. R. Campbell, of Cheviot Hills, New Zealand. 29th June, 1907.
 No. 848/680.—12th July, 1907.—The Stirling Dairy Factory Company, Limited, of Stirling, New Zealand. 29th 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 27th June to the 10th July, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 745/662.—29th March, 1893.—G. A. Smyth, of Dunedin, New Zealand. Class 50.
 No. 746/819.—29th March, 1893.—Austin Walsh and Co., of Auckland, New Zealand. Class 45.
 No. 747/602.—4th April, 1893.—N. King, of New Plymouth, New Zealand. Class 42.
 No. 750/583.—4th April, 1893.—J. T. Arundel and Co., of London, England. Class 2.
 No. 751/597.—7th April, 1893.—Battle, Maltby, and Bower, of Lincoln, England. Class 2.
 No. 755/588.—7th April, 1893.—Eslick Bros., of Christchurch, New Zealand. Class 45.

Alteration of Address of Proprietor of Trade Mark on the Register.

NOS. 182/157, 183/158, 184/159, 185/160.—Albert Léon Rey, of No. 21 Calle Fontrodona, Barcelona, Spain. Address altered to "No. 17" in the same street.

Advertisements.

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

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

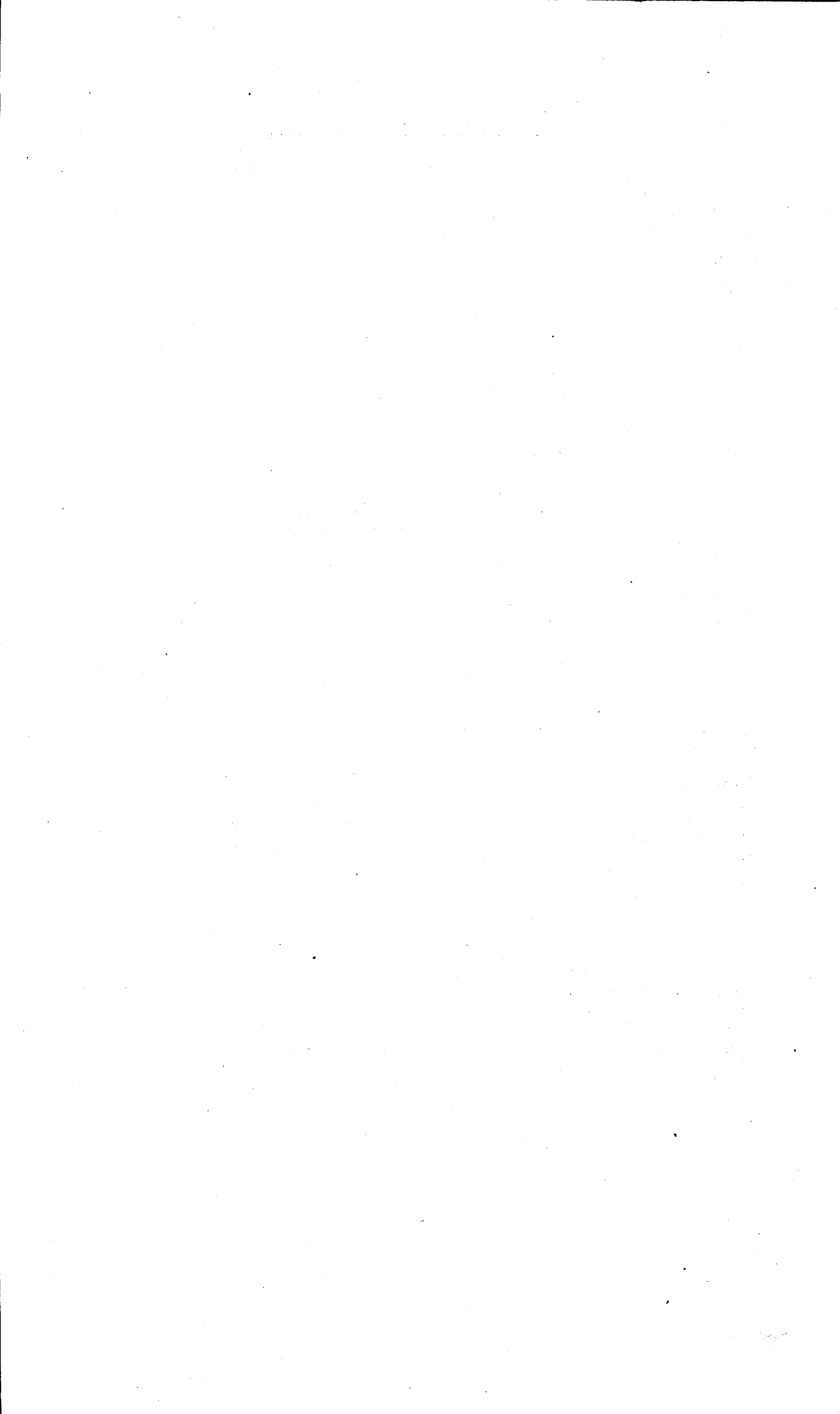
The number of insertions required must be written across the face of the advertisement.

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

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

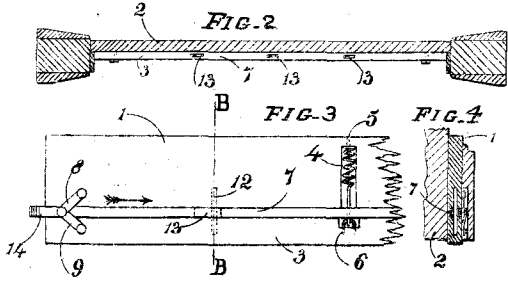
Prepayment may be demanded in any case. In order to prevent delay in publication a sufficient remittance should accompany every advertisement. Any surplus will be returned with receipted account.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

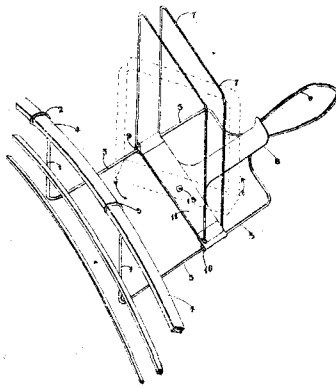


ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

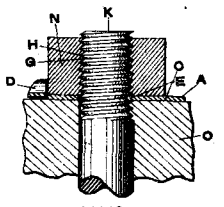
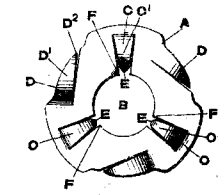
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



21103
Bairstow. Draught-excluder.



21226
Austin. Toaster and Griller.



21518
Clark. Nut-lock.

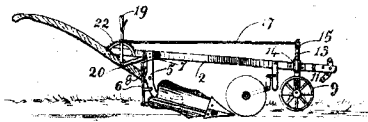


FIG. 1 -

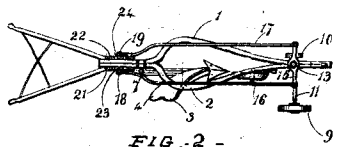
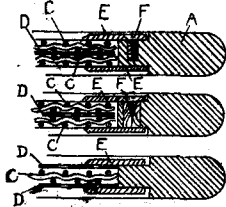
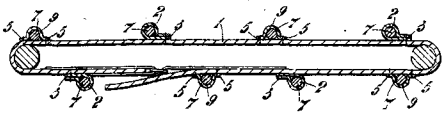


FIG. 2 -

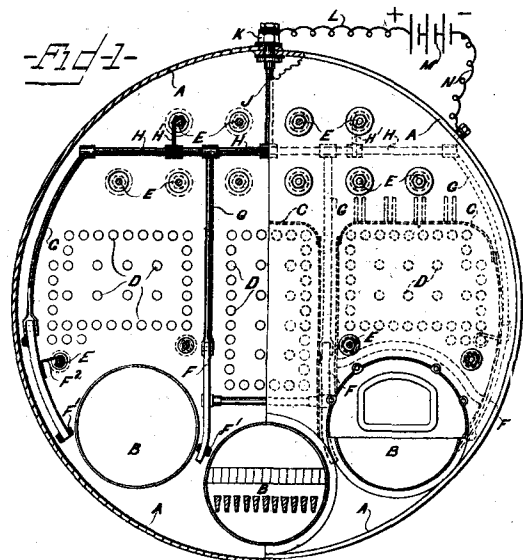
21485
Turner. Plough.



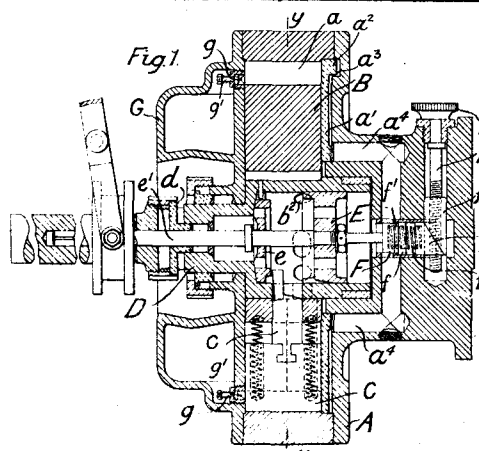
21642
Fergusson. Filter Press-plate. (Edmands and Gidney.)



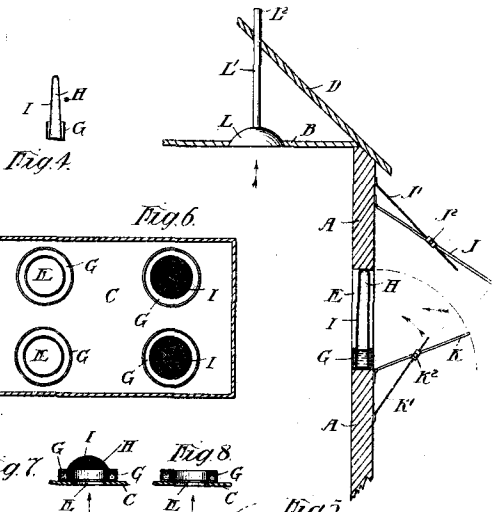
21702
Steele. Harvester-apron.



21592
Cumberland. Preventing Corrosion.



22313
Bailey and Jackson. Clutch.



21739
Meakin. Fruit-storage.

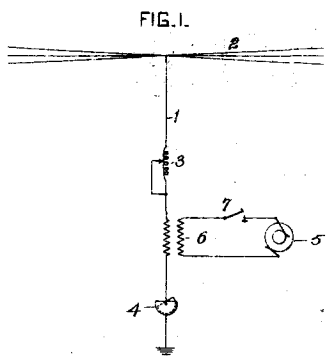
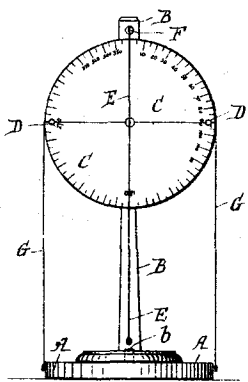
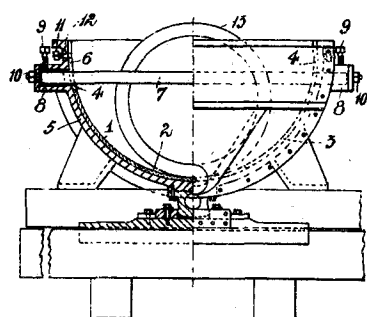


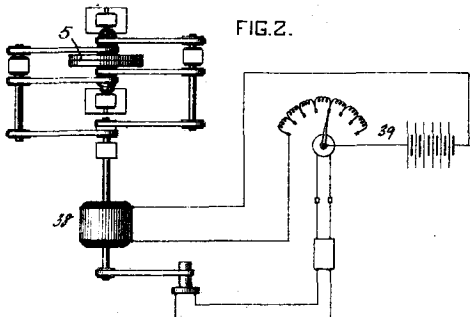
FIG. 1.



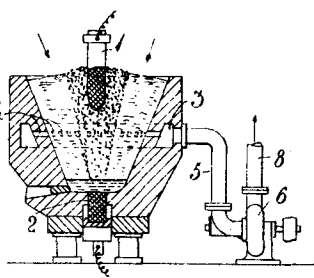
22904
Levinge. Altazimuth Instrument.



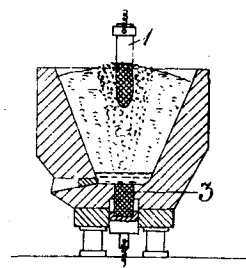
22931
Donald. Mineral-crusher.



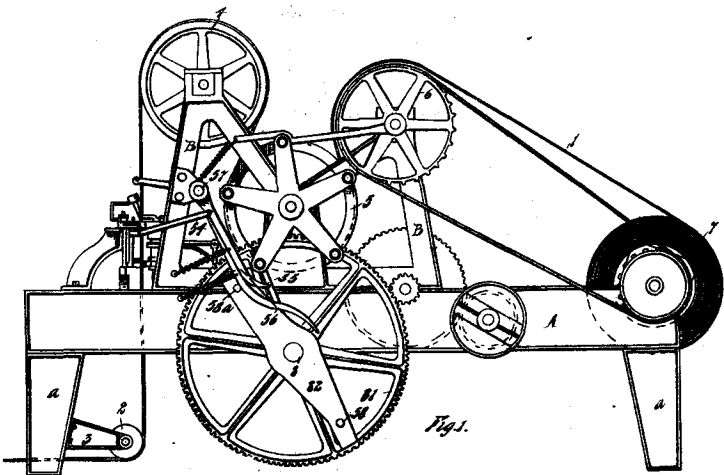
22885
Fessenden. Electric Signal Apparatus.



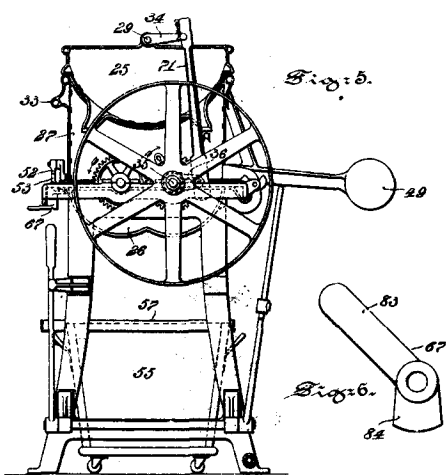
22919
Peterson. Carbide-production.



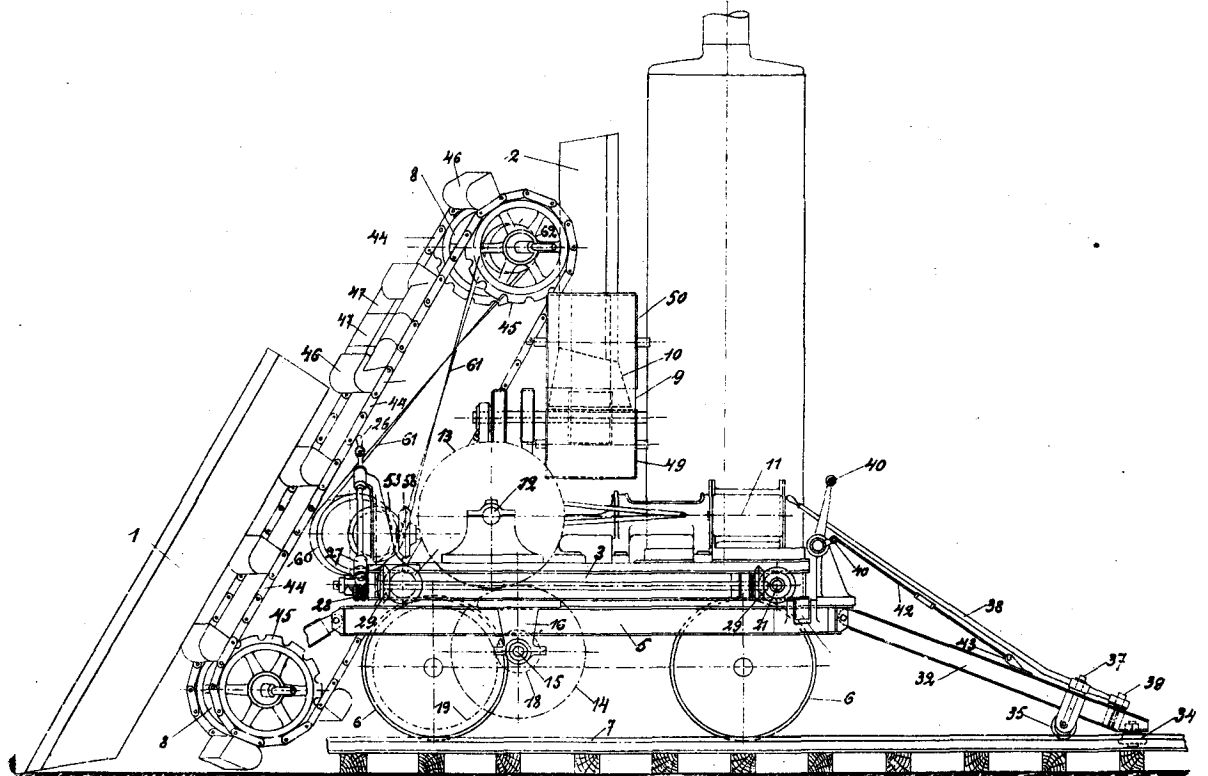
22918
Peterson. Electric Furnace.



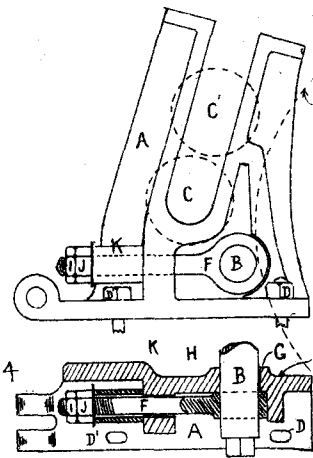
22911
Chambers and Thompson. Fence-making Machine. (Lane and Crane.)



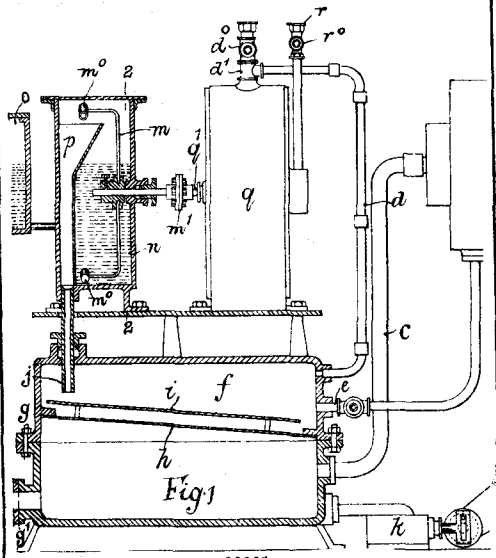
22887
Chambers. Dough-mixer.



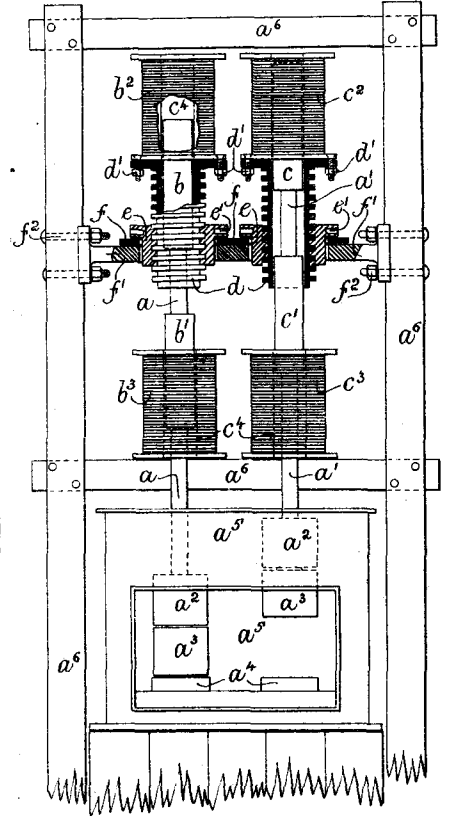
22926
Poljakoff-Kowtunoff. Excavator.



22794
McKenzie. Flax-stripper.



22801
Hughes. Carburetter. (de Laitte.)



22883
Lynn. Stamp-battery.

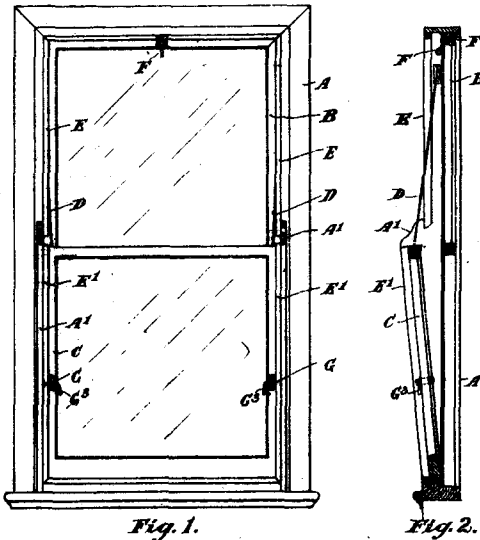
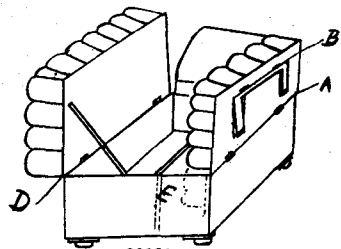
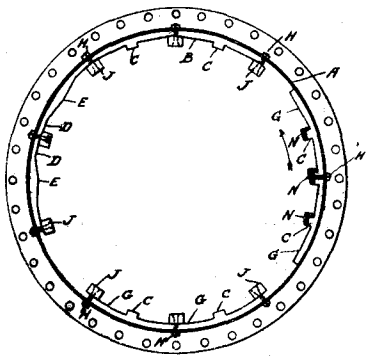


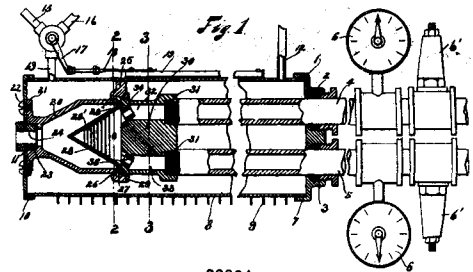
Fig. 1.
22803
Frogley. Sash-fastener.



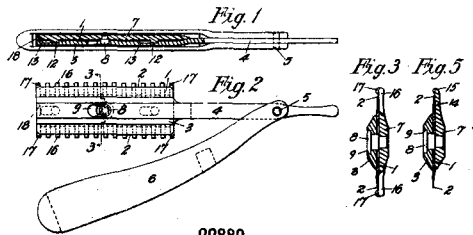
22828
McKenzie. Ottoman, &c.



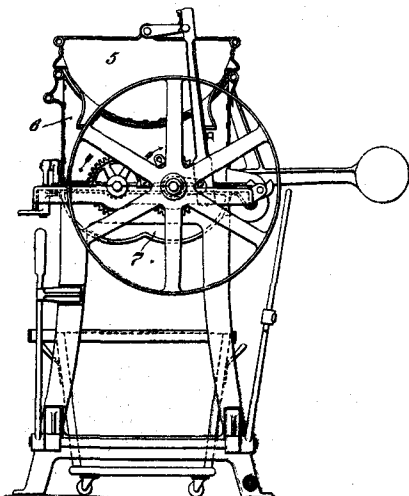
22864
Brown. Tube-mill Lining.



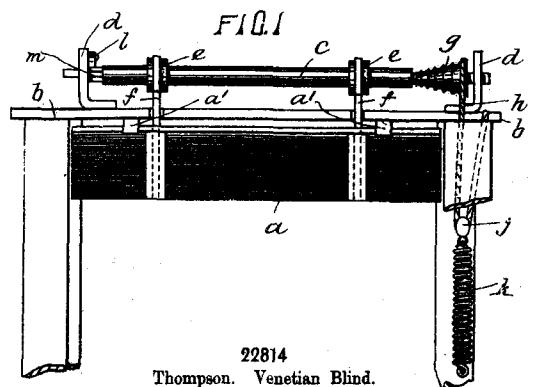
22884
Hopkins. Acetylene-blowpipe.



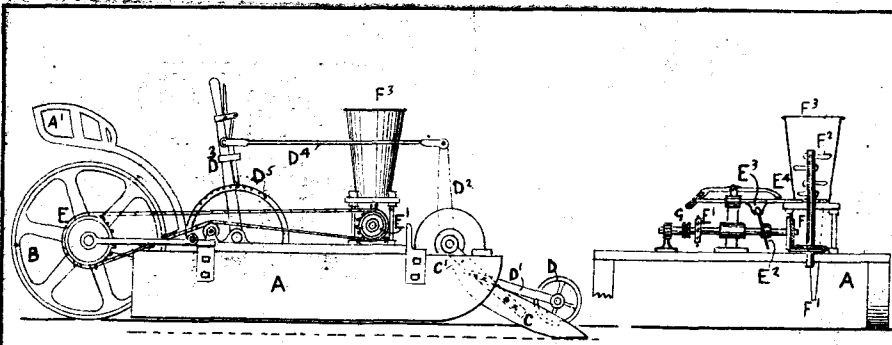
22889
Durham. Razor.



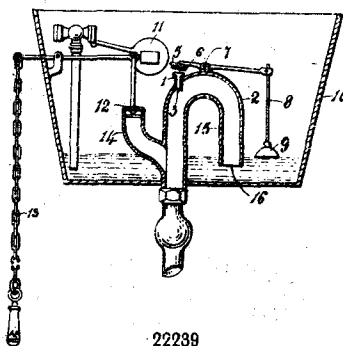
22888
Chambers. Dough-mixing Process.



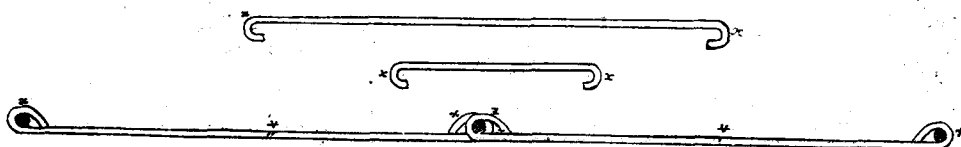
22814
Thompson. Venetian Blind.



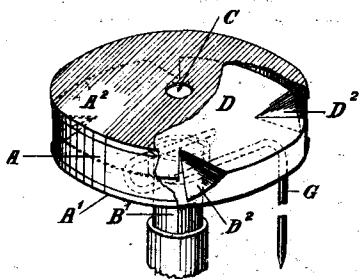
21570
Turnbull and Christie. Poison-layer.



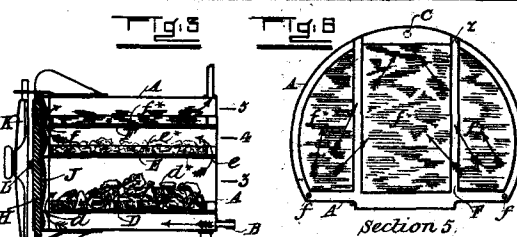
22239
Woodcock. Flushing-apparatus.



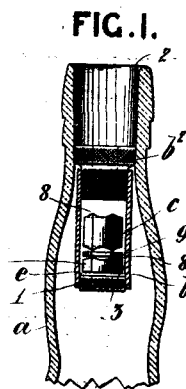
22306
Coulthard. Fencing-dropper.



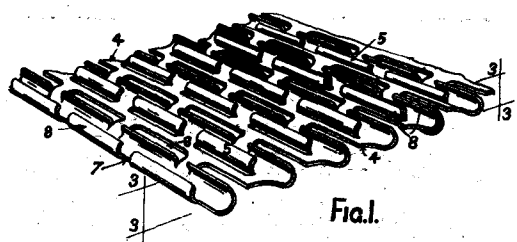
22730
Touther and Hicks. Sprayer. (Strickland.)



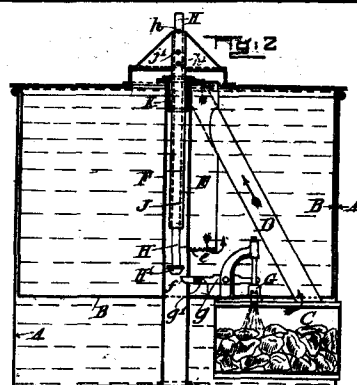
22752
O'Brien. Acetylene-gas Purifier.



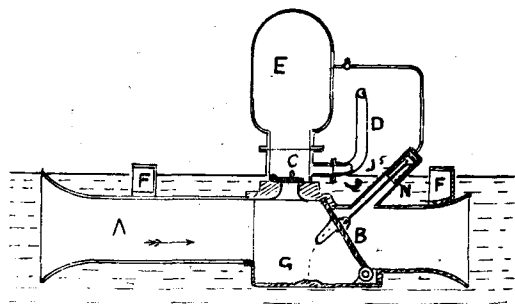
22428
Josling. Non-refillable Bottle.



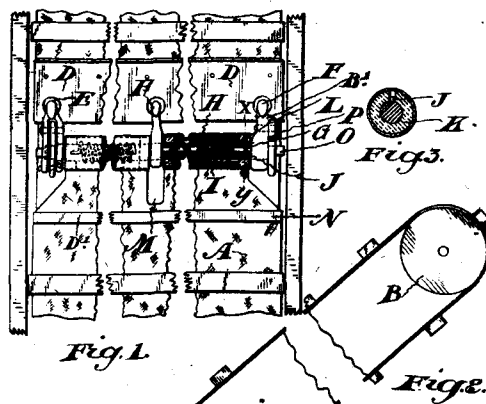
22452
Macintosh. Sheet-metal Lathing.



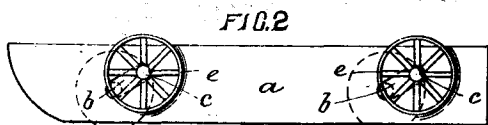
22753
O'Brien. Acetylene-generator.



22649
Payne. Hydraulic Ram.



22923
Massey-Harris Coy. (Ltd.). Harvester-conveyer. (McLeod and Verity.)



22799
Cameron. Sledge.