

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

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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 11th July, 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 August, 1907.

Index of Applicants.

Subject-matter Index.

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

Trade Marks Journal to June, 1907.

Canada.

Patent Office Record (containing illustrated abridgments of inventions, &c.) to March, 1907.

Australia.

The full text of the specifications and complete drawings in respect of applications accepted from the 11th January to the 19th November, 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 July, 1907.

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 arrear. Not now being printed.

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

THE following documents and books are open to public inspection at the Patent Office:—

PATENTS.

(Fee for each search or inspection, not exceeding one hour, 1s.)

1. The files relating to all applications for letters patent in respect of which complete specifications have been accepted.
2. Classified copies of specifications and drawings, with index and key (a).
3. Register of Applications for Letters Patent.
4. Register of Patents.
5. Register of Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent (b).
6. Index of Patentees (c).
7. Index of Proprietors of Letters Patent granted prior to 1890 (d).
8. Index of Specifications (e).

DESIGNS.

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

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

TRADE MARKS.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Register of Patent Agents.

FORMS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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

Application for letters patent.

Provisional specification.

Complete specification and copy thereof.

Application for registration of design.

Application for registration of trade mark.

Applications for extension of time.

Requests by subsequent proprietor to enter name on Register of Patents and Trade Marks.

Printed sheets of information as to fees and procedure to obtain letters patent and to register a trade mark (g).

Pamphlet containing Act and Regulations (price 1s.).

(a) Key is in card index.

(b) This Register contains only names of subsequent proprietors of letters patent granted prior to 1st January, 1890; since that date they appear in Register of Patents.

(c) Includes all names of applicants, &c., and consists of four volumes to 4th November, 1903, and card index since that date. A separate card index is kept for current quarter.

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

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

(f) Names of applicants for registration and proprietors of trade marks are indexed at the beginning of the Registers up to 31st December, 1889; in separate volume up to 5th September, 1904; and since the latter date in card index.

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

Official Publications.

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

Printed specifications to the end of the year 1879.

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

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

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

Local Patent Offices.

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

Auckland
Gisborne
Napier
Nelson
Blenheim
Christchurch
Dunedin

Supreme Court Offices.

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

District Court Offices.

PATENT AGENTS.

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

Classified Lists of Patents and Trade Marks.

UNREVISED typed lists may be obtained from the Patent Office of inventions for which complete specifications have been accepted in respect of the following classes, on payment of the cost of copying given in parentheses in each case:—

- Brooms and brushes, to end of 1905 (10s.),
- Fibre-dressing, to end of 1905 (£1 10s.),
- Food, to end of 1905 (15s.),
- and of trade marks for—
- Dairy-produce, to end of March, 1907 (Class 42), (£1 15s.), for which registration has been applied.
- Specimen sheets may be had free on application.

Patent Office Agents appointed.

Department of Justice,
Wellington, 16th October, 1907.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

THOMAS WILLIAM TAYLER,
FREDERICK WILLIAM HART, and
OWEN ERNEST BOWLING

to be Patent Office Agents at Timaru, Ashburton, and Westport respectively.

J. MCGOWAN.

Patent Agent registered.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th October, 1907.

IT is hereby notified that

ROBERT WALES,

of Imperial Buildings, corner High and Dowling Streets, Dunedin, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Engineer, has been registered as a Patent Agent.

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. 23541.—2nd October.—P. Magnus, Northcote, Vic. Scaffold and framing fittings.
- No. 23542.—30th September.—W. H. Lawrence and R. Kennedy, Glasgow, Scot. Milking-machine.* (*H. Feldmeier.*)
- No. 23543.—30th September.—W. H. Lawrence and R. Kennedy, Glasgow, Scot. Milking-machine.* (*L. Burrell.*)

- No. 23544.—30th September.—R. F. Moore, Auckland, N.Z. Metal encased ferro-concrete bollard.*
- No. 23545.—3rd October.—P. Rafferty, Wellington, N.Z. Trolley-head.
- No. 23546.—3rd October.—H. Herrenschmidt, Paris, France. Extraction of metals from ores.*
- No. 23547.—3rd October.—M. Marks, Fitzroy, Vic. Attaching belts to clothing.
- No. 23548.—30th September.—O. Coates, Christchurch, N.Z. Manipulating safety-guards on trams, trains, &c.
- No. 23549.—30th September.—G. S. Thomson, Dunedin, N.Z. Trolley-pole.*
- No. 23550.—3rd October.—A. Jarrett, Sydney, N.S.W. Lamp globe attachment.*
- No. 23551.—3rd October.—R. W. Gallagher, Los Angeles, U.S.A. Billing-machine for meters.*
- No. 23552.—3rd October.—C. J. Hemery, Auckland, N.Z. Manufacture of artificial fuel.
- No. 23553.—3rd October.—The Butlin Gear, Limited, Sydney, N.S.W. Power-transmission gearing.* (*G. L. Butlin.*)
- No. 23554.—3rd October.—Tress and Co., London, Eng. Manufacture of straw, &c., hats.* (*F. Wright and A. D. Childs.*)
- No. 23555.—3rd October.—F. H. Croucher, Wanganui, N.Z. Float and lid for milk-cans, &c.
- No. 23556.—2nd October.—L. A. H. Longuet, Epsom, N.Z. Trousers stretcher.*
- No. 23557.—4th October.—W. M. Ross, Feilding, N.Z. Septic tank and filter.
- No. 23558.—1st October.—A. M. Webster, Dunedin, N.Z. Self-lubricating loose pulleys.
- No. 23559.—30th September.—C. C. Moffett, Invercargill, N.Z. Minnow and tackle case.
- No. 23560.—5th October.—A. Corderman, Hokitika, N.Z. Sprocket chain.*
- No. 23561.—5th October.—W. Curtis, Auckland, N.Z. Curtain-pole lifter.*
- No. 23562.—5th October.—J. H. McMahon, Auckland, N.Z. Draining-attachment to washing-boiler.*
- No. 23563.—8th October.—A. H. Anderson, Christchurch, N.Z., and H. C. Ell, Halswell, N.Z. Suction dressing apparatus in threshing-machine.
- No. 23564.—8th October.—G. Watson and A. Wynd, Foxton, N.Z. Flax-stripper beating-bar.
- No. 23565.—8th October.—G. Saunders, Pleasant Point, N.Z. Wearing strips of concave bars of threshing-machines.
- No. 23566.—8th October.—W. A. Cooke, Christchurch, N.Z. Remedy for sea-sickness.*
- No. 23567.—5th October.—J. Montgomery, Dunedin, N.Z. Cooling chamber.*
- No. 23568.—7th October.—C. C. H. Gibbons, Tangowahine, N.Z., and M. J. Connor, Auckland, N.Z. Drying and bleaching wool-fibre, &c.
- No. 23569.—10th October.—J. D. McLaurin, Pohangina, N.Z. Introducing certificates, packages, &c., into wool bales.
- No. 23570.—10th October.—D. H. Batehen, Sydney, N.S.W. Interlocking roofing-tile.*
- No. 23571.—10th October.—N. Ceipek, Vienna, Austria. Manufacture of explosive.*
- No. 23572.—10th October.—Lamson Pneumatic Tube Company, Limited, London, Eng. Pneumatic despatch system.* (*H. Burl.*) (Date applied for under section 106, 6th November, 1906.)
- No. 23573.—10th October.—L. L. J. Parant and A. P. Pichon, Geneva, Switz. Decolouring tobacco leaves.*
- No. 23574.—10th October.—E. R. S. Larbalestier, Enmore, N.S.W. Preventing cracking of lamp-glass chimneys, &c.*
- No. 23575.—10th October.—W. C. Stephens, Camborne, Eng. Rock-drill.*
- No. 23576.—10th October.—E. C. Kilgour, Melbourne, Vic. Acetylene-gas generator.
- No. 23577.—8th October.—W. Morton, Dunedin, N.Z. Bag-fastener.
- No. 23578.—8th October.—A. H. Wood, Auckland, N.Z. Wheel for wheel-barrows, &c.
- No. 23579.—11th October.—L. Dunne, Matawhero, N.Z. Hay-stack cover.

- No. 23580.—11th October.—J. T. Stewart, Christchurch, N.Z.
Washing-machine and churn.
- No. 23581.—12th October.—J. Black and W. L. W. Blair, Stratford, N.Z.
Manufacture of tiles and bricquettes.
- No. 23582.—12th October.—W. E. Chamberlain, Feilding, N.Z.
Locking nuts on bolts.
- No. 23583.—14th October.—A. A. George, Wellington, N.Z.
Tie-frame. (C. W. Wild.)
- No. 23584.—14th October.—G. Westmoreland, Waipiro Bay, N.Z.
Kerosene-pump.
- No. 23585.—14th October.—H. A. F. Steffens, Christchurch, N.Z.
Seed-sower.
- No. 23586.—14th October.—F. H. Trevellian, Wellington, N.Z.
Cash-register.*
- No. 23587.—10th October.—A. H. Wood, Auckland, N.Z.
Washing-boiler.
- No. 23588.—12th October.—G. Inglis, Auckland, N.Z.
Pipe-junction.
- No. 23589.—12th October.—W. H. Cornford, Morningson, Vic.
Military game or toy.
- No. 23590.—15th October.—E. Moss, Christchurch, N.Z.
Construction of tell-tale apparatus.
- No. 23591.—15th October.—E. M. Edkins, Dannevirke, N.Z.
Feeding mechanism for saw-bench.*
- No. 23592.—15th October.—P. O. Von Hartitzsch, Wellington, N.Z.
Retrieving apparatus for trolley-pole.
- No. 23593.—15th October.—A. Warren, Wellington, N.Z.
Preventing vehicle running backwards going uphill.*
- No. 23594.—15th October.—J. A. Jamison, Wellington, N.Z.
Holder or grip for ticket issuing.
- No. 23595.—15th October.—G. T. Stewart and H. H. Stewart, Featherston, N.Z.
Expanding differential clutch.*
- No. 23596.—16th October.—W. H. Boyens, Hastings, N.Z.
Adjustable spouting-bracket.

Complete Specifications filed after Provisionals.

LIST of complete specifications filed after provisional specifications, from the 1st to the 14th October, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 22163.—J. Macalister, harrow.
- No. 22221.—J. T. Keane, displaying mathematical tables.
- No. 22259.—F. W. Smith, milk-sampler.
- No. 22267.—H. Quertier, rail-cleaner.
- No. 22276.—H. Mander, W. E. Chamberlain, tire-furnace.
- No. 22294.—F. Cooper, road watering method.
- No. 22359.—A. Ashcroft and C. Richardson, electrically distilling gum.
- No. 22376.—T. B. Brock, bag-filler.
- No. 22615.—J. Peterson and J. Wearn, cream-cooler.
- No. 22696.—F. Bottrill, vehicle-wheel.
- No. 22945.—T. Parker, fuel.
- No. 23280.—E. S. Baldwin and H. H. Raynard, rock-drill chuck. (J. H. and J. M. Holman.)

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th October, 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. 21460.—17th July, 1906.—DONALD LANGLEY TURNER, of Wellington, New Zealand, Chemist. An improved process for bleaching flax and like fibres.*

Claim.—The improved process for bleaching flax, consisting in submitting the fibre, while in a dampened condition, to the fumes of gas given off in the formation of potassium chloride by a mixture of potassium chlorate with hydrochloric acid, substantially as specified.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 21910.—13th October, 1906.—GEORGE GRAY, care of Reid and Gray, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to coulters-clamps.*

Claims.—(1.) Means for securing a rectangular coulters-stalk to a plough-beam, comprising in combination a clamp having a jaw provided with flat-sided slots and a distance-block having one face hollowed out and another face grooved, substantially as set forth. (2.) Means for securing a round coulters-stalk to a plough-beam, comprising in combination a clamp having a jaw provided with flat-sided slots, flanged blocks fitting the slots and a boss fitting between the blocks and having a flat side and a screw for securing the boss to the stalk, the said blocks and boss being adapted to receive the stalk, substantially as set forth. (3.) In the means constructed as described in claim 2, the employment of boss having a set screw-rounded face which is presented towards plough-beam when it is desired that the stalk shall swivel, and having a flat face which is presented when it is desired to secure the stalk rigidly, substantially as set forth. (4.) For the purpose indicated, a flanged block adapted to receive a coulters-stalk, and having a flat face and a flange whereby it may be rigidly secured in a corresponding slot in a clamp, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 22079.—20th November, 1906.—ELIZA SHADGETT, of Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand, Married Woman. An improved process of treating bananas for the preparation of a food therefrom.*

Claim.—The improved process for treating bananas for the preparation of a food therefrom, the same consisting in first boiling the bananas, then evaporating the moisture therefrom, and granulating or compressing and drying the product, substantially as explained.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 22104.—23rd November, 1906.—LEONARD OWEN HOOKER, of Hawera, New Zealand, Signwriter. Perch-carrier.*

Claims.—(1.) The improved perch-carrier, consisting of a tubular centre-piece adapted to be supported in a vertical position, a rest for the perch on the top end thereof, and an annular cup or receptacle surrounding the tubular centre-piece, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) The improved perch-carrier, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22114.—23rd November, 1906.—WILLIAM GEORGE RICHARDSON, of Kenilworth, 21 Upper Vincent Street, Auckland, New Zealand. Improvements in methods of preparing flax-waste as a cattle-food.*

Claims.—(1.) Preparing and drying for a desiccated cattle-food the green vegetable fleshy part of the leaves of *Phormium tenax*—produced as a by-product in the stripping process of the *Phormium tenax* leaves, such process forming part of extraction of the fibre—by means of a centrifugal drying machine (hydro-extractor), such as described and for the purpose described. (2.) Drying and desiccating the said material in ovens or kilns, substantially as described and for the purpose described. (3.) Sifting and preparing in the form of chaff the desiccated said material for the purpose and by the means described.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.)

No. 22134.—20th November, 1906.—HILARY QUERTIER, of Wood's Hotel, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved apparatus for employment upon tramways for clearing rails, elevating, loading, and discharging spoil, and for washing roadways.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, rocker-beams pivotally mounted at their middle part, sprocket-wheels mounted upon the ends of the rocker-beams, chains or belts passing around the sprocket-wheels, battens or buckets fixed to the chain or belt and means for driving the chain or belt, ploughs attached to the lower rocker-beams, and

brushes attached to the rocker-beams beyond the ploughs, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, lower rocker-beams pivotally mounted at their middle parts, ploughs attached by springs to the rocker-beams, and brushes attached to the rocker-beams by springs, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a wiper consisting of bars pivotally mounted upon a pin and connected thereto by a spring, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, hoppers for receiving spoil, a chain or belt travelling across the top of the said hoppers, battens or buckets fixed to the said belt and delivering spoil gathered by a plough and brush into the said hoppers, substantially as set forth. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, means for reversing rocker-beams from either end of a truck consisting of a lever pivoted at its middle part and extending to the ends of the truck, a quadrant bracket fixed to the truck, and a spring-operated pawl mounted upon the lever and adapted to engage the quadrant bracket, substantially as set forth. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a disc, curved radial blades fixed to the disc, a disc above the blades and a pipe delivering water through the said disc to the blades, and means for revolving the first disc and its blades, substantially as set forth. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, means for operating a belt and buckets consisting of a sprocket-wheel mounted upon an axle of the truck, a clutch for throwing the sprocket-wheel into and out of operation, a sprocket-chain passing around the sprocket-wheel and around sprocket-wheels secured upon the spindles to which the sprocket-wheels of the chain or belt are secured, and a spring-operated wiper or tension-sprocket, substantially as set forth. (8.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising improved apparatus for employment upon tramways for clearing rails, elevating, loading, and discharging spoil, and for washing roadways, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth and illustrated.

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

No. 22137.—27th November, 1906.—ARTHUR ASHCROFT and CHARLES RICHARDSON, both of Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer and Clerk respectively. A process for electrically distilling and purifying gum.*

Claim.—The process for distilling and purifying gum, consisting in sending an electric current through the gum while the gum is in a boiling condition, substantially as specified.

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

No. 22155.—5th December, 1906.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Orrell Ashton, of Lawrence, Essex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Machinist). Improvements in or relating to machines for assembling parts of boots or shoes.*

Claims.—(1.) A machine for assembling parts of boots and shoes, having, in combination, means for securing the upper to the inner sole; and mechanism for securing the upper to the rear end of the last adjacent to the cone thereof, said means and said mechanism being arranged for relative adjustment to accommodate lasts or shoes of different heights. (2.) A machine of the class described, having, in combination, a last-supporter, means for wiping an upper over an inner sole at the heel, means for securing the upper to the inner sole, and mechanism for securing the upper to the rear end of the last adjacent to the cone thereof, said mechanism being arranged for adjustment to accommodate lasts or shoes of different heights. (3.) A machine of the class described, having, in combination, means for securing an upper to an inner sole sustained upon a last, and fastening-inserting mechanism arranged to drive a fastening through the upper into the rear end of the last obliquely toward the sole of the last. (4.) A machine of the class described, having, in combination, a rest arranged for engagement with the rear end of a last, means for wiping an upper over an inner sole at the heel, means for securing the upper to the inner sole, and fastening-inserting mechanism arranged to drive a fastening obliquely toward the sole of the last into the rear end of the last. (5.) A machine for assembling parts of boots and shoes, having, in combination, means for supporting a last for longitudinal movement, means for pressing into

close relation to the rear end of the last an upper and counter sustained by the last, and means for yieldingly resisting longitudinal movement of the last. (6.) A machine of the character described, having, in combination, a stop arranged for engagement by the bottom of the last, a last-supporter arranged for movement toward the stop and arranged also for movement in the direction of the last, and means for yieldingly moving said last-supporter toward the stop constructed to resist movement of the last-supporter in the direction of the length of the last. (7.) A machine for assembling parts of boots and shoes, having, in combination, means for yieldingly supporting a last, a presser for engaging the rear end of the last adjacent to the sole, and a rigidly mounted wiper arranged for movement over the edge of the last, said presser and wiper being constructed for simultaneous movement longitudinally of the last.

(Specification, 10s. 3d. ; drawing, 4s.)

No. 22156.—5th December, 1906.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, of Paterson, State of New Jersey, United States of America, a corporation duly organized under the laws of said State of New Jersey, and having a place of business at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of Joseph Gouldbourn, of Leicester, England, Engineer). Improvements in or relating to machines for loading heels or for attaching them to boots and shoes.*

Claims.—(1.) A machine for inserting nails in heels, having, in combination, a nail-driving mechanism, a plurality of heel-holders arranged for movement into and out of operative relation to said mechanism, a nail-transferer for supplying nails to said mechanism arranged for a reciprocatory movement between a nail-receiving position and a nail-delivering position, and means for moving said holders successively into operative position arranged to be brought into operation by successive reciprocations of said nail-transferer. (2.) A machine for inserting nails, having, in combination, a die-block provided with nail passages and a nail-transferer for supplying nails to said die-block, arranged for movement laterally of the die-block from a nail-receiving position into a nail-delivering position above the die-block, and means for yieldingly depressing said transferer in its movement between said positions whereby it is brought into close relation to the upper face of the die-block. (3.) A machine for inserting nails in heels, having, in combination, a die-block arranged for movement into and out of operative position and provided with nail-receiving passages, a nail-transferer for supplying nails to the die-block arranged for movement from a nail-receiving position at one side of the die-block into a nail-delivering position above the die-block, and means arranged to be brought into operation in the movement of the nail-transferer into delivering position for adjusting the die-block into a predetermined position. (4.) A machine for inserting nails in heels, having, in combination, a plurality of heel-holders arranged to be brought successively into operative relation to said mechanism, gauges carried by the holders for retaining heels in position upon the holders, and means for adjusting simultaneously the gauges upon the several holders. (5.) A machine for inserting nails in heels, having, in combination, a nail-driving mechanism, a heel-holder arranged for movement into and out of operative relation to said mechanism, a nail-transferer arranged for movement between a nail-receiving position and a nail-delivering position, means arranged to become effective in the movement of the transferer into delivering position for imparting to said holder a preliminary movement toward operative position, and means arranged to become effective in the reverse movement of the transferer for completing the movement of the holder into operative position. (6.) A machine for inserting nails in heels, having, in combination, nail-driving mechanism, a rotatable heel-carrier provided with a plurality of heel-holders and arranged for a reciprocatory movement with relation to said mechanism, a nail-transferer for supplying nails to said mechanism arranged for movement between a nail-receiving position and a nail-delivering position, and means arranged to become effective in the movement of said transferer for imparting to said carrier simultaneously rotatory and translatory movements to bring successive heel-holders into operative relation to said mechanism. (7.) A machine for nailing heels, having, in combination, a die-block arranged to enter a shoe, drivers working in said die-block for driving nails from within the shoe into a heel, a pressure-plate for engaging the tread-face of the heel, and means for adjustably sustaining said plate in a position inclined longitudinally of the shoe. (8.) A machine for inserting nails in heels, having, in combination, a plurality of holders for heels, a plurality of sets of gauges for positioning the heels upon the holders

arranged for adjustment to accommodate heels of different sizes, and means providing connection between the several sets of gauges whereby they may be adjusted simultaneously. (9.) In a machine for inserting nails in heels, a heel-holder provided with a breast-gauge and a back-gauge for engaging respectively the breast and the back of a heel, and means for simultaneously adjusting said gauges in opposite directions upon said holder. (10.) In a machine for inserting nails in heels, a heel-holder provided with a back-gauge held adjustably in stationary position upon said holder, a breast-gauge yieldingly held toward the back-gauge, a stop for limiting the movement of the breast-gauge toward the back-gauge, and means for controlling the position of said stop in accordance with the position of the back-gauge. (11.) A machine for nailing heels, having, in combination, a shoe support, a pressure-plate for engaging the tread-face of a heel, means for adjustably sustaining said plate in a position inclined longitudinally of the shoe, and a heel-holder for sustaining a heel in line with the heel-seat of the shoe arranged for adjustment simultaneously with said plate. (12.) A machine for nailing heels, having, in combination, a die-block arranged to enter a shoe, drivers working in said die-block for driving nails from within the shoe into a heel, a pressure-plate engaging the tread-face of the heel, and means for adjustably sustaining said plate in a position inclined longitudinally of the shoe arranged to permit adjustment of said plate about an axis approximately at the level of the heel-seat of the shoe.

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

No. 22159.—2nd February, 1906.—ADOLF GENTZSCH, of 1 Stiftgasse, Vienna, Austria, Mineralogist. Improvements relating to the utilisation of waste rubber.

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

Claim.—Process for reclaiming old vulcanised rubber, characterized by the fact that the old rubber is mixed with only from a fifth to a tenth part of a solvent for sulphur, such for example as aniline oil or anthracene, or a mixture of both, this mixture being then softened preferably by heating, whereupon the resultant mass is reworked in the usual manner, and may also be vulcanised.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.)

No. 22160.—5th December, 1906.—ADOLF GENTZSCH, of 1 Stiftgasse, Vienna, Austria, Mineralogist. Improvements relating to the utilisation of waste rubber.

Claim.—Process for reclaiming the waste of vulcanised rubber by mixing the waste divided into small particles with resins, waxes, hydrocarbon residues, paraffin, stearine, oils, or fats, characterized by the fact that from 80 to 90 parts of old rubber are mixed with 20 to 10 parts of the said additions until an entirely homogeneous mass is obtained.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 22166.—6th December, 1906.—GEORGE EDWARD HUMPHRIES, of 61 Adelaide Road, Wellington, New Zealand, Contractor. Improvements relating to scaffolding.*

Extract from Specification.—Upon brick buildings I use the eye integrally formed with a claw-hook, as described in one of my specifications aforesaid, with small hook at bottom and bevelled slot, and a scaffold of considerable length may be formed with only two brackets, one at each end, with intermediate pudlick bars driven into the wall between them. Each bar is tapering at its inner end, and has a small projecting snib to engage in the brickwork. The outer end of the bar has also a lip for the purpose of facilitating withdrawal of the bar from the wall. Upon wooden buildings the screw-eyes described in one of my specifications aforesaid are employed. Upon the brackets and bars is placed a comparatively deep fender-board, which may be secured to the pillars of the brackets by suitably shaped hooks. An "S" hook also hooks over the fender-board just above each pudlick bar, its opposite hook engaging with the end of said bar. By this means the strength due to the depth of the fender-board is utilised for the support of the scaffold, this being an essential feature of my invention. The scaffold planks are placed across the brackets and pudlick bars in the usual way. In order to provide for the attachment of the brackets to a building as occasion may require, I build into the brick-

work metal sockets to receive the hooks referred to; said sockets are specially shaped from sheet metal, and may have wings or flanges to hold them secure.

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

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

No. 22195.—13th December, 1906.—THOMAS SUTHERLAND, of Wellington, New Zealand, Plumber. Means for use with cooking-vessels to prevent the burning thereof while in use.*

Claims.—(1.) Means for use in cooking-vessels, the same consisting of a flat metal plate formed with perforations therein and provided with knobs or projections upon its under surface, such plate being adapted to fit upon the bottom of the cooking-vessel, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) Means for use in cooking-vessels, the same consisting of a flat metal plate formed with perforations therein, and with a number of upwardly inclined indentations on its under surface, arranged concentrically around the plate, and each one ending at its upper end at one of the perforations and provided with knobs or projections upon its under surface, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 22240.—21st December, 1906.—JOSEPH BARTLETT DAVIES, of 330 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Accountant. An improved spouting-bracket.

Claims.—(1.) In a spouting-bracket, made of wire bent to suit the sectional form of spouting, a screw formed integral with it on the inner end thereof by which to support the bracket, substantially as described and shown. (2.) In a spouting-bracket, made of wire bent to suit the sectional form of spouting, a screw and coiled jaw formed on the inner part thereof, substantially as described and shown. (3.) A spouting-bracket formed of wire bent to suit the sectional form of spouting, having a screw and a coiled jaw on its inner part and a flexible clip on its outer end, substantially as described and shown. (4.) A spouting-bracket formed of bent wire to suit the sectional form of spouting, having one end made in the form of a screw and the other end formed into a pliable clip which is designed to be sprung on the head of spouting, substantially as described and shown. (5.) A spouting-bracket or rest formed of bent wire, with one end made in the form of a screw and having at the other end a flexible metal clip attached by folding and clenching about an enlarged head on the bracket, substantially as described and shown. (6.) A spouting-bracket, comprising a bent wire having a screw formed on its inner end and an enlarged part or head on its other end, and a metal clip one end of which is designed to be folded over said enlarged part while its outer end part is long enough to be bent over the beading of spouting, substantially as described.

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

No. 22267.—3rd January, 1907.—HILARY QUERTIE, of Oraki House, Rattray Street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. Suction-cleaner for tramway-rails and the like.*

Extract from Specification.—This invention provides a rail-cleaner, wherein fans or their equivalent are employed to induce currents of air for the purpose of raising dust and dirt from the rails and of carrying the dirt into hoppers.

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

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

No. 22642.—3rd April, 1907.—LOOMIS BURRELL and DAVID HAMLIN BURRELL, JUN., both of Little Falls, Herkimer, New York, United States of America, Manufacturers (assignees of Matthew La Rue Hoyt, of Little Falls aforesaid, Manufacturer). Improvements in shaft-mountings for centrifugal machines.

Claims.—(1.) A mounting for a vertical shaft carrying the load at its upper end, such mounting comprising a self-centering ball-bearing which supports the load and is arranged

near the upper end of the shaft below the load, said supporting bearing being capable of tilting in its support, and the shaft being capable of tilting in the bearing and of moving sidewise in finding its natural axis of rotation. (2.) A mounting for a vertical shaft carrying the load at its upper end, such mounting comprising a self-centering supporting bearing which is arranged near the upper end of the shaft below the load, and which supports the shaft and load and permits the upper portion of the shaft to move sidewise in self-centering, and a lower bearing which holds the lower portion of the shaft against sidewise movement. (3.) A mounting for a vertical shaft carrying the load at its upper end, such mounting comprising a self-centering supporting bearing which is arranged near the upper end of the shaft below the load and which supports the shaft and load, and a restraining bearing which has a bore larger in diameter than the shaft and permits the shaft to move sidewise in its bore within the ordinary range of positions but restrains excessive sidewise movement of the shaft. (4.) A shaft-mounting for a vertical shaft carrying the load at its upper end, such mounting being constructed substantially as shown and described, and comprising a self-centering bearing which supports the load and is arranged near the upper end of the shaft below the load, a restraining bearing which permits the shaft to move sidewise in its bore but restrains excessive sidewise movement, and a lower bearing which holds the shaft against sidewise movement and does not support the load.

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

No. 22874.—22nd May, 1907.—FRANK RUSSELL, of Lismore, New South Wales, Australia, Publisher. An improved field-gate.

Extract from Specification.—My gate is constructed to open and close on the Bascule principle, the top rail being extended rearward on the horizontal pivot on which the gate works, and provided with a counterpoise weight on the cantilever end of sufficient size to cause the gate to tilt up and open by gravity when the fastening-cords are released. The gate is held closed by one of a pair of controlling-cords reeved over messenger-posts within reach of horsemen and drivers some distance on either side of the gate. The ends of the controlling-cords are connected by a loose messenger-cord. One other of these controlling-cords being drawn, the weighted cantilever is lifted and the gate made to fall downwards to close by gravity, at the same time extending open and the rail ends falling into housings in the swinging and lock posts. The gate itself is formed of one or more rails loosely hung from the top rail by two or more hanging battens which depend perpendicularly from said top rail, so that when the gate is closed its parts are extended, and when the gate is opened by tilting up its parts collapse and lie one against the other, so as to leave free head-room for passage through the gate.

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

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

No. 23321.—17th August, 1907.—WILLIAM EDMOND REYNOLDS, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Dentist, and ARTHUR GRETTON TOMKIES, of Westport, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in belt-fasteners.

Claims.—(1.) A belt-fastener, consisting of a lower plate provided with vertical teeth on two parallel edges, a substantial concave upper plate wider than said lower plate, and means for securing the two plates together whereby the ends of the belt are gripped between them, substantially as described. (2.) A belt-fastener according to claim 1, in which the securing means consist of a longitudinal central flange provided with eyes formed integral with the lower plate and projecting through slots in the upper plate, and a pin passing through the eyes above the upper plate, substantially as described. (3.) A belt-fastener according to claim 1, in which the securing means consist of a longitudinal central flange formed integral with the lower plate, threaded pins screwed into and riveted below the flange and projecting through holes in the upper plate, and nuts screwed on said pins above the upper plate, substantially as described. (4.) The complete belt-fastener constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described or illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 23338.—22nd August, 1907.—HYMAN LEWIS, of King William Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Boot Manufacturer. An improved method of regenerating waste or scrap leather.

Extract from Specification.—I take a certain proportion of waste or scrap leather, and crush or grind the same by any of the well-known methods into a powder as fine as flour, or as fine as desired for any particular article required. I then add the following ingredients in or about the proportions set out: Para or crude rubber; petrolatum; zinc oxide; pitch; sulphur, precipitated sulphur or plumbic oxide; yellow ochre; cotton fibre; antimony; vermilion.

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

(Specification, 3s. 6d.)

No. 23339.—22nd August, 1907.—INTERNATIONAL MARINE SIGNAL COMPANY, LIMITED, of 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Carleton, Ontario, Canada (assignees of Thomas Leopold Willson, of 188 Metcalf Street, Ottawa aforesaid). Improvements in fog-signal apparatus.

Extract from Specification.—In the preferable form, a bell is rung through the medium of a projectile discharged against it by the force of the gasses passing out of the explosion chamber. Where necessary, the sound of the bell may be intensified and directed by a suitable device, such as a megaphone. In an alternative form, the sound of the explosion alone is relied on to produce the signal, which is intensified by suitable means.

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

(Specification, 10s. ; drawing, 4s.)

No. 23350.—22nd August, 1907.—THE MONOMAN TYPE-SETTER COMPANY, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, and having its principal place of business at 143 Liberty Street, New York, United States of America (assignees of William E. Brand, of Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America). Type-casting and composing machine.

Extract from Specification.—My invention relates to type-casting and composing machines, more particularly to that class of composing machine in which the line is preliminarily represented on a controller, which afterwards comes into effect to control the operation of the casting mechanism. Many of the improvements are, however, equally well adapted for use in connection with other forms of typographic machines. The general method heretofore employed has been to prepare the controller—usually a strip of paper—on a separate key-board or perforating machine, and then take the roll of paper to the casting machine. This requires two men or two operations. I have provided a mechanical controller in the form of an endless belt or chain having movable actuating pins, which belt is sufficiently long to enable the operator to get several lines ahead of the machine, and I have combined the key-board and casting mechanism into one machine, thereby not only saving the cost of the paper, but saving one operation and making a one-man machine of it. Another improvement consists in a place-finder. Heretofore an operator at a key-board that did not have a typewriter or printing attachment has had no means of telling where he left off, unless he remembered his place or marked his copy. I have provided an indicator, without a printing attachment, which enables the operator to read the controller to find and keep his place, thereby relieving him of considerable strain and rendering errors much less liable. Another improvement consists in providing low space-quads. Heretofore, on machines of this class, the spaces and quads have been full shoulder-high. This is a great inconvenience, especially where the printing is done directly from the type. Another improvement consists in providing an alarm to inform the operator when a matrix gets stopped up. In machines of this class the matrices will sometimes become clogged, and a whole galley of type will be cast with one letter dropped out, a blank being cast in its stead. This makes a lot of work for the proof-reader and the man who corrects the matter, which my improvement renders entirely unnecessary. Another improvement consists in a simplified counting device and justifier which enables me, in using a quotient and remainder justifier, to reduce the size of the unit to one-half that formerly employed without increasing the number of combinations, thus permitting practically the duplication of any face of type, instead of being confined to what is known as "self-spacing type," where all the type are cast on one of five or six fixed sizes, varying from each other by substantial units

of difference. Furthermore, I have provided an improved aligning device for the matrices, designed especially to give absolute alignment, and one which ordinary wear will not affect. Another improvement consists in the form of matrix- or die-case which permits the type being put in the line of assembly on moving them but a short distance from the place where they are cast. I have also designed a novel movement to control the positions of the matrix-case. A still further improvement consists in providing a set-size index for the matrix-case. Heretofore the running widths or sizes of the type have been indicated on the controller, or the same sizes have been grouped together in the matrix-case. My plan enables me to utilise the advantages of both the old methods, &c.

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

(Specification, £4 6s. 9d. ; drawing, 17s.)

No. 23357.—23rd August, 1907.—JAMES GRANT DAWSON, of Christchurch, New Zealand. A machine for use in bending the wires used in the construction of certain classes of egg-carriers.

Claims.—(1.) In means for use in bending wires used in the construction of egg-carriers, a flat table with apertures therein, a false bottom beneath such table provided with mandrils and pins projecting up through the apertures in the table, means for lowering and raising such table, and means for keeping it normally in a raised condition, substantially as specified. (2.) In means for the purpose indicated, the combination with a table having apertures therein and a rising and falling false bottom beneath, having upwardly extending pins and mandrils projecting through the apertures, of a horizontally sliding plate adjacent to the front edge of the table, and means whereby it may be moved away from or into engagement with such edge, substantially as and for the purpose specified. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my machine for use in bending the wires used in the construction of certain classes of egg-carriers, substantially as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 23361.—21st August, 1907.—JOHN LITTLE, of "Kelvingrove," Nelson Road, Camberwell, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. Improved air and water cooling apparatus.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to means for cooling air or water, or both, and it consists in an apparatus having longitudinally arranged narrow passages, the surfaces of which are maintained in a wet condition when in operation.

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

(Specification, 5s. 9d. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 23362.—21st August, 1907.—JOHN BUSH DUCKETT, of 184 Shirebrook Road, Sheffield, England, Ink-manufacturer. An improved atmospheric burner for gas-cooking stoves.

Claims.—(1.) In a gas-burner comprising a tube having a number of perforations, the combination with a sheath closed at one end covering a part of the burner, of means for moving either the sheath or the burner to regulate the number of perforations in the latter which are covered by the sheath, for the purpose described. (2.) In a gas-burner comprising a tube having a number of perforations, the combination with a sheath closed at one end covering a part of the burner and provided with a number of perforations not greater than the minimum number which is to be alight together, of means for moving either the sheath or the burner to regulate the number of perforations in the latter which are covered by the sheath, for the purpose described. (3.) The combination and arrangement of parts constituting the complete burner for a gas-cooking stove, substantially as described or as illustrated in Fig. 1, in Figs. 2 and 3, or in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 23372.—28th August, 1907.—HENRY TRINDER, of 93 Grant Street, Ballarat East, Victoria, Australia, Traveller, and FRITZ ENGELEB, of 275 Main Street, Ballarat East aforesaid, Miner. Improvements in ore-concentrating tables or plates.

Claims.—(1.) In ore-concentrators, a table having a series of lines of trapezoidal riffle pits or pockets each having its base and sides formed with an undercut recess, said riffle-pockets on

the one line alternating with the surface portion of the table between two riffle-pockets on the adjacent succeeding line, and being arranged base towards base, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified. (2.) In ore-concentrators, a table comprising the subject-matter of the preceding claiming clause 1, with the provision of an undercut V-shaped riffle alternating with every two lines of oppositely arranged riffle pits or pockets, said V-shaped riffle having either a straight or tortuous course, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified. (3.) In ore-concentrators, a table a^1 constructed with a series of undercut riffle-slats g and forming V-shaped riffles, tapering in length from the "discharge" to the "feed" ends of the table, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified. (4.) In ore-concentrators, a table a^1 having a series of V-shaped undercut riffles h , each riffle being of shorter length than the succeeding one, and having its discharge end curved or rounded off, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified. (5.) In ore-concentrators, a table constructed with a series of angular riffle-slats tapering in length from the "discharge" to the "feed" ends of the table, the upward incline of each of said slats being in the direction of travel of the metalliferous materials on the table, and the discharge end of each being curved or rounded off, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 23373.—28th August, 1907.—HENRI HOWARD CHRISTIAN, Sawmiller, WALTER GEORGE PRIME, Engineer, both of Woodend, Victoria, Australia; ROBERT FISHER, Railway Stationmaster, and FREDERICK PATTEN PRIME, Engineer, both of Riddell's Creek, Victoria, Australia. Improvements in automatic car-couplings and safety-devices.

Claims.—(1.) In a car-coupling, a spring retracted draw-bar pivoted to a draw-hook which has its middle bent to the side of the line of draft, and the side of its fore-end bevelled, substantially as and for the purposes described. (2.) In a car-coupling, a draw-bar pivoted to a draw-hook which has an arm extending down from its under side, and a supplementary hook on the said under side, as described. (3.) A car-coupling member pivoted at its rear, and having a front hook, a supplementary hook behind it, a downwardly extending arm, a connection of the said arm to and adapted to support a push-rod, and a connection to a retraction bar, as set forth. (4.) The combination, with a draw-hook under arm, of a push-rod having a fork or eye at its fore-end and an eye or the like at its rear, an arm from a transverse spindle engaging the said rear eye, and means for turning the spindle to actuate the draw-hook and enable it to be left in raised or in lowered position at will. (5.) In car-coupling mechanism, the arrangement of the push-bar spindle-arm, spindle, and lever, or the like, whereby they may be positioned as dotted in Fig. 4 for the purpose of holding a draw-hook in raised position as seen in Fig. 2. (6.) In a car-coupling, main links having broad transverse frontal coupling-plates having inclined upper surfaces flanked by protective emergency buffers, as described. (7.) The construction specified in the preceding claim, and with the rear edge of the coupling-plates curved or recessed, as described. (8.) In a car-coupling, a main link having a broad transverse frontal inclined guide-plate flanked by emergency buffers, in combination with a draw-bar having pivoted to it a draw-hook having a side frontal bevel, and an under supplementary hook so located as not to be able to pass the said guide-plate rear when the draw-hook is raised. (9.) A car-end having the parts shown in Fig. 2 attached to car 1, and as described.

(Specification, 8s. 3d. ; drawing, 1s.)

No. 23375.—28th August, 1907.—THOMAS JOHNSON, Land Agent, THOMAS WILLIAM JOHNSON, Fancy-goods Salesman, and RICHARD FRANK TUNLEY, Commercial Traveller, all of Old Sandgate Road, Eagle Junction, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Machine for manufacturing or pressing cement and sand and the like into blocks of various shapes and sizes.

Claims.—(1.) In machines for manufacturing cement and sand and the like materials into blocks of any design or configuration, a mould having collapsible ends and sides, temporarily held together when moulding, as described and as illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In machines for manufacturing cement and sand and the like material into blocks of any design or configuration, a mould having collapsible ends and sides, temporarily held together when moulding and carried on a stand fitted with brackets for temporarily supporting said ends and sides, as described and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) In machines for manufacturing cement and sand and the like material into blocks of any design or

configuration, a mould having collapsible ends and sides, temporarily held together when moulding and carried on a stand fitted with brackets for temporarily supporting said ends and sides, in combination with a removable core or cores controlled by a hand or foot lever and detent, as described and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 23377.—28th August, 1907.—NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America, with factories and general offices at Dayton, Montgomery, Ohio, United States of America (assignees of William F. Bockhoff, of Cleveland, Ohio aforesaid). Improvements in manufacturing automatic sales-books.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to manufacturing automatic sales-books, and has for its main object to provide an improved construction of duplicating or tripling book in which the original sheet as well as the one or more copies are adapted to be removed from the book and folded as desired. Another object is to provide an improved book of the class described, in which the carbon transferring material is applied to the sheet so that no separate carbon sheet is necessary. A further object is to provide a book in which the separate sheets are fastened to the cover by a loose stapling, whereby the sheets may be easily detached from the cover without leaving any stub.

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

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

No. 23378.—1st November, 1906.—EDWIN GEORGE HARROP, of 1 Amwell Street, Clerkenwell, London, England, Manufacturing Jeweller. An expanding flexible bracelet.

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

Claim.—An expanding flexible and foldable bracelet, composed of hollow links of uniform size disposed alternately as middle links with longitudinal slots and as outer links with cross-pins engaged in said slots, the said links being normally held in the contracted position by helical springs of nearly the same diameter as the interior of the links inserted in the ends of the middle links, these springs being inserted after the whole bracelet is hard-soldered together by winding spirally through the longitudinal slot, thus requiring no other opening for their insertion, substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 23381.—28th August, 1907.—JOSEPH GEORGE COOMBS, of 99 York Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Smith. Improvements in diaphragms or tympana for phonographic and telephonic apparatus.

Claims.—(1.) A diaphragm for phonographic and telephonic apparatus, consisting of a flat vibratable ring and a domed rigid central part of extreme thinness. (2.) A diaphragm for telephonic receivers, consisting of a domed central part and a vibratable ring surrounding the same slightly dished to oppose the drag of the magnet. (3.) A diaphragm for phonographic apparatus, consisting of a vibratable ring and a central domed portion, both of extreme thinness, and having an apex on the dome adapted to facilitate attachment of the stylus and reproducing button. (4.) A diaphragm for phonographic and telephonic apparatus, in which the vibrations are applied around the inner edge of a vibratable ring which carries a domed central part of extreme lightness vibrating with said ring, but in itself incapable of vibration relatively thereto.

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

No. 23382.—28th August, 1907.—CHARLES WILLIAM SPONSEL, of 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in typewriters.

Extract from Specification.—In machines of this type, particularly those wherein the printing is done by pressure and not by impact, it is necessary to adjust the type-carrying mechanism to and from the platen of the machine in order

that the type may be brought to a uniform printing position, and it is also necessary that the parts be so constructed as to be capable of being held rigidly after adjustment. The different mechanisms employed to operate the printing devices being in almost constant use considerable friction necessarily takes place, and it is therefore desirable to construct the bearings of the moving parts in such a manner that as little wear as possible may result. It is also desirable to provide means for connecting the type-actuating mechanism with the impression levers, whereby easy detachment may be made to allow adjustment. It has also been found desirable to arrange stops for the impression-levers or other movable mechanism whereby motion may be arrested without impact or concussion, thus eliminating the disagreeable element of noise prevalent in machines of other types.

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

(Specification, £1 0s. 6d. ; drawing, 4s.)

No. 23383.—28th August, 1907.—WELLINGTON PARKER KIDDER, of 18 Robeson Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in typewriting machines.

Extract from Specification.—One of the chief obstacles in the way of complete visibility of the writing in machines of the front or top-strike type as hitherto constructed resides in the difficulty of carrying the ribbon clear of the platen to uncover the writing when the same has been pressed thereagainst by the types. It is the aim of this invention, which will presently be explained in detail, to eliminate the above difficulty and attain other desirable ends by providing a construction wherein the ribbon is normally held away from the printing-point in a relatively taut condition, but that portion thereof adjacent the printing-point is automatically slackened when the type-bars are progressing towards the platen so as not to impede their movements, such slack being taken up and the ribbon carried from the platen during the returning of the type-bars to their normal positions.

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

(Specification, 14s. 9d. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 23384.—28th August, 1907.—WELLINGTON PARKER KIDDER, of 18 Robeson Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States of America, Engineer, and CHARLES WILLIAM SPONSEL, of 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in typewriting machines.

Extract from Specification.—The writing machine to which the invention is especially adapted comprises a type known as "Silent Typewriters," wherein the printing characters press against the impression surface in contradistinction to the usual types which effect printing by impact or concussion of the printing characters. It is essential in this type of machine that an absolutely rigid impression surface be provided, as any movement of the platen under pressure of the printing device seriously affects the quality of the work, and especially is this true where considerable pressure is exerted to produce a large number of copies, as in manifolding. It is, moreover, desirable that the platen be capable of adjustment toward or from the normal printing plane, which is the common plane occupied by the front faces of the printing characters in their extreme projected position. By this invention, which will presently be described, the above, among other ends, is attained by anchoring a tie-rod in the front rigid frame-work of the machine, and extending the same transversely thereof to the rear of the platen behind the printing-point thereof to provide a rigid abutment therefor, leaving the rear portion of the machine substantially free from supporting frame-work. Means operatable from a convenient location are also provided for shortening or lengthening the effective length of this tie-rod, enabling the operator at will to cause the platen to advance or recede from the normal printing plane, the amount of movement thereof in either direction being indicated by a suitable device visible at all times to the operator.

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

(Specification, £1 8s. 3d. ; drawing, 4s.)

No. 23385.—28th August, 1907.—WELLINGTON PARKER KIDDER, of 18 Robeson Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States of America, Engineer, and CHARLES WILLIAM SPONSEL, of 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America, Engineer. Improvements in typewriting machines.

Extract from Specification.—Clicking of pawl and ratchet mechanism, or the noise created by other escapement devices employed in connection with the feeding mechanism of carriages of typewriters, whenever they are returned to begin a new line, is a constant source of annoyance, and especially is this the case in machines of the type shown, wherein a substantially noiseless operation of the remaining operative mechanism of the machine has been secured, as a silent operation of the other mechanism renders any noise produced by the escapement mechanism more noticeable. It has therefore been found desirable to provide a construction wherein the carriage, although the feed-pinion thereof is constantly in mesh with the feed-rack thereof, may be returned to its initial or line-commencing position without the production of any noise whatever, or whereby the same may be readily set back one or more letter spaces at will.

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

(Specification, £1 15s. 3d.; drawing, 3s.)

No. 23390.—26th August, 1907.—CHARLES SUTTIE, of Wairoa, New Zealand, Flaxmillier, and MONTAGUE HARRISON WYNARD, of Auckland, New Zealand, Solicitor. A new or improved means for catching flax or the like after stripping.

Claims.—A means for catching blades of New Zealand flax and the like as they leave the stripper, comprising two rotating grooved or flanged pulleys revolving horizontally in the same plane, one pulley having its axle so mounted in a fixed bush as to be capable of being at least partly rotated, and having fixed to such rotatable axle an arm at the end of which is mounted the axle on which the other pulley revolves, with an endless travelling band or bands revolving such pulleys, and in the travel thereof led on to the pulley on the rotatable axle, thence on to the other pulley, and back to or past the first-mentioned pulley, and placed and operated, substantially as specified.

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

No. 23395.—26th August, 1907.—MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 18 Finch Lane, London, England, Electricians (assignees of Guglielmo Marconi, L.L.D., D.Sc., of 18 Finch Lane, aforesaid). Improvements in receivers for wireless telegraphy.

Claims.—(1.) In a receiver for electric oscillations, the combination of a circuit containing an oscillation valve and the secondary of an induction coil, and a second circuit containing the primary of the induction coil and a detector, substantially as described. (2.) The combination with the subject-matter of claim 1 of a condenser in the first circuit, substantially as described. (3.) Receivers for wireless telegraphy, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 23403.—31st August, 1907.—JOHN ROY MASSON, of Wandong, Victoria, Australia, Assayer and Metallurgist. An improved wet process for the recovery of antimony in a pure state from ores, concentrates, tailings, and slimes containing it.

Claims.—(1.) The described process, consisting in dissolving the antimonial contents of the material with a hot or cold solution of caustic soda, caustic potash, or other alkali, recovering the antimony in solution as sulphide of antimony by the addition of sulphuric acid, dissolving the sulphide of antimony precipitate with chlorine gas, at the same time forming chloride of antimony and precipitating the antimony contained in solution as pure antimony by introducing pieces of tin, copper, lead, zinc, or iron, substantially as described. (2.) Dissolving the antimonial contents of the material (when containing no more than about 10 per cent.) direct with chlorine gas without previous use

of caustic soda, caustic potash, or other alkali, washing chloride of antimony out, and precipitating from solution with tin, copper, lead, zinc, or iron, substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 9d.)

No. 23404.—3rd September, 1907.—PHILIP SYDNEY WHITCOMBE, of Education Office, New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand, Secretary. Improved device for connecting wires to be strained.

Claims.—(1.) A device for connecting wires, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as specified. (2.) A device for connecting wires, consisting of a metal bar drilled with holes of a diameter corresponding with the gauge of and adapted to receive the wires to be connected, substantially as specified.

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

No. 23405.—4th September, 1907.—ALWIN FISCHER, of O'Connell Street, North Adelaide, South Australia, Plumber. Improvements in dressing sterilisers.

Extract from Specification.—Instead of the method usually adopted of closing the opening from the outside, which requires strong pressure to overcome the pressure of the steam inside, I adopt the method of closing the opening from the inside, thereby utilising the pressure of the steam in the apparatus to help in closing the joint and thus prevent leakage.

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

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

No. 23410.—4th September, 1907.—CHARLES HENRY EDMUND HOPE-JOHNSTONE, of Aramoho, Wellington, New Zealand, Factory Manager (assignee of the Company Nutricia Centrale fur Backhausmilch, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, incorporated according to the laws of the Kingdom of Prussia, domiciled in 111 Potsdamerstrasse, Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, the assignees of Alexander Bachaus, of Berlin, German Empire, Doctor of Philosophy and Professor of Agriculture). Improved treatment of milk to render it suitable as food for infants and children.

Claims.—(1.) The treatment of the milk of cows or other domesticated animals, consisting in the separating of the said milk into cream and skim-milk, subjecting the skim-milk to the combined action of a ferment capable of converting the casein into soluble albumen and a ferment capable of precipitating casein, rendering the said ferments inoffensive after due action, and adding cream and milk-sugar after separation of the precipitated remainder of casein from the liquor, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) The treatment of the milk of cows and other domesticated animals, consisting in separating the said milk into cream and skim-milk, subjecting the skim-milk to the combined action of a ferment capable of converting casein into soluble albumen and a ferment capable of precipitating casein, rendering the said ferments inoffensive after due action, and adding cream and milk-sugar after separation of the precipitated remainder of casein from the liquor, and treating the separated cream by mixing it with water, milk, and milk-sugar for the purpose stated.

(Specification, 4s.)

No. 23411.—4th September, 1907.—BENJAMIN HOWARTH THWAITE, of 29 Great George Street, Westminster, London, England, Civil Engineer, and WOLF DEFRIES, of 147 Houndsditch, London, England, Mechanical Engineer. Improvements in the manufacture of certain molten metals, and apparatus therefor.

Claims.—(1.) In the manufacture of molten metals into which a blast is introduced under pressure, a process in which the molten metal is treated in a vessel the lower part of which consists of a continuous passage through the length of which the metal is caused by the blast to circulate continuously to and from the surface. (2.) In the manufacture

of molten metals into which a blast is introduced under pressure, a process in which the blast is employed to determine a definite circulation of the metal to and from the surface, for the purposes and substantially as above set forth. (3.) In the manufacture of molten metals under the process described in the first claim, the use of a vessel formed of a bent tube with its inner walls coalescing to form the circumferential base of an upper extension, in combination with means for introducing the blast at or about the base of one of the limbs so formed, for the purposes and as described and illustrated. (4.) In the manufacture of molten metals under the process described in the first claim, the use of a vessel divided by a vertical diaphragm into two chambers communicating at the top and at the bottom, in combination with means for introducing the blast at the base of one chamber, for the purposes and substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In the manufacture of molten metals under the process described in the first claim, the use of a vessel divided into two compartments by a diaphragm forming two concentric chambers communicating at the top and at the bottom, in combination with means for introducing the blast at or about the base of one chamber, for the purposes and substantially as described and illustrated. (6.) In the manufacture of molten metals under the process described in the first claim, the use of a vessel connected with an external vertical tube at two points at different levels below the level intended for molten liquid, in combination with means for delivering the horizontal blast along the horizontal connection of the tube at the lower level and a vertical blast up the centre of the bottom of the vessel, for the purposes and substantially as described and illustrated. (7.) In the manufacture of molten metals under the process described in the first claim, the use of a vessel consisting of a tube bent round on itself and re-entering at a point below the free surface, in combination with means for introducing the blast at or about the base of one limb, for the purposes and substantially as described. (8.) In the manufacture of molten metals under the process described in the first claim, the introduction of reagent gases or vapours into the circulation, for the purposes and substantially as described. (9.) In the manufacture of molten metals under the process described in the first claim, the exhaustion of the vessel containing the metal immediately after the cessation of the blast, for the purposes and substantially as described. (10.) Vessels for the manufacture of molten metals, constructed, combined, and arranged for the purpose, and substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 10s. ; drawing, 3s.)

No. 23418. — 4th September, 1907. — RICHARD PHILIP MYERS, of 51 Northcote Road, Walthamstow, Essex, England. Improvements in arc lamps.

Claims.—(1.) An arc lamp of the kind in which the movable carbon or carbons is or are controlled by the thermal expansion and contraction of a metal strip, through which the current passes, characterized in that the motion of the free end of said strip (*w*) controls the operation of a switch whereby the said strip is short-circuited when the expansion thereof exceeds a predetermined amount. (2.) A constructional form of the arc lamp in claim 1, characterized in that a spring (*s*), which is electrically connected to one end of the strip (*w*) and which bears one end of a brake-chain (*r*), is arranged near a contact-piece or tongue (10) which is electrically connected to the other end of the strip (*w*) in such a manner that when the pull on the said chain due to the expansion of the strip exceeds a predetermined amount the spring (*s*) will be drawn into contact with the tongue (10), and will thus short-circuit the strip (*w*). (3.) A constructional form of the arc lamp in claims 1 and 2, characterized in that a stationary contact (11), electrically connected to the insulated carbon of the lamp, is arranged on the side of the tongue (10) remote from the spring (*s*) in such a manner that the spring (*s*), after moving into contact with the tongue (10), will press the tongue (10) into contact with the contact-piece (11), and thus short-circuit the lamp in the event of the strip (*w*) breaking. (4.) The application, to an arc lamp controlled by a main circuit or series wound solenoid, of a switch such as that claimed in claim 1, whereby the said solenoid is short-circuited when the core thereof is attracted beyond a predetermined distance. (5.) A constructional form of the arc lamp in claim 1, characterized in that the strip (*w*) is attached at its ends by means of eyes and hooks or pins (*x*, *y*, *z*, 3) to a fixed terminal (*z*) and to the arm (*u*) of a brake-controlling lever (*t*, *u*) respectively, the intermediate part of said strip extending round a pulley (4) rotatably mounted in an adjustable support (5, 6, 7)

so as to permit easy removal and replacement of said strip. (6.) The improved arc lamp, constructed substantially as described with reference to the drawings, for the purposes specified.

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

No. 23425.—5th September, 1907.—JOHN DELBRIDGE, of 34 Gladstone Street, Windsor, Victoria, Australia, Mining Engineer. Improved air-compressor, usable also as a pump.

Extract from Specification.—In my compressor means are provided for releasing the water without any shock before the piston has completed its travel to each end of compressor, while also means are provided for releasing the air from cylinder immediately it is compressed to the desired pressure and for passing it therefrom to the receiver. The compressor has no delivery-valves and admits air and water, and closes the air and water valves automatically—that is, without any mechanical attachments to the steam-engine or other motive power driving same; further, there are no springs or other gearing required for said valves. Movable internal cushion-ends arranged in the compressor become balanced when the working-pressure therein is reached, and consequently no resistance is offered to the release of air or water. These cushion-ends take the place of delivery-valves, and the circumferential length of compressor will be available for the delivery ports or passages. The free air is admitted into compressor by means of cylindrical valves at bottom thereof, having ports for the admission of air and for the discharge of water, thereby preventing the atmospheric air on entering the cylinder coming into contact with the discharging water. The air-inlet ports to compressor form a reservoir for holding the water forced by a pump or the like into the compressor, and by the air in said ports being expelled it becomes compressed and passes into the receiver, consequently there will be no clearance in this compressor between the piston and the movable cushion-ends, and hence every particle of air is expelled. Provision is also made for slowing down the driving engine automatically when the pressure of air rises beyond the required working-pressure, and further effective means for lubricating the moving parts within the compressor and, if necessary, its driving-engine are provided.

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

(Specification, 17s. 6d. ; drawing, 3s.)

No. 23482.—14th September, 1907.—JOHN HOBBS BEAMISH, of Marine Parade, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Architect and Builder. An improved method of glass-roofing.

Claims.—(1.) The shaping the roof with alternative ridge and valley formations, the ridges being covered with clips to hold upper side-edges of panes of glass fitted thereto while resting evenly on sloped upper surface of valley, having gutter resting on upper surface of rafter with clips secured to said rafter and turned over top sides of said gutter, said clips being in part turned over and forming recess to hold lower side-edges of said panes of glass, secondary gutter resting within other gutter, said secondary gutter having clips formed therefrom to receive and hold said panes of glass, and flashing forming part of ridge-pole fitted to hold top edges of said panes of glass in position, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (2.) The application, arrangement, and combination of the several parts specified, in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated.

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

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

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

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

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

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Provisional Specifications accepted.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th October, 1907.

- A** PPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with provisional specifications, have been accepted as under:—
- No. 23220.—J. S. Douglas, window-lock.
No. 23290.—F. W. Zercho, picture and postal letter-card.
No. 23409.—N. Boyley, chaff-cutter feed.
No. 23413.—F. A. Alcock, cushion-rail for billiard-table.
No. 23426.—C. H. Harris, fire-extinguisher.
No. 23440.—H. Quertier, motor bicycle and cleaner.
No. 23456.—W. E. Chamberlain, lock-nut.
No. 23457.—J. Brookbank, piano-tuner.
No. 23459.—W. A. Johnston, saucepan-cleaner.
No. 23460.—C. G. Whitaker, egg-carrier.
No. 23461.—A. H. Brownley, looket.
No. 23462.—A. Jack, production of gas from hydrocarbon oils.
No. 23465.—W. Beamish, cigar-holder.
No. 23469.—O. Coates, tram or railway point shifter.
No. 23472.—R. F. Sorenson, gig.
No. 23473.—R. F. Sorenson, road cart gig.
No. 23479.—J. W. Synnerholm, extracting kauri-gum from sand.
No. 23488.—W. McKeegan, tension apparatus for wire hauling-ropes.
No. 23489.—T. J. Heskett, extraction of zinc from sulphide.
No. 23490.—E. McCarrigan and E. M. Payne, puzzle match-box.
No. 23491.—W. B. Curtis and D. Morrison, flax-stripper.
No. 23495.—T. R. Bond, hoe.
No. 23496.—P. Rafferty, electric traction trolley attachment.
No. 23497.—J. C. Atkinson, umbrella, hat, and book rack.
No. 23498.—W. S. Clark, fire-kindler. (J. Cuthbert.)
No. 23508.—B. Ward, wire-fastener.
No. 23510.—C. Loomes, postage-stamp vendor.
No. 23511.—A. K. W. Rissel and W. H. Hennah, vessel's course-recorder.
No. 23523.—J. C. Drewet, fibre-bleaching.
No. 23524.—L. F. J. N. de Farelle, screw-propeller.
No. 23545.—P. Rafferty, trolley-head.

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.

- L**IST of Letters Patent sealed from 25th September to the 16th October, 1907, inclusive:—
Nil.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- N**O. 17064.—J. Kemp, tailboard of tip-dray. 5th October, 1907.
No. 17093.—E. Edwards, harness-saddle. 8th October, 1907.
No. 17102.—W. H. Brooks, gas-generator. 3rd October, 1907.
No. 17169.—J. Ramage, tap. 1st October, 1907.
No. 17182.—R. O. Clark, jun, earthenware pipe. 7th October, 1907.
No. 17201.—P. R. Sargood and J. B. Holt, steam-box for pressing garments. 5th October, 1907.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 13097.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited—Receiver for electrical oscillations (G. Marconi). 3rd October, 1907.
No. 13212.—J. Willison, coupler and buffer for railway-car. 10th October, 1907.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

- No. 19833.—The Withers Cycle Valve and Connection Company, Limited, having its registered office at 7 William Street, Balaclava, near Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. Cycle valve and valve connection. [A. A. Withers.] 12th October, 1907.
No. 21078.—Frank George Reid, of Hutt Road, Petone, in the Dominion of New Zealand. Parcel-strap handle. [T. W. Witt.] 8th October, 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 3rd to the 16th October, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 22151.—P. Browne, centrifugal machine.
No. 22162.—A. Storrie, disc furrower.
No. 22167.—J. H. Brown, metal-surface cleaner.
No. 22168.—C. H. Gannaway, bowler's measure.
No. 22170.—H. W. Cleary, pulley for motor-cycles.
No. 22172.—F. J. Darling, concrete-mixer.
No. 22173.—R. Olds, fencing standard.
No. 22184.—J. Attwill, dating-press.
No. 22190.—A. E. Moir, milk can.
No. 22191.—W. E. Hughes, bicycle-support. (G. S. Meredith.)
No. 22194.—S. A. Bradley, punnet.
No. 22197.—G. Gilchrist and J. A. Milne, water-motor.
No. 22199.—T. J. P. Cobb, folding crate.
No. 22201.—G. Stevenson, bottle.
No. 22202.—R. Hopkins, vehicle-tire.
No. 22203.—C. M. Trebilcock, milk bucket cover and strainer.
No. 22205.—J. Graham, street-watering method.
No. 22208.—F. F. Twemlow, sen., plough-skimmer.
No. 22209.—W. Robinson, trolley-brake.
No. 22211.—W. Wilson and T. P. Burke, egg-carrier.
No. 22214.—E. A. Holman, cart-jack.

Applications for Letters Patent void.

A PPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with which complete specifications have been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specifications from the 3rd to the 16th October, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 21358.—H. W. Fox, electricity storage.
No. 21422.—T. D. Cummins, baled-goods indicator.
No. 21423.—R. Z. Garrett, chamber.
No. 21441.—G. H. Tiller, device for retaining carpet in roll.
No. 21442.—J. Bary and T. Branton, flax-tailer.
No. 21445.—J. J. Bryers, fireplace.
No. 21448.—T. Warsop, rock-drill.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

A PPLICATIONS for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 3rd to the 16th October, 1907, inclusive:—

- No. 20979.—G. Claydon, building construction.
No. 20992.—A. J. Border, destination-indicator.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 3rd to the 16th October, 1907, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 16581.—W. A. Haxton, milk-cooler.
No. 16587.—G. Ross, flue for register grate.
No. 16588.—International Sheahan Rotary Engine Company, rotary engine. (W. A. Sheahan.)
No. 16598.—C. M. Brophy, skirt-measuring appliance.
No. 16599.—B. A. Bell, colouring photographs, &c.
No. 16601.—A. Brock, explosive.
No. 16602.—W. C. Braddock, cleaning currants, &c.
No. 16606.—G. Osborne, drill, horse-hoe, and ridger.
No. 16608.—P. J. Jackson, advertising appliance.
No. 16611.—H. J. Manson, tramway-car door.
No. 16614.—A. J. Ross, securing corrugated roofing upon stacks.
No. 16620.—G. E. and A. J. Fortescue, forcing mixture from poison distributor.
No. 16628.—W. H. Pearson and W. Peters, shot-making machinery.
No. 16638.—A. H. Brownley, tap and gauge.
No. 16640.—M. Arragon, heating buildings.
No. 16643.—H. S. Hayling, tip-wagon mechanism.
No. 16654.—The New Zealand Mitre Machine Company, Limited, holding packing for circular saws. (R. Wales.)
No. 16656.—A. E. Warne, ore-concentrator.
No. 16662.—The New Zealand Mitre Machine Company, Limited, mitre-utter. (R. Dunne.)

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 12761.—T. Turrettini, treatment of lead-ores. (A. Gernot.)
 No. 12764.—J. D. Tripe, securing window-sashes, &c.
 No. 12771.—D. C. Kee, kerosene-tin-bucket frame.
 No. 12772.—G. E. Woodbury, ore-concentrator.

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

No. 6462.—W. T. Maack, chimney-cowl.

Designs expired.

THE copyright in the following designs has expired:—

Nos. 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169.—Spreckley and Co., of Auckland, N.Z. (Post-cards.)
 No. 171.—The Iceberg Butter-box Syndicate, of Wellington, N.Z. (Butter-box.)

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
 Wellington, 16th October, 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: 6650.
 Date: 16th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them or their predecessors since before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

BALDWINS LIMITED, whose registered office is at Wilden, near Stourport, Worcestershire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Tinned iron and steel sheets and plates, terne sheets and plates, black iron and steel sheets and plates, Canada sheets and plates, tin taggers, terne taggers, and black taggers, and galvanised iron and steel sheets.

No. of application: 6651.
 Date: 16th May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them or their predecessors since before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

BALDWINS LIMITED, whose registered office is at Wilden, near Stourport, Worcestershire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Tinned iron and steel sheets and plates, terne sheets and plates, black iron and steel sheets and plates, Canada sheets and plates, tin taggers, terne taggers, and black taggers, and galvanised iron and steel sheets.

No. of application: 6788.
 Date: 15th March, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the word "Flameoff"; and applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of his name and address.

NAME.

HUGO BECKER, trading as "The Flameoff Company," of 105 Upper Thames Street, London, England, Merchant.

No. of class: 47.

Description of goods: Detergents, common soap, starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

NOTE.—This application is made in accordance with the "International Arrangements" (section 106), the date given being that of the application in Great Britain.

No. of application: 6915.
 Date: 9th September, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the article mentioned for upwards of twenty years before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

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

NAME.

WOLVERHAMPTON CORRUGATED IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, of Shrubbery Iron Works, Wolverhampton, England.

No. of class : 5.

Description of goods : Corrugated iron.

No. of application : 6918.

Date : 11th September, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

SNOWCAP,



NAME.

HAYWARD BROS. AND Co., LIMITED, of 171 Peterborough Street, Christchurch, in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : All goods included in this class.

NOTE.—Class 47 is for "Candles; common soap; detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes, such as washing-powders, benzine."

No. of application : 6947.

Date : 23rd September, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

RODDEWIG BROS., of Badenhäusen a Harz, Germany, Manufacturers.

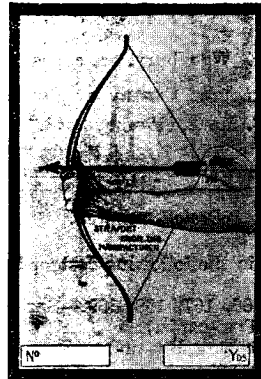
No. of class : 17.

Description of goods : Plaster-of-paris.

No. of application : 6955.

Date : 1st October, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—The distinctive mark or label; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WILSON AND Co., of 48 Albion Street, Glasgow, Scotland, Muslin-manufacturers.

No. of class : 24.

Description of goods : Cotton muslins.

No. of application : 6957.

Date : 2nd October, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

CAMBUS

NAME.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 8-12 Torphichen Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Distillers.

No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Whisky.

No. of application : 6961.

Date : 3rd October, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

BRIMSDOWN

NAME.

BRIMSDOWN LEAD COMPANY, LIMITED, of 37 and 38 Mark Lane, in the City and County of London, England, Manufacturers.

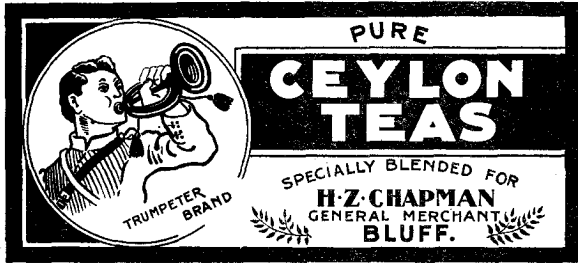
No. of class : 1.

Description of goods : All goods included in this class.

NOTE.—Class 1 is for "Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research and anti-corrosives, such as acids, including vegetable acids, alkalis, artists' colours, pigments, mineral dyes."

No. of application : 6964.
Date : 7th October, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

HENRY ZEALAND CHAPMAN, of Bluff, in the Dominion of New Zealand, General Merchant.

No. of class : 42.

Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application : 6972.

Date : 15th October, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"SNOWFLAKE."

NAME.

CHARLES LUDWIG AUGUST, trading as "Crown Chemical Works," of Hawkesbury Avenue, St. Albans, Christchurch, in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class : 47.

Description of goods : Washing-fluid

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 3rd to the 15th October, 1907, inclusive :—

- No. 5315/6309.—Seebom and Dieckstahl, Limited. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5316/6310.—Seebom and Dieckstahl, Limited. Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5317/6311.—Seebom and Dieckstahl, Limited. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5318/6590.—J. G. C. Grimshaw. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5319/6786.—M. W. James. Class 14. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5320/6810.—H. H. Sheldon. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)

- No. 5321/6814.—W. B. Hinde. Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5322/6402.—J. Booth. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 2nd May, 1907.)
- No. 5323/6556.—W. Dunz. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 2nd May, 1907.)
- No. 5324/6573.—F. and T. Brooks. Class 14. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 2nd May, 1907.)
- No. 5325/6593.—A. G. Simmons. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 2nd May, 1907.)
- No. 5326/6767.—Youla Wools (New Zealand), Limited. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5327/6771.—Quibell Bros., Limited. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5328/6818.—L. Cassella and Co., G.m.b.H. Class 1. (*Gazette*, No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5329/6220.—Ferro Stout Company. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5330/6337.—J. S. Sidet. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5331/6816.—H. E. Billson. Class 44. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5332/6131.—Neill and Co., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 81, of the 20th September, 1906.)
- No. 5333/6163.—Neill and Co., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 81, of the 20th September, 1906.)
- No. 5334/6724.—G. Ward. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5335/6760.—Mauri Bros. and Thompson, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5336/6779.—Sniders and Abrahams Proprietary, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5337/6780.—Sniders and Abrahams Proprietary, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5338/6785.—Standard Table Oilcloth Company. Class 36. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5339/6811.—Spear and Jackson, Limited. Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5340/6725.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5341/6726.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5342/6727.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 14. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5343/6728.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 16. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5344/6729.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 23. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5345/6730.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 24. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5346/6731.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 25. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5347/6732.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 26. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5348/6733.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 27. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5349/6734.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 29. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5350/6735.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 31. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5351/6736.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 32. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5352/6737.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 33. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5353/6738.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5354/6739.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 35. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5355/6740.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 36. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5356/6741.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 37. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5357/6742.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5358/6743.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 39. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5359/6744.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 40. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5360/6745.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 41. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5361/6746.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5362/6747.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5363/6748.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 49. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5364/6749.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 62, of the 11th July, 1907.)
- No. 5365/6763.—Whittome, Stevenson, and Company, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)
- No. 5366/5972.—M. J. Gill. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 46, of the 14th June, 1906.)

No. 5367/5973.—M. J. Gill. Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 42, of the 31st May, 1906.)

No. 5368/6697.—Cadbury Bros., Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 72, of the 8th August, 1907.)

No. 5369/6825.—J. A. Boyd. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 72, of the 8th August, 1907.)

No. 5370/6585.—R. Hall and H. Lawrence. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 2nd May, 1907.)

No. 5371/6113.—The "Force" Food Company. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 74, of the 23rd August, 1906.)

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

No. 924/792.—6th October, 1907.—L. Tippler, of Wellington, New Zealand. 2nd October, 1907.

No. 964/939, 965/940.—14th November, 1907.—R. White and Sons, Limited, of London, England. 10th October, 1907.

Subsequent Proprietor of Trade Mark registered.

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

NO. 5280/4375.—Cling Surface Company, a corporation, having its head office at Buffalo, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, Manufacturers. (W. J. Moxham and Co.) 1st October 1907.

Trade Mark removed from the Register.

TRADe Mark removed from the Register owing to the non-payment of the renewal fee from the 3rd October to the 15th October, 1907, inclusive:—

No. 847/660.—10th July, 1893.—A. M. Loasby, of Dunedin, New Zealand. Class 3.

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.

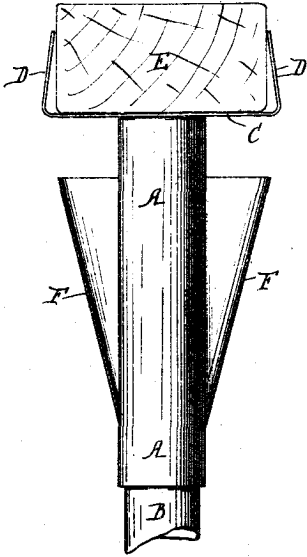
Postage or duty stamps cannot be received in payment from any place at which postal notes or post-office orders are issued.

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*.]



22104
Hooker. Perch-carrier.

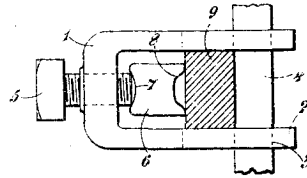


FIG. 1.

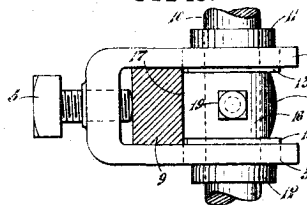
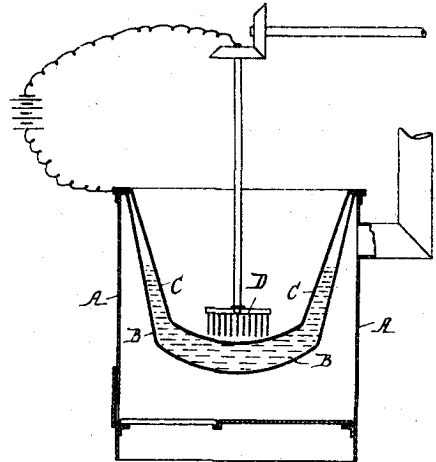


FIG. 2.

21910
Gray. Couler-clamp.



22137
Ashcroft and Richardson. Gum-distilling.

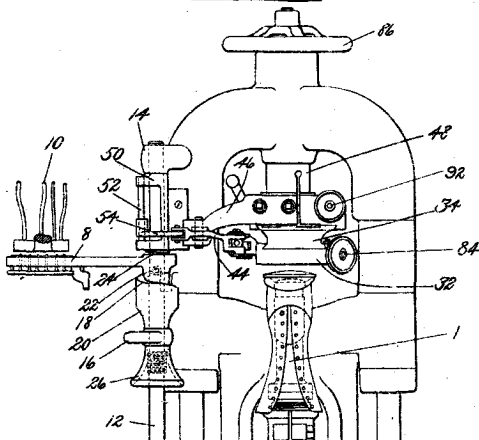
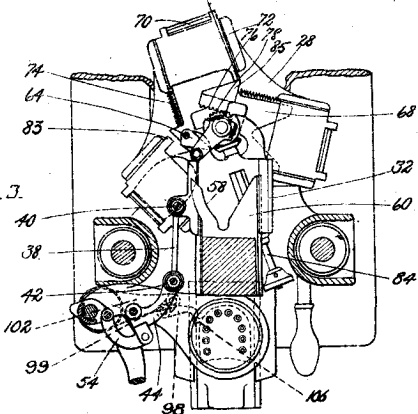
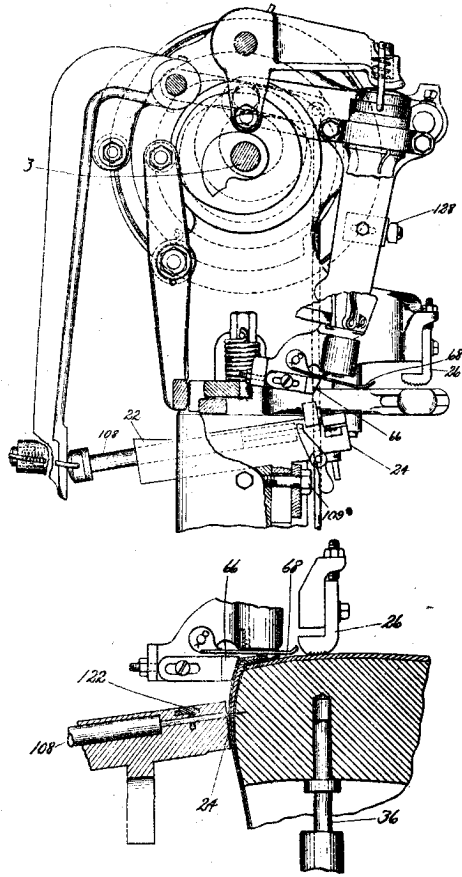


Fig. 3.



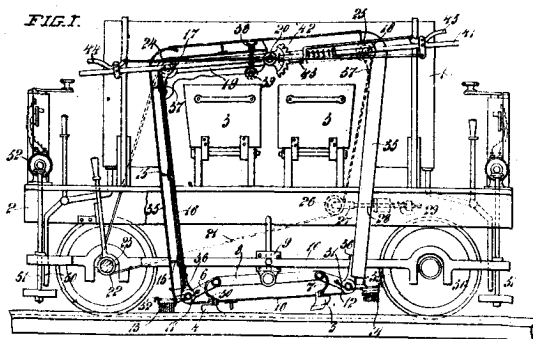
22156

United Shoe Machinery Co. Boot-machine. (Gouldbourn.)



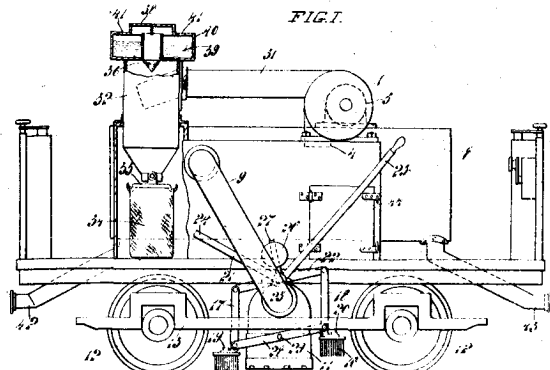
22155

United Shoe Machinery Co. Boot-machine. (Ashton.)



22134

Quertier. Rail-cleaner.

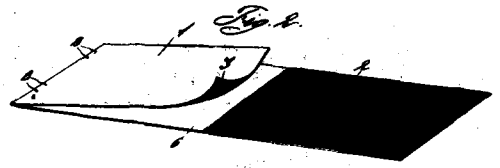


22267

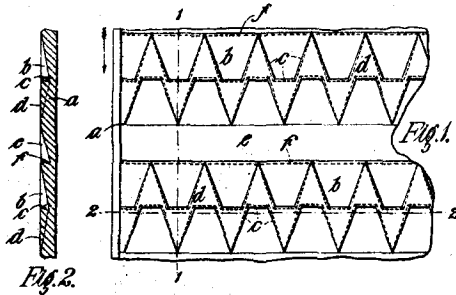
Quertier. Rail-cleaner.



23361
Little. Air-cooler.



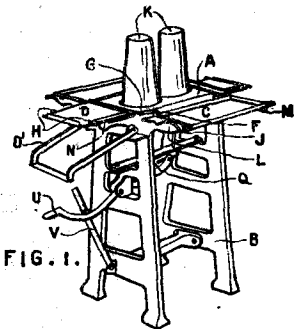
23377
National Cash Register Co. Sales-book. (Bockhoff.)



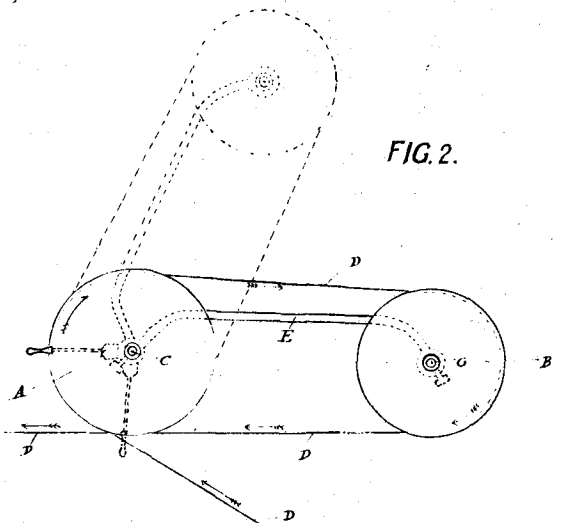
23372
Trinder and Engeler. Concentrator.



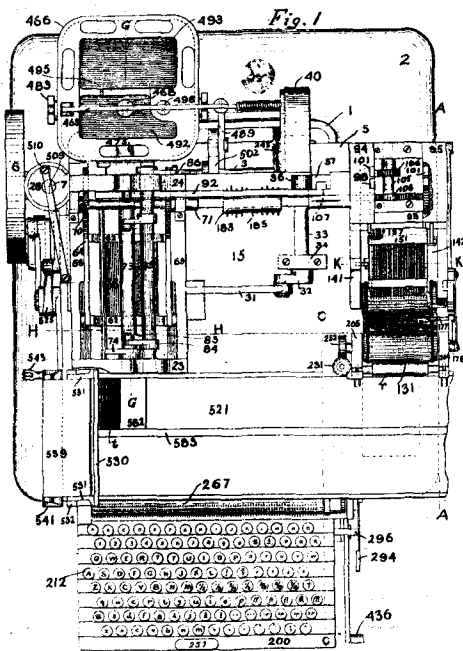
23404
Whitcombe. Wire-connector.



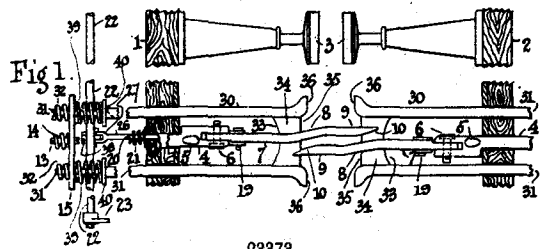
23375
T. and T. W. Johnson, and R. F. Tunley. Cement Block.



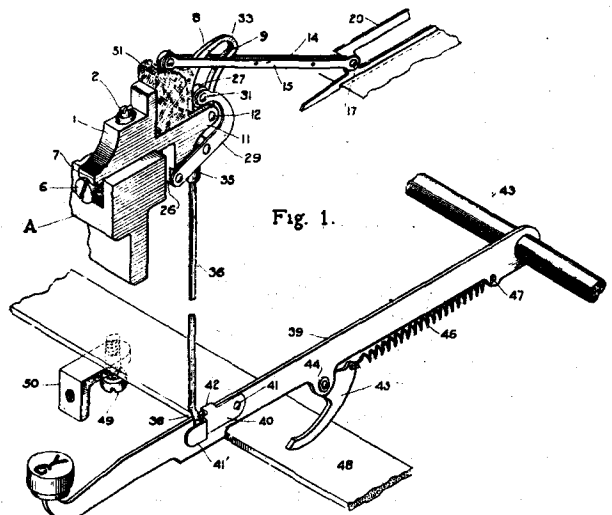
23390
Suttie and Wynyard. Flax-catcher.



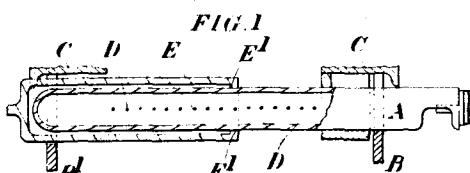
23350
The Monoman Typesetter Co Type-caster. (Brand.)



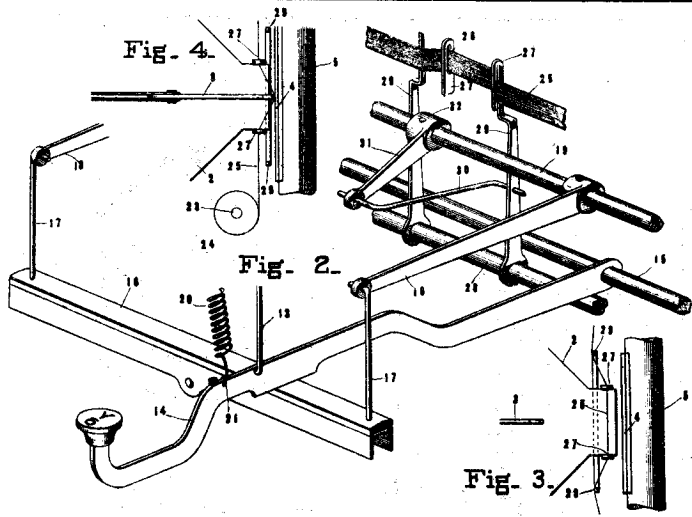
23373
H. H. Christian, W. G. Prime, R. Fisher, and F. P. Prime. Car-coupling.



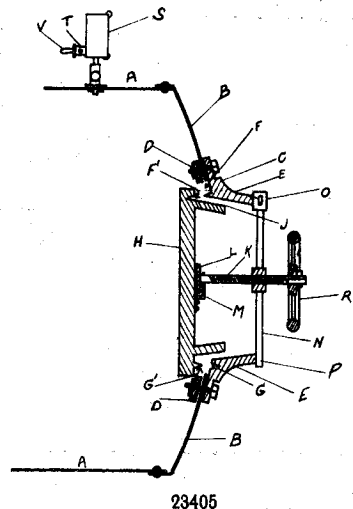
23382
Sponsel. Typewriter.



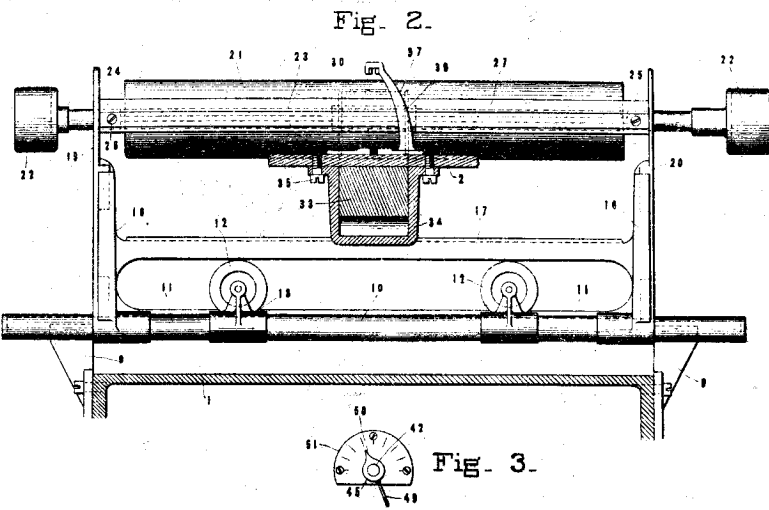
23362
Duckett. Burner.



23383
Kidder. Typewriter.



23405
Fischer. Sterilizer.



23384
Kidder and Sponsel. Typewriter.

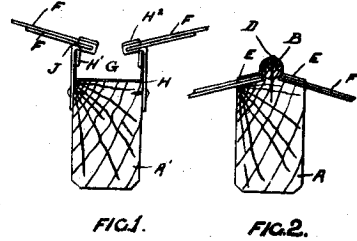


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

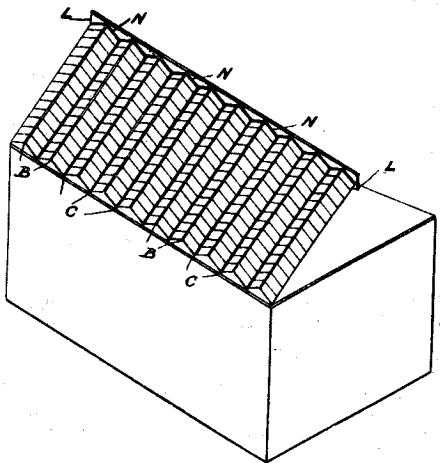
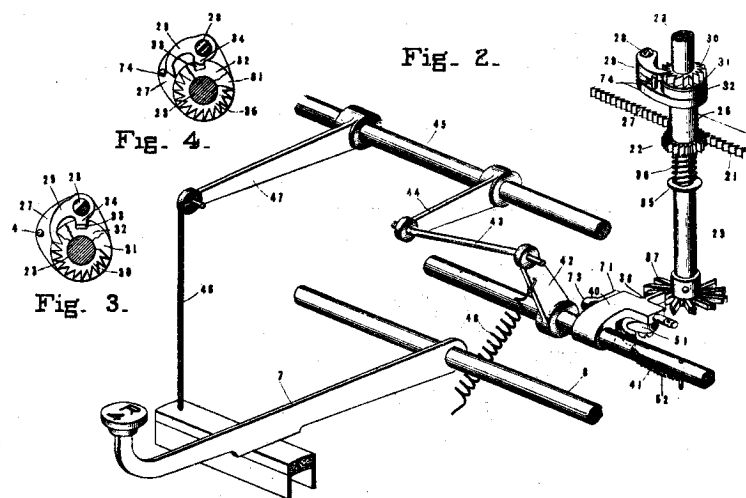
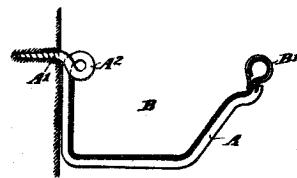


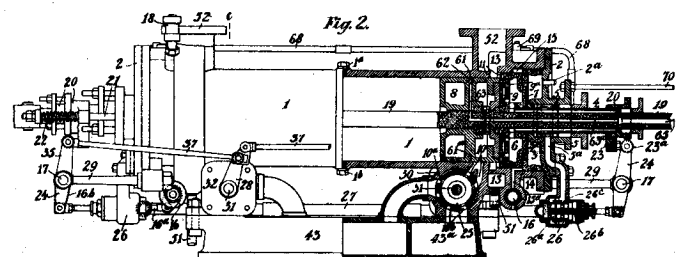
FIG. 4.
23482
Beamish. Glass Roofing.



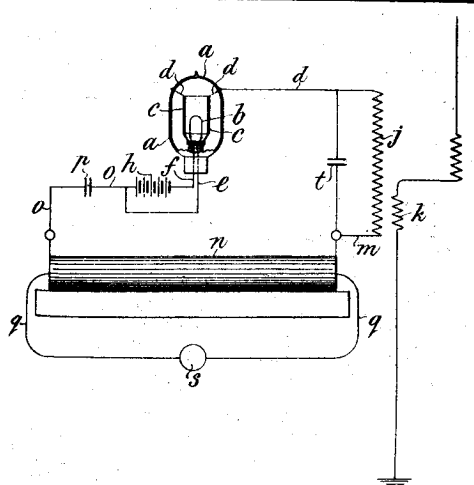
23385
Kidder and Sponsel. Typewriter.



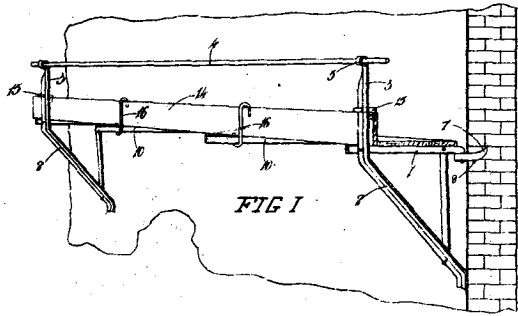
22240
Davies. Spouting-bracket.



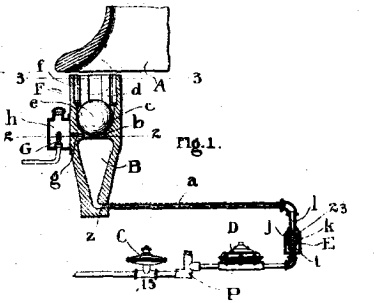
23425
Delbridge. Air-compressor.



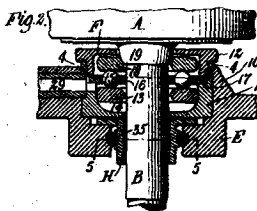
23395
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. (Ltd.). Telegraph-receiver. (Marconi.)



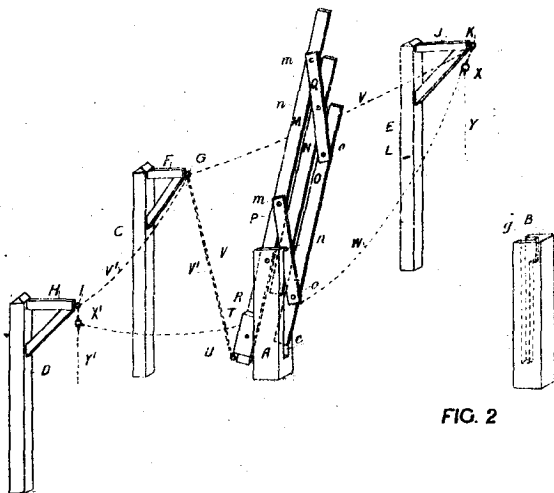
22166
Humphries. Scaffold.



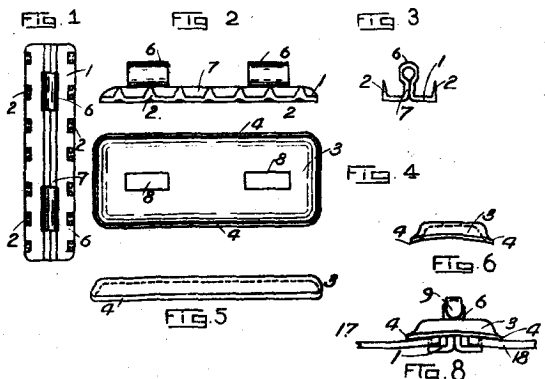
23339
International Marine Signal Co. (Ltd.). Fog-signal. (Willson.)



22642
L. Burrell and D. H. Burrell, Jun. Shaft-mounting. (Hoyt.)



22874
Russell. Gate.



23321
Reynolds and Tomkies. Belt-fastener.

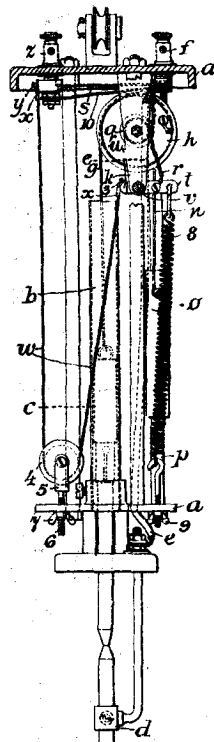
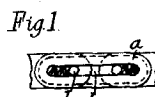
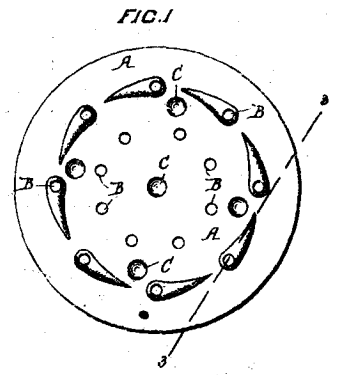


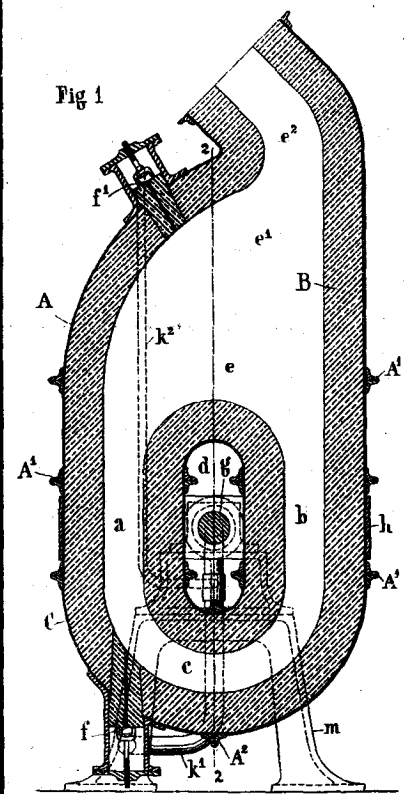
FIG. 1.
23418
Myers. Arc Lamp.



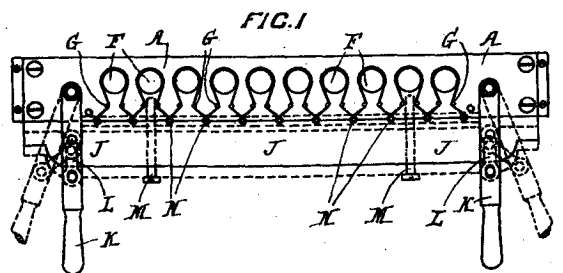
23378
Harrop. Bracelet.



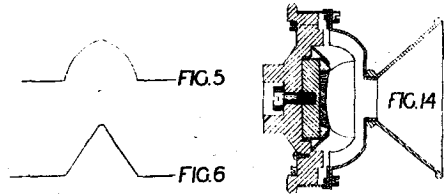
22195
Sutherland. Cooking-vessel.



23411
Thwaite and Defries. Metal-manufacture.



23357
Dawson. Egg-carrier.



23381
Coombs. Phonographic Diaphragm.