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International and Intercolonial Arrangements for the Mutual Protection of Patents and Trade Marks.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE following countries now belong to the Convention:—

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

* Trade marks only.

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 31st October, 1907.

Classified illustrated abridgments of inventions from 1855 to 1904 and part of 1905.

Illustrated Official Journal, containing lists of recent applications, abridgments of inventions for which patents have been lately granted, patents void, &c., to December, 1907.

Index of Applicants.
Subject-matter Index.
Commissioner of Patents Journal, &c.(^a).
Trade Marks Journal to November, 1907.

Canada.

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

Australia.

The full text of the specifications and complete drawings in respect of applications accepted from the 11th January to the 1st March, 1907, 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 year 1905.

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

(^a) Discontinued.
(^b) In arrears. Not now being printed.

DUNEDIN.—TOWN HALL.

United Kingdom.

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

Australia.

The Official Journal of Patents from 1905 to date.

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

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

PATENTS.

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

1. The files relating to all applications for letters patent in respect of which complete specifications have been accepted.
2. Classified copies of specifications and drawings, with index and key(^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 1906 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 the reception of applications, supply of forms, &c., have been established at the following places:—

Auckland—Supreme Court. (E. W. Cave, agent).
Thames—Courthouse. (J. Jordan, agent.)
Gisborne—Courthouse. (G. J. A. Johnstone, agent.)
New Plymouth—Courthouse. (W. A. D. Banks, agent.)
Napier—Courthouse. (A. Trimble, agent.)
Wanganui—Courthouse. (C. A. Barton, agent.)
Nelson—Courthouse. (E. C. Kelling, agent.)
Blenheim—Courthouse. (J. Terry, agent.)
Westport—Courthouse. (O. E. Bowling, agent.)
Greymouth—Courthouse. (B. Harper, agent.)
Hokitika—Courthouse. (J. N. Nalder, agent.)
Christchurch—Supreme Court. (W. W. Samson, agent.)
Ashburton—Courthouse. (F. W. Hart, agent.)
Timaru—Courthouse. (T. W. Taylor, agent.)
Oamaru—Courthouse. (R. P. Ward, agent.)
Dunedin—Supreme Court. (T. E. Roberts, agent.)
Queenstown—Courthouse. (A. J. Thompson, agent.)
Invercargill—Courthouse. (J. R. Colyer, 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. 23972.—6th February.—A. R. H. Swindley, Coromandel, N.Z.
Compass.
No. 23973.—6th February.—J. A. Millar, Wellington, N.Z.
Rowlock.
No. 23974.—5th February.—E. J. Ritchie, Christchurch, N.Z.
Seat-springs for motor-cycle.
No. 23975.—6th February.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.
Boot or shoe machine. (*A. Bates.*)
No. 23976.—6th February.—United Shoe Machinery Company, Paterson, U.S.A.
Punching and eyeletting machine. (*A. E. Jerram—J. Gouldbourn.*)
No. 23977.—6th February.—C. Ryan, Sydney, N.S.W.
Fastener for collars and ties.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 6th February, 1907.)
No. 23978.—3rd February.—R. W. Gibbs and B. Rentoul, Nelson, N.Z.
Brushing and cleaning records, &c., of talking machines.*
No. 23979.—4th February.—J. C. Cuff, Auckland, N.Z.
Water, &c., heater.
No. 23980.—7th February.—A. H. and D. J. Byron and R. R. Richmond, Wellington, N.Z.
Wool and cotton press.*
No. 23981.—7th February.—W. Hooker, Albert Park, Vic.
Apparatus for supplying air.*
No. 23982.—4th February.—W. Chalmers, Purekireki, N.Z.
Forced-feed lubricator.*
No. 23983.—4th February.—F. W. Payne, Dunedin, N.Z.
Obtaining power from running water.*
No. 23984.—7th February.—J. Anderson and J. D. Hunter, Dunedin, N.Z.
Curd-rack.*
No. 23985.—7th February.—J. Anderson and J. D. Hunter, Dunedin, N.Z.
Milk and curd agitator.*

No. 23986.—5th February.—W. J. Roebuck and J. D. T. Paulin, Dunedin, N.Z.
Platform-bracket for ladders.
No. 23987.—10th February.—K. Young, Timaru, N.Z.
Fire alarm and check.
No. 23988.—10th February.—C. F. Pulley, Wellington, N.Z.
Planing wharf-decking, &c., structures.
No. 23989.—10th February.—M. Gribble, Wellington, N.Z.
Window-sash lock.
No. 23990.—10th February.—T. J. Gilfedder, Athol, N.Z.
Speed-indicator.*
No. 23991.—11th February.—W. A. F. Bleek, Brisbane, Queensland.
Primary battery.*
No. 23992.—12th February.—P. Pearce, Elliot, Tasmania.
Shoe used in tree-felling.
No. 23993.—12th February.—J. P. Mayne, Melbourne, Vic.
Milk or cream cooler.*
No. 23994.—12th February.—W. C. Watson, Cottesloe, W.A., H. Bolton and D. Mulcahy, Fremantle, W.A.
Railway lever-brake.
No. 23995.—12th February.—W. E. Hughes, Wellington, N.Z.
Pianoforte, organ, &c. (*F. Clutsam.*)
No. 23996.—12th February.—H. E. Lindsay, Christchurch, N.Z.
Means for arranging correspondence in alphabetical and chronological order.*
No. 23997.—12th February.—C. A. Smith, J. C. Brown, and A. R. Smith, Geelong, Vic., and A. H. Wills, Hawthorn, Vic.
Docking and castrating apparatus.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 1st August, 1907.)
No. 23998.—12th February.—R. A. Walker, Pokeno, N.Z.
Fore-carriage for cultivating-implement.
No. 23999.—11th February.—The Austral Canning Company Proprietary (Limited), Melbourne, Vic.
Tin canister with lid removably secured by tearing strip.* (*J. Webster.*)
No. 24000.—14th February.—A. Ashcroft, Auckland, N.Z.
Treating kauri-gum.
No. 24001.—8th February.—H. W. Sherlock, Westport, N.Z.
Boot-anvil.
No. 24002.—15th February.—W. J. Le Oren and J. B. Laurenson, Christchurch, N.Z.
Snow-board.
No. 24003.—15th February.—G. Ruthven, Mosgiel, N.Z.
Hook-boot for horses.*
No. 24004.—15th February.—D. Connell, South Oamaru, N.Z.
Rotary motor.
No. 24005.—12th February.—R. Vause, Onehunga, N.Z.
Ice-chest.
No. 24006.—17th February.—A. J. Hoban, Scargill, N.Z.
Vehicle-brake.
No. 24007.—17th February.—J. S. Johnson, Dunedin, N.Z.
Wheel-lock for go-carts, &c.
No. 24008.—18th February.—D. M. Wallace, Te Aroha, N.Z.
Swingletree-end.
No. 24009.—18th February.—G. Hutchinson, Christchurch, N.Z.
Seed-sower.
No. 24010.—15th February.—W. Beamish, Hastings, N.Z.
Animal-trap.
No. 24011.—15th February.—W. M. Orr, Dunedin, N.Z.
Ladder-roller for dredges.

Complete Specifications filed after Provisionals.

LIST of complete specifications filed after provisional specifications, from the 3rd to the 15th February, 1908, inclusive:—

No. 22380.—A. H. Rogers, beer-cooler.
No. 22802.—J. E. Tatham and A. Smith, gas-light burner.
No. 22815.—J. H. Hutchinson, bed of lathe.
No. 22833.—G. Hutchinson, pneumatic valve cap-holder.
No. 22840.—G. S. Williden, concrete block.
No. 22857.—H. Childs, swingletree and pulley-frame.
No. 22920.—United Shoe Machinery Company, shoe-manufacture. (*E. Bayard.*)
No. 23007.—J. Ford, perambulator, &c.
No. 23050.—J. L. Campbell, plastic material moulding-machine.
No. 23657.—S. Coleman and A. J. O. Slight, teat-cup mouthpiece.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1908.

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. 22423.—8th February, 1907.—JAMES MONTGOMERY, of A. and J. Macfarlane, McLaggan Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Ham-curer. Improvements in cooling-chambers.*

Claims.—(1.) A cooling-chamber, comprising a race having a concrete floor, graded, a water-sprinkler along the concrete floor, a fan with two outlets, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) The combination of an enclosed fan with a race having a water-sprinkler, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

No. 22489.—28th February, 1907.—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, carrying on business as Shoe-machinery Manufacturers at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (the assignees of Andrew Eppler, of Allston, Suffolk, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to machines for reinforcing insoles.*

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for reinforcing insoles, a presser, and means (such for example as 20a, 7, 20) whereby the presser is caused to strike against the side of the lip with a quick blow, for the purpose described. (2.) In a machine for reinforcing insoles, the combination with a pivoted arm 10 yieldingly held in adjustable contact with a stop 25 and a cam 14 for oscillating it to effect the feed of the work, a sliding carrier 9 mounted upon said arm 10 that is held yieldingly in raised position, and a cam 13 for lowering it to effect the pressing of the reinforcing material on the insole of an arm 7 carrying the presser, which arm is pivoted on the carrier 9 and yieldingly brought into contact with the lip by a spring 20a, a cam 15 being arranged to swing the arm in opposition to said spring. (3.) An insole-reinforcing machine having, in combination, a guide-roll for supporting one side of the lip, a rotating circular knife for trimming the lip, means for actuating the knife, and means for pressing the knife laterally against the end of the guide-roll. (4.) An insole-reinforcing machine having, in combination, a guide-roll for supporting one side of the lip, a rotating circular knife for trimming the lip, a carrier for the knife, means for actuating the knife, a spring for pressing the knife laterally against the end of the guide-roll, and means for regulating the pressure of said spring. (5.) In a machine for reinforcing insoles, the pressing-device substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 7 of the drawings. (6.) An insole-reinforcing machine substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 10s.; drawing, 5s.)

No. 22490.—28th February, 1907.—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, carrying on business as Shoe-machinery Manufacturers at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (the assignees of Albert Edward Johnson, of Brockton, Plymouth, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to insoles and methods and machines for producing the same.*

Extract from Specification.—A principal object of the present invention is to produce an insole having a lip stronger and better than those hitherto known, and which, if desired, may be subsequently reinforced. As will be explained in detail, the lip comprises two flaps out from the body portion of the insole, turned up, pressed together, and united, preferably by an adhesive, thus giving a practically integral lip which cannot easily be broken down during the subsequent

treatment of the insole, and which is stronger and better than a lip formed either of a single flap or even of two flaps not permanently united. In addition to the insole itself, the present invention includes the method of forming it by turning up the two flaps and uniting them, preferably by cement and pressure, at the same operation. While no particular apparatus is necessary for carrying out this method, yet the improved machine illustrated, described, and claimed has been found useful for the purpose. This machine in its preferred embodiment comprises a channeling-knife and a slitting-knife, which are constructed and arranged to cut and turn up two flaps from the surface of an insole as the insole is fed through the machine, either by hand or, preferably, and as illustrated, by mechanism, including a positively rotated work-support and a reciprocating feeding-device engaging respectively opposite sides of the work. At the same operation the two flaps thus formed, which have been previously supplied with an adhesive, are pressed forcibly together by repeated blows of a hammer or by some other suitable pressing-mechanism. In the form of machine illustrated the knives and hammer are so arranged that the shank of one of the knives serves as an anvil or abutment between which and the hammer the flaps are pressed together. In this way the devices which form the lip may be arranged closely together so that they perform their functions properly even upon a sole having sharp curves, by reason of which the sole must be swung laterally quickly in order that it may be fed properly through the machine. Preferably the two knives are rigidly though adjustably mounted in the same carrier, which is arranged to yield to accommodate variations in the thickness of the work, without, however, disturbing the relative positions of the knives. To maintain the hammer also in desired relation to the knives it too is pivoted to the same carrier, with the result that knives and hammer move vertically together. The hammer in acting upon the flaps is arranged to move yieldingly substantially parallel with the surface of the sole to exert a substantially uniform pressure upon the flaps in the direction most effective for uniting them.

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

(Specification, £1 2s.; drawing, 6s.)

No. 22510.—5th March, 1907.—ERNEST MOSS, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Mechanic. An improved apparatus for stamping and franking letters, telegrams, and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In machines for stamping envelopes and the like, the combination with a pivoted swinging quadrant and spring-controlled impression stamps mounted radially therein, and each capable of longitudinal movement, of a spring-controlled plunger mounted vertically above the stampers, and means whereby the plunger may be depressed upon the top end of the stamper placed vertically beneath it, so as to depress it, substantially as specified. (2.) In machines for stamping envelopes and the like, the combination with a pivoted swinging quadrant and spring-controlled stampers of different values mounted radially therein, and each capable of longitudinal movement, of a spring-controlled plunger mounted vertically above the stampers, a countershaft carried in bearings in the machine above the top end of the plunger, an eccentric cam on such countershaft bearing upon such end of the plunger, and a main operating-shaft geared with the countershaft, substantially as specified. (3.) In machines for stamping envelopes and the like, the combination with a pivoted swinging quadrant and spring-controlled stampers of different values mounted radially therein, and each capable of longitudinal movement, of a main operating-shaft and two countershafts geared therewith; an eccentric cam secured upon one of such countershafts; a vertically arranged spring-controlled plunger mounted beneath such cam and above the stampers; a drum slidably mounted on the second countershaft, and having a number (equalling the number of stampers) of parallel rows of teeth upon its periphery that approximate in circumferential lengths, in proportion to the whole circumference, with the proportions the several impression stamps bear in value to that of the highest value; counting and indicating mechanism placed within the machine; a shaft for operating it; and a pinion on the shaft adapted to gear with any one of the rows of teeth on the drum; substantially as specified. (4.) In machines for stamping envelopes and the like, the combination with a pivoted swinging quadrant and spring-controlled stampers of different values mounted radially therein, of a spring-controlled plunger mounted in a vertical plane above the stampers; a drum slidably mounted on a shaft, and having a number of parallel rows of teeth on its periphery, of circumferential lengths

proportionate to the whole circumference and approximating to the proportion the several stampers bear in value to the stamper of highest value; a mechanical counter and indicator; a shaft for operating it; a pinion upon the shaft; and means for sliding the drum along its shaft so that a row of its teeth will gear with the pinion when the quadrant is swung to bring the stamper of corresponding value beneath the plunger: substantially as specified. (5.) In machines for stamping envelopes and the like, the combination with a pivoted swinging quadrant and a number of stampers of different value carried radially therein, of a spring-controlled plunger mounted in a vertical plane above the stampers, a drum slidably mounted on a shaft, a number of parallel rows of teeth on the drum's periphery, counting and indicating mechanism, a shaft for operating such mechanism, a pinion secured upon such shaft and adapted to gear with any one row of teeth on the drum, a sliding sleeve loosely mounted on a shaft, an arm on such sleeve connected to the drum and a second arm thereon formed with a vertical slot therein and a rod projecting from the swinging quadrant and passing through such slot, substantially as specified. (6.) In machines for stamping letters or the like, the combination with a pivoted swinging quadrant and a number of stampers carried radially therein, of a spring-controlled plunger mounted vertically above the stampers, a main operating-shaft for conveying motion to the plunger and having a crank on one end, an inking-ribbon carried beneath the stampers, a spool mounted on each side of the machine, upon which spools the ribbon-ends are wound, a shaft for conveying rotary motion to one of such spools at a time, a ratchet-wheel secured upon such shaft, a collar loosely mounted on the shaft, pawls upon the collar engaging with the ratchet-wheel, and a connecting-rod extending between the collar and the crank on the main operating-shaft, substantially as specified. (7.) The improved machine for use in stamping and franking letters, telegrams, and the like, constructed and operating substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22571.—20th March, 1907.—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, carrying on business as Shoe-machinery Manufacturers at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (the assignees of John Vinton Allen, of South Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts, United States of America, Machinist). Improvements in or relating to grooving or channelling attachments for sewing or like machines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a channelling attachment for sewing-machines, the provision of means whereby the knife or blade may be thrown into or out of operation during, and without interruption of, the stitching operation. (2.) In a channelling attachment for sewing-machines which comprise a movable work-gauge or means for varying the length of stitch during each cycle of operation, or both, the provision of means whereby the channelling knife or blade is thrown into or out of operation by the same operation as effects the movement of the gauge or varies the length of stitch, or both. (3.) In a sewing-machine, in combination, a work-support, a channelling-knife arranged to cut a stitch-receiving channel in the work, and a support for the knife mounted independently of the work-support and movable parallel or approximately parallel to the work-supporting surface to project or retract the knife for the purpose described. (4.) In a sewing-machine having stitch-forming mechanism with or without feed-changing mechanism or a movable work-gauge, in combination, a slotted work-support, a channelling-knife arranged to cut a stitch-receiving channel in the work, a pivotally mounted knife-supporting arm having its free end extending into the slot in the work-support, and a slide, operatively connected with said feed-changing mechanism or with the gauge, or with both, if present, to which slide said arm is pivoted, said slide being movable, at the will of the operator, parallel with the work-engaging surface of the work-support to project the knife above or retract it below said surface for the purpose described. (5.) In a sewing-machine, in combination, a work-support, a channelling-knife formed at the end of a wire and arranged to cut a stitch-receiving channel in the work, and a support for the wire in which the wire may be rotatively or longitudinally adjusted to put the knife in position to cut properly or to a desired depth, said wire at the knife-end being arranged to engage and co-operate with the work-support. (6.) The channelling attachment for sewing-ma-

chines and its operating mechanism, substantially as described, or illustrated in Figs. 1 to 10 or in Figs. 11 to 14 of the drawings.

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

No. 22572.—20th March, 1907.—SIDNEY WILMOT WINSLOW, of Beverly, Massachusetts, United States of America, Manufacturer (the assignee of Andrew Wilson Rogers, of said Beverly, Manufacturer). Improvements in or relating to buffing, abrading, and like machines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a buffing or abrading machine, the combination of a plurality of inflatable rotary pneumatic devices, an air-compressor common to them, and means (such, for example, as 40) to regulate the air delivered by the compressor, whereby in relation to one of said pneumatic devices the pressure in another can be adjustably regulated or can be shut off. (2.) A machine of the kind described in claiming clause No. 1, in which one of the pneumatic devices can be kept fully supplied with air while the pressure in another is being increased or diminished. (3.) In a buffing or abrading machine, the air supplying and regulating means substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22602.—27th March, 1907.—HENRY ELI WHITE, of Dundas Street, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Contractor. Improved concrete-mixing machine.*

Claims.—(1.) In a concrete-mixing machine, a drum formed of two conjoined truncated cones having flat sides, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a drum of the class described in claim 1, the employment of two doors kept closed by spring fastenings, and so disposed that while one door is in position to receive sand and cement the other is in position to receive shingle, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a concrete-mixing machine, the combination with a drum constructed as described in claim 1, of an elevator for raising shingle, and a hopper having a chute to receive the material from the elevator and direct the said material into the drum, substantially as set forth. (4.) In a concrete-mixing machine, the employment of a water-service cistern fitted with a ball cock for delivering predetermined quantities of water to a drum, substantially as set forth. (5.) The combination with a drum for mixing concrete, of a hollow shaft, provided with perforations, substantially as set forth. (6.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improved mixing-machine, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawings.

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

No. 22661.—10th April, 1907.—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, carrying on business as Shoe-machinery Manufacturers at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (the assignees of Frederick Henry Perry, of Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts, Inventor). An improved construction of wire for the manufacture of metallic fasteners.*

Claims.—(1.) In a fastener or in fastener wire, the combination of either an uninterrupted helical rib having smooth side-faces that produced intersect at an angle the surface of the core, or a plurality of such ribs and an interrupted face on the core between the turns of the rib or ribs. (2.) As a new article of manufacture, a screw wire having a series of depressions formed in that portion of its surface which is between the ribs forming the threads, each of said depressions having a nib or raised portion which projects from its surface. (3.) A construction according to preceding claiming clause No. 2, characterized by a nib or raised portion of a height substantially equal to the depth of the depressions. (4.) A screw-threaded fastener device having the surface of the spaces between the threads provided with a series of depressions, the marginal portion of said depressions forming for the purpose described obtuse angles with the surface of said space. (5.) The screw-threaded fastener substantially as described, and illustrated in Fig. 2, or Fig. 5, or Fig. 6 of the drawings.

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

No. 22674.—11th April, 1907.—DAVID JOLIPHANT STEWART, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved system of and means for applying pressure to liquids of less specific gravity than water.*

Claims.—(1.) The improved system of applying pressure to liquids of less specific gravity than water, the same consisting in forcing water under pressure into the bottom end of a receptacle containing the liquid, as specified. (2.) In means for applying pressure to liquids of less specific gravity than water, a tank or receptacle adapted to hold the liquid, in combination with means for submitting water to pressure, and a connection between such means and the bottom end of the receptacle, as specified. (3.) In means for applying pressure to liquids of less specific gravity than water, in combination, a tank or receptacle adapted to hold the liquid, a steam-boiler, and a pipe connection leading from the lower end of the boiler into the lower end of the tank or receptacle, substantially as specified. (4.) In means for applying pressure to liquids of less specific gravity than water, in combination, a tank or receptacle adapted to hold the liquid, a steam-boiler, a water-tank containing water under air-compression, and connections leading from the boiler and from the water-tank into the bottom end of the liquid-receptacle, and a valve controlling each of such connections, substantially as specified. (5.) The means for applying pressure to liquids of less specific gravity than water, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22722.—22nd April, 1907.—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of Warwick House, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Inventor. Improvements in rotary seed-sowers.*

Claims.—(1.) In seed-sowers of the class described, the employment of a spherical drill for countersinking the seed-holes of the drum, substantially as set forth. (2.) In seed-sowers of the class described, casting a U-shaped shute integrally with the hopper, and afterwards forming the lower part of the said shute into a tube, substantially as set forth. (3.) In seed-sowers of the class described, a removable seed-box fitting within the hopper, whereby seeds are directed to the drum and whereby seeds remaining in the sower may be removed, substantially as set forth. (4.) In seed-sowers of the class described, a flange on the seed-box, claimed in claim (3), for retaining the drum in operative position, substantially as set forth. (5.) In seed-sowers of the class described, a spring for holding in operative position the seed-box claimed in claim (3), substantially as set forth. (6.) In seed-sowers of the class described, in combination with the seed-box, claimed in claim (3), of a hinged flap adapted to close one or other of passages in the said seed-box, substantially as set forth. (7.) In seed-sowers of the class described, a seed-box fitting the bottom of the hopper and forming a passage for seeds to one part of the drum, and forming with the side of the hopper a second passage for directing the seeds to another part of the drum, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 22764.—2nd May, 1907.—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, carrying on business as Shoe-machinery Manufacturers at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (the assignees of Benjamin Franklin Mayo, of Salem, Essex, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in lock-stitch wax-thread shoe-sewing machines.*

Claims.—(1.) A lock-stitch wax-thread shoe-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming devices, and means for actuating said devices to manipulate the thread in forming a stitch, and simultaneously to exert a pull on the thread to tighten or set a preceding stitch. (2.) A lock-stitch wax-thread shoe-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming devices, and means for actuating said devices to manipulate the thread in forming a stitch, and to exert during a substantial portion of the time occupied in such manipulation a pull on the thread to tighten or set a preceding stitch. (3.) A lock-stitch wax-thread shoe-sewing machine having, in combination, stitch-forming devices including a stitch-setting device, and means for actuating the stitch-setting device to engage the needle-thread close to the work, and to exert a pull on that portion only of the thread which leads from said device to the work. (4.) A lock-stitch wax-thread shoe-sewing machine having, in combination,

stitch-forming devices including a hooked needle, a shuttle, a take-up and a stitch-setting device, means for actuating the take-up to draw thread from the loop of needle-thread after the passage of the shuttle therethrough, and means for actuating the stitch-setting device to grasp the needle-thread and exert a pull on the thread to set the stitch. (5.) The improved stitch-setting apparatus for a lock-stitch wax-thread sewing-machine, substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

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

No. 22765.—2nd May, 1907.—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, carrying on business at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (the assignees of John Benjamin Hadaway, of Brockton, Plymouth, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to sewing-machine lubricators and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In a wax-thread or other sewing-machine having, in combination, a needle, and a needle-lubricating device (for example 9, 10, 11) movable into and out of engagement with the needle, the employment of a movable support for the lubricating device that yieldingly holds the said device in the path of the needle, with or without a reservoir for lubricating-material supported independently of the lubricating device and arranged to supply lubricating-material thereto. (2.) In a wax-thread or other sewing-machine, the combination with a needle-lubricating element (such, for example, as 10) movable into and out of engagement with the needle, and carried on a lever (for example 11), of means, such as the spring 15 and stop 17, to hold the lever yieldingly for the purpose described. (3.) The needle-lubricating device and reservoir arranged and operating substantially as described in the drawings.

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

No. 23075.—29th June, 1907.—JOHN JOSEPH KEPPEL, of Outram, New Zealand, Flaxmillier. Improvements in or relating to flax-stripping apparatus.*

Claims.—(1.) In flax-stripping apparatus, the combination with the stripper, of a rocking-frame and mechanism for rocking said frame, actuated by the rise of the upper roller of the stripper when a flax-blade is inserted therein, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In flax-stripping apparatus, the combination with the stripper, of a rocking-frame upon which is mounted a conveyor-belt, mechanism for rocking said frame actuated by the rise of the upper roller of the stripper when a flax-blade is inserted therein, and means for moving said conveyor-belt along and round the upper rail of said frame, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts constituting my improvements in or relating to flax-stripping apparatus, substantially as described.

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

No. 23241.—1st August, 1907.—HUGH SIMMS McCULLY, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved construction of bird-trap.*

Claims.—(1.) In bird-traps of the class referred to, a number of spring-controlled arms hinged to base pieces and arranged in pairs, catches for keeping the arms turned back against their springs, means for releasing all of such catches simultaneously, and nets arranged longitudinally with the arms, and each having one of its ends secured upon the ground, while its other end is attached to two of the arms moving in parallel planes, substantially as specified. (2.) A bird-trap comprised by two lengths of board arranged on the ground in parallel lines at a distance apart, arms hinged upon each board and arranged in pairs with respective arms on the other board, springs operating such arms and tending to keep them normally turned down upon the boards, catches for holding the arms back upon the boards against the action of their springs, means for releasing all of the catches simultaneously, and nets arranged longitudinally with the arms, each one having one of its ends secured upon the ground, while its other end is attached to one of the pairs of spring-operated arms, substantially as specified. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my

improved construction of bird-trap, substantially as described and explained, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 23443.—6th September, 1907.—JOHN LINDSAY, Carpenter, and ROBERT LINDSAY, Engine-driver, both of Dunedin, New Zealand. An improved reversible and collapsible trolley-pole for electric vehicles.

Extract from Specification.—The object of this invention is to produce a trolley-pole for conveying the electricity from an electric cable to a moving vehicle, so that it can be reversed without breaking contact with the cable, and also one that can automatically collapse if the trolley-wheel gets off the said electric cable, instead of being dangerous as now. The said pole is capable of being reversed from more than one place in a car. For this purpose the pole is either formed of two lengths and sizes of tubes, one to slide within the other, and normally kept extended by a spring in tension, or else the pole is formed of two lengths pivoted and capable of being partly folded either way, while reversing, but which are normally kept towards a straight line by a spiral spring in tension. In either case the reversing is done by pulling the pole longitudinally over to the other position by a cord without breaking electrical contact with the cable. An attachment can be added which allows the upper length of the pole to collapse should the trolley-wheel leave the cable.

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

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

No. 23686.—18th December, 1906.—SHERARD OSBORN COWPER-COLES, of Grosvenor Mansions, 82 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, Electro-Metallurgist. Improvements in the electro-deposition of iron.

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

Claims.—(1.) In the electro-deposition of iron from crude iron or from iron-ore, the process wherein the electrolyte is maintained charged with iron-oxide, substantially as described. (2.) In the electro-deposition of iron from crude iron or iron-ore, the process wherein the electrolyte is charged with iron-oxide maintained in suspension therein by stirrers or equivalent means, substantially as described. (3.) In the electro-deposition of iron from crude iron or from iron-ore, the process wherein a solution containing the iron leached out of the ore is caused to circulate through a tank containing insoluble anodes arranged around a mandrel forming the cathode, substantially as described. (4.) In the electro-deposition of iron from the ore, the process consisting in mixing the roasted ore with coke so as to form a filter-bed through which an iron-oxide solvent is caused to pass, the solution, after its passage through the filter-bed, being caused to circulate through a tank containing insoluble anodes arranged around a revolving cathode, substantially as described. (5.) In a process of the kind described in the preceding claiming clause, the method wherein an electric current is passed through the ore to assist the dissolution of the same, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.)

No. 23706.—15th November, 1906.—EDGAR HARRY LAWTON, of 103 King's Road, Brighton, Sussex, England, Gentleman. An improved advertising-device.

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

Claims.—(1.) An advertising-device comprising an envelope containing advertising matter, having a stamp-bearing portion adapted to be disposed outside a corresponding portion of the envelope, substantially as described. (2.) An advertising-device comprising an envelope containing advertising matter, having a stamp-bearing portion interlacing with a corresponding portion of the envelope, substantially as described. (3.) An advertising-device comprising an envelope having slots, slits, apertures, or the like formed in a wall of the envelope, and separated by an intermediate portion of this wall, in front of which the stamp-bearing portion of the advertising matter is disposed, substantially as described.

(4.) Improved advertising-devices, substantially as described with reference to the drawings. (5.) An envelope, or enclosures for the same, having one or more slots, slits, or the like, substantially as and for the purpose described.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 23724.—13th November, 1907.—CHARLES ROSEGGER, of Auckland, New Zealand, Civil Engineer. An improved wall-construction for all kinds of buildings, consisting of wide unfastened metal network built in with slabs of concrete, or stone, or brick, or the like, laid in Portland cement, mortar, or other suitable grouting.

Claims.—(1.) The improved wall-construction for all kinds of buildings, consisting of wide unfastened metal network built in with slabs of concrete or stone or brick laid in Portland cement or mortar grouting, consisting of a network formed of unfastened metal rods or wires, said network being shaped and filled with any or either or all of the shapes of concrete blocks, stone blocks, or brickwork specified, said blocks being bonded with grouting of Portland cement or mortar together with the network, for the purpose and in the manner set forth, as described and illustrated. (2.) The application, arrangement, and combination of the parts specified, in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated.

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

No. 23730.—14th November, 1907.—PERCY STUART IRWIN, of Waikaka, New Zealand, Inventor. An automatic balanced door or window.

Claims.—(1.) In balanced doors or windows, in combination, an ordinary door pivoted at about the usual place, with an adjustable balance-weight for the purpose of making said door indifferent to the movement of the place in which it is used, all substantially as shown in the drawing, and as described and as explained. (2.) In balanced doors or windows, a door or window pivoted in its centre so as to revolve in a horizontal plane and be indifferent either to the movement of the place in which it is used or to wind, all substantially as set forth. (3.) In balanced doors or windows, these pivoted slightly off the centre, but to partly revolve in a horizontal plane so as to be indifferent to the movement of the place in which it is used, all substantially as set forth. (4.) In doors, two doors hung together at about the usual place, both being capable of revolving together in a horizontal plane, or of being quickly separated, so as to move independently when needed, all substantially as set forth, and as shown on the drawing.

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

No. 23783.—5th August, 1907.—HENRY CLEMENT NEWTON, of "Kenilworth," Barry Street, Kew, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer, and ANTHONY GEORGE MALDON MICHELL, of No. 413 Collins Street, Melbourne aforesaid, Engineer. Apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems.

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

Claims.—(1.) An apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, which comprises a series of movable elements all similarly formed and similarly operated, and bearing charts of the symbols of which the message is composed, means for moving the elements by amounts depending on numerical values associated with the symbols, and means for summing the movements of the elements, and displaying various selections of the symbols upon the charts according to the value of the sum as obtained. (2.) In an apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, a series of movable elements all similarly formed and similarly operated, and bearing similar charts of two mutually convertible systems of symbols; means for displaying in fixed positions a sequence of symbols of one of the systems, selected one from each chart, by movement of the chart-bearing elements from their zero positions by suitable amounts; means for simultaneously displaying the corresponding sequence of symbols of the other system in corresponding fixed positions, and an integrating element gearing with each of the chart-bearing elements in succession, and adapted to sum the amounts of their movements, for the purpose set forth. (3.) In an apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, a series of rollers bearing charts of two mutually equivalent systems of symbols, means for simultaneously displaying a pair of equivalent symbols upon each roller, and means for rotating the rollers

about their axes, as well as moving them longitudinally so as to locate the symbols required to be displayed. (4.) In an apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, a series of rollers mounted on helically grooved rods and bearing charts of two mutually equivalent systems of symbols arranged in helical columns, substantially as described. (5.) In an apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, a series of elements displaying symbols in alternative forms, and a series of movable shutters adapted to display the symbols in either form, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) In an apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, a series of elements carrying charts of symbols in alternative forms, and a movable shutter adapted to display simultaneously symbols upon the charts in various combinations of the alternative forms, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (7.) In an apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, a series of toothed elements each carrying a chart of symbols used in the system, a pinion adapted to gear in succession with each of the elements, and a key turning with the pinion and controlling the movements of shutters according to the angular position of the pinion, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (8.) In an apparatus for use in connection with check cipher-systems, a series of toothed elements each carrying a chart of the symbols used in the system, a pinion adapted to gear in succession with each of the elements, a similar pinion gearing with a movable shutter, stops rotating with each of the pinions and adapted to engage with each other whereby the movement of the shutter is controlled, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, £1; drawing, 6s.)

No. 23819.—7th December, 1907.—THE KARSAM SOAP COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12 Minorities, London, England, Manufacturers (the assignees of Marcus Reginald Anthony Samuel and Alfred Andrew Lockwood, both of 12 Minorities aforesaid, Manufacturers). Improvements in the manufacture of soap or mixtures containing soap.

Claims.—(1.) Injecting a hydrocarbon oil in a finely divided or pulverised condition into a soap, or a mixture containing soap, the oil during this process not being heated to such an extent that it appreciably volatilises, substantially as described. (2.) Carrying out the process claimed in claim 1 in the presence of an alkali.

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

No. 23820.—7th December, 1907.—SIR WALTER PALMER, Baronet, of 50 Grosvenor Square, London, England, and FRANCIS ERNEST BLACKMORE, of Hillsboro, Glebe Road, Reading, Berks, England, Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for working, or kneading, compressing, and amalgamating plastic substances such as dough used in making biscuits.

Claims.—(1.) Apparatus for the purposes aforesaid, consisting of, or comprising, a receptacle with stationary ends and movable sides inclined towards the exit, and means for causing the said movable sides to operate on the dough, or equivalent material, in the manner described. (2.) Apparatus for the purposes aforesaid, consisting of, or comprising, a receptacle with stationary ends and movable sides inclined towards each other towards the exit, and provided with a rib, or ribs, or equivalent projection, or projections, and means for causing the said movable sides to operate on the dough, or equivalent material, in the manner described. (3.) In apparatus in accordance with either of the preceding claiming clauses, projections, or recesses, on, or in, the stationary ends to prevent the dough, or equivalent material, being operated upon, from adhering to the movable sides as they recede from the dough, or equivalent material, substantially as described. (4.) The constructions of apparatus in accordance with the preceding claiming clauses, substantially as described and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, Fig. 3, and Fig. 4 of the drawings, whether either, or both, of the movable sides be plain, or be provided with a rib, or projection, or ribs, or projections, or the like.

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

No. 23825.—10th December, 1907.—JOHN COLIN LIVINGSTON CAMPBELL, late Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, and Brevet-Colonel, of Achalader, Blaigowrie, Perthshire, North Britain. Improvements in the treatment of fruit and in apparatus for use therein.

Claims.—(1.) The process of treating fruit by heating the vessels containing the fruit, and while heating turning the

vessels about one of their axes, substantially as described. (2.) The process of treating fruit by heating the vessels containing the fruit, and while heating turning the vessels about their transverse axes, substantially as described. (3.) The process of treating fruit by heating in a bath the vessels containing the fruit, and while heating repeatedly turning the vessels about their transverse axes, substantially as described. (4.) Apparatus for the treatment of fruit, consisting of a trough along which traverse carriages carrying frames adapted to receive the vessels containing the fruit, which frames are capable of rotation about their transverse axes, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings. (5.) The process of treating fruit, substantially as described. (6.) Apparatus for use in the treatment of fruit, substantially as described and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 23826.—2nd December, 1907.—HERMAN LESLIE FINNIS, of Napier Terrace, Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Sheep-farmer. An automatic benzine docking and branding iron.

Claim.—The automatic benzine docking and branding iron, for docking lambs and branding cattle, horses, and the like, comprising in combination C. Barthel's automatic benzine blow-lamp, with a hollow docking-blade, of which one side is straight to the edge, a hollow branding-iron, both of which have vent holes suitably arranged in them to let out burnt gases, and two rods in each to fasten the said iron or blade to the carrier, the said carrier being suitably arranged to receive the rods, and to grip them by means of two clamping-screws, the said carrier being suitably made to have one clamping-screw above the blow-pipe and one below. The carrier is suitably bolted to the benzine-container. Both the docking-blade and the branding-butt are adapted to receive the end of the blow-pipe in a hole in the butt of each, so the burning vapours have access straight to the edge of the blade or the branding-letters. The two irons are interchangeable.

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

No. 23836.—18th December, 1907.—JOHANNES VALDEMAR MARTEN RISBERG, of Kanalstrand No. 3, Södertelje, Sweden, Engineer. Improvements in the method of emulsifying and making homogeneous milk, cream, or similar liquids, and in apparatus adapted therefor.

Claims.—(1.) The method of emulsifying and making homogeneous milk, cream, or similar liquids or liquid mixtures, characterized by the fact that, after the milk has been led into a centrifugal drum and the cream has gathered at the inner surface of the liquid layer, the inner layer (the "cream zone") of the liquid is subjected to the action of a suitable organ, making the same homogeneous at a temperature suitable for the process, for the purpose that the greater fatty particles in the cream zone may be divided to such a degree of fineness that the particles, owing to their friction surface increased relatively to the volume of the particles, are carried away by the serum of the milk, running toward the outlet opening or openings provided at the periphery of the drum, so that only milk made homogeneous will leave the drum. (2.) A centrifugal drum for carrying out the method stated in claim 1, characterized by the fact that the drum in its central free chamber is provided with a suitable organ for making homogeneous the inner liquid layer with the aid of the energy imparted to the liquid led into the drum and rotating with the same. (3.) A form of the centrifugal drum stated in claim 2, characterized by the fact that the centrifugal drum, provided, if necessary, with a suitable inset for increasing the effect, has a number of wings mounted at the inner surface of the liquid in the drum, and partaking in the rotation of the drum, and with a stationary pipe, which strips off the inner liquid layer and throws the liquid against the rotating wings and the liquid surface, the outlet opening or openings for the liquid made homogeneous being provided at the periphery of the drum, so that insufficiently divided fatty particles, moved by the power of buoyancy toward the centre of the drum, do not accompany the liquid leaving the drum, but are again divided.

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

No. 23839.—18th December, 1907.—JOSEPH HERBERT MUIR and JOHN DUNNISON MUIR, both of No. 2 Walton Street, East Brunswick, Victoria, Australia, Fitters. Improvements in safety apparatus for elevator wells or shafts.

Extract from Specification.—According to this invention there is provided a casing carrying a horizontal sliding-door

at each floor or landing presented to the well, and these doors are operated automatically by suitably inclined guide-rails positioned at the top and bottom of the elevator-cage and operating against flanged rollers mounted on the front end of the said doors. The said guide-rails operate in such a manner that as the cage ascends or descends from a landing the door moves automatically across the well or shaft, thereby obviating all liability of accidents to persons who may pass through an open doorway when the elevator is absent. When applied to mining shafts the doors comprised in the invention can be constructed of strong wire netting or other suitable meshed material, in order that the ventilation of the drives and workings would not in any manner be impaired by the use of the improved safety apparatus.

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

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

No. 23840.—19th December, 1907.—RICHARD JOHN FRY, of 111 Princes Street, Carlton, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Mechanic. Improvements in machines for bending and shaping blanks in the manufacture of horse-shoes.

Extract from Specification.—The operation of the invention is explained as follows: When the parts of the machine are in their relative positions illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and when motion is imparted to the belt-pulley 4, the intermediate gearing transmits motion to the shafts 3, 8, and 11. The shafts 8 and 11, together with their respective pinions 13 and 12, and their rollers or compressors 31, rotate uniformly and inversely towards each other as indicated by the arrow-heads in the drawings. A suitably prepared blank 38 is placed in position to rest upon the pins 37, and having one end abutting against the inner face of the stop 40, when the hand-lever 19 is pulled forwardly. This action forces the loose pinion 13 mounted on the shaft 8 to engage with the stud 14 on the collar 15, when the said pinion immediately commences to rotate with the shaft 8 on which it is mounted, thereby forcing the rack 16 and the die-carrying plate 21 downwards, said plate 21 assuming the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3. On the downward motion of the plate 21 the point of the die or former 32 presses against the centre of the blank 38 supported on the pins 37, and bends it to the approximate shape required. In its passage between the two inversely revolving rollers or compressors 31 the sides of the bent blank or shoe are smoothed, pressed into the finished shape, and the heel-ends are squeezed. As the rack 16 approaches the termination of its downward travel it automatically forces the pinion 13 out of engagement with the stud 14 on the collar 15 and stops the motion of the die-carrying plate 21, when the formed shoe can be removed or is ejected from around the die 32. The hand-lever 18 on the left-hand side of the machine is then forwardly moved, which action forces the loosely mounted pinion 12 to engage with the stud 14 on the collar 15 affixed to the shaft 11. This operation has the effect of rotating the said pinion 12 with its shaft 11 to draw the rack 17 downwardly, and simultaneously raise the die-carrying plate 21 to its normal position. The bevelled projection 30 on the top of the said rack 17 forces the pinion 12 out of engagement with the collar 15 on the shaft 11 at the latter end of its travel or stroke, and when the die-carrying plate 21 has reached its highest position.

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

(Specification, 8s. 6d. ; drawing, 2s.)

No. 23843.—19th December, 1907.—JAMES NORMAN CAUGHT, of Marli House, Esplanade, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia, Engineer. Improvements in that type of marine and other steam-engine in which a reciprocatory motion is converted into a rotary motion.

Claims.—(1.) In an engine, the combination with the cylinder having a reciprocatory piston, of a revoluble driving-shaft in alignment therewith, and provided on its periphery with a double return screw, and means for connecting the piston rod or rods with said screw to impart a rotary motion to said shaft. (2.) In an engine, the combination with the cylinder having a reciprocatory piston, of a driving-shaft provided with a double return screw on its periphery, said shaft being mounted revolubly in thrust bearings in alignment with the cylinder, and thrust pieces adapted to engage with said screw and pivotally mounted in a cross-head affixed to the end of the piston rod or rods as and for the purpose described.

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(3.) In an engine, the combination with the parts claimed in the preceding claim of a cross-head made in two halves, and working between guide-rods reciprocatingly with a piston, each half of said cross-head being recessed on its inner face to receive the back of the thrust pieces, said recesses being so constructed as to permit of said thrust pieces assuming the angle formed by both threads of the screw of the driving-shaft. (4.) In an engine in which the driving-shaft is in alignment with the piston, the combination with the cylinder of an inlet and exhaust cylinder, one on each side of and parallel therewith, each being provided with two piston-valves arranged to open and close the ports leading to and from the cylinder, and means for operating said valves. (5.) In an engine in which the driving-shaft is in alignment with the piston, the combination with a cylinder between an inlet and exhaust cylinder, each of which latter has two piston-valves arranged to open and close the ports leading to and from the cylinder of a sleeve secured to the driving-shaft, and provided on its periphery with a single return screw, which engages with tongue pieces pivotally mounted in bifurcations formed on the inner ends of arms secured to the outermost ends of the valve-rods, and slidably mounted on guide-rods parallel with the driving-shaft, said bifurcations being recessed to receive the back of the tongue pieces, said recesses being so shaped as to permit of said tongue pieces assuming the angle formed by the single return screw in the sleeve on the driving-shaft.

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

No. 23852.—18th December, 1907.—MONOTYPE MACHINE (COLONIAL PATENTS) SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 43 and 43A Fetter Lane, London, E.C. England (the assignees of John Sellers Bancroft, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, and Mauritz C. Indahl, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America). Improvements in or relating to record-strip composing-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with two series of punch-bars 1 that represent the positioning of the matrices of a third series that represents the dimensioning of the mould, one of each series being operative from a key common to any such three members. (2.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with a separate series of punch-bars 1 slotted to provide dimensioning perforations of a detachable frame (for example, 55) for a series of members (for example, the selectors 8, 13) operative between the keys and the punch-bars, whereby the whole series may be readily removed and rearranged or another substituted therefor. (3.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with a detachable series of members (for example, the selectors 8, 13) disposed side by side of transversely disposed bails 58, 59, co-operating with opposed shoulders 57 on the selectors, and a wedging device (for example, the cam 61) for holding the bails in the locking position for the purpose described. (4.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with a series of punch-bars 1 and operating members carried in fixed relation to the main frame of a key bank carried by a frame (for example, 20) that may be lifted or swung away from the main frame with or without a second removable portion to this frame carrying the operating mechanism that is more immediately connected with the keys for the purpose described. (5.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with a frame (for example, 20) hinged to the main frame and carrying rocking arms 27, 28, of a series of members (for example, the selectors 8, 13) whose ends are entered in recesses formed in the arms 27, 28, whereby the arms normally engage them, but can swing freely away from them or back into engagement with them with the hinged frame portion. (6.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with three groups of punch-bars, and a series of key-bars allotted each to two punch-bars selected from different groups of a rocking arm 30, having a cross-head 31 to engage projections 25 of several key-bars simultaneously, such arm also having operative engagement with mechanism for positively operating a punch-bar of the third group. (7.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with a controlling valve for the motor of a reciprocating punch-bar actuator, of opposed spring-controlled tappets (for example, arms 80) arranged to move the valve in opposite directions when released, a trip 84 to hold the starting-tappet until released by a member operated from a key, and a trip 85 to hold the shut-off tappet until this is released by the movement of the actuator. (8.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the combination with the parts set forth in claiming clause No. 7 of a device (for example, the bell-crank lever 90, link 89, and catch 88) connected to the actuator, and moved thereby to replace the starting-

tappet and release the shut-off tappet during the advance of the actuator, and to replace the shut-off tappet by the return movement of the actuator. (9.) In a record-strip composing-machine, the punch-bars and their co-operating mechanism arranged and operating substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, £1 5s.; drawing, 7s.)

No. 23853.—18th December, 1907.—**MONOTYPE MACHINE (COLONIAL PATENTS) SYNDICATE, LIMITED**, of 43 and 43A Fetter Lane, London, E.C., England (the assignees of John Sellers Bancroft, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America). Improvements in or relating to keyboard mechanisms for perforating or other machines.

Claims.—(1.) In a keyboard, the combination with a series of keys and a series of devices (for example, pneumatic valves 13) to be operated thereby of a system of intermediate members, whereby any one key, irrespective of its location in the keyboard, may be arranged to operate any one or more of the devices. (2.) In a keyboard, the combination with a series of keys and two separate series of devices (for example, pneumatic valves 13) to be operated thereby of two series of intermediate members whose operative parts lie in two different planes, those in one plane being allotted to one series of devices, and those in the other plane being allotted to the second series, all the parts being so disposed that any one key, irrespective of its location in the keyboard, may be arranged to operate any one or more of the devices in either or both series. (3.) In a keyboard, the combination with a series of approximately parallel members (for example, 20) movable endwise of a transversely disposed series of approximately parallel members (for example, 30), one series receiving motion from the keys and the other series imparting this motion to the valves or other devices with or without an arrangement whereby some of the valves may be operated by the first series without the interposition of the second series. (4.) In a keyboard having the parts set forth in claiming clause No. 3, pivoting the second series to a support by arms whereby they can swing laterally, and providing upper and lower projections on the first series for engagement with the keys and the second series of members respectively, with or without a third series of members (for example, 18), movable endwise, and disposed approximately parallel with the first series, and operating between the second series and the devices to be operated. (5.) In a keyboard having the parts set forth in claiming clause No. 3 providing one or more of the keys with a foot that extends transversely across two or more of the first series of members (for example, 23) for the purpose described. (6.) The combination with a keyboard of the kind described in claiming clause No. 1 of a series of members (for example, 1), disposed side by side, a series of pressure-cylinders opposed thereto, and a bell-crank lever for each member, one arm of which bears against a projection on the member, and the other arm against the piston member of one of the cylinders. (7.) The combination with a keyboard of the kind described in claiming clause No. 1 of a series of members (for example, 1) disposed side by side, a plate (for example, 6) opposed thereto, and bored as at 5 to receive pistons for operating the members 1, and a cover 11, extending over several of the cylinders with or without a second plate, providing a second series of cylinders, together with their co-operating parts disposed on the opposite side of the members 1. (8.) The keyboard mechanism arranged and operating substantially as described, and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5, or Figs. 6 and 9, or Figs. 8 and 10, or Figs. 7 and 11, or Figs. 8 and 12 of the drawings.

(Specification, 11s. 6d.; drawing, 5s.)

No. 23855.—23rd December, 1907.—**SILAS ALLEN BRADLEY**, of Merrigum, Victoria, Australia, Orchardist. An improved apparatus for fixing the colour of fruit preparatory to drying.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for fixing the colour in fruit preparatory to drying, a cabinet constructed in two parts, one of which is adapted to slide over the other, the lower part having a perforated false bottom or plate, and door, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) In apparatus for fixing the colour in fruit preparatory to drying, a cabinet *a* constructed in two portions, the upper portion *c* sliding over the lower portion *b*, said lower portion *b* having a false bottom *d* and sliding-door *e*, fruit-trays *h* and a brazier *g*, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (3.) The combination and arrangement of the whole of the parts comprising my im-

proved apparatus for fixing the colour of fruit preparatory to drying, substantially as described, explained, and as illustrated in the sheet of drawings.

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

No. 23856.—23rd December, 1907.—**SILAS ALLEN BRADLEY**, of Merrigum, Victoria, Australia, Orchardist. An improved composition for use in the treatment of tomatoes prior to drying.

Claims.—(1.) An improved composition for fixing the colour in tomatoes preparatory to drying, consisting of a burning-mixture composed of sulphur, powdered charcoal, and common salt. (2.) An improved burning-composition for fixing the colour in tomatoes preparatory to drying, consisting of the following ingredients (by weight): Sulphur 12 parts, powdered charcoal 2 parts, common salt 1 part.

(Specification, 2s.)

No. 23860.—24th December, 1907.—**FRANK PERCY RUDDER**, of 10 Madeley Street, Derby, England, Engineer. Improvements in furnaces for refuse-destroyers and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a refuse-destroyer, drying the refuse garbage or other matter after it has been charged into the furnace by passing through same a portion of the hot products of combustion, substantially as described. (2.) In a refuse-destroyer, means for drying the refuse garbage or other matter by means of the hot products of combustion, consisting of a duct or ducts leading from the combustion-chamber or from some point beyond it to the cells, and one or more jets or other blowers to create a current of the hot gases into the cells and through the charge as desired, with or without suitable dampers connecting the hot-gas duct with the several cells, substantially as described. (3.) In a refuse-destroyer of the type referred to, dividing the furnace into two portions, one portion constructed with a perforated plate, bars, firebrick blocks, or the like, or a dead plate to receive the fresh charge of refuse to be dried thereon, and the other constructed with ordinary firebars for the combustion of the dried refuse, correspondingly dividing the ashpit, and introducing into that portion of same under the drying-plate a portion of the hot products of combustion from the furnace, and passing same through the wet refuse to dry same, substantially as described. (4.) In a refuse-destroyer of the type referred to, constructing the walls of the furnaces with a duct or ducts leading from the combustion-chamber or from some point beyond it and connected to the furnaces by passages through the walls, with jets or other blowers arranged to direct a portion of the hot products of combustion through such duct or ducts into the furnaces and through the charges in the same to dry them, substantially as described. (5.) A refuse-destroyer having the several parts constructed and arranged in combination substantially as described and shown with reference to Figs. 1 and 2, Figs. 3 and 4, Fig. 5, and Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings.

(Specification, 5s.; drawing, 4s.)

No. 23861.—24th December, 1907.—**VALDEMAR GUSTAV SMITH**, of No. 106 Nodre Frihavns-gade, Copenhagen, Denmark, Manager. Improvements in process of washing butter.

Claim.—The process described of washing or rinsing freshly-churned butter, which consists in drawing off the buttermilk from the butter-mass and then subjecting the individual disconnected butter-globules to the action of cold wash-water, which is introduced into the mass from below, so that the individual butter-globules are lifted and cleansed of adhering buttermilk.

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

No. 23865.—30th December, 1907.—**JOHN HOBBS BEAMISH**, of Marine Parade, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Architect and Builder. An improved method of roofing.

Claims.—(1.) In the improved method of roofing specified, in combination, the shaping the roof with ridge and valley formations, the ridges thereof being fitted with clips to hold upper edges of panes of glass fitted thereto while resting thereon, valley having refter of rectangular angle or tee shape, with main or secondary channels fitted thereon by clips, said clips which secure main channels being formed so as to secure glass as in Fig. 2, said secondary channels soldered

or otherwise suitably fixed within main channel, clips formed therefrom securing glass as in Fig. 4, said secondary channels formed at top side edges of said main channels with lips to secure glass, and pieces cut from such lips at intervals as in Figs. 5 and 6, or with lips left whole and full-length clips fitted to said lips as in Fig. 7, said main channels formed by the junction of the roofing-glass held together by clips formed from the secondary channels as in Figs. 8, 9, and 10, said roofing-glass supported by means of short clips and wedges inserted at intervals beneath the lip of secondary channel formed as shown in Fig. 5 where such is cut away, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (2.) In the improved method of roofing covered by claim 1, the secondary or condensation channel fitted to the main channel in the forms and manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (3.) In the improved method of roofing covered by claim 1, the roofing being formed at angles in two directions in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (4.) The application, arrangement, and combination of the parts specified, in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated.

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

No. 23867.—23rd December, 1907.—ANDREW HEDLEY, of Imperial Buildings, corner High and Dowling Streets, Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in salvage gear.

Claims.—(1.) The general construction, arrangement, and combination of parts composing my improved salvage gear, all substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) Improved apparatus for lifting dredge-ladders, comprising a number of wire-rope strops connected to form a chain by triangular-shaped shackles, the said shackles having each a pair of plates with three holes therein near each corner, each plate connected together through two of the holes, each connection encircled between the said plates by a strop, substantially as described. (3.) The combination of a number of wire-rope strops coupled together to form a chain for lifting purposes, substantially as described.

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

No. 23876.—31st December, 1907.—FRANCIS REGINALD SIMMONDS and WALTER SEIFERT, both of Takapau, New Zealand, Flaxmillers. Means for catching flax-blades as they pass from the stripper, and for suspending them or for feeding them to certain classes of washing-machines.

Claims.—(1.) In flax-treating machinery, the combination with the usual conveyer-belt beneath the stripper of a second conveyer-belt driven at a greater speed arranged beneath the delivery end of the first belt, a horizontal rail arranged adjacent to the delivery end of the second conveyer, and a vertical board arranged upon the opposite side of such rail, substantially as and for the purposes specified. (2.) Means for feeding flax-blades to certain classes of washing-machines having a travelling belt with apertures therein, comprising, in combination, a conveyer-belt on to which the flax-blades are delivered, a board arranged vertically adjacent to the delivery end of such belt, a travelling band arranged with a horizontal portion between the conveyer-belt and the board, and having one end of such portion arranged vertically above the line of apertures in the washing-machine belt, substantially as specified. (3.) The means for catching flax-blades as they pass from the stripper, and for suspending them, or for feeding them to certain classes of washing-machines, substantially as described and explained.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; 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, 19th February, 1908.

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

- No. 23548.—O. Coates, safety guard for railway-carriage.
No. 23722.—J. Dixon and J. C. F. Lawrence, tumbler-washer.
No. 23736.—A. E. Taylor, trunk and hat-box.
No. 23759.—L. N. Ralph, running out barbed wire.
No. 23792.—R. H. Johnson, wire-strainer.
No. 23800.—H. M. Levinge, Altazimuth instrument.
No. 23818.—J. Fisher, brace.
No. 23822.—H. Spear, spectacles.
No. 23827.—R. Dixon and R. S. Watson, "painting" skins apparatus.
No. 23832.—T. J. Cahill, emergency brake of tram-car.
No. 23835.—J. T. Renshaw, boot-jack.
No. 23845.—A. E. Bent and G. W. Stewart, mono-rail carriage and track.
No. 23849.—C. F. Overton, clip-twister for cyclone dropper.
No. 23854.—W. T. Johnson, window weather-stop.
No. 23858.—A. J. Roycroft, fire-alarm.
No. 23869.—J. A. Barker, clothes-line.
No. 23870.—J. Hope, trap-nest.
No. 23872.—A. F. Hadeoke, threshing-machine.
No. 23877.—J. A. Boyd, game.
No. 23878.—J. A. Boyd, step-ladder.
No. 23886.—T. Mitchell and W. Binns, dust-arrester, &c.
No. 23889.—J. T. Tuck, bolt-nut lock.
No. 23890.—H. Macintosh and G. H. Baylis, advertising-device.
No. 23894.—F. A. Alcock, billiard-table.
No. 23901.—H. Thorne and T. J. Littlewood, footwear.
No. 23902.—H. C. Thomsen, seed-threshing apparatus.
No. 23907.—T. Aitken, lime and manure distributor.
No. 23909.—A. H. Cotton, toy.
No. 23911.—R. Cairns, electrical plug.
No. 23912.—J. B. Grove, tread-holder for tire.
No. 23914.—C. B. Mann, notice-plate for letter-box.
No. 23916.—A. J. Smith, axle-box lubricator.
No. 23918.—R. M. and A. Maunder, cool chamber.
No. 23919.—W. J. Roebuck, adjustable foot for ladder.
No. 23923.—J. Anderson, R. H. Free, W. H. Hampton, cramp.
No. 23924.—D. J. Whelan, tip-wagon.
No. 23925.—H. Quartier, track-cleaner.
No. 23929.—B. W. Benn, milking-machine.
No. 23932.—J. Shields, flax-treating machinery.
No. 23933.—G. Cummins, wool-press.
No. 23936.—W. A. W. Nicol, motor-case for electric car.
No. 23937.—G. Richardson, illusion apparatus.
No. 23939.—F. Sewell, propeller.
No. 23940.—C. Murnane, windmill.
No. 23941.—J. Stevens, harness.
No. 23942.—C. Mills, securing tool-heads to handles.
No. 23944.—D. E. Davis, C. D. Lightband, and S. H. Knight, tire-cover.
No. 23945.—C. H. Osborne, vessel for liquid under pressure.
No. 23946.—J. J. Wilton, brake-block wearing-strip.
No. 23948.—J. A. Milne and H. Morgan, turbine.
No. 23951.—M. R. Green, non-refillable bottle.
No. 23952.—S. Winn, bed-rest.
No. 23954.—R. Millis, automobile speed-indicator.
No. 23960.—T. Hall and F. Elvines, non-suitable metal-saving mat.
No. 23963.—J. D. McLaurin, temperature-tester. (W. Alexander.)
No. 23975.—United Shoe Machinery Company, boot or shoe machine. (A. Bates.)
No. 23976.—United Shoe Machinery Company, punching and eyeletting machine. (A. E. Jerram and J. Gouldbourn.)

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

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 5th to the 19th February, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 21278.—J. Small, system of heating buildings.
No. 21329.—S. Millar, harvester.
No. 21427.—United Shoe Machinery Company, boot and shoe machine. (E. E. Winkley.)
No. 21451.—J. R. Hatmaker, dried milk.
No. 21547.—L. Roberts, dress-cutting chart.
No. 21781.—H. L. Mainland, animal-trap.
No. 21842.—O. A. Nielsen and R. S. Alward, trawling-net.

No. 21848.—H. G. Williams, A. Broad, and C. G. Crolly, brush or broom making.
 No. 21851.—T. Dawson, chock for steadying oil-engines, &c.
 No. 21866.—C. E. Bettany, frying-pan cover.
 No. 21873.—W. F. Dugins, road-cleaner.
 No. 21892.—W. E. Hughes, preventing spontaneous combustion in baled goods. (J. F. Sioely and G. Cummins.)
 No. 21897.—A. Ridd, milking-machine.
 No. 21899.—W. E. Hughes, filling concealed receptacles with liquid. (F. G. King.)
 No. 21904.—G. T. Booth, flax-stripper.
 No. 21915.—W. C. Southgate, tarring streets, &c.
 No. 21918.—R. A. Bradbury, hat.
 No. 21923.—J. Taylor, harrow.
 No. 21927.—W. J. and E. S. Henry, music-book holder.
 No. 21941.—W. M. Norrie, potato-peeler.
 No. 21965.—W. Tattersall, hames.
 No. 21979.—H. Hill and J. Blain, mitre-box and cramp.
 No. 22046.—L. Roberts, pattern-chart.
 No. 22047.—L. Roberts, pattern-chart.
 No. 22048.—C. M. Stewart, dress-chart. (E. Langer.)
 No. 22072.—T. R. Christie, level inlet for drainage purposes.
 No. 22076.—C. Suttie and M. H. Wynyard, flax-fibre cleanser.
 No. 22079.—E. Shadgett, banana treatment for food.
 No. 22080.—G. H. Saywell, race-starter.
 No. 22113.—R. Allport and T. Normoyle, finger-ring.
 No. 22136.—C. Lindsay, draw-bar for traction-engine.
 No. 22159.—A. Gentzsch, utilisation of waste rubber.
 No. 22160.—A. Gentzsch, utilisation of waste rubber.
 No. 22257.—T. B. Sutton, cardboard butter-box.
 No. 22582.—G. W. Wilkins, fireproof solution.
 No. 22671.—G. D. Ross, motor-vehicle wheel.
 No. 22672.—W. Scott and M. Richard, dough-rolling machine.
 No. 22696.—F. Bottrill, vehicle-wheel.
 No. 22734.—W. Baldwin, waterproofing floors, &c.
 No. 22767.—M. L. Krimer, depilatory preparation.
 No. 22800.—H. L. Sulman, separation of zinc from ores.
 No. 22814.—F. C. Thompson, operating venetian-blinds.
 No. 22880.—S. T. Beattie and W. J. Chapman, marking race competitors.
 No. 22945.—T. Parker, fuel.
 No. 23047.—W. Carver, broom.
 No. 23238.—F. H. Webb, nail for corrugated iron.
 No. 23242.—I. Moscicki, nitro-oxide production.
 No. 23322.—C. Ross, jun., blanket-grip.
 No. 23373.—H. H. Christian, W. G. Prime, R. Fisher, and F. P. Prime, car-coupling and safety device.
 No. 23375.—T. and T. W. Johnson and R. F. Tunley, cement block.
 No. 23377.—National Cash Register Company, manifold-ing automatic sales books. (W. F. Bockhoff.)
 No. 23390.—C. Suttie and M. H. Wynyard, catching flax, &c., after stripping.
 No. 23411.—B. H. Thwaite and W. Defries, molten-metal manufacture.
 No. 23425.—J. Delbridge, air-compressor.
 No. 23446.—P. Speirs, plough-disc.
 No. 23487.—J. R. Brown, grinding-mill lining.
 No. 23509.—A. G. Jackson, olock releasing mechanism.
 No. 23553.—The Butlin Gear, Limited, power-transmission gearing. (G. L. Butlin.)
 No. 23554.—Tress and Co., hat. (F. Wright and A. D. Childs.)

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 17514.—R. J. Moore, milk-aerator. 4th February, 1908.
 No. 17543.—C. Nissen, dust, &c., separator. 3rd February, 1908.
 No. 17551.—A. Ashcroft, fire-lighter. 13th February, 1908.
 No. 17603.—J. J. Coakley and A. C. McCallum, road-wheel. 6th February, 1908.
 No. 17630.—J. Gray, seed-sower. 6th February, 1908.
 No. 17660.—United Shoe Machinery Company, heel-attaching machine. (A. Bates.) 12th February, 1908.
 No. 17661.—United Shoe Machinery Company, leather-splitting machine. (F. J. Nash.) 12th February, 1908.
 No. 17663.—United Shoe Machinery Company, sole-laying, &c., machine. (E. E. Winkley.) 12th February, 1908.
 No. 17835.—United Shoe Machinery Company, sole-laying, &c., machine. (W. Frasier.) 12th February, 1908.
 No. 17839.—United Shoe Machinery Company, sole-laying, &c., machine. (B. F. Mayo.) 12th February, 1908.
 No. 17840.—United Shoe Machinery Company, skiving-machine. (J. B. Hadaway.) 12th February, 1908.

No. 17841.—United Shoe Machinery Company, stamping-machine. (W. Gordon and L. E. Topham.) 12th February, 1908.
 No. 18720.—A. Glas, milk-powder. (G. Doellner.) 7th February, 1908.
 No. 19062.—R. Wallace, milking-appliance. 12th February, 1908.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 13380.—International Plasmon, Limited, alkali-compound production. (O. Siebold.) 5th February, 1908.
 No. 13397.—A. M. Nicholas, slimes-filtering apparatus. 12th February, 1908.
 No. 13408.—J. H. and C. H. Campbell, condensed milk. 14th February, 1908.
 No. 13410.—M. I. Pupin, reducing attenuation of electrical waves. 12th February, 1908.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

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

No. 18548.—Edward Charles Evelyn Mills, Merchant, Peter Heyes, Commissioner of Taxes, both of Wellington, in the Dominion of New Zealand, and William Joseph Napier, of Auckland, in the said Dominion, Barrister, registered as proprietors of the interest of John Henry Brown. Postage-stamp, &c., vending machine. [R. J. Dickie and J. H. Brown.] 7th February, 1908.

Notices of Request to amend Specification.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1908.

REQUESTS for leave to amend the specifications relating to the undermentioned applications have been received, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time from one month from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the amendments. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 21278.—John Smail, of Port Chalmers, New Zealand. Improved heating system for buildings. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)

The nature of the proposed amendments is as follows:—

(1.) To insert after the word "buildings," line 1, claim 1, the words "having stepped floors"; and in place of the words "laid in the building on the floor or round the walls," lines 3 and 4, claim 1, to insert the following words: "fitted to the front of the stepped portions of the floor, starting at the highest and coming down at the ends to the next stepped portion in succession, and thence to the front of the room."

(2.) To strike out the whole of claim 2.

(3.) To alter the number of claims 3, 4, 5, and 6 to 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The applicant states, "My reasons for making this amendment are as follows: To more clearly define the novel features of the invention."

No. 22137.—Arthur Ashcroft and Charles Richardson, both of Auckland, New Zealand. A process for electrically distilling and purifying gum. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 91, of 17th October, 1907.)

The nature of the proposed amendment is as follows:—

To omit from the application and specification the name and address of the said Charles Richardson.

The applicants for the amendment—*i.e.*, the said Arthur Ashcroft and the said Charles Richardson—state: The reason for making the amendment is that the said Charles Richardson has ceased to have any interest in the invention to which the application relates.

No. 22359.—Arthur Ashcroft and Charles Richardson, both of Auckland, New Zealand. Improvements in apparatus employed in a process for electrically distilling and purifying gum. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)

The nature of the proposed amendment is as follows:—

To omit from the application and specification the name and address of the said Charles Richardson.

The applicants for the amendment—*i.e.*, the said Arthur Ashcroft and the said Charles Richardson—state: The reason for making the amendment is that the said Charles Richardson has ceased to have any interest in the invention to which the said application relates.

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 6th to the 19th February, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 22460.—G. E. Bretherton, plough.
- No. 22651.—J. Callaghan, milk can and measure.
- No. 22653.—B. W. Benn, milking-apparatus.
- No. 22654.—B. W. Benn, milking-machine.
- No. 22658.—J. Wilson, mould-construction.
- No. 22659.—D. Beckett, wire-netting holder.
- No. 22660.—J. Wilson, concrete fencing-post.
- No. 22662.—G. T. Booth, flax-stripper attachment.
- No. 22670.—J. Baird, driving Pelton wheel.
- No. 22677.—H. T. Twiss, fire-alarm box.
- No. 22680.—A. G. Monahan, tip-cart tailboard.
- No. 22683.—H. J. Gaby, step-ladder.
- No. 22685.—A. J. Lamb, tramway-track cleaner.
- No. 22689.—F. C. Brown, lining tube mills, &c.
- No. 22690.—H. Cramer-Roberts, ore-treatment.
- No. 22691.—J. Kay, pithing-spear.
- No. 22693.—E. A. Stewart, air-brake.
- No. 22695.—F. W. Smith, milking-machine.
- No. 22699.—W. A. Langford, closet-seat.
- No. 22701.—L. H. Hicks and A. N. Cooke, bicycle-pedal strap.
- No. 22703.—A. G. Tomkies, belt-fastener.
- No. 22705.—R. H. H. Emerson, carcase-brander.
- No. 22708.—J. H. and B. S. Nicholls, gas-engine-starting device.
- No. 22711.—S. G. Roseman and J. Lock, brushmaking-machine.
- No. 22712.—H. W. Lovegrove, motor-cycle belt.
- No. 22714.—T. T. Masefield and A. McLeod, flax-dressing machine.
- No. 22715.—D. J. Whelan, tip-wagon.
- No. 22716.—A. Ellis and E. W. Watts, securing wires to posts.
- No. 22721.—R. Walker, cream-rake.
- No. 22724.—G. W. Basley and J. Chambers, cleansing gum, &c.

Applications for Letters Patent void.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with which complete specifications have been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specifications from the 6th to the 19th February, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 22029.—W. Jamieson and R. Burn, cask-hooping machine.
- No. 22042.—J. Budge, cream-cooler.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 6th to the 19th February, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 21460.—D. L. Turner, bleaching and drying flax.
- No. 21583.—J. H. Suckling, carburetter.
- No. 21593.—W. Philpott, plough-skimmer.
- No. 21596.—W. E. Hughes, water-heater. (J. F. Yoho.)
- No. 21600.—E. P. Gibbons, jack-jinker.
- No. 21629.—R. Hannah and Co. (Limited), boot. (G. Johnson.)
- No. 21638.—R. Pierce, wire-grip.
- No. 21649.—A. Murdoch, soap.
- No. 21656.—H. Pike, cot attachment to bedstead.
- No. 21658.—J. Anderson, ball valve.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 6th to the 19th February, 1908, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 17185.—R. W. Ashcroft, tank-cleaning overflow.
- No. 17202.—A. Campbell, animal-trap.
- No. 17203.—F. J. Ellery, leg-roping cows.
- No. 17207.—R. White, earth-scoop.
- No. 17208.—J. Tagell, cylindrical valve.
- No. 17214.—W. H. Atkin, furnace-draught.
- No. 17216.—A. E. Watson, agricultural-scraper mounting.
- No. 17219.—C. J. Alexander, gas-burner.
- No. 17221.—J. Walker, dress-stand figure.
- No. 17228.—O. Ohlsson, separator.

- No. 17229.—O. Ohlsson, supporting rapidly rotating parts.
- No. 17231.—B. Waites, concentrating, &c., minerals.
- No. 17232.—W. Ferrier, candlestick.
- No. 17234.—B. Parker, destroying rabbits, &c.
- No. 17239.—N. Wilson, jun., stirrup-irons.
- No. 17241.—W. J. James, trough.
- No. 17242.—W. G. Mortimer, cleaning pots, &c.
- No. 17247.—J. Wright, fencing-standard.
- No. 17249.—J. Watson, window-frame.
- No. 17252.—A. Hull, repairing leaks in metal vessels.
- No. 17253.—J. A. Jagers, rowlock.
- No. 17256.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, cultivator.
- No. 17257.—P. and D. Duncan, Limited, vehicle road-wheel.
- No. 17259.—J. H. Paul, hydrocyanic acid manufacture.
- No. 17260.—L. S. van Westrum, dust-prevention.
- No. 17261.—W. N. Turner, separation of metals.
- No. 17266.—T. H. Alexander, valve mechanism.
- No. 17267.—A. P. Richmond, therapeutic apparatus.
- No. 17268.—W. R. Bawden, clinostat.
- No. 17270.—G. P. Wallis and G. Fox, brick-manufacture.
- No. 17278.—L. Frame, washing-boiler.
- No. 17279.—M. Corrington, brake mechanism.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 13142.—W. L. Corson, explosive engine.
- No. 13160.—H. F. Kirkpatrick-Picard, ore-treatment.
- No. 13163.—W. Kingsland, operating electric-switches.
- No. 13164.—W. Kingsland, electric-switch box.

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.

Nil.

Designs expired.

THE copyright in the following designs has expired:—

- No. 172.—Lever Bros., Limited, of Balmain, New South Wales. (Soap tablet.)
- No. 173.—A. Middleton, of Wellington, New Zealand. (Flag.)

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 19th February, 1908.

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: 6572.

Date: 17th April, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

THE MOUNT LYELL MINING AND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, of 39 Queen Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia.

No. of class: 2.

Description of goods: Chemical substances used for agricultural purposes.

No. of application : 6623.

Date : 2nd May, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY GEN'L, of 353 Broadway, New York, United States of America, and elsewhere, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 8.

Description of goods : Graphophones and parts of graphophones, and records therefor.

No. of application : 7015.

Date : 7th November, 1907.

TRADE MARK.

The word

“ NERVLETTES.”

NAME.

J. CHAPMAN AND Co., LIMITED, of Lower Westwick Street, Norwich, England, Manufacturing Chemists.

No. of class : 3.

Description of goods : Pills for human use.

No. of application : 7098.

Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The words

“ HANCOCK'S IMPERIAL ALE.”

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word “Imperial” embossed on the bottle; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

NAME.

HANCOCK AND Co. (NEW ZEALAND), LIMITED, registered office 48 Gresham Street, London, England.

No. of class : 15.

Description of goods : Beer-bottles.

No. of application : 7100.

Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices and the word “Kahira”; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

NAME.

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

No. of class : 45.

Description of goods : Tobacco and cigarettes.

No. of application : 7101.

Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



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

NAME.

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

No. of class : 45.

Description of goods : Tobacco.

No. of application : 7103.

Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices and the words “True as Steel”; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

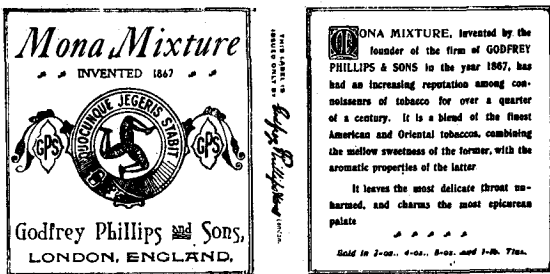
NAME.

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

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

No. of application : 7105.
Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices, the words "Mona" and "Quocunque jegeris stabit," and facsimile signature; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

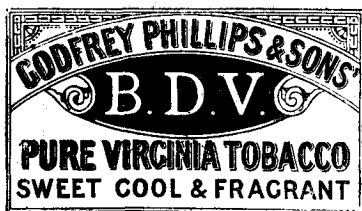
NAME.

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

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

No. of application : 7109.
Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them in respect of the said goods within New Zealand for upwards of two years before the 1st January, 1890.

NAME.

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

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

No. of application : 7110.
Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



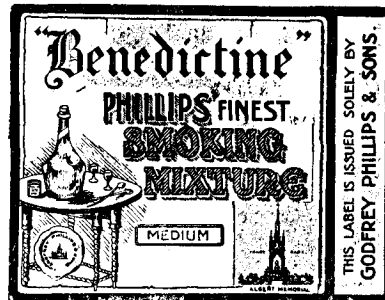
NAME.

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

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

No. of application : 7111.
Date : 15th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices and the words "Benedictine" and "Albert Memorial"; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

NAME.

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

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

No. of application : 7122.
Date : 16th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The word

"Alisalutice"

NAME.

FRANK KUFERE, of 67 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

No. of class: 3.

Description of goods: Medicines.

No. of application: 7145.

Date: 23rd January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the distinctive label.

NAME.

BURGON AND BALL, LIMITED, of La Plata Works, Malin Bridge, Sheffield, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 6.

Description of goods: Sheep-shearing machines.

No. of application: 7151.

Date: 30th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The words

"HANCOCK'S IMPERIAL ALE."

The essential particular of this trade mark is the word "Imperial"; and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except their name.

NAME.

HANCOCK AND Co. (NEW ZEALAND), LIMITED, registered office 48 Gresham Street, London, England.

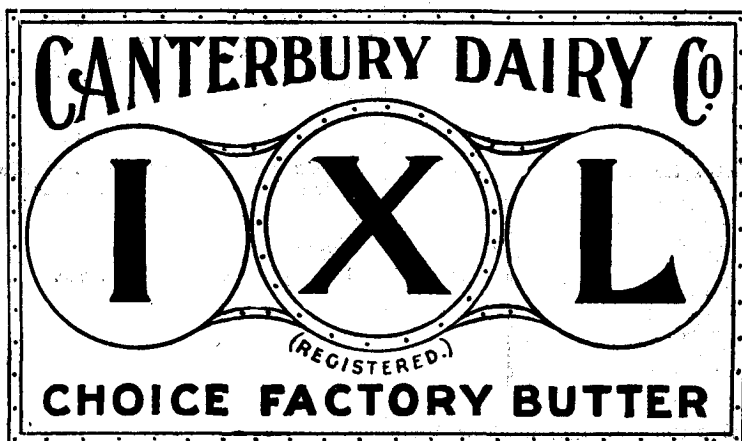
No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Beer.

No. of application: 7153.

Date: 29th January, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



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

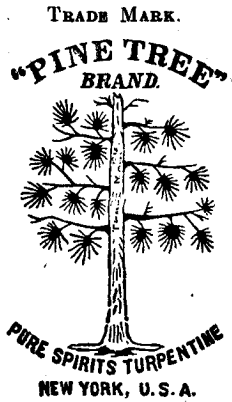
NAME

CANTERBURY DAIRY COMPANY (W. H. Jakins, Proprietor), of Lichfield Street, Christchurch in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Butter.

No. of application : 7163.
Date : 31st January, 1908.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the distinctive words "Pine Tree" and the representation of a pine tree; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

THOMAS SEALY, of 142 Front Street, in the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), in the County of New York, State of New York, United States of America, Merchant.

No. of class : 4.
Description of goods : Spirits of turpentine.

No. of application : 7164.
Date : 4th February, 1908.

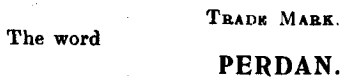


NAME.

FLEMING AND Co., LIMITED, of Gore, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Millers and Grain-merchants.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Cereals and cereal meals and foods.

No. of application : 7165.
Date : 5th February, 1908.



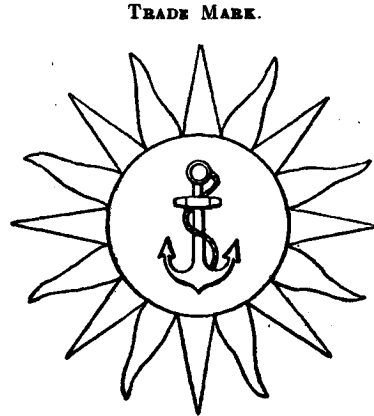
NAME.

PERKS, DANE, AND COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of 15 Queen Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Indentors, Importers, and General-machinery Merchants.

No. of class : 1.
Description of goods : Preparations for the prevention of deposits in the water-cooling jackets and compartments of engines of all descriptions, and in surface condensers and their parts.

C

No. of application : 7166.
Date : 5th February, 1908.



NAME.

THE NATIONAL AIR GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 70a Basinghall Street (Bassishaw House), London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 18.
Description of goods : Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.

No. of application : 7167.
Date : 5th February, 1908.



NAME.

THE NATIONAL AIR GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 70a Basinghall Street (Bassishaw House), London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 18.
Description of goods : Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.

No. of application : 7168.
Date : 5th February, 1908.



NAME.

THE NATIONAL AIR GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 70a Basinghall Street (Bassishaw House), London, E.C., England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Incandescent gas-mantles.

No. of application: 7169.
Date: 5th February, 1908.

The word

TRADE MARK.

Angelus.

NAME.

THE WILCOX AND WHITE COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Connecticut, United States of America, and having a place of business in the City of Meriden, State of Connecticut, United States of America.

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Automatic organs, parlour organs, combination automatic organ and piano, automatic attachments for playing pianos and organs, and parts of mechanism pertaining to instruments of the character named.

No. of application: 7170.
Date: 5th February, 1908.

The word

TRADE MARK.

Artistyle

NAME.

THE WILCOX AND WHITE COMPANY, a corporation of the State of Connecticut, United States of America, and having a place of business in the City of Meriden, State of Connecticut, United States of America.

No. of class: 9.

Description of goods: Automatic music-playing instruments, and music-rolls therefor.

No. of application: 7172.
Date: 6th February, 1908.

The word

TRADE MARK.

"RUBBYN."

NAME.

ROBERT HUTTON, of Balclutha, Otago, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Tent and Cover Maker.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: A solution for applying to leather to increase its wear and make it waterproof.

No. of application: 7175.
Date: 12th February, 1908.

The word

TRADE MARK.

"KODAK."

NAME.

KODAK LIMITED, of 57-61 Clerkenwell Road, London, England, Dealers in Photographic Materials.

No. of class: 8.

Description of goods: All photographic materials included in this class.

No. of application: 7176.
Date: 12th February, 1908.

The word

TRADE MARK.

"SOLIO."

NAME.

KODAK LIMITED, of 57-61 Clerkenwell Road, London, England, Dealers in Photographic Materials.

No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: All photographic materials included in this class.

No. of application: 7178.
Date: 12th February, 1908.

The word

TRADE MARK.

LAKSHMI

NAME.

HUTCHINSON AND Co., LIMITED, trading as "The John Strange Winter Company," of 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Public Accountants.

No. of class: 48.

Description of goods: Toilet preparations for the hair and skin.

No. of application: 7180.
Date: 15th February, 1908.

The word

TRADE MARK.

"KOO-LEM."

NAME.

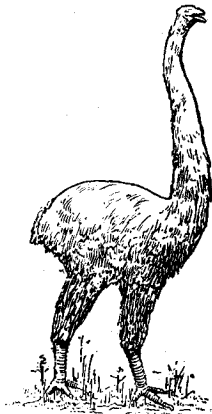
UNION CLOTHING COMPANY (Thomas Bush, Managing Partner), of Cuba and Manners Streets, Wellington, in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class: 38.

Description of goods: Hats, caps, men's boys' and youths' underwear, skirts, coats, jackets, trousers, vests, stockings, socks, handkerchiefs, braces, collars, overcoats, waterproof overcoats, oilskins.

No. of application : 7181.
Date : 17th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



"MOA"
TRADE MARK

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

NAME.

ALFRED TYREE AND CO., LIMITED, of Lichfield Street, Christchurch, in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class : 5.
Description of goods : Corrugated iron.

No. of application : 7182.
Date : 17th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The word
"SUCRENE."

NAME.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, of Davis Street, Wellington, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Live-stock-food Manufacturers.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Live-stock foods.

No. of application : 7183.
Date : 17th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The word
"SHINUMALLS."

NAME.

GEORGE FINN, of 29 Crescent Road, Khandallah, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Business-manager.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Boot, stove, linoleum, furniture, and metal polishes.

No. of application : 7184.
Date : 18th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



MAPLE LEAF BRAND

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Maple Leaf"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

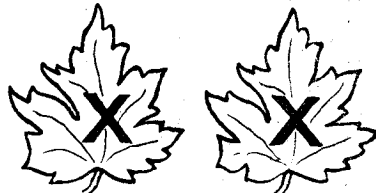
NAME.

THE IMPERIAL EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, of Toronto, Canada, whose registered office in New Zealand is at Garlick's Buildings, Fort Street, Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Carriage woodware.

No. of application : 7185.
Date : 18th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



MAPLE LEAF BRAND

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Maple Leaf"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE IMPERIAL EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, of Toronto, Canada, whose registered office in New Zealand is at Garlick's Buildings, Fort Street, Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Carriage woodware.

No. of application : 7186.
Date : 18th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



MAPLE LEAF BRAND

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Maple Leaf"; and any right to the exclusive use of the word "Brand" is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE IMPERIAL EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, of Toronto, Canada, whose registered office in New Zealand is at Gariok's Buildings, Fort Street, Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand.

No. of class: 50.

Description of goods: Carriage woodware.

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

- L**IST of Trade Marks registered from the 6th to the 19th February, 1908, inclusive:—
- No. 5506/7007.—Borden's Condensed Milk Company. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5507/7008.—New Zealand Hardware Company. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5508/7028.—Eyre Smelting Company, Limited (1907). Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5509/7037.—Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited, Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5510/7038.—Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited. Class 19. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5511/7039.—Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited. Class 22. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5512/6773.—Samson Cordage Works. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 79, of the 5th September, 1907.)
- No. 5513/6774.—Samson Cordage Works. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 79, of the 5th September, 1907.)
- No. 5514/6775.—Samson Cordage Works. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 79, of the 5th September, 1907.)
- No. 5515/6776.—Samson Cordage Works. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 79, of the 5th September, 1907.)
- No. 5516/7016.—L. T. Williams. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5517/7027.—Cardiatone Proprietary. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5518/7044.—G. Maitland. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5519/6422.—J. G. Monnet et Cie. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 13, of the 7th February, 1907.)
- No. 5520/6690.—H. Savage and H. A. Wright. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 79, of the 5th September, 1907.)
- No. 5521/6984.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5522/6985.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5523/6986.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5524/6987.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5525/6988.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5526/6989.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5527/6990.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 12. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5528/6991.—Jonas and Colver, Limited. Class 13. (*Gazette* No. 98, of the 14th November, 1907.)
- No. 5529/6702.—W. T. Davies, Limited. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 56, of the 27th June, 1907.)
- No. 5530/6703.—W. T. Davies, Limited. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 56, of the 27th June, 1907.)
- No. 5531/6948.—F. H. Strong Company. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 88, of the 3rd October, 1907.)
- No. 5532/6471.—Lipton, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
- No. 5533/6504.—Aktiebolaget Baltic Separator. Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 95, of the 31st October, 1907.)
- No. 5534/6880.—R. Savage. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 79, of the 5th September, 1907.)
- No. 5535/6887.—L. H. Rogers and A. Myers. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)

No. 5536/7048.—W. R. Sykes Interlocking-signal Company, Limited. Class 6. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)

No. 5537/7049.—Bryant and May, Limited. Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)

No. 5538/7051.—A. Blumenthal. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)

No. 5539/7052.—C. North. Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)

No. 5540/5832.—Jagger and Harvey. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 75, of the 22nd August, 1907.)

No. 5541/6762.—Farquhar and Gill. Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 65, of the 25th July, 1907.)

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

No. 1091/822.—28th March, 1908. W. Greer, of Glasgow, Scotland. 6th February, 1908.

Nos. 1137/899 and 1138/900.—25th May, 1908. The Durable Printers' Roller Company, Limited, of London, England. 12th February, 1908.

Nos. 1145/923 and 1146/924.—4th June, 1908. Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, of London, England. 12th February, 1908.

Trade Mark removed from the Register.

TRAD E Mark removed from the Register owing to the non-payment of the renewal fee, from the 4th to the 19th February, 1908, inclusive:—

No. 966/998.—14th November, 1893.—The Port Chalmers Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, of Port Chalmers, New Zealand. Class 42.

Application for Trade Mark withdrawn.

THE following application for Trade Mark has been withdrawn:—

No. 7096.—A. Tyree and Co., Limited. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 7, of the 23rd January, 1908.)

Request for Amendment of Trade Mark Application.

NO. 6141.—S. Sigall and Co. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 77, of the 6th September, 1906.)

The said trade mark to apply only to cigarettes, and not to snuff, cigars, and tobacco, as previously applied for.

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.