

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.

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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 12th December, 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 January, 1908.

Index of Applicants.

Subject-matter Index.

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

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 January, 1908.

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.

(* 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.)

Holiday on 17th March (St. Patrick's Day).

Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs,
Wellington, 5th March, 1908.

THE public offices throughout the Dominion will be closed on Tuesday, the 17th March, 1908, being St. Patrick's Day.

JOHN G. FINDLAY,
Minister of Internal Affairs.

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. 24012.—19th February.—E. Clemens Horst Company, New York, U.S.A.
Hop picker and separator.*
- No. 24013.—19th February.—Auto Hydraulic Limited, London, Eng.
Water-elevator.* (A. E. Hodder.)
- No. 24014.—19th February.—J. T. Hunter, Wellington, N.Z.
Typographical composing and distributing machine.* (*Linotype and Machinery Limited—J. G. Holbourns and H. A. Longhurst.*)
- No. 24015.—19th February.—J. T. Hunter, Wellington, N.Z.
Justifying tabular matter in linotype machines.* (*Linotype and Machinery Limited—J. G. Holbourns and H. A. Longhurst.*)
- No. 24016.—19th February.—W. Tyree, Sydney, N.S.W.
Destruction of noxious animals.*
(Date applied for under section 106, 6th September, 1907.)
- No. 24017.—19th February.—H. A. Fry, Riwaka, N.Z.
Acetylene generator.
- No. 24018.—19th February.—A. R. E. Burton, Malvern, Vic.
Manufacture of bread. (*W. H. J. Willson.*)
- No. 24019.—19th February.—W. H. Duncan, Glen Oroua, N.Z.
Water-heater.

- No. 24020.—19th February.—W. Hooker, Albert Park, Vic.
Primary electrical battery.*
- No. 24021.—19th February.—L. de Matteis, Turin, Italy.
Feeding current in electric railways.* (*L. Perocchio.*)
- No. 24022.—19th February.—A. J. Ericsson, Stocksund, Sweden.
Machine for grinding solid bodies.*
- No. 24023.—19th February.—J. E. Friend, Annandale, N.S.W.
Turbine.
- No. 24024.—18th February.—British Automatic Aerators Limited, London, Eng.
Aerating-machines.* (*H. Pearce.*)
- No. 24025.—17th February.—D. W. Dike, Meeniyau, Vic.
Milking-bucket attachment.
- No. 24026.—17th February.—C. F. Gardner, Auckland, N.Z.
Oil, &c., tank filler.
- No. 24027.—17th February.—A. J. Madden, Caulfield, Vic.
Applying pressure to liquids.
- No. 24028.—18th February.—R. F. Marsh, E. Maitland, N.S.W.
Spring mattress.*
- No. 24029.—17th February.—E. H. Moore and J. F. Cripps, Tamworth, N.S.W.
Securing rugs on horses, &c.*
- No. 24030.—19th February.—H. Campbell, Melbourne, Vic.
Extension ladder.*
- No. 24031.—20th February.—W. Tyree, Sydney, N.S.W.
Destroying noxious animals by poisonous fumes.
(Date applied for under section 106 of the Act, 25th October, 1907.)
- No. 24032.—20th February.—W. C. Gee, H. N. Fletcher, and W. Godfrey, Wellington, N.Z.
Sun-blind.
- No. 24033.—20th February.—R. M. Smith, Auckland, N.Z.
Building-block.*
- No. 24034.—21st February.—J. Blake, Otakeho, N.Z.
Teat-cup of milking-machine.
- No. 24035.—22nd February.—W. J. Pallant, Palmerston North, N.Z.
Manufacture of uppers of shoes.*
- No. 24036.—22nd February.—A. J. Edwards, Auckland, N.Z.
Trolley-head of electric car.
- No. 24037.—22nd February.—A. Lawton, Vogeltown, N.Z.
Milk-cooler.*
- No. 24038.—22nd February.—C. A. Jewell and F. A. H. Watson, Hastings, N.Z.
Searing lambs' tails.*
- No. 24039.—22nd February.—J. G. Hudson, Wanganui, N.Z., and J. W. Mardon, Wellington, N.Z.
Signalling-apparatus.
- No. 24040.—20th February.—W. M. Orr, Dunedin, N.Z.
Rope-grip.
- No. 24041.—21st February.—N. A. Booth, Leith Valley, N.Z.
Automatic sash-fastener.*
- No. 24042.—21st February.—J. R. Noble and F. C. Brown, Waihi, N.Z.
Feeding tube mills, &c.
- No. 24043.—24th February.—G. Hyde, Masterton, N.Z.
Extension dining-table.
- No. 24044.—24th February.—D. Donald, Masterton, N.Z.
Lifting-jack.*
- No. 24045.—24th February.—A. E. Brown, Maxwelltown, N.Z.
Governing outflow of water from dams.
- No. 24046.—24th February.—M. Janson and O. Anderson, Wellington, N.Z.
Manufacture of imitation marble.*
- No. 24047.—25th February.—C. Giorgi, Palmerston North, N.Z.
Ventilator.
- No. 24048.—21st February.—V. S. Aston, Gisborne, N.Z.
Bleaching flax-fibres.
- No. 24049.—22nd February.—F. A. G. Cotterell, Kingsland, N.Z.
Two-wheel motor-car.
- No. 24050.—25th February.—A. Clifford, Christchurch, N.Z.
Soap-cutter.
- No. 24051.—25th February.—J. G. Hudson, Wanganui, N.Z., and J. W. Mardon and J. E. Watts, Wellington, N.Z.
Ferro-concrete construction.
- No. 24052.—24th February.—C. G. McKellar, Christchurch, N.Z.
Construction of pelton wheel.
- No. 24053.—26th February.—W. Cochrane, London, Eng.
Propeller.*
- No. 24054.—26th February.—C. W. Nance, Sydney, N.S.W.
Extraction of air, gas, &c.*

- No. 24055.—26th February.—T. T. Main and C. W. Nance, Sydney, N.S.W.
Preservation of edible substances.*
- No. 24056.—26th February.—W. Cutler, Birmingham, Eng.
Propelling and steering boats.*
- No. 24057.—26th February.—A. Parker, Dannevirke, N.Z.
Totalisator.
- No. 24058.—25th February.—H. Quartier, Dunedin, N.Z.
Umbrella.
- No. 24059.—25th February.—A. C. Anderson, Bluff, N.Z.
Agricultural implement.
- No. 24060.—24th February.—W. Bennet, Dunedin, N.Z.
Renewable sole and heel.*
- No. 24061.—27th February.—A. G. Barnett, Wellington, N.Z.
Tie-adjuster for double collar.
- No. 24062.—27th February.—J. Gaut, Sydney, N.S.W.
Photographic camera.
- No. 24063.—27th February.—C. Davies, Normanby, N.Z.
Construction of vacuum tank for milking-machine.
- No. 24064.—27th February.—G. Ullrich, Broken Hill, N.S.W.
Magnetic separation of ores.*
- No. 24065.—28th February.—F. R. Hall, Brisbane, Q.
Composite pile or pillar.
- No. 24066.—28th February.—R. Tacon, Christchurch, N.Z.
Spark-arrester.
- No. 24067.—28th February.—W. E. Kinnerney, Timaru, N.Z.
Fire-extinguisher.
- No. 24068.—28th February.—R. A. Wiggins, Christchurch, N.Z.
Teat-cup.
- No. 24069.—26th February.—W. O. McFaddin, Hamilton, N.Z.
Drain-trap.
- No. 24070.—26th February.—G. Herzog, Auckland, N.Z.
Hot-water-circulating boiler.
- No. 24071.—29th February.—A. K. W. Rissel and W. H. Hennah, Wellington, N.Z.
Temperature indicator and recorder.
- No. 24072.—29th February.—A. Simpson, Christchurch, N.Z.
Bicycle driving-gear.
- No. 24073.—27th February.—H. Quartier, Dunedin, N.Z.
Seat, berth, room, and table indicator.
- No. 24074.—2nd March.—B. L. Donne and P. H. Stacey, Wellington, N.Z.
Mixture to be used in collecting and removing dust from the floors. (C. L. Russell.)
- No. 24075.—29th February.—G. T. Girdler, Auckland, N.Z.
Explosive engine.
- No. 24076.—28th February.—J. Hargreaves, Auckland, N.Z.
Ventilator.
- No. 24077.—27th February.—C. F. Snell, Sydney, N.S.W.
Iron and polishing-machine.

Complete Specifications filed after Provisionals.

LIST of complete specifications filed after provisional specifications, from the 15th February to the 2nd March, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 22706.—G. Hutchinson, seed-sower.
- No. 22710.—J. G. Hudson, railway signalling. (W. McKeegan.)
- No. 22850.—W. Brighton, engine gear-reversing apparatus.
- No. 22858.—L. W. Harris and L. Morris, measuring wearers for garments.
- No. 22867.—G. P. Jenkins, cold storage.
- No. 22869.—G. P. Jenkins, cooling brine for dairy-purposes.
- No. 22870.—W. P. West and A. Rodger, computing butter-fat in cream, &c.
- No. 22899.—M. P. Coffey, drawing off beer by pneumatic pressure.
- No. 22901.—W. Morton, water-wheel for current-power.
- No. 22906.—J. H. Adams, ferro-concrete former.
- No. 22907.—W. G. Richardson, flax waste as cattle-food.
- No. 22909.—M. Donaldson and W. G. Williams, totalisator apparatus.
- No. 22914.—J. B. MacEwan and Co., Limited, cream-vat, &c. (T. Humble.)
- No. 23049.—A. J. F. de Bavay, ore-separator.
- No. 23132.—D. Amos and H. J. Carroll, trolley-head.
- No. 23397.—D. Amos and A. M. Carroll, hanger for overhead wires of electric tramways.
- No. 23522.—W. Dixey, hot-water boiler.
- No. 23612.—T. Morris, spring catch for securing chain to vehicle-wheel.
- No. 23964.—A. Slinger and R. Knox, level fresh-air inlet for drainage.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 4th March, 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. 22189.—12th December, 1906.—HENRY BRABY, of 96 Harris Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Engineer. Improvements in and relating to atomizers or burners for liquid fuel.*

Claims.—(1.) In burners or atomizers for liquid fuel, concentric steam and oil passages or pipes, a nipple secured on said steam-pipe, grooves on said nipple communicating with the oil-passage, and orifices leading from the steam-pipe to the ends of said grooves and opposite the end or shoulder of the casing, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In burners or atomizers for liquid fuel, the combination with a central steam-passage of a concentric oil-passage 11, a nipple 15 secured in the end of the steam-passage, grooves 17 in said nipple spread as at 19 in a shoulder 18, orifices 20, casing 12, hood 21, and collar such as 13 having key 14, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) The combination with a burner or atomizer for liquid fuel, as in claim 1, of a chamber such as 24, oil-coil such as 25, steam-connections such as 23 and 26, draining-valve 27, and oil-cock 29, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22486.—28th February, 1907.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (the nominee of Linotype and Machinery Limited, of 188 and 189 Fleet Street, London, England—the assignees of William Hermann Scharf, of 156 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Canada, Manager). Improvements in linotype machines.

Claims.—(1.) The described means for preventing the angular position of the spacer-carrier of a linotype machine and its two supporting-arms being disturbed whilst they are being raised and lowered for unlocking the said arms from each other, and for stopping the said arms so that they may automatically relock with each other. (2.) The described means for preventing the specified spacer-carrier and its supporting-arms jamming at the commencement of its turning movement, with or without the specified eccentric device between the spacer-carrier and one of the arms. (3.) The described means for preventing friction in the specified mechanism that raises and lowers the spacer-carrier. (4.) The described improved means for actuating the type-pusher. (5.) The described means for retracting the line-resistant to within the assembler, after the assembled line has been delivered to the casting-mechanism. (6.) The described means for positively limiting the length of the line being assembled. (7.) The improved means for preventing an assembled line being pied. (8.) Means for adjusting the point of engagement between the assembler-slide and the transferring-bar. (9.) The described line or gauge in combination or not with the improved means for actuating the alarm. (10.) Means for raising the matrices or spacers whilst they are in the assembler. (11.) The described means for setting the trimming-knives.

(Specification, 14s. 6d.; drawing, 5s.)

No. 22488.—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 the State of New Jersey, carrying on business as Shoe Machinery Manufacturers at 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (the assignees of Arthur Bates and Thomas Briggs, both of Leicester, England, Engineers). Improvements in or relating to machines for inserting fasteners or the like.*

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for inserting nails or the like, the combination with a nail-raceway, of a yielding or other device that is intermittently actuated to seat the head of one or more nails in the raceway for the purpose described. (2.) In combination with the subject-matter claimed in claiming-clause

No. 1, automatic mechanism to operate the seating-device in timed relation with a nail-separator. (3.) A constructional form of the mechanism claimed in claiming-clause No. 2, comprising a spring-pressed or other lever (such, for example, as 44), and an adjustable or other tappet device (such, for example, as 50) between the separator and the lever. (4.) In a machine for inserting nails or the like, the combination with an abutment and a horn between which the work is clamped during the driving of a nail from a nail-retaining device, of means to effect a relative adjustment of the nail-retaining device and the abutment, or to effect a relative adjustment of the jaws of said device, so as to regulate the distance between the point of a nail held in readiness for insertion and the work into which it is to be inserted, for the purpose described. (5.) A constructional form of the combination claimed in claiming-clause No. 4, comprising a movable foot-plate, a wedge or the like interposed between the foot-plate, and a relatively stationary part, and means (for example, a rack and pinion) for moving the wedge and thereby adjusting the position of the foot-plate.

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

No. 22508.—3rd March, 1906.—MARCEL AUDIFRENN, Professor of Physics, of Golbey, near Epinal (Vosges), France, and the Société des Etablissements Singrum, of Epinal (Vosges), France, Société Anonyme. Improvements in rotary refrigerating-machines.

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

Claims.—(1.) A system of circulating and separating the liquids in the rotating condenser of rotary refrigerating-machines, consisting in the employment of a casting weighted with a counter-weight and mounted loosely on the shaft of the condenser, of compressors, and of contrivances for distributing and lubricating, and of a separating-reservoir in which the mixture of oil and refrigerating-liquid is automatically collected and separated in the order of density, the separated oil falling upon the compressors and all the working-parts, and the refrigerating-liquid being automatically returned to the evaporator as it is freed from oil. (2.) The arrangement of closed casting described, having at its base one or more orifices for draining off the oil of suitable section with a view to maintaining the level of the oil above the compressors. (3.) The arrangement of collector integral with the casting or fixed on it, for the purpose of automatically collecting the mixture of liquids in the separating-reservoir. (4.) The employment of an obturating-valve or ball-cock combined with a fixed pipe for the return of the refrigerating-liquid, for the purpose of collecting it and leading it to the evaporator as it is freed from oil. (5.) The employment of a ring integral with or separate from the casting, forming a joint at the end of the shaft of the condenser, while leaving a passage to the gases coming from the evaporator and to the pipe for the return of the refrigerating-liquid to the latter. (6.) The arrangement of two or more double-acting compressor-cylinders oscillating within the casting, arranged below the opening for the escape of the oil from the separating-reservoir, and having on the inlet-side friction-slides in combination with the inlet-passages in the casting. (7.) The arrangement of compressor-pistons with one or more circular grooves, which are kept constantly filled with the oil which escapes from the separating-reservoir. (8.) The employment of equalisers intended to automatically equalise the pressure and temperatures in the condenser and evaporator when the machine is stopped. (9.) The arrangement for cooling the condenser, which consists of a hood provided with windows, and traversed by a current of air which is set up by a fan.

(Specification, 11s. ; drawing, 1s.)

No. 22562.—20th March, 1907.—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of Warwick House, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Inventor. An improved seed-sower.*

Claims.—(1.) In a seed-sower of the class described, a hinged side to the hopper whereby the removal of seed from the hopper is readily effected, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a seed-sower of the class described, in combination, a circular floor integral with the hopper fitting partially around the interior of the drum, a partition forming compartments in the hopper, and a cover closing either of the compartments, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a seed-sower of the class described, a drum having a rim of varying thickness to suit the size of the seeds to be sown, substantially as set forth.

(4.) In a seed-sower of the class described, the employment with a drum as described in claim 3, of a brush stepped to fit the said drum, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a seed-sower of the class described, the employment of a brush for the purpose of forcing seeds through the holes in the drum, and preventing an excess of seeds from passing out of the hopper, substantially as set forth. (6.) In a seed-sower of the class described, the employment of a hinged side to the hopper whereby a drum is retained in operative position, substantially as set forth. (7.) In a seed-sower of the class described, the employment of a conical drum having perforations, and a slotted conical floor to the hopper fitting said conical drum, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 22592.—21st March, 1907.—JAMES HAMLIN WALKER and PETER WALKER, both Sanitary Engineers and Plumbers, of St. Andrew Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Improved safety cocks and taps.

Claim.—In screw-down valves of ordinary patterns, in combination with them, a back valve furnished with a guard to prevent loss and to keep the valve always in position, all substantially as shown in the drawing, and as described and as explained.

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

No. 22663.—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 Ronald Francis McFeely, of Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts, United States of America, Inventor). Improvements in or relating to pulling-over and like machines.*

Extracts from Specification.—One feature of the invention comprises the provision of an adjustable heel-rest. . . . As shown, the heel-rest is movably connected with its supporting-means for adjustment about an axis extending transversely of the last and approximately parallel with the last-bottom, said axis preferably being located adjacent to the heel end of the last. The sole-rest is arranged to be engaged by the innersole on the bottom of the last for determining the initial position of the shoe with relation to the plane in which the acting parts of the grippers are located, and in which they will grip the upper when they are closed. A cam is provided in operative relation to an arm of the sole-rest carrier for moving the rest to sink the last into the upper after the grippers have grasped the edges of the upper, a spring serving to return the sole-rest to normal position after the operation of the cam. In accordance with another feature of this invention, a novel means is provided for adjustably determining, positively, the normal position of the sole-rest, and also the extent to which the last shall be moved for sinking it into the upper. . . . The grippers with which the machine is equipped are arranged to be automatically opened for releasing the upper after the upper has been clamped against the last by the pressers described. In practice it is only necessary that the grippers be opened far enough at this time to let the upper escape from between them, and it is found that if the grippers are fully opened they sometimes get into the way of other parts of the machine and interfere with the subsequent operations. In accordance with a feature of this invention means is provided, in a grippers mechanism, to limit the opening movement of the grippers for releasing the stock, combined with means by which the grippers may be further opened for again receiving stock. . . . Also, in accordance with this invention, provision is made for manually varying the pulling-stress of the grippers upon the upper after the automatic updraw has been effected. . . . In accordance with another feature of the invention a novel means is provided which is adapted to clamp the upper before the grippers release it, and to wipe the upper over the last-bottom and press it firmly into position to be secured after the grippers have released it. . . . The machine is provided with mechanism for supplying and inserting tacks to secure the upper in the position to which it is overworked by the grippers and the pressers. This mechanism comprises a tack-hopper and a plurality of raceways from each of which tacks are delivered singly to tack-tubes that conduct the tacks to position to be driven. Misplaced or irregularly formed tacks and other causes occasionally stop the tack-separating mechanism, and it becomes necessary to gain access to that mechanism

for removing the obstruction. For the purpose of reducing as much as possible the time required in opening the tack-separating mechanisms, the lower portions or end blocks, and preferably also the cap-plates, of the tack-separating mechanisms for the several raceways are all connected together and secured to the lower ends of the raceways for ready removal. This construction enables the operator to gain access readily to all the tack-separating mechanisms at any time.

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

(Specification, £1 13s. ; drawing, 5s.)

No. 22675.—11th April, 1907.—HILARY QUERTIE, of Wood's Hotel, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in suction road-cleaners.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, circular brushes, a shaft upon which the brushes are mounted, means for rotating the brushes, hoods enclosing the brushes slotted to receive the brush-shaft and open at the bottom, and fans drawing air and dust from the hoods, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, circular brushes, a shaft upon which the brushes are mounted, means for rotating the brushes, hoods enclosing the brushes slotted to receive the brush-shaft and open at the bottom, slides covering the slots, adjustable rings surrounding the bottom of hoods, and fans drawing the air and dust from the hoods, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, circular brushes, a shaft upon which the brushes are mounted, means for rotating the brushes, hoods enclosing the brushes slotted to receive the brush-shaft and open at the bottom, adjustable rings surrounding the bottom of the hoods, springs having pins for passing into holes provided in the rings, and fans drawing the air and dust from the hoods, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, ploughs having hoods, fans for drawing air and dust from the hoods, and pipes connecting the hoods and the fans, substantially as set forth. (5.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, fans, pipes discharging from the fans, separators having sloping bottoms upon which the pipes discharge, and hoppers into which the separators discharge, substantially as set forth. (6.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, fans, pipes discharging from the fans, separators having sloping bottoms upon which the fans discharge, hoppers into which the separators discharge, and an ejector, substantially as set forth. (7.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, in combination, fans, pipes discharging from the fans, separators having sloping bottoms upon which the fans discharge, hoppers into which the separators discharge, a tank containing water, and a pipe leading from the separator and discharging upon the surface of the water, substantially as set forth. (8.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a fan, and a pipe extending to the ground adapted to swivel sideways of the apparatus and connected to the fan, substantially as set forth. (9.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a fan, a pipe extending to the ground adapted to swivel sideways and connected to the fan, a telescopic end to the pipe, and means for suspending the telescopic end above the ground, substantially as set forth. (10.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a plough adapted to fit a tramway-rail, a hood enclosing the plough, and a fan for drawing air and dust from the hood, substantially as set forth. (11.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a hood, a brush within the hood, and a fan for drawing air and dust from the hood, substantially as set forth. (12.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, a hood open at the bottom, a leather band surrounding the bottom of the hood and depending therefrom, protectors of metal secured to the band, and a strap securing the band to the hood, substantially as set forth. (13.) In apparatus for the purpose indicated, rotatable brushes, hoods enclosing the brushes and open at the bottom, fans drawing air and dust from the hoods, and a branched pipe connected to the discharge of the fans and extending to the track between the brushes, substantially as set forth.

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

No. 22679.—12th April, 1907.—ARTHUR SIDNEY THWAITES, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Farmer. Improvement in ploughshares.

Claim.—In ploughshares, a removable nose or point portion secured to the forward end of the share by means of a tongue-and-groove fastening, the outer end of such tongue being flush with the back edge of a removable nose portion, such

nose portion being so shaped that it may be reversed thereon in order to present a fresh wearing-surface, substantially as specified.

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

No. 22692.—13th April, 1907.—ROBERT RUTHERFORD DOUGLAS, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in protectors for the links of running machinery.*

Claims.—(1.) A protector for the links of running machinery characterized by the fact that it is held in position by extending over and being secured to a flange projecting from one or both sides of the link, substantially as described. (2.) A protector for the links of running machinery according to claim 1 in which the projecting flange or flanges are formed of angle-iron secured to the links, substantially as described. (3.) A protector for the links of running machinery according to claim 1 in which the projecting flange or flanges and the wearing-strip are composed of several corresponding separate parts, substantially as described.

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

No. 22777.—6th May, 1907.—WILLIAM BROWN MILLER, of Tokonui, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved steam turbine or rotary engine.*

Claims.—(1.) In steam turbine rotary engines, a disc or wheel mounted upon the power shaft and formed with faces curving outwardly from its periphery, blades secured to each of such faces each curved in the direction of rotation and extending radially inwards from the periphery of the wheel with their inner ends turned outwards at approximately right angles thereto, an annular plate secured upon the outer edges of the blades and enclosing passages between the blades, and means whereby jets of steam may be led to the outer ends of such passages and be led away from the inner ends thereof, substantially as specified. (2.) In steam turbine rotary engines, in combination, a fixed casing, a circular plate extending transversely across within the casing and formed with a number of apertures passing through it inclined in the direction of rotation of the engine, a wheel or disc mounted concentrically within the circular plate and formed with steam-passages extending radially inwards from its periphery and out through its sides, and means whereby the apertures in the circular plate may be covered or opened, substantially as specified. (3.) In steam turbine rotary engine, in combination, a fixed casing, a circular plate extending transversely across within the casing and enclosing a steam-chest between it and the casing, apertures formed in the circular plate and inclined in the direction of rotation of the engine, a wheel rigidly mounted upon a power shaft arranged concentrically within the circular plate and formed with side faces curving outwards from the periphery thereof, blades secured to each of such faces curved in the direction of rotation of the wheel and extending inwards from the periphery of the wheel, annular plates secured upon the outer edges of the blades and enclosing passages between them, and steam-exhaust chambers on each side of the casing into which such passages open, substantially as specified. (4.) In steam turbine rotary engines, in combination, a fixed casing, a circular plate extending transversely across within the casing and formed with a number of apertures passing through it inclined in the direction of rotation of the engine, a wheel or disc mounted concentrically within the circular plate and formed with steam-passages extending radially inwards from its periphery and out through its sides, a plate encircling the circular plate and capable of sliding movement thereon, port openings in such plate adapted to coincide with the apertures in the inner plate, a rack upon the outer plate, a pinion gearing with such rack, and means outside the casing for rotating the pinion, substantially as specified. (5.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved steam turbine or rotary engine, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings, and for the several purposes set forth.

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

No. 22802.—10th May, 1907.—JAMES ERNEST TATHAM, of No. 2 Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, A.M.I.M.E., Gas-engineer, and ALEXANDER SMITH, of No. 88 Beattie Street, Balmain, near Sydney aforesaid, Merchant. Improvements in gaslight-burners.*

Claims.—(1.) In a gaslight-burner having Bunsen orifices and incandescent mantle or body, of a two-way cock having

a passage to the Bunsen-burner body and an independent passage to an ordinary gas-burner tip on said Bunsen burner, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a gas-burner of the class set forth, the combination with the Bunsen burner, and in the stem thereof a two-way cock having a passage to such Bunsen burner and a side passage or by-path to telescopic pipe within the Bunsen burner and leading to a burner-tip, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (3.) The combination and arrangement of the mechanical parts for the purposes set forth, all together constituting a combination gas-burner, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 22963.—10th June, 1907.—WILLIAM SAMUEL GARDNER, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, a retired Master of the Mercantile Marine, and Sheep-farmer. Hinged keel for boats, yachts, coasting-vessels, or ships of any size or description.*

Claims.—(1.) In ships' hulls, the combination therewith of a flat keel hinged to the bottom of the hull, and adapted to extend vertically downward or to be turned up to lie against the hull's surface, substantially as specified. (2.) In ships' hulls, the combination therewith of a flat keel hinged to the bottom of the hull, and adapted to extend vertically downward or to be turned up to lie against the hull's surface, and guys or stay-ropes secured to the hinged keel and extending upward into the hull on both sides thereof, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 23122.—8th July, 1907.—GEORGE HARRINGTON MAC-EWAN, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Exporter. Improvements in agitating-apparatus for milk and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) The complete agitating-apparatus for milk and the like, substantially as described, or illustrated in the drawings. (2.) In agitating-apparatus for milk and the like, beaters consisting of transversely curved blades with an outward curve at the lower end, secured and operated substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In agitating-apparatus for milk and the like, beaters consisting of transversely curved perforated blades with an outward curve at the lower end, secured and operated substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In agitating-apparatus for milk and the like, beaters arranged in pairs, a pair mounted transversely alternating with a pair mounted longitudinally of the vat, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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

No. 23201.—25th July, 1907.—MELVIN BATCHLOR CHURCH, residing at Pythian Temple, Grand Rapids, Michigan, United States of America, Manufacturer. Improvement in and relating to power-transmission mechanism.

Claims.—(1.) In power-transmission apparatus in which a pair of power-transmission members are in power-transmitting connection with a third member, the use of equaliser or evenner means connecting the pair of members whereby they have a compensating action in their connection with the third member, substantially as described. (2.) In connection with the evenner of claim 1, providing toothed gearing whereby each gear of the pair alternates with its companion in transmitting the power with the greater efficiency according as the teeth of said gears respectively assume the more efficient power-transmitting connection with the teeth of the third geared member, substantially as described. (3.) In connection with the features of claim 1, arranging the pair of power-transmitting members and the third member to engage at points substantially opposite in respect to the centre of rotation, substantially as described. (4.) In connection with the features of claim 1, arranging the equaliser as part of the power-transmission connection, preferably between the sections of the drive-shaft, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. (5.) In connection with the features of claim 1, arranging the equaliser independent of the power-transmission connections between the motor and the geared members, and preferably between annular power-transmission members, as the racks illustrated in Fig. 6. (6.) In connection with a power-transmission couple in which the encircling member meshes at substantially opposite points with power-transmission means, an evenner or equaliser to control the transmission at said opposite points, substantially as described. (7.) In connection with the

features of claim 1, pivoting the evenners on a cross-pin supported in a sleeve connected with the armature. (8.) In a power-transmission couple, the geared connection from a central pinion to an encircling gear, consisting preferably of the planetary gears leading to substantially opposite points on the encircling member, and having a compensating or equalising action. (9.) In a power-transmission couple, an annular geared member, gears meshing therewith at substantially opposite points, each of said pair of gears alternating with its companion in transmitting the power with a greater efficiency according as the teeth of said gears respectively assume the more efficient power-transmitting connection with the teeth of the said geared member, substantially as described.

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

No. 23218.—29th July, 1907.—ROBERT GEORGE CRICHTON, of Pursell Street, Foxton, New Zealand, Builder. An improved scaffolding-support.*

Claims.—(1.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a tubular standard, a stem telescoping into and adjustable in relation to the standard, and a removable crutch fitting the stem and adapted to receive a plank, substantially as set forth. (2.) For the purpose indicated, in combination, a tubular standard, a stem telescoping into and adjustable in relation to the standard, removable means for supporting a plank upon the stem, and stay-rods upon the standard, substantially as set forth. (3.) For the purpose described, in combination, a tubular standard, a flange into which the standard is screwed and having holes for the passage of nails, a stem telescoping into the standard and having holes, a pin passing through the holes, a nut upon the end of the stem, a crutch having a leg fitting the stem, stay-rods at right angles to the standard and having eyes for the passage of nails, a clip clamped upon the top of the standard and to which the stay-rods are pivoted, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in scaffold-supports, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated upon the drawing.

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

No. 23789.—4th December, 1907.—EDWIN HENSHALL, of Papanui, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Builder. Improvements in friction hoists.

Claims.—(1.) In a hoist of the class described, the employment of a block rotatable in a bearing, and in which the drum shaft is mounted eccentrically, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a hoist of the class described, the employment, in combination with the means claimed in claim 1, of a rocking bearing in which the end of the shaft remote from the block is mounted, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a hoist of the class described, the employment of rubber-faced pulleys, substantially as set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising the improvements in friction hoists, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated in the drawing.

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

No. 23859.—25th June, 1907.—STICKSTOFFWERKE G.m.b.H., of 3^{te} Askanischer Platz, Berlin, Germany (the assignee of Dr. Albert Rudolph Frank, of 138 Kurfürstendamm, Halensee near Berlin, Germany, Engineer and Chemist, and Max Voigt, of 37^{te} Lauterstrasse, Friedenau, near Berlin, Germany, Chemist). Process and device for manufacturing nitrogen compounds.

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

Claims.—(1.) Manufacture of nitrogen compounds from carbides by the action of nitrogen, characterized by only a part of the carbide which is to be treated being brought to the temperature necessary for the reaction, the remainder of the carbide being employed below the temperature of reaction. (2.) The process according to claim 1 executed by the nitrogen which is to be absorbed by the carbide being supplied to the carbide in a direction opposite to that in which the absorption reaction advances. (3.) A device for the manufacture of nitrogen compounds according to claims 1 and 2, characterized by the arrangement of one or more preferably vertical hollow spaces or chambers in which the

heating bodies are arranged and protected as much as possible from direct contact with the carbide mass. (4.) In the device according to claim 3, the formation of the chambers or spaces with the help of casings of sufficiently heat-conducting materials, which may possibly be capable of being destroyed at the temperature which arises. (5.) In the device according to claim 3, the arrangement of a porous layer around the carbide, of material which does not combine with nitrogen at the temperatures which come into consideration, for the purpose of a uniform better distribution of the nitrogen and for protecting the outside wall of the reaction receptacle.

(Specification, 6s.)

No. 23863.—24th December, 1907.—GEORGE McNAB, of Wellington, New Zealand, Seaman. An appliance for use in tilting beer and other casks in order to allow of their contents being completely drawn off.

Claims.—(1.) An appliance for the purpose indicated, consisting of a rod or bar mounted vertically in a guide or stand and capable of longitudinal movement therein, a spring normally keeping such rod or bar at the upward limit of its movement, and means for depressing the bar against the action of the spring and then releasing it, substantially as specified. (2.) An appliance for the purpose indicated, consisting of a rod or bar mounted vertically within a guide or stand and projecting above the top thereof, a cross-piece pivoted upon the top end of the rod or bar, a plate secured upon such rod or bar and fitting loosely within the guide or stand, a spring in compression placed between such plate and the bottom of the guide or stand, and means for depressing the rod or bar against the action of such spring and for releasing it, substantially as specified. (3.) An appliance for use in tilting beer and other casks in order to allow of their contents being completely drawn off, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (4.) An appliance for use in tilting beer and other casks in order to allow of their contents being completely drawn off, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings.

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

No. 23880.—3rd January, 1908.—WALTER CLAUDE JOHNSON, of Broadstone Farm, Colemans Hatch, Sussex, England, Engineer. Improved water-distributor.

Claims.—(1.) A water-distributor in which the angle of elevation of the nozzle is automatically caused to undergo a gradual variation whilst the plane of elevation of the nozzle rotates. (2.) A water-distributor according to claim 1 in which as the radius of distribution increases the rate of decrease in the angle of elevation diminishes, and *vice versa*. (3.) A water-distributor according to claim 1 in which, in addition to the gradual alteration of the angle of elevation, the nozzle is periodically tilted during a revolution. (4.) A water-distributor according to claim 1 in which the rotation and alteration of elevation of the nozzle is effected by a vaned wheel driven by the stream of water to be distributed through a pair of unequally toothed spur-wheels. (5.) A water-distributor according to claim 4 in which one of the spur-wheels is connected to the nozzle and the other is formed with a race on which a roller connected with the nozzle bears. (6.) A water-distributor according to claims 2 and 5 in which the race for the roller is so shaped that with increasing radius of distribution the rate of decrease in the angle of elevation diminishes, and *vice versa*. (7.) A water-distributor according to claims 3 and 5 in which the race spur-wheel is adapted to be raised and lowered by a fixed cam-plate.

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

No. 23882.—3rd January, 1908.—WILLIAM SPEIRS SIMPSON, Civil Engineer, of 49 Battersea Park Road, London, England. Improvements in connection with the uniting or welding of metals.

Extract from Specification.—I bring into contact, partially or wholly, the surfaces of the requisite pieces of harder and softer metal which are to be united, joined, or welded together. For instance, a sheet or plate of steel is brought into contact with a corresponding sheet or plate of aluminium, copper, brass, or other metal of any required thickness with which it is intended to cover the former (upon one or both sides), and the same are clamped together in the desired

position, or in some cases two or more plates of steel having a sheet or plate of copper, aluminium, brass, or other metal interposed between each two of the same are assembled in the desired relative positions and firmly clamped or otherwise held together, then the articles so clamped together are encased, covered, or enveloped on all sides (inside and out if hollow or tubular) with a paste composed of ground coke, charcoal, or other form of carbon, as pure as reasonably possible, mixed with water and a binding material, such as treacle, sugar, starch, flour, or other similar substance, preferably such as may be soluble in water, and having the properties of binding with water, and, when calcined, of forming a reasonably pure coherent coke. This carbonaceous covering or envelope may either be formed into a mould to fit the mass of metal assembled for welding, which after being suitably dried may be used to envelop the latter whilst being heated, or the metals to be welded may be placed in a suitable receptacle such as a fire-resisting crucible or a metallic vessel, with or without a cover, and the carbonaceous paste may be tightly packed around the same on all sides; after which the entire mass of metals, together with its carbonaceous covering or packing and the receptacle, are subjected to sufficient heat, either (a) in a muffle or other furnace, or (b) in a bath of molten metal, such as pig-iron, to fuse or melt the softer but not the harder metal. Under the said conditions, and when subjected to temperatures sufficient to melt the softer metal, the carbonaceous casing or envelope prepared and employed in connection with such softer metal as aforesaid provides a reducing agent or atmosphere which effectively deoxidizes the surface of the harder metal (which requires no other preparatory pickling or cleaning) and also prevents the oxidation of the softer metal whilst molten, so that in a brief space of time after fusing the latter becomes firmly and inseparably joined, united, or welded to and with the harder metal at every point of contact. In all cases there is a molecular impenetration of a portion of the softer metal into the harder metal in contact therewith. The carbonaceous paste prepared as aforesaid also forms an efficient mould to retain in the desired position and prevent the escape of the softer metal whilst molten. In some cases, specially if the softer metal being employed is copper, it is desirable to add to the carbonaceous paste a small quantity of zinc or zinc filings, the presence of which is advantageous for the prevention of blowholes in the copper surfaces whilst cooling; but it is not necessary to the process, nor is it used if the softer metal contains zinc as an alloy.

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

(Specification, 12s. 6d.)

No. 23887.—3rd January, 1908.—JOHN LESLIE CLOUDSLEY, Junior, of Brightlands, Reigate Surrey, England, Engineer. Improvements relating to gas-meters and the like.

Claims.—(1.) A wet gas-meter having a siphon seal arranged to withdraw water automatically from an overflow chamber to render practically the whole capacity of the chamber always available for surplus water, and to form an efficient seal, substantially as described. (2.) A wet gas-meter having means for withdrawing water from an overflow chamber automatically, and without any movement of valves or the like, and arranged to render practically the full capacity of the chamber always available for surplus water, substantially as described. (3.) A wet gas-meter having an overflow chamber adapted directly to receive surplus water, a siphon therein composed of an outer tube with a notched base and an inner tube passing outside the meter-case, and provided with a squared end, substantially as described. (4.) The improved wet gas-meter described, and illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 23888.—3rd January, 1908.—THE HONOURABLE CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS, C.B., of Heaton Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, Engineer. Improvements in machines for shaping turbine blades.

Claims.—(1.) A machine for tipping blades, comprising a fixed blade-carrier, means for clamping blade-metal thereon, and a cutter mounted so that it may be traversed over the blade-metal to reduce its cross section at the tip of a blade, with or without a former and former-disc, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) A machine according to claim 1, having a revolving cutter the spindle of which is mounted in a bearing-block pivotally carried by levers placed on each side of the carrier, said levers upon one side engaging

in a slot in the block, and means for reciprocating the block carrying the cutter, over the blade-metal to and fro, substantially as described. (3.) The blade-tipping machine described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. (4.) In combination in a machine for tipping blades as set forth in claim 1, means for serrating, notching, and cutting off blades from the strip, substantially as described. (5.) In combination in a machine for tipping blades according to claim 1, means for feeding in the strip, substantially as described with reference to Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawings. (6.) In combination in a blade-tipping machine, notching or serrating means comprising a spring-pressed punch, means for raising the punch against the resistance of the spring, and trigger means for releasing the punch automatically to give a blow under the action of the spring, substantially as described. (7.) In combination in a machine for tipping blades according to claim 1, the means for notching and serrating the blades described with reference to Figs. 5, 6, and 7 of the drawings.

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

No. 23891.—15th January, 1907.—ROBERT BROWN, Junior, of 34 Mansfield Road, Ilford, Essex, England, Merchant. Improvements in stoppering bottles.

[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 attachment for stoppering bottles constructed substantially as described and for the purposes set forth. (2.) An attachment for stoppering bottles to prevent fraudulent refilling of same, comprising a cap portion resting on the top of the bottle, such cap portion being provided at the bottom with notches and being furnished with a screw shaft which can be screwed down in such a way as to close a valve at the top of the bottle, in combination with a sleeve or capsule for holding the said cap on the top of the bottle, all substantially as described, and shown on the drawing. (3.) An attachment for stoppering bottles to prevent the fraudulent refilling of same, comprising a permanent part, which permanent part can be used repeatedly, and is provided with a screw or its equivalent controlling a valve at the top of the bottle, and a temporary portion, such as a capsule or sleeve, which when in position holds the first-mentioned permanent portion in place, and can be renewed whenever the bottle is refilled by the owner, but will bear evidence of any fraudulent tampering with the bottle.

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

No. 23897.—4th January, 1908.—FRANCIS WILLIAM PAYNE, Dunedin, New Zealand, Consulting Engineer. Improvements in apparatus for lifting water by power obtained from running water.

Extract from Specification.—I place a water-motor, preferably of the paddle-undershot or of the oblique-float type, according generally to the depth of the water, the latter wheel requiring deeper water to submerge it. With this power I work a pump, preferably a centrifugal one, which raises water, passing it through uptake-pipes which are arranged so as to allow for the movements of the pontoon on which this machinery is placed, and also for any fall or rise in the level of the stream on which the said pontoon floats. This is allowed for by connecting the pipes with ball or swivel joints, or with expansion joints if necessary, as well as by supporting the pipes where needed.

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

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

No. 23900.—8th January, 1908.—FRANCIS REGINALD SIMMONDS and WALTER SEIFERT, both of Takapau, New Zealand, Flax-millers. Improved means for dressing or trueing-up the beater-bars of flax-strippers and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In means for the purpose indicated, a file or bar having an abrading-surface supported horizontally across the top of the beater-drum and adapted to engage with the surfaces of beaters, and means whereby such file or bar may be held and adjusted in relation thereto, as specified. (2.) Means for the purpose indicated comprising, in combination, a pair of side-cheeks adapted to be secured one on each side of the stripper-drum, and each having a vertical slide therein, a file or bar having an abrading-surface extending across the drum, and with its respective ends fitted into the corresponding slides in the side-cheeks, a helical spring supported

vertically in each slide and upon the top end of which the corresponding end of the file or bar is placed, and a set-screw threaded vertically down through the top of each cheek and bearing upon the end of the file or bar beneath, substantially as specified. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in our improved means for dressing or trueing-up the beater-bars of flax-strippers and the like, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

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

No. 23905.—8th January, 1908.—MAX ULRICH SCHOOP, of Villa Plaisance, Garenne-Colombes, near Paris, France, Electro-chemist. A process for autogenously soldering or welding aluminium and alloys rich in aluminium.

Claim.—The process of autogenously soldering or welding aluminium or alloys rich in aluminium with the aid of a flux in the form of liquid, paste, or powder, consisting of a mixture of fluorides with chlorides and other haloid salts of the alkali metals.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.)

No. 23906.—8th January, 1908.—JOHN RUTHERFORD PARK, a member of the firm of A. J. Park and Son, of 131 Princes Street South, Dunedin, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (the nominee of Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, of 38 Leadenhall Street, London, England, Manufacturers—the assignees of Otto Schaller, of 39 Albrechtstrasse, Steglitz, near Berlin, German Empire, Engineer). Improvements in the regulation of the electric potential of a network supplied by a generator which is driven at very variable speeds.

Extract from Specification.—With considerable fluctuations of speed of the driving-shaft of a dynamo-electric machine the terminal voltage of the machine varies within wide limits. The object of this invention is to obtain a constant or fairly constant voltage in a network supplied by such a machine, and with this object an independently driven auxiliary machine is employed which is so related electrically with the variable-speed machine, and with a constant source of current such as a storage battery which is employed in conjunction therewith, that the algebraic sum of the voltages of the two machines on which the voltage of the network depends is substantially constant. According to one arrangement by which this result is achieved, the two machines are so related that the algebraic sum of their speeds, and therefore of their voltages, remains substantially constant. In a modified arrangement in which the two dynamo are combined in a single machine, the relative speed of the relatively revolving parts remain approximately constant.

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

(Specification, 13s. 6d.; drawing, 2s.)

No. 23913.—15th January, 1908.—HENRI HERRESCHMIDT, of 10 Boulevard Magenta, Paris, France, Manufacturer, &c. Process for the extraction of metals and metalloids from their ores or compounds.

Claims.—(1.) An improved process of manufacturing products conducting electricity in a cold state, or first-class conducting bodies, characterized in that the product is obtained by simply melting, or in certain cases by melting in presence of oxygen, bodies, earths, or materials appertaining to the group of second-class conductors, said bodies, earths, or materials containing naturally metallic oxides, or metallic oxides being artificially incorporated to the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (2.) The application of the process specified in claim 1 to the manufacture of first-class conducting products by treating a hardly reducible oxide—viz., oxide of titane—said oxide being simply melted, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (3.) The application of the process specified in claim 1 to the manufacture of first-class conducting products by treating an easily reducible natural or artificial oxide—viz., oxide of chrome, oxide of iron, and the like—said oxide being melted in presence of oxygen so as to avoid reduction, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (4.) The application of the process specified in claim 1 to the manufacture of first-class conducting products by treating a metal producing a melted oxide by melting said metal in presence of oxygen so as to bring the same to a suitable

degree of oxidation, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (5.) The application of the process specified in claim 1 to the manufacture of first-class conducting products by treating natural compounds or earths containing silica, alumina, magnesia, lime with a metallic oxide, and melting said bodies, earths, or compounds in presence of oxygen, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (6.) The application of the process specified in claim 1 to the manufacture of first-class conducting products by treating silica, alumina, magnesia, or lime or a compound of said bodies in a pure state, mixing the same with a metallic oxide, and melting the mixture in presence of oxygen, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. (7.) The method of realising the melting in presence of oxygen which consists in mixing with the oxide and the materials added thereto a body capable of producing by melting the oxygen required to avoid reduction of the oxide, such as saltpetre, dioxide of manganese, sulphate of zinc ($ZnSO_4$), and the like. (8.) The method of carrying the process into practice which consists in varying the resistance and conductivity of the resulting product as desired, and in previously determined proportions, this result being attained by varying in the mixture the proportions of oxide becoming conducting by melting and the non-conducting bodies. (9.) The several applications of the products obtained by the process and particularly in the shape of cast or moulded materials for heating purposes by electric resistance, the manufacture of ceramic products either by adding a natural or plastic agglomerating material or by substituting for the latter a portion of the product itself in the form of fine powder, the manufacture of ceramic bodies composed of parts having different conductibilities, and being nevertheless of homogeneous composition, and the like. (10.) As new industrial products, the conductors of different degrees of conductivity obtained by the said processes.

(Specification, 7s.)

No. 23922.—18th January, 1908.—PERCY HENRY SHAILER, of The Carlton, City Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer; and WALTER SULLY, of Teddington Hall, Teddington, Surrey, England, Gentleman. Improvements in automatic couplings.

Claims.—(1.) An automatic coupling for railway-vehicles in which each vehicle is provided within an arrow-headed hook, a socket for said hook consisting of a fixed portion and a portion moveable in a vertical plane, and means for lifting the hook on uncoupling all said parts being mounted on a central spring buffer-rod, substantially as described. (2.) An automatic coupling as in claim 1 in which the arrow-headed hook and moveable portion of the socket are pivotally mounted on the same pin in the head of the buffer-rod, substantially as described. (3.) An automatic coupling as in claim 1 in which the lifting of the arrow-headed hook or uncoupling is effected by the lifting upwards of the edge flap of the fixed portion of the socket against which the lower fang of the arrow-headed hook on the opposite vehicle on couplings rests, substantially as described. (4.) In an automatic coupling of the type described, a central spring-mounted ledge the face of which is enlarged and made convex so as to act as a buffer, substantially as described.

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

No. 23931.—21st February, 1907.—MAX ROSENTHAL, of 24 Michaelkirchplatz, Berlin, S.O. 16, Germany, Merchant. Heating-apparatus specially adapted for heating rooms.

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

Claim.—A heating apparatus consisting of a reflector heated by the flame of a bunsen burner and throwing the rays of heat downwards, and a shade covering the same, characterized by this that the shade is provided with an insulating cover *i* and air-jacket *k* for preventing the rays of heat from passing upwards and overheating the burner tube *a* passing through the shade into the heating-space *e*.

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

No. 23953.—30th January, 1908.—JOHN BAILLIE, of Palmerston North, New Zealand, Engine-fitter. An improved construction of tile for boiler-furnaces.

Claim.—A tile for boiler-furnaces constructed with one end having an overhanging portion with an undercut-opening beneath adapted to receive one member of a T-iron crosspiece,

and for its overhanging portion to extend across the face thereof, and having its other end formed with an extending portion upon its lower half adapted to pass and fit beneath the crosspiece of a T iron, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

No. 23959.—28th January, 1908.—BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, of St. Mary's Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand, Plumber. A combined smoke-flue auxiliary fire-box and boiler to work with range-fire or with separate fire, or with gas or electricity, or the like.

Claims.—(1.) The combined smoke-flue auxiliary fire-box and boiler specified, the same having, in combination, a flue surrounded by water-jackets, said flue being fitted with auxiliary fire-grate formed of horizontal bars with perforated fire-door at front, or hopper with lid perforated and vertical fire-bars, said water-jacket being connected to supply-tank and hot-water reservoir by supply and delivery pipes, said jacket also being connected to return-pipes, said return-pipes passing through the water-jacketed flue or being connected to pocket formed within such flue, sludge-cock provided for said pipes, and stopcock on return-pipe, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (2.) In the combined smoke-flue auxiliary fire-box and boiler specified covered by claim 1, the formation of water-jackets as shaped within and around the exit-flue in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (3.) In the combined smoke-flue auxiliary fire-box and boiler specified covered by claim 1, the auxiliary fire-grate with horizontal fire-bars and perforated fire-door fitted thereto, in the manner and for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (4.) In the combined smoke-flue auxiliary fire-box and boiler specified covered by claim 1, the auxiliary fire-grate formed within hopper with vertical fire-bars, and perforated lid to hopper, said hopper having suitable lugs for fitting the sides of said auxiliary fire-grate, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated. (5.) The construction, arrangement, and combination of the different parts specified, for the purpose set forth, as described and illustrated.

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

No. 23970.—5th February, 1908.—WILLIAM ERNEST HUGHES, of Queen's Chambers, Wellington, New Zealand, Registered Patent Agent (the nominee of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, of 188 and 189 Fleet Street, London, England—the assignees of John Glennie Holbourns, of 188 and 189 Fleet Street aforesaid, Linotype-operator, and Henry Alexander Longhurst, of 1 Bethune Road, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England, Engineer). Improvements in linotype machines.

Claims.—(1.) The combination in a linotype machine of means for locking the escapement-levers, means for disengaging the escapement-rods from the escapement-levers and holding them disengaged, means for locking the keyboard, and means common to the said three means for actuating them by a single movement in one direction, and for reversing them by a reversal of the said movement. (2.) The combination with the matrix-magazine of a linotype machine capable of being detached from and replaced upon the same and having a series of escapement-levers of rock-shaft parallel therewith, and adapted by having a co-operating face to lock the said levers when it is turned in one direction, and to unlock them when it is turned in the opposite direction, a spring turning the shaft to unlock them, and a detent to hold the shaft in the locked position. (3.) The combination in a linotype machine of reciprocating key lever-rods, faces in or on them, a rock-shaft having a face co-operating with the said faces to either lock or unlock the said rods according to the direction in which it is turned, escapement-rods, escapement-levers actuated by the said rods and from which levers the said rods are detachable, a rock-shaft, connections between the latter and the escapement-rods adapted to disengage the said rods from the said levers and to re-engage them according to the direction in which the said rod is turned, a matrix-magazine having escapement-levers, a rock-shaft having a face co-operating with the said levers to lock or to unlock them according to the direction in which it is turned, a spring tending to turn the said shaft to unlock the said levers, a reciprocating bar to actuate the said rock-shafts, connections between them and the said bar, and means for actuating it. (4.) The combination in a linotype machine of means for disengaging the escapement-rods from the escapement-levers

and holding them disengaged, means for locking the keyboard, and means common to both the said means for actuating them both by a single movement in one direction, for holding the escapement-rods disengaged and the keyboard locked, and for reversing both the said means by a reversal of the said movement. (5.) The combination in a linotype machine having more than one magazine and escapement-levers carried by each magazine of means carried by each magazine for locking the escapement-levers, means for disengaging the escapement-rods from the escapement-levers and holding them disengaged, means for locking the keyboard, means common to the said three means for actuating them all by a movement in one direction and for reversing them by a reversal of the said movement, and means for connecting the said actuating-means to the escapement-lever locking mechanism of any one of the magazines.

(Specification, 12s. 6d. ; drawing, 5s.)

No. 24016.—6th September, 1907.—WILLIAM TYREE, of No. 314 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Gas-engineer. A new or improved method for the destruction of pests and noxious animals by means of acetylene gas charged with poisonous fumes, and apparatus for the purpose.

[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.) The admixture of acetylene gas with noxious or poisonous vapours or fumes for the purpose of its application to the destruction of pests and other noxious animals. (2.) The method of producing poisonous fumes or vapour for the destruction of pests or other noxious animals by placing or dissolving a volatile poison in the water supplied to the carbide-chamber of an acetylene generator, the acetylene gas generated being used for the purpose of conveying the poison with which it becomes charged. (3.) The combination with a cylinder containing appliances for the generation of acetylene gas of a cylinder affixed thereto to contain a poisonous solution, of a connecting-pipe and taps therein constructed so as to carry said gas through the poisonous solution, and of an outlet-pipe to which a hose can be attached for the purpose stated. (4.) The apparatus for generating and conveying noxious or poisonous fumes or vapours or acetylene gas charged therewith for the purpose stated, substantially as described.

(Specification, 5s. 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, 4th March, 1908.

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

- No. 23400.—C. D. Lightband and S. H. Knight, leather.
- No. 22562.—G. Hutchinson, seed-sower.
- No. 23821.—F. Delsia, detachable bicycle-handle.
- No. 23903.—W. Maddison, sleeping-accommodation for railway-carriage.
- No. 23904.—R. M. Maunder, curtain-pole suspender.
- No. 23947.—W. I. Wilshire, candle-extinguisher.
- No. 23950.—W. V. Page, attaching labels to fabrics.
- No. 23956.—A. A. Stephenson, incandescent vapour light.
- No. 23961.—J. N. McLean, attaching roofing-iron to buildings.
- No. 23965.—R. Mills, sheet-delivery apparatus.
- No. 23968.—R. J. Roach, safety spring catch.
- No. 23969.—W. J. Roebuck and E. J. Thomson, scaffolding-clamp.

- No. 23972.—A. R. H. Swindley, compass.
- No. 23973.—J. A. Millar, rowlock.
- No. 23974.—E. J. Ritchie, motor-cycle seat-spring.
- No. 23979.—J. C. Cuff, water-heater.
- No. 23986.—W. J. Roebuck and J. D. T. Paulin, ladder platform-bracket.
- No. 23989.—M. Gribble, window-sash lock.
- No. 23992.—P. Pearce, shoe used in tree-felling.
- No. 23998.—R. A. Walker, forecarriage for cultivating-impliment.
- No. 24000.—A. Ashcroft, kauri-gum treatment.
- No. 24002.—W. J. Le Cren and J. B. Laurensen, snow-board.
- No. 24010.—W. Beamish, animal-trap.
- No. 24017.—H. A. Fry, acetylene-generator.

[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 19th February to the 2nd March, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 21754.—F. W. Smith, baled-goods indicator.
- No. 21845.—J. Langford, amalgamating-machine.
- No. 21988.—J. A. Belk, window.
- No. 22019.—C. Suggate and W. E. Cayley Alexander, ore-furnace.
- No. 22024.—G. T. Wilson and H. Downs, railway fish-plate.
- No. 22068.—A. W. Chatfield, transplanting teeth.
- No. 22300.—C. E. Muggerridge and Van Kannel Revolving Door Company, Limited, door-structure.
- No. 22493.—F. W. and W. C. Gifford, illusion apparatus.
- No. 22971.—J. P. Belcher, hurdle.
- No. 23021.—Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, incandescent gas-lamp. (J. Pintsch.)
- No. 23053.—W. White, interchangeable heel.
- No. 23063.—D. Wellwood, preventing deterioration of fermented and aerated liquors, &c.
- No. 23224.—Adair-Usher Process Limited, slimes-treatment. (C. E. D. Usher.)
- No. 23237.—J. Von Bertouch, land-clearing machine.
- No. 23280.—E. S. Baldwin and H. H. Rayward, rock-drill chuck. (J. H. and J. M. Holman.)
- No. 23334.—P. Rabbidge, electric secondary cell.
- No. 23335.—T. C. Reynolds, food-drying apparatus. (J. Yberty, A. Desanges, and J. Alloatti.)
- No. 23336.—A. V. and D. P. Dear, artificial-denture support.
- No. 23361.—J. Little, air and water cooler.
- No. 23388.—F. W. Brewster, golf-club.
- No. 23395.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, wireless-telegraphy receiver. (G. Marconi.)
- No. 23499.—W. G. Landells and H. J. Huckson, self-heating blow-lamp.
- No. 23536.—Commonwealth Manufacturing and Galvanising Company, Limited, metal-folding machine. (W. J. Howcroft.)
- No. 23542.—W. H. Lawrence and R. Kennedy, milking-machine. (H. Feldmeier.)
- No. 23543.—W. H. Lawrence and R. Kennedy, milking-machine. (L. Burrell.)
- No. 23570.—D. H. Batchen, roofing-tile.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

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

SECOND-TERM FEES.

- NO. 17419.—The Flameless Gaslight Company, Limited, combustible-vapour generator. (W. Hooker.) 28th February, 1908.
- No. 17569.—F. W. Boynton, cardboard box. 25th February, 1908.
- No. 17574.—E. Waters, jun., typographic machine. (National Typographic Company—O. Mergenthaler (deceased) and E. Lawrenz.) 18th February, 1908.
- No. 17586.—F. W. Boynton, cardboard box. 25th February, 1908.
- No. 17600.—H. R. Cassel, slimes-filter. 20th February, 1908.
- No. 17607.—J. Gemmell, hay-stacking apparatus. 26th February, 1908.
- No. 17611.—A. S. Patterson, cultivator and seeder. (L. M. Jones, R. H. Verity, and A. Johnston.) 2nd March, 1908.
- No. 17843.—E. A. Forsberg and B. Ljungström, link-blade liner for centrifugal-separator bowl. 27th February, 1908.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 13285.—C. P. Treat, telautograph apparatus. (F. Ritchie.) 24th February, 1908.
 No. 13405.—The Linotype Company, Limited, printing music typographically. (E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company—J. Broadhouse.) 25th February, 1908.
 No. 13446.—J. Mitchell, leg-guard. 27th February, 1908.
 No. 13599.—B. Talbot, iron and steel manufacture. 22nd 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. 19628.—Mining Plants Company, Limited, whose registered office is Chiappini Chambers, 47A St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. Filter-press. [A. E. Davis.] 27th February, 1908.

No. 19736.—The Drapery and General Importing Company of New Zealand, Limited, carrying on business at Dunedin and elsewhere in the Dominion of New Zealand, registered as licensees of the sole full and exclusive right to use the machine throughout the Provincial District of Otago and Southland upon the terms and conditions set out in deed. Upholstering furniture, &c. [F. Barrow.—Novelty Tufting Company—A. Freschl.] 24th February, 1908.

No. 22283.—Thomas Whittle, of Traralgon, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Saddler, registered as sole proprietor. Ship's progress indicator. [T. Whittle and G. G. Turri—T. Whittle and W. Cumming.] 20th February, 1908.]

Notice of Request to amend Specification.

A REQUEST for leave to amend the specification relating to the undermentioned application for Letters Patent has been received, and is 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. 24016.—William Tyree, of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. A new or improved method for the destruction of pests and noxious animals by means of acetylene gas charged with poisonous fumes, and apparatus for the purpose. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 17, of the 5th March, 1908.)

The nature of the proposed amendment is as follows:—

(1.) To strike out the words "One means by which my," line 22, page 1, and to insert instead the word "My," and to strike out the word "is" after the word "out," line 22, page 1.

(2.) To strike out the paragraph commencing "Another means by which" and ending with "solution in the cylinder M," and also the paragraph commencing "The apparatus constructed" and ending with "use of the cylinder M," lines 4 to 19 inclusive, page 6.

(3.) To strike out the whole of claim 2, lines 15 to 20 inclusive, page 7.

(4.) To alter the number of claims 3 and 4 to 2 and 3 respectively.

The applicant states, "My reason for making these amendments is as follows: that I have ascertained that the part of the invention proposed to be omitted from the specification requires further test and possibly further development."

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

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 20th February to the 4th March, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 22717.—W. E. Leverett and T. H. Yorath, acetylene-gas generator.
 No. 22718.—A. Ford, S. C. J. Freeman-Matthews, and G. Russell, card game.
 No. 22719.—G. Hutchinson and J. Highet, milking-machine.
 No. 22720.—W. J. Harvey and A. Hollingworth, tire.
 No. 22723.—P. J. Shanks and W. Scott, cycle-brake.
 No. 22726.—P. Magnus, cycle-pedal toe-clip.
 No. 22732.—T. Reynolds and W. Brock, flax-treatment.
 No. 22733.—J. M. Porter and J. Overall, earth, &c., drill.
 No. 22735.—F. Jones, tire.
 No. 22738.—F. Bowden, rabbit-trap.
 No. 22739.—A. Treadwell, trolley-pole.

- No. 22742.—J. W. Fowler, smoke-consumer.
 No. 22745.—J. Macalister, plough-lifting gear.
 No. 22748.—F. R. Petersen, door-lock.
 No. 22749.—H. Thomson, vehicle-wheel.
 No. 22750.—T. A. Rolfe, electric-circuit switch.
 No. 22759.—J. O'Connell, teat-cup.
 No. 22760.—T. F. Kirkland, bicycle mud-guard splasher.
 No. 22762.—W. J. Harvey and F. Symes, clothes-washer.
 No. 22768.—F. H. Cooper, trolley-pole.
 No. 22769.—W. Floessel, wheel-chock.
 No. 22770.—T. Hall and F. Elvines, metal-saving mat.
 No. 22771.—W. H. Duncan, heating or cooling liquids.
 No. 22773.—Z. D. Andrews, fruit-picker.
 No. 22774.—A. G. French, lime-stucco cement.

Applications for Letters Patent void.

APPPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with which complete specifications have been lodged, void owing to non-acceptance of such complete specifications from the 20th February to the 4th March, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 22022.—R. Cosslett, steam cooker.
 No. 22097.—L. W. and R. A. Potier, shoe or slipper.
 No. 22098.—C. Burt, room-heater.
 No. 22133.—F. Clutsum, pianoforte, organ, &c.
 No. 22146.—W. H. Bird, tire-cover.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

APPPLICATIONS for Letters Patent lapsed, owing to Letters Patent not being sealed, from the 20th February to the 4th March, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 21558.—A. Orr, turnip-thinner.
 No. 21699.—G. G. Holmes, window-fastening.
 No. 21730.—A. J. Border, bleaching flax.
 No. 21731.—A. J. Border, drying flax.
 No. 21750.—J. Christie, tramrail-sweeper.

Application for Letters Patent opposed.

NOTICE of opposition has been filed in the following case:—

- No. 23610.—Uddstrom: Opposed by Davidson.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Application for Letters Patent.

NO. 23992.—J. Shields (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 13, of the 20th February, 1908)—to alter the name from "Shields" to "Shiels."

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of renewal fees, and through expiry of term of fourteen years, from the 20th February to the 4th March, 1908, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

- No. 17272.—J. Morgan, rope-buckle.
 No. 17283.—H. O. Olsen, artificial-stone manufacture.
 No. 17285.—F. J. Jones, kiln. (A. H. Andrews Co.—H. J. Morton.)
 No. 17286.—R. W. Walpole, beverage.
 No. 17293.—J. Wiseman, window-lock.
 No. 17297.—R. B. Wight, beverage.
 No. 17302.—J. Tonge, jun., drill.
 No. 17304.—O. Petersen, sandal.
 No. 17307.—G. Foster, preventing slugs destroying plants.
 No. 17308.—F. J. Shelton, heating kitchen ranges.
 No. 17316.—J. Cook, operating cistern-valve.
 No. 17318.—R. E. Pennington, nut-locking washer.
 No. 17335.—E. H. Nankivell, oiling pinions.
 No. 17338.—C. Butler, washing-machine.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

- No. 13176.—J. Graham, brick-manufacture.
 No. 13180.—H. Reynolds, calculator and indicator.
 No. 13187.—H. J. Jones and F. W. Brooking, acetylene-gas generator. (H. J. Jones and J. Baker.)
 No. 13211.—F. J. Odling and W. Jamieson, ore-separation.

THROUGH EXPIRY OF TERM.
Nil.

Designs registered.

DESIGNS have been registered in the following names on the dates mentioned:—

No. 374.—William James Pallant, of Palmerston North, in the Dominion of New Zealand, bootmaker. Class 10. 5th February, 1908.

No. 375.—William Escott, of 37 George Street, Dunedin, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Manufacturers' Agent and General Importer. Class 3. 24th February, 1908.

Design expired.

THE copyright in the following design has expired:—

No. 174.—A. T. Danks, of Melbourne, Australia. (Tap.)

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 4th March, 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: 6973.
Date: 16th October, 1907.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

RICHARD KLINGER, of 4 Am Kanal, Gumpoldskirchen, in Lower Austria, Manufacturer.

No. of class: 8.

Description of goods: Water-gauges, and particularly glasses of water-gauges.

No. of application: 7189.
Date: 19th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The words

“SILVER SHRED.”

NAME.

JAMES ROBERTSON AND SONS, Preserve-manufacturers, Limited, of Thrusgrove Works, Paisley, Scotland, Preserve-manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 7190.
Date: 19th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The words

“GOLDEN SHRED.”

NAME.

JAMES ROBERTSON AND SONS, Preserve-manufacturers, Limited, of Thrusgrove Works, Paisley, Scotland, Preserve-manufacturers.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

No. of application: 7191.
Date: 19th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—(1) the word “Globe,” (2) the distinctive device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WATSON AND Co. (LEEK), LIMITED, of Leek, Staffordshire, England, Silk-manufacturers.

No. of class: 30.

Description of goods: Silk (spun, thrown, or sewing).

No. of application: 7192.
Date: 19th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—(1) the word “Elephant,” (2) the distinctive device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WATSON AND Co. (LEEK), LIMITED, of Leek, Staffordshire, England, Silk-manufacturers.

No. of class: 30.

Description of goods: Silk (spun, thrown, or sewing).

No. of application : 7193.
Date : 19th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—(1) the word "Talbot," (2) the distinctive device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

WATSON AND Co. (LEEK), LIMITED, of Leek, Staffordshire, England, Silk-manufacturers.

No. of class : 30.
Description of goods : Silk (spun, thrown, or sewing).

No. of application : 7195.
Date : 20th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The word
"SHUSHYNE."

NAME.

THOMAS HENRY GARLAND AND THOMAS THREADER GARLAND, trading as "T. H. Garland and Son," of Ponsonby Road, Auckland, in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 50.
Description of goods : Polish for boots and shoes.

No. of application : 7196.
Date : 21st February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The word
SULBON.

NAME.

FRANCIS HENRY GALLOWAY, of the Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

No. of class : 3.
Description of goods : Sulphur in solution, and other materials and [or] preparations in this class.

No. of application : 7200.
Date : 27th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The word
"BARRIOS."

NAME.

SYDNEY PLOWMAN HARRIS and ALBERT ERNEST CARTMELL TOVEY, carrying on business in partnership under the style or firm of "The Barrios Diamond Company," at 52 Swanton Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia.

No. of class : 14.
Description of goods : Imitations of diamonds and jewellery.

No. of application : 7201.
Date : 27th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

The word
"NEUROCINE."

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 food.

No. of application : 7202.
Date : 27th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

NIKAU.

TRADE MARK



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

NAME.

JOHN STEWART THOMSON, of Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Settler.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : A preservative to prevent the formation of mould on hams, bacon, or other malted meats, fish, cheese, &c.

No. of application: 7203.
Date: 29th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.

Toneezy
(REGISTERED)

**A combined Toning and Fixing
Bath for all kinds of P.O.P. or Gela-
tino-Chloride Paper. TONEEZY
gives any tone obtained by the
usual separate baths and is
quite as permanent.**

DIRECTIONS

Print several shades darker than the finished proof is required to be, then place the print face down in the toning dish into which a quantity of **Toneezy** has already been poured. At once toning begins and the print passes through several shades of colour until it reaches the rich purple black aimed at in all toning. It may be withdrawn from the bath at any intermediate stage according to tone desired. Immediately after removing the prints from **Toneezy** they should be placed in running water and allowed to wash for at least an hour. After toning operations are over **Toneezy** may be poured back into the bottle and may be used again and again.

Caution—(1) When toning several prints at one time—don't allow them to stick together. Keep them moving the whole time. (2) If the character of your negatives differs don't expect your prints to be all exactly the same tone. The character of the negative has a great influence on a P.O.P. print.

SHARLAND & CO. Ltd.
Auckland and Wellington

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

NAME.

SHARLAND AND CO., LIMITED, of Lorne Street, Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand, Wholesale Druggists.

No. of class: 1.

Description of goods: A toning and fixing solution for photographic prints.

No. of application: 7205.
Date: 29th February, 1908.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

DAINTIES LIMITED, a company incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1903," and carrying on business at 101 Lichfield Street, Christchurch, in the Dominion of New Zealand, as Wholesale Manufacturing Confectioners.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Confectionery.

J. C. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 20th February to the 4th March, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 5542/7006.—The Wilson Pill Company, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)
No. 5543/7029.—C. Schütz. Class 25. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
No. 5544/7026.—Pearson and Rutter, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)
No. 5545/7031.—Henderson's Sweets, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907.)
No. 5546/7032.—M. Melachrinco and Co. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)
No. 5547/7033.—Larus and Brother Company. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)
No. 5548/7054.—F. S. Greer. Class 7. (*Gazette* No. 105, of the 12th December, 1907.)

Trade Mark Renewal Fees paid.

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

- No. 1011/1052.—19th March, 1908. Hurleyville Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, of Patea, New Zealand. 26th February, 1908.
No. 1066/875.—28th February, 1908. Richard Johnson Clapham and Morris, Limited, of Melbourne, Australia, and Manchester, England. 28th February, 1908.
No. 1105/1089.—17th April, 1908. New Zealand Farmers' Dairy Union, Limited, of Palmerston North, New Zealand. 19th February, 1908.
No. 1106/933.—19th April, 1908. Havana Commercial Company of New York, United States of America. (F. H. Saxby.) 18th February, 1908.
No. 1144/902.—4th June, 1908. H. Walker and Sons, Limited, of Ontario, Canada. 19th February, 1908.

Trade Marks removed from the Register.

TRADe Marks removed from the Register owing to the non-payment of the renewal fee, from the 20th February to the 4th March, 1908, inclusive:—

- No. 979/1093.—24th November, 1893. Smith and Anderson, of Ormondville, New Zealand. Class 42.
No. 983/788.—4th December, 1893. T. Petifer and Co., of Eydou, England. Class 2.

Application for Trade Mark opposed.

NOTICE of opposition has been filed in the following case:—

- No. 7142.—T. H. Garland and Son: Opposed by Burgess, Fraser, and Co.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

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

- No. 1048/848.—Apollinaris and Johannis, Limited, of 4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London W., England. [Johannis, Limited—The Johannis Company, Limited.] 28th February, 1907.

No. 6887/5535.—The Rogotire Non-Puncture Pneumatic Tire Company, Limited, of Featherston Street, Wellington, in the Dominion of New Zealand. [L. H. Rogers and A. H. Myers.] 26th February, 1907.

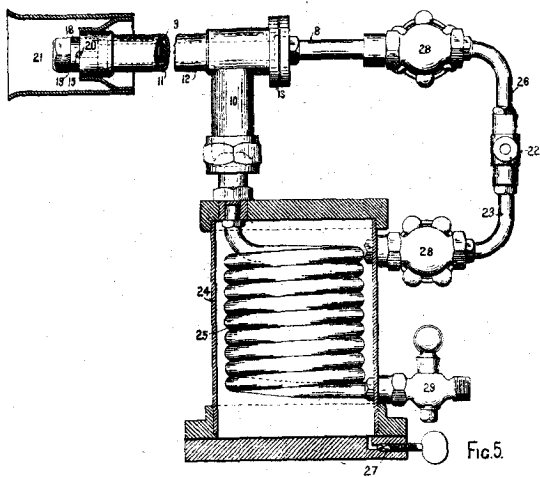
Request for Correction of Clerical Error in Application for Trade Mark.

NO. 7008.—The New Zealand Hardware Company (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette* No. 102, of the 28th November, 1907)—to add the word "Limited" to the name of the company.

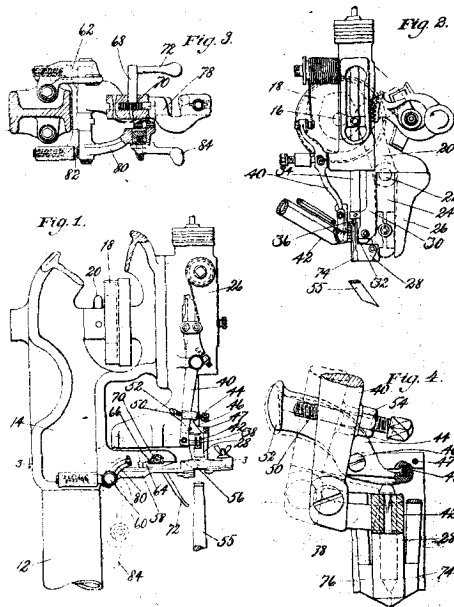
By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

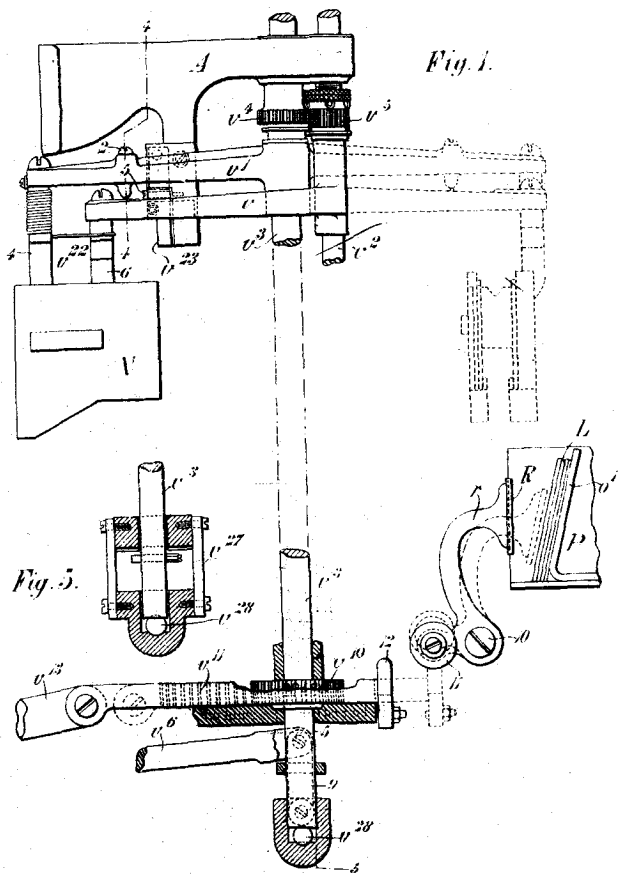
[These illustrations refer to the complete specifications accepted, and advertised in this *Gazette*.]



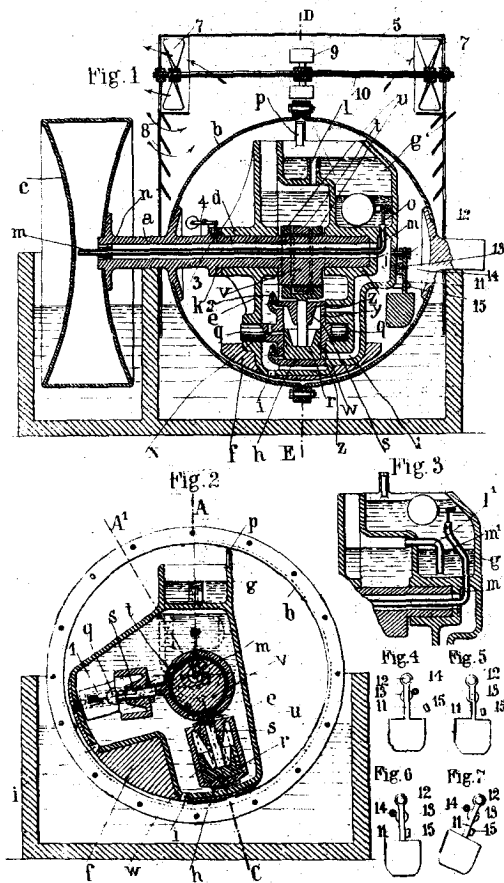
22189
Braby. Burner.



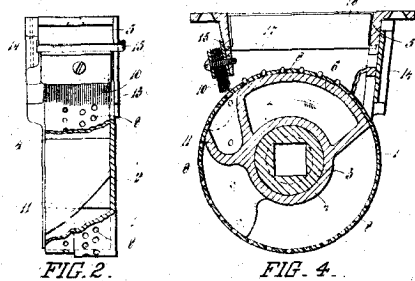
22488
United Shoe Machinery Co. Fastener-inserter. (Bates and Briggs.)



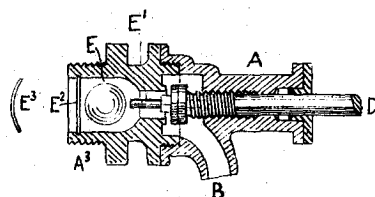
22486
Hughes. Linotype Machine. (Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.—Scharf.)



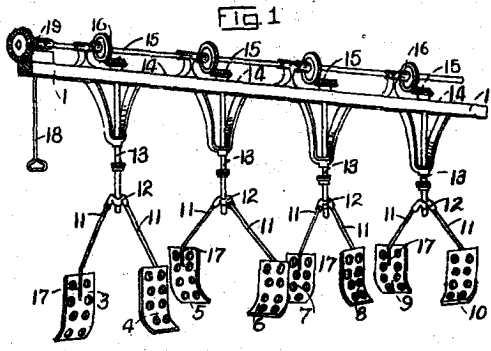
22508
Audiffren and Societe des Etablissements Singrün. Refrigerator.



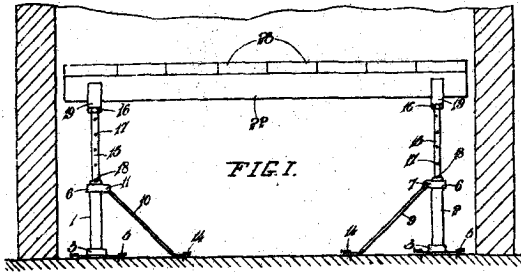
22562
Hutchinson. Seed-sower.



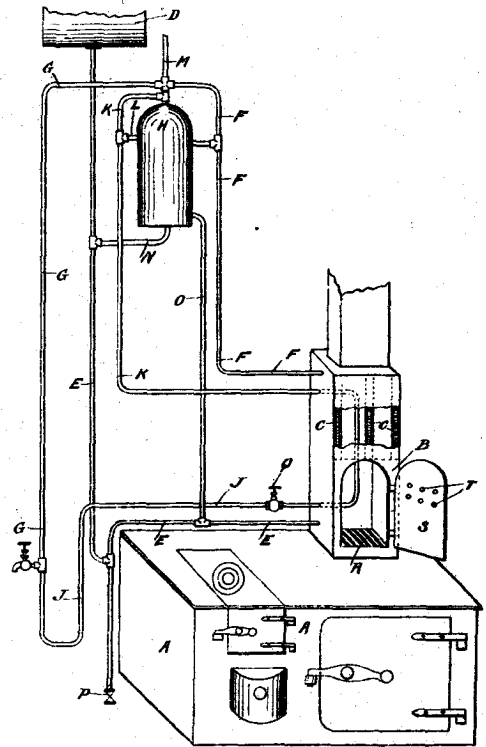
22592
J. H. and P. Walker. Tap.



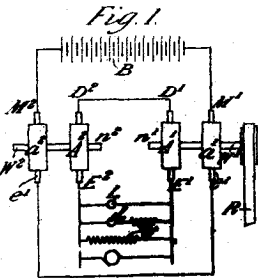
23122
Mac Ewan. Milk-agitator.



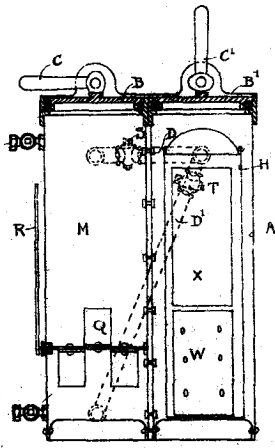
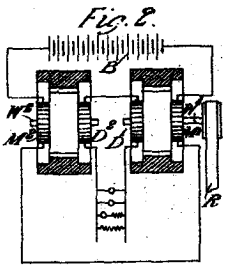
23218
Crichton. Scaffolding.



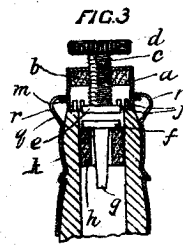
23959
Crawford. Water-heater.



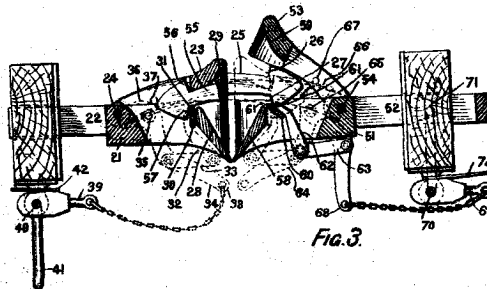
23908
Park. Electric Generator.
(Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co., Ltd.,—Schaller.)



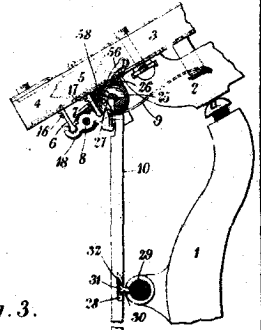
24016
TYRES, ANIMAL DESTROYER.



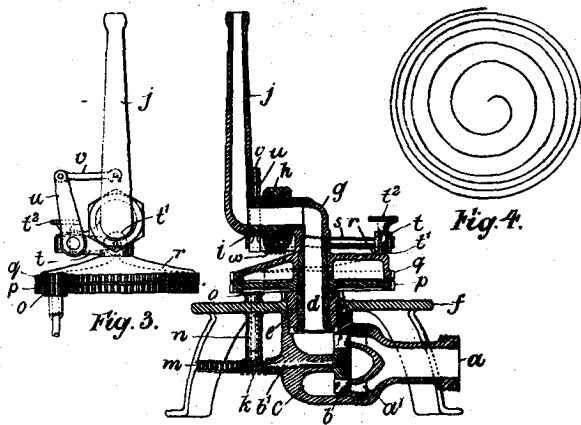
23891
Brown. Bottle-stopper.



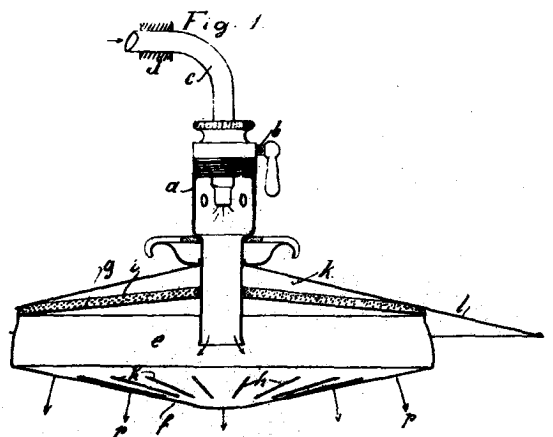
23922
Shailer and Sully. Automatic Coupling.



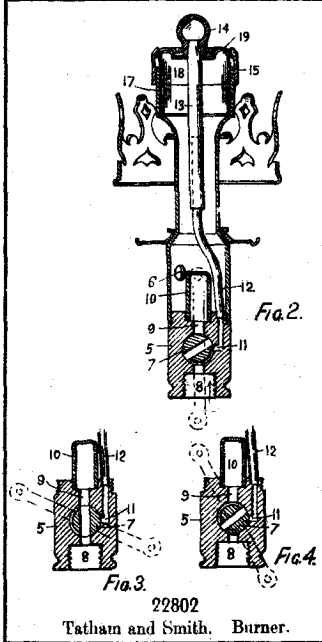
23870
Hughes Linotype Machine. (Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.
Holbourn and Longhurst.)



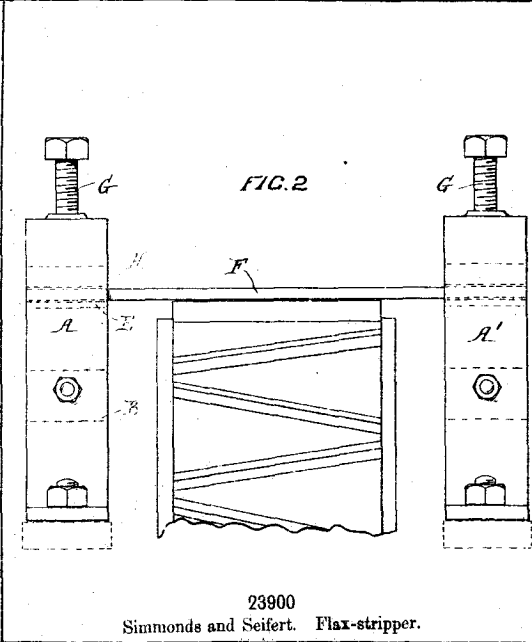
23880
Johnson. Water-distributor.



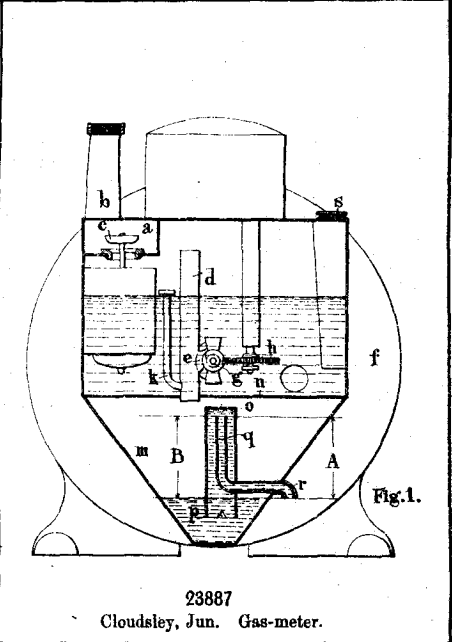
23831
Rosenthal. Room-heater.



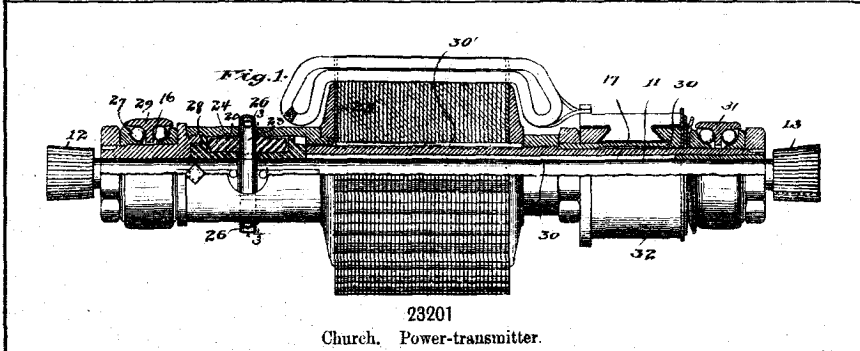
22802 Tatham and Smith. Burner.



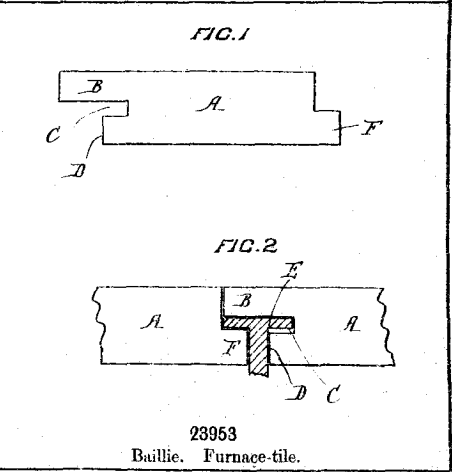
23900 Simmonds and Seifert. Flax-stripper.



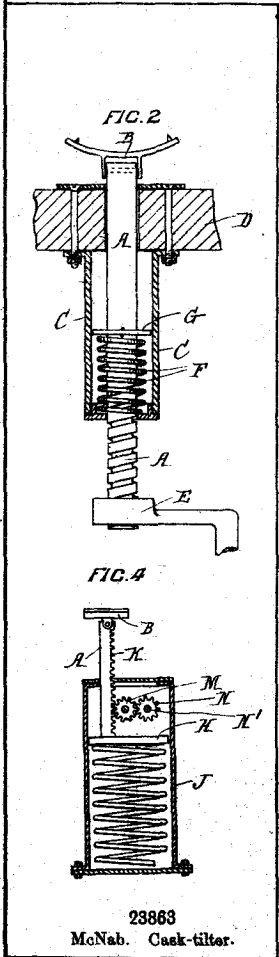
23887 Cloudsley, Jun. Gas-meter.



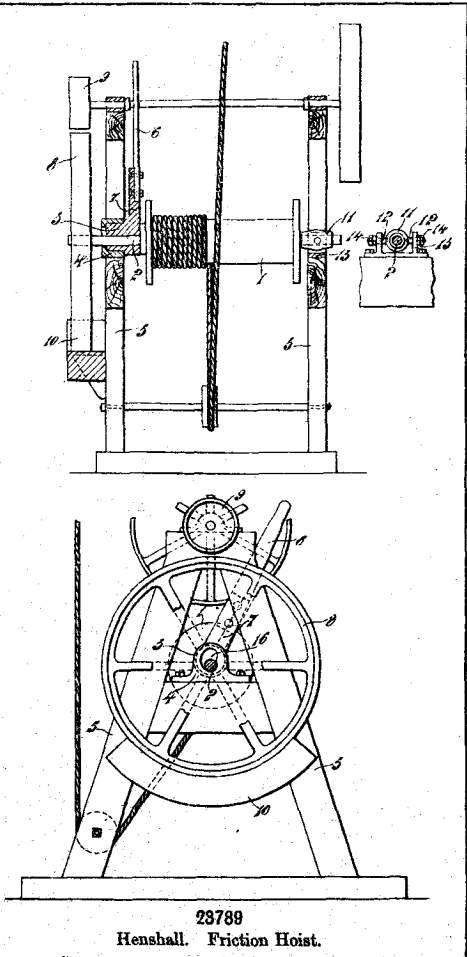
23201 Church. Power-transmitter.



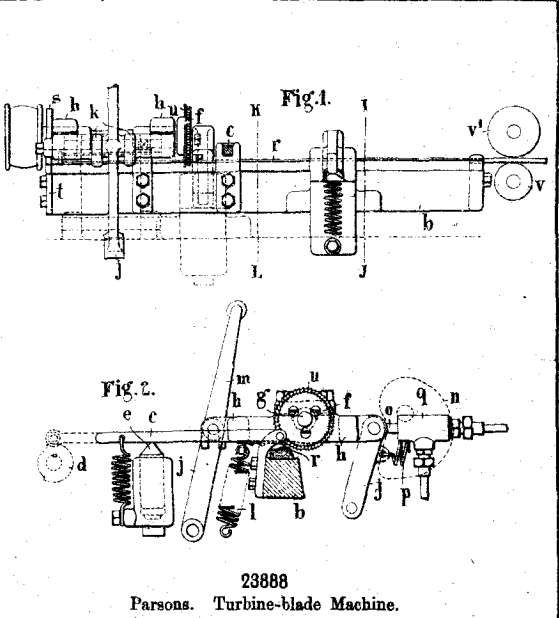
23953 Baillie. Furnace-tile.



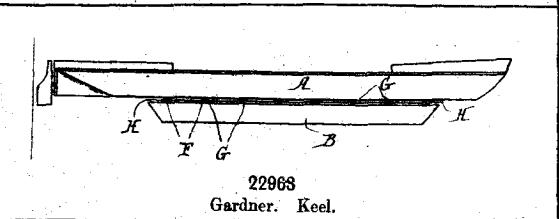
23863 McNab. Cask-tilter.



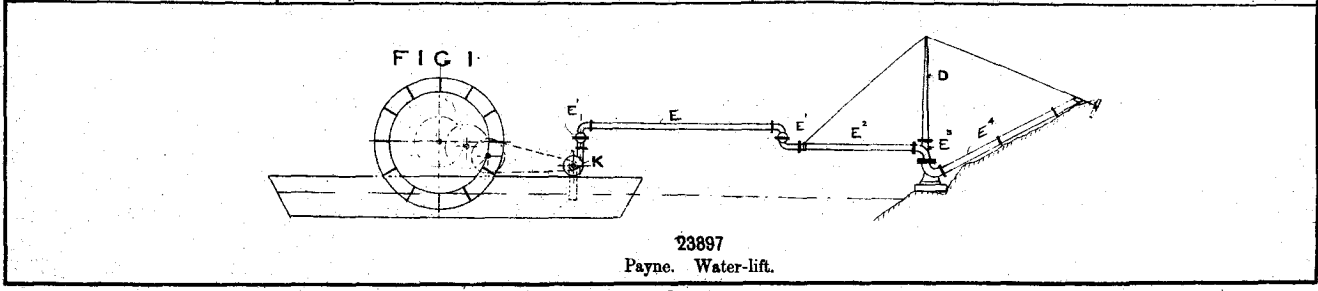
23789 Henshall. Friction Hoist.



23888 Parsons. Turbine-blade Machine.



22968 Gardner. Keel.



23897 Payne. Water-lift.

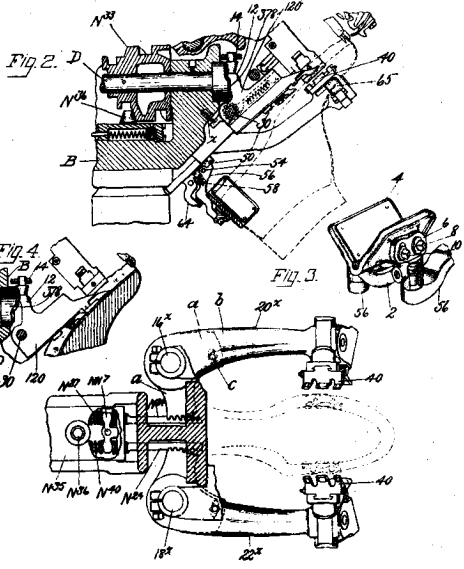
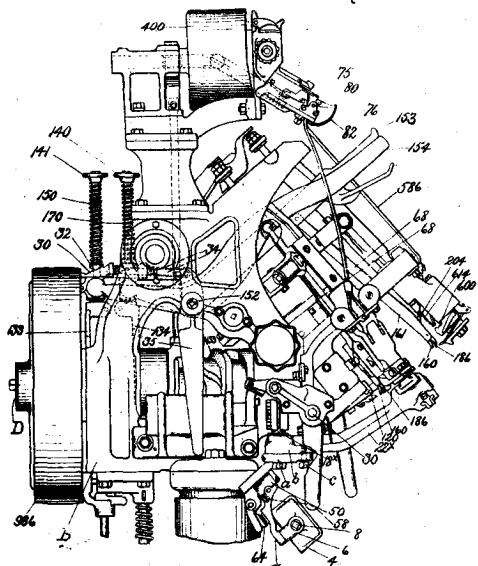


FIG. 5.

22863

United Shoe Machinery Co. Pulling-over Machine. (McFeely.)

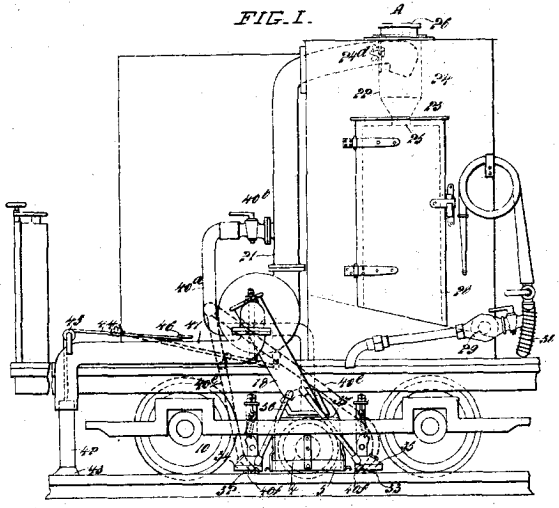


FIG. I.

22875

Quertier. Road-cleaner.

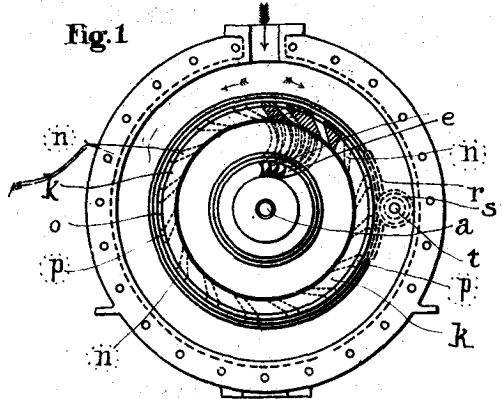


Fig 1

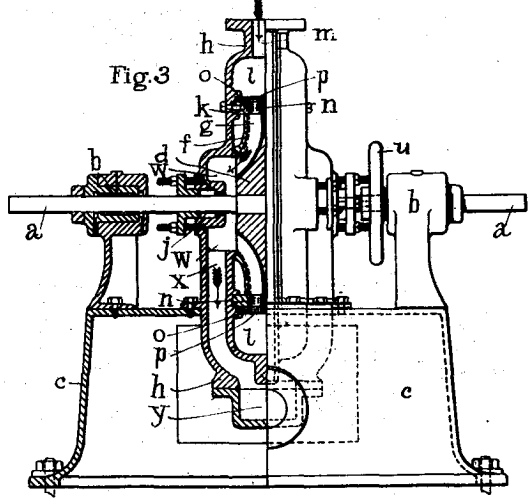
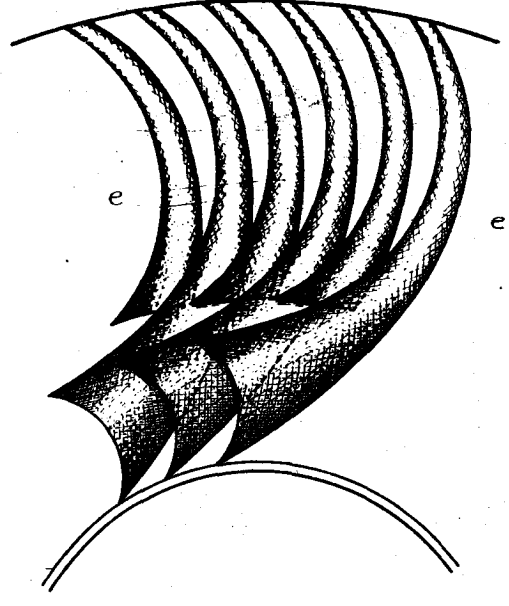


Fig 3

Fig 5



22777

Miller. Steam Turbine.

FIG. 1

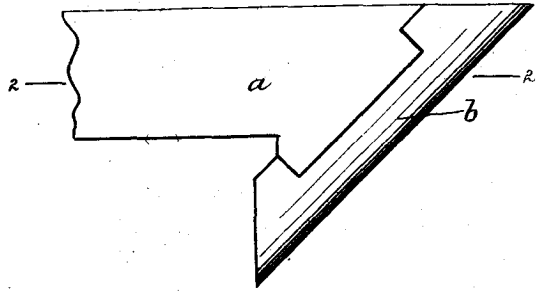


FIG. 2



22679

Thwaites. Ploughshare.

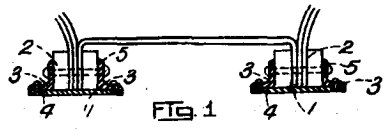


FIG. 1

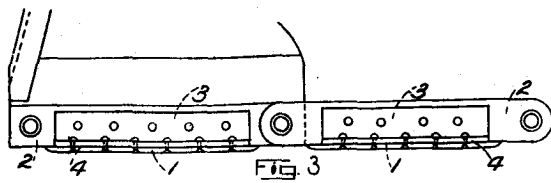


FIG. 3

22692

Douglas. Link-protector.