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CONTENTS:

SUBJECT.	PAGE	SUBJECT.	PAGE
Complete Specifications accepted	2585	Alphabetical list of Patentees	2589
Renewal Fees paid, Patents	2587	Alphabetical list of Inventions for which Patents have been granted	2589
Subsequent Proprietors registered, Patents	2587	Applications for Registration of Trade Marks... ..	2590
Applications Abandoned, Patents	2587	Renewal Fees paid, Trade Marks	2590
Applications for Patents	2588	Alphabetical list of Registrants of Trade Marks	2591
Alphabetical list of Applicants for Patents	2588	Alphabetical list of Goods for which Trade Marks have been registered	2591
Alphabetical list of Inventions for which Patents have been applied for	2589		

Note.—Throughout this Gazette the names in Italics within parentheses are those of Communicators of Inventions.

Complete Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth,
11th September, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Applications for the Grant of Letters Patent, and the complete Specifications annexed thereto, have been accepted, and are now open to public inspection at this Office.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars, in writing, in duplicate (on Form D), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this Gazette. A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Application No. 4159.—CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH FRANK, of 5 Garraway's Rooms, Queen's Walk, Melbourne, in the County of Bourke, in the State of Victoria, Agent, "*An improved process of Manufacturing a Safety Explosive.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In the manufacture of a safety explosive, the combination of picric acid and glycerine and the neutralisation thereof by the addition of carbonate of ammonia, substantially as herein described.

2. In the manufacture of a safety explosive, the combination of picric acid and glycerine and the neutralisation thereof by the addition of carbonate of ammonia with the further addition of infusorial earth and so producing the picric mixture, substantially as herein described.

3. In the manufacture of a safety explosive, the combination of picric acid and glycerine and the neutralisation thereof by the addition of carbonate of ammonia with the further addition of infusorial earth and the production of the picric mixture with the still further addition of nitrate of potash, substantially as herein described.

4. In the manufacture of a safety explosive, the combination, method, or process hereinbefore described, comprising the association of picric acid and glycerine, the neutralisation thereof by the addition of carbonate of ammonia, the further addition of infusorial earth and the production of the picric mixture to which is added nitrate of potash, together with a small percentage of sulphur, after which the drying operation is carried out, substantially as described as and for the purpose set forth.

Specification, 3s.

Application No. 4162.—FRANCIS JAMES ODLING, of No. 2 Prince's Walk, Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Mining Engineer, and WILLIAM JAMIESON, of Broken Hill Chambers, No. 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, in Victoria, as aforesaid, Gentleman, "*Improvements in Magnetic Separators for pulverised ores and other materials.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In an apparatus for the purpose specified the V-shaped pole pieces so assembled that the adjacent sides stand about vertical and with the blunt edges of the pole terminals lying parallel, but in an oblique direction to one another, with a space between them, the upper pole piece having transverse gaps in it and furnished with a movable shield substantially as described and shown.

2. In an apparatus for the purpose specified the pole pieces as A-A' assembled in the oblique position herein set forth and with the upper pole piece provided with transverse gaps combined with a reciprocating brass shield as E and the sheathed iron discs as F substantially as described and shown.

3. In an apparatus for the purpose specified the pole pieces as A-A' assembled in the oblique position herein set forth and with the upper pole piece provided with an end transverse gap A² combined with a V-sectioned endless rubber shield as E³ and a sheathed iron disc as F substantially as described and shown.

4. In an apparatus for the purpose specified the combination of pole A having transverse gaps a¹ in it, reciprocating brass shield as E, carried by a path plate as E¹, supporting rollers as E², spindle bolts as E³, the sheathed iron discs as F, and the vibratory feed table as H substantially as described and shown.

5. In an apparatus for the purpose specified the combination of pole A having an end gap as A², with an endless rubber shield as E³ supported on V-sectioned pulleys as E¹, the sheathed iron disc as F and the vibratory feed table as H substantially as described and shown.

6. In an apparatus for the purpose specified the vibratory feed table as H seated on spring supports as G¹ and provided with a weighted disc as H², and feed hopper as I, substantially as described and shown.

7. In an apparatus for the purpose specified the combination of poles as A-A' assembled and built as set forth, sliding shield as E, or the endless rubber shield as E³, vibratory table as H and the sheathed iron discs or disc as F all substantially as herein described and shown.

Specification, 8s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4174.—UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO., of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America (assignee of E. T. Freeman), "*Improvements in Machines for Inserting Fastenings.*"—Dated 9th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a spring-sustained work-support, a rod connected with said work-support, a lever, a clutch sustained by said lever and embracing said rod, a continuously moving actuator to move said lever in one direction that the clutch may engage and lift said rod, means to open said clutch and to release said rod as the lever is moved in the opposite direction, and means to move said lever to give the work-support an extra depression for the removal of the stock, said actuator while continuing its motion holding said lever in position to maintain the work-support in its depressed position.

2. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a spring-sustained work-support, a rod connected with said work-support, a lever, a clutch sustained by said lever and embracing said rod, a continuously moving actuator to move said lever in one direction that the clutch may engage and lift said rod, means to open said clutch to release said rod as the lever is moved in the opposite direction, means to move said lever to give the work-support an extra depression for the removal of stock, said actuator while continuing its motion holding said lever in position to maintain the work-support in its depressed position, and means to place said lever again under the control of said actuator to be moved thereby when the insertion of fastenings is to be resumed.

3. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a work-plate, a shaft having an actuator provided with a depression, a work-support, a lever connected with said work-support, a rod connected with said lever, a lever under the control of said actuator, a clutch sustained by said last named lever, a treadle to maintain said lever in the position to be moved by said actuator to depress the work-support intermittently, and means to cause the lever sustaining said clutch to enter the depression in said actuator that the clutch may descend on said rod for a distance sufficient to enable said clutch at the next movement of said lever after releasing the treadle to lift the rod and lower the horn into the position for the removal of stock.

4. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination with a driving-shaft, a driver, and an awl, of mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch, and means for operating the clutch to disconnect the awl from the driving-shaft and render the awl inoperative during repeated operations of the driving-shaft and driver.

5. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination with a driving-shaft, a driver, mechanism for actuating the driver to insert fastenings, and an awl, of mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch, and means arranged to be operated independently of the regular operations of the machine while the driving-shaft is in operation for actuating the clutch to connect the awl with the driving-shaft and render the awl operative.

6. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, a driver, an awl operated independently of the driver and arranged to be connected with the driving-shaft when fastenings are to be inserted and arranged to be disconnected from the driving shaft when the insertion of fastenings is to be suspended, both the connection and disconnection being effected at the will of the operator, and means arranged to be operated while the driving-shaft is in operation for effecting a positive connection between the driving-shaft and the awl, whereby the awl is positively actuated in both directions.

7. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, mechanism for feeding fastening material, an awl movable to enter and withdraw from the stock, means under the control of the operator for suspending the operations of the awl and the mechanism for feeding fastening material while the driving-shaft continues in operation and mechanism under the control of the operator for establishing a positive connection between the awl and the driving-shaft whereby the awl is positively actuated in both directions.

8. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, a lever constantly operated by said driving-shaft, an awl, means for connecting said lever and awl to render the awl operative to enter and withdraw from the stock, mechanism for moving the awl to feed the stock, and means for suspending said entering and feeding operations of the awl during repeated rotations of the driving-shaft.

9. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving shaft, an oscillating lever operated by said driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism actuated by said oscillating lever for moving the awl, a clutch for connecting said mechanism and said lever, and means arranged for operation independently of the regular operations of the machine for operating said clutch to render the awl operative or inoperative.

10. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, a driver constantly operated by the driving-shaft, an awl-bar, an awl carried thereby, and two sets of mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl-bar for operating the awl, one of said sets of mechanism including a clutch-pin and the other set of mechanism having a clutch hole to receive said clutch-pin, and means under the control of the operator for actuating said clutch-pin.

11. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch-pin, a spring for actuating the clutch-pin to connect the awl and driving-shaft, and a yieldingly actuated device under the control of the operator for moving said clutch-pin to disconnect the awl and the driving-shaft.

12. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch-pin, a spring for actuating the clutch-pin to establish a connection between the awl and the driving-shaft, a wedge under the control of the operator and operating against the tension of said spring for holding said clutch-pin in inoperative position, and means under the control of the operator to withdraw said wedge and allow the clutch-pin to become operative.

13. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch, means for operating the clutch to disconnect the awl from the driving-shaft and render the awl inoperative while the driving-shaft continues in operation, mechanism for feeding fastening material, and means for rendering said feeding mechanism inoperative when the awl is inoperative.

14. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl, mechanism intermediate the driving-shaft and the awl for operating the awl, said mechanism including a clutch, means arranged to be operated while the driving-shaft is in operation for actuating the clutch to connect the awl with the driving-shaft and render the awl operative, mechanism for feeding fastening material, and means for rendering said feeding mechanism operative when the awl is operative.

15. In a machine for inserting fastenings, the combination of a driving-shaft, an awl-bar and awl, a second shaft, connections between said second shaft and the awl-bar, a clutch, a continuously moving actuator for the awl-bar, and means under the control of the operator for causing said clutch to stop the movement of said awl-bar while the actuator continues in motion.

16. The improved machine for inserting fastenings, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Specification, £1 2s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4450.—GEORGE ARTHUR GOYDER, of Pirie Street, Adelaide, in the State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, Analytical Chemist, and EDWARD LAUGHTON, of Currie Street, Adelaide, aforesaid, Company Manager, "Improved mode of and apparatus for effecting the Separation of Minerals and Extracting some of them as Concentrates."—Dated 4th June, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The treatment of finely divided ores in an acidulated or other suitable solution whereby physico-chemical action in the bath causes the particles of ore to rise to the surface of the solution, deflecting such rising particles in their vertical course upwards, by mechanical means, such as inclined planes, and catching such deflected particles in suitably placed receptacles as they descend, as herein set forth.

2. The treatment of finely divided ores in an acidulated or other suitable solution whereby physico-chemical action in the bath causes the particles of ore to rise to the surface of the solution; feeding and moving the finely divided ore in regulated quantities and at a regulated speed through the solution so that the solution shall have every opportunity to act upon the particles of ore and develop gas bubbles (to which particles of ore will adhere), which will rise towards the surface of the solution, deflecting such rising particles in their vertical course upwards, by mechanical means, and catching such deflected particles in suitably placed receptacles as they descend, as herein specified.

3. In the treatment of ores a shallow tank or vessel or vessel which is to be filled with an acidulated or other suitable solution, inclined wings or deflector plates above the floor of the shallow tank or vessel, suitable troughs placed intermediately between the inclined wings or deflector plates, the edges of the troughs underlying the flanks of the deflector plates, as and for the purposes specified.

4. The combination and arrangement of a shallow tank or vessel, with means for feeding finely divided minerals into one end of the tank, means for moving the feed minerals along the bottom of the tank, inclined wings or deflector plates overlying the bottom of the tank, suitable troughs placed intermediately between the wings or deflector plates, means for causing the concentrates to travel along the troughs, and means for discharging the tailings and the concentrates from the apparatus, as and for the several purposes specified.

Specifications, 7s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4498.—DAVID MUIR, of the Iron Duke Lease, Kalgoorlie, State of Western Australia, Cable Splicer, "An improved method for Splicing Wire Ropes, and Tools therefor."—Dated 2nd July, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes. The system of making the splices seventy-two feet long, and leaving each finishing end six feet long, so that the whole seventy-two feet of original core is extracted and entirely filled by the finishing ends of the strands used in the splicing, and binding each six feet of finishing end with linen or fine canvas to make a better core, and to bring the strand up to the original size of the core, and thus maintain a uniform diameter in the entire length of the rope as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

2. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes as described in Claim 1. The use of a tool called a cross-head spike, having a top or handle in the form of a T or cross-head, and a blade of lenticular section shaped like a two-edged sword and reduced to a flat point at the end. This tool is used for the purpose of opening up the rope in order to withdraw the core and insert the finishing ends of the splice, or to open a strand or any such purpose for which a marlin-spike has been previously used, as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

3. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes as described in Claim 1. The use of a metal-bound green hide mallet having a wooden handle as in the ordinary mallet, but whose head is made by a metal ferrule being tightly filled with green hide, sawn off square each end so as to form a mallet that will not split, or will not injure or bruise the rope as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

4. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes as described in Claim 1. The use of a rope or strand twister being constructed in the form of a pair of pincers but having one jaw curved in the form of a claw, and the other straight in the form of a pawl and having on the point of the pawl jaw a groove or niche so that if the rope or strand be placed in the claw shaped jaw, and the pawl shaped jaw tightened on to it by means of closing the handles of the pincers, the rope shall be securely held and may be twisted to any extent by the leverage of the handles as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

5. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes as described in Claim 1. The use of a pair of clamps formed by a clamp-shaped centre, having a groove at right angles to its length to receive the rope, and having two handles and a hinged clamp attached to swing right back and admit the rope, then to be closed and screwed down tight by means of a screw and lever handle, so that the rope may be held firmly and prevented from twisting as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

6. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes as described in Claim 1. The use of a wire cutter made in the form of a pair of pincers and having two sharp-pointed blades B dovetailed into the jaws in such a manner that the points will come together when the handles are depressed, and having a set screw in the handle to prevent the two edges of the blades coming in immediate contact, as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

7. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes as described in Claim 1. A rope or strand cutter made in the form of a pair of tongs or shears, but having one jaw recessed and bevelled to receive the rope or strand, and the other jaw in the form of a cam, and bevelled forming a shear, so that when the rope or strand is placed in the recess and the handle closed, the rope or strand will be cut off clean and square, and also having a stop in the handle as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

8. In an improved method of splicing wire ropes, as described in Claim 1. A strand puller being made with two quadrants, jointed to a plate and having links attached to their other ends, and the other ends of the links joined together, and having a shackle attached in such a manner that when the rope or strand is placed between the quadrants and tension is applied to the shackle the quadrants will clamp on to the rope, grip it tightly, and enable the operator to exert any strain on it he may require, as described and illustrated, in the accompanying drawings.

Specification, 8s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4505.—JOHN GILLESPIE, of King William Street, Fremantle, in the State of Western Australia, Sanitary Contractor, "An improved vertical revolving Brush for the cleaning of Sanitary Pans."—Dated 7th July, 1903.

Claims:—

1. A triangular hub with square and concave vertical sides resting on shoulder of spindle which passes through the said hub A also through base block C over floor of box or trough the said hub A being checked sunk and bored as required.

2. A metal spindle as shown (wrought) square and circular with screw nuts shoulder outer casing external packing between collar under said shoulder cog-wheel at terminus (with stop nut under same as shown) in juxtaposition with main cog on driving shaft.

3. Three vertical brushes fixed in metal slots or shoes fixed to square sides of hub also one horizontal brush passing through slots or shoes secured to top or apex of hub the said brush or brushes being jammed or wedged in aforesaid slots or shoes.

Specification, 2s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4516.—RICHARD SPARROW, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Patent Agent (Tom Settle and William Albert Padfield), "Improved Mode of and Apparatus for Manufacturing Coal Gas."—Dated 21st July, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal, the mode of carbonising coal in vertical retorts as herein shown and described, and consisting in building up gradually by introducing the coal into the top of the retort in small quantities at regular short intervals, a mass of incandescent material, having a continuous layer of coal in the process of carbonisation on the top, so that the gas is driven off from the fresh coal without coming into contact with or passing through the built up mass of red hot coke already in the retort, whereby from a given sample of coal a greater volume of gas of higher candle power together with a better quality of coke is produced.

2. In the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal, the mode of carbonising coal in vertical retorts consisting in introducing coal into the retort in such a manner that the coal will fall towards the walls of the retort, thus building up a mass of incandescent material with a cup shaped layer of uncarbonised coal at the top, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal, the mode of supplying coal to be carbonised into vertical retorts, and consisting in spreading the limited discharge of the coal from the measuring device of a hopper and causing it to fall towards the walls of the retort, producing a cup shaped layer of uncarbonised coal on the top of the gradually increasing mass of incandescent material, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal, as claimed in claim 1, the use of a retort of the character shown and described, that is to say, having a vertical portion of about one-half the length of the cylinder, such device being so formed as to direct the falling coal outwards towards the walls of the retort, substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

5. In the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal, the combination with a vertical retort of a hopper having a cylindrical extension, a vertically reciprocating coal measuring and gas sealing device in the cylinder, such device being so formed as to direct the falling coal outwards towards the walls of the retort, substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Specification, 10s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4570.—THE WILFLEY ORE CONCENTRATOR SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 7-11 Moorgate Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, England (assignee of Arthur Redman Wilfley), "*Improvements in the method of and means for Concentrating Ores.*"—Dated 25th August, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The herein described method of concentration, which consists in progressing the larger and lighter portions of the gangue over the surface of a deck or table which is given a suitable motion to cause this effect, such surface adapted to hold the ore that will not move by inertia or which moves very slowly, and finally washing the material thus caught in the interstices of the surface therefrom, whereby to accumulate the concentrates thus caught and prepare the surface for treatment of more ore.

2. The combination with a deck or table having a canvas or similar surface which will hold the ore that does not move over the surface by inertia, of means for imparting a differential motion to the deck or table, and means for washing the ore caught and held by the surface, whereby to accumulate the concentrates thus caught and prepare the surface for further usefulness.

Specification, 5s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4571.—THE WILFLEY ORE CONCENTRATOR SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 7-11 Moorgate-street, London, in the County of Middlesex, England (assignee of Arthur Redman Wilfley), "*Improvements in the method of and means for Concentrating Ores.*"—Dated 25th August, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In a concentrator a concentrating surface which travels in one direction and is so operated that a progressive movement is imparted to the material thereon in another direction.

2. In a concentrator, a concentrating surface which is moved in such a manner as to have a tendency to progress the material thereon in another direction.

3. In a concentrator, a concentrating surface which travels in one direction and has imparted thereto a progressive motion at right angles to its travel.

4. In a concentrator the combination with an endless travelling belt composed of transversely disposed troughs which are closed at one end and open at the opposite end, of driving mechanism for reciprocating the belt in a direction endwise of the troughs.

5. In a concentrator, the combination with an endless travelling belt composed of transversely disposed troughs which are closed at one end and open at the opposite end, of driving mechanism which imparts an initially slow and ultimately accelerated motion with its outward stroke and an initially quick and ultimately retarded motion with its instroke.

6. In a concentrator, the combination with a table frame, shafts journaled therein, sprocket wheels on the shafts, and chains extending around said wheels, of a series of troughs extending side by side and transversely of the table and secured to said chains, said troughs closed at one end and open at the other end, and means for moving the troughs both laterally and endwise.

7. In a concentrator, the combination with a travelling belt composed essentially of transversely disposed troughs which are closed at one end and open at the other, shafts having drive wheels thereon which move the belt in one direction, of driving mechanism for reciprocating the belt lengthwise of the troughs and means extending therefrom to one of the belt shafts adapted to impart a slow motion to the belt.

8. In a concentrator, the combination with a base, a concentrator table frame, a belt carried over the latter, and means for imparting an endwise and lateral motion to the belt, of rockers interposed between the base and table frame and set screws beneath the latter for adjusting their height whereby to tilt or level the table.

9. In a concentrator the combination with a belt composed of a series of troughs and means for imparting endwise motion to said belt, of a concentrate box located beneath the discharge end of the belt, and a spray pipe for washing the concentrates out of the troughs.

10. In a concentrator, the combination with a suitable frame, of a belt comprising chains and troughs secured thereto, said troughs having canvas lined bottoms.

11. In a concentrator the combination with a suitable frame, of a belt comprising chains and troughs secured thereto, said troughs having canvas lined bottoms, and means for washing the concentrates from said canvas bottoms.

Specification, 8s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4572.—HERMANN PASSOW, of 33 Billhorner Röhrendamm, Hamburg, in the German Empire, Doctor of Chemistry, "*An improved process and means for the treatment of Blast Furnace and other Slags.*"—Dated 25th August, 1903.

Claims:—

1. A process of treatment of slag or similar molten materials, for the purpose of producing a material for the direct manufacture of cement, consisting of disintegrating the material in a molten state, the cooling of the particles as nearly instantaneously as possible from the fluid condition to a solid or plastic condition, and the subsequent cooling of the said particles at a slow rate to a temperature below a visible heat so as to produce a chemically active material.

2. A process of treatment of slag or similar molten materials, consisting of disintegrating the material in a molten state, so that the particles are cooled as nearly instantaneously as possible from the fluid condition to a solid or plastic condition, one part of such material being then further cooled as rapidly as possible to a temperature below a visible heat being then chemically inert, the other part of such material being allowed to cool slowly to a temperature below a visible heat being then chemically active, for the purpose of producing together two materials for the direct manufacture of cement.

3. Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in Claims 1 and 2 consisting of a pulverising element capable of being regulated so as to produce particles of defined character and a cooling medium or mediums capable of being regulated as to temperature for the purpose of producing chemically inert and active slags at will, substantially as described.

4. Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in Claims 1 and 2 consisting of a steam or steam and air or gas blast capable of being regulated as to pressure or quantity, or with means of regulating the temperature of the air through which the particles are projected and receptive cooling surfaces capable of being regulated as to temperature, for the purpose of producing chemically inert and active slags at will, substantially as described.

5. Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in Claims 1 and 2, consisting of a mechanical disintegrator or disperser, capable of being regulated as to speed, means for regulating the temperature of the air through which the particles are projected and receptive cooling surfaces capable of being regulated as to temperature for the purpose of producing chemically inert and active slags at will, substantially as described.

6. Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in Claims 1 and 2, consisting of a pulverising element, capable of being regulated so as to produce particles of defined character, a cooling medium or mediums capable of being regulated as to temperature and a source of supply of water acting on the still fluid slag so that without permanently wetting it, it acts to open up a structure in the slag particles for the purpose of producing chemically active slag, substantially as described.

7. Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in Claims 1 and 2, consisting of the elements claimed in Claims 3 to 6 in combination with means for producing an unequal disintegration and cooling of the slag so that all the other elements being regulated to a fixed condition both chemically inert and active slags are produced together, substantially as described.

8. Apparatus for carrying out the process as claimed in Claims 1 and 2, consisting of the elements claimed in Claims 3 to 6 in combination with means for arresting one part of the projected particles by a surface capable of being controlled as to temperature, and such particles falling on a receiving surface capable of being controlled as to temperature with means for receiving and collecting when further cooled the other part of the projected particles, substantially as described.

Specification, 10s. Drawings on application.

R. G. FERGUSON,

Registrar of Patents.

Renewal Fees paid on Letters Patent from 29th August to 5th September, 1903.

Fees payable before the end of the fourth year in respect of the following three years:—

- No. 2659.—The North-Western Grass Twine Company.
No. 2666.—S. S. Johnson, E. Johnson, and A. H. Gibbings.
No. 2680.—H. A. Hancox and R. J. Hancox.
No. 2704.—David Gilmour.
No. 2723.—David Gilmour.
No. 2724.—T. Edwards.
No. 2740.—Fraser & Chalmers, Ltd.
No. 2759.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Fees payable before the end of the seventh year in respect of the following seven years:—

- No. 1291.—W. C. Peacock.
No. 1296.—W. Lindsay.
No. 1355.—R. Steinbach.

Subsequent Proprietors of Patents registered from 29th August to 5th September, 1903.

[NOTE.—The name in brackets is that of former proprietor.]

- No. 3957.—George Pasley [Walter Watts.]

Applications Abandoned.

AUGUST 29TH—SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Application No. 4106.—ARTHUR ETHELL, of John Street, Fremantle, Western Australia, and ALEXANDER FOORE, "*Improved Suspender for Telephone and Telegraph Cables or Wires.*"—Dated 31st October, 1902.

Application No. 4107.—JOHN JERGER, of Boulder, Western Australia, Watchmaker, and ALEXANDER FOORE, of Boulder, aforesaid, Engineer and Ironfounder, "*An Improved Fire Escape.*"—Dated 31st October, 1902.

Application No. 4111.—DAVID RUTHERFORD ROSS, of De Carle Street, Brunswick, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Engineer, "*Improvements in Milking Machines.*"—Dated 4th November, 1902.

Applications for Patents.

AUGUST 29TH—SEPTEMBER 5TH.

[Where Provisional Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is affixed.]

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Title.
*4578	1st Sept., 1903	Fiske, A. J.	Melbourne, Victoria	An improved means of fastening on horse and cattle rugs
4579	1st Sept., 1903	Merton, T. D.	Melbourne, Victoria	Improvements in rotary rabbled ore-roasting furnaces
*4580	1st Sept., 1903	Seymour, G.	Romsey, Victoria ...	An improved subsoiling attachment for double and multi-furrow ploughs
*4581	1st Sept., 1903	Armstrong, H.	Perth, W.A. ...	Improved construction of septic tank
*4582	1st Sept., 1903	Lappan, A.	Sydney, N.S.W. ...	Improvements in riding saddles
*4583	1st Sept., 1903	Cotton, F.	Hornsby, N.S.W. ...	Improvements in gas furnaces
*4584	1st Sept., 1903	Longshaw, T. H., and Adams, W. J.	Sydney, N.S.W. ...	Improvements in and relating to latch locks for doors and the like
4585	1st Sept., 1903	Borchardt, N.	Sydney, N.S.W. ...	Improvements in artificial stone and process of production of moulded forms thereof.
4586	1st Sept., 1903	Bergan, J.	Granville, N.S.W.	Apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing street and other gas lamps.
4587	1st Sept., 1903	Norrie, R.	Rangoon, British Burmah	Improvements in machines for ploughing or shearing metal.
*4588	3rd Sept., 1903	Powell, E. A.	Subiaco, W.A. ...	Self-adjusting step ladders.
4589	3rd Sept., 1903	North, B.	Bradford, England	Improvements in and connected with electricity meters.
*4590	4th Sept., 1903	McKenney, J.	Cowra, N.S.W. ...	Improved implement for ploughing, sowing, and harrowing.

Index of Applicants for Patents.

AUGUST 29TH—SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Name.	Title.	No.	Date.
Adams, W. J.	<i>Vide</i> Longshaw, T. H., and Adams, W. J.	4584	1st Sept., 1903
Armstrong, H.	Improved construction of septic tank	4581	1st Sept., 1903
Bergan, J.	Apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing street and other gas lamps	4586	1st Sept., 1903
Borchardt, N.	Improvements in artificial stone and process of production of moulded forms thereof	4585	1st Sept., 1903
Cotton, F.	Improvements in gas furnaces	4583	1st Sept., 1903
Fiske, A. J.	An improved means of fastening on horse and cattle rugs	4578	1st Sept., 1903
Lappan, A.	Improvements in riding saddles	4582	1st Sept., 1903
Longshaw, T. H., and Adams, W. J.	Improvements in and relating to latch-locks for doors and the like	4584	1st Sept., 1903
McKenney, J.	Improved implement for ploughing, sowing, and harrowing	4590	4th Sept., 1903
Merton, T. D.	Improvements in rotary rabbled ore-roasting furnaces ...	4579	1st Sept., 1903
Norrie, R.	Improvements in machines for ploughing or shearing metal	4587	1st Sept., 1903
North, B.	Improvements in and connected with electricity meters	4589	3rd Sept., 1903
Powell, E. A.	Self-adjusting step-ladders	4588	3rd Sept., 1903
Seymour, G.	An improved sub-soiling attachment for double and multi-furrow ploughs	4580	1st Sept., 1903

Index of Subjects of Patent Applications.

AUGUST 29TH—SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Title.	Name.	No.	Date.
Agricultural Implements...	McKenny, J.	4590	4th Sept., 1903
Electricity Meters...	North, B.	4589	3rd Sept., 1903
Furnaces	<i>Vide</i> Roasting Furnaces	4579	1st Sept., 1903
Furnaces	<i>Vide</i> Gas Furnaces	4583	1st Sept., 1903
Gas Furnaces	Cotton, F.	4583	1st Sept., 1903
Harrow	<i>Vide</i> Agricultural Implements	4590	4th Sept., 1903
Horse Rugs (fastenings for) ...	Fiske, A. J.	4578	1st Sept., 1903
Ladder	<i>Vide</i> Step-ladder	4588	3rd Sept., 1903
Lamps (street), lighting and extinguishing	<i>Vide</i> Lighting	4586	1st Sept., 1903
Latch Locks	<i>Vide</i> Locks (for doors)	4584	1st Sept., 1903
Lighting	Bergan, J.	4586	1st Sept., 1903
Locks (for doors)	Longshaw, T. H., and Adams, W. J.	4584	1st Sept., 1903
Metal (machine for shearing and punching)	Norrie, R.	4587	1st Sept., 1903
Meters	<i>Vide</i> Electricity Meters	4589	3rd Sept., 1903
Ores	<i>Vide</i> Roasting Furnaces	4579	1st Sept., 1903
Ploughs (subsoiling attachment for)	Seymour, G.	4580	1st Sept., 1903
Plough	<i>Vide</i> Agricultural Implements	4590	4th Sept., 1903
Roasting furnaces	Merton, T. D.	4579	1st Sept., 1903
Rugs	<i>Vide</i> Horse Rugs (fastenings for)	4578	1st Sept., 1903
Saddles (riding)	Lappan, A.	4582	1st Sept., 1903
Septic Tank	Armstrong, H.	4581	1st Sept., 1903
Sewage (disposal of)	<i>Vide</i> Septic Tank	4581	1st Sept., 1903
Step-ladder	Powell, E. A.	4588	3rd Sept., 1903
Stone (artificial)	Borchardt, N.	4585	1st Sept., 1903

Index of Patentees.

AUGUST 29TH — SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Name.	Title.	No.	Date.	Gazette.		
				Date.	No.	Page.
Gwillim, D.	New or improved indoor game apparatus	4012	27th Aug., 1902	3rd Aug., 1903	27	1724
Mudge, B. C.	Improvements in or relating to the manufacture or production of flax fibre	4440	27th May, 1903	26th June, 1903	26	1683

Index of Subjects of Patents Granted.

AUGUST 29TH—SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Title.	Name.	No.	Date.	Gazette.		
				Date.	No.	Page.
Fibre	<i>Vide</i> Flax	4440	27th May, 1903	26th June, 1903	26	1683
Flax (preparation of)	Mudge, B. C.	4440	27th May, 1903	26th June, 1903	26	1683
Game	Gwillim, D.	4012	27th Aug., 1902	3rd Aug., 1903	27	1724

Trade Marks.

Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch,
Perth, 11th September, 1903.

IT is hereby notified that I have received the under-mentioned Applications for the Registration of Trade Marks.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars, in writing, in duplicate (on Form F), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this *Gazette*.

A fee of £1 is payable with such notice.

R. G. FERGUSON,
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks.

Application No. 2810, dated 12th May, 1903.—CHARLES SOMMERS, of St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia, Merchant, to register in Class 5, in respect of Wire and Wire Gates, Fencing Droppers, and Fencing accessories, and such like related goods made of wire, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

CYCLONE.

Application No. 2887, dated 28th July, 1903.—WILLIAM McINTYRE and PETER McINTYRE, trading under the name or style of "The Australian Tea Trading Company" and also under the name or style of "McIntyre Bros.," at No. 105 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, and elsewhere, Tea Merchants and Importers, to register in Class 42, in respect of Tea, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—



The essential particular of the Trade Mark is the combination of devices, and applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter except in so far as it consists of their trading names or styles.

Application No. 2905, dated 1st September, 1903.—VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, in the State of New York; 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 37 Pakenham Street, Fremantle, in the State of Western Australia, and elsewhere, to register in Class 47, in respect of Candles, Illuminating Wax, Illuminating, Solidified, Heating, Lubricating Oils, and other goods in this class, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

VAXEL.

Application No. 2906, dated 1st September, 1903.—VACUUM OIL COMPANY, of Rochester, in the State of New York; 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 37 Pakenham Street, Fremantle, in the State of Western Australia; and elsewhere, to register in Class 47, in respect of Candles, Illuminating Wax, Illuminating, Solidified, Heating, Lubricating Oils, and other goods in this class, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

VACME.

Application No. 2907, dated 1st September, 1903.—WILLIAM EDWARD PEARSON, of 254A High Holborn, London, W.C., England, Manufacturer, to register in Class 2, in respect of Antiseptic Disinfectants, including Soaps and Fluids, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—



The essential particulars of the Trade Mark are the following:—The device of a Comet and the combination of devices, and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter save and except his name.

Application No. 2908, dated 2nd September, 1903.—J. KITCHEN & SONS & MARSH, LIMITED, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, of South Street, Fremantle, Western Australia, to register in Class 47, in respect of Soap and detergents, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

EAGLE.

Application No. 2909, dated 2nd September, 1903.—J. KITCHEN & SONS & MARSH, LIMITED, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, of South Street, Fremantle, Western Australia, to register in Class 47, in respect of Soap and Candles, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

EMPIRE.

Application No. 2913, dated 3rd September, 1903.—MARIE SIMMONS, SAMUEL SIMMONS, and RAPHAEL MENDOZA SIMMONS, trading as Mick Simmons, of George Street, Haymarket, Sydney, New South Wales, Tobacconists, to register in Class 45, in respect of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and tobacconist's goods, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

RED SEAL.

Renewal Fees paid on Trade Marks from
29th August to 5th September, 1903.

Fee payable before the end of the fourteenth year in respect
of the following fourteen years:—

No. 240.—JOHN DUNN & COMPANY.

Alphabetical List of Registrants of Trade Marks.

AUGUST 29TH—SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Name.	Goods.	Class	No.	Date.	Gazette.		
					No.	Date.	Page.
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	45	2844	12th June, 1903	25	19th June, 1903	1639
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	45	2845	12th June, 1903	25	19th June, 1903	1639
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	45	2846	12th June, 1903	25	19th June, 1903	1639
H.O. (Hornsby's Oatmeal) Company	Cereals and food products generally, including flour	42	2849	16th June, 1903	26	26th June, 1903	1686
Rosenberg, H.	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy	3	2860	23rd June, 1903	26	26th June, 1903	1687

Index of Goods for which Trade Marks have been registered.

AUGUST 29TH—SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Goods.	Name.	No.	Date.	Class.	Gazette.		
					No.	Date.	Page.
Cereals	H. O. (Hornsby's Oatmeal) Co. ...	2849	16th June, 1903	42	26	26th June, 1903	1686
Chemical substances ..	Rosenberg, H.	2860	23rd June, 1903	3	26	26th June, 1903	1687
Flour	<i>Vide</i> Cereals	2849	16th June, 1903	42	26	26th June, 1903	1686
Food products	<i>Vide</i> Cereals	2849	16th June, 1903	42	26	26th June, 1903	1686
Medicine	<i>Vide</i> Chemical substances	2860	23rd June, 1903	3	26	26th June, 1903	1687
Pharmacy	<i>Vide</i> Chemical substances	2860	23rd June, 1903	3	26	26th June, 1903	1687
Tobacco	British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd....	2844	12th June, 1903	45	25	19th June, 1903	1639
Tobacco	British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd....	2845	12th June, 1903	45	25	19th June, 1903	1639
Tobacco	British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd....	2846	12th June, 1903	45	25	19th June, 1903	1639