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CONTENTS:

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

Complete Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth,
30th October, 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. 4007.—THOMAS BURRELL, of 193 Abbotsford Street, North Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Stonemason, and ERNEST CHARLES PERDRIAU, of 131 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, aforesaid, Merchant, "*Improvements in easily attachable Boot Soles and Heels.*"—Dated 26th August, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In a boot attachment, the combination with a "top-piece" of a foundation, one of said parts having dovetailing above and below as set forth with reference to figure 3.
2. A continuous dovetail recess boot attachment top piece of rubber substantially as set forth with reference to figures 1 and 4.
3. In a boot attachment, a foundation having a projection dovetailed all round, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
4. In a boot attachment, the combination with a rubber "top piece" of a foundation and pins projecting laterally, or the like as set forth with reference to figure 1.

Specification, 3s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4623.—FREDERICK GALE, of Lancefield, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Engineer; JOHN KEATS GORDON, also of Lancefield, aforesaid, Newspaper Proprietor, and THOMAS ARNOLD Parks, of Romsey, in the State of Victoria, aforesaid, Farmer, "*Improvements in (and relating to the discharge of toy or game projectiles from) guns.*"—Dated 30th September, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In combination, a toy gun barrel, a plug to be discharged therefrom by air pressure, and a chamber for a dart or missile in said plug as set forth.
2. In combination a toy gun barrel plug dischargeable by air pressure, a chamber for a dart or missile in said plug, and an eyelet or the like for a cord attachment as set forth.
3. The combination with a plug or projectile of cork or the like for the purpose indicated of a chamber with tang and eye or the like as set forth.
4. In combination, in a toy gun, a plunger, a plug or projectile for the purpose indicated, and eyes or the like connected by an elastic cord as and for the purposes as set forth.
5. In combination, in a toy gun, a barrel, a plug dischargeable therefrom, a piston having a cupped leather or like washer for compression of the air between it and the plug, and elastic means connecting the plug and plunger as set forth.
6. In combination, in a toy gun, a barrel, and a plunger comprising a piston rod, a piston having a cupped leather or like washer, and a disc with a connecting screw and an eye or hook, as set forth.

Specifications, 3s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4621.—CLINTON EMERSON DOLBEAR, of Terminal Island, Los Angeles County, State of California, United States of America, Chemical Engineer, "*Process of Manufacturing Caustic Soda.*"—Dated 29th September, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The method of producing caustic soda from alkali earth, which consists in converting the alkali earth into an alkaline solution, thence subjecting the solution thus formed to the action of caustic lime in order to convert the said solution to a solution of caustic soda, and thence reducing the caustic soda held in solution to a condition of dryness.
2. The method of producing caustic soda from an alkali in its natural condition, which consists in subjecting a solution of such alkali to the action of caustic lime whereby the alkali solution is converted into a solution of caustic soda.

Specification, 3s.

Application No. 4632.—JOHN THOMAS ELI HELLIER, of St. Clair, Hope Street, North Brighton, Melbourne, Commercial Traveller, "*Catching and Trapping House Flies, Mosquitos, Moths, Flying Ants, and other flying Insects (including Blow Flies).*" Dated 3rd October, 1903.

Claims:—

1. A new method of securely trapping flying insects in a very simple and rapid manner, and the whole of invention is entirely different to any of the methods as hereunder described, *i.e.*:—*a*. Blowing "Insectibane," "Insecticide," or "Mortene" into the air to poison or drive away the flies, mosquitos, and such things. *b*. The poisonous fly papers used when made damp to poison the insects, after which two processes flies and other insects are found lying dead about the house. *c*. The sticky fly papers, such as "Tanglefoot" and others, which are such unsightly methods, and, above all, so slow, and none of which are in any sense efficient, as the flies and other flying insects are never cleared, but only diminished, while my claim is that my invention is clean, rapid, and simple, as the user has only to take up the catcher by the handle in one hand, and move it somewhat quickly in a forward direction, over a dinner table, for instance, where flies are settling down upon the food, and in passing it over the flies are made afraid, or disturbed, and fly upwards, when the catcher passes over their track and at once catches them, and the next movement or two with the hand forces them through the hole in the apex of cone into the trap or bag, from which they have not the sense to escape back through the cone, and so are held till one wishes to either liberate or destroy them. The method is rapid, inasmuch as one can readily catch one thousand flies a minute. It is clean, inasmuch as the flies, etc., are not broken about, neither wings nor legs being broken, and not a solitary dead insect is seen about after the use of my catcher and trap.

Specification, 2s. 6d.

Application No. 4646.—RICHARD SPARROW, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Patent Agent (*British-American Tobacco Company, Limited*) "*Improvements in Cigarette Machines.*"—Dated 15th October, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The combination with feeding devices for advancing a continuous cigarette wrapper and filler, of an interior tongue, means for applying paste to one edge of the wrapper, folding devices for folding the wrapper over the filler and tongue and for pressing the overlapping edges of the wrapper against the tongue to form a flat pasted seam, and an adjustable pressing device for bearing against the wrapper seam beyond the tongue, substantially as described.
2. The combination with feeding devices for advancing a continuous cigarette wrapper and filler, of an interior tongue, means for applying paste to one edge of the wrapper, folding devices for folding the wrapper over the filler and tongue, including a rotating rubber rotating in a plane at substantially right-angles to the upper face of its tongue for pressing the overlapping edges of the wrapper against the tongue to form a flat pasted seam, substantially as described.

3. The combination with feeding devices for advancing a continuous cigarette wrapper and filler, of an interior tongue, means for applying paste to one edge of the wrapper, folding devices for folding the wrapper over the filler and tongue, including a rotating brush for pressing the overlapping edges of the wrapper against the tongue to form a flat pasted seam, said brush being operated to rotate in the direction of movement of the wrapper but at a higher speed, substantially as described.

4. The combination with feeding devices for advancing a continuous cigarette wrapper and filler, of means for applying paste to one edge of the wrapper, folding devices for folding the edges of the wrapper and lapping them over the filler, and an adjustable pressing device for bearing against the wrapper seam, substantially as described.

5. The combination of a feeding belt for advancing a continuous cigarette wrapper and filler rod, an interior tongue, means for applying paste to one edge of the wrapper, folding devices for folding the wrapper and feeding belt over the filler and tongue and for pressing the overlapping edges of the wrapper against the tongue to form a flat pasted seam, a pressing device for bearing against the wrapper seam, a channel beyond the pressing device, and guides for turning the edges of the feeding belt outward before the cigarette rod passes through said channel, substantially as described.

6. The combination of a paste receptacle, a paste feeding roll, a doctor having a notch for securing a circumferential line of paste on the paste feeding roll, and a pasting disk rotating in a plane transverse to the plane of rotation of the paste feeding roll and mounted to take paste from said roll, substantially as described.

7. The combination of a paste receptacle, a paste feeding roll, a doctor having a notch for securing a circumferential line of paste on the paste feeding roll, a pasting disk for taking paste from said roll, and a grinding roll co-acting with the paste feeding roll, substantially as described.

8. The combination of a paste receptacle, a paste feeding roll, a pasting disk rotating in a plane transverse to the plane of rotation of the paste feeding roll for taking paste therefrom, and a paste grinding roll co-acting with the paste feeding roll, substantially as described.

9. The combination of a paste feeding roll having a longitudinally concave periphery, a doctor having a notch for securing a circumferential line of paste on said roll, and a pasting disk rotating in a plane transverse to the plane of rotation of said roll and mounted to take paste from said roll, substantially as described.

10. The combination of a paste receptacle, a pair of vertically rotating grinding rolls mounted in said receptacle and rotating downwardly toward and from each other, and a vertically rotating paste feeding roll receiving paste from and co-acting with one of said grinding rolls, substantially as described.

11. The combination of a paste receptacle, a paste feeding roll having a longitudinally concave periphery, a doctor having a notch for securing a circumferential line of paste on said roll, a pasting disk rotating in a plane transverse to the plane of rotation of said roll and mounted to take paste therefrom, a grinding roll having a longitudinally convex periphery co-acting with said paste feeding roll, and a second grinding roll having a longitudinally concave periphery co-acting with the first said grinding roll, substantially as described.

12. The combination with a paste feeding roll having a longitudinally concave periphery, and a pasting disk rotating in a plane transverse to the plane of rotation of said roll and mounted to take paste from said roll, substantially as described.

13. The combination of a paste feeding roll, a paste disk rotating in a plane transverse to the plane of rotation of said roll and taking paste therefrom, means for adjusting one of said members in a direction substantially parallel with the axis of the paste disk, and means for adjusting one of said members toward and from the other, substantially as described.

14. The combination with the wrapping devices of a continuous rod cigarette machine, of a pasting device comprising a paste disk for applying a line of paste to one edge of the wrapper strip, a paste roll rotating in a plane transverse to the plane of rotation of said disk and mounted to supply paste thereto, means for adjusting said paste disk longitudinally of its axis with relation to the paste roll, means for adjusting one of said members of the pasting device toward or from the other, and means for moving said pasting device bodily to adjust the position of the paste disk with relation to the edge of the wrapper strip, substantially as described.

15. The combination of a paste feeding roll, of a pasting disk fed by said feeding roll and adjustable concentrically with said roll, substantially as described.

16. The combination with the cigarette rod forming devices of a continuous rod cigarette machine, of means for severing the cigarette rod into cigarette lengths, and a compressor acting to press the cigarettes into the form desired after they are severed from the rod, substantially as described.

17. The combination with means for severing a cigarette rod into cigarette lengths and for feeding a cigarette rod thereto, of a compressor having co-acting die plates shaped to press the cigarettes to the form desired, means for pressing said plates together and separating them for the reception of the cigarettes, and means for moving said die plates with the cigarettes during the pressing action, substantially as described.

18. The combination with means for feeding a cigarette rod, of a carriage, a cutter carried by the carriage for severing the cigarette rod into cigarette lengths, means for reciprocating said carriage in the line of movement of the cigarette rod, and a compressor carried by said carriage and acting to press the cigarettes into form after they are separated from the cigarette rod, substantially as described.

19. The combination of co-acting die plates for pressing a cigarette into desired form, means for pressing said die plates together and separating them for the reception of the cigarettes, a separating device movable relatively to one of the die plates in position to engage and secure the release of the cigarette from the die plate for delivery, and means for so actuating said separating device, substantially as described.

20. The combination with means for feeding a cigarette rod, of a carriage, means for reciprocating the carriage longitudinally of the line of movement of the cigarette rod, a cutter carried by a lever pivotally mounted on the carriage, said lever, a cam for controlling the movement of said lever for reciprocating the cutter across the path of the cigarette rod, a cam engaging member adjustably secured to said lever, a compressor mounted on the carriage and acting to press the cigarette into form, and connections for actuating the compressor from said lever including a yielding member, substantially as described.

21. The combination with means for feeding a cigarette rod, of a carriage, means for reciprocating the carriage longitudinally of the line of movement of the cigarette rod, a cutter mounted on the carriage, means for reciprocating the cutter across the path of the cigarette rod, a compressor mounted on the carriage and acting to press the cigarette into form, and adjustable connections for actuating the compressor from the cutter reciprocating means including a yielding member, substantially as described.

22. The combination with means for feeding a cigarette rod, of means for severing the rod into cigarette lengths, a compressor for pressing the cigarettes into form formed of co-acting die plates, means for reciprocating said die plates longitudinally of the movement of the cigarettes, means for reciprocating one of said die plates toward and away from the other die plate, and a spring for constantly pressing the movable die plate in one direction of its movement, substantially as described.

23. The combination with means for severing a cigarette rod into cigarette lengths, of a compressor for pressing the cigarettes to elliptical form formed of co-acting die plates and provided with means for creasing the side edges of the cigarettes, substantially as described.

24. A compressor for pressing cigarettes to elliptical form formed of co-acting die plates having half elliptical grooves with rounded edges for creasing the side edges of the cigarettes, substantially as described.

25. The combination with the wrapping devices of a continuous rod cigarette machine, of a heated seam ironing device beyond the wrapping devices, substantially as described.

26. The combination with the wrapping devices of a continuous rod cigarette machine, of an adjustable ironing rib for bearing on the wrapper seam as the cigarette rod advances from the wrapping devices, and means for heating said ironing rib, substantially as described.

27. The combination with the wrapping devices of a continuous rod cigarette machine, of an ironing rib for bearing on the wrapper seam as the cigarette rod advances from the wrapping devices, means for heating said ironing rib, and a movable support for said rib and heating means whereby the rib may be moved into and out of operative position, substantially as described.

28. The combination with feeding devices for advancing a continuous cigarette wrapper and filler, of means for applying paste to one edge of the wrapper, folding devices for folding the edges of the wrapper and lapping them over the filler, a channel through which the cigarette rod passes, and a heated seam ironing device beyond said channel, substantially as described.

29. The cigarette rod forming mechanism constructed and operating substantially as shown and described.

30. The pasting mechanism constructed and operating substantially as shown and described.

31. The cutting and compressing mechanism constructed and operating substantially as shown and described.

Specifications, £1 16s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4647.—ARTHUR EDWARD CATTERMOLE, Mining Engineer, of 10 Woodland Rise, Highgate, in the County of London, England, "*Improvements in the Concentration and Classification of Ores.*"—Dated 15th October, 1903.

Claims:—

1. In a process of ore concentration by oil the employment of the oil in small quantities proportioned substantially as hereinbefore described to the amount of the metalliferous constituents of the ore under treatment.

2 The process of separating the constituents of ores into two parts by agitating a mixture of powdered or pulped ore, oil and water, containing a suitable acid, or an alkali with soap or other emulsifying agent, so as by means of such agitation to agglomerate the oil-coated particles into granules or small masses, and then, acting on the mixture by an up-current separator, or other classification apparatus, so as to remove the small agglomerated non-oil-coated particles from the agglomerated masses of oil-coated particles all substantially as described.

3. In the process hereinbefore described of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by the formation of granules of oiled mineral, the employment of the oil in a state of emulsion in water in presence of an emulsifying agent such as soap.

4. The process hereinbefore described of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by forming granules of oiled mineral by agitation of the pulped ore in an acid liquor.

5. The process hereinbefore described of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by forming granules of oiled metalliferous mineral by agitation in alkaline liquor carrying soap or other emulsifying agent in solution.

6. The process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue which consists in agitating the powdered mineral or pulp with an emulsion of oil in water acidulated or containing alkaline emulsifying agent and separating out the light sands in a classifier and thereafter further agitating the pulps to increase the size of the granules and separating out the heavy sands, also in a classifier.

7. In the process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue the employment of an emulsion containing oil in a proportion adjusted substantially as hereinbefore described to the quantity of metalliferous mineral under treatment so that after thorough agitation of the pulp and emulsion in water containing an emulsifying agent or acid the metalliferous mineral with the adhering oil forms into granules of sizes suitable for separation from the gangue by an up-current or other separator.

8. In the process of separating metalliferous matter from gangue by oil the employment of particles of material having an affinity for oil to assist in the formation of granules of oily metalliferous matter.

9. The process of classifying metalliferous minerals agglomerated by oil by fractionally removing the different minerals from the oil and liberating them from the oil-agglomerated granules by the successive use of alkaline emulsifying agents of graduated strengths substantially as hereinbefore described.

10. The process of classifying metalliferous minerals agglomerated by oil which consists in successively agitating the agglomerated mineral with alkaline emulsifying agents of varying strength or activity to free the several minerals in succession and separating out each mineral in turn by an up-current separator or other separating device.

11. In the process of fractionally removing different metalliferous minerals from an oil agglomerate by the successive use of alkaline emulsifying agents of varying strength or activity the addition of oil or oil emulsion in the requisite small amounts to keep the granules of proper size and consistency.

12. The complete process of concentrating and classifying ores, substantially as hereinbefore described.

13. The complete apparatus for concentrating and classifying ores, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated in accompanying drawing.

Specification, £1 7s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4648.—JOHN EDWARD COOPER, of Phœnix Villa, 9 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, in the County of London, England, Engineer, "*Improvements in connection with Antifriction Mechanism as applied to Railway and other Vehicles.*"—Dated 15th October, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The construction of parts in which antifriction mechanism of the kind hereinbefore described is employed in combination with hornplates and springs with the axle guide boxes adapted to be adjustable with the motion of said springs whereby such antifriction mechanism is applied to the axle shafts of railway carriages and other vehicles in

mbination with the springs on which the said carriage or vehicle is mounted the several parts being arranged and operating together substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 to 9 inclusive of the accompanying drawings.

2. Antifriction mechanism for use in connection with the axle shafts of railway carriages or the like vehicles in the construction of which a journal box for the lower or main shaft is connected to a transome plate by bolts, the transome plate being in turn bolted against the bearing spring buckle by straps passing horseshoe fashion over the upper or journal box of the antifriction shaft so that by means of wooden packing pieces inserted between lugs on the lower or main axle journal box and the transome plate provision is made for a rigid connection between the journal, journal box and collar of the main shaft or axle and the journal, journal box, and rolling discs of the antifriction axle and the bearing spring buckle which comes between, all arranged, combined and operating together substantially as and for the purpose described and illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11 of the accompanying drawings.

3. The special arrangement of bearings in the journal box of the main axle in which sectional bearings of less extent than a semi-circle are fitted in seats in the journal box of like form, so that whilst the journal is held rigidly in position in respect of any upward movement or change of position it is in free rolling contact with bearings which can themselves be removed or inserted without disturbing either shaft or journal box, substantially as described and illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13 of the accompanying drawings.

Specification, 15s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4650.—GERALD EDWARD HOLLAND, C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander Royal Indian Marine, Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, Burma, India; and HENRY JOHNSTON, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Rangoon, Burma, India, "*Improvements in Elevators for Loading and Unloading Coal or other fragmentary materials.*"—Dated 17th October, 1903.

Claims:—

1. An elevator for coals or other fragmentary materials comprising an endless chain of buckets caused to travel along within a casing which is provided with a hopper and shoot and is fixed at its middle to a transverse shaft which can be raised and lowered and on which the casing can be swung to various inclinations, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. For carrying and transporting an elevator such as is above referred to, a truck having two triangular frames one sloping side of each forming a guide for a block attached to the middle of the casing at each side, these blocks forming nuts for screws mounted in the framing and provided with suitable hand gear by which they can be turned so as to raise or lower the elevator, substantially as described.

Specification, 3s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4657.—HENRY LIVINGSTONE SULMAN and HUGH FITZALIS KIRKPATRICK-PICARD, both of 44 London Wall, in the City of London, England, Metallurgists, "*Improvements in or relating to ore concentration.*"—Dated 21st October, 1903.

Claims:—

1. The process of concentrating ores which consists in bringing the pulp into intimate contact with "oil" and thereafter with a gas, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The process of concentrating ores which consists in introducing into the pulp a current of air or other gas charged with vapourised or atomised "oil," substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The process of concentrating ores which consists in mixing the pulp with "oil" spraying the mixture through air and conducting the spray into water, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The process of concentrating ores which consists in oiling the metal-bearing particles of a pulp, disseminating it through air or other gas, and collecting the product on water on which the oil particles float and through which the gangue sinks, substantially as described.

5 The complete process of concentrating ores, substantially as described.

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

Application No. 4658. — WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, Stone Merchant, and BENJAMIN HARRY BEDELL, Engineer, both of 41 and 42 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate Street Without, in the County of London, England, "*Improved contact stud and fixing for use with surface contact systems of Electric Traction.*"—Dated 21st October, 1903.

Claims:—

1. For use in a system of electric traction by which electrical energy is received by a car from a conductor, contained in a closed conduit placed underneath the track, through a medium of a succession of studs fixed in the ground, a stud composed of magnetic material having electrically connected therewith a switch-piece also composed of magnetic material, suspended at the lower end of the stud, and an underlying mass of magnetic material in electric connection with a source of electricity, the switch-piece being so suspended, relatively to the stud and underlying mass, as, under magnetic induction, to approach and make contact with the latter, and to be withdrawn when magnetic induction ceases.

2. A form of construction characterized as described in Claim 1 of which the stud consists of a head and a stalk pivotally connected, forming a T piece.

3. A form of construction characterized as described in Claims 1 and 2 in which the stalk consists of laminated plates.

4. A form of construction characterized as described in Claim 1, in which the lower end of the stud is hollow and contains, suspended by a spring within the hollow, a switch-piece composed of magnetic material.

5. A form of construction characterized as described in Claims 1 and 2, in which the switch-piece is composed of laminated plates and is suspended by a spring within the sides of a fork formed in the lower end of the stalk, and limited in the amplitude of its movement by a pin which crosses the fork and is inserted through a slotway formed in the switch-piece, the switch-piece being in permanent electric connection with the stalk by a flexible conductor.

6. A form of construction characterized as described in Claim 1, in which the conveyer of the electrical energy is a bare cable, made of magnetic material, which is supported on a series of insulators which are adapted to revolve on pins supported by the sides of the conduit.

7. A form of construction characterized as described in Claims 1 and 2, in which the stalk of the T shaped stud is mounted in an insulated and water-tight manner in a stoneware pipe and the head is supported by granite blocks shaped to fit it.

Specification, 3s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4659.—EDGAR ARTHUR ASHCROFT, Mining Engineer, of "The Birches," Weston (*via*) Runcorn, in the County of Chester, England, "*Improved process and apparatus for the production of metals of the alkali group by electrolysis.*"—Dated 21st October, 1903.

Claims:

1. The production of alkali metal by the use of a fused alloy of the alkali metal as an anode in an electrolytic cell in which the electrolyte is not consumed.

2. The process of producing alkali metal which consists in depositing the metal as an alloy by electrolysis of the fused chloride and using the alloy as the anode in a second electrolytic cell whether the cells are separate or combined.

3. In the production of alkali metal the use of a double electrolytic cell with an intermediate electrode forming an alloy with the alkali metal, the electrolyte in the first cell being the fused chloride and that of the second cell being a salt of the alkali metal which is not consumed.

4. The process of producing an alkali metal which consists in electrolysing the fused chloride over a cathode which forms a fusible alloy with the alkali metal and thereafter using the alloy as an anode in an electrolytic cell containing as an electrolyte a salt of the alkali metal which is not consumed.

5. In the production of alkali metal by the electrolysis of the fused chloride separating the chlorine from the alkali metal in one cell and removing the metal as a fused alloy to a second cell where it is used as an anode with an electrolyte which yields only the alkali metal at the cathode in an electrolyte which is not consumed.

6. The process of producing sodium which consists in electrolysing fused chloride over a cathode of fused lead and thereafter using the resulting sodium-lead alloy as anode in an electrolyte of sodium hydrate or the like, which yields sodium at the cathode and is not consumed.

7. The complete apparatus for producing alkali metals substantially as described or illustrated in Figures 1, 2, and 3, or in Figure 4, of the accompanying drawings.

Specification, 13s. Drawings on application.

MALCOLM A. C. FRASER,
Acting Registrar of Patents.

Notice of Application for Amendment.

THE PATENTS ACTS, 1888-1894.

In the matter of application for Letters Patent No. 4123, dated 18th November, 1902, by ARTHUR BERNARD GILL, of Carlton, Blackheath Park, London, in England, Electrical Engineer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above ARTHUR BERNARD GILL has applied for leave to amend the drawings lodged with the Complete Specification of his invention, alleging as his reason for so doing—

"That the dynamo spindle is now shown in one piece instead of broken, as in the original drawings, and the governor arms are in different position."

The amendments proposed may be viewed at the Patent Office, Perth. (Reference being had to amended copy of drawings lodged.)

MALCOLM A. C. FRASER,
Acting Registrar of Patents.

Renewal Fees paid on Patents Registered from 17th to 24th October, 1903.

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

No. 1226.—James & Norris.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered from 17th to 24th October, 1903

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

No. 4496.—G. A. Lowry [G. G. Turri].

Applications Abandoned.

17TH TO 24TH OCTOBER, 1903.

Application No. 4191.—ALFRED HENRY ALLEN, of 67 Surrey Street, Sheffield, in the County of York, England, Analytical Chemist, "*Improvements in the treatment of solutions obtained in the extraction of gold from ores, or other substances containing the same, for the recovery of certain products.*"—Dated 18th December, 1902.

Application No. 4196.—CHARLES EDWARD HALL HOLDSWORTH, of Coplow, Bridgetown, in the State of Western Australia, Settler and Mill Owner, "*An improved portable sanitary box.*"—Dated 19th December, 1902.

Application No. 4197.—PETER PEACE JEFFRY and GEORGE THOMAS SINCLAIR, of the Port Foundry, Beach Street, Fremantle, Western Australia, Agent and Engineer respectively, "*A drop tower and safety anchor for windmills, to be used in country liable to cyclones.*"—Dated 19th December, 1902.

Application No. 4198.—Ernest Arthur, of Cottesloe Beach, in the colony of Western Australia, Plumber, "*A new or improved meat safe.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4200.—Albert MacDonald, of Foster Street, Parkside, in the State of South Australia, in the Commonwealth of Australia, Telegraph Operator, "*Improvements in driving-gear for motor cycles.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4202.—Robert Hesleden Binney, of 140 Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia, Manager, "*An improved hand press, principally for sheaf hay.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4203.—James Edward Poyser, of Perth, Western Australia, "*Improvements in cycle pedals whereby the throw of the crank is increased during its down stroke.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Applications for Patents.

OCTOBER 17th—24th.

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

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Title.
4651	20th Oct., 1903	Galbraith, D. R. S., and Steuart, W.	Auckland, N.Z. ...	A new method and apparatus for the reduction of iron-sand, iron-oxide and other suitable substances.
4652	20th Oct., 1903	Galbraith, D. R. S., and Steuart, W.	Auckland, N.Z. ...	A supplementary apparatus for the reduction of iron-sand, iron-oxide and other suitable substances.
*4653	21st Oct., 1903	Williams, H.	Norwood, S.A. ...	An improved attachment for aerated water syphons.
*4654	21st Oct., 1903	Mitchell, W.	East Northam, W.A.	Hinged and fold-up stanchion for railway trucks.
4655	21st Oct., 1903	Wright, H. J.	Brynarto, North Wales	Improvements relating to rock-drills.
4656	21st Oct., 1903	Ibotson, T. H., and Meldrum, R.	East Greenwich, England	Improvements in or relating to process for the manufacture or production of asbestos millboards, slates, plates, or tiles.
4657	21st Oct., 1903	Sulman, H. L., and Picard, H. F. K.	London, England...	Improvements in or relating to ore concentration.
4658	21st Oct., 1903	Griffiths, W., and Bedell, B. H.	London, England...	Improved contact stud and fixing for use with surface contact systems of electric traction.
4659	21st Oct., 1903	Ashcroft, E. A.	Weston, Chester, England	Improved process and apparatus for the production of metals of the alkali group by electrolysis.
*4660	21st Oct., 1903	Veron, E.	Granville, U.S.A. ...	Improvements in the raising of sunken vessels and apparatus therefor.
*4661	22nd Oct., 1903	Deane, C. W.	Perth, W.A. ...	Rope tyres to be attached to the road wheels of both horse-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles.
*4662	22nd Oct., 1903	Bennetts, J.	Perth, W.A. ...	Improvements in manufacturing briquettes as fuel.
4663	23rd Oct., 1903	Sparrow, R. (Grant Rock Drill Association)	Perth, W.A. ...	Improvements in and connected with rock drills.
*4664	23rd Oct., 1903	Jespersen, J. H.	Thoona, Vic. ...	Appliance for extinguishing fires.
4665	24th Oct., 1903	Moss, F. A., and Barton, W. ...	Boulder, W.A. ...	A process by the use of chemicals for destroying the fumes from explosives in mines, especially in deep workings.

Index of Applicants for Patents.

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Name.	Title.	No.	Date.
Ashcroft, E. A.	Improved process and apparatus for the production of metals of the alkali group by electrolysis	4659	21st Oct., 1903
Barton, W.	*Vide* Moss, F. A., and Barton, W.	4665	24th Oct., 1903
Bedell, B. H.	*Vide* Griffiths, W., and Bedell, B. H.	4658	21st Oct., 1903
Bennetts, J.	Improvements in manufacturing briquettes as fuel	4662	22nd Oct., 1903
Deane, C. W.	Rope tyres to be attached to the road wheels of both horse-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles	4661	22nd Oct., 1903
Galbraith, D. R. S., and Steuart, W.	A new method and apparatus for the reduction of iron-sand, iron-oxide, and other suitable substances	4651	20th Oct., 1903
Galbraith, D. R. S., and Steuart, W.	A supplementary apparatus for the reduction of iron-sand, iron-oxide, and other suitable substances	4652	20th Oct., 1903
Grant Rock Drill Association	*Vide* Sparrow, R.	4663	23rd Oct., 1903
Griffiths, W., and Bedell, B. H.	Improved contact stud and fixing for use with surface contact systems of electric traction	4658	21st Oct., 1903
Ibotson, T. H., and Meldrum, R.	Improvements in or relating to process for the manufacture or production of asbestos millboards, plates, slates, or tiles	4656	21st Oct., 1903
Jespersen, J. H.	Appliance for extinguishing fires	4664	23rd Oct., 1903
Meldrum, R.	*Vide* Ibotson, T. H., and Meldrum, R.	4656	21st Oct., 1903
Mitchell, W.	Hinged and fold up staunchion for railway trucks	4654	21st Oct., 1903
Moss, F. A., and Barton, W.	A process by the use of chemicals for destroying the fumes from explosives in mines, especially in deep workings	4665	24th Oct., 1903
Picard, H. F. K.	*Vide* Sulman, H. L., and Picard, H. F. K.	4657	21st Oct., 1903
Sparrow, R. (Grant Rock Drill Assn.)	Improvements in and connected with rock drills	4663	23rd Oct., 1903
Steuart, W.	*Vide* Galbraith, D. R. S., and Steuart, W.	4651	20th Oct., 1903
Steuart, W.	*Vide* Galbraith, D. R. S., and Steuart, W.	4652	20th Oct., 1903
Sulman, H. L., and Picard, H. F. K.	Improvements in or relating to ore concentration	4657	21st Oct., 1903
Veron, E.	Improvements in the raising of sunken vessels and apparatus therefor	4660	21st Oct., 1903
Williams, H.	An improved attachment for aerated water syphons	4653	21st Oct., 1903
Wright, H. J.	Improvements relating to rock drills	4655	21st Oct., 1903

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Briquettes	Bennett, J.	4662	22nd Oct., 1903
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Contact Stud (for surface contact systems)	Griffiths, W., and Bedell, B. H.	4658	21st Oct., 1903
Drills	*Vide* Rock drills	4655	21st Oct., 1903
Drills	*Vide* Rock drills	4663	23rd Oct., 1903
Electric traction	*Vide* Contact stud	4658	21st Oct., 1903
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Rock Drills	Wright, H. J.	4655	21st Oct., 1903
Rock Drills	Sparrow, R.	4663	23rd Oct., 1903
Rope Tyres	*Vide* Tyres (rope)	4661	22nd Oct., 1903
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Coulsell, F. F.; Coulsell, L. B.; Coulsell, A. C.; and Coulsell, H. W.	Improvements in vertical multitubular water column boilers	4141	25th Nov., 1902	21st Aug., 1903	34	2291
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McTear, B. F.	Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of tubes or hollow bodies	4550	12th Aug., 1903	21st Aug., 1903	34	2292
Sparrow, R. (Stuart, H. R.)	Improvements in apparatus for regulating and controlling the voltage of alternating current circuits	4549	12th Aug., 1903	21st Aug., 1903	34	2292
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Water Trough	*Vide* Trough	4139	25th Nov., 1902	21st Aug., 1903	34	2291

Trade Mark.

Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch,
Perth, 30th October, 1903.

IT is hereby notified that I have received the undermentioned Application for the Registration of a Trade Mark.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such application 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.

MALCOLM A. C. FRASER,
Acting Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks.

Application No. 2945, dated 5th October, 1903.—William Wallace Clarke, Manufacturer, of Victoria Street, Kalgoorlie, in the State of Western Australia, to register in Class 1, in respect of a Refrigerating Paint, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—

By Authority: Wm. Alfred Watson, Government Printer, Perth.