

1922.
NEW ZEALAND.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly pursuant to Section 113 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911.

I HAVE the honour, in pursuance of section 113 of the Act, to submit my report on the operations thereunder during the past year.

I pointed out in my last reports that the number of applications for recent years has been greatly increased by cases coming forward which were held up by circumstances arising from the war, and with the last of these accumulated cases a reduction in the number of applications might be expected. Though the number is still high compared with that for ordinary years, it is lower than it was for each of the last two years, and a further reduction will probably take place, though doubtless the number of applications will with the ordinary growth of the country (instead of from any extraneous source) show as marked an increase in the future as it has in the past.

The number of applications in respect of patents, designs, and trade-marks in each of the recent years as well as 1910 (the previous highest year) is indicated by the following figures: 1910, 2,695; 1919, 3,226; 1920, 3,693; 1921, 3,250. As will be seen under their respective headings, the number of applications for patents is fairly well maintained, and the falling-off is chiefly in respect of trade-marks.

The revenue amounted to £9,857 1s. 10d., an increase of £160 4s. 6d. on the previous year; and the expenditure to £4,016 13s. 5d.—£280 9s. 4d. in excess of that of 1920. The maintenance of the revenue, in spite of the falling-off in applications, was chiefly due to the large number of patent renewal fees paid in pursuance of the Finance Act, 1921 (Patents, &c., Amendment), and regulations thereunder, on cases held up by the war. The amount paid in salaries and for clerical assistance was about the same as in the previous year, the increase in expenditure being in printing and stationery, £1,447 18s. 10d., as compared with £1,161 6s., owing to additional number of abridgments of complete specifications with drawings of inventions published during the year. The balance of receipts over expenditure was £5,840 8s. 5d., as compared with £5,960 13s. 3d. for 1920, and brings the total of the amount received over that expended since the 1st January, 1890, to £97,228. It may be added that to counteract any serious drop in revenue with the return to normal conditions the scale of fees has been slightly revised, chiefly in respect of initial payments, and the increases, though not great, will serve to maintain the revenue.

While it is satisfactory that the working of the Office results each year in a considerable surplus, this is of course a secondary consideration, and the success or otherwise of the operation of the patent laws can be judged only by their effect on the promotion of invention and manufacture in this country.

If—as there are good grounds for believing—these objects can be advanced by increased expenditure, it may well be questioned whether more of the revenue should not be employed in the directions referred to. Until there is provision for a closer investigation of the novelty of inventions for which applications for patents are made than the Office is at present able to carry out, and of making more widely known the particulars of inventions sought to be patented, this country must be regarded as falling short in its adoption of recognized methods of encouraging invention and industry.

The ordinary work of the Office was considerably augmented during the past year by the large number of cases dealt with for which provision had been made in the Finance Act of 1921 (Patents, &c., Amendment) and regulations thereunder, and in pursuance thereof most cases claimed to be delayed owing to conditions arising from the war have now been proceeded with.

LEGISLATION.

By the Act of last session the law was brought into line with that of Great Britain, except in certain respects, in which longer operation in that country was thought to be desirable before consideration of adoption here.

The more important provisions of the statute which comes into operation on the 1st July next are as follows:—

One important alteration involves the question of who is entitled to a patent, and the law on this subject is brought into line with that of Great Britain by removing the obstruction placed on the first importer.

The provisions with regard to examination, &c., are found to throw on the Office more work and responsibility than it can undertake without employing experts on different subjects and a special examining staff. However desirable this may be, it is quite beyond the present resources of the

country. A fairly effective check is at present provided, and this may be extended by additions to the staff from time to time; and the recent amendment, while retaining the provisions regarding examination, investigating novelty, &c., renders them more elastic and better adapted to the resources of the Office.

An important provision is that in petitions for extensions, the time for presentation of the petition may be enlarged, and that regard shall be taken to loss to the patentee during the war. It is also provided that where application is for an extension owing to the war it may be made by originating summons, thus facilitating the procedure.

At present two months from the acceptance of an application is allowed for opposing the grant of a patent, and if that opportunity is lost the only course is to take proceedings in the Supreme Court. The recent Act enables the Office to revoke a patent on the grounds on which it could have been opposed up to two years from the date of the application for patent.

At present the Crown has the right to use inventions on such terms as may be decided between it and the patentee. Though this right is not often exercised, it was considered advisable to retain it, and to embody the more recent English provisions on the subject, which has accordingly been done.

A specification, though for a single invention, contains, as a rule, a series of distinct claims for the composite parts, and the invalidity of one of these claims at present deprives a patentee of relief in an action for infringement. It is considered that on the whole the invalidity of one or more claims should not necessarily defeat the patent, and it is provided that in such cases relief shall be granted in respect of sound claims infringed in accordance with recent English provision.

It has been the practice in many countries to restrict the patenting of such vital matters as food and medicines. This has been lately effected in Great Britain, and the recent Act provides that in future patents for the production of food and chemical compounds shall not include claims to the substances themselves except as produced according to the patented process.

In the case of designs, the definition is amended to draw distinction more clearly between them and patentable matter.

Though the Registrar may refuse to register a design, the only way of removing a design from the register at present is by application to the Supreme Court. Power is now given to the Registrar to cancel the registration where the design is shown to be not new.

Only a certain number of trade-marks are eligible under the ordinary provisions of the Act at present in force. Others are registrable on an order of the Supreme Court declaring them to be distinctive, but a large number of marks which are quite good for purposes of trade cannot be put on the register.

The Act of last session authorizes the Registrar to decide the distinctiveness of marks that at present have to go before the Supreme Court.

According to another important alteration the register is divided into two parts. Part A includes those marks at present eligible, and part B other marks which have been *bona fide* used in New Zealand for not less than two years.

Another important provision is that enabling an association or person to be registered who only certifies the goods and has no direct interest in them.

A provision of considerable importance is that debarring registration of trade-marks of the only practicable name of any single chemical element as distinguished from a mixture.

At present the only advantage registration as a Patent Agent secures is the right to use the words "Patent Agent," and the Act restricts the rights of practising as Patent Agents to those who are registered.

A considerable number of minor alterations are included.

PATENTS.

(The figures in parentheses are for the year 1920.)

The number of applications received during 1921 was 2,115 (2,193), on which 1,199 (984) were filed with provisional specifications, and 916 (1,210) were complete; 286 complete specifications were lodged during the year in respect of applications with which provisional specifications have been filed.

The total number of applications received to the 31st December, 1921, was 47,231, and the number of patents in force as on that date was 5,910.

The amount received in patent fees during 1921 was £7,491 12s.¹

The number of assignments, licenses, &c., of patents entered on the register in 1921 was 133 (106).

The amount of fees received in respect of the restoration of lapsed patents was £33, being the same amount as was received in 1920.

Sixty women inventors lodged applications during the year under review, being an increase of twenty as compared with 1920.

Four patents of addition were sealed during the year.

Countries from which Applications received.

While applications from New Zealand residents are well to the fore in the total received at the Office, a greater number are accompanied only by provisional specifications than is the case with applications from abroad; and, while a considerable number of these applications are proceeded with, no further steps are taken with a fair proportion of them. Although for purposes of comparison this somewhat discounts the number from New Zealand residents, this country contributes a very considerable part of the cases received and proceeded with. Of the total number of 2,126, 1,291 were from residents of New Zealand, as compared with 1,155 out of the 2,196 received in the previous year.

The number from other British possessions was 530 (639): Great Britain, 220 (318); Australia, 285 (293); Canada, 25 (18); and from other places, 304 (412).

*Number of Applications for Patents from Persons residing in New Zealand and in other Countries
in each of the Years 1919, 1920, and 1921.*

—	1919.	1920.	1921.	—	1919.	1920.	1921.
New Zealand ..	1,104	1,155	1,291	Mexico	..	1	1
Argentina	1	..	4	Natal	..	1	..
Belgium	2	11	7	New South Wales ..	91	111	119
Canada	11	18	25	Norway	5	5	1
Cape Province ..	..	..	1	Orange Free State ..	..	1	..
Cook Islands ..	1	1	..	Queensland	17	9	22
Cuba	..	..	1	Rhodesia	5	1	..
Denmark	9	5	3	South Australia ..	12	9	22
Egypt	..	5	1	Straits Settlements ..	..	1	..
Fiji	1	..	..	Sweden	19	2	4
Finland	..	1	..	Switzerland	..	2	3
France	4	15	12	Tahiti	..	1	..
Germany	..	14	30	Tasmania	5	5	5
Great Britain ..	276	318	220	Transvaal	3	5	8
Hawaii	..	1	1	United States of America	200	329	210
Holland	10	3	9	Victoria	106	143	108
Hungary	..	..	1	Western Australia ..	12	16	9
Italy	2	6	7				
Japan	..	1	1				

NOTE.—A few applications were received from joint applicants resident in different countries, also from applicants giving two addresses; the figures will therefore total more than the actual number of applications received.

DESIGNS.

While the applications for registration of designs are far from being numerous, the tendency is for them to increase, and with the development of our manufactures this form of registration will no doubt be more extensively utilized.

The number of applications received last year was 141, as compared with 109 for the year before; and the number of registrations was 135, 36 more than in 1920. These applications were from New Zealand, with the exception of—Great Britain, 22; Australia, 23; Sweden, 1; United States, 5. The fees amounted to £47 2s. 6d., as compared with £39 15s. received in 1920.

TRADE-MARKS.

The fees received in respect of trade-marks were £2,087 17s. 6d., which is £404 3s. less than in the previous year.

From the following particulars of the number of applications for registration received in each of the past ten years it will be seen that the numbers, which fell off considerably during the war, came forward afterwards, abnormally increasing the annual total, which has now fallen to the number ordinarily received with the usual rate of growth included:—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1912	779	1917	619
1913	787	1918	695
1914	687	1919	1,272
1915	565	1920	1,391
1916	666	1921	995

Number of Applications for Registration of Trade-marks from Persons residing in New Zealand and in other Countries in each of the Years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

—	1919.	1920.	1921.	—	1919.	1920.	1921.
New Zealand ..	296	323	380	Japan	2	4	2
Belgium	1	7	4	New South Wales ..	73	92	68
Canada	16	32	12	Norway	2	3	1
Czecho-Slovakia ..	..	..	1	Queensland	2	1	..
Denmark	..	..	2	South Australia ..	1	1	1
Finland	..	..	1	Sweden	12	8	8
France	3	8	6	Switzerland	5	2	1
Germany	..	..	11	Tasmania	1	..	..
Great Britain ..	445	412	216	United States of America	344	430	230
Holland	3	4	8	Victoria	63	51	45
India	2	..	..	Western Australia ..	1	..	..
Italy	1	13	2				

PATENT AGENTS.

The number of Patent Agents on the register—i.e., twenty-two --has remained unchanged, there having been no names added or removed during the year.

STAFF AND LOCAL PATENT OFFICERS.

I have pleasure in again acknowledging the good work of the staff of the Office and the way the duties of Local Patent Officers have been carried out. Originally restricted to the receipt of applications, these officers for very slight remunerations now afford considerable assistance to applicants, agents, and others.

CONCLUSION.

The Appendix hereto contains the following tables and lists, viz. :—

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NOTE.—The lists of Inventions and Applicants for Letters Patent, Designs, and Trade-marks for the past year have been printed in the Index to Vol. x of the *Patent Office Journal*.

J. C. LEWIS, Registrar.

Patent Office, Wellington, 12th April, 1922.

APPENDIX.

A.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

Receipts.			Payments.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Patent fees	7,491	12 0	Salaries	2,423	2 3
Design fees	47	2 6	Temporary assistance	5	8 4
Trade-mark fees	2,087	17 6	Fees to Local Patent Officers	14	17 6
Miscellaneous: Stamps, receipts	135	12 3	Fuel, light, &c.	26	0 3
Sale of Acts, Journals, &c.	53	7 1	Postage	69	9 3
Credits	41	10 6	Printing, stationery, &c.	1,447	18 10
			Contingencies	12	1 0
			Refunds	17	16 0
			Balance	5,840	8 5
	£9,857	1 10		£9,857	1 10

The fees being collected by stamps render it difficult to trace the revenue, but the statement agrees with the fee-books of the Office; the payments have been verified by reference to the Justice and Treasury Departments. The funds are supported by a certificate of the Stamp Department. Copyright fees are not included.

G. F. C. CAMPBELL, Controller and Auditor-General.

B.—TABLE SHOWING RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.			Payments.			Surplus.	Year.	Receipts.			Payments.			Surplus.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1914	7,572	0	0	3,536	15	3	4,035 4 9	1918	8,175	19	0	2,831	9	1	5,344 9 11
1915	7,491	13	11	3,230	16	0	4,260 17 11	1919	9,345	1	2	3,373	6	9	5,971 14 5
1916	7,107	11	3	2,835	5	1	4,272 6 2	1920	9,696	17	4	3,736	4	1	5,960 13 3
1917	6,954	19	3	3,258	4	11	3,696 14 4	1921	9,857	1	10	4,016	13	5	5,840 8 5

C.—STAFF OF OFFICERS, AND SALARIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1922.

	£	s.	d.
Registrar (also Registrar of Copyright, nil)	675	0	0
Deputy Registrar (also Deputy Registrar of Copyright, nil)	380	0	0
Clerk ..	275	0	0
Clerk ..	215	0	0
Cadet ..	105	0	0
Cadette ..	105	0	0
Librarian ..	280	0	0
Typist ..	142	0	0
Typist ..	105	0	0

D.—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS RECORDED FOR THE YEARS 1890, 1900, AND 1910 TO 1921 (INCLUSIVE).

Year.	Patents.	Designs.	Trade-marks.	Total.
1890	616	5	160	781
1900	1,009	15	348	1,372
1910	1,831	46	818	2,695
1911	1,740	21	861	2,622
1912	1,737	44	779	2,560
1913	1,775	65	787	2,627
1914	1,574	55	687	2,316
1915	1,299	89	565	1,953
1916	1,261	113	666	2,040
1917	1,329	83	619	2,031
1918	1,386	53	695	2,134
1919	1,880	74	1,272	3,226
1920	2,193	109	1,391	3,693
1921	2,115	141	994	3,250

E.—NUMBER OF PROVISIONAL AND COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS RECEIVED, ETC.

Year.	Number of Applications with which Complete Specifications lodged.		Number of Applications with which Provisional Specifications lodged.		Number of Applications for which Complete Specifications subsequently lodged.		Number of Applications abandoned, lapsed, or refused.		Number of Patents sealed.		Total Number of Applications.
	N.Z.	Foreign.	N.Z.	Foreign.	N.Z.	Foreign.	N.Z.	Foreign.	N.Z.	Foreign.	
1910	250	443	990	148	254	75	925	125	306	475	1,831
1911	245	434	935	126	258	59	849	86	323	482	1,740
1912	258	507	877	95	275	35	817	78	334	508	1,737
1913	217	467	965	126	249	58	910	94	272	499	1,775
1914	177	426	868	103	228	45	782	96	273	423	1,574
1915	140	286	787	86	322	46	669	78	266	288	1,299
1916	178	297	699	87	194	38	630	67	245	319	1,261
1917	183	360	708	84	203	41	580	57	249	385	1,329
1918	143	454	704	88	245	39	540	72	284	442	1,389
1919	200	685	906	91	279	42	707	77	321	689	1,880
1920	250	890	949	110	249	37	*	*	*	*	2,199
1921	194	722	1,080	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115

* These figures are necessarily incomplete, as the time for proceeding further with the applications has not yet expired.

NOTE.—A few applications were received from joint applicants resident in different countries, also from applicant giving two addresses; the figures will therefore total more than the actual number of applications received.

F.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FOR THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INVENTIONS FOR EACH OF THE YEARS 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

Class.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Class.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Advertising and displaying signs, &c.	5	20	27	Illuminating (except gas-manufacture)	20	50	57
Aeronautics	11	23	8	Indicating, calculating, and measuring (including moisture-testers)	39	81	88
Amusements, music, exercisers, games, &c.	52	80	85	Kitchen utensils and cooking-appliances (including ovens)	43	86	61
Attaching and securing (including bolts, ties, &c.)	38	72	74	Lifting, hauling, and loading ..	37	60	45
Boilers (steam)	5	21	16	Locks, latches, and hinges ..	27	51	39
Boots and shoes	38	46	32	Marine and submarine (including lake and river engineering)	26	34	36
Bottles, bottling, and glass-working	19	35	17	Marking (tickets, labels, &c.) ..	10	6	17
Boxes, cans, and casks	37	81	87	Medicines and surgical appliances (including ear-instruments, dental work, &c.)	19	48	39
Brewing, distilling, &c.	7	33	85	Metal-working (including welding, stamping, and plating)	16	55	50
Brooms and brushes (including mops)	9	19	31	Milking-machines*	59	57	126
Building construction	77	73	71	Minerals (including filtration, lixiviation, screens, &c.)	16	24	35
" (brick and cement compositions and moulding)	56	102	122	" (magnetic separators) ..	..	1	1
" (windows and doors) ..	17	22	21	" (stampers and pulverizers)	7	5	4
Chemicals	32	23	62	Oils and lubricators	19	48	50
Cleaning, polishing, &c.	13	28	25	Paints and painting (including kauri-gum)	36	59	58
Closets and urinals	16	22	23	Pipes, tubes, and hose	10	30	28
Coin-freed mechanism	2	6	2	Preserving	9	18	20
Cooling and freezing	13	20	25	Presses	3	6	13
Cultivating and tilling	46	63	43	Printing and photography	27	30	34
Cutting and sawing, and tools ..	65	98	120	Pumps and sprayers (except rotary pumps)	17	51	54
Dairying*	30	45	50	Railways and tramways	20	57	59
Drains and sewers	3	8	10	Roads and ways (including road-watering)	7	14	1
Dredging and excavating (including rock-drills)	8	14	33	Seed-dressing, chaff-cutting, and threshing	4	8	16
Drying	12	30	20	Seed-sowers	7	9	6
Electricity and magnetism	40	96	138	Sewing and knitting	18	18	32
Engines (air, gas, and oil)	99	135	104	Sheep and cattle (including veterinary appliances)	22	26	38
" (steam), including rotary pumps	7	27	23	Sheep shearing and clipping ..	5	10	6
" (miscellaneous and engine accessories), including current motors, solar motors, tide motors, wave motors, wind-mills, miscellaneous motors	50	87	113	Shop and hotel fittings	9	19	31
Explosives, firearms, and targets ..	13	16	17	Stationery and paper	31	53	82
Exterminating (including trapping animals)	15	29	33	Telephony and telegraphy (including phonographs)	70	147	139
Fencing	25	22	18	Tobacco	8	11	11
" (strainers)	6	9	4	Valves and cocks	16	34	24
Fibre-dressing (including rope-making)	16	17	17	Vehicles	66	164	146
Filters	8	4	8	" (velocipedes)	32	89	67
Fire alarms, escapes, ladders, and extinguishers	9	21	30	Ventilating	..	3	10
Food	17	34	38	Washing and cleansing	17	43	43
Furnaces and kilns (including smoke-consumers)	17	29	17	Water-supplying	1	10	13
Furniture and upholstery, desks, blinds, curtains, &c.	59	77	77	Wearing-apparel	33	54	52
Gas-manufacture for lighting, heating, or power purposes	20	36	27	Wools and hides	6	23	16
Harness (including horse, &c., covers)	13	14	18	Miscellaneous inventions not in other classes, as indiarubber-manufacture, fishing-appliances, &c.	10	27	33
Harvesting and grading	14	9	19				
Heating, and fuel-manufacture ..	71	103	38				

* Prior to 1911 milking-machines were included in class "Dairying," but are now a separate class.

NOTE.—Owing to some inventions being classified under more than one heading, the figures will total more than the actual number of applications received.

G.—APPLICATIONS PENDING AT END OF YEAR 1921.

Total, 2,246.

H.—PATENTS IN FORCE AT END OF YEAR 1921.

Patents sealed from 31st December, 1918, to 31st December, 1921..	..	3,047
Third-year fees paid from 31st December, 1918, to 31st December, 1921 ..	..	1,370
Fourth-year fees paid from 31st December, 1917, to 31st December, 1921 ..	..	8
Sixth-year fees paid from 31st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1921 ..	..	890
Seventh-year fees paid from 31st December, 1914, to 31st December, 1921 ..	..	595
Total	..	5,910

I.—TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, LETTERS PATENT SEALED, AND LETTERS PATENT IN FORCE FOR FULL TERM UNDER THE DIFFERENT PATENTS ACTS, UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1921 (INCLUSIVE).

		Total Number of Applications.	Number on which Letters Patent have been sealed.	Number of Patents on which Final Fee paid.
Act of 1860	1861 to 1870	109	109	109
" 1870	1871 to 1883	881	687	465
" 1883	1884 to 1889	3,170	1,757	368
Acts of 1889 and 1908	1890 to 30th June, 1912 ...	27,419	12,711	2,591*
Act of 1911	1st July, 1912, to 31st December, 1921	15,649	7,087*	877*
Grand totals ...	...	47,228	22,351*	4,410*

* Incomplete.

J.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS IN EACH OF THE SIXTEEN CLASSES UNDER THE PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS ACT, 1911, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Class 1.—Articles composed wholly of metal or in which metal predominates, not included in Class 2	56
Class 2.—Jewellery	2
Class 3.—Articles composed wholly of wood, bone, ivory, papier-maché, or other solid substances not included in other classes, or of materials in which such substances predominate..	36
Class 4.—Articles composed wholly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, bricks, tiles, or cement, or in which such materials predominate	18
Class 5.—Articles composed wholly of paper (except paperhangings), cardboard, millboard, or strawboard, or in which such materials predominate	9
Class 6.—Articles composed wholly of leather or in which leather predominates, and bookbinding of all materials	5
Class 11.—Millinery and wearing-apparel, including boots and shoes	6
Class 16.—Goods not included in other classes	9

K.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO REGISTER TRADE-MARKS IN THE FIFTY DIFFERENT CLASSES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

Classes.	Classification of Goods.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1	Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives	49	54	42
2	Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes	43	48	25
3	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy ..	102	62	78
4	Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures not included in other classes	12	20	15
5	Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture ..	22	16	12
6	Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines included in Class 7	46	72	41
7	Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery ..	16	25	12
8	Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments, and apparatus for useful purposes; instruments and apparatus for teaching	20	31	31
9	Musical instruments	12	12	15
10	Horological instruments	5	4	3
11	Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals	7	7	2
12	Cutlery and edge tools	20	33	22
13	Metal goods not included in other classes	66	66	46
14	Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia-metal, &c.) and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery	5	15	7
15	Glass	6	5	12
16	Porcelain and earthenware	8	3	3
17	Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration	9	15	8
18	Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances	9	22	10
19	Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20	2	7	4
20	Explosive substances	6	6	3
21	Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in Classes 19 and 20	1	3	2
22	Carriages	27	64	15
23	(a) Cotton-yarn; (b) sewing-cotton	..	1	3
24	Cotton piece-goods of all kinds	89	19	9
25	Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, and 38	3	4	5
26	Linen and hemp yarn and thread	..	2	2
27	Linen and hemp piece-goods	2	3	3
28	Linen and hemp goods not included in Classes 26, 27, and 50	3	..	..
29	Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in Class 50	1	2	2
30	Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing	..	2	3
31	Silk piece-goods	11	7	6
32	Other silk goods not included in Classes 30 and 31	1	2	..
33	Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair	..	5	5
34	Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair	47	19	13
35	Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34	4	3	2
36	Carpets, floorcloth, and oilcloth	5	6	2
37	Leather, skins (unwrought and wrought), and articles made of leather not included in other classes	12	18	8
38	Articles of clothing	74	121	68
39	Paper (except paperhangings), stationery, and bookbinding	54	57	58
40	Goods manufactured from indiarubber and guttapercha not included in other classes	34	32	20
41	Furniture and upholstery	7	12	5
42	Substances used as food or as ingredients in food	181	157	145
43	Fermented liquors and spirits	14	19	14
44	Mineral and aerated waters (natural and artificial), including ginger-beer ..	4	9	7
45	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	50	55	17
46	Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes	1	7	3
47	Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes	48	53	61
48	Perfumery (including toilet articles), preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap	50	83	60
49	Games of all kinds, and sporting articles not included in other classes ..	3	7	3
50	Miscellaneous	81	92	62

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