

SESSION II.
1923.
NEW ZEALAND.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly pursuant to Section 128 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1921-22.

I HAVE the honour, in pursuance of section 128 of the Act, to submit my report on the operations thereunder for the past year.

It will be noticed from the attached tables that the business of the Office has been well maintained, the total number of applications for patents, designs, and trade-marks being 3,500 for the year, an increase of 250 over the number for the previous year, but not quite up to that for 1920, in which the number received was 3,693, the highest yet recorded.

The revenue—always largely in excess of the expenditure—was last year $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as great. It amounted to £12,913 15s. 3d., an increase of £3,056 13s. 5d. (31 per cent. on the total for 1921, the previous highest year), chiefly owing to greater number of applications and slight revision of the initial fees.

The expenditure was £3,880 0s. 8d.—£136 12s. 9d. less than in the preceding year—salaries and other amounts showing little change from last year excepting the amount for printing, which is less by £400 than that for 1921. This is due chiefly to amounts for work done in 1922 not being passed in that year, rather than to any material difference in the expenditure on that account. The balance of £9,033 14s. 7d. is over £3,000 in excess of that of any previous year. The excess of revenue over expenditure is a striking but in some respects not altogether satisfactory feature of the working of the Office. The fees are already so low, even after recent slight readjustment, that they can hardly be reduced; but, while the revenue seems warranted, a greater proportion of it might be spent to advantage in placing the Office in a better position to deal with applications and in generally promoting invention and manufacture in the country. In Great Britain for last year the expenditure absorbed the whole of the revenue with the exception of 15 per cent.

IMPERIAL PATENT CONFERENCE.

During the year a Conference, which I attended, of representatives of the Patent Offices of the various parts of the Empire was held in London. Though this was called chiefly in connection with a British Empire patent (which forms the subject of a separate report to the Minister in charge of this Office), various matters in connection with the law and practice of patents in the several countries were gone into, and considerable insight gained by the representatives not only into the legislation and procedure elsewhere, but as to the point of view of those in a position to indicate the feeling of their country in such matters. The members of the Conference are indebted to the Comptroller and his officers for the consideration they received and the facilities for enabling them to become as fully conversant as possible in the time at their disposal with the organization and work of the Imperial Office.

I also availed myself of the opportunity of calling, on my way to the Conference, at the Patent Offices at Ottawa and Washington; and, thanks to the facilities kindly afforded by the Commissioner and the Head of the Patent Office in the former, and the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, was able to see at least something of these offices during my very brief visits to them.

In comparing the practices of the offices referred to and the Commonwealth Office with that of this Office the outstanding features appear to be (1) the facilities afforded in most of the former to the public to become acquainted with the particulars of patented inventions, and (2) their provision for examining applications for patents and investigating the novelty of their subject-matter, and the deficiency of such facilities and provision in this country.

With regard to (1): In Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and the United States abridgments of inventions are published, and (excepting as regards Canada) specifications and drawings are printed and sold at low cost. In New Zealand only the abridgments are printed. Inquiry into the cost of

printing the full specifications and drawings in this country shows that it would about absorb the balance of the revenue, with a likelihood, for the present, of but comparatively small return from sales. The furnishing of typed copies and sun-prints of drawings at the price (1s.) at which printed copies are sold in the countries referred to has been approved, and ought to go some way towards supplying the place of printed specifications.

In connection with (2): In addition to a numerous clerical staff, Great Britain has an examining staff of 263, Australia one of thirty-six, and Canada a staff of thirty-two. In these cases the extent of the search only extends to previous local specifications, with a limit in the former of fifty years.

While the desirability of enabling a stricter examination to be made here than is at present possible with the staff available has been submitted from time to time, it was considered latterly that the matter might be affected to some extent by the question of the proposed British Empire patent. Whatever is done in that direction, however, better provision seems to be essential if cases are to be investigated to any extent. It is not suggested that any large addition be made to the staff here, more especially as, if the recommendation of the recent Conference is adopted, the extent of examination required in New Zealand will in some respects be reduced. It is, however, urged that better provision be afforded in this direction; or, failing this, that consideration be given to the revision of the law on the subject.

The meeting of representatives of the various Patent Offices of the Empire should prove beneficial in remedying defects in the law and promoting uniformity of practice and the ultimate grant of a patent for the whole Empire.

AMENDMENTS IN LAW.

The amendments in the law referred to in my last report to bring it more into line with the recent British legislation, though not involving any great change, have, so far as can at present be judged, effected considerable improvement. The extension of the provisions to permit of the registration of trade-marks not previously eligible, the further time for acceptance and sealing in respect of applications for patents and certain other facilities now afforded appear to be freely availed of and fully appreciated. Though there has been little occasion for the exercise of the special provisions relating to extensions of patents where the application for extension is owing to the war, for opposing a patent after it is granted, for enabling relief to be obtained for infringement of certain claim or claims though other or others may be invalid, and for precluding the patenting of substances for food or chemical compounds, the provisions relating thereto seem to be a distinct advance, as do the amendments in respect of designs and trade-marks referred to hereafter under their particular headings. It is doubtful whether the alteration effected with others last year to bring the law into line with that of Great Britain in connection with the term "inventor" was in the direction of securing general uniformity with the rest of the Empire, as the opinion of the recent Patent Conference was against the course followed in that country.

The important provision recently adopted in Great Britain with regard to the prevention of the abuse of letters patent was gone into when the present New Zealand Act was being prepared, but it was not then considered that sufficient time had been afforded for a reliable opinion to be gained concerning it. Attempts have been made by provisions for compulsory licenses, and revocation or partial revocation of patents, to obviate the objections to the grants in certain cases, but these are apparently ineffective, and have not been availed of. The corresponding provisions in Great Britain have been replaced by a section leaving freer jurisdiction in dealing with the cases according to the particular features each presents.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, in referring to the matter when the Bill was introduced, stated:—"It must be borne in mind that inventions may be divided roughly into two classes—namely, those which do and those which do not require for their practical development the expenditure of considerable capital. In the case of some inventions capital to the extent of over £100,000 has been expended before any return has been received by the owners of the patents. On the other hand, there are many inventions which need but little capital to procure their commercial use. The new clauses are so framed that adequate discrimination in this respect can be exercised by the tribunal in determining whether in any particular case there has been an abuse of the patent monopoly. Experience has shown that revocation of a patent in the case of abuse of a patent monopoly is not always, or even most frequently, the best course to adopt in the interests of the realm. It would frequently be to the advantage of a foreigner that a patent—even his own patent—should be revoked if it were not being worked within the realm: in spite of such revocation he could still import the patented article from abroad and sell it at a price which would preclude its manufacture in the United Kingdom. This would not be possible if a compulsory license were granted, preferably to a British trader, and the licensee given power to enforce the patent monopoly. The patentee in that case will still receive his reward in the shape of royalty, and a genuine British trade will be assisted. In default of agreement the terms of the license will be settled by the Comptroller or Court on principles laid down in the Bill itself; and the Comptroller may call in an arbitrator if it appears desirable in any case."

It goes on to state: "It is proposed to provide a simple and inexpensive means of obtaining the grant of compulsory licenses and the working of patented inventions. Any abuse of his patent rights by the patentee, either by failure to work or to grant licenses on reasonable terms wherever the public interests demand, or by unfair conditions imposed on the sale or use of the patented article, will render him liable to have his patent revoked, or a compulsory license granted on reasonable terms, wherever the latter appears to be the fair or more appropriate remedy. As compared with the present provisions, the procedure for obtaining licenses has been greatly simplified, while the grounds for applications have been enlarged and more clearly expressed. Application is to be made in the first instance to the Comptroller, with an appeal to the Court."

The *Journal* then explains that "It is proposed that the patentee should be allowed to declare his patent to be a 'license patent,' and in that case any one who wishes may claim a license under it as of right. This is intended as an encouragement to the commercial working of inventions, and as a possible assistance to inventors who have no means of exploiting their patents themselves, or of coming into contact with those who wish to use the invention commercially. In default of agreement the terms of the license are to be settled by the Comptroller or Court. In framing this clause care has been taken that the patentee does not evade the possibility of the revocation of his patent by converting it into a 'license patent.'"

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the experience of the actual working of the provisions referred to shows that they afford the best means yet devised for dealing with a very difficult subject, and it might well be considered in connection with any future legislation whether with some modification they would not be suited to the somewhat different conditions of this country. If adopted, application should, I think, in the first instance, be to the head of this Office, as in Great Britain, with appeal to the Court.

PATENTS.

(The figures in parentheses are for the year 1921.)

The number of applications received during 1922 was 2,183 (2,115), of which 1,294 (1,199) were filed with provisional specifications, and 889 (916) were accompanied by completes; 352 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, 1922, was 49,419, and the number of patents in force as on that day was 6,739.

The amount received in patent fees during 1922 was £9,819 18s. 6d.

The number of assignments, licenses, &c., of patents entered on the register in 1922 was 134 (133).

The number of patents sealed after the prescribed time was 5 (2), and the number of restored cases 3 (3), involving the payment of fees amounting to £41 10s. and £53 respectively.

Countries from which Applications were received.

The number of applications—1,389—received from residents of this country exceeded that for former years, in the last two of which 1,155 and 1,291 were lodged. This was 64 per cent. of the total number, but allowance must be made for a considerably greater number being accompanied by only provisional specifications, many of which are not completed, than is the case with applications from abroad. 256 (220) applications were received from Great Britain, 14 (25) from Canada, 128 (108) from Victoria, and 104 (119) from New South Wales. The number from the British Empire (including New Zealand) was 1,943 (as compared with 1,830 in 1921), or 89 per cent. of the total received. The applications from the United States were considerably fewer than in 1921, and only about half those received in 1920—169 as compared with 210 and 329 respectively.

DESIGNS.

Although still small, an increased number of applications for registration of designs was noticeable last year. The ease and small cost of obtaining this form of protection is apt to lead to its being utilized for matters which should be made the subject of application for letters patent. It ought not only to be borne in mind that design-registration is not intended for mode or principle of construction, or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device, but matters which are eligible for registration as designs should frequently, where there is some beneficial result (other than mere appearance) obtained, be patented to enable the full advantage of the originality shown to be secured.

The number of applications received last year was 214, as compared with 141 for the year before; and the number of registrations was 153, 18 more than in 1921. These applications were from New Zealand, with the exception of—Great Britain, 12; Australia, 18; Canada, 7; United States, 1. The fees amounted to £125 19s. 9d., as compared with £47 2s. 6d. received in 1921.

TRADE-MARKS.

The provisions for the registration of marks not previously eligible but which would be protected by common law have been availed of to a considerable extent. This form of registration affords *prima facie* evidence of the exclusive right to the mark, but does not enable an injunction or other relief to be obtained in an action for infringement if the defendant establishes that his user is not calculated to deceive or lead to the belief that the goods are the goods of the plaintiff.

The provision for preventing the abuse of trade-marks by enabling marks which have become the name by which an article is commonly known to be removed from the register, though not yet available, should prove, from past experience, of benefit to the trading community and the public generally.

The number of applications was 1,103—109 more than in the former year, but nearly three hundred short of the total for the previous highest year.

The fees received in respect of trade-marks amounted to £2,868 17s. 6d.—£781 more than in the former year, but only £376 12s. in excess of that for 1920.

Apart from the large number of applications for marks for food—224, as compared with 125 and 157 for prior years, and 20 per cent. of the total number received—there is nothing calling for special remark on this subject.

PATENT AGENTS.

Two names were added to the register, both of persons qualified under section 135 (2) of the Act, and four names were struck off—two, it is regretted, on account of the death of the members. The total number now on the register is twenty.

STAFF.

I have pleasure in again recording my appreciation of the work of the staff. Owing to occasional shortage or changes therein, and other causes, difficulty has sometimes been experienced in dealing with matters as expeditiously as desirable, but it is expected that the arrangements now and about to be made will enable the usual high standard to be maintained in this respect.

CONCLUSION.

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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. xi of the *Patent Office Journal*.

Patent Office, Wellington, 21st May, 1923. J. C. LEWIS, Registrar.

APPENDIX.

A.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Receipts.				Payments.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Patent fees	9,819	18	6	Salaries	2,214	1	2
Design fees	125	19	9	Temporary assistance	304	14	0
Trade-mark fees	2,868	17	6	Fees to Local Patent officers	12	12	6
Sale of Acts, Journals, &c.	98	19	6	Fuel, light, &c.	27	5	0
				Postage, telegrams, &c.	117	9	6
				Printing and stationery	1,047	0	6
				Contingencies	4	12	0
				Refunds	52	6	0
				Grant to Registrar for attendance at Conference	100	0	0
				Balance	9,033	14	7
	£12,913	15	3		£12,913	15	3

J. C. LEWIS, Registrar.

As a portion of the fees is collected by stamps, it is difficult to trace this revenue, but the statement in so far as it relates to such revenue agrees with the fees books of the Office. Payments have been verified by reference to the Justice and Treasury Departments. Refunds of stamp receipts and cash receipts have been supported by certificates from the Stamps Department and the Treasury respectively. 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.
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
1918	8,175 19 0	2,831 9 1	5,344 9 11	1922	12,913 15 3	3,880 0 8	9,033 14 7

C.—PARTICULARS OF FEES RECEIVED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Patents.

	£ s. d.	On request to enter name of subsequent proprietor on register	£ s. d.
Applications for patents with provisional specifications	1,282 0 0	Request to correct clerical errors	3 15 0
Applications for patents with complete specifications	1,816 10 0	Certificates of Registrar	38 1 0
Complete specifications left after provisional specifications	626 10 0	Copies of specifications and drawings	43 14 3
Applications for extension of time for filing complete specifications	222 0 0	Patent agents' renewal fees	23 2 0
On giving notice of opposition	6 0 0	Altering address	2 0 0
On request for sealing letters patent	1,867 0 0	Searches	39 16 6
Renewal fees paid before end of third year	2,180 10 0	Amendment of letters patent	19 0 0
Renewal fees paid before end of sixth year	1,441 0 0	Sealing after prescribed time	28 10 6
Applications for restoration of lapsed patents	94 10 0	Weekly lists	3 7 0
		Change of name	0 15 0
		Miscellaneous	1 2 3
		Total	£9,819 18 6

Trade-marks.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Applications for registration	842 0 0	Request to enter change of name	3 6 0
On giving notice of opposition	3 0 0	Certificates of Registrar	13 7 0
On extension of time for filing opposition	2 10 0	Searches, Regulation 84	28 7 6
On registration	937 0 0	On restoration of trade-mark	2 0 0
On association	14 4 0	On hearing opposition	3 0 0
On renewal of registration	905 0 0	Searches	8 18 0
On extension of time for payment of renewal fee	2 5 0	Change of address	5 14 0
On assignment	75 8 0	Clerical error	1 5 0
Amendment	0 5 0	Request to enter disclaimer of trade-mark	0 5 0
On cancellation	0 15 0	Alteration of trade-marks	2 0 0
Extra space in <i>Journal</i>	14 18 0	Total	£2,868 17 6
Copies of trade-mark certificates	3 10 0		

Designs.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Applications for registration of designs	93 3 9	Searches	0 8 0
On extension of period of copyright under section 52 (2)	14 15 0	Assignment of designs	1 12 0
On application for extension of period of copyright under section 52 (3)	15 10 0	Clerical error	0 11 0
		Total	£125 19 9

NOTE.—Owing to changes in schedule of fees, &c., the above amounts do not in some cases agree with numbers of applications, &c., in body of report.

D.—STAFF OF OFFICERS, AND SALARIES, FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1923.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Registrar	665 0 0	Clerk	125 0 0
Deputy Registrar	395 0 0	Clerk (temporary)	114 8 0
Clerk	295 0 0	Cadet	85 0 0
Clerk	225 0 0	Typiste	109 0 0
Clerk (temporary)	208 13 4	Typiste	109 0 0
Clerk (temporary)	208 13 4	Librarian	270 0 0
Clerk	125 0 0		

E.—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS RECORDED FOR THE YEARS 1890, 1900, AND 1910 TO 1922 (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
1922	2,183	214	1,103	3,500

F.—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	725	123	330	1,030	2,199
1921	194	722	1,080	119	310	42	*	*	*	*	2,115
1922	203	686	1,190	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,183

* 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 applicants giving two addresses; the figures will therefore total more than the actual number of applications received.

G.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FROM PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW ZEALAND AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1920, 1921, 1922.

	1920.	1921.	1922.		1920.	1921.	1922.
New Zealand	1,155	1,291	1,389	Japan	1	1	..
Argentina	..	4	1	Mexico	1	1	..
Austria	..	..	3	Natal	1	..	1
Belgium	..	7	1	New South Wales	111	119	104
Canada	..	25	14	Norway	5	1	4
Cape Province	..	1	..	Orange Free State	1	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	Queensland	9	22	16
Cuba	..	1	..	Rhodesia	1	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia	..	..	3	South Australia	9	22	10
Denmark	..	3	8	Spain	..	..	1
Egypt	..	1	..	Straits Settlements	1	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	Sweden	2	4	4
France	..	12	14	Switzerland	2	3	8
Friendly Islands	..	..	1	Tahiti	1	..	..
Germany	..	30	7	Tasmania	5	5	6
Great Britain	318	220	256	Transvaal	5	8	7
Hawaii	..	1	..	United States of America	329	210	169
Holland	..	9	10	Victoria	143	108	128
Hungary	..	1	..	Western Australia	16	9	12
India	..	..	1				
Italy	..	7	7				

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.

H.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FOR THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INVENTIONS FOR EACH OF THE YEARS 1920, 1921, AND 1922.

Class.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Class.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Advertising and displaying signs, &c.	20	27	26	Illuminating (except gas-manufacture)	50	57	79
Aeronautics	23	8	8	Indicating, calculating, and measuring (including moisture-testers)	81	88	115
Amusements, music, exercisers, games, &c.	80	85	81	Kitchen utensils and cooking-appliances (including ovens)	86	61	103
Attaching and securing (including bolts, ties, &c.)	72	74	123	Lifting, hauling, and loading ..	60	45	60
Boilers (steam)	21	16	10	Locks, latches, and hinges ..	51	39	70
Boots and shoes	46	32	58	Marine and submarine (including lake and river engineering)	34	36	46
Bottles, bottling, and glass-working	35	17	39	Marking (tickets, labels, &c.) ..	6	17	9
Boxes, cans, and casks	81	87	143	Medicines and surgical appliances (including ear-instruments, dental work, &c.)	48	39	56
Brewing, distilling, &c.	33	85	22	Metal-working (including welding, stamping, and plating)	55	50	50
Brooms and brushes (including mops)	19	31	25	Milking-machines*	57	126	134
Building construction	73	71	71	Minerals (including filtration, lixiviation, screens, &c.)	24	35	24
" (brick and cement compositions and moulding)	102	122	93	" (magnetic separators) ..	1	1	1
" (windows and doors) ..	22	21	48	" (stampers and pulverizers)	5	4	4
Chemicals	23	62	46	Oils and lubricators	48	50	45
Cleaning, polishing, &c.	28	25	41	Paints and painting (including kauri-gum)	59	58	45
Closets and urinals	22	23	31	Pipes, tubes, and hose	30	28	38
Coin-free mechanism	6	2	4	Preserving	18	20	13
Cooling and freezing	20	25	43	Presses	6	13	4
Cultivating and tilling	63	43	45	Printing and photography	30	34	36
Cutting and sawing, and tools ..	98	120	111	Pumps and sprayers (except rotary pumps)	51	54	55
Dairying*	45	50	75	Railways and tramways	57	59	56
Drains and sewers	8	10	11	Roads and ways (including road-watering)	14	1	14
Dredging and excavating (including rock-drills)	14	33	18	Seed-dressing, chaff-cutting, and threshing	8	16	14
Drying	30	20	40	Seed-sowers	9	6	8
Electricity and magnetism	96	133	151	Sewing and knitting	18	32	28
Engines (air, gas, and oil)	135	104	120	Sheep and cattle (including veterinary appliances)	26	38	57
" (steam), including rotary pumps	27	23	30	Sheep shearing and clipping	10	6	11
" (miscellaneous and engine accessories), including current motors, solar motors, tide motors, wave motors, wind-mills, miscellaneous motors	87	113	139	Shop and hotel fittings	19	31	23
Explosives, firearms, and targets ..	16	17	3	Stationery and paper	53	82	69
Exterminating (including trapping animals)	29	33	41	Telephony and telegraphy (including phonographs)	147	139	129
Fencing	22	18	26	Tobacco	11	11	9
" (strainers)	9	4	9	Valves and cocks	34	24	48
Fibre-dressing (including rope-making)	17	17	22	Vehicles	164	146	168
Filters	4	8	16	" (velocipedes)	89	67	84
Fire alarms, escapes, ladders, and extinguishers	21	30	17	Ventilating	3	10	13
Food	34	38	39	Washing and cleansing	43	43	54
Furnaces and kilns (including smoke-consumers)	29	17	26	Water-supplying	10	13	25
Furniture and upholstery, desks, blinds, curtains, &c.	77	77	115	Wearing-apparel	54	52	54
Gas-manufacture for lighting, heating, or power purposes	36	27	30	Wools and hides	23	16	19
Harness (including horse, &c., covers)	14	18	11	Miscellaneous inventions not in other classes, as indiarubber-manufacture, fishing-appliances, &c.	27	33	32
Harvesting and grading	9	19	28				
Heating, and fuel-manufacture ..	103	102	108				

* 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.

I.—APPLICATIONS PENDING AT END OF YEAR 1922.

Total, 2,085.

J.—PATENTS IN FORCE AT END OF YEAR 1922.

Patents sealed from 31st December, 1919, to 31st December, 1922 ..	3,425
Third-year fees paid from 31st December, 1919, to 31st December, 1922 ..	1,706
Fourth-year fees paid from 31st December, 1918, to 31st December, 1922 ..	7
Sixth-year fees paid from 31st December, 1916, to 31st December, 1922 ..	1,126
Seventh-year fees paid from 31st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1922 ..	475
Total	6,739

NOTE.—No patents expired during the year 1922, owing to the term being increased in 1921 by two years.

K.—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, 1922 (INCLUSIVE).

		Total Number of Applications.	Number on which Letters Patent have been sealed.	Number of Patents on which Final Fees 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 30th June, 1922	16,750	7,773	1,100
" 1921-22		1,082	720	...
Grand totals		49,411	23,757	4,633

L.—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 30TH JUNE, 1922.

Class 1.—Articles composed wholly of metal or in which metal predominates, not included in Class 2	31
Class 2.—Jewellery	..
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 ..	14
Class 4.—Articles composed wholly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, bricks, tiles, or cement, or in which such materials predominate	17
Class 5.—Articles composed wholly of paper (except paperhangings), cardboard, millboard, or strawboard, or in which such materials predominate	6
Class 6.—Articles composed wholly of leather or in which leather predominates, and bookbinding of all materials	1
Class 11.—Millinery and wearing-apparel, including boots and shoes	5
Class 16.—Goods not included in other classes	7
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M.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS IN EACH OF THE FIFTEEN CLASSES UNDER THE PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS ACT, 1921–22, FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

<i>Class 1.</i> —Articles composed wholly of metal or in which metal predominates, and jewellery ..	46
<i>Class 2.</i> —Books and bookbinding of all materials	3
<i>Class 3.</i> —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 ..	20
<i>Class 4.</i> —Articles composed wholly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, clay (burnt or baked), or cement, or in which such materials predominate	19
<i>Class 5.</i> —Articles composed wholly of paper, cardboard, millboard, or strawboard (except articles included in Class 2, and paperhangings), or in which such materials predominate ..	31
<i>Class 6.</i> —Articles composed wholly of leather or in which leather predominates, not included in other classes	4
<i>Class 7.</i> —Paperhangings.	..
<i>Class 8.</i> —Carpets, rugs, and floor-coverings in all materials	..
<i>Class 9.</i> —Lace	..
<i>Class 10.</i> —Boots and shoes	2
<i>Class 11.</i> —Millinery and wearing-apparel (except boots and shoes)	4
<i>Class 12.</i> —Goods not included in other classes	3
<i>Class 13.</i> —Printed or woven designs on textile piece-goods (other than checks or stripes) ..	1
<i>Class 14.</i> —Printed or woven designs on handkerchiefs and shawls (other than checks or stripes) ..	..
<i>Class 15.</i> —Printed or woven designs on textile piece-goods or on handkerchiefs or shawls being checks or stripes	..

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N.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS FROM PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW ZEALAND AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1920, 1921, AND 1922.

—	1920.	1921.	1922.	—	1920.	1921.	1922.
New Zealand	323	380	495	Japan	4	2	..
Belgium	7	4	4	Luxembourg	..	..	1
Canada	32	12	4	New South Wales	92	63	56
Czecho-Slovakia	..	1	..	Norway	3	1	4
Denmark	..	2	..	Queensland	1	..	2
Finland	..	1	1	South Australia	1	1	..
France	8	6	17	Sweden	8	8	7
Germany	..	11	19	Switzerland	2	1	6
Great Britain	412	216	277	Tasmania	..	..	1
Holland	4	8	7	Transvaal	..	..	1
India	..	..	3	United States of America	430	230	150
Italy	13	2	1	Victoria	51	45	52

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.

O.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO REGISTER TRADE-MARKS IN THE FIFTY DIFFERENT CLASSES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1920, 1921, AND 1922.

Classes.	Classification of Goods.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1	Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives	54	42	40
2	Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes	48	25	42
3	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy ..	62	78	67
4	Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures not included in other classes	20	15	19
5	Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture	16	12	11
6	Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines included in Class 7	72	41	26
7	Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery ..	25	12	18
8	Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments, and apparatus for useful purposes; instruments and apparatus for teaching	31	31	48
9	Musical instruments	12	15	15
10	Horological instruments	4	3	3
11	Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals	7	2	9
12	Cutlery and edge tools	33	22	7
13	Metal goods not included in other classes	66	46	50
14	Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia-metal, &c.) and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery	15	7	2
15	Glass	5	12	6
16	Porcelain and earthenware	3	3	2
17	Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration	15	8	11
18	Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances	22	10	16
19	Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20	7	4	..
20	Explosive substances	6	3	1
21	Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in Classes 19 and 20	3	2	1
22	Carriages	64	15	20
23	(a) Cotton-yarn; (b) sewing-cotton	1	3	2
24	Cotton piece-goods of all kinds	19	9	35
25	Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, and 38	4	5	9
26	Linen and hemp yarn and thread	2	2	2
27	Linen and hemp piece-goods	3	3	..
28	Linen and hemp goods not included in Classes 26, 27, and 50	..	..	..
29	Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in Class 50	2	2	..
30	Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing	2	3	3
31	Silk piece-goods	7	6	4
32	Other silk goods not included in Classes 30 and 31	2	..	..
33	Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair	5	5	11
34	Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair	19	13	9
35	Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34	3	2	1
36	Carpets, floorcloth, and oilcloth	6	2	..
37	Leather, skins (unwrought and wrought), and articles made of leather not included in other classes	18	8	9
38	Articles of clothing	121	68	76
39	Paper (except paperhangings), stationery, and bookbinding	57	58	31
40	Goods manufactured from indiarubber and guttapercha not included in other classes	32	20	18
41	Furniture and upholstery	12	5	3
42	Substances used as food or as ingredients in food	157	145	224
43	Fermented liquors and spirits	19	14	26
44	Mineral and aerated waters (natural and artificial), including ginger-beer ..	9	7	12
45	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	55	17	37
46	Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes	7	3	2
47	Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes	53	61	61
48	Perfumery (including toilet articles), preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap	83	60	39
49	Games of all kinds, and sporting articles not included in other classes ..	7	3	6
50	Miscellaneous	92	62	70

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