

1917.
NEW ZEALAND.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH 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.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1911, I beg to submit my report on the proceedings thereunder during the past year.

The falling-off in the work of the Office caused by the war seems to have about ceased, and while the number of patents applied for last year is slightly lower than in the preceding year, 1,261 as against 1,299, the applications for trade-marks 666 (565) and designs 113 (89) are higher, the total applications for the year being 2,040, as compared with 1,953 in 1915.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £7,107 11s. 3d. (£384 2s. 8d. less than in 1915), the expenditure to £2,835 5s. 1d. (£395 10s. 11d. less than in 1915), leaving a surplus of £4,272 6s. 2d., as compared with £4,260 17s. 11d. in the preceding year.

Whether our patent laws are working satisfactorily or not, however, can only be ascertained by a close investigation of their effect on manufacture, and the number of applications, amount received in fees, &c., is not necessarily a guide in the matter.

The practice of giving wide publicity to the benefits of the Act and freely supplying information, while serving the useful purpose of facilitating applications for patents which may be of value to the public and profitable to the inventor, unfortunately also leads to the patenting of a number of ideas which turn out to be futile and involve their promoters in loss. Even with a new and practicable invention, success is by no means assured. "When the invention has been perfected," to quote the author of a well-known work on the English Patent Practice, "the hardest part of all comes—namely, to cause it to be adopted and worked to the advantage of the inventor. The words of Sir Hugh Platt, in 1589, are as true now as they were when he wrote them: 'I have always found it in mine own experience an easier matter to devise many and profitable inventions than to dispose of one of them to the good of the author.'" More caution should no doubt be exercised by inventors before going to the expense of working out and patenting inventions here or abroad.

The amount of revenue is also to a great extent a question of the adjustment of fees, and conveys little idea of the state of invention. In common with other countries, New Zealand derives a considerable surplus from the working of its Patent Office,* but until all possible steps are taken to promote successful invention it may be questioned whether the amount thus obtained is not at the expense of the country's manufactures and industries.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE WAR PROVISIONS.

No applications have yet been made for the grant of licenses under enemy patents, in pursuance of the Act of 1914 on the subject.

One application was made and granted during the year for the suspension of the registration of an enemy trade-mark in favour of the applicants.

Advantage has been freely taken of the provision enabling further time to be obtained for doing any act the performance of which has been delayed owing to circumstances arising from the war.

In accordance with the regulations on the subject of withholding the publication of inventions, arrangements are being made for those relating to arms and munitions of war, or other matters it may be desirable not to disclose, being looked into with the view to the prescribed action being taken with regard to them. This is intended more as a precautionary measure than in anticipation of any number of inventions being conceived of such importance as to render secrecy desirable. In this respect, as in others, the absence of an intimate acquaintance with the recent developments on the subject places New-Zealanders at a disadvantage in bringing their pronounced inventive ability to bear on it.

Throughout this report the figures in parentheses relate to the previous year—*i.e.*, 1915.

* Amounting since 1890 to £80,297 15s. 5d.

EXTENT OF DUTIES.

While the duties of the Patent Office, which is attached to the Justice Department, are for the most part well defined by law it is not clear how far it is responsible for the carrying-out of certain provisions of the Act. In the case of the wrongful marking of goods, for instance, the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1908, embodying the Imperial Merchandise Act, defines and provides penalties for such offences, but no special provision is made for inspection and the detection of them, nor does the duty appear to be placed on any one of seeing that the necessary action is taken in the matter. Steps are taken under another Act to ensure the proper marking of food and drugs, but no adequate control appears to be at present exercised over the descriptions applied to other goods. It seems to be desirable to ensure as far as possible, among other things, that any mis-description of the manufacturer of the goods or the place where such goods have been made or manufactured should be detected and subjected to the penalty prescribed.

PROVISION FOR EXAMINATION, ETC.

The Act prescribes that the Office shall examine specifications in order to (1) ascertain that the invention is fairly described, (2) see that the invention described in the complete specification is substantially the same as that disclosed in the provisional specification; and also provides for the Office making such further investigation as it may see fit for the purpose of ascertaining whether the invention is new and otherwise a proper subject for letters patent. No special provision has yet been made for this work, for which an examining staff is employed in other countries, and the searching, &c., that can be done is regulated by the ability of the Office to carry it out.

LIBRARY.

At a time when accommodation generally is restricted and the need of economy so urgent it is perhaps somewhat inopportune to refer to the necessity for more space. The relation, however, that the Office should bear to the application of science to industry, which is receiving such general attention throughout the Empire at the present time, affords a strong reason for urging the necessity for increased room, not so much for staff purposes, but for the accommodation of the library, so as to enable the public to have the freest possible access to it. Knowledge of what has already been done is the basis of profitable invention, and unless the fullest opportunity is afforded inventors of becoming acquainted with the prior inventions on the subjects with which they are concerned our patent laws do not do much more than encourage them to waste their time and money in working over old ground. Printed specifications and other publications are supplied free to this country on the understanding that they are available for public inspection, and both in the premises formerly occupied and those now in use accommodation was provided for them. The growth of the Office has, however, necessitated the utilization of the room used as a library for ordinary staff purposes, and the books are now kept round the walls of the office, in the basement, or anywhere else room can be found for them.

It is satisfactory to know that there is a likelihood of something being shortly done in the direction of providing this much-needed accommodation.

PATENTS.

Applications, Specifications, and Revenue.

The number of applications received during 1916 was 1,261, being 62 less than in 1915, and the lowest number received in any year since 1901. Provisional specifications were left with 784 (873) applications, and complete with 479 (426), while 220 (254) complete specifications were lodged in respect of applications with which provisional specifications had been previously filed, making a total of 1,483 applications, as compared with 1,553 in 1915, and 1,773—the greatest number received in any one year—in 1913.

The total number of applications received up to the 31st December last was 38,319, and the number of patents then in force 4,471.

The amount received in patent fees was £5,841 18s., £439 5s. 5d. less than in the previous year. Sealing fees totalled £1,164, as compared with £1,322 in 1915. Renewal fees produced £3,138, £128 less than in the previous year. Renewal payments during the last few years were as follows:—

Year.	Under Act of 1908.				Under Act of 1911.		Total Amount.
	£5 (before End of Fourth Year).		£10 (before End of Seventh Year).		£3 (before End of Third Year).		
	Number payable.	Number paid.	Number payable.	Number paid.	Number payable.	Number paid.	
1912 ..	679	258	231	106	..	..	£ 2,350
1913 ..	735	265	234	100	..	..	2,325
1914 ..	844	293	239	113	..	34	2,697
1915 ..	805	274	258	120	396	232	3,266
1916 ..	390	136	265	124	771	406	3,138

Fees for the restoration of 7 lapsed patents amounted to £171, as compared with £98 for 3 such patents in 1915. The number of subsequent proprietors by assignment, &c., registered was only 67, and the fees £33 10s., a considerable falling-off from previous years.

Thirty-four applications were received from women inventors, 9 more than in 1915.

There were 8 patents of addition sealed during the year, and 11 complete specifications were lodged in respect of cognate provisionals.

Steps taken to acquaint the Public with Patents in Force.

With the view to enabling the public to readily ascertain the patents, &c., in force for inventions which they cannot therefore make and use without authority, and those which have either never been patented or on which the protection has expired, and which are consequently open to free public use, a list of all the patents in force to the end of 1915 and applications then pending has been published, and is kept for inspection at most post-offices and sold at a low price. It was hoped to be able to revise and republish this at frequent intervals, but owing to the amount of work involved and cost of production this cannot be done at present. The additions and omissions necessary to keep the list up to date appear, however, in the *Patent Office Journal*, which is published fortnightly, and not much trouble ought to be experienced in ascertaining whether a patent is in force or not.

Notices have been displayed at a large number of railway-stations and post-offices calling attention to inventions being open to use which are not covered by patents, &c., with the view to removing any misapprehension as to whether they are available or not. A charge is now made by the Railway Department for showing these notices, and will appear in future statements of expenditure. The Post and Telegraph Department still courteously exhibits notices, &c., without payment.

Examination of Specifications.

The result of the limited investigation of the novelty of inventions in respect of which, as has already been pointed out, no special provision has yet been made was as follows:—

Number of applications received from 1st June, 1915, to 31st May, 1916 (inclusive)	1,228
Applications in respect of which amendment under section 5, or compliance with other formalities, required before acceptance	301
Applications in respect of which amendment on account of want of novelty required before acceptance	45
Not accepted	20

Countries from which Applications received.

Last year 882 applications were received from residents in New Zealand, 45 less than in the previous year; and 418 from applicants outside New Zealand, 45 more than in 1915.

The proportion per 10,000 of the populations of the following countries applying in such countries during the last years for which the figures are available is as follows:—

—	Year.	Applications.	Population.	Applications per 10,000.
Great Britain	1914	17,172	46,064,738	3·7
United States	1913	52,794	95,410,503	5·7
Australia	1916	2,172	4,904,044	4·4
New Zealand	1916	882	1,102,800	8·0

It will be seen that in New Zealand the number is still very high—unduly so when our limited technical instruction and restricted manufactures are considered.

Trend or Subject-matter of Inventions.

There is nothing of any special interest to record in this subject. The greatest number of applications were in respect of milking-machines, and it is satisfactory to note the continued efforts of our inventors towards the progress of an industry they have taken no small part in building up. The number of applications on this subject in the past twenty-six years, and the number made respectively by New-Zealanders and those living outside the country, is shown by the following table:—

—	1891-95.	1896-1900.	1901-5.	1906-10.	1911-15.	1916.	Total.
Applications in New Zealand from residents in New Zealand	5	2	7	117	217	20	368
Applications in New Zealand from outside New Zealand	13	3	19	49	43	1	128

In fibre-dressing, another special industry, there is a falling-off in applications, though the industry appears to have been fairly successful, with prices well maintained. As will be seen from the following figures, the number of applications have fluctuated considerably: 1861-70, 19; 1871-80, 21; 1881-90, 98; 1891-1900, 45; 1901-10, 261; 1911-16, 78.

Applications in the other classes of invention in which this country is especially concerned show little variation in recent years. Taking the figures for the last three years, in cultivating there were 32 applications in 1916, 25 in 1915, and 48 in 1914; in dairying (not including milking), 21, 22, and 30; in trapping animals, 15, 12, and 10; in fencing, 23, 19, and 26; in harvesting, 9, 9, and 6; in railways, &c., 34, 32, and 77; in seed-dressing, 5, 6, and 10.

The number of applications for bootmaking is well maintained, chiefly by reason of those received from one company, which now holds 237 patents in New Zealand (5·3 per cent. of total number in force), and has 19 applications pending.

An increase is also shown in the number of applications relating to arms and munitions of war, but this country is not sufficiently to the fore in manufactures of that description to be likely to evolve anything of special value in that at present all-important subject.

International Convention.

Seventy-one applications were lodged in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention—17 per cent. of the foreign applications—as compared with 75, or 20 per cent., in the previous year. From Australia only 19 were received—about half the number from that country under the Convention in 1915; and from Great Britain 36, 12 more than in 1915.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

This little-sought form of protection was availed of to a slightly greater extent last year than formerly, the applications numbering 113—24 more than in 1915, and the greatest number received in any one year. The revenue derived was £27. This amount is only about half the sum received in the previous year. The falling-off is due to the fact that while renewal of the registration was effected in 27 cases in 1915, chiefly of designs of one company, it was done in only 2 cases last year.

TRADE-MARKS.

From 687 in 1914 the applications fell to 565 in 1915, but last year showed a recovery to 666. The number of trade-mark applications in New Zealand and various other countries over a period of years is shown in the following table:—

Applications during Past Five Years.

	Total for Five Years.	Population.	Applications per 10,000.
Great Britain	42,236	46,064,738	9·1
Australia	8,551	4,904,044	17·4
United States	36,075	95,410,503	3·8
New Zealand	3,503	1,102,800	31·7

The revenue under this head is £1,191 4s., an increase of £90 0s. 3d. on that for the previous year.

Countries from which Applications were received.

Residents of New Zealand lodged 220 applications, 17 more than in 1915, and persons in other countries 451, 80 more than the number for 1915. There is an increase in the applications from Great Britain, 204 (158); Australia, 93 (84); and United States, 123 (102).

Goods for which Trade-marks registered.

The largest number of applications received in any one class is 132 (in substances used for food or as ingredients in food), as compared with 118 in 1915 and 116 in 1914. An increase also occurs in Class 1 (chemical substances used in manufactures), 25 (7); in Class 45 (tobacco), 20 (17); in Class 48 (perfumery), 40 (27); and in 30 other classes, while a decrease is shown in 11 classes.

GENERAL.

Notices of opposition were lodged in only 7 cases during the year. No appeal was given notice of or heard in 1916.

PATENT AGENTS.

The number of Patent Agents on the Register is 23, one name being erased for non-payment of the annual practising fee.

STAFF.

While this Office has not had its staff depleted to the same extent as some others, it has, besides being deprived of the efficient assistance for the time being of its members who have gone to the war and of another member who retired to go into private practice and is now on active service, lost through transfer its senior clerk, whose long and faithful service in the Office has been marked by zeal and ability. Three cadets (two relieving) have been attached to the staff, which has endeavoured to overcome whatever disruption there has been in the work by the changes and to carry it on in an efficient manner.

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. V of the *Patent Office Journal*.

Patent Office, Wellington, 21st May, 1917.

J. C. LEWIS, Registrar.

APPENDIX.

A.—BALANCE-SHEET OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

<i>Income.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Patent fees	5,841	18 0	Salaries	1,899	0 0
Design fees	27	0 0	Clerical assistance	70	3 0
Trade-mark fees	1,191	4 0	Fees to local Patent Officers	3	15 0
Sale of Acts, <i>Gazettes</i> , <i>Journals</i> , <i>Name</i>			Binding printed specifications presented to		
Index, &c.	47	9 3	Office by other countries	3	15 0
			Printing <i>Patent Office Journal</i>	591	18 0
			Other printing and binding	49	9 6
			Stationery	16	18 8
			Stamps	118	11 8
			Payments refunded	50	17 6
			Furniture, stores, &c.	3	18 0
			Typewriter and repairs	24	11 0
			Miscellaneous	2	12 9
			Balance	4,272	6 2
	<u>£7,107</u>	<u>11 3</u>		<u>£7,107</u>	<u>11 3</u>

B.—TABLE SHOWING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.		Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1909 ..	6,014	12 2	2,822	15 4	3,191	16 10	1913 ..	7,113	7 0	2,972	0 3	4,141	6 9
1910 ..	6,314	9 11	2,669	9 5	3,645	0 6	1914 ..	7,572	0 0	3,536	15 3	4,035	4 9
1911 ..	6,535	6 0	2,440	18 7	4,094	7 5	1915 ..	7,491	13 11	3,230	16 0	4,260	17 11
1912 ..	6,756	7 11	2,989	3 0	3,767	4 11	1916 ..	7,107	11 3	2,835	5 1	4,272	6 2

C.—PARTICULARS OF FEES RECEIVED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

	No.	Fees, each.	Amount received.
PATENTS.			
Applications for patents with provisional specifications	784	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 392 0 0
Applications for patents with complete specifications	479	1 0 0	479 0 0
Complete specifications left after provisional specifications	220	1 0 0	220 0 0
Applications for extension of time for filing complete specifications	55	0 10 0	27 10 0
Applications for extension of time for acceptance of complete specifications .. .. .	..	10s., £1, and £1 10s.	10 10 0
Applications for extension of time for payment of fees .. .. .	..	10s., £1, and £1 10s.	66 0 0
On giving notice of opposition	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
On hearing objections	1	1 0 0	2 0 0
On request for sealing letters patent	582	2 0 0	1,164 0 0
Renewal fees paid before end of third year	406	3 0 0	1,218 0 0
Renewal fees paid before end of fourth year	136	5 0 0	680 0 0
Renewal fees paid before end of seventh year	124	10 0 0	1,240 0 0
Applications for restoration of lapsed patents	7	2 0 0	14 0 0
On restoration of lapsed patents .. .. .	..	..	157 0 0
On request to enter name of subsequent proprietor on register	67	0 10 0	33 10 0
Certificates <i>re</i> assignments	15	0 5 0	3 15 0
Request to correct clerical errors	2	0 5 0	0 10 0
Certificates of Registrar	3	0 5 0	0 15 0
Certifying copies of specifications and drawings	68	0 5 0	17 0 0
Patent agents' renewal fees	24	1 1 0	25 4 0
Altering address	3	0 5 0	0 15 0
Extension to pay issue fee .. .. .	..	..	1 10 0
Searches .. .. .	..	..	20 11 0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	2 10 0
Copies of specifications and drawings .. .. .	..	..	65 8 0
..	..	..	5,841 18 0
DESIGNS.			
On application for registration of designs .. .. .	..	5s. & 2s. 6d.	23 12 6
Extension of period of copyright under section 52 (2) .. .. .	..	..	2 0 0
Searches .. .. .	..	..	0 7 6
Assignment of design .. .. .	..	..	1 0 0
..	..	..	27 0 0
TRADE-MARKS.			
Applications for registration	667	0 10 0	333 10 0
On giving notice of opposition	6	1 0 0	6 0 0
On extension of time for filing opposition .. .. .	..	..	5 0 0
On extension of time for filing declaration .. .. .	..	..	0 15 0
On registration	506	1 0 0	506 0 0
On association	79	0 1 0	3 19 0
On renewal of registration	223	1 0 0	223 0 0
On extension of time for payment of renewal fee .. .. .	..	..	3 0 0
On assignment .. .. .	..	..	47 12 0
On certificates <i>re</i> assignments	28	0 5 0	7 0 0
Amendment .. .. .	..	..	6 15 0
On cancellation	5	5 0	1 5 0
Request to alter address	3	5 0	0 15 0
Extra space in <i>Journal</i> .. .. .	..	..	14 14 0
Copies of trade-mark certificates .. .. .	..	..	1 9 0
On application for leave to add to or alter a trade-mark .. .. .	..	..	2 0 0
Request to enter change of name .. .. .	..	5s. and 1s.	6 8 0
Certificate <i>re</i> change of name .. .. .	..	..	2 0 0
On application for avoidance or suspension of trade-mark application .. .. .	..	..	2 0 0
Certificate of Registrar	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
On restoration	2	1 0 0	2 0 0
On request to strike out goods from a registered trade-mark .. .. .	..	..	0 10 0
On extension of time to leave declaration in support of opposition .. .. .	..	..	1 10 0
On restoration of lapsed applications	3	3 0 0	9 0 0
Searches .. .. .	..	..	4 17 0
..	..	..	£1,191 4 0

D.—STAFF OF OFFICERS, AND SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Registrar*	550	0	0
Deputy Registrar†	360	0	0
Clerk (for eleven months)	211	0	0
Clerk	220	0	0
Clerk	180	0	0
Clerk (for five months)	40	0	0
Cadet	65	0	0
Librarian (for three months)	55	0	0
Librarian (for eight months)	110	0	0
Typist	108	0	0
	£1,899	0	0

* Also Registrar of Copyright, nil.

† Also Deputy Registrar of Copyright, nil.

E.—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS, RECORDED FOR THE YEARS 1890, 1900, AND 1910 TO 1916 (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

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	*	*	*	*	1,299
1916	178	297	699	87	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,261

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

G.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS IN NEW ZEALAND FROM PERSONS RESIDING THERE AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1914, 1915, AND 1916.

	1914.	1915.	1916.		1914.	1915.	1916.
New Zealand ..	1,045	927	882	New South Wales ..	72	60	63
Argentina ..	1	..	..	Norway ..	..	2	2
Belgium ..	3	..	1	Queensland ..	13	9	8
Brazil ..	..	..	1	Russia ..	1	..	..
Canada ..	12	9	6	South Australia ..	15	11	13
China ..	..	1	..	Spain ..	1	..	1
Cuba ..	..	..	..	Sweden ..	8	..	2
Denmark ..	2	3	6	Switzerland ..	..	..	2
Egypt ..	1	..	..	Tasmania ..	3	8	5
France ..	4	1	..	Transvaal ..	3	2	..
Germany ..	13	1	..	United States ..	106	60	96
Great Britain ..	150	98	110	Victoria ..	111	100	90
Holland ..	7	..	2	Western Australia ..	7	8	8
Italy ..	1	..	2	Zululand ..	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.

H.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FOR THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INVENTIONS FOR EACH OF THE YEARS 1914, 1915, AND 1916.

Class.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Class.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Advertising and displaying, signs, &c.	21	5	4	Illuminating (except gas-manufacture)	16	12	20
Aeronautics	8	8	7	Indicating, calculating, and measuring (including moisture-testers)	23	37	20
Amusements, music, exercisers, games, &c.	36	32	35	Kitchen utensils and cooking-appliances (including ovens)	42	35	33
Attaching and securing (including bolts, ties, &c.)	17	21	11	Lifting, hauling, and loading ..	20	25	16
Boilers (steam)	10	11	4	Locks, latches, and hinges ..	18	13	15
Boots and shoes	37	26	34	Marine and submarine (including lake and river engineering)	22	43	19
Bottles, bottling, and glass-working	22	9	16	Marking (tickets, labels, &c.) ..	15	12	14
Boxes, cans, and casks	29	33	29	Medicines and surgical appliances (including ear-instruments, dental work, &c.)	11	16	23
Brewing, distilling, &c.	2	2	..	Metal-working (including welding, stamping, and plating)	12	15	8
Brooms and brushes (including mops)	10	8	8	Milking-machines*	62	55	51
Building construction	31	28	17	Minerals (including filtration, lixiviation, screens, &c.)	29	11	14
" (brick and cement, compositions and moulding)	21	22	28	Ditto (magnetic separators) ..	..	1	..
" (windows and doors)	20	31	9	" (stampers and pulverizers) ..	3	2	6
Chemicals	5	3	6	Oils and lubricators	10	20	5
Cleaning, polishing, &c.	13	10	15	Paints and painting (including kauri-gum)	9	11	11
Closets and urinals	12	21	14	Pipes, tubes, and hose	10	8	7
Coin-freed mechanism	5	2	11	Preserving	9	3	6
Cooling and freezing	3	8	4	Presses	1	4	1
Cultivating and tilling	48	25	32	Printing and photography	9	11	10
Cutting and sawing, and tools ..	47	32	36	Pumps and sprayers (except rotary pumps)	12	7	16
Dairying*	30	22	21	Railways and tramways	77	32	34
Drains and sewers	5	3	2	Roads and ways (including road-watering)	4	1	7
Dredging and excavating (including rock-drills)	7	9	4	Seed-dressing, chaff-cutting, and threshing	10	6	5
Drying	8	6	23	Seed-sowers	5	12	6
Electricity and magnetism	17	21	22	Sewing and knitting	6	9	8
Engines (air, gas, and oil)	31	26	22	Sheep and cattle (including veterinary appliances)	27	23	18
" (steam), including rotary pumps	19	9	9	Sheep shearing and clipping	8	2	3
" (miscellaneous and engine-accessories) including current motors, solar motors, tide motors, wave motors, wind-mills, miscellaneous motors	31	26	26	Shop and hotel fittings	17	9	11
Explosives, firearms, and targets ..	9	25	35	Stationery and paper	27	23	32
Exterminating (including trapping animals)	10	12	15	Telephony and telegraphy (including phonographs)	82	26	24
Fencing	18	14	19	Tobacco	1	8	2
" (strainers)	8	5	4	Valves and cocks	9	10	9
Fibre-dressing (including rope-making)	58	25	15	Vehicles	34	32	32
Filters	1	2	2	" (velocipedes)	44	36	34
Fire alarms, escapes, ladders, and extinguishers	7	14	9	Ventilating	7	6	5
Food	7	8	6	Washing and cleansing	14	17	17
Furnaces and kilns (including smoke-consumers)	11	7	5	Water-supplying	5	6	7
Furniture and upholstery, desks, blinds, curtains, &c.	52	34	55	Wearing-apparel	44	22	27
Gas-manufacture for lighting, heating, or power purposes	26	17	14	Wools and hides	6	7	6
Harness (including horse, &c., covers)	19	18	17	Miscellaneous inventions not in other classes, as indiarubber manufacture, fishing-appliances, &c.	8	4	4
Harvesting and grading	9	9	6				
Heating and fuel-manufacture	33	27	25				

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

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

I.—APPLICATIONS PENDING AT END OF YEAR 1916.

Total, 1,324.

J.—PATENTS IN FORCE AT END OF YEAR 1916.

Patents sealed from 31st December, 1913, to 31st December, 1916 ..	2,071
Third-year fees paid from 31st December, 1913, to 31st December, 1916 ..	672
Fourth-year fees paid from 31st December, 1912, to 31st December, 1916 ..	968
Seventh-year fees paid from 31st December, 1909, to 31st December, 1916 ..	760
Total	4,471

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, 1916 (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	1,515*
Act of 1911	1st July, 1912, to 31st December, 1916	6,740	2,390*	*
Grand totals ... ..	...	38,319	17,654*	2,457*

* Incomplete.

L.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES UNDER THE PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS ACT, 1911, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

Class 1.—Articles composed wholly of metal or in which metal predominates, not included in Class 2	45
Class 2.—Jewellery	34
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 ..	15

M.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS FROM PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW ZEALAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1914, 1915, AND 1916.

	1914.	1915.	1916.		1914.	1915.	1916.
New Zealand	270	203	220	India .. ..	..	2	1
Austria	3	..	..	Italy	3	..	..
Canada	2	4	15	Japan .. ..	..	..	1
Cape Colony	9	..	2	Natal	1	..	..
Ceylon .. ..	..	..	1	New South Wales ..	44	50	69
China	1	..	..	Norway	6	..	1
Denmark .. ..	..	..	1	Queensland	4	..	..
France	3	11	4	Straits Settlements ..	2	1	..
Germany	20	2	..	Sweden	7	4	3
Great Britain	199	158	204	Switzerland	2	..	1
Hong Kong .. ..	..	..	1	United States of America	75	102	123
Holland .. ..	..	3	2	Victoria	46	34	24

NOTE.—A few applications were received from persons giving addresses in two or more countries; the figures will therefore total more than the actual number of applications received.

N.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO REGISTER TRADE-MARKS IN THE FIFTY DIFFERENT CLASSES, IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1914, 1915, AND 1916.

Classes.	Classification of Goods.	1914.	1915.	1916.
1	Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives	13	7	25
2	Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes	35	31	43
3	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy	62	62	53
4	Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures not included in other classes	15	6	11
5	Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture	13	4	2
6	Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines included in Class 7	15	20	13
7	Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery	5	6	7
8	Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments, and apparatus for useful purposes; instruments and apparatus for teaching	13	7	15
9	Musical instruments	8	3	10
10	Horological instruments	3	5	10
11	Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals	14	4	5
12	Cutlery and edge-tools	9	3	3
13	Metal goods not included in other classes	14	21	13
14	Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia-metal, &c.) and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery	7	2	6
15	Glass	2	1	3
16	Porcelain and earthenware	..	..	2
17	Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration	8	5	13
18	Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances	6	4	10
19	Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20	..	2	1
20	Explosive substances	5	..	2
21	Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in Classes 19 and 20	..	..	1
22	Carriages	16	7	6
23	(a) Cotton yarn; (b) sewing-cotton	3	..	..
24	Cotton piece-goods of all kinds	3	3	10
25	Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, and 38	4	1	2
26	Linen and hemp yarn and thread	3	..	..
27	Linen and hemp piece-goods	1	..	3
28	Linen and hemp goods not included in Classes 26, 27, and 50	..	..	2
29	Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in Class 50	..	..	..
30	Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing	3	..	..
31	Silk piece-goods	1	..	2
32	Other silk goods not included in Classes 30 and 31	..	..	2
33	Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair	..	..	..
34	Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair	3	3	4
35	Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34	..	..	2
36	Carpets, floorcloth, and oilcloth	..	2	4
37	Leather, skins, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of leather not included in other classes	6	3	4
38	Articles of clothing	40	40	34
39	Paper (except paperhangings), stationery, and bookbinding	16	11	19
40	Goods manufactured from indiarubber and guttapercha not included in other classes	10	11	17
41	Furniture and upholstery	1	4	2
42	Substances used as food or as ingredients in food	116	118	132
43	Fermented liquors and spirits	13	13	22
44	Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger-beer	28	16	6
45	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	32	17	20
46	Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes	5	1	2
47	Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes	49	44	38
48	Perfumery (including toilet articles), preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap	40	27	40
49	Games of all kinds, and sporting articles not included in other classes	6	1	2
50	Miscellaneous	41	50	43

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (800 copies), £13 10s.

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