

1926.
NEW ZEALAND

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH 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.

ON the 31st October last Mr. J. C. Lewis retired from the Office, after forty years' devoted service. As his successor I have the honour, in pursuance of section 128, to submit my report on the proceedings under the Act during the past year.

The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1925, was £13,355 2s. This amount exceeded that of last year by £884 2s. 6d. and that of the highest previous year (1922) by £441 6s. 9d. The expenditure amounted to £5,509 8s. 9d. This is £326 13s. 5d. more than that for the year 1924, and is mainly attributable to printing, on which £1,883 was expended as compared with £1,494 in 1924. The amount paid in salaries and clerical assistance was £3,474 15s. 11d., while the corresponding amount last year was £3,369 7s. 1d. The surplus for the year was £7,845 13s. 3d., as compared with £7,288 4s. 2d. for the previous year, bringing the amount received over that expended since the 1st January, 1890, to £128,253 17s. 5d.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF REORGANIZATION.

The most urgent problem since the last report has been the question of reorganizing and stabilizing the staff to the best advantage for immediate and future needs. In his last report my predecessor drew attention to work which, though requiring action, could not be undertaken with the staff he then had. Speaking of his staff, he reported that "*though very diligent and efficient, it is so small as to be barely able to cope with the current work of the Office.*" An unprecedented number of trained and partly trained officers have left the Office since then, and the position has become acute (*vide* Appendix O). It therefore scarcely need be stated that the heavy staff depletion since my predecessor's report for 1924 has further arrested the carrying-out of a broad progressive policy in regard to patents and trade-marks. (*Vide* Thirty-sixth Annual Report, for 1924, "Other Matters requiring Attention.")

Negotiations have, however, been in train since November last to meet this predicament as satisfactorily as possible. These negotiations are based on my recommendations for the provision of a permanent, suitably graded staff, incorporating all trained or partly trained men, in such relative positions to one another as will tend to stability, and will enable their experience to be utilized to the best all-round advantage in the reorganized staff.

It is self-evident that such a permanent and suitably graded and stabilized staff is essential for efficient, economical running; and in view of improvements already effected or under way, there are grounds for expecting that the provision of such a staff will be an accomplished fact before the next report is presented. So soon as this staff is permanently constituted the immediate and main cause for anxiety will be removed, but for some years the Office will obviously be working under a heavy handicap through shortage of men sufficiently experienced in the work of the Office. The importance of maintaining an experienced staff has been urged, and in this connection it may be mentioned:—

(a.) That the Office is concerned as much with the rights of overseas applicants (British and foreign) as with the rights of local applicants. The decisions of the Office from day to day, and its fortnightly *Journal*, are subject to criticism overseas by legal and technical experts, and by powerful commercial organizations. In fact, the overseas reputation of New Zealand in regard to industrial property rights depends primarily on the quality of the work of the Office.

(b.) That the work of the Office is specialized and technical. This is recognized both in and beyond New Zealand. Australia, for instance, classifies a substantial part of its Patent Office staff as professional. In New Zealand, under the Patents, &c., Act, 1921-22, any appeals against decisions by the Office are considered by the Supreme Court. This Act also confers on the Office a special jurisdiction (without value limit) in certain matters previously reserved to the Supreme Court. According to a judgment in the Court of Appeal the question of registering a trade-mark is one of judicial discretion, or, rather, "of judicial policy, the act of granting registration being in effect an act *quasi* of legislation, as it affects the whole State" (*Lever Bros. v. Newton and Sons (C.A.)* 26 N.Z. L.R. 856, at p. 874). As regards judicial functions in its own specialized province, the Patent Office is comparable with the Magistrate's Court rather than with non-legal branches of the Public Service whose duties are of a clerical nature. The statutory recognition of a duly examined profession (patent agency) whose members conduct patent proceedings before the Office, is further evidence of the specialized nature of patent work.

As to the financial aspect of providing for thoroughly trained and experienced officers, it may be added that the Patent Office earns considerably more than it costs, though it was established to serve the public and not to obtain revenue. The average annual net cash profits for the past eight years is £6,767, and “a greater proportion of it (the Patent Office net profits) might be spent to advantage in placing the Office in a better position to deal with applications” (*vide* third-fourth Annual Report, for 1922).

CLASSIFICATION OF INVENTIONS.

The safety of a prudent inventor depends largely on the existence of a sound, conveniently arranged classification. In the absence of such a classification it is not reasonably practicable for an inventor to ascertain what prior applications, if any, anticipate him wholly or in part. He is therefore unable to act with a knowledge of facts which may render his patent valueless in law.

In the report for 1924 my predecessor drew attention to the necessity for a substantial reviewing of the classification. Preliminary recommendations on this head were made by me in November last, and upon these recommendations being given effect to, and the permanent reorganization of the staff being accomplished, one of the important matters to be taken in hand for improvement will be the classification of inventions.

TRADE-MARK CLASSIFICATION.

A statutory duty is cast upon the Office to reject trade-marks that are too similar to trade-marks already registered. This duty cannot be discharged with certainty unless the trade-mark classification is scientifically and accurately compiled from day to day, by or under the close supervision of officers very thoroughly trained in trade-mark work. It is becoming increasingly necessary for officers to specialize in trade-mark work. This work is now more difficult than formerly, partly owing to complexity due to normal growth, and partly owing to the increased duties imposed on the Office by the Act of 1921-22. The present classification requires an extensive overhaul, but at present there are not sufficient trained men available to enable this work to be undertaken without detriment to ordinary current work. The building-up and maintaining of an experienced permanent trade-mark staff is therefore necessary to enable the Office to continue the satisfactory performance of its duties under the Act.

PATENTS.

The number of applications received in respect of patents during last year was 2,046, compared with 2,085 in the preceding year. There were 1,105 (1,143)* provisional specifications lodged with applications, and in 941 cases (942) a complete specification was lodged with the application. The number of complete specifications left during the year in respect of applications for which provisional specifications had previously been filed was 282 (299). The total number of applications up to the 31st December, 1925, was 55,617, and the number of patents in force on that date was 7,205.

The amount received during the year in respect of patents was £9,053 3s. 5d., being £642 10s. 3d. more than in 1924, which was the highest amount previously received. The number of assignments, licenses, &c., in respect of patents was 140, compared with 128 in 1924. There were 3 (2) patents sealed after prescribed time, and restoration granted in 4 (7) cases. The fees from these sources amounted to £127 10s., as compared with £155 for the year 1924. The amendment of the principal Act to enable complete specifications to be accepted after the prescribed time was taken advantage of in 2 cases.

DESIGNS.

There were 203 applications lodged during the year. This is 18 in excess of the number in the preceding year. The applications for the previous four years being respectively 141, 214, 183, and 185. The total number of applications up to the 31st December, 1925, was 2,182. The total number of registrations in force on the 31st December, 1925, was 898, including 80 which had been renewed for the second term and 19 in which the period of copyright had been extended for the third term. The number of applications received from persons resident in New Zealand was 123; 45 were from Great Britain; 16 from Australia; and 10 from the United States of America.

TRADE - MARKS.

The applications received during the year totalled 1,332, being the largest number received in any one year—except 1920, in which 1,391 were received, and 1924, in which 1,338 were received.

The fees paid amounted to £4,093 18s. 9d.—£214 7s. 3d. more than in the preceding year.

The number of applications was greatest in the following classes of goods: “Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy” (Class 3), 83 (94)*; “Articles of clothing” (Class 38), 109 (105); “Substances used as food or ingredients in food” (Class 42), 193 (198); and “Candles, soap, and other laundry articles, oils, &c.” (Class 47), 84 (123).

The number of applications received up to 31st December, 1889, was 1,213. From that date to 31st December, 1925, the number was 23,542, giving a total of 24,755.

Countries from which Applications were received.—The number of applications—510—received from residents of this country was the same as that of 1924; 332 (355) were received from Great Britain, 200 (195) from the United States, 70 (78) from New South Wales, 37 (115) from Victoria, 6 (0) from Queensland, 1 (0) from South Australia, 33 (19) from Canada, and 47 (25) from Germany. The total number from the British Empire (including New Zealand) was 996, as compared with 1,079 for 1924 and 911 for 1923, or 75 per cent. of the total received.

* The figures in parentheses are for 1924.

PATENT AGENTS.

No names were added to the register. The total number now on the register is nineteen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF WORK OF STAFF AND OF LOCAL PATENT OFFICERS.

It is with pleasure that appreciation is expressed of the manner in which the staff has worked. Acknowledgments are also due to the various Local Patent Officers throughout New Zealand, in regard to receiving applications and forwarding them to Wellington for recording and action.

THE LATE REGISTRAR.

It is desired to place on record a tribute from the Office to its late chief, Mr. J. C. Lewis. Beginning his training in Patent Office duties as a junior over forty years ago, he finally rose to the registrarship. One of the duties of the Office is to act as guardian of the public in connection with registrations of industrial property, and difficult problems affecting public and private rights continually arise. In obtaining solutions for these problems Mr. Lewis showed not only unusual courtesy, tact, and devotion to duty, but also an integrity and ability that were widely known and respected. Towards the end of his career he represented New Zealand abroad at a technical conference of British States on patents. His mature knowledge of patent and trade-mark property was held in high repute by applicants and professional men alike, and his retirement was the occasion of tokens of esteem from those most intimately acquainted with his work.

CONCLUSION.

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

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H. T. ATKINSON,
Registrar.

Patent Office, Wellington, 14th June, 1926.

APPENDIX.

A. RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Patent fees	9,053	3 5	Salaries and temporary assistance	3,474	15 11
Design fees	132	8 6	Fees to local Patent officers	2	17 6
Trade-mark fees	4,093	18 9	Fuel, light, &c.	33	13 0
Sale of Acts, Journals, &c.	75	11 4	Office requisites	0	9 8
			Postage, &c.	81	7 6
			Printing and stationery	1,883	15 4
			Travelling-expenses	0	16 6
			Typewriter repairs	4	14 10
			Contingencies	4	0 6
			Refunds	22	18 0
			Balance	7,845	13 3
	<u>£13,355</u>	<u>2 0</u>		<u>£13,355</u>	<u>2 0</u>

H. T. ATKINSON, Registrar.

I hereby certify that the Statement of Receipts and Payments has been duly examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly states the position as disclosed thereby. Copyright fees are not included.—G. F. C. CAMPBELL, Controller and Auditor-General.

E.—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS RECORDED FOR THE YEARS 1890, 1900, AND 1910 TO 1925 (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	1,366	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	2,188	214	1,103	3,500
1923	2,075	183	1,163	3,421
1924	2,085	185	1,338	3,608
1925	2,046	203	1,332	3,581

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	890	107	398	730	2,115
1922	203	686	1,190	104	328	38	992*	92*	406*	693*	2,183
1923	221	701	1,041	112	256	57	...	...	...	...	2,075
1924	190	752	1,032	111	304	35	...	...	...	...	2,085
1925	177	764	1,007	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,046

* 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 1923, 1924, AND 1925.

	1923.	1924.	1925.		1923.	1924.	1925.
New Zealand ..	1,262	1,233	1,183	Java ..	..	1	..
Argentine Republic ..	3	3	2	Kenya (East Africa) ..	..	..	1
Austria ..	..	2	1	Netherlands ..	5	18	16
Belgium ..	6	8	4	New South Wales ..	115	116	132
Canada ..	19	10	12	Northern Nigeria ..	..	..	1
Cuba ..	..	1	..	Norway ..	2	1	3
Czecho-Slovakia ..	2	2	..	Queensland ..	17	22	23
Denmark ..	6	17	8	Russia ..	1	..	..
Federated Malay States ..	..	1	..	South Australia ..	11	13	26
Finland ..	1	..	..	Sweden ..	13	2	10
France ..	15	10	22	Switzerland ..	2	5	7
Germany ..	3	19	20	Tasmania ..	7	4	8
Great Britain ..	287	285	279	Union of South Africa ..	3	5	4
Hawaii ..	..	1	..	United States of America ..	129	235	180
Hungary ..	..	..	1	Victoria ..	141	138	99
India ..	1	..	3	Western Australia ..	14	9	7
Italy ..	7	8	12				
Japan ..	1	1	3				

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 1923, 1924, AND 1925.

Class.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Class.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Advertising and displaying signs, &c.	26	32	27	Illuminating (except gas-manufacture)	71	75	67
Aeronautics	7	7	7	Indicating, calculating, and measuring (including moisture-testers)	84	53	56
Amusements, music, exercisers, games, &c.	84	75	81	Kitchen utensils and cooking-appliances (including ovens)	85	67	62
Attaching and securing (including bolts, ties, &c.)	76	44	46	Lifting, hauling, and loading ..	50	52	71
Boilers (steam)	12	20	14	Locks, latches, and hinges ..	33	30	26
Boots and shoes	39	32	37	Marine and submarine (including lake and river engineering)	16	28	29
Bottles, bottling, and glass-working	29	31	28	Marking (tickets, labels, &c.) ..	13	8	9
Boxes, cans, and casks	111	107	80	Medicines and surgical appliances (including ear-instruments, dental work, &c.)	49	33	33
Brewing, distilling, &c.	12	7	9	Metal-working (including welding, stamping, and plating)	36	27	37
Brooms and brushes (including mops)	20	24	16	Milking-machines*	94	72	58
Building-construction	60	18	47	Minerals (including filtration, lixiviation, screens, &c.)	35	28	20
" (brick and cement compositions and moulding)	69	64	50	" (magnetic separators) ..	2	..	..
" (windows and doors) ..	56	30	33	" (stampers and pulverizers)	1	1	5
Chemicals	35	39	36	Oils and lubricators	37	24	36
Cleaning, polishing, &c.	26	24	27	Paints and painting (including kauri-gum)	18	17	11
Closets and urinals	33	25	18	Pipes, tubes, and hose	29	29	21
Coin-freed mechanism	2	..	5	Preserving	22	22	11
Cooling and freezing	31	19	19	Presses	23	9	14
Cultivating and tilling	34	62	68	Printing and photography	38	39	31
Cutting and sawing, and tools ..	85	55	65	Pumps and sprayers (except rotary pumps)	29	13	15
Dairying*	98	59	37	Railways and tramways	81	65	58
Drains and sewers	7	10	5	Roads and ways (including road-watering)	21	19	28
Dredging and excavating (including rock-drills)	8	13	12	Seed-dressing, chaff-cutting, and threshing	13	7	5
Drying	26	20	16	Seed-sowers	4	5	9
Electricity and magnetism	122	124	126	Sewing and knitting	29	13	14
Engines (air, gas, and oil)	49	56	52	Sheep and cattle (including veterinary appliances)	26	34	25
" (steam), including rotary pumps	25	13	8	Sheep shearing and clipping ..	10	8	7
" (miscellaneous and engine accessories), including current motors, solar motors, tide motors, wave motors, wind-mills miscellaneous motors	90	59	75	Shop and hotel fittings	25	19	15
Explosives, firearms, and targets ..	5	1	7	Stationery and paper	62	38	34
Exterminating (including trapping animals)	26	24	39	Telephony and telegraphy (including phonographs)	128	164	213
Fencing	20	26	20	Tobacco	11	9	16
" (strainers)	6	5	11	Valves and cocks	21	29	18
Fibre-dressing (including rope-making)	14	8	18	Vehicles	175	212	226
Filters	8	3	8	" (velocipedes)	45	42	35
Fire alarms, escapes, ladders, and extinguishers	23	28	15	Ventilating	9	6	3
Food	30	34	27	Washing and cleansing	32	27	22
Furnaces and kilns (including smoke-consumers)	26	18	14	Water-supplying	16	19	13
Furniture and upholstery, desks, blinds, curtains, &c.	100	63	61	Wearing-apparel	75	48	49
Gas-manufacture for lighting, heating, or power purposes	15	8	9	Wools and hides	13	7	10
Harness (including horse, &c., covers)	8	8	7	Miscellaneous inventions not in other classes, as indiarubber-manufacture, fishing-appliances, &c.	23	18	13
Harvesting and grading	20	15	8				
Heating, and fuel-manufacture ..	79	77	86				

* 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 1925.

Total, 2,069.

J.—PATENTS IN FORCE AT END OF YEAR 1925.

Patents sealed from 31st December, 1922 to 31st December, 1925	2,905
Third-year fees paid from 31st December, 1922, to 31st December, 1925	1,955
Sixth-year fees paid from 31st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1925	1,981
Seventh-year fees paid from 31st December, 1916, to 31st December, 1925	364
Total	7,205

K.—TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, LETTERS PATENTS SEALED, AND LETTERS PATENT IN FORCE FOR FULL TERM UNDER THE DIFFERENT PATENTS ACTS, UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1925 (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 30th June, 1922	...	16,750	7,773	1,660
" 1921-22	...	...	...	7,288	3,912	...
Grand totals	...	...	...	55,617	26,949	5,193

L.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS IN EACH OF THE FIFTEEN CLASSES IN THE YEAR 1925.

Class 1.—Articles composed wholly of metal or in which metal predominates, and jewellery	..	106
Class 2.—Books and bookbinding of all materials	..	3
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	..	43
Class 4.—Articles composed wholly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, clay (burnt or baked), or cement, or in which such materials predominate	..	18
Class 5.—Articles composed wholly of paper, cardboard, millboard, or strawboard (except articles included in Class 2, and paperhangings), or in which such materials predominate	..	15
Class 6.—Articles composed wholly of leather or in which leather predominates, not included in other classes	..	3
Class 7.—Paperhangings	..	..
Class 8.—Carpets, rugs, and floor-coverings in all materials	..	..
Class 9.—Lace	..	..
Class 10.—Boots and shoes	..	..
Class 11.—Millinery and wearing-apparel (except boots and shoes)	..	7
Class 12.—Goods not included in other classes	..	5
Class 13.—Printed or woven designs on textile piece-goods (other than checks or stripes)	..	1
Class 14.—Printed or woven designs on handkerchiefs and shawls (other than checks or stripes)	..	2
Class 15.—Printed or woven designs on textile piece-goods or on handkerchiefs or shawls being checks or stripes	..	..
		203

M.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS FROM PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW ZEALAND AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1923, 1924, AND 1925.

—	1923.	1924.	1925.	—	1923.	1924.	1925.
New Zealand	442	510	510	India	2	1	..
Austria	..	..	1	Italy	2	8	3
Belgium	1	1	2	Japan	..	2	..
Brazil	2	..	..	Netherlands	3	11	18
Canada	19	19	33	New South Wales	76	78	70
Ceylon	..	..	2	Norway	17	4	2
China	1	..	..	Queensland	3	..	6
Cuba	1	..	..	South Australia	2	..	1
Czecho-Slovakia	1	2	3	Spain	..	1	1
Denmark	..	7	..	Sweden	7	5	17
Dutch East Indies	..	1	..	Switzerland	..	6	6
Finland	1	5	14	Union of South Africa	3	1	5
France	23	20	20	United States of America	190	195	200
Germany	5	25	47	Victoria	33	115	37
Great Britain	331	355	332	Western Australia	..	..	1
Hungary	..	..	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.

N.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO REGISTER TRADE-MARKS IN THE FIFTY DIFFERENT CLASSES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1923, 1924, AND 1925.

Classes.	Classification of Goods.	1923.	1924.	1925.
1	Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives	30	32	37
2	Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes	39	49	54
3	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy	82	94	83
4	Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures not included in other classes	18	16	20
5	Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture	15	15	15
6	Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines included in Class 7	36	29	38
7	Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery ..	12	9	17
8	Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments, and apparatus for useful purposes; instruments and apparatus for teaching	50	65	75
9	Musical instruments	11	13	12
10	Horological instruments	3	10	5
11	Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals	4	9	22
12	Cutlery and edge tools	8	18	20
13	Metal goods not included in other classes	41	59	55
14	Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia-metal, &c.) and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery	2	6	8
15	Glass	5	17	18
16	Porcelain and earthenware	2	6	3
17	Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration	9	19	22
18	Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances	10	17	24
19	Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20	3	2	4
20	Explosive substances	2	2	2
21	Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in Classes 19 and 20	..	1	4
22	Carriages	14	11	12
23	(a) Cotton-yarn; (b) sewing-cotton	4	13	6
24	Cotton piece-goods of all kinds	29	34	21
25	Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, and 38	7	5	7
26	Linen and hemp yarn and thread	2	1	..
27	Linen and hemp piece-goods	1	4	1
28	Linen and hemp goods not included in Classes 26, 27, and 50	1	2	1
29	Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in Class 50	1	1	2
30	Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing	2	2	2
31	Silk piece-goods .. .. .	..	3	2
32	Other silk goods not included in Classes 30 and 31 .. .. .	..	2	2
33	Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair	4	7	3
34	Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair	10	8	6
35	Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34 ..	2	2	2
36	Carpets, floorcloth, and oilcloth	5	7	3
37	Leather, skins (unwrought and wrought), and articles made of leather not included in other classes	4	12	11
38	Articles of clothing	115	105	109
39	Paper (except paperhangings), stationery, and bookbinding	41	55	46
40	Goods manufactured from indiarubber and guttapercha not included in other classes	23	17	18
41	Furniture and upholstery	9	10	6
42	Substances used as food or as ingredients in food	211	198	192
43	Fermented liquors and spirits	16	26	54
44	Mineral and aerated waters (natural and artificial), including ginger-beer ..	12	17	12
45	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	34	48	33
46	Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes	2	1	1
47	Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes	88	123	84
48	Perfumery (including toilet articles), preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap	60	64	70
49	Games of all kinds, and sporting articles not included in other classes ..	18	4	7
50	Miscellaneous	67	76	82

O.—SUMMARY OF DEFICIT IN EXPERIENCED OFFICERS, ETC.

Out of a staff of fifteen, no less than seven trained or partly trained officers have left since February, 1925. The numerical strength has necessarily been made up by officers completely untrained in patent work, among the appointees being four cadets straight from school. The training of these officers has caused substantial loss of time to the rest of the staff. One of the seven who have left was the late Registrar who had had forty years' Patent Office experience. The departure of the other six officers, who were appointed in respect of four positions, represents a further loss to the office of ten and a half years' experience in patent work. In short, the staff is seriously depleted of experience, and, moreover, requires reorganization on a suitable permanent basis. Temporary assistance has cost £1,860 (approximately) for the last three years—*i.e.*, £620 yearly.

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