PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

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APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS: BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

SPECIFICATIONS: PROVISIONAL AND COMPLETE.

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Business can generally be effected by correspondence without requiring the personal attendance of clients.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

AN OUTLINE OF

Laws and Procedure Relative to Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

BY
Charles Doulton

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PATENT AGENTS.

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PREFACE.

SINCE the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, came into operation, the number of patents taken in England has increased threefold.

Since steam vessels, railways and telegraphs have increased intercommunication between different countries, many inventors, manufacturers and merchants desire to protect, not only at home, but also abroad, their property in patents, designs and trade marks.

And, since a number of States, of which Great Britain is one. have joined in a Union for the protection of industrial property, the holders of such property have been encouraged to secure abroad rights and privileges corresponding with those that they enjoy at home.

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the patent agent to furnish to the public information as to the laws which regulate these rights and privileges, and to offer plain directions as to the procedure necessary for securing them.

No patent agent, if he consults the real interests of his clients, should attempt to furnish all the details of legislation on the subjects with which he deals, nor to explain all the niceties of the art which he practises. These can only be learned by long and varied experience, which it is the business of the agent to apply for the benefit of his client. Briefly the

agent, while he informs his client as to what may be done in the way of securing his industrial rights, would be doing him no good service by attempting to instruct him how to do it.

It is with a view to explain generally the nature of the privileges accorded in various countries that this volume has been written, so that inventors and others may readily ascertain what protection they can obtain and what means there are of obtaining it.

In what follows, it is proposed to deal first with that part of the subject which may be most interesting to the English reader, the nature of the protection afforded in Great Britain for inventions, designs and trade marks. This necessarily occupies a considerable part of the volume, as the matter treated could scarcely be abridged without being obscured. The laws of a number of foreign countries are then dealt with in alphabetical order, being preceded by a list of countries and colonies including th se that have no special laws for protection of inventions. When a name in this list is followed by the name of another country in brackets, it is to be understood that protection obtained in this latter, the mother country, extends to the former.

An appendix contains forms of the documents required for applications for patents at home or for like privileges in some of the principal countries abroad, and gives particulars as to the dimensions and characters of such drawings as may be required to illustrate the inventions on which applications are founded.

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PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

A BRITISH patent grants an exclusive privilege for fourteen years for Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man, but not for the Channel Islands nor for any of the British Colonies or dependencies beyond the seas.

A patent, which must be confined to a single invention, is granted to the inventor or to several persons, British or foreign, one of whom must be the inventor, or to a person who is not the inventor, but who has had the invention communicated to him from abroad. Such an importer of an invention is held by law to be an inventor.

It is by no means easy to define an invention such as can properly be the subject of a patent. In a Statute passed in the reign of James I. for the purpose of abolishing the abuses of monopolies, exception was made in favour of inventions, and this exception is virtually the basis of the Patent Law.

The exception is, in the words of the Statute, in favour of "Any Letters Patent and grants of privilege for the term of

fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made, of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufacture within this realm, to the true and first inventor or inventors of such manufacture, which others at the time of making such Letters Patents and grants shall not use, so as they be not contrary to the law, nor mischievous to the State, by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient."

The expression "any manner of new manufacture," though it has been frequently discussed in the Law Courts, has never been exhaustively defined, but it undoubtedly includes within its scope as patentable inventions, not only articles that can be made, sold and used, but also processes which can be applied in the making or using of articles generally—broadly speaking, the thing manufactured and the art or way of manufacturing it.

An application for a patent is made by lodging in the Patent Office two documents: a declaration and a specification.

The declaration is a statement by the applicant that he is the true and first inventor, or that the invention has been communicated to him by a person residing abroad, and that the invention is not at the time of application in use by any other person, and it closes with a prayer that a patent may be granted to him.

On a joint application by two or more persons, who may not all be inventors, a patent may be granted to them jointly. In this case, the declaration must state which one of the applicants is the inventor, or which two or more of them are the inventors.

The specification may be either of two kinds—a provisional specification describing generally the nature of the invention without necessarily giving full details as to how it is performed; or a complete specification, not only setting forth the nature of the invention, but also giving sufficient details to enable competent persons to carry it out in practice.

The specification, whether it be provisional or complete, is examined at the Patent Office, and, if it is intelligible and regular in form, it is accepted, and its acceptance is certified.

If the specification thus accepted is provisional, the applicant is allowed a period of nine months from the date of his application, which is called the period of provisional protection; during this period the provisional specification is kept secret, and the inventor can mature his invention, make experiments, manufacture or sell, without detriment to the future rights which a patent will give him. He must, however, before the expiry of the nine months, lodge in the Patent Office a complete specification which, when it exceeds a provisional specification, may be properly termed a final specification, to distinguish it from a complete specification that is filed in the first instance.

Although the time for filing the final specification is limited by Statute to a period of nine months from the date of application, the Comptroller has power to grant one month's extension of time on good reasons being given, and on payment of a penalty.

If the specification originally lodged is a complete one, it also is examined, and if it is intelligible and regular in form, it is accepted and forthwith published.

Within two months after acceptance of a final or complete specification, any one can oppose the grant of a patent on good grounds, but if there be no opposition, or if the opposition fails, the patent is granted.

Until the complete specification has been accepted it is illegal to mark goods as patented.

Owing to the length of time that may elapse between the filing of a provisional specification and the acceptance of the final specification, it is difficult for persons who may have an interest in opposing the patent, to know when their opposition should be initiated. In order to meet this difficulty, a *caveat* can be lodged at the Patent Office, which has the effect of

giving the person lodging it due notice of the acceptance of the specification to which it refers.

It is often a serious question with inventors whether they should apply with a provisional or with a complete specification. There is something to be said on both sides.

A man has an idea of some invention, but he wants time to mature it, or he wants aid in carrying it out. He specifies provisionally, and thus he gets protection which allows him time to mature the invention or to enlist capital or other assistance in working it into practical shape. It also gives him time to apply for patents in foreign countries, some of which would be invalid if they were applied for after the publication of the invention in Britain. On the other hand, as no infringement can take place until the complete specification has been accepted, the inventor may, during the period of provisional protection, undergo serious loss. If his invention relates to something large, requiring considerable time and capital to make it, he need have little fear of suffering injury during his period of provisional protection. But if his invention relates to some small article, such, for instance, as a corkscrew, and if it happens to become known, thousands or ten of thousands of these may be made and sold, and the inventor can have no redress, for he can bring no action for infringement until his patent is granted, and then only for infringements committed after the acceptance of his complete specification.

In such a case, where little maturing of the invention is required, and when there are no current grants of provisional protection for similar inventions, it is generally advisable to apply with a complete specification, care, however, being taken to have applications lodged about the same time for such foreign patents as it may be intended to take.

Generally, when an inventor is under provisional protection, he should be content to wait for his patent until the legal time allowed has almost expired, because a premature

lodging of his final specification may, under certain circumstances, do him serious injury. The circumstances are these:—A. has filed a provisional specification which, in a very wide and general way, deals with some particular line of invention; a month, or some time afterwards, B. applies for a patent relating to similar matter, and either lodges a complete specification in the first instance, or very shortly follows up a provisional by a final specification. A., who meanwhile is under provisional protection, and who has made no haste to lodge his final specification, has now an opportunity of examining B.'s specification; he does so, and, extracting from it much that is valuable, embodies it in his final specification when the times comes for lodging it. As A. has priority of date in his first application, he can thus secure for himself all the benefit of B.'s labours, and preclude B. from using his own invention. This is no imaginary case, but one that has happened more than once; and, therefore, an inventor should be in no haste to lodge his final specification until the ground is cleared of all applications of prior date bearing on the subject to which his invention relates.

When a patent is granted, it lasts for fourteen years, but is subject to a renewal fee of £50 before the end of its fourth year, and a renewal fee of £100 before the end of its eighth year. These fees, however, may be distributed by annual instalments over the ten years from the fourth to the thirteenth inclusive. The times of payment of renewal fees may be extended over three months on payment of certain prescribed penalties.

A patent may be revoked by a process at law, if it can be proved that it has been improperly granted.

A patent may be extended beyond its regular period of fourteen years by a proceeding before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, if it should be proved that the invention is meritorious and that the inventor has been, through no fault of his own, inadequately recompensed. When a

patentee desires his patent to be extended, he must petition the Privy Council six months before the patent expires, and he must submit to them accurate accounts showing all profits or losses attributable to the patent.

A patentee is generally ready to grant licenses to persons desiring to use his invention; but if he should object to do so, he may be compelled by an order of the Board of Trade to license under certain terms.

A patent may be assigned to any person or persons, and all assignments must be registered in the Patent Office. Licenses also, and, generally, all dealings with patent property must be registered.

In order to have an assignment, license, or other deed registered, the applicant signs a form of request (Assignment, Appendix D.; License, Appendix E.), and leaves it at the Patent Office along with the original deed and an examined copy thereof. After a time, the original is returned, the copy being retained in the office.

The specification of a patent may be amended at any time by a proceeding before the Comptroller of Patents, but no extension of the scope or alteration of the character of the claimed invention is allowed to be effected by amendment.

An application for amendment has to be duly advertised in journals prescribed by the Patent Office. Within one month from the first advertisement any person can oppose the amendment. When any person thinks it probable that amendment of a specification may be applied for against his interest, he may, by lodging a *caveat* at the Patent Office, get timely notice of such application, so that he may take measures for opposing it.

Business in the Patent Office as to applications, amendments, oppositions, and the like, is carried on subject to the Comptroller, but in most cases an appeal lies from him to the law officers of the Crown, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General.

In preparing patent documents, the greatest care and the widest knowledge of what has been done and published are required. The specification of a patent is practically the title-deed on which the inventor holds the rights that are granted to him. If this document is technically or formally wrong, his rights are lost. The objections that can be raised against those rights are of two kinds: objections as to substance, and objections as to form.

The objections as to substance are generally these:—

1. The alleged invention is not proper subject-matter for a patent.
2. The patentee is not the true and first inventor.
3. The invention is not new.
4. The invention is not useful.

The objections as to form are usually as follow:—

5. The specification does not sufficiently describe the invention.
6. The final specification is not in accord with the provisional specification.
7. The claims do not sufficiently distinguish that which is intended to be claimed as new from that which is old and well known.

Under the Patent Law, before 1884, when the new law came into force, the formal objections, 5, 6 and 7, were serious. Since 1884, specifications have had to pass through the hands of official examiners at the Patent Office, whose duty it is to see that they are not subject to any of these formal objections. What the effect of this examination may be in the Courts of Law it is at present impossible to say. The Courts may refuse to listen to objections which did not prevail with the official examiners, or they may ignore these examiners and deal with specifications on their own merits. Under any circumstances it would be unwise in a patentee

to neglect any measures for having his title-deeds formally right, for thus only can he avoid the obstacles that may be raised to his patent at the Patent Office, and the risks to which it may be exposed in subsequent litigation.

The principal points that require care in the preparation of the specification are:—

(*a*) To select a proper title for the invention, a title that will fairly include within its scope all that constitutes the invention, and not include anything that forms no part of the invention.

(*b*) To describe properly, and illustrate where necessary, by clear drawings, the invention, showing distinctly what it is and how it is to be performed. The condition, among others, on which a patent is granted to an inventor, is, that he shall fully and clearly describe his invention, so that when his patent has expired, the public shall be able to practise it as well as he can himself. The description must, therefore, be such that a workman of fair skill and intelligence in the business to which the invention relates shall be able, from a study of the specification, and without other aid, to successfully practise the invention. The patentee, moreover, is bound to describe not merely a way of carrying out his invention, but the best way that he knows at the time when he prepares his specification.

(*c*) To claim precisely that which is the substance and spirit of the invention, without claiming too much, which might render the patent invalid by including what the patentee has no right to include, and without claiming too little, which might render the patent valueless. The claims of a patent resemble, in some respects, the plan that is often drawn on the margin of a conveyance or lease, their purpose being to mark the boundaries of the patentee's exclusive rights. If he claims an ell too much, his whole patent is bad because he attempts to deceive; if he claims too little he may be giving up a valuable part of his property.

With the objections in substance to a patent, it is impossible to deal otherwise than the facts of the case allow. If there be no real invention, if the patentee be not the real inventor, if there be no novelty or no utility in the alleged invention, no specification, however carefully or cunningly drawn, can make the patent good. But, assuming that there is invention, that it is really the invention of the patentee, of something useful that was not previously known or used, then the value of the patent will in great measure depend upon the propriety of the title, the clearness and fulness of the description, and the precision of the claims.

When the objections to a patent relate to questions of subject-matter or utility, they can generally be dealt with easily, as matters respectively of legal argument and of practical or experimental proof. The objection most difficult to deal with is that of want of novelty, an objection that can only be fully met by an exhaustive investigation of all that has been done or proposed to be done in the particular branch of industry to which the patent relates. According to the Statute, the invention must be new within the realm—that is to say, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, and it must therefore not be something which, before making the application for a patent, had been in use by the public, or had been used in public either by the inventor or by any other person for commercial purposes, or had been manufactured or offered for sale. Nor must the supposed invention be anything that had been previously patented in the United Kingdom, or described in a publication accessible to the public, in such a manner that a person acquainted with the art to which it relates, could, acting on that description, put it in practical operation.

In investigating the novelty of an invention, it is often necessary or advisable to make a search among prior patent specifications. Owing to the large number of these that have to be examined, such a search involves considerable

expense and is generally unsatisfactory, as it cannot pretend to be exhaustive. The indexes and abridgments on which the searcher must in great measure rely, are so imperfect, that there is great risk of his missing matter of prime importance, it may be a full and explicit publication, made many years before, of the invention to which his search relates. There is also certain matter which is inaccessible for several months, in the specifications of pending applications for patents, which are not open to examination during the period of provisional protection.

The new Patent Law makes some provision against the actual collision of pending applications by requiring the official examiner of a specification to report to the Comptroller if the invention described is, in his opinion, similar to that included in any pending application. On receiving such a report, the Comptroller gives notice to the several applicants, some of whom may thus have ground for opposing the applications of others of their number. Unless opposition is made, it is no part of the Comptroller's duty to reject an application on account of its being in collision with other applications.

A patentee should be careful not to threaten persons for infringing his patent, unless he is prepared to take legal proceedings against them, otherwise he may be subjected to injunction and damages for his empty threats.

It is not necessary to mark patented articles, but it is illegal and punishable by fine to put on articles that are not patented any mark indicating that they are patented. The Patent Law also imposes a penalty on the unauthorized assumption of the Royal Arms, or arms nearly resembling them, such as might tend to deceive.

An inventor, before obtaining a patent, or even provisional protection, may exhibit his invention in certain kinds of public exhibitions without interfering with his right to patent it during six months afterwards, but in this case, he must

first give formal notice of his intention to exhibit while retaining his rights.

A patentee has the same right against the Crown as against subjects, but when the invention relates to instruments or munitions of war, the Government can demand an assignment of the patent on reasonable terms.

An invention relating to instruments or munitions of war may be communicated in confidence to the Secretary of State for investigation, without prejudice to a patent that may be subsequently applied for.

A number of States, including Great Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and Italy, have entered into an international convention, by which inventors in those countries are placed under more favourable terms in respect of patents than inventors in other countries that have not joined the convention. This convention may be regarded as a step towards some kind of international patent law, that may hereafter be hoped for.

In applying for a patent, the only documents requiring the signature of the applicant are: first, the declaration (Appendix A.); and, secondly, a note (Appendix C.), giving authority to his agent to act for him. The same forms are used when there are several joint applicants, who have all to sign the declaration as well as the agent's authority.

Another form of declaration (Appendix B.) is used when the invention is communicated from abroad. This, as well as the agent's authority (which is in all cases indispensable), has to be signed by the applicant to whom the invention has been communicated.

In all cases, applicants, whether the inventions be their own or communicated to them, must insert at the head of the declaration their full names, addresses, and professions; and, when the invention is communicated, the full name, address, and profession of the person abroad who communicates the invention have to be inserted.

There is, in the declaration, space for insertion of the title of the invention. It is generally advisable that the applicant should leave this in blank, or write the title which he proposes in pencil, so that his agent, after full consideration of the specification, may settle the title which he considers most suitable.

For application for protection with a provisional specification the agent should be furnished with a general description of the invention, illustrated, if necessary, by rough sketches. For complete specification, a detailed description, along with drawings or materials for preparing drawings, should be furnished. The sizes of the drawings are given in the Appendix R.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

THE proprietor of any new or original design, not previously published in the United Kingdom, can secure copyright of it for a period of five years.

A "design," as defined by law, means any design applicable to any article of manufacture, or to any substance artificial or natural, whether the design is applicable for the pattern, or for the shape or configuration, or for the ornament thereof, or for any two or more such purposes, and by whatever means it is applicable, whether by printing, painting, engraving, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, staining or any other means whatever, manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, not being a design for a sculpture, or other thing within the protection of the Sculpture Copyright Act of 1814.

The author of any new and original design is considered the proprietor of it, unless he executed the work on behalf of another person for a good or valuable consideration, in which case the employer is considered the proprietor. A person may purchase a new and original design, or the right to apply it, either exclusively or not, and this purchaser, as well as his legal representatives, is considered the proprietor of the design or of such right in it as he has purchased.

A design can be registered in one or several of the fourteen classes following :—

Class 1. Articles composed wholly or partly of metal, not included in Class 2.

„ 2. Jewellery.

Class 3. Articles composed wholly or partly of wood, bone, ivory, papier maché or other solid substances not included in other classes.

" 4. Articles composed wholly or partly of glass, earthenware or porcelain, bricks, tiles or cement.

" 5. Articles composed wholly or partly of paper (except hangings).

" 6. Articles composed wholly or partly of leather, including bookbinding of all materials.

" 7. Paperhangings.

" 8. Carpets and rugs in all materials, floorcloths and oilcloths.

" 9. Lace and hosiery.

" 10. Millinery and wearing apparel, including boots and shoes.

" 11. Ornamental needlework on muslin or other textile fabrics.

" 12. Goods not included in other classes.

" 13. Printed or woven designs on textile piece goods.

" 14. Printed or woven designs on handkerchiefs and shawls.

An application for registration of a design contains a statement of the nature of the design, and is accompanied by a sketch or drawing, or by three exactly similar drawings, photographs or tracings of the design, or by three specimens of it, and states whether it is applicable for the pattern or for the shape or configuration of the design, describing also the means by which it is applied.

When the articles are of such kind that they cannot be pasted into books, drawings, photographs or tracings of the design must be furnished.

The Comptroller may refuse to register any design, but the applicant in such a case can appeal to the Board of Trade.

Before selling any article, the design of which is registered, it should be marked with the abbreviation "R$^{D.}$" and the

number on the Certificate of Registration, if it is in any of the Classes 1 to 12. If it belongs to Classes 13 or 14 the mark is "REGD."

If a design is used in manufacture in any foreign country, but is not used in this country within six months of its registration here, the copyright in the design ceases.

The copyright in a registered design may be wholly or partly assigned, and every assignment or transmission has to be duly recorded in the register kept for that purpose. The request for registration of an assignment or transmission is in the form (Appendix G.)

A design is not open to public inspection during the period of its copyright.

The marking of an article as registered or copyright when it is not in fact registered is punishable by fine.

The applicant for registration of a design has only to sign the authority (Appendix F.) for his agent, and send such information as may be necessary to enable his agent to make the application in proper form, giving his full names, address and calling.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

THE proprietor of a trade mark may, by its registration, secure protection for fourteen years. By payment of fees, before the expiry of each period of fourteen years, the trade mark can be retained on the register and its protection can be thus continued in perpetuity. The time for payment of a renewal fee may be extended for three months, subject to a fine for the delay.

When the renewal fee is not paid within three months from the expiry of a fourteen years' period, the mark is removed from the register. It can, however, be restored on giving the Comptroller satisfactory reasons and paying an additional fee.

A trade mark must consist of, or contain at least one, of the following essential particulars:—

A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

A written signature or copy of a written signature of the individual or firm applying for its registration; or

A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, ticket, or fancy word or words not in common use.

There may be added to any one or more of these particulars, any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them.

A trade mark must be registered for particular goods or classes of goods, in any one or more of the following classes.

When any doubt arises as to what class any particular description of goods belongs to, the doubt is determined by the Comptroller.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	Illustrations.
	Note.—Goods are mentioned in this column by way of illustration, and not as an exhaustive list of the contents of a class.
Class 1.	
Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.	Such as acids, including vegetable acids, alkalies, artists' colours, pigments, mineral dyes.
Class 2.	
Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes.	Such as artificial manure, cattle medicines, deodorisers, vermin destroyers.
Class 3.	
Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.	Such as cod-liver oil, medicated articles, patent medicines, plasters, rhubarb.
Class 4.	
Raw or partly-prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes.	Such as resins, oils used in manufacture, and not included in other classes, dyes other than mineral, tanning substances, fibrous substances (*e.g.* cotton, hemp, flax, jute), wool, silk, bristles, hair, feathers, cork, seeds, coal, coke, bone, sponge.
Class 5.	
Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture.	Such as iron and steel, pig or cast-iron, rough iron bar and rail, including rails for railways, iron bolt and rod-iron, sheet and boiler and armour plates, iron hoop; lead, pig, rolled, and sheet; wire, copper, zinc; gold, in ingots.
Class 6.	
Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines included in Class 7.	Such as steam engines, boilers, pneumatic machines, hydraulic machines, locomotives, sewing machines, weighing machines, machine tools, mining machinery, fire-engines.
Class 7.	
Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery.	Such as ploughs, drilling machines, reaping machines, thrashing machines, churns, cyder presses, chaff-cutters.

CLASS 8.	
Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments, and apparatus for useful purposes. Instruments and apparatus for teaching.	Such as mathematical instruments,, gauges, logs, spectacles, educational appliances.
CLASS 9.	
Musical instruments.	
CLASS 10.	
Horological instruments.	
CLASS 11.	
Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals.	Such as bandages, friction gloves, lancets, flenms, enemas.
CLASS 12.	
Cutlery and edge tools.	Such as knives, forks, scissors, shears, files, saws.
CLASS 13.	
Metal goods not included in other	Such as anvils, keys, basins (metal), needles, hoes, shovels, corkscrews.
CLASS 14.	
Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia metal, &c.) d jewellery, and imitations of such ods and jewellery.	Such as plate, clock cases and pencil cases of such metals, Sheffield and other plated goods, gilt and ormolu work.
CLASS 15.	
Glass.	Such as window and plate glass, painted glass, glass mosaic, glass beads.
CLASS 16.	
Porcelain and earthenware.	Such as china, stoneware, terra-cotta statuary, porcelain, tiles, bricks.
CLASS 17.	
Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration.	Such as cement, plaster, imitation marble, asphalte.
CLASS 18.	
Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.	Such as diving apparatus, warming apparatus, ventilating apparatus, filtering apparatus, lighting contrivances, drainage contrivances, electric and pneumatic bells.

CLASS 19.	
Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20.	Such as cannon, small arms, fowling pieces, swords, shot and other projectiles, camp equipage, equipments.
CLASS 20.	
Explosive substances.	Such as gunpowder, gun-cotton, dynamite, fog signals, percussion caps, fire works, cartridges.
CLASS 21.	
Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in Classes 19 and 20.	Such as boats, anchors, chain cables, rigging.
CLASS 22.	
Carriages.	Such as railway carriages, waggons, railway trucks, bicycles, Bath chairs.
CLASS 23.	
Cotton yarn and thread.	Such as sewing cotton on spools or reels, sewing cotton not on spools or reels, dyed cotton yarns.
CLASS 24.	
Cotton piece goods of all kinds.	Such as cotton shirtings, longcloth.
CLASS 25.	
Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, or 38.	Such as cotton lace, cotton braids, cotton tapes.
CLASS 26.	
Linen and hemp yarn and thread.	
CLASS 27.	
Linen and hemp piece goods.	
CLASS 28.	
Linen and hemp goods not included in Classes 26, 27, and 50.	
CLASS 29.	
Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in Class 50.	
CLASS 30.	
Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing.	
CLASS 31.	
Silk piece goods.	

CLASS 32. Other silk goods not included in Classes 30 and 31.	
CLASS 33. Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair.	
CLASS 34. Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair.	
CLASS 35. Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34.	
CLASS 36. Carpets, floor-cloth, and oil-cloth.	Such as drugget, mats and matting, rugs.
CLASS 37. Leather, skins, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of leather not included in other classes.	
CLASS 38. Articles of clothing.	Such as hats of all kinds, caps and bonnets, hosiery, gloves, boots and shoes, and other ready-made clothing.
CLASS 39. Paper (except paper-hangings), stationery and book-binding.	Such as envelopes, sealing-wax, pens (except gold pens), ink, playing cards, blotting-cases, copying presses.
CLASS 40. Goods manufactured from india-rubber and gutta-percha not included in other classes.	
CLASS 41. Furniture and upholstery.	Such as paper-hangings, papier-maché, mirrors, mattresses.
CLASS 42. Substances used in food, or as ingredients in food.	Such as cereals, pulses, olive oil, hops, malt, dried fruits, tea, sago, salt, sugar, preserved meats, confectionery, oil-cakes, pickles, vinegar, beer clarifiers.
CLASS 43. Fermented liquors and spirits.	Such as beer, cyder, wine, whisky, liqueurs.
CLASS 44. Mineral and aërated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger-beer.	

CLASS 45. Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.	
CLASS 46. Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes.	
CLASS 47. Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.	Such as washing powders, benzine-collas.
CLASS 48. Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).	
CLASS 49. Games of all kinds, and sporting articles, not included in other classes.	Such as billiard tables, roller skates, fishing nets and lines, toys.
CLASS 50. Miscellaneous, including:— (1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone, or wood, not included in other classes. (2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes. (3) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other classes. (4) Tobacco pipes. (5) Umbrellas, walking-sticks, brushes, and combs. (6) Furniture cream, plate powder. (7) Tarpaulins, tents, rick-cloths, rope, twine. (8) Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metal, or imitations thereof. (9) Packing and hose of all kinds. (10) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.	Such as coopers' wares.

General Note.—When wares are made of mixed materials—for example, of both cotton and silk, the Registrar determines in which one of the classes appropriated to those materials the trade mark is to be included.

Several trade marks which, while resembling each other in their material particulars, yet differ in respect of (*a*) the statement of the goods for which they are respectively used; or (*b*) statements of numbers; or (*c*) statements of price; or (*d*) statements of quality; or (*e*) statements of names of places; may be registered as a series in one registration. A series of trade marks can only be assigned or transmitted as a whole.

A trade mark can be registered in any colour, and this confers on the registered owner the exclusive right to use the mark in that or in any other colour.

An application for registration of a trade mark is advertised, and two months are allowed during which opposition can be entered.

The Comptroller can refuse to register a trade mark, if it so nearly resembles a mark already registered in the same class that it might be calculated to deceive.

In case of an adverse decision of the Comptroller, an applicant can appeal to the Board of Trade, or in case of an opposition, to a Court of Law.

Registration of a trade mark is considered to be equivalent to its public use, and is *primâ facie* evidence of the registered proprietor's right to its exclusive use. After the expiration of five years, registration is conclusive evidence of the registered proprietor's right.

There are special provisions for the registration of Sheffield marks, and such marks as are registered by the Cutlers' Company, and also for the registration of trade marks in use before the 13th of August, 1875.

The marking of goods as registered, where no trade mark has been registered in respect to them, is punishable by fine.

When a registered trade mark passes by assignment or otherwise, the new proprietor must have his name entered in the register as proprietor of the trade mark. The request for such registration is in the form given in Appendix H.

The applicant for registration of a trade mark has only to

sign the authority (Appendix F.) to his agent, and send such information as may be necessary, giving his full names, address and calling.

With the application, a wood-block or electrotype of the mark, suitable for letterpress, has to be supplied. When the block exceeds two inches in depth, an extra charge is made by the Patent Office.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

In 1883, several States formed a Union for the protection of industrial property, which several other countries have joined by becoming parties to an International Convention.

The countries now belonging to this Convention are Belgium, Brazil, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Holland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis.

The principal object of this Convention is to give the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting States, in all the other States of the Union, the advantages that their respective laws grant to natives, in matters concerning patents, industrial designs or models, trade and commercial marks and trade names.

The advantages secured are the following:—

1. Six months priority of right are given to apply for a patent, and three months priority of right to apply for protection of industrial designs and models and trade and commercial marks. An additional month is allowed for countries beyond the seas.

Under this article, any person having applied for a patent, or for registration of a design or trade mark, in one of the contracting States, can obtain protection in any of the other contracting States by application there within the times specified, notwithstanding that, in the interval, acts may have been done which would have defeated the purpose of the application —such, for instance, as the use or publication of an invention

or an application for a patent by a person other than the inventor.

2. Importation is allowed of objects manufactured in any of the States of the Union without entailing forfeiture of patent or other rights.

Formerly a patentee could not, without forfeiture of his patent, introduce into some of the States of the Union the patented articles manufactured in his country or elsewhere. A patentee, while now free to import into any of the States, must, nevertheless, comply with the laws of that State with regard to the working of his invention within prescribed periods.

3. A trade name is protected in all the countries of the Union, without the necessity of registration, whether it forms part of a trade or commercial mark or not.

4. Temporary protection is granted to inventions, industrial designs or models, and trade or commercial marks for articles exhibited at official or officially recognized International Exhibitions.

5. Provision is made for the establishment of an International Office for collecting and communicating information as to patents, designs or trade marks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PATENTS.

MANY inventors, when they secure protection at home, desire to obtain patents or equivalent privileges abroad. It often happens that a patentee does not think of applying for foreign patents until he is assured of the success of his invention at home. Too often he finds that, owing to publication having taken place during the interval, he is then too late to secure valid patents in the more important countries.

The value of an invention, which merits and obtains protection in England, is largely increased by extending that protection to other countries. Thus, an invention which is not protected, say in France, Belgium or Germany, may be freely used in those countries, not only for their home demand, but also for export to other parts of the world, where there is little or no manufacture, and where the invention is not protected.

When an invention relates to a process of manufacture, it is often very difficult to identify the substance, material, or article made with the product of the patented process. Such goods may, therefore, be imported into this or any other country, where the invention is protected, to the detriment of the patentee, who, having no proof of the use of his process, may be unable to attack the importer of the product for infringement of his patent. If, however, the process is protected in the country from which the product is exported, the infringement of the patent may be arrested at its source.

Inventors cannot be too careful in avoiding publication in any form until they decide whether they will protect their inventions abroad, and in what countries. Nor must this decision be delayed too long, for, either officially or unofficially, an invention, especially if it is a valuable one, soon becomes publicly known, and its publication operates against the inventor, either by invalidating patents subsequently applied for abroad, or by allowing the protection to be fraudulently obtained by some person other than the true inventor.

In what follows, the effect of prior publication on the validity of foreign patents is noted in respect of each country, but it may be not out of place here to offer a few general observations as to this.

In France, a patent is invalid if it is applied for after publication there or in any other country, by use of the invention, or by a printed or manuscript description of it accessible to the public. In Germany, and in Sweden and Norway, a patent is invalid if it is applied for after publication by a printed description of the invention in those countries, or in any other country. In Canada, India, and Mauritius, a patent is invalid if it is not applied for within one year after the first application for the British patent. It is also advisable that applications in the Australian Colonies should be made within one year after the British application.

Generally, in any other country, a patent is not invalid if it is applied for before there is any publication of the invention in the country itself.

From these observations it will be seen that the validity of foreign and colonial patents is subject to considerable risk from prior publication. This may be the official publication of the specification here, which tells as a publication in some other countries, such as France and Germany, or it may be the unofficial publication of descriptions of patented inventions appearing in technical, scientific and trade journals, which

rapidly find their way to the public libraries throughout the world. It may be generally reckoned that such publication takes place in England about three weeks after the acceptance of the complete or final specification; and in the United States and Germany publication by printing accompanies the issue of the patent itself.

In addition to the risk to validity of a patent resulting from prior publication, there is the further risk of the invention being fraudulently appropriated by some unscrupulous person who, gaining a knowledge of the invention, may apply for foreign patents before the true inventor, and thus obtain priority of date and establish a right which it may be very difficult to set aside.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, &c.

In almost all the foreign States and colonies in which patents can be obtained, there are legal provisions for the protection of designs and trade marks, and in many cases of trade names. Even in many countries, where there are no provisions for official registration of trade marks, there are Statutes for preventing the fraudulent marking of merchandise. It is advisable to advertise in these comtries the proprietorship of a trade mark, in order to prevent piracy of a mark from being excused on the plea that it was not known to be the trade mark of any particular person or firm. There are also several countries where patents cannot be obtained, but where protection is given for trade marks. In many cases this protection is as useful to a manufacturer as that given by a patent is to an inventor, and the trade mark has the advantage of the patent in durability.

It is therefore advisable that all manufacturers, merchants or traders, who have business relations with foreign countries or colonies, should secure such protection as can be obtained for their trade marks or trade names, as well as for inventions and designs.

Within the limits of a work like this it is impossible to give full details as to the means of obtaining such protection. It is considered sufficient to call attention to the fact that it can, in most cases, be obtained by procedure, which generally

resembles that for obtaining a patent. The registration of a trade mark is generally less expensive than the taking of a patent, and it is to be remembered that a trade mark can be kept in force for an indefinite time, by renewal of the registration or by payment of a small fee.

It should also be remembered that, in a great many countries, a trade mark, which has been rendered valuable by successful commercial business, may be used by any one, unless it is duly registered. In some countries, even the rightful owner of a trade mark may be debarred from its use, owing to its having been piratically registered by some other person.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.

Algeria (France).
Angola (Portugal).
Amiraute Islands (Mauritius).
Antigua (Leeward Islands).
Argentine.
Assam (India).
Australia.
Austria-Hungary.
Azores (Portugal).
Barbadoes.
Belgium.
Bengal (India).
Berbice (British Guiana).
Bolivia.
Bombay (India).
Borneo (Dutch Possessions).
Bosnia (Austria-Hungary).
Brazil.
British Burmah (India).
,, Columbia (Canada).
,, Guiana.
,, Honduras.
Canada.
Canaries (Spain).
Cape of Good Hope.
Cape Verdes (Portugal).
Celebes (Dutch Possessions).
Central Provinces (India).
Ceylon.
Channel Islands.
Chili.
China.
Cochin China (France).
Colombia.
Costa Rica.
Cuba (Spain).
Cyprus.
Demerara (British Guiana).
Denmark.
Dominica (Leeward Islands).
Dutch Possessions.
Ecuador.
Egpyt.
Essequibo (British Guiana).
Falkland Islands.
Faroe Islands (Denmark).
Fernando Po (Spain).
Fiji.
Finland.
France.
French Guiana.
Germany.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Greece.
Greenland (Denmark).
Grenada (Windward Islands).
Guadaloupe (France).
Guatemala.
Guernsey (Channel Islands).
Guiana (Dutch Possessions).
Guinea (Portugal).
Hawaiian Islands.
Hayti.
Herzegovina (Austria-Hungary).
Holland.
Honduras.
Hong-Kong.
Hungary (Austria-Hungary).
Iceland (Denmark).
India.
Italy.
Jamaica.
Japan.

Java (Dutch Possessions).
Jersey (Channel Islands).
Labrador (Canada and Newfoundland).
La Plata (Argentine).
Leeward Islands.
Liberia.
Luxembourg.
Madeira (Portugal).
Madras (India).
Malacca (Straits Settlements).
Malta.
Manitoba (Canada).
Martinique (France).
Mauritius.
Mexico.
Moluccas, The (Dutch Possessions).
Montserrat (Leeward Islands).
Mozambique (Portugal).
Natal.
Nevis (Leeward Islands).
New Brunswick (Canada).
New Caledonia (France).
Newfoundland.
New South Wales.
New Zealand.
Nicaragua.
North West Territories (Canada).
North West Provinces (India).
Norway.
Nova Scotia (Canada).
Ontario (Canada).
Oude (India).
Pancore (Straits Settlements).
Paraguay.
Penang (Straits Settlements).
Persia.
Peru.
Philippine Islands (Spain).
Poland (Russia).
Porto Rico (Spain).
Portugal.
Prince Edward's Island (Canada).
Punjaub (India).
Quebec (Canada).
Queensland.
Réunion (France).
Rio de la Plata (Argentine).
Rodriguez (Mauritius).
Russia.
St. Christopher (Leeward Islands).
St. Helena.
St. Kitts (Leeward Islands).
St. Lucia (Windward Islands).
St. Thomas (Denmark).
St. Thomas (Portugal).
St. Vincent (Windward Islands).
Salvador.
Santa Cruz (Denmark).
Sardinia (Italy).
Senegambia (France).
Servia.
Seychelles Islands (Mauritius).
Sicily (Italy).
Sierra Leone.
Scinde (India).
Singapore (Straits Settlements
Smyrna.
South Australia.
Spain.
Straits Settlements.
Sumatra (Dutch Possessions).
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Tasmania.
Timor (Dutch Possessions).
Tobago (Windward Islands).
Trinidad.
Tripoli.
Tunis.
Turkey.
United States of America.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
Victoria.
Virgin Islands (Leeward Islands).
Wellesley Province (Straits Settlements).
Western Australia.
West Indies.
Windward Islands.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND LA PLATA.

PATENTS are granted to inventors or their assignees, whether subjects or aliens, for five, ten or fifteen years, according to the merit of the invention or the wish of the applicant. Patents for the shorter terms cannot be extended. In the case of inventions previously patented abroad, the duration is limited to ten years; but in all cases it expires with the term of the prior foreign patent.

There is an examination as to the novelty and patentability of the invention, but patents are seldom refused.

The invention must be "worked" within two years from the date of the patent, and working must not be interrupted for two years at a time subsequently. To constitute "working" it is considered sufficient to bring the invention into operation in the country.

Improvements on an invention for which a patent has already been granted may be protected by a certificate or certificates of addition.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The patent can be assigned, and assignments must be in proper form and must be registered.

The documents for the application have to be prepared in proper form, and require notarial attestation and legalisation by the Argentine Consul.

Drawings, which may be of any size, are to be furnished in duplicate, one copy on mounted cartridge paper, the other on strong white tracing paper.

AUSTRALIA.

EACH of the eight Australian Colonies—viz., Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji has its own special legislation as to patents, designs, and trade marks. Particulars of these are given under their respective headings.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

PATENTS are granted to inventors or their legal assignees, whether subjects or aliens, for fifteen years, but where there is a prior foreign patent for the same invention, the term of the Austro-Hungarian patent is limited by its term.

The application is submitted for approval to both the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Commerce.

The invention must be worked within a year from the date of the grant of the patent, and working must not be interrupted for two years at a time subsequently; for the first "working" it is considered sufficient to commence manufacture of the invention in the country and to obtain a notarial certificate of such commencement of manufacture.

The patent is subject to an annual variably increasing tax.

Improvements on an existing patent have to be protected by a separate patent.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The patent can be assigned, and assignments must be in proper form and must be recorded in the proper office.

An applicant can elect to have the description of his invention kept secret or not. If he elects to have it kept secret, damages for infringement cannot be obtained until the infringer has been notified of the existence and object of the patent.

Patent rights granted for Austria-Hungary extend to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For making application, a power of attorney (Appendix I.) is all that is required, and this power must be legalised by the Austrian Consul.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate on any material.

BARBADOES.

(Act of 1883-1884.)

Exclusive privileges are granted to the true and first inventors within the island for a term of seven years. An extension of seven years can be obtained, and also a further term of seven years beyond this, by payment of certain renewal fees.

The exclusive privilege ceases if the invention is not brought into operation within a period of three years from the filing of the application.

For making application, the documents must be prepared in proper form and duly executed.

Drawings of any size and on any material are to be furnished in duplicate.

BELGIUM.

PATENTS are granted to inventors, their assignees or any persons legally entitled to the invention. When the invention has not been previously patented in another country, a patent of invention may be obtained, its duration being twenty years. When a patent has already been granted elsewhere, a patent of importation is granted, limiting the term to that of the prior foreign patent.

No examination is made as to the novelty or utility of the invention, but the patent may be declared invalid if there has been publication of the invention in Belgium prior to the application.

The invention must be brought into practical operation in Belgium within a year of its having been practically worked elsewhere. When the patent is applied for after the practical use of the invention elsewhere, it must be "worked" within a year from the date of the Belgian patent. While the invention is being worked abroad, it must not cease to be worked in Belgium for an entire year at a time. It is difficult to say what is sufficient to constitute working in Belgium, but when there is any demand for the patented invention, nothing short of *bonâ-fide* manufacture in the country itself will satisfy the requirements of the law.

Improvements on an invention for which a patent has already been granted may be protected by a patent of improvement, upon which no taxes are payable, this patent expiring with the original patent.

Patents of invention or importation are subject to an annually increasing tax.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The patent can be assigned, and assignments must be in proper form and duly recorded.

A delay of six months can be obtained for payment of the taxes, subject to a fine.

The patent dates from the day of application.

For making application, a power of attorney (Appendix J.) is all that is required, no legalisation of the signature being necessary.

Drawings on tracing linen of dimensions given in the Appendix S. are to be furnished in duplicate.

BOLIVIA.

PATENTS are granted to inventors or their assignees for a term of fifteen years, but in case of an invention previously patented abroad, the duration is limited by the term of the foreign patent.

BRAZIL.

PATENTS are granted for fifteen years to the inventor; or, when an invention has already been patented in another country, the inventor may obtain confirmation of his rights in Brazil. If the petition for confirmation be made within seven months from the date of the application for a patent elsewhere, the inventor's right of priority will not be invalidated by the prior publication of his invention, or its use or employment, or by a rival application. A patent is limited in duration to the term of the previously granted foreign patent.

No official examination is made as to novelty or utility, but only as to the subject matter of the invention. A patent may be declared invalid if it has been published prior to the application for the patent either in Brazil or elsewhere.

The invention must be brought into effective use in the Empire within three years from the date of the patent, and such use must not be subsequently interrupted for a year at a time.

Patents are subject to annual and progressive taxes.

During the first year of a patent, the inventor may obtain a patent for improvements, this patent being exempt from taxes, but expiring with the original patent.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The patent can be assigned, and assignments must be in proper form and duly recorded.

For making application, the necessary documents must be prepared, executed and legalised by the Brazilian Consul.

Drawings on thin Bristol board of the dimensions given in the Appendix T. have to be furnished in triplicate, and must be signed by the applicant for the patent within the inner margin line.

BRITISH GUIANA.

PATENTS are granted to "the true and first inventors" within the colony for fourteen years, but when there is a prior British or foreign patent for the same invention, the duration of the grant is limited by that of the prior patent which shall first expire.

The procedure for obtaining a patent is similar to that under the British Act of 1852, the application being referred to the Attorney-General, who may call in scientific aid, if necessary, and may require amendments to be made.

There is no obligation on the patentee to work his invention within a specified time.

The patent is subject to the payment of a tax before the expiration of the seventh year from its date. The patent itself must be produced at the time for stamping.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The patent can be assigned and licenses can be granted, and assignments or licenses must be registered in the colony.

The colony of British Guiana comprises the countries of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo.

For making application, the necessary documents must be prepared and executed.

Drawings on any material of any size have to be furnished in duplicate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The law and particulars in this colony are similar to those of British Guiana, except that an additional tax has to be paid before the expiration of the third year, and this must be endorsed on the patent itself.

CANADA.

A PATENT is granted for fifteen years to the inventor or his assignee, or to both conjointly, but the application must be made by the inventor himself, or, if he is deceased, by his legal representative.

A patent for the invention must not have been in existence in any British or foreign country for more than one year prior to the Canadian application, nor must it have been in public use nor on sale in Canada, with the inventor's consent, for more than one year prior to the application.

The duration of the Canadian patent is limited to the term at which any prior foreign patent shall first expire.

The patent is subject to payment of taxes before the end of the fifth and tenth years. The original patent must be produced to have the certificate of continuance attached to it.

An examination as to the novelty and utility of the invention is made before the patent is granted.

A model or specimen must be furnished before the patent is actually issued. This must not exceed twelve inches in any dimension.

The invention must be worked within two years from the date of the patent, and continuously thereafter. It is considered sufficient for compliance with the law, to grant a license to some manufacturer or person resident in Canada to manufacture the invention, or to grant sub-licenses, this being advertised in such a manner that any person desirous of using the invention can obtain it or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price.

Importation of patented articles is not allowed after the first year, upon pain of forfeiture of the patent rights.

Every assignment and license must be registered in the Patent Office.

Every patented article must be marked with the word "Patented," followed by the date of the patent, under a penalty of £20. Where it is impossible to mark the article itself, it must have the mark or label affixed to it, or to the package containing it.

The Canadian patent covers the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia, North West Territories, Prince Edward's Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick.

Newfoundland has separate legislation in regard to patents, particulars of which will be found under its heading.

For making application, the documents must be prepared in full and executed before a Notary Public or British Consul.

Drawings have to be furnished in duplicate, on tracing linen of the dimensions given in the Appendix U. An additional drawing of the principal figure on Bristol board has also to be furnished.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PATENTS are granted to the true and first inventors for a term of fourteen years, but do not continue in force after the expiration of a prior foreign patent for the same invention.

The patent is subject to payment of taxes before the end of the third and seventh year from its date.

There is no obligation upon patentees to work their invention within a specified time.

Every assignment or license must be recorded in the proper office.

The documents necessary for the prosecution of an application must be prepared and duly executed.

Drawings of the dimensions given in the Appendix V. have to be furnished in duplicate, both copies on parchment, or one on parchment and one on paper.

CEYLON.

AN exclusive privilege, equal in all respects to letters patent, may be obtained by the inventor or by the importer into Ceylon of any new manufacture, for a term of fourteen years. An invention is considered new if it has not been publicly used in Ceylon prior to the application for an exclusive privilege.

No further taxes are payable after the first cost, nor is there any obligation upon the inventor to work the invention within a specified time, or to mark the goods manufactured in accordance with the exclusive privilege.

When the applicant cannot refer to a prior British or Colonial patent, the application has to undergo official inquiry, involving considerable additional expense.

Assignments of, or licences granted under, the exclusive privilege must be notified to the proper authorities.

The documents necessary for the prosecution of an application must be prepared and duly executed.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate on any material.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

PROPOSALS have been made in both Jersey and Guernsey to provide for registration of patented inventions in these islands, but up to the present time these have not become law. There is, however, a temporary means of registration provided.

CHILI.

PATENTS are granted to the author or inventor of an art, manufacture, machine, instrument or preparation of material, for a term not exceeding ten years. The introducer or importer can only obtain an exclusive privilege for a term not exceeding eight years.

A proportionate term, in which the patented invention is to be worked, is fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and working must not be interrupted for a year at a time subsequently. The duration of the patent commences from the date appointed for the "working" of the invention.

Assignments or licences granted under a patent must be recorded with the Minister of the Interior, and reasons must be given for the same.

The documents necessary for the prosecution of an application must be prepared and duly executed.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate on any material.

CHINA.

THERE is no protection of inventions accorded in China except in the colony of Hong Kong, but the Chinese are fully alive to the value of patented inventions, and have given large sums to inventors when, without their assistance or information, they have been unable to work the inventions.

COLOMBIA.

PATENTS are granted to the inventor or patentee abroad of any machine, mechanical contrivance, combination of materials or process, for a term of five to twenty years, at the option of the patentee, but the patent expires with the first of any patents previously granted abroad.

The patent becomes void when the working of the invention is interrupted for one year or more, unless such inaction is justified.

The documents necessary for the prosecution of an application must be prepared and duly executed.

COSTA RICA.

THE Government grants patents of invention, securing to inventors for a limited time the exclusive right to their discoveries.

CYPRUS.

No laws exist in this island for the protection of inventions.

DENMARK.

PATENTS are granted to inventors or introducers of an invention for terms varying from five to fifteen years, but where a foreigner applies for the patent, the term granted is seldom more than five years. The invention must not have been previously used or published in Denmark.

The patent becomes void if it is not worked within a year from its date, or if the working is interrupted for a year at a time. Importation of patented articles and their use are considered sufficient to constitute working.

The patent is not subject to any taxes.

A patent prevents manufacture in Denmark, but does not prohibit the importation of articles made in accordance with the patent by persons other than the patentee.

Special separate applications must be made for the extension of the patent rights to the Danish possessions of Iceland, Greenland, Faroe Islands, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, &c.

It is not compulsory to register assignments or licences, although it is usual to do so.

The only document necessary for the prosecution of a patent is a power of attorney (Appendix K.) duly signed.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate on any material.

DUTCH POSSESSIONS.

JAVA and the Moluccas, parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebez, and Timor in the East Indies, Guiana in South America, are included under this title.

Since the abolition of patents in Holland in 1869, no patents have been granted in the Dutch colonies or settlements, although before that date patents for inventions were granted in Java.

ECUADOR.

THE Government grants patents securing to inventors, for terms varying from five to twenty years, the exclusive right to their discoveries. Where the invention has been previously patented elsewhere, the patent for Ecuador expires with the prior foreign patent.

The invention must be worked within one year from date of patent.

EGYPT.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No laws exist in these islands for the protection of inventions.

FIJI.

LETTERS patent are granted to the true and first inventor for fourteen years for any invention new within the colony at the time of presenting the petition. When there are prior foreign patents, the term of the Fijian patent is limited to that of the foreign patent that first expires.

There are no taxes payable on the patent after it has been granted, nor are there any obligations imposed on the patentee as to working the invention within a specified time.

Assignments or licences must be registered.

For the prosecution of an application, the documents must be prepared and duly executed.

FINLAND.

PATENTS are granted to the true inventors for various terms from three to twelve years, optional with the Government, but the term shall not exceed that for which a prior foreign patent for the same invention has already been granted.

The patent is subject to a yearly tax, and the specification of the patent must be duly published in the official papers, within two months from the date of the issue of the patent.

The invention must be brought into practical operation within one to four years (at the option of the Government), from the date of the patent, and working must not be interrupted for a year at a time subsequently.

Assignments must be registered.

FRANCE.

A PATENT is granted to an inventor or his assignee, or to any one legally entitled to the invention, for a term of fifteen years for a new discovery or invention, but the duration of the patent does not exceed that of a patent for the same invention previously obtained in another country. No invention is to be considered new in France if, before lodging the application, it has received sufficient publicity either in France or abroad to enable it to be worked. The interpretation of the law in this respect is very strict, it having been held that a manuscript description, if it be accessible in another country on payment of a fee, is sufficient publication to render invalid a French patent applied for even a single day after such a document becomes accessible abroad.

No official examination is made as to the novelty or utility of the invention, but a patent may be refused if the application contains more than one principal invention.

The patentee may be deprived of his rights if he does not work his invention in France within two years from the date of issue of the patent, or if he ceases to work it for two years at a time subsequently. For working, actual manufacture must take place, unless the patentee can furnish good cause for this not being done.

The patent is subject to an annual tax payable in advance. No extension of time can be obtained for payment of the taxes.

Improvements on an existing patent can be protected by

certificates of addition, which are not subject to taxes, but which expire with the original patent.

Importation of patented articles is not permitted except from countries which have joined the International Convention. Importation from other countries entails forfeiture of the patent.

The patentee is not obliged to mark articles as being patented, but if he does use the words patentee or patent, it must be followed by the words "Sans garantie du Gouvernement," or by the initials "S.G.D.G.," otherwise a fine of from 50 to 1000 francs may be imposed.

The whole or part of a patent can be assigned. This can only be effected by a notarial deed and after payment of the annual taxes for the full term of the patent, in advance. No transfer is valid until it is duly registered.

The patent extends to the whole of the French Colonies, the most important of which are Algeria, French Guiana, New Caledonia, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Senegambia, the Island of Réunion, and Lower Cochin China.

For making application, a power of attorney (Appendix J.) is all that is required, no legalisation of the signature being necessary.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate on any material.

GERMANY.

A PATENT is granted to the first applicant for the term of fifteen years for any new invention which can be turned to account in trade, except articles of food, medicines, and substances produced by chemical processes, if the invention does not relate to a definite method of producing them.

The duration of the patent is not affected by that of a prior foreign patent for the same invention.

An invention is not regarded as new, if it has been already described in any printed publication, or publicly used in Germany before the date of application for the patent. The patent dates from the day following that on which the application is filed.

There is a strict official examination as to novelty. In case of an adverse decision by one set of examiners, an appeal may be lodged within four weeks to another board of examiners, whose decision is final.

After provisional allowance of an application the specification is laid open to public inspection for eight weeks, during which period objections can be made to the grant of the patent. Oppositions are heard by the Patent Office, a final appeal to the Imperial Supreme Court of Commerce against the decision of the Patent Office in such cases being allowed.

A patent may be declared void after the expiration of three years from its date, if the patentee fails to work his invention in Germany to an adequate extent, or at least to do everything that is necessary to ensure its being worked, or if the patentee

refuses to grant a licence upon adequate royalty or compensation when this appears to be demanded in the public interests.

A patent is subject to a progressively increasing annual tax payable on the anniversary of the date of the patent, but three months' grace is allowed for payment.

Improvements on an invention already patented may be protected by patents of addition, which are not subject to taxes but which expire with the original patent.

There is no obligation to mark articles made in accordance with a patent, but it is recommended that they should be marked with the words "Deutsches Reichs Patent," or with the initials, "D.R.P.," followed by the date of the patent. The marking of articles in this manner, when no patent exists, is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The patent extends to the whole of the German Empire.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments must be in proper form and duly registered.

For making application, a power of attorney (Appendix L.) is all that is required, no legalisation of the signature being necessary.

Drawings have to be furnished in duplicate, of the dimensions given in the Appendix T., one copy on tracing linen and one copy on thin Bristol board.

GIBRALTAR.

THERE is no special law for protection of inventions, but the grantee of letters patent in the United Kingdom can obtain a special ordinance granting him the exclusive privilege in Gibraltar for the unexpired term of the English patent.

GOLD COAST.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

GREECE.

THERE is no special law in Greece for protection of inventions, but a special Act can be obtained granting a monopoly or exclusive privilege in respect of an invention for a term defined by the Act.

GUATEMALA.

PATENTS are granted to the actual inventor, or importer of an invention, not known in the Republic. The duration of a patent does not exceed ten years when the applicant is the inventor, or eight years when he is the importer of an invention which may be known in other countries, but is not known in the Republic itself.

The invention has to be worked within a period proportionate to the term of the patent, but not in any case exceeding two years.

Extension of the original term granted may sometimes be obtained, but it must be applied for at least six months before the expiration of the original term.

The patent can be assigned and the assignment must be registered, with reasons stated for the transfer.

HAWAIIAN OR SANDWICH ISLANDS.

PATENTS are granted for a term of ten years to the inventor of any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, process or composition of matter, or for any new and useful improvement thereof not known or used by others in the country, nor described in any printed publication.

If the inventor has already received a patent or patents elsewhere, he may obtain a patent in this kingdom, unless the invention has been introduced into the country for more than one year prior to the application.

The patent is not subject to any taxes after the first costs of application, nor is any obligation imposed upon the patentee to work his invention within a certain time.

Assignments must be recorded within three months after their execution.

For making application, documents similar to those for the United States have to be prepared in proper form and duly executed. The office has power to call for a model or specimen of the invention.

HAYTI.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

HOLLAND.

No law for the protection of inventions at present exists in Holland, but as this country has joined the International Convention a law will probably be passed ere long.

HONDURAS.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

HONG-KONG.

Letters patent are granted to the inventor or to the owner by assignment, or otherwise, of any invention which has been already patented in England, for such term as the Governor may deem fit, not exceeding the term of the English patent.

No taxes are payable after the grant of the exclusive privilege, nor is there any obligation on the patentee to work the invention within a specified time.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

For making application, the documents must be prepared in proper form, and executed.

A drawing of any size is to be furnished on any material.

INDIA.

Exclusive privileges (to all intents equivalent to letters patent), may be obtained by the inventor, or his assignee, whether resident in India or not, of any new manufacture for a term of fourteen years. An extension of this term, not exceeding a further fourteen years, may be granted upon petition, provided this be presented six months before the expiry of the original term.

If the invention has not been used, or made publicly known in India, or in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, before the application is filed, it is deemed a new invention within the meaning of the Act. Where an English patent has been obtained for an invention, the application in India must be filed within twelve months from date of sealing the patent. The exclusive privilege ceases with the English patent.

No taxes are payable after the grant of the exclusive privilege, nor is there any obligation on the inventor to work his invention within a specified time.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments must be recorded in the Indian Home Office.

The exclusive privilege extends to the whole empire of India, including the provinces of Assam, Bengal, Bombay, British Burmah, Central Provinces, Madras, North West Provinces, Oude, The Punjaub, and Sinde.

For making application, the necessary documents must be prepared and duly executed.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished, six copies being required on any material.

ITALY.

A PATENT is granted to the inventor, or author, or his assignee, for any new invention, except such as relate to medicines, for any term not exceeding fifteen years, at the option of the applicant.

An invention is considered new when it is not previously known in Italy sufficiently to enable it to be put in practice. If the invention has been patented abroad and officially published, this does not prevent a patent of importation from being obtained, provided it be applied for before the expiry of the term of the foreign patent, and before other parties have freely imported and worked the same invention in Italy. The duration of an Italian patent for an invention previously patented in another country does not exceed that of the foreign patent which has the longest term.

There is a formal examination as to the patentability of the invention, but not as to its utility or novelty.

When the patent is granted for five years or less, the invention must be worked within the first year after its grant, and must not cease to be worked for a year at a time. When the patent is granted for more than five years, it must be worked within two years after its grant, and the working must not be interrupted for two years at a time. Importation of the patented invention and its use are considered sufficient to comply with the law, which is lenient, and allows patentees to plead that inaction is due to causes beyond their control, want of pecuniary means being, however, not a sufficient excuse.

It is of great advantage to apply for a term of not less than six years, in order to get the two years allowed for working. As a rule, the full term of fifteen years is applied for, the difference in first cost being less than the subsequent cost of obtaining an extension to the full term.

The patent is subject to two kinds of taxes. First, there is a proportional tax, depending on the term of patent applied for; and, secondly, an annual tax, payable in advance, and increasing triennially. Three months' grace is allowed for payment of the annual taxes.

Improvements on a patented invention may be protected by certificates of addition, which expire with the original patent, but are not subject to the annual taxes.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The patent extends to the whole kingdom of Italy, including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

Assignments must be in proper form, and be registered.

For making application, a power of attorney (Appendix J.), signed by the applicant and legalised by the Italian Consul, is all that is necessary.

Drawings on any material, of the dimensions given in the Appendix W., are to be furnished in triplicate. These drawings must be made on the smallest scale that is compatible with distinctness.

JAMAICA.

A PATENT is granted for a term of fourteen years to the true and first inventor, or to the assignee of any person who may have patented his invention in another country, for any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any improvement thereon, not previously known in the island. The Governor can, if he deem fit, insert in the patent a provision extending its operation for a further term of seven years. If the invention has been patented elsewhere, the Jamaica patent is limited in its duration by the term of the prior foreign patent which shall first expire.

There is no examination as to the novelty or utility of the invention, but the application is referred to the Attorney-General for approval.

A patent may be forfeited and become void if it is not brought into operation within two years from the date of its grant.

The patent is not subject to any payments after the first application.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be registered.

Application for a patent has to be made by filing documents prepared in proper form and duly executed.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate on any material.

JAPAN.

A PATENT law was enacted in 1871, but apparently no provisions exist for carrying it into operation.

The term granted is from seven to fifteen years, but the privilege can only be obtained by residents in Japan.

The patent is subject to an annual tax, payable in advance. This tax varies in amount according to the nature of the invention.

Assignments must be indorsed on the patent at the request of both parties.

Patented articles must be marked with the words "By Government sanction," along with the name of the inventor.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

LETTERS patent are granted to the true and first inventor within the colony, for a term of fourteen years, for any invention within the meaning of the law of England, provided the invention has not been previously known or used in the colony.

When a prior foreign patent exists, the term of the colonial patent expires with it.

No official examination is made as to novelty or utility.

The patent is subject to taxes payable before the end of the third and seventh years.

There is no obligation on the patentee to work his invention within a specified time.

Assignments and licences must be registered.

The patent extends to the whole of the Leeward Islands included in the colony—namely, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands.

Documents for application have to be prepared in proper form, and duly executed.

LIBERIA.

A PATENT is granted to the original and first discoverer of a new invention, or to his assignee, for a term of fifteen years.

The invention must be brought into practical operation in the Republic within three years from the date of the patent.

Assignments must be registered.

LUXEMBOURG.

A PATENT is granted to the true inventor, or his assigns, for a term of fifteen years, for new inventions capable of being worked commercially. Articles of food, or medicines, are not patentable except in respect of definite processes for their manufacture. An invention is not considered new if it has been described in any public print, or if it has been worked in the Grand Duchy or in one of the States of the German Customs Union.

The patent expires if a patent for the same object is not applied for within three months, and duly obtained in the States with which the Grand Duchy may be connected by treaties of Customs Unions.

There is no official examination as to novelty or utility of the invention.

The patent is subject to an annual and progressive tax.

The invention must be brought into practical operation in the Grand Duchy within three years from the date of the patent, or steps must be taken to secure this working.

Improvements on a patented invention may be protected by certificates of addition, which expire with the original patent, but involve no additional annual taxes.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be registered.

Application for a patent can be made by power of attorney

(Appendix M.), which does not require legalization or attestation, along with the formal documents.

Drawings have to be furnished in duplicate, on tracing linen, of the dimensions given in the Appendix U. An additional drawing of the principal figure on Bristol board has also to be furnished.

MALTA.

No laws exist in this island for the protection of inventions.

MAURITIUS.

A PATENT is granted to the actual inventor, or his assigns, for any new manufacture, for a term of fourteen years, or for such farther term not exceeding a farther fourteen years as the Governor in Council may deem fit.

If an English patent has already been obtained for the same invention, the holder of the English patent must apply in Mauritius within twelve months from its date, and the Mauritius patent will expire with the English patent.

A valid patent cannot be obtained for an invention the subject of a foreign patent which has already expired.

No examination is made as to the novelty or utility of the invention.

The patent is not subject to any taxes beyond the fees on application, nor are any obligations imposed upon the patentee as to working the invention.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be registered.

The patent extends to the colonies of Mauritius and its dependencies, among which are the Seychelles Islands, Rodriguez, and Amirante Islands.

Application for a patent is made by filing documents, prepared in proper form, and duly executed.

Drawings of any size, and on any material, have to be furnished in duplicate.

MEXICO.

A PATENT is granted for a term of ten years to the inventor or improver of any branch of industry. Patents for improvements are granted for six years only. The invention must be new within the Mexican Republic.

If the inventor is not resident in Mexico, his claim has to be substantiated by lodging certified and legalized copies of specification and patent granted to him in some other country.

There is no examination as to the utility of the invention.

In every patent that is issued, a term may be fixed—when a competitor complains of the inaction of the owner—within which the use of the invention must be commenced; otherwise, the privilege will be held to have expired. At least one-half of the persons employed in mechanical labour by the workers of a patent must, if possible, be actually natives of the Mexican States.

Application for a patent is made by filing documents, prepared in proper form, and duly executed.

NATAL.

A PATENT is granted, for fourteen years, to the true and first inventor within the colony for any manner of new manufacture within the meaning of the English law. The term of the patent is, however, limited by the duration of a prior foreign patent for the same invention.

No examination is made as to the novelty or utility of the invention, but the application is referred to the Attorney-General for perusal.

To maintain the patent, stamp duties must be paid before the expiration of the third and seventh years from the date of the patent, and must be endorsed on the patent documents.

Importation of patented articles is allowed, and there are no obligations upon the patentee to work his invention within a specified time.

Assignments and licences must be registered within the colony.

Application for a patent is made by filing documents, prepared in proper form, and duly executed.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate, on any material.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A PATENT is granted, for fourteen years, to the inventor or holder of letters patent in some other country, or to his assignee, for any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter not known or used in the island or elsewhere. If, however, the invention has already been patented elsewhere, it may be patented in Newfoundland, if it has not been introduced into public use in the colony prior to the application for a patent there. The term of the patent cannot extend beyond the term for which the prior foreign patent has been granted.

No examination is made as to the novelty or utility of the invention.

The invention must be brought into operation in the colony within two years from the date of the patent.

The patent extends to the whole colony of Newfoundland, and that part of Labrador which is a dependency of Newfoundland.

Assignments must be duly recorded in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

Application for a patent is made by filing documents, prepared in proper form, and duly executed.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate, on any material.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LETTERS of registration, equivalent in all respects to letters patent, are granted to the inventor, his agent or assignee, for any invention or improvement in the arts or manufactures. The duration of the letters of registration is optional with the Government, but it is not for less than seven nor more than fourteen years; generally, the grant is for fourteen years.

The petition for the letters of registration may be referred by the Governor to one or more competent persons, to examine as to the novelty of the invention.

No taxes are payable after the first cost of the application, nor is there any obligation upon the patentee to work his invention within a specified time.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be registered within three days of their execution; consequently, in cases of agreements entered into at a distance, the documents must be sent, unexecuted, to an agent in the colony duly authorized to execute them on behalf of the parties.

Application for letters of registration is made by filing documents, prepared in proper form, and duly executed, but the letters of registration may be taken in the name of an agent in New South Wales as a communication.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate, on any material.

NEW ZEALAND.

LETTERS patent are granted to the true and first inventor of any manner of new manufacture, for a term of fourteen years. When a foreign patent has already been obtained, letters of registration, having the same effect as letters patent, may be obtained by the inventor, or holder, or assignee of the foreign patent, and these letters of registration are not invalidated by the publication of the invention, prior to the application, in New Zealand.

Both letters patent and letters of registration lapse at the expiration of two years from their date, if the invention has not been brought into actual and public use within the colony.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Letters patent are subject to a stamp duty before the end of the fifth year, and the payment of this duty must be endorsed on the patent document.

The privilege granted, extends to the whole colony of New Zealand and its dependencies.

The unauthorized use of the word "patent," "letters patent," &c., is punishable.

Every assignment and licence must be recorded in the Register of Proprietors. No deed is registered that includes assignments or licences of two or more letters patent, or letters of registration. To enable an assignment or licence to be registered, it must be accompanied by a statutory declaration of one of the attesting witnesses thereto, and a certified copy of the assignment or licence.

Application for letters patent or for letters of registration is made by filing documents, prepared in proper form, and duly executed.

Drawings have to be furnished in duplicate, on any material, but of dimensions not less than those given in the Appendix X.

NICARAGUA.

THE Government grants patents for ten, seven, and five years, respectively, to the inventor, improver, and introducer of an invention; and these terms may sometimes be prolonged to fifteen, ten, and seven years, respectively.

The invention must be brought into practical operation within two years from the date of the patent.

NORWAY.

A PATENT is granted to the true and first inventor or to the bonâ fide proprietor of the invention on satisfactory evidence as to his right, for a term of fifteen years, for a new invention which can be used in trade, but not for medicines or articles of food. Processes or apparatus for producing these can however be protected by patent.

An invention is considered new if it has not been published in such a manner as to enable any person acquainted with the object of the invention to put it in practice. If the invention has been published officially or technically, an application is valid provided it is filed within six months from the date of the publication.

A patentee has the right for two years to apply for supplemental grants, to cover improvements on the original invention; no taxes are paid on such supplemental patents.

A patent is subject to an annual progressive tax, which is payable in advance, but can be paid within three months after the time of its falling due, subject to a fine of 20 per cent.

There is an opposition stage to the patent before it is issued, and in case of an adverse decision of the Patent Commission, two appeals are allowed.

The applicant can, by payment of a fine, delay for four months the publication of the specification, thus postponing the stage at which it is open for opposition.

The patentee must, within three years from the date of the patent, either himself or through an agent, work the invention

in Norway or keep the patented object on public sale, and must not cease to do so during a whole year subsequently.

A patent granted before the 1st of January 1886, may be exchanged for one under the new law, if it is applied for during the year 1886.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments must be in proper form and must be registered.

For the purpose of making application for a patent, the formal documents have to be accompanied by a legalized power of attorney (Appendix N.), and a copy that has to be be signed, but does not require to be legalized.

Drawings, of the dimensions given in Appendix T., have to be furnished in duplicate, one copy on card, and the other on tracing linen.

PARAGUAY.

PATENTS can be obtained for new inventions for terms varying from five to ten years, but the duration of a patent of importation is limited by that of the prior foreign privilege.

The invention must be worked within two years from the date of the patent.

The Paraguayan law has a provision which annuls the patent, if the inventor obtains a patent elsewhere subsequently, without having first obtained authority to do so.

PERSIA.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

PERU.

NEW inventions can be protected for a term not exceeding ten years.

The invention has to be worked within two years.

Importation of patented articles invalidates the patent.

The marking of articles as patented when they are not really patented is punishable by fine.

PORTUGAL.

A PATENT is granted to the true and first inventor, or his duly authorized agent, for any term not exceeding fifteen years, for any new manufacture, product, or article of commerce.

Inventions are not considered new if they were known to the public practically or theoretically through any technical description, or divulged in home or foreign documents, or in any other way. An inventor, however, who has obtained a privilege abroad, can obtain a patent in Portugal for the term which has still to run of the foreign patent.

Short term patents can be extended to the maximum term of fifteen years, but this involves considerable expense.

The invention must be worked in Portugal within two years from the date of the patent, and its use must not cease for two consecutive years subsequently.

Importation of patented articles is allowed; and it is considered sufficient for "working" to import the invention and use it. A certificate of working should be obtained.

The Portuguese patent extends to the whole of Portugal and its Colonies, among which are the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, St. Thomas, Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, &c.

Improvements on a patented invention may in some cases be protected by certificates of addition.

The transfer of a patent, whether wholly or in part, can only be effected by a notarial deed.

An application for a patent is made by filing with the formal documents a power of attorney, which must be legalised by the Portuguese Consul.

Drawings of any dimensions, and on any material, have to be furnished in duplicate.

QUEENSLAND.

An Act which was passed in 1884 and came into force on the 1st of January 1885, is to all intents identical with the British Patent Act of 1883. The only difference between the Queensland Act and the British Patent Law is, that the Queensland fees in the first instance are rather more than the British, whilst the stamp duties payable before the fourth and eighth years are considerably less.

In 1885, mutual arrangements on the basis of the International Convention were entered into by Great Britain and Queensland.

No conditions are imposed on the patentee as to working his invention within a specified time.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be recorded in a manner similar to the procedure in England.

An application for a patent in the name of the inventor, requires, in addition to the formal documents, a declaration executed by the inventor; but the patent can be taken by an agent in Queensland as a communication.

Drawings, of the dimensions given in the Appendix R., have to be furnished in duplicate, one copy on imperial drawing paper and one on thin Bristol board. An additional drawing, with a concise explanatory statement, illustrating the features of novelty, must accompany the complete specification.

RUSSIA.

A PATENT is granted to the inventor or his assignee for any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition, or improvement thereon. An invention is considered new if it is not already in use in the Empire, or if no detailed description has been published in the Empire before application for a patent.

The duration of the patent is for three, five, or ten years at the option of the applicant. When a patent is once granted for either of the shorter terms, it cannot be subsequently prolonged. Sometimes, when application is made for a full term patent, the authorities decide that the duration shall be for one of the shorter terms. In such cases, part of the fees are returned to the applicant. The duration of the grant is, in all cases, limited by the duration of a previous foreign patent for the same invention.

Patents are not granted for fundamental or elementary principles, or for inventions relating to purposes of war or national defence, such as guns, projectiles, torpedoes, armour plating, &c., but patents can be obtained for small arms, cartridges, &c., which are applicable both for military and private use, on condition that the army and navy shall not be debarred from their use.

The patent extends to the Empire of Russia and the Kingdom of Poland.

The grant of the patent certifies that the invention has not been previously patented in Russia, but it is no proof that the applicant is the true and first inventor.

The patent is subject to no taxes after payment of the fees

on application, which depend for their amount on the number of years for which the patent is desired to last.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The invention must be put into operation (worked) within a quarter of the term for which the patent is granted, and a certificate of such working must be filed with the Government within six months from the prescribed date. Importation and practical use of the invention are considered sufficient to constitute working.

Patents of importation are sometimes granted by special favour of the Government, for the introduction of inventions which are already known and in use abroad, but which are new in Russia and not patented elsewhere. The term of such a patent in no case exceeds six years.

Assignments and licences must be duly recorded. A patentee cannot transfer his patent to a joint stock company in Russia without special permission from the Government.

For making application for a patent, only the formal documents are required, no declaration or power being necessary.

Drawings of any dimensions, and on any material, have to be furnished in duplicate.

ST. HELENA.

PRIVILEGES granted by letters patent in the United Kingdom can be extended to St. Helena, by filing a certified copy of the letters patent and specification and payment of the prescribed fees. The duration of the privilege thus granted is for the term during which the patent is to remain in force in the United Kingdom.

SALVADOR.

THE Executive Government has power to award exclusive privileges to the authors of useful inventions, but there is no special law on the subject.

SERVIA.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

SIERRA LEONE.

Inventions can be protected by a special ordinance of the legislature of this Colony.

SMYRNA.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A PATENT is granted to the true and first inventor, or to his assignee or executor, for a term of fourteen years, for any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereon.

An invention is considered new when it has not been publicly used or offered for sale within the colony before the application for the patent.

A patent cannot be obtained for an invention the subject matter of an expired foreign patent, and, when a patent is granted for an invention previously patented elsewhere, its term is limited by the duration of the foreign patent.

Prolongations beyond the original term of fourteen years may sometimes be obtained on petition for prolongation presented at least six months before the expiration of the patent.

The patent is subject to stamp duties before the end of the third and seventh years from its date. The letters patent must be produced in order to have these payments endorsed on them.

Every patent is liable to be revoked by the governor on the application of any person after the expiration of three years from the date of the patent, if it be proved that the patented invention has not been used to a reasonable extent for the public benefit.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

The unauthorized use of the words "patent," "patented" &c. is punishable.

Amendments and disclaimers may be filed.

Assignments and licences must be registered within six months from their execution.

An application is made by filing documents, prepared in proper form and duly executed, but the patent can be taken in the name of an agent in South Australia as a communication.

A new Bill is before the Government, by which it is proposed to consolidate the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts under one Act in a manner similar to the British Act of 1883.

Drawings of any dimensions, and on any material, have to be furnished in duplicate.

SPAIN.

A PATENT is granted to the inventor or importer for terms varying from five to twenty years for any invention, the object of a new branch of industry.

If the invention is new and original, and no patent has been granted elsewhere for it, the term of the patent is twenty years. If a patent has already been granted elsewhere for the invention, the term of the Spanish patent is ten years, provided the application is made within two years from the date of the first foreign patent. The duration of patents for objects that are not original inventions, or being so, are not new, is limited to five years. No prolongation of these terms can be obtained. Objects which are not known, and have not been worked or executed in Spain or abroad, are considered new and original inventions.

Patents are granted without examination as to the novelty or utility of the invention.

Patents extend to the whole Peninsula and to the adjacent islands and to the colonies beyond the sea. Some of these are Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, [illegible] the Gulf of Guinea and Fernando Po, Canaries.

The patent is subject to a yearly increasing tax which is payable in advance, and cannot be paid after the date when it is due.

The invention must be worked in Spain within two years from the date of the patent, such working to consist of manufacture of the invention to the satisfaction of an official appointed by the Government. Notification as to the place

where the working is to be effected must be given at the time of paying the second year's tax. The working must not be interrupted for a year and a day without good cause for such interruption. As these subsequent workings are not officially certified, this provision of the law can be easily complied with.

Improvements on an existing patented invention can be protected by certificates of addition, which expire with the original patent and are not subject to additional annual taxes.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be duly recorded, and the necessary formalities in connection therewith must be duly observed.

In making application for a patent, a power of attorney (Appendix O.) is required in addition to the formal documents.

Drawings of any dimensions on tracing linen have to be furnished in duplicate.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

LETTERS patent are granted for fourteen years to the inventor or his assignee, or to the importer into the colony, of any new and useful art, process, or manner of producing, preparing or making an article, and also for any article prepared or produced by manufacture.

An invention is considered new if it has not, before filing the application, been publicly used in the United Kingdom, or in the colony, or in any British possession.

An extension of fourteen years beyond the first term may sometimes be obtained, but if the invention has been previously patented in the United Kingdom or any British possession, the duration of the patent cannot exceed the term of such prior patent.

The patent extends to the whole colony of the Straits Settlements, including the Islands of Singapore, Pancore, Penang, Malacca and Wellesley.

When the applicant cannot refer to a prior British or colonial patent, the application is subjected to official inquiry, and this involves payment of additional fees, which are somewhat heavy.

The patent is not subject to any taxes after the costs of application, nor is any obligation imposed upon the patentee as to working his invention within a specified time.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences should be recorded.

An application is made by filing documents prepared in proper form and duly executed.

SWEDEN.

PATENTS are granted for fifteen years to inventors only, or to their legal representatives, for inventions of industrial productions, or of special methods of manufacturing such productions. A legal representative must present proofs of his right to apply for a patent.

An invention is considered not to be new if it has been described in any published journal accessible to the public, or is so openly worked that any person conversant with the subject is able to put it in practice. The publication of an invention in print by foreign patent authorities, or by its exhibition in any international exhibition, does not prevent the grant of a valid patent, provided the application is filed within six months from the date of the publication or the commencement of the exhibition.

There is a stage in the proceedings at which an opposition can be entered. The applicant has the right of appeal in case of rejection.

Patents are subject to an annual tax, increasing every five years, which is payable in advance, but may be paid within ninety days after the due date, along with a fine, reckoned at one-fifth of the tax.

A patent must be worked to an adequate extent within three years from its date, but a prolongation of another year can be obtained, and also, in exceptional cases, the authorities may determine what measures taken by the patentee are to be considered as complying with the conditions regarding working.

The working of the patent must not be interrupted for a year at a time subsequently.

Improvements on a patented invention can be protected by patents of addition, which expire with the original patent, but which involve no additional taxes.

An existing patent issued under the old law may, any time before its expiration, be exchanged for a new patent of fifteen years from date of original patent, provided that the invention fulfils the conditions required by the new law.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be duly recorded.

An application for patent requires a power of attorney (Appendix K.) along with the formal documents.

Drawings of the dimensions given in Appendix T. have to be furnished in duplicate, one copy on card, and one on tracing linen.

SWITZERLAND.

EXCEPT in the Canton of Tessin, there is at present no law for the protection of inventions in Switzerland. This country, having joined the International Convention, will probably ere long pass a patent law.

TASMANIA.

A PATENT is granted to the true and first inventor within the colony for any manner of new manufacture for a term of fourteen years.

In case of the invention having been previously patented elsewhere, the term of the Tasmanian patent is limited in duration by that of the foreign patent. Provision is made for the extension of patents beyond the original term of fourteen years, on a petition for prolongation, which must be presented six months before the expiry of the patent.

An invention is considered new if it has not been published or made known in the colony.

The patent is subject to stamp duties before the expiration of the third and seventh years. The letters patent must be produced in order to have these payments endorsed on them.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

There is no obligation upon the inventor to work the patent within a specified time.

The unauthorized use of the words "patent," "patented," &c., is punishable.

Amendments and disclaimers to specifications may be filed.

Assignments and licences must be recorded.

An application for patent is made by filing documents prepared in proper form and duly executed, but the patent

may be taken out in the name of an agent in Tasmania as a communication.

Drawings, not less than the dimensions given in Appendix X., have to be furnished in duplicate, one copy on parchment and one on paper.

TRINIDAD.

A PATENT is granted to the inventor within the colony for a term of fourteen years for any new and useful invention.

The term "inventor within the colony," includes the actual inventor, his assignee, or the importer of an invention.

An invention is considered new if it has not been publicly used or exercised in the colony before the application for a patent.

There is no clause in the law restricting the term of the patent to that of a previously granted foreign patent.

The patent is not subject to any payments after the fees on application, nor is any obligation imposed on the patentee to work the invention within a specified time.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences should be recorded.

An application for patent is made by filing documents prepared in proper form and duly executed.

TRIPOLI.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

TUNIS.

No laws exist in this country for the protection of inventions.

TURKEY.

A PATENT is granted for a term of fifteen years to the author or inventor of any new industrial product, or of new means, or a new application of known means for obtaining an industrial result or product.

An invention is considered new which, up to the date of application, has not received, either in Turkey or elsewhere, sufficient publicity to enable it to be worked.

A foreigner may obtain a patent, but its duration is limited to that of the patent previously obtained in a foreign country.

Patents are subject to the payment of annual taxes, payable in advance.

The invention must be "worked" within two years from the date of the patent, and the working must not be subsequently interrupted for two years at a time, unless in either case a sufficient reason can be given for the patentee's inaction.

Importation of patented articles is prohibited, under pain of forfeiture of the patent rights.

Improvements on a patented invention may be protected by certificates of addition applied for within a year from the date of the patent.

Assignments must be effected by a notarial act, and they have no effect until they are registered.

In making an application for patent, a power of attorney (Appendix P.) is required, in addition to the formal documents.

Drawings of any size are to be furnished in duplicate on any material.

UNITED STATES.

A PATENT is granted for seventeen years for any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or for improvements thereon, to the true and first inventor or his assignee. In all cases, however, the documents must be executed by the inventor himself.

An invention is considered new if it has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years before the date of application.

If the invention has been patented elsewhere before the grant of the patent in the United States, the duration of the latter is limited to the term nominally granted for the foreign patent; or, where there are several prior foreign patents, that which is nominally granted for the shortest term fixes the duration of the United States patent.

The letters patent bear date from the day of issue, and must be limited strictly to one invention.

The patent extends to the whole of the United States and its territories.

There is a very strict examination as to the novelty and patentability of the invention, and, in case of adverse decisions, four appeals are allowed.

In some cases a model of the apparatus or a specimen of the composition may be called for by the examiners.

The patent is not subject to further payments after its issue, nor is there any obligation upon the patentee to work his invention within a specified time.

The importation of patented articles is allowed.

Every article made under a patent should in some manner be marked with the word "patent" and the date of the patent, otherwise no damages can be obtained for infringement, unless the infringer has been specially notified of the infringement.

The unauthorized use of the words "patent," "patentee," &c., is punishable.

Patents can be reissued or amended by disclaimers. The object of a reissue is to get a new patent issued with a new and corrected specification, in lieu of a patent having a defective specification. The object of a disclaimer is to strike out such parts of the specification as the patentee does not wish to retain or claim.

Assignments and licences must be recorded within three months from their date, otherwise they are void as against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration.

In making application for a patent, documents, including the oath, must be prepared in proper form, and duly executed by the inventor.

A single copy of the drawings on Bristol board, of the dimensions given in the Appendix Y., has to be furnished. Each line of the drawings has to be made clear and black so as to be fitted for copying by photo-lithography. A copy on any material, and of any size, should be furnished for the agent's use.

URUGUAY.

(Law of 1885.)

The Executive is authorized to grant patents of exclusive privilege for inventions, or improvements on inventions. The same power is given to it with regard to persons who, having a patent abroad, apply for a privilege to establish their industry in the country, provided that it be within the first year of the privileged working, and that they be the inventors or their attorneys, or assignees.

Patents are granted for three, six and nine years, at the option of the applicant.

The patent, when granted, is subject to an annual tax, payable within the first ten days of each year.

A period is fixed by the Executive, within which the industry must be established, but they have power to extend this time, provided the petition for extension is made at least three months before the expiration of such period. Notification must be given to the Patent Office when and where the industry is established.

Improvements on an invention already patented may be protected by certificates of addition.

The rights under a patent may be transferred by public deed after notice to the Patent Office.

VENEZUELA.

A PATENT for the invention of a new industrial production or of a new method, or new application of known methods for obtaining a hitherto unknown result, is granted to the inventor for a term of five, ten or fifteen years.

The author of an invention already patented abroad may obtain a patent, its duration not to exceed that of the patents previously obtained abroad.

The patent is subject to an annual tax.

The invention must be brought into practical operation within two years from the date of the patent, and the working must not be subsequently interrupted for two years at a time.

The invention is not considered new if it has been published in Venezuela or abroad in such manner as to admit of its practical execution.

The use of the word "patent," "patented," &c., when no patent has been obtained, or after the expiration of one duly granted, or when a patent really exists, the use of the word without the additional words, "without guarantee of the Government," is punishable by fine.

The patent can be assigned wholly, or in part, but only after payment of the taxes for the full term. Such assignments must be duly recorded.

For making application, the documents have to be prepared in proper form and duly executed.

VICTORIA.

A PATENT is granted for a term of fourteen years to the true and first inventor, or his nominee, or assignee, for any manner of new manufacture within the colony of Victoria and its dependencies. The words "true and first inventor" do not include the unauthorized importer of an invention from elsewhere.

The invention is considered new if it has not been published or made known in Victoria.

Valid letters patent for Victoria may be obtained for foreign inventions, notwithstanding their prior use or publication without the consent of the inventor, provided the application is made within one year from the date of the first foreign patent.

The patent is subject to stamp duties before the end of the third and seventh years from its date, but these can be paid within twelve months after the date when they are due on payment of a fine for delay. The patent must be returned for the indorsement of these payments.

A patent must be strictly limited to one invention only.

The patent is not limited in its duration by the term of a prior foreign patent.

Importation of patented articles is allowed, and there is no obligation on the patentee to work his invention within a specified time.

The unauthorized use of the words "patents," "patented," &c., is punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment.

Assignments and licences must be duly registered before they have any effect.

The documents for application for a patent must be prepared in proper form and duly executed, but the patent can be taken out in the name of an agent in Victoria as a communication from the inventor.

Drawings, not less than the dimensions given in the Appendix X., have to be furnished in duplicate, one copy on paper and one on tracing linen.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

LETTERS patent can be obtained only for such inventions as have not been patented elsewhere.

Letters of registration, having the same effect as letters patent, are granted to the *bonâ-fide* holder of any patent granted and issued and remaining in full force in Great Britain or any other country. These letters of registration remain in force during the continuance of the original patent.

No taxes after the first cost of application are payable on Letters of Registration, nor is there any obligation on the patentee to work the invention within a specified time.

Importation of patented articles is allowed.

Assignments and licences must be duly recorded within three months from the date of their execution, and a fee of £10 has to be paid on registration.

The documents for application for a patent must be prepared in proper form and duly executed.

Drawings, not less than the dimensions given in the Appendix X., have to be furnished in duplicate, one copy on paper and one on tracing linen.

WEST INDIES.

THERE is no law common to all the islands for the protection of industrial property, but some of the islands have special provisions, particulars of which are given under the headings of *Jamaica*, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, British Honduras, Hayti, &c.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

INVENTIONS can be protected in the Islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, and Tobago, but a separate application must be filed in each island. Protection is granted by means of a special ordinance, obtainable by petition to the Governor in Council of the island.

The terms of the ordinances so granted may vary, but usually protection is afforded for fourteen years.

For making an application in any of the islands, the documents must be prepared in proper form and duly executed.

Particulars as to Barbadoes will be found under its heading in its alphabetical order.

APPENDIX I.

FORMS OF POWERS, ETC.

A.	Declaration	Great Britain.
B.	Declaration (Communication from Abroad)	Ditto.
C.	Authority to Agent to Act . . .	Ditto.
D.	Request to Enter Assignment of Patent .	Ditto.
E.	Request to Enter Licence under Patent .	Ditto.
F.	Authority to Agent for Registration of Design or Trade Mark . . .	Ditto.
G.	Request to Register Assignment of Design	Ditto.
H.	Request to Register Assignment of Trade Mark	Ditto.
I.	Power for Patent	Austria-Hungary.
J.	Ditto	Belgium, France, Italy.
K.	Ditto	Sweden, Denmark.
L.	Ditto	Germany.
M.	Ditto	Luxembourg.
N.	Ditto	Norway.
O.	Ditto	Spain.
P.	Ditto	Turkey.

APPENDIX A. (GREAT BRITAIN).

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 *and* 1885.

PATENT.

FORM A.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

(a) Here insert name, and full address and calling of applicant or applicants.

(a) _____

_____

_____

_____

do hereby declare that_____ in possession of an invention for

(b) Here insert title of invention.

(b) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(c) In the case of more than one applicant, state whether all, or if not, who is or are the inventor or inventors.

that (c)_____

_____the true and first inventor___ thereof; and that the same is not in use by any other person or persons to the best of ___knowledge and belief; and ____ humbly pray that a patent may be granted to _____for the said invention.

Dated_____ day of _____18 .

(d) Signature of applicant or applicants, no attestation being required.

(d) _____

_____

_____

_____

N.B.—This document must be printed or written on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side, and must be accompanied by the authority to Agent (Appendix C.) on the back, or on a separate sheet.

APPENDIX B. (GREAT BRITAIN).

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 *and* 1885.

PATENT.

FORM A[1].

APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR INVENTIONS COMMUNICATED FROM ABROAD.

(a) Here insert name, and full address and calling of applicant or applicants.

(a) _____

_____

_____

_____

do hereby declare that_____ in possession of an invention for

(b) Here insert title of invention.

(b) _____

_____

_____

which invention has been communicated to_____ from abroad by

(c) Here insert name, address and calling of communicant.

(c) _____

_____

_____

that_____ claim to be the true and first inventor_____ thereof; and that the same is not in use within this realm by any other person or persons to the best of_____ knowledge and belief; and_____ humbly pray that a patent may be granted to for the said invention.

Dated_____ day of_____ 18

(d) To be signed by applicant or applicants, no attestation being required.

(d) _____

_____

_____

_____

N.B.—*This* document must be printed or written on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side, and must be accompanied by the authority to Agent (Appendix C.) on the back or on a separate sheet.

APPENDIX C. (GREAT BRITAIN).

_____hereby appoint Messrs. ABEL & IMRAY, of 28 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., to act as_____Agents in respect of the accompanying application for a Patent, and request that all notices, requisitions, and communications relating thereto may be sent to such Agents at the above address.

_____ day of_____18 .

* To be signed by applicant or applicants, no attestation being required.

*_____

_____

_____

_____

N.B.—This document must be written or printed on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side, or it can be printed or written on the back of the Declaration (Appendix A. and B.)

APPENDIX D. (GREAT BRITAIN).

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts 1883 *and* 1885.

PATENT.

FORM L.

FORM OF REQUEST TO ENTER NAME UPON THE REGISTER OF PATENTS, AND OF DECLARATIONS IN SUPPORT THEREOF.

(*a*) *Or* We. Here insert name, full address, and calling.

I (*a*), _____

(*b*) My *or* our. (*c*) *Or* names.

hereby request that you will enter (*b*) name (*c*) in the Register of Patents:—

(*d*) I *or* We. (*e*) Here insert the nature of the claim.

(*d*) claim to be entitled (*e*) _____

(*f*) Here give name and address, &c., of Patentee or Patentees.

of the Patent No. _____ of 18__, granted to (*f*) _____

(*g*) Here insert title of the invention.

for (*g*) _____

(*h*) Here specify the particulars of such document, giving its date, and the parties to the same, and showing how the claim here made is substantiated.

by virtue of (*h*) _____

(*i*) Here insert the nature of the document.

(*j*) When any document which is a matter of record is required to be left, a certified or official copy in lieu of an examined copy must be left.

And in proof whereof I transmit the accompanying (*i*) _____

_____ with an examined copy thereof. (*j*)

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(*k*)

(*k*) Signature of applicant or applicants, no attestation being required.

To the Comptroller,
Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings,
Chancery Lane, London.

N.B.—This document must be printed or written on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side.

APPENDIX E. (GREAT BRITAIN).

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 *and* 1885.

PATENT.

FORM M.

FORM OF REQUEST TO ENTER NOTIFICATION OF LICENCE IN THE REGISTER OF PATENTS.

SIR,

(c) *Or* We. (c) I hereby transmit an examined copy of a Licence granted

(d) *Or* Us. to me (d) by _____

under Patent No. _____ of 18 ___, as well as the original Licence,

(e) *Or* We. for verification; and (e) I have to request that a notification thereof may be entered in the register.

(f) *Or* We are. (f) I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(b) Signature of applicant or applicants, no attestation being required. (b)

(a) Here insert full address. (a) _____

_____

_____

The Comptroller,

Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings,

Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

N.B.—This document must be printed or written on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side.

APPENDIX F. (GREAT BRITAIN).

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 *and* 1885.

FORM OF AUTHORIZATION.

SIR,

(a) Here insert name and address of Agent.

(c) I *or* we.

(c) beg to inform you that (e) have appointed (a) _____

_____

of _____

(f) My *or* our.

(b) Here state whether for Designs or Trade Marks; or, if the authority is to be limited to one application, insert "of the Design" (or "Trade Mark" as the case may be) "sent herewith."

to act as (f) _____ Agent for the Registration of (b) _____

_____

_____

_____

(d) *Or* We are.

(d) I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(c) To be signed by the Proprietor or Proprietors, no attestation being required.

(c) _____

To the Comptroller,
Patent Office,
25 Southampton Buildings,
London, W.C.

N.B.—This document must be printed or written on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side.

APPENDIX G. (GREAT BRITAIN).

K. *Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts*, 1883 *and* 1885.

DESIGNS.

REQUEST TO ENTER NAME OF SUBSEQUENT PROPRIETOR OF DESIGN, WITH DECLARATION IN SUPPORT THEREOF.

I (*a*), _____

_____

_____

hereby request that you will enter (*b*) _____ name (*c*) _____ in the Register of Designs as proprietor _____ of the Design No. _____ in Class _____.

(*d*) _____ entitled as to the said Design (*e*) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

And I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above several statements are true, and the particulars above set out comprise every material fact and document affecting the proprietorship of the said Design as above claimed.

(*f*) And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

(*g*) _____

Declared at _____)
_____)
this _____ day of _____ 18 .)

Before me,

(*h*) _____

(*a*) *Or* We.

Here insert name, full address, and calling.

(*b*) My *or* our.
(*c*) *Or* Names.

(*d*) I am *or* We are.

(*e*) Here state whether Design transmitted by death, marriage, bankruptcy, or other operation of law; and if entitled by assignment, state the particulars thereof—as *e.g.*, "By Dee. dated the _____ day of ___ 18 — made between So-and-so of the one part."

(*f*) This paragraph is not required when the Declaration is made out of the United Kingdom.

(*g*) To be signed here by the person making the Declaration.

(*h*) Signature and title of the authority before whom the Declaration is made.

To the Comptroller,
Patent Office: Designs Branch,
25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

N.B.—This document must be printed or written on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side.

APPENDIX H. (GREAT BRITAIN).

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 *and* 1885.

TRADE MARKS.

K.

REQUEST TO ENTER NAME OF SUBSEQUENT PROPRIETOR OF TRADE MARK UPON THE REGISTER, WITH DECLARATION IN SUPPORT THEREOF.

(*a*) *Or* We.

I (*a*), _____

Here insert name, full address, and calling.

_____

_____

(*b*) My *or* Our.
(*c*) *Or* Names

hereby request that you will enter (*b*) ___ name ___ (*c*) in the Register of Trade Marks as proprietor ____ of the Trade Mark No. _____ in Class _____.

(*d*) I am *or* We are.

(*d*) _____ entitled to the said Trade Mark, and to the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the said Trade Mark is registered.

(*e*) Here state whether Trade Mark transmitted by death, marriage, bankruptcy, or other operation of Law; and if entitled by assignment, state the particulars thereof—as, *e.g.* "By deed dated the _____ day of _____ 18 __, made between So-and-so of the one part."

(*e*) _____

_____

_____

And I do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above several statements are true, and the particulars above set out comprise every material fact and document affecting the proprietorship of the said Trade Mark, as above claimed.

(*f*) This paragraph is not required when the Declaration is made out of the United Kingdom.

(*f*) And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

(*g*) To be signed here by the person making the Declaration.

(*g*) _____

Declared at _____

_____

this ___ day of _____ 18 .

(*h*) Signature and title of the authority before whom the Declaration is made.

Before me,

(*h*) _____

To the Comptroller,
Patent Office: Trade Marks Branch,
25, Southampton Buildings, London.

N.B.—This document must be printed or written on paper 13 inches by 8 inches, with a margin of 2 inches on the left-hand side.

APPENDIX I. (AUSTRIA-HUNGARY).

VOLLMACHT.

_____Endesunterzeichnete_____

_____

_____

bevollmachtige_____hiermit_____

_____

für_____ und in _____Namen ein ausschliessendes Privilegium auf die Erfindung von

im Kaiserthume Oesterreich und königreiche Ungarn nach zusuchen die hierzu nöthigen Documente für_____zu unterzeichnen, die Beschreibung wenn nöthig umzuändern, die nöthigen Geld Zahlungen zu entrichten, das bewilligte privilegium für_____zu empfangen und überhaupt alle in dieser Hinsicht, sowie auch zur ferneren Verlängerung und Aufrechterhaltung des privilegiums für dessen ganze mögliche Dauer erforderlichen gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Schritte einzuleiten, welche_____im Voraus zu genehmigen verspreche.

_____den_____ 18

* Signature of applicant or applicants. This Power has to be legalized by the *Austrian Consul.*

*_____

_____

N.B.—This document can be printed or written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX J.
(FRANCE, BELGIUM OR ITALY).

_____ soussigné _____

_____

_____

donn _____, par ce présent, pouvoir à M_____ _____

_____de pour _____

et en_____nom, former en _____ la demande régulière

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

En conséquence, signer et déposer toutes les pièces, les retirer et reproduire, faire toute demande d'addition, payer les droits et frais, retirer les pièces et les taxes en cas de renonciation à la demande ou de refus pour un motif quelconque, élire domicile, substituer, et en général remplir toutes les formalités requises pour la réalisation du présent mandat, promettant de le reconnaître.

Fait à _____ le _____ 18 .

* Signature of applicant or applicants. No attestation is required for France or Belgium; but for Italy, the Power has to be legalized by Italian Consul.

* _____

_____

N.B.—This document can be printed or written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX K. (DENMARK AND SWEDEN).

FULLMAGT.

för_____

eller den han i sitt ställe förordnar, att för_____söka och

uttaga patent äfvensom tilläggspatent i Konungariket _____på

_____af _____

uppfunn

samt att i allt, hvad patent-frågan angår, å_____vägnar tala och svara; förklarande _____nöjd _____med hvad ombudet dervid lagligen gör och låter.

_____ den _____

* _____

_____

* Signature of applicant or applicants, no attestation being required.

N.B.—This document can be printed or written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX L. (GERMANY).

VOLLMACHT.

Unterzeichnete bevollmächtig hiermit _____

_____

_____

für _____ ein Patent fur das Deutsche Reich auf

zu nehmen, zu diesem Zwecke alle erforderlichen Unterschriften für _____ zu vollziehen, Zahlungen zu leisten, das Gesuch zu hinterlegen und nöthigenfalls zurückzuziehen, _____ während der Patentdauer beim Kaiserlichen Patentamte zu vertreten, sich als _____ Vertreter in die Patentrolle eintragen zu lassen ; Unterbevollmächtigte zu ernennen ; etwaige Zusatzpatente für _____ nachzusuchen und überhaupt Alles zu thun, was zur Erlangung, Aufrechterhaltung und Vervollständigung besagten Patentes erforderlich ist.

* _____

_____

* Signature of applicant or applicants, no attestation being required.

N.B.—This document can be printed of written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX M. (LUXEMBOURG).

Der unterzeichneter _____

wohnhaft _____

bevollmächtigt und beauftragt hiermit den zu Luxemburg wohnenden

_____

fur ihn und in seinen Namen bei dem grossherzoglich Luxemburgischen Patent Amte Patente jeder Art nachzusuchen, sowie ihn überhaupt in allen Patentangelegenheiten sowohl Gerichtlich als aussergerichtlich zu vertreten, Einsprüche zu erheben eingelegte Patentanmeldungen zu modificiren, einzuschränken oder zurückzunehmen; gegen organ-

gene Entscheidungen Beschwerde oder Berufung einzulegen, Nichtigkeitsklagen zu erheben und zu beantworten, in den mündlichen Verhandlungen aufzutreten, gegen Contravention Strafanträge zu Stellen und Entschädigungsklage einzulegen, sowie überhaupt alles dasjenige zu thun was er in dessen Interesse erachtet, mit dem Versprechen vollkommener Approbation und Schadlosshaltung.

Gegeben zu _____ den _____ 18

* _____

_____

* Signature of applicant or applicants, no attestation being required.

N.B.—This document can be printed or written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX N. (NORWAY).

FULDMAGT.

Undertegnede_____ _____

der ónsker at erhverve Patent i Kongeriget Norge paa_____

_____

_____

bemyndiger herved _____

Herr _____

eller den han i sit Sted der til maatte bemyndige, til at vare_____

Fuldmagtig i denne Sag, og som saadan representere _____i alle

Patentet vedkommende Anliggender, samt at modtage Stav ning paa

_____ Vegne, alt i Overenstemmelse med den norske Patentlov

af 16de Juni, 1885.

*_____ _____

_____

* Signature of applicant or applicants, to be legalized by Norwegian Consul where possible, otherwise by Notary Public.

N.B.—This document can be printed or written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX O. (SPAIN).

PODER.

(1) Name in full. El infrascito (1) _____

(2) Address in full. residente en (2) _____

_____

constituye por el presente documento á _____

_____ su Apoderado general, con facultad de sustituir, y le concede poder general sin límites para él y para que á su nombre pueda hacer toda clase de transacciones, firmar instancias y toda clase de documentos que sean necesarios presentar á S.M. el Rey de Espana ó á sus Ministros ú otros funcionarios ó autoridades, pidiendo _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Por tanto, el que suscribe, accpta, y confirma desde ahora todo cuanto haga en su nombre dicho Apoderado general, cual si lo hiciese él mismo, y tambien le autoriza plenamente para hacer en su nombre, cualquier otra cosa que sea necesaria y conveniente en defensa de sus intereses y con relacion al asunto mencionado.

Firmado en

(3) Signature of Applicant or Applicants. No legalisation required beyond a Witness.

(3) _____

(4) Date.

(4) _____ 18 .

(5) Signature of Witness.

Witness (5) _____

N.B.—This document can be printed or written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX P. (TURKEY).

Le Soussigné _____

_____

_____

constitue pour _____ Mandataire spécial aux effets ci-après :

M _____ _____

_____

Auquel il donne pouvoir de pour _____ et en _____ nom, _____ faire toutes les démarches nécessaires pour obtenir _____ _____ un brevet d' _____ de _____ ans pour _____

_____

_____

En conséquence, présenter _____ ou à toute autre autorité compétente, toutes Demandes, Pétitions et Requêtes se présenter à tous Ministères, Bureaux, Greffes et Commissions que besoin sera ; signer et approuver toutes pièces descriptives, requérir tous procès-verbaux, contracter tous engagements, verser ou retirer toutes taxes, en prendre quittance ou en donner décharge, faire toutes demandes de brevet d'addition ou de perfectionnement, les échanger ou retirer s'il y a lieu ; consentir la radiation de toutes inscriptions ; retirer également les titres définitifs ainsi que toutes les pièces y afférentes ; signer tous actes ou procès-verbaux de desistement des priviléges d'Etranger. Prendre la parole et répondre pour le constituant, à toutes réclamations qui pourraient surgir relativement au Brevet, dont il s'agit, pendant toute la durée de celui-ci. Aux fins sus-énoncées, passer et signer tous actes, élire domicile ; substituer tout ou partie des présents pouvoirs dans les différents cas qui pourront se présenter, faire généralement tout ce qui sera utile pour arriver à l'obtention du privilége sus relaté promettant le constituant avoir le tout pour agréable et le ratifier au besoin.

Fait à _____ le _____ Mil huit cent _____

(a) _____

_____

_____

(a) Signature of applicant or applicants, to be attested before Notary Public and legalised by Ottoman Consul.

N.B.—This document can be printed or written on paper of any size, preferably foolscap.

APPENDIX II.

SIZES OF DRAWINGS.

R. Great Britain, Queensland.

S. Belgium.

T. Brazil, Germany, Norway, Sweden.

U. Canada, Luxembourg.

V. Cape of Good Hope.

W. Italy.

X. New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

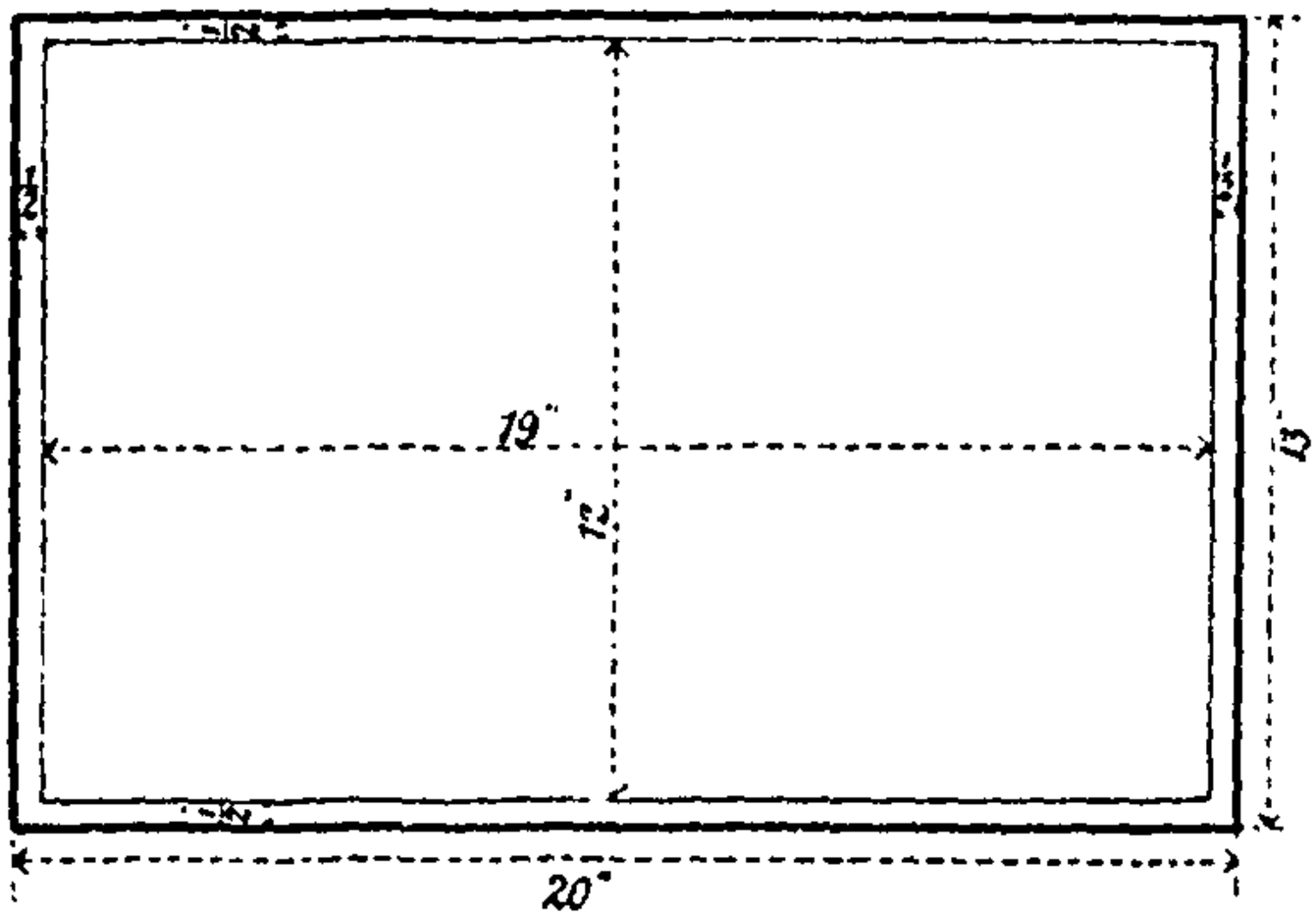
Y. United States.

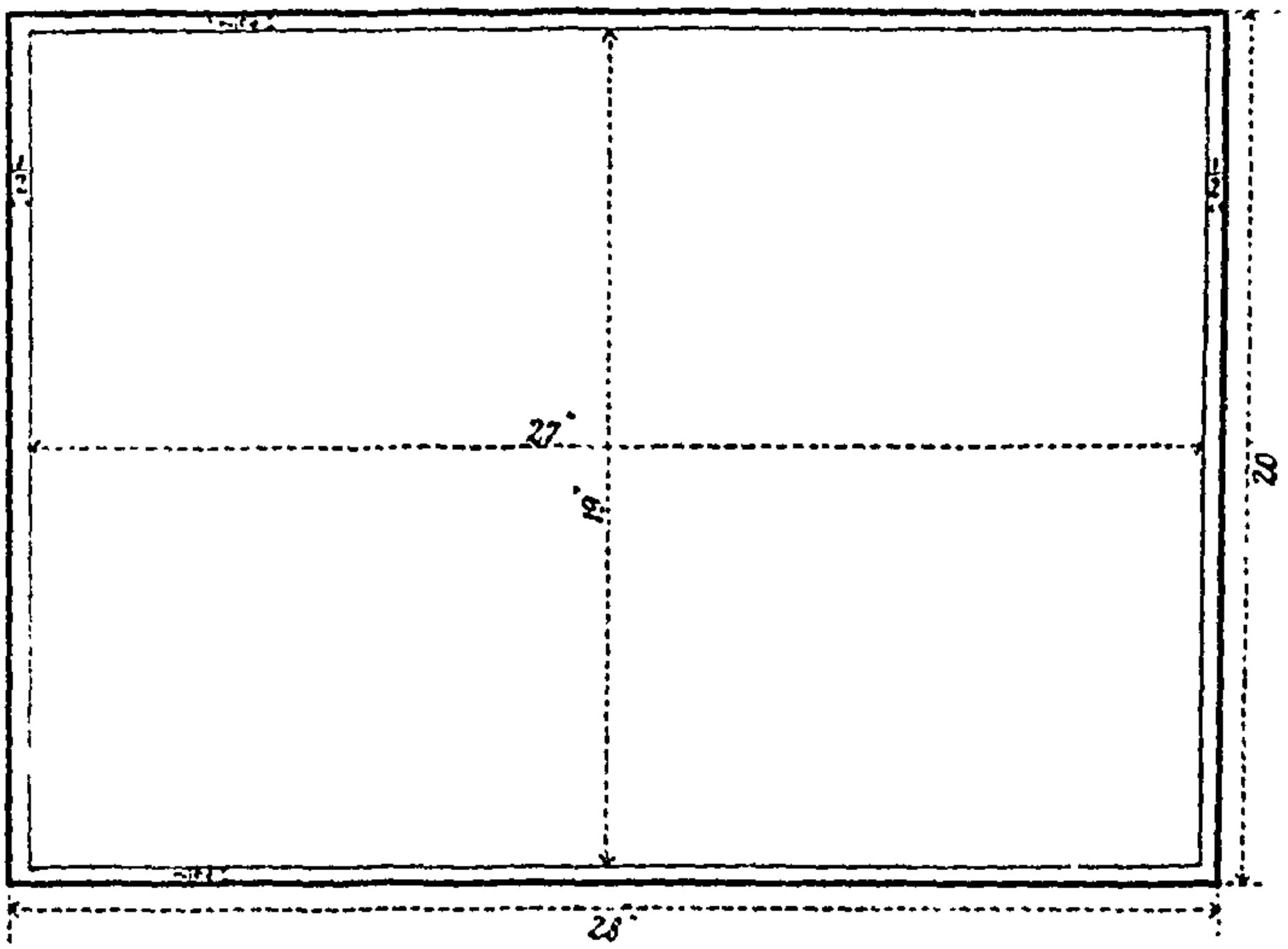
Note.—All drawings should be made with good black india-ink with no colour or writing thereon.

In addition to the copies required for each Patent application it is advisable to send a spare copy for use of Agent.

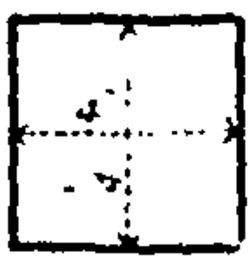
APPENDIX R.

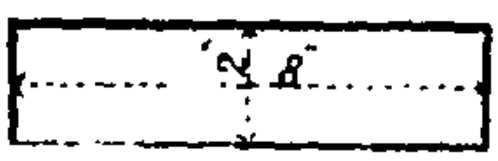
GREAT BRITAIN, QUEENSLAND.





ADDITIONAL DRAWING

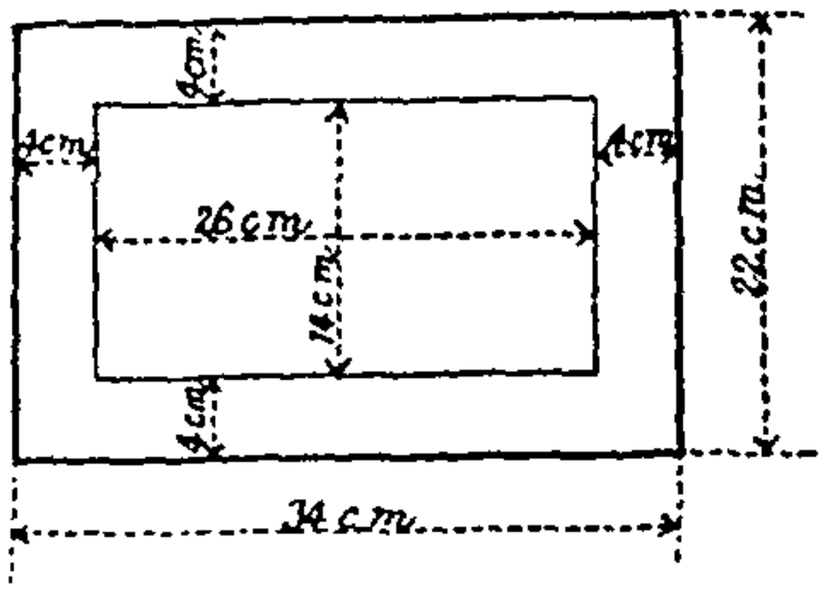


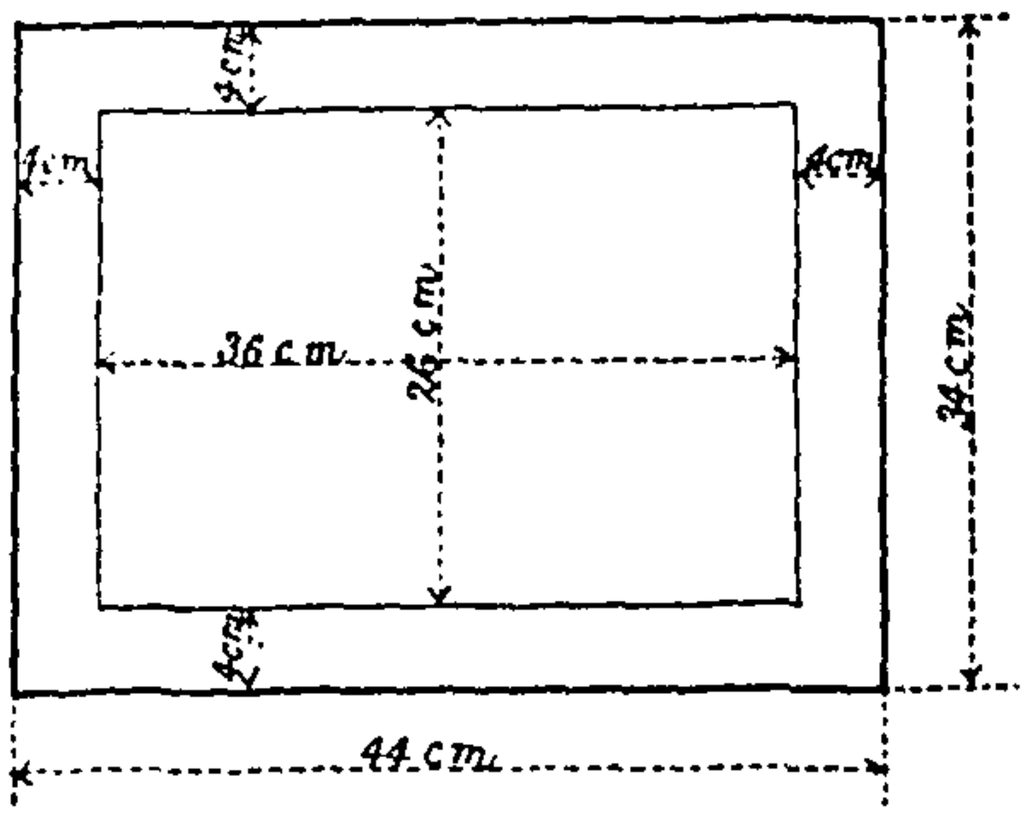


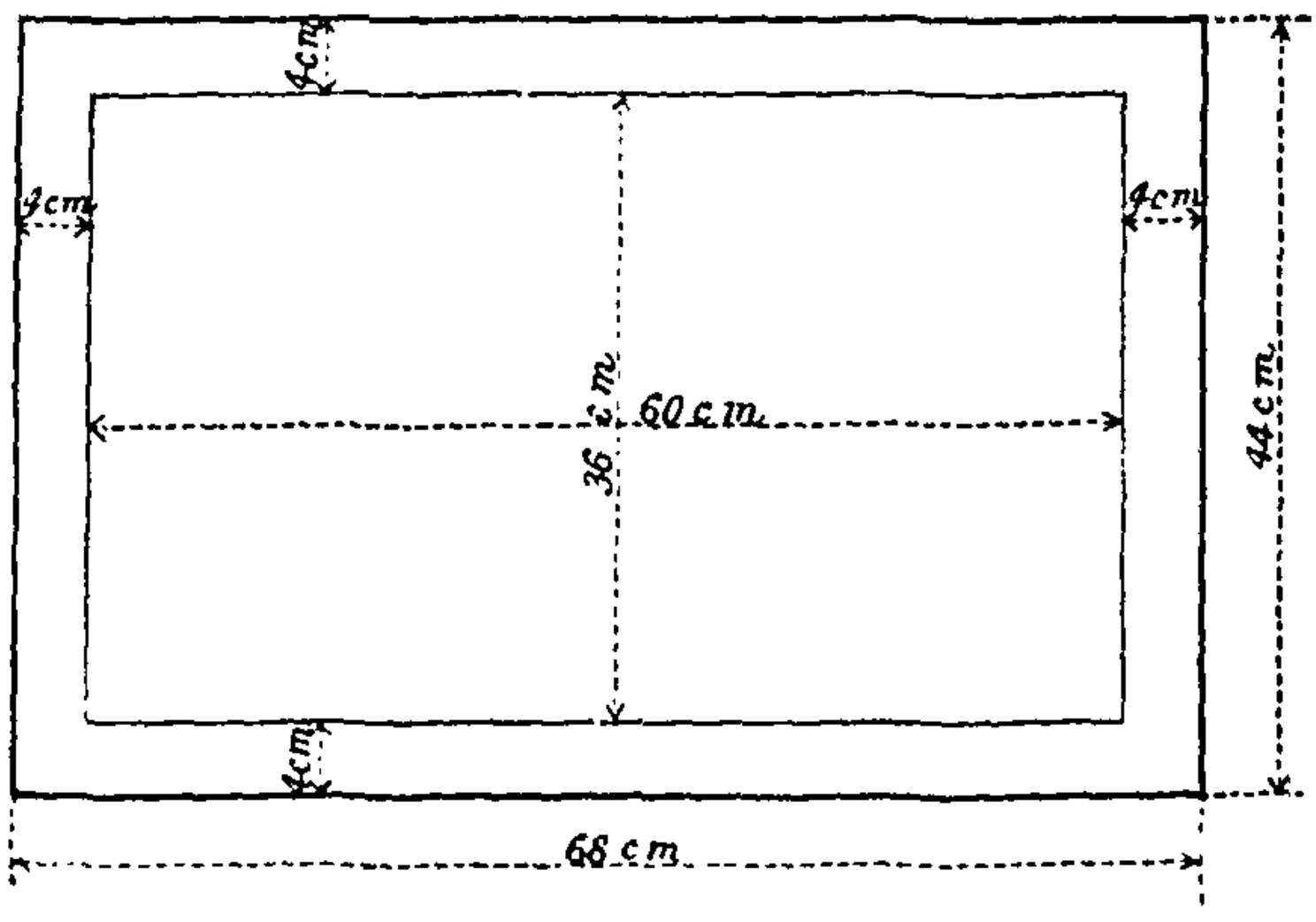
OR ANY OTHER SIZE NOT EXCEEDING 16 SQUARE INCHES.

APPENDIX S.

BELGIUM.



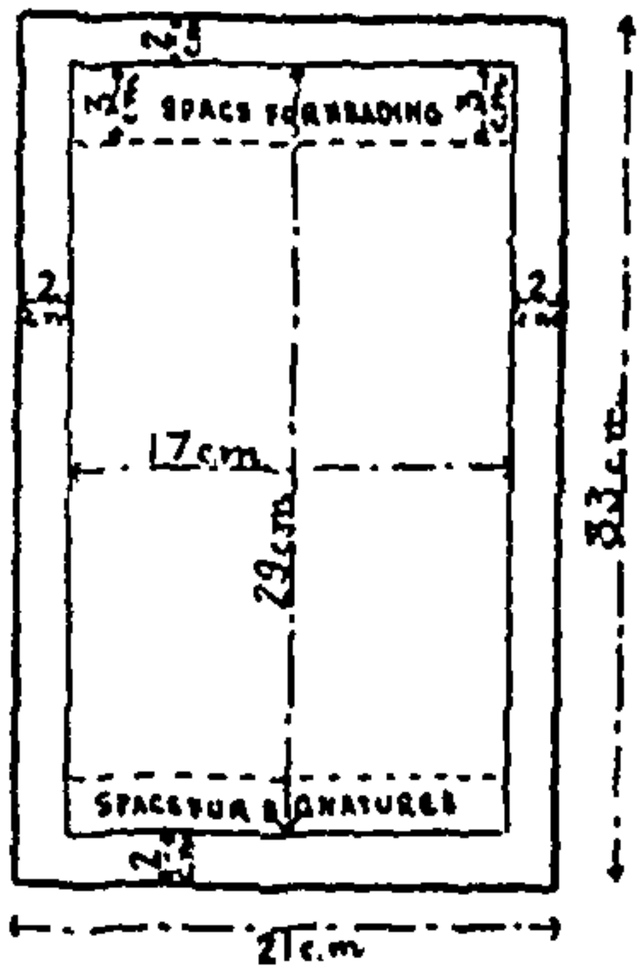


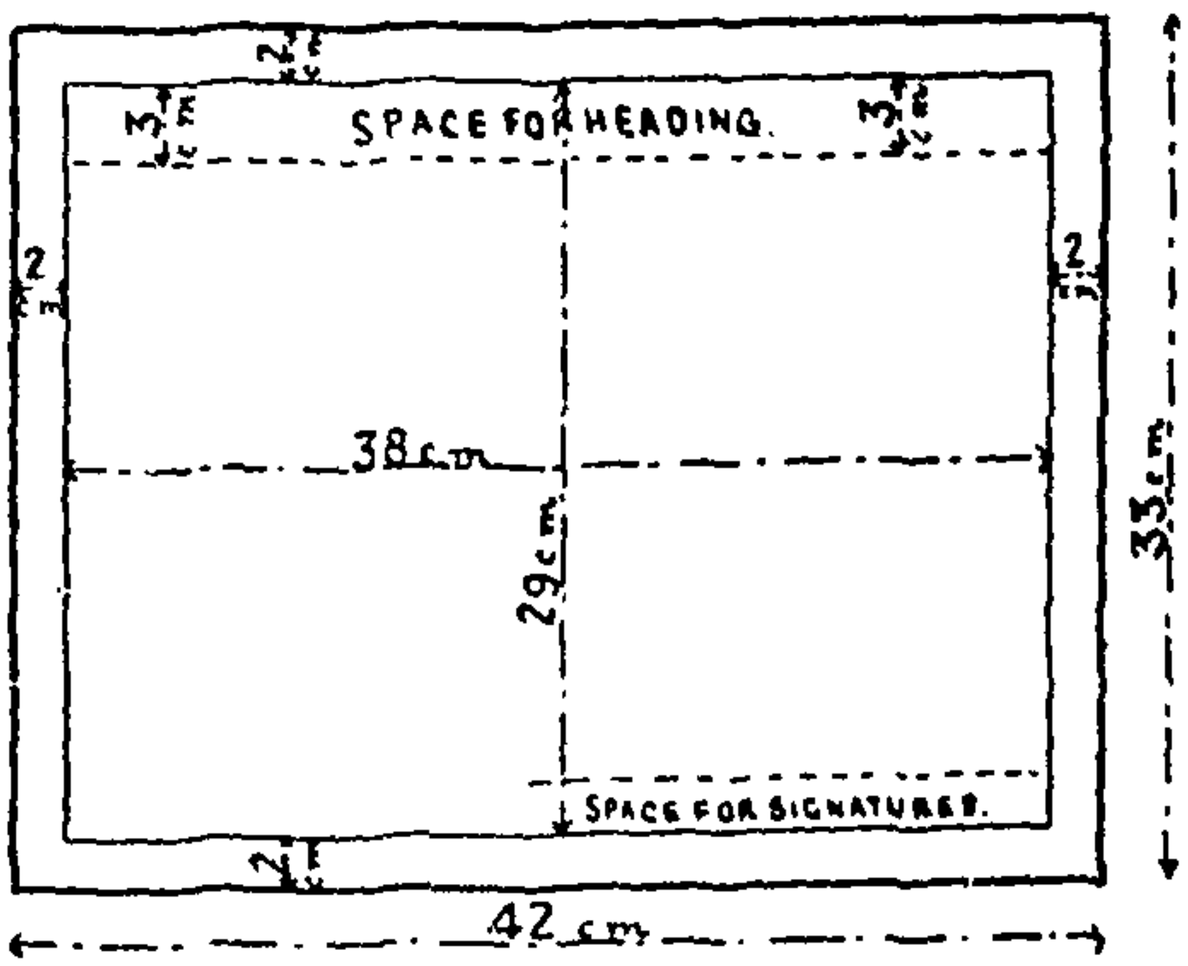


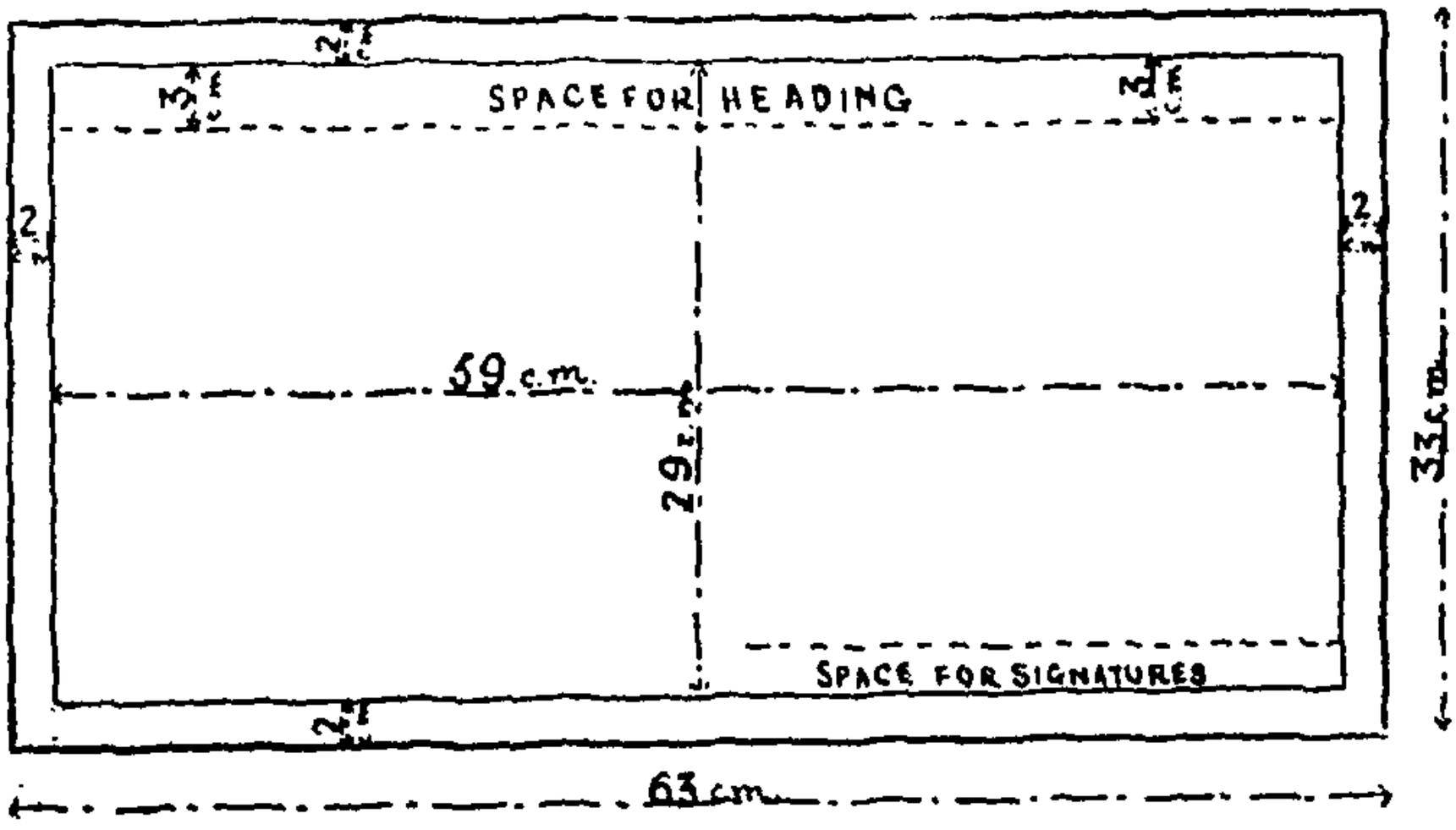
OR OTHER MULTIPLES OF THE EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS.

APPENDIX T.

BRAZIL, GERMANY, NORWAY, SWEDEN.

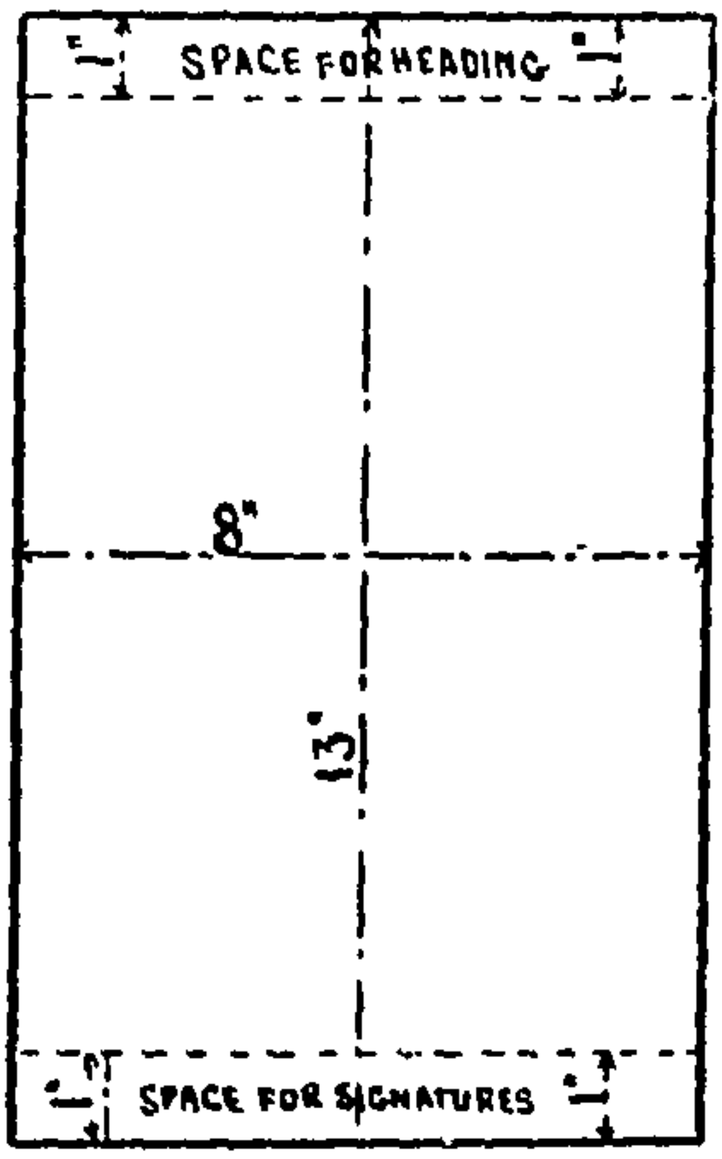






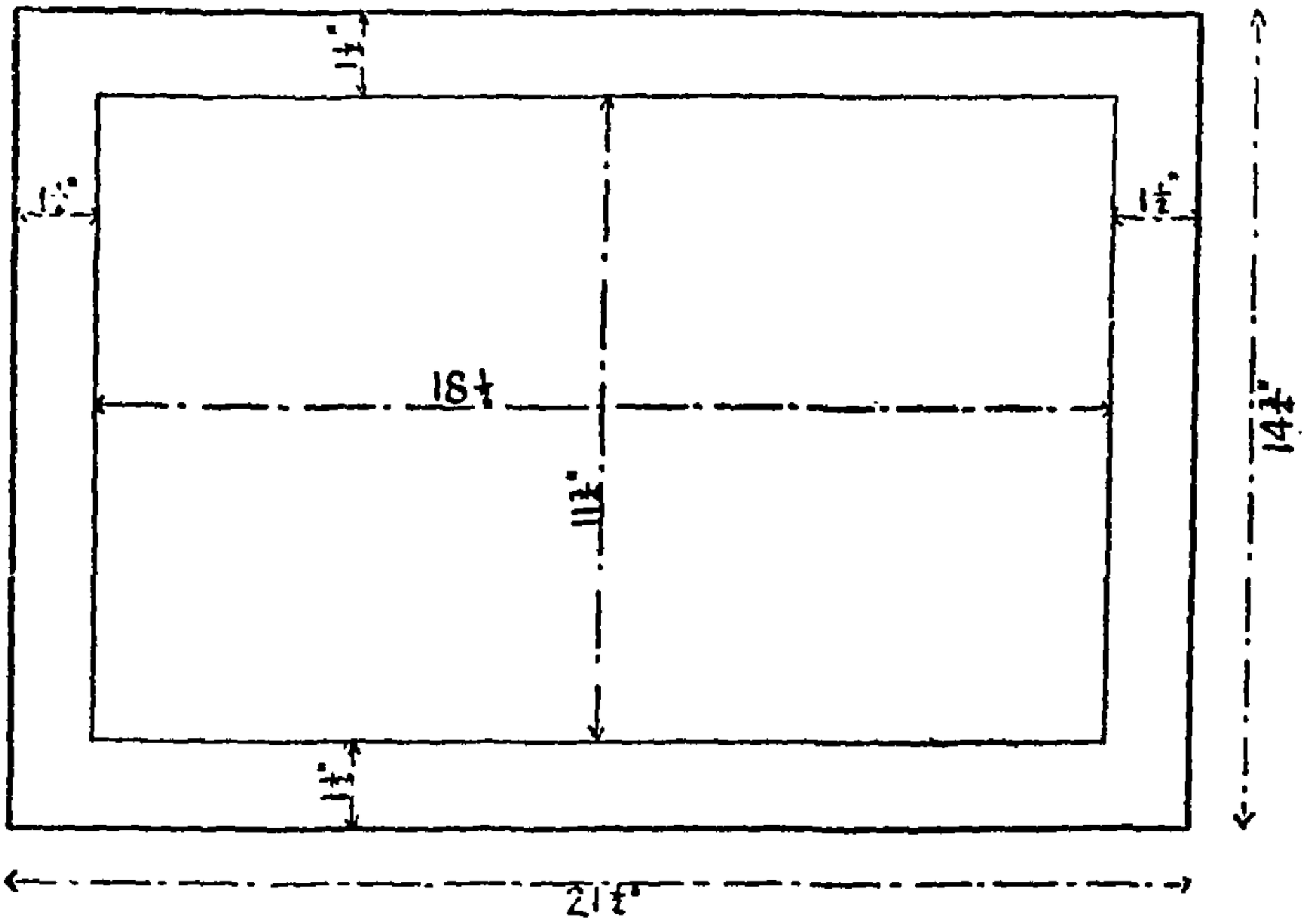
APPENDIX U.

CANADA, LUXEMBOURG.



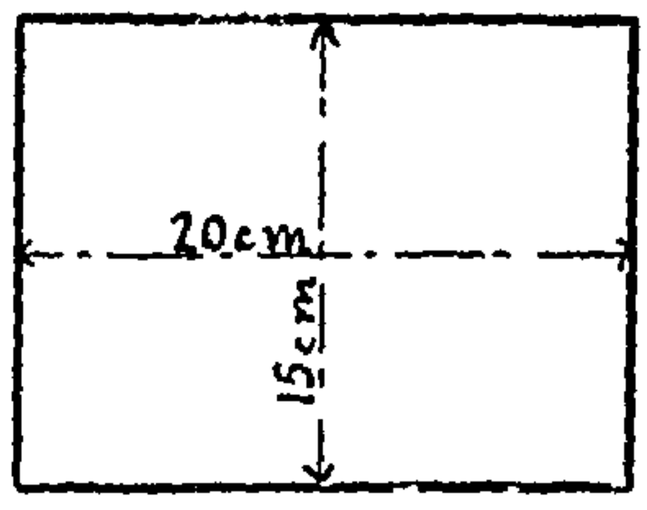
APPENDIX V.

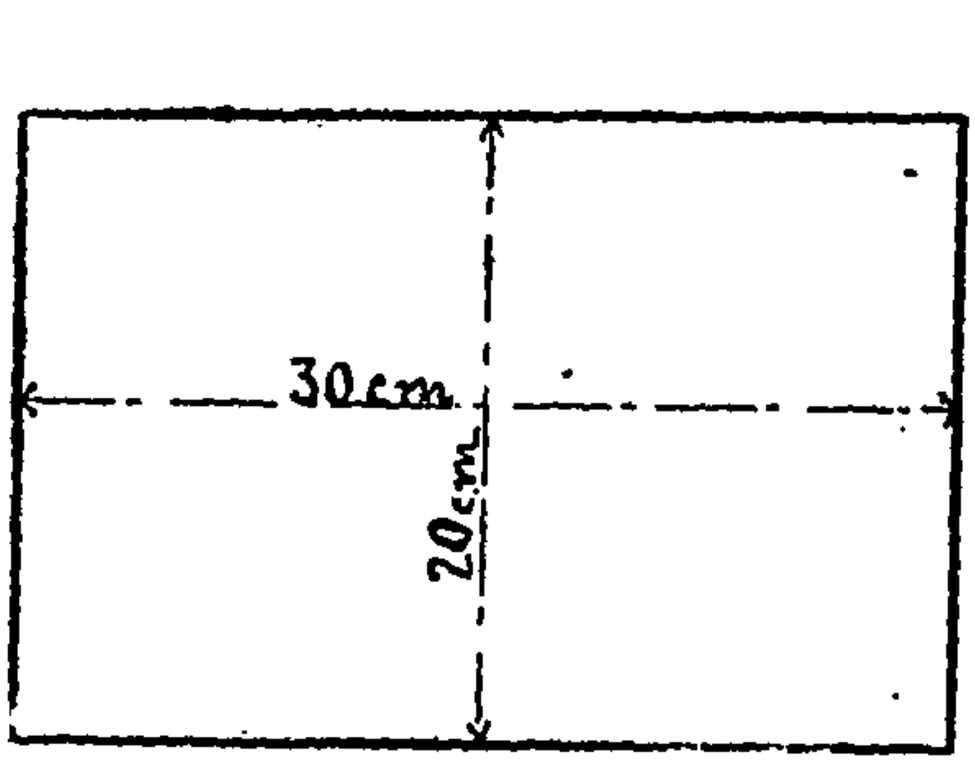
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

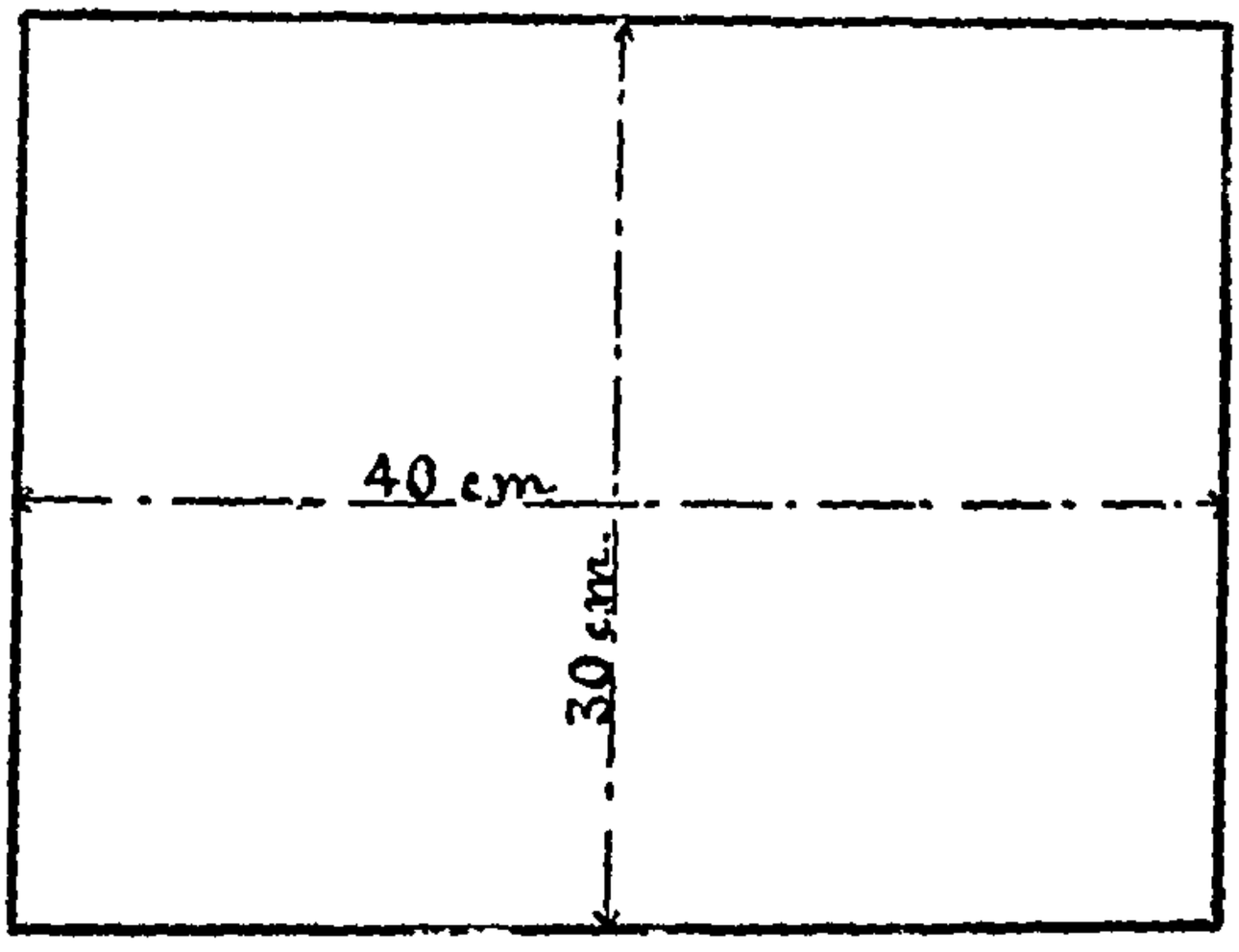


APPENDIX W.

ITALY.

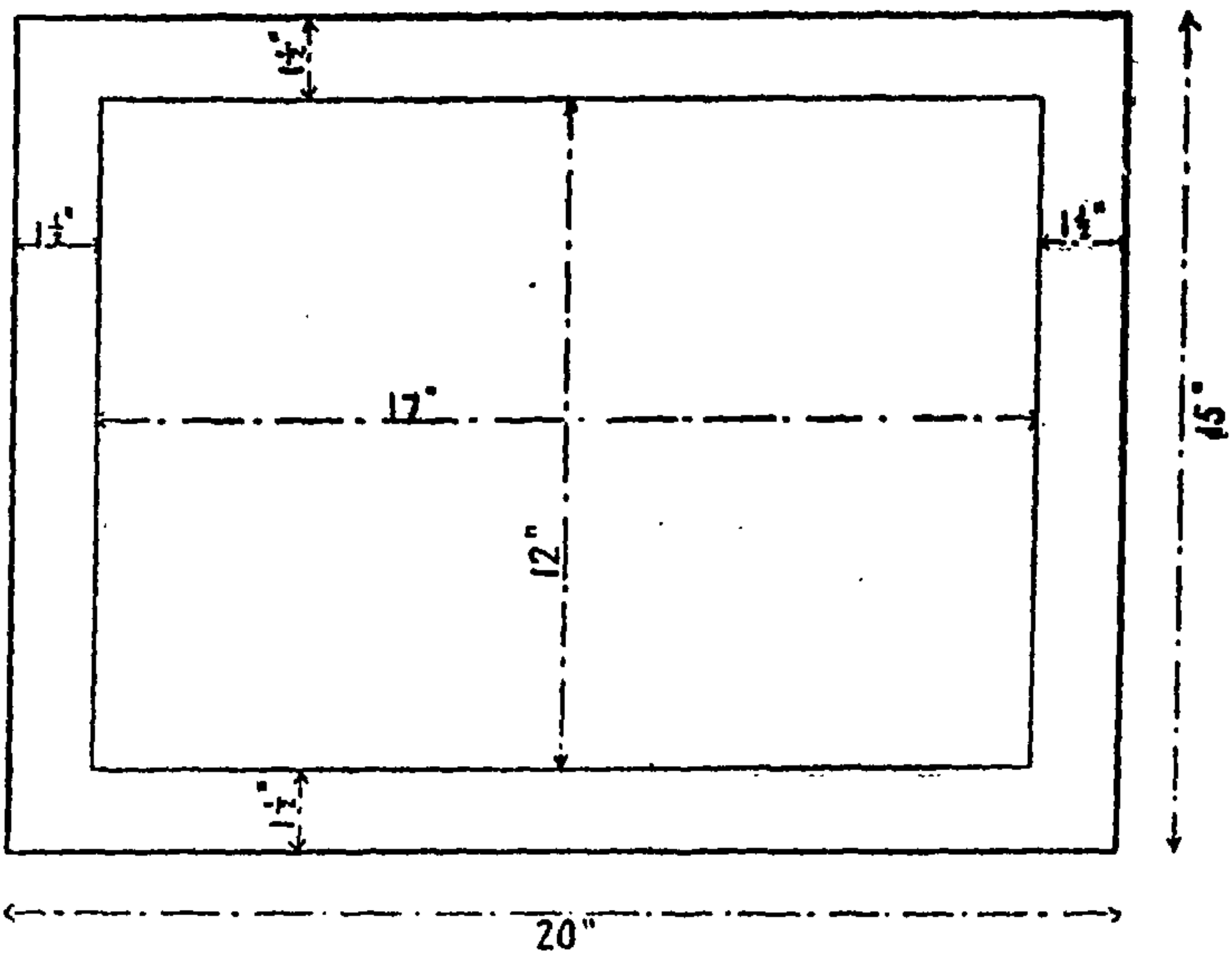






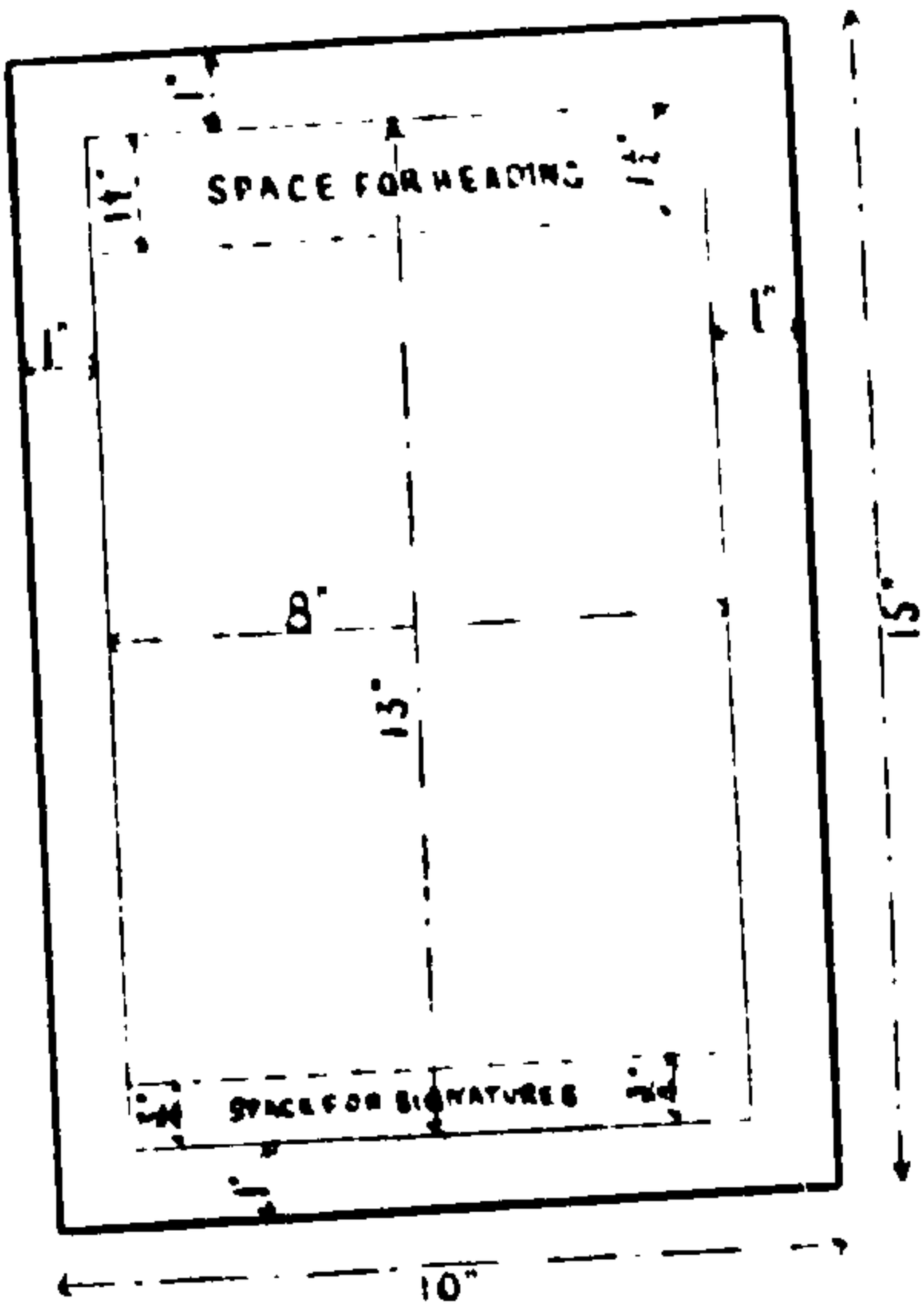
APPENDIX X.

NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, VICTORIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



APPENDIX Y.

UNITED STATES.



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