

APPENDIX.

PAPER SET AT EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATE FOR REGISTRATION AS PATENT AGENT.

[Each question must be answered upon separate sheets of paper. Time allowed, three hours.]

1. (a.) Compare a provisional with a complete specification.
(b.) Point out the essential requirements of each.
(c.) Upon what grounds may the Registrar of Patents refuse to accept an application for a patent?
2. Sections 11 and 13 of the Patents Act give certain periods within which a complete specification must be filed and accepted. Can the applicant, notwithstanding these sections, obtain acceptance of his complete specification at any later time than the periods mentioned in the sections? If so, state fully under what circumstances.
3. If an applicant for a patent, or a patentee, fails to make any prescribed payment within the prescribed time, what course should he pursue if he wishes to keep the patent alive?
4. What is the value and effect of a provisional specification? What is the position of an applicant for a provisional specification which has been accepted, should the invention be infringed?
5. What amendments may be made in a specification? State what is required to be done by a patentee who wishes to amend. If there is no opposition are the amendments made as of right? and state the limit within which such amendments may be made.
6. Who may present a petition for revocation of a patent? State the practice and procedure to be adopted and followed in petitions for revocation.
7. What is the position of a foreign inventor who finds that a person in the Dominion has, without any authority from him, applied for and obtained a patent in respect of his (the foreigner's) invention?
8. What are the fees payable to the Registrar in respect to letters patent for an invention?
9. What is meant by,—
(a.) An invention for a combination?
(b.) That a specification shall particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention?
10. A patentee uses the general term "fossil salt" when but one species of fossil salt will do: what effect, if any, would this have upon his patent if he sued for infringement?
11. If a patentee really believes that a given process or given materials will carry out the invention, when in fact they will not, could this objection, if urged upon an application for infringement, have any effect upon the plaintiff's suit?
12. In construing a specification what evidence will be accepted by the Court to enable it to construe the document? Will the Court accept the interpretation of the specification by experts?
13. What, shortly, are the provisions of the International Convention of 1883 as amended on the 14th December, 1900, and to what extent do they apply to New Zealand?

A.—BALANCE-SHEET of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st December, 1908.

<i>Income.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Patent fees ...	4,505	0	9	Salaries ...	1,088	11	0
Design fees ...	40	1	0	Clerical assistance ...	240	6	0
Trade-mark fees ...	890	14	3	Copying specifications ...	28	11	3
Sale of Acts, Gazettes, Name Index, &c. ...	34	10	1	Fees to Patent Office Agents ...	65	7	6
				Binding printed specifications, &c., presented to office by other countries* ...	46	0	0
				Printing Patents <i>Gazette</i> * ...	920	8	0
				Printing Patents and Trade-marks Name Index* ...	29	6	0
				Other printing and binding* ...	210	7	6
				Stationery ...	27	4	8
				Stamps ...	40	10	0
				Books, patent laws, &c. ...	5	3	6
				United States specifications ...	13	10	0
				Telephone ...	7	0	0
				Payments refunded ...	33	0	6
				Typewriter ...	17	10	0
				Card-section cabinet, &c. ...	16	7	6
				Incidental expenses ...	34	0	0
				Balance for the year ...	2,648	2	8
	£5,470	6	1		£5,470	6	1

* Printing and binding done and figures supplied by Government Printing Office.