

1937.
NEW ZEALAND.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

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

REPORT.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with section 128, to submit my report on the administration of the Act during the year 1936.

The total number of proceedings instituted during the year for the grant of letters patent and for the registration of designs and trade-marks was 3,056. This is the highest total since 1932, and it is encouraging to note that the steady rise that has occurred in the last five years shows signs of being satisfactorily maintained.

The fees received by the Office during the year in respect of patents, designs, and trade-marks reached a total of £13,276 1s. 4d., which exceeds the receipts in any year since 1931. The corresponding amount for 1935 was £12,868 19s. 4., being £407 2s. less than was received in 1936. The expenditure during the year amounted to £5,221 19s. 1d., and the excess of receipts over expenditure was £8,054 2s. 3d. This surplus exceeds that obtained in any year since 1930, with the exception of 1935, which year constituted a record in the whole history of the Patent Office. The total surplus of the Office since 1st January, 1890, is £213,191 16s. 10d.

PATENTS.

During the year there was an increase in the number of proceedings for the grant of letters patent, the total being 1,836 as against 1,730 for the previous year. An increase has also occurred in the cases in which a complete specification was lodged at the commencement of the proceedings, there having been 1,080 of such cases, as compared with 843 in 1935.

Similarly, a greater number of complete specifications was lodged in 1936 than in 1935, in respect of proceedings for which a provisional specification only had previously been lodged, the figures being 261 and 233 respectively. The total number of applications received up to the 31st December, 1936, was 77,238, and the number of patents in force at that date was 8,248, made up as follows: Patents sealed and third-year fees paid from 31st December, 1933, to 31st December, 1936, 2,811 and 1,879 respectively; sixth-year fees paid from 31st December, 1925, to 31st December, 1936, 3,558; and one patent in respect of which an extension of its term has been granted by order of the Supreme Court.

TREND OF INVENTION.

Another large increase has been noted in the number of applications received in connection with telephony and telegraphy (including phonographs, &c.), 488 (319). Increases were also recorded in the number of applications filed in the classes relating to building construction, 83 (52); chemicals, 22 (12); electricity and magnetism, 85 (76); heating and fuel-manufacture, 53 (49); milking-machines, 39 (27); oils and lubricators, 23 (14); railways and tramways, 17 (9); bottles, bottling, and glass-working, 42 (33); medicines and surgical appliances, 28 (21); and seed-sowers, 21 (12); while decreases in the number of applications received occurred in the following classes: Amusements, 36 (50); boxes, cans, and casks, 47 (62); cultivating and tilling, 28 (40); dairying, 30 (50); and vehicles, 53 (61).

The campaign for road safety in this and other parts of the world has led to the filing of a number of inventions having this end in view, such for example as railway-crossing barriers, warning and anti-dazzle devices, as well as the development of apparatus to complete automatically the change from one stage of control to another, and the provision of better braking-systems to relieve the driver of as much physical effort as possible. The bulk of the specifications filed in respect of the classes relating to milking-machinery and to building refer to teat-cups and ferro-concrete structures respectively, efforts also being directed to the improvement of concrete by the vibration process.

In regard to internal-combustion engines most interest appears to be directed to carburettors, atomizers, and other devices for the better mixture of fuels. Interest is also being shown in methods of treating carcasses for the purposes of securing better marketing-conditions. Hair-waving appliances are still receiving attention, including methods and apparatus intended to minimize the risk of personal injury. Due possibly to the present enthusiasm for home knitting, a number of applications have been received for hand wool-winding devices.

INVENTION IN RELATION TO HUMAN PROGRESS.

It has been said that the history of man is the history of invention. This, like many broad statements of truth, must be regarded as being subject to certain reservations. But whatever these reservations may be, it is well established that among the important foundations upon which modern society is built is the law designed to foster and protect the products of the human mind. Invention—whether it is associated with discovery or not, and whether it involves the creation of things suited to man's material needs, or to his intellectual and spiritual needs—is, in fact, essential not only to the foundations of civilization, but also to its superstructure. Progress in industrial pursuits, in manufacture, in transport, and in communication depends primarily and in essence on the initiative and fertility of the inventor. Similarly, looking at the cultural, educational, and spiritual aspects of life, we find that progress depends largely on continual additions to human knowledge by the creative worker, either through the enunciation of new truths or the seeing of old truths in new lights, and in relation to the swiftly changing environment of modern life.

The creator of new ideas and new things—whether his realm be literature, art, music, or patentable invention—must have the means to live. Recognizing that such creators are essential to a healthy, well-balanced civilization, the State has passed laws to protect and encourage creative effort. This protection and encouragement must extend not only to the creative worker himself, but also to those who by work or money contribute substantially to bringing the creative idea into a practical form. Until this practical form is achieved—as a machine, a process, a book, a work of art, or other appropriate embodiment—the public cannot enter into possession of this new human advance.

It is for this reason that two large and influential International Unions have been functioning for over half a century, and that many years ago New Zealand decided to take her due place in international deliberations on ways of improving national and international safeguards to patent and copyright assets from both the individual and the public point of view.

The subject-matter of these two Conventions is becoming in various ways interrelated, and, at the Copyright Conference which is to be held at Brussels, discussions of great importance to numerous patentees will take place.

Just as fast aircraft, ships, and land engines have brought close together things that were previously far apart, so creative development has brought together two branches of human activity that up till then had not been so strikingly linked. The two branches of activity to which I refer are industrial invention and intellectual invention in the shape of patents and copyright, which have recently become more intimately bound together as a result of the development of radio broadcasting.

INVENTIONS RELATING TO RADIO.

The last few years have, in fact, seen a remarkable growth in the number of proceedings that have been instituted for the grant of letters patent relating to radio. In 1935, in the radio class, a record was established not only for that class, but also for all the eighty-two classes into which inventions are at present divided in New Zealand. This record in 1935 was broken last year as a result of a further increase in the radio class of approximately 53 per cent. over the record number received in 1935. The number of proceedings in 1936 constitutes an increase of close on 100 per cent. on the average number of cases for the years 1930 to 1934 inclusive.

Radio is, of course, one of the most powerful agencies in the world to-day for extending the range and effect of human personality. The importance of the human voice in many phases of life has in fact been enhanced by invention to such an extent that leaders of thought in various directions—in education, art, science, and medicine—are increasingly turning their attention to exploring new ways in which radio can be used for the public good.

INVENTIONS RELATING TO TELEVISION.

The effect of broadcasting upon the life of the community will, in the near future, receive further impetus as a result of television. This branch of invention has shown a most interesting growth during the last decade, the number of proceedings relating to television having risen from 10 in 1927 to the remarkable number of 191 in 1936. What further steps inventors will take in extending the field of human perception, it is not easy to forecast. It is certain, however, that further ingenious methods will be evolved of bringing to the fireside, more and more realistic reproductions of the activities of the world around us. Thus it may well be that invention, which in some ways has tended to break down home life in the past, may be the means of building it up again in the future on a much more satisfactory footing.

DESIGNS.

Proceedings for registration of designs during the year totalled 124. This shows a decrease of 61 on last year's figures, but in this connection it will be noted that the number of design proceedings commenced in 1935 was the highest since 1926. The total number of cases as at 31st December, 1936, was 3,902. There were 948 design registrations in force at that date, 145 cases having been successful during the year, while 120 design registrations became void owing to the non-payment of the renewal fees. Renewal of the term of copyright in registered designs for the second term of five years was effected in 21 cases, and renewal in respect of the third term of five years was permitted in 6 cases.

Applications from persons resident in New Zealand totalled 84 (81); the next greatest number of proceedings were commenced by persons or bodies corporate having their principal place of business in the following countries in the order set out—namely, Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia, the United States of America, and Germany. There were 50 (63) cases lodged in respect of Class 1, while 29 (41) were lodged in Class 3, 16 (15) in Class 4, and 11 (9) in Class 5. The remaining proceedings were spread over six classes. There were five classes in which no cases were filed.

TRADE-MARKS.

The number of proceedings for the registration of trade-marks during the year under review was 1,096, being the largest number of cases received in any year since 1930. There were slightly fewer proceedings in regard to the registration of trade-marks commenced by persons resident in New Zealand than in the previous year, the figures being 424 as against 447 in 1935. Similarly, there were fewer cases from the Commonwealth of Australia, the number being 134, which is 26 less than in 1935. The position so far as concerns the United States of America showed little variation, there being 5 less than in the previous year, when there were 77 cases. The number from Germany showed even less variation, the figures being 21 in 1935 and 22 for the year under review. The number of proceedings commenced by persons resident in Great Britain was 397, being the highest number of cases received from that country since 1920.

There was again a slight increase over the previous year in the amount received in respect of trade-mark fees, the amount being £3,482 10s. 11d., as against £3,386 14s. 11d. in 1935.

The greatest number of proceedings was in Class 3 (chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy), there being 152 as against 121 in 1935. In 1935 the greatest number of cases in any one class was in Class 42, which for 1936 occupies the second place on the list, the proceedings having numbered 125 as against 161 in the previous year. Next in order of the greatest number of applications in 1936 was Class 48 (perfumery, including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap), 104 (42). The number of applications in the other principal classes are as follows: Class 38 (articles of clothing), 88 (77); Class 1 (chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives), 75 (52); Class 50 (Miscellaneous), 72 (40); Class 2 (chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes), 55 (31).

THE PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS ACT, 1908 (MERCHANDISE MARKS).

One somewhat specialized branch of the law governing trade-marks is that relating to marks of origin and to the false marking of goods. The statutory provisions in regard to these subjects is contained in the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act of 1908, which closely follows the present English Merchandise Marks Act of 1887.

In the administration of the Act so far as importations are concerned, this Office collaborates closely with the Customs Department, and the experience of the past has been that the law has functioned smoothly and with a low administrative cost.

In 1926 Great Britain introduced an amendment to her principal Act of 1887, enabling certain marking to be made compulsory after the holding of prescribed investigations. This Act is also still in force.

The problem of compulsory marking is a difficult one, and opinion on the subject is divided. The view is held, on the one hand, that compulsory marking is a direct benefit to local and British manufacturers. On the other hand, it is considered in some quarters that compulsory marking is a reactionary step which increases prices needlessly, creates international friction, and raises undesirable barriers to a healthy flow of trade.

The regulation of marks of origin forms the subject of an international agreement. This agreement is under the auspices of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, which deals with patents, designs, and trade-marks. As indicated above, New Zealand is a member of this union and is bound by the agreement just referred to. The League of Nations has also interested itself in merchandise marks, but no very final conclusions appear to have been reached.

In view of the importance of the matter to business people and the public in New Zealand, in the British Commonwealth, and in other countries, efforts were made both here and in England to have the question of patents, designs, and trade-marks (including merchandise marks) placed on the agenda paper for the recent Imperial Economic Conference. It had been hoped that a conference of experts could have been arranged. This would have enabled a beneficial interchange of views and the exploration of means to improve trade facilities and international friendship. The item in regard to patents and trade-marks was, however, not able to be included in the agenda, and the proposal has accordingly been deferred.

From time to time the question as to whether it is desirable to extend the provisions of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1908, has come under review, and the whole matter is at present the subject of further investigation.

PATENT AGENTS.

The number of Patent Agents on the register as at 31st December, 1936, was 18, one name having been added to the register during the year.

CONCLUSION.

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

- A. Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1936.
- B. Table showing Receipts and Payments for each of the Last Ten Years.
- C. Particulars of Fees received from 1st January to 31st December, 1936, together with the Corresponding Figures for the years 1934 and 1935.
- D. Total Number of Applications for Patents and for Registration of Designs and Trade-marks recorded for the years 1913 to 1936 (inclusive).
- E. Number of Provisional and Complete Specifications received, &c.
- F. Number of Applications for Patents from Persons residing in New Zealand or Dependencies, &c., and in other Countries in each of the Years 1935 and 1936, together with the Average for the Years 1930-34 (inclusive).
- G. Number of Applications for Patents for the Different Classes of Inventions in each of the Years 1935 and 1936, together with the Average for the Years 1930-34 (inclusive).
- H. Total Number of Applications for Patents, Letters Patent sealed, and Letters Patent in force for Full Term under the Different Patents Acts, up to 31st December, 1936 (inclusive).
- I. Number of Applications for Registration of Designs in each of the Fifteen Classes in each of the Years 1934, 1935, and 1936.
- J. Number of Applications for Registration of Trade-marks from Persons residing in New Zealand or Dependencies, &c., and in other Countries in each of the Years 1935 and 1936, together with the Average for the Years 1930-34 (inclusive).
- K. Number of Applications to register Trade-marks in the Fifty Different Classes in each of the Years 1935 and 1936, together with the Average for the Years 1930-34 (inclusive).

H. T. ATKINSON,
Commissioner of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks.

The Patent Office, Wellington, 1st November, 1937.

APPENDIX.

PATENT OFFICE.

A.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Receipts.				£	s.	d.	Payments.				£	s.	d.
Patent fees .. .. .	..	..	..	9,628	10	4	Salaries .. .. .	..	..	..	4,235	4	5
Design fees .. .. .	..	..	..	97	11	6	Fuel, light, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	41	19	1
Trade-mark fees .. ..	..	..	..	3,482	10	11	Postage, telegrams, and telephones ..	..	..	..	111	11	4
Sales of Acts, journals, &c.—				£	s.	d.	Printing and stationery .. .. .	..	..	..	184	14	11
At the Government Printing Office ..	..	..	..	57	17	10	Patent Office Journal .. .. .	..	..	..	582	17	0
At the Patent Office .. .. .	..	..	..	9	10	9	Typewriter repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	5	4	8
				67	8	7	Contingencies .. .. .	..	..	..	11	1	7
							Office fittings .. .. .	..	..	..	4	7	2
							Refunds .. .. .	..	..	..	44	18	11
							Balance : Cash in Public Account ..	..	..	..	8,054	2	3
				£13,276	1	4					£13,276	1	4

H. T. ATKINSON,
Commissioner of Patents.

I hereby certify that the Statement of Receipts and Payments has been duly examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly state the position as disclosed thereby. Copy-right fees are not included.—J. H. FOWLER, Controller and Auditor-General.

B.—TABLE SHOWING RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.			Payments.			Surplus.	Year.	Receipts.			Payments.			Surplus.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1927	12,642	2	6	5,387	7	1	7,254 15 5	1932	12,034	19	4	4,782	7	0	7,252 12 4
1928	13,302	10	11	5,374	2	10	7,931 8 1	1933	11,694	11	10	4,378	18	10	7,315 13 0
1929	14,066	2	0	5,873	9	10	8,192 12 2	1934	12,376	5	11	4,709	6	9	7,666 19 2
1930	14,195	15	7	5,832	7	2	8,363 8 5	1935	12,868	19	4	4,476	13	3	8,392 6 1
1931	13,390	11	6	5,466	7	8	7,924 3 10	1936	13,276	1	4	5,221	19	1	8,054 2 3

C.—PARTICULARS OF FEES RECEIVED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, TOGETHER WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR THE YEARS 1934 AND 1935.

	1934.*	1935.*	1936.
<i>Patents.</i>			
Applications for patents with provisional specifications	£ 920 10 0 s. d.	£ 882 1 7 s. d.	£ 759 10 0 s. d.
Applications for patents with complete specifications	1,690 0 0	1,656 0 0	2,176 19 6
Complete specifications left after provisional specifications..	464 0 0	435 10 0	485 11 0
Applications for extension of time	180 0 0	140 15 6	155 9 6
On giving notice of opposition	5 10 0	4 0 0	7 0 0
On hearing opposition .. ..	..	..	..
On request for sealing letters patent	937 0 0	979 0 0	1,072 0 0
On request for duplicate deeds of letters patent	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
On request for sealing letters patent after prescribed time ..	9 0 0	..	..
On sealing letters patent after prescribed time	3 10 0	18 10 0	5 0 0
Renewal fees paid before end of third year	1,769 5 11	1,964 1 6	2,031 0 0
Renewal fees paid before end of sixth year	2,592 0 0	2,785 0 0	2,588 10 0
Applications for restoration of lapsed patents	6 0 0	67 0 0	8 0 0
On restoration of letters patent	36 0 0	12 0 0	65 0 0
On request to enter name of subsequent proprietor, &c., on register..	67 0 0	76 15 0	45 16 0
On request to correct clerical errors	1 0 0	1 15 0	3 0 0
Certificates of Commissioner	38 0 0	43 5 0	35 6 10
Copies of specifications and drawings	53 3 1	73 14 11	70 0 2
Application for registration as patent agent .. ..	..	..	..
Patent agents' fees	37 16 0	16 16 0	38 17 0
Patent agents' examination fees .. ..	..	..	..
Searches	36 7 6	48 11 6	31 14 0
Amendment of letters patent	11 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Request to enter change of name	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 0 0
Request to enter change of address	0 10 0	1 6 0	0 10 0
Application for endorsement of letters patent "Licenses of Right" ..	..	5 0 0	..
Advertising in <i>Journal</i> , &c., under Supreme Court Rules .. ..	..	..	..
Application for entry of order of Supreme Court in register ..	..	..	..
Weekly lists	5 12 0	22 0 0	6 16 0
Miscellaneous	14 18 9	2 18 8	23 10 4
			8,628 10 4
<i>Designs.</i>			
Application for registration of designs	61 5 0	79 0 0	55 5 0
On extension of period of copyright under section 56 (2)	28 0 0	41 0 0	24 10 0
On extension of period of copyright under section 56 (3)	28 0 0	22 0 0	14 0 0
Searches (Regulation 42) .. ..	..	0 1 0	0 7 6
Searches (Office)	1 7 0	1 19 0	1 0 0
Certificates of Commissioner	0 10 0	2 15 0	0 5 0
Assignment of designs	1 0 0	1 10 0	..
Copies of drawings	0 13 0	1 14 9	0 8 0
Change of name .. ..	..	..	0 5 0
Change of address	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Applications for extension of time	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 5 0
Miscellaneous	1 6 0	2 5 0	0 1 0
			97 11 6
<i>Trade-marks.</i>			
Application for registration	700 2 6	706 10 6	814 9 3
On registration	971 15 6	1,048 19 0	1,037 15 6
On association	14 16 0	8 15 0	8 16 0
On renewal of registration	1,327 9 4	1,317 11 5	1,287 6 0
Application for extension of time	11 15 0	14 10 0	37 5 0
On giving notice of opposition	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0
On hearing opposition .. ..	..	..	..
On assignment of trade-marks	110 10 6	126 13 0	145 18 6
Amendment of trade-marks	2 5 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
On cancellation	3 11 0	15 10 0	6 15 0
On request under section 73 (6) .. ..	..	2 0 0	0 5 0
Extra space in <i>Journal</i>	20 11 0	11 16 0	11 12 0
Copies of trade-mark certificates	2 14 0	1 13 0	1 3 0
On request to enter change of address	12 10 2	13 15 3	8 19 0
On request to enter change of name	4 18 0	8 4 0	5 12 0
On request under section 99	7 10 0	2 0 0	..
Certificates of Commissioner	16 5 0	11 17 0	20 4 0
Searches (Regulation 84)	26 4 0	24 12 0	31 3 0
Searches (Office)	30 5 3	34 11 0	37 2 0
On request to correct clerical errors	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 5 0
Entry in register of rectification thereof	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Request to strike out goods	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
On restoration of trade-mark	14 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0
Miscellaneous	12 2 11	11 17 9	10 15 8
			3,482 10 11

* For a complete analysis of fees received in 1933 and 1934 see reports for those years respectively.

D.—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS RECORDED FOR THE YEARS 1912 TO 1936 (INCLUSIVE).

Year.	Patents.	Designs.	Trade-marks.	Total.	Year.	Patents.	Designs.	Trade-marks.	Total.
1912	1,737	44	779	2,560	1925	2,046	203	1,332	3,581
1913	1,775	65	787	2,627	1926	2,137	204	1,143	3,484
1914	1,574	55	687	2,316	1927	2,052	145	1,325	3,522
1915	1,299	89	565	1,953	1928	2,070	163	1,201	3,434
1916	1,261	113	666	2,040	1929	2,251	125	1,359	3,735
1917	1,329	83	619	2,031	1930	2,103	169	1,265	3,537
1918	1,386	53	695	2,134	1931	2,065	151	999	3,215
1919	1,880	74	1,272	3,226	1932	1,845	164	925	2,934
1920	2,193	109	1,391	3,693	1933	1,761	143	814	2,718
1921	2,115	141	994	3,250	1934	1,766	146	915	2,827
1922	2,183	214	1,103	3,500	1935	1,730	185	943	2,858
1923	2,075	183	1,163	3,421	1936	1,836	124	1,096	3,056
1924	2,085	185	1,338	3,608					

E.—NUMBER OF PROVISIONAL AND COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS RECEIVED, ETC.

Year.	Applications with which Complete Specifications lodged.		Applications with which Provisional Specifications lodged.		Applications for which Complete Specifications subsequently lodged.		Applications abandoned, lapsed, or refused.		Patents sealed.		Total Number of Applications.
	New Zealand or Depend-encies, &c.	Other Countries.	New Zealand or Depend-encies, &c.	Other Countries.	New Zealand or Depend-encies, &c.	Other Countries.	New Zealand or Depend-encies, &c.	Other Countries.	New Zealand or Depend-encies, &c.	Other Countries.	
1910 ..	250	443	990	148	254	75	925	125	306	475	1,831
1911 ..	245	434	935	126	258	59	849	86	323	482	1,740
1912 ..	258	507	877	95	275	35	817	78	334	508	1,737
1913 ..	217	467	965	126	249	58	910	94	272	499	1,775
1914 ..	177	426	868	103	228	45	782	96	273	423	1,574
1915 ..	140	286	787	86	322	46	669	78	266	288	1,299
1916 ..	178	297	699	87	194	38	630	67	245	319	1,261
1917 ..	183	360	708	84	203	41	580	57	249	385	1,329
1918 ..	143	454	704	88	245	39	540	72	284	442	1,389
1919 ..	200	685	906	91	279	42	707	77	321	689	1,880
1920 ..	250	890	949	110	249	37	725	123	330	1,030	2,199
1921 ..	194	722	1,080	119	310	42	890	107	398	730	2,115
1922 ..	203	686	1,190	104	328	38	992	92	406	693	2,183
1923 ..	221	701	1,041	112	256	57	933	73	341	728	2,075
1924 ..	190	752	1,032	111	304	35	882	89	356	758	2,085
1925 ..	177	764	1,007	98	324	41	831	99	356	756	2,046
1926 ..	180	804	1,058	95	283	41	917	78	347	795	2,137
1927 ..	153	752	1,028	119	284	49	841	95	330	793	2,052
1928 ..	127	912	905	128	240	44	753	98	291	932	2,072
1929 ..	141	1,118	867	125	216	40	753	114	266	1,118	2,251
1930 ..	120	905	984	94	241	32	828	90	275	910	2,103
1931 ..	117	649	1,213	87	255	32	1,056	78	276	655	2,065
1932 ..	95	559	1,120	71	265	27	951	61	263	570	1,845
1933 ..	96	688	909	69	217	24	751	87	250	674	1,762
1934 ..	86	752	857	71	210	23	..	..	..	..	1,766
1935 ..	91	755	805	83	225	36	..	..	..	..	1,730
1936 ..	92	988	678	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,837

NOTE. — Applications are sometimes received from joint applicants resident in different countries, and from applicants giving two addresses; the figures may therefore total more than the actual number of applications received.

F.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FROM PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW ZEALAND OR DEPENDENCIES, ETC., AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1935 AND 1936, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1930-34 (INCLUSIVE).

—	1930-34.	1935.	1936.	—	1930-34.	1935.	1936.
New Zealand	1,117	888	781	Kenya	0.2	..	..
Argentine Republic ..	1.2	..	1	Lichtenstein .. ..	..	1	1
Austria	4	..	4	Luxembourg	0.2	..	..
Australia	218.2	205	216	Mexico	0.2	..	..
Bahama Islands .. ..	..	..	1	Netherlands	16	34	28
Belgium	2.4	2	5	New South Wales ..	85.4	86	126
British Solomon Islands	..	1	..	North Nigeria	0.2	..	..
Canada	6.4	4	13	Norway	2.2	2	1
Canberra F.C.T. .. ..	..	..	2	Philippine Islands ..	0.2	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia	0.2	..	..	Queensland	17.4	15	6
Denmark	4.8	6	4	Roumania .. ..	..	..	1
Dutch East Indies	0.2	..	..	Siam .. ..	..	..	1
Esthonia	0.2	..	..	South Australia	8.6	16	10
Federated Malay States	..	..	2	South West Africa ..	0.2	..	..
Finland	0.4	..	..	Southern Rhodesia ..	0.2	..	..
France	13	13	26	Spain	0.8	..	..
Germany	76.4	103	143	Straits Settlements ..	0.2	..	..
Greece .. ..	..	1	..	Sweden	7.8	8	4
Guatemala	0.2	..	..	Switzerland	5.2	1	2
Great Britain	310.2	351	440	Tasmania	2.6	2	1
Hungary	1.2	..	..	Union of South Africa ..	2.8	5	3
India	0.4	..	1	United States of America	110	105	158
Irish Free State	1.8	..	2	Victoria	100	84	67
Italy	6	..	4	Western Australia	4.2	2	4
Japan	0.6	..	..	Western Samoa	0.4	..	..

G.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FOR THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INVENTIONS IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1935 AND 1936, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1930-34 (INCLUSIVE).

Class.	1930-34	1935.	1936.	Class.	1930-34	1935.	1936.
Advertising and displaying signs, &c.	25.4	18	16	Illuminating (except gas-manufacture)	56.4	72	73
Aeronautics	13.6	15	13	Indicating, calculating, and measuring (including moisture-testers)	55.8	48	54
Amusements, music, exercisers, games, &c.	60.0	50	36	Kitchen utensils and cooking appliances (including ovens)	52.4	53	45
Attaching and securing (including bolts, ties, &c.)	23.0	16	19	Lifting, hauling, and loading ..	54.0	22	19
Boilers (steam)	6.2	2	3	Locks, latches, and hinges ..	23.8	18	19
Boots and shoes	24.8	17	19	Marine and submarine (including lake and river engineering)	19.8	12	13
Bottles, bottling, and glass-working	31.0	33	42	Marking (tickets, labels, &c.) ..	11.4	8	5
Boxes, cans, and casks	87.4	62	47	Medicines and surgical appliances (including ear-instruments, dental work, &c.)	35.2	21	28
Brewing, distilling, &c.	13.8	11	12	Metal-working (including welding, stamping, and plating)	19.2	29	22
Brooms and brushes (including mops)	16.8	16	7	Milking-machines*	44.0	27	39
Building-construction	36.6	21	40	Minerals (including filtration, lixiviation, screens, &c.)	18.6	19	18
Building - construction (brick and cement compositions and moulding)	26.6	17	26	Minerals (magnetic separators) ..	0.4	1	..
Building-construction (windows and doors)	26.2	14	17	Minerals (stampers and pulverizers)	3.4	4	1
Chemicals	12.2	12	22	Oils and lubricators	18.2	14	23
Cleaning, polishing, &c.	19.6	14	21	Paints and painting (including kauri-gum)	12.0	3	8
Closets and urinals	22.4	22	18	Pipes, tubes, and hose	21.8	14	14
Coin-freed mechanism	12.0	15	6	Preserving	15.4	16	10
Cooling and freezing	27.4	22	20	Presses	8.4	4	4
Cultivation and tilling	46.4	40	28	Printing and photography	28.2	17	15
Cutting and sawing, and tools ..	56.0	50	37	Pumps and sprayers (except rotary pumps)	24.8	25	18
Dairying*	51.2	50	30	Railways and tramways	19.8	9	17
Drains and sewers	3.2	2	1	Roads and ways (including road watering)	14.2	15	16
Dredging and excavating (including rock drills)	7.0	7	7	Seed-dressing, chaff-cutting, and threshing	6.4	6	6
Drying	16.2	20	9	Seed-sowers	15.8	12	21
Electricity and magnetism	90.4	76	85	Sewing and knitting	21.6	17	21
Engines (air, gas, and oil)	56.6	46	37	Sheep and cattle (including veterinary appliances)	30.8	28	25
Engines (steam), including rotary pumps	15.0	13	10	Sheep shearing and clipping	2.8	3	2
Engines (miscellaneous and engine accessories), including current motors, solar motors, tide motors, wave motors, windmills, miscellaneous motors	36.8	26	21	Shop and hotel fittings	27.4	25	16
Explosives, firearms, and targets ..	4.4	8	9	Stationery and paper	39.6	35	29
Exterminating (including trapping animals)	18.8	33	21	Telephony and telegraphy (including phonographs, &c.)	248.4	319	488
Fencing	14.6	12	13	Tobacco	19.4	7	9
Fencing (strainers)	2.8	1	3	Valves and cocks	16.0	18	20
Fibre - dressing (including rope-making)	18.6	26	22	Vehicles	76.2	61	53
Filters	6.2	2	3	Vehicles (velocipedes)	21.4	17	14
Fire alarms, escapes, ladders, and extinguishers	13.2	9	11	Ventilating	6.6	12	9
Food	19.4	18	21	Washing and cleansing	33.8	27	25
Furnaces and kilns (including smoke-consumers)	15.6	18	16	Water-supplying	8.0	9	5
Furniture and upholstery, desks, blinds, curtains, &c.	44.6	38	38	Wearing-apparel	49.8	56	57
Gas-manufacture for lighting, heating, or power purposes	6.6	5	12	Wools and hides	14.2	10	12
Harness (including horse, &c., covers)	3.8	8	5	Miscellaneous inventions not in other classes, as indiarubber-manufacture, fishing - appliances, &c.	19.2	12	23
Harvesting and grading	33.0	22	15				
Heating, and fuel-manufacture	46.0	49	53				

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

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

H.—TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, LETTERS PATENT SEALED, AND LETTERS PATENT IN FORCE FOR FULL TERM UNDER THE DIFFERENT PATENT ACTS, UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936 (INCLUSIVE).

		Total Number of Applications.	Number on which Letters Patent have been sealed.	Number of Patents on which Final Fee paid.
Act of 1860	1861 to 1870	109	109	109
„ 1870	1871 to 1883	881	687	465
„ 1883	1884 to 1889	3,170	1,757	368
Acts of 1889 and 1908	1890 to 30th June, 1912	27,419	12,711	2,591
Act of 1911	1st July, 1912, to 30th June, 1922	16,750	7,773	1,660
„ 1921-22	1st July, 1922, to 31st Dec., 1936	28,909	15,486	3,187
Grand totals .. .. .	.. .. .	77,238	38,523	8,380

I.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS IN EACH OF THE FIFTEEN CLASSES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1934, 1935, AND 1936.

	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Class 1.</i> —Articles composed wholly of metal or in which metal predominates, and jewellery	70	63	50
<i>Class 2.</i> —Books and bookbinding of all materials	..	1	1
<i>Class 3.</i> —Articles composed wholly of wood, bone, ivory, papier maché, or other solid substances not included in other classes, or of materials in which such substances predominate	20	41	29
<i>Class 4.</i> —Articles composed wholly of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, clay (burnt or baked), or cement, or in which such materials predominate	19	15	16
<i>Class 5.</i> —Articles composed wholly of paper, cardboard, millboard, or straw-board (except articles included in Class 2, and paperhangings), or in which such materials predominate	14	9	11
<i>Class 6.</i> —Articles composed wholly of leather or in which leather predominates, not included in other classes	..	1	2
<i>Class 7.</i> —Paperhangings	..	..	..
<i>Class 8.</i> —Carpets, rugs, and floor-coverings in all materials	..	..	..
<i>Class 9.</i> —Lace	..	..	..
<i>Class 10.</i> —Boots and shoes	1	10	1
<i>Class 11.</i> —Millinery and wearing-apparel (except boots and shoes)	2	3	2
<i>Class 12.</i> —Goods not included in other classes	13	5	10
<i>Class 13.</i> —Printed or woven designs on textile piece-goods (other than checks or stripes)	2	30	1
<i>Class 14.</i> —Printed or woven designs on handkerchiefs and shawls (other than checks or stripes)	4	2	..
<i>Class 15.</i> —Printed or woven designs on textile piece-goods or on handkerchiefs or shawls being checks or stripes	3	4	..
	147	184	123

J.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS FROM PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW ZEALAND OR DEPENDENCIES, ETC., AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1935 AND 1936, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1930–34 (INCLUSIVE).

	1930–34.	1935.	1936.		1930–34.	1935.	1936.
New Zealand	496·4	447	424	Jamaica	0·2	..	..
Australia	104·6	168	132	Japan	2·8	..	5
Austria	1	..	..	Netherlands	7	..	..
Bahama Islands .. ..	..	..	2	New South Wales	60·2	78	78
Belgium	1·4	..	..	Northern Ireland	2·4	3	1
Canada	11·6	9	19	Norway	0·6	..	..
China	0·2	..	..	Poland	0·2	..	..
Columbia .. ..	..	..	1	Portugal .. ..	..	1	..
Cuba	0·2	..	..	Queensland.. ..	2·8	2	2
Czecho-Slovakia	1·4	..	1	Singapore .. ..	..	1	..
Denmark	0·6	1	..	South Australia	2·8	1	1
Egypt	1·2	..	..	South-west Africa	0·2	..	..
Finland	0·6	2	..	Spain	0·2	..	..
France	7·8	8	12	Sweden	2·6	..	1
Germany	19·4	21	22	Switzerland	2·4	..	2
Great Britain	227·6	218	397	Tasmania	0·4	1	..
Hawaii	0·2	..	..	Union of South Africa	0·6	..	..
Holland	1·8	2	1	United States of America	9·6	77	72
Hungary	0·2	..	1	Victoria	36·4	78	51
India	1·2	..	2	Western Samoa .. ..	..	1	..
Italy	2·8	2	5				

K.—NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO REGISTER TRADE-MARKS IN THE FIFTY DIFFERENT CLASSES IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1935 AND 1936, TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1930-34 (INCLUSIVE).

Class.	Classification of Goods.	1930-34.	1935.	1936.
1	Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives	37·4	52	75
2	Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes	44·6	31	55
3	Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy	91·2	121	152
4	Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures not included in other classes	12	9	8
5	Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture	6·4	7	5
6	Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines included in Class 7	26·2	17	25
7	Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery ..	6·2	7	6
8	Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments, and apparatus for useful purposes; instruments and apparatus for teaching	47·4	54	47
9	Musical instruments	3·2	5	10
10	Horological instruments	2·4	..	4
11	Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals	14	7	17
12	Cutlery and edge tools	9·8	7	18
13	Metal goods not included in other classes	28·8	39	30
14	Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia-metal, &c.), and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery	2·4	1	2
15	Glass	5·2	4	6
16	Porcelain and earthenware	2	2	4
17	Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration ..	11	13	10
18	Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances	9·4	12	12
19	Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20	0·4	1	..
20	Explosive substances	1	2	2
21	Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in Classes 19 and 20	0·2	..	1
22	Carriages	9	6	6
23	(a) Cotton-yarn; (b) sewing cotton	2·4	2	12
24	Cotton piece-goods of all kinds	16·8	24	14
25	Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, and 38	5	6	3
26	Linen and hemp yarn and thread	0·2	..	2
27	Linen and hemp piece-goods	1·6	1	..
28	Linen and hemp goods not included in Classes 26, 27, and 50	1·2	3	1
29	Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute not included in Class 50	0·2	..	..
30	Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing	1·4	4	1
31	Silk piece-goods	2	1	1
32	Other silk goods not included in Classes 30 and 31	0·4	1	..
33	Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair	4·2	3	1
34	Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair	5·6	4	2
35	Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in Classes 33 and 34 ..	1	1	2
36	Carpets, floorcloth, and oilcloth	1·8	..	1
37	Leather, skins (unwrought and wrought), and articles made of leather not included in other classes	8·6	2	4
38	Articles of clothing	81	77	88
39	Paper (except paperhangings), stationery, and bookbinding	30·2	47	34
40	Goods manufactured from indiarubber and guttapercha not included in other classes	17·8	13	10
41	Furniture and upholstery	6·8	1	4
42	Substances used as food or as ingredients in food	193·2	161	125
43	Fermented liquors and spirits	23·2	33	34
44	Mineral and aerated waters (natural and artificial), including ginger-beer ..	7·8	6	10
45	Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured	22·8	17	23
46	Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes	2·6	1	1
47	Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes	50·4	45	38
48	Perfumery (including toilet articles), preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap	51·4	42	104
49	Games of all kinds, and sporting articles not included in other classes ..	12·8	11	14
50	Miscellaneous	62	40	72

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing 510 copies), £15.

By Authority: E. V. PAUL, Government Printer, Wellington.—1937.

Price 6d.]