

CHAPTER 31. No. 18.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

Ordinances
Ch.31. No.18
-1940.
No. 5-1947.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS.

Commence-
ment.

[28th March, 1900.]

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Patents, Designs,
and Trade Marks Ordinance.

Interpre-
tation.

Ord. 5-
1947, s. 2.

2. In this Ordinance—

“ certified ” means certified in accordance with the provisions of Part V. of the Evidence Ordinance;

“ class ” means prescribed class;

“ company ” means any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, and, in relation to a country, means any such body having its principal place of business in that country or controlled by the government of that country or by a national thereof or by any such body having its principal place of business in that country; and the expressions “ British company ”, “ German company ” and “ Japanese company ” shall be construed accordingly;

“ copyright ” means the exclusive right to apply a design to any article of manufacture or to any such substance as aforesaid in the class or classes in which the design is registered;

“ Court ” means the Supreme Court;

“ design ” means any design applicable to any article of manufacture, or to any substance artificial or natural, or partly artificial and partly 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 of such purposes, and by whatever means it is applicable, whether by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, or any other means whatever, manual, mechanical, or chemical, separate or combined;

“ enemy territory ” means—

(a) any area which was enemy territory as defined by subsection (1) of section 2 of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance;

(b) any area in relation to which the provisions of the said Ordinance applied by virtue of an order made under subsection (1A) of the said section 2, as they applied in relation to enemy territory as so defined; and

(c) any area which, by virtue of Regulation 8 or Regulation 9 of the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations, 1940, or any order made thereunder, was treated for any of the purposes of the said Ordinance as enemy territory as so defined or as such territory as is referred to in the last foregoing paragraph;

“ Germany ” means territory comprised in the German State on the 1st of March, 1938;

“ German nation ” does not include any person who at the relevant time was a German national by reason only of the incorporation of any territory in the German State after the 1st of March, 1938, or was not an enemy for any of the purposes of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance;

“ invention ” means any manner of new manufacture the subject of letters patent and grant of privilege within section 6 of the Statute of Monopolies, and includes an alleged invention;

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c. 3.

“ Judge ” means a Judge of the Court;

“ patent ” means certificate of registration in the Register of Patents, and includes all the rights conferred or evidenced by such registration;

“ patentee ” means the person for the time being registered as the proprietor of a patent;

"registered" means registered in the Register of Patents, the Register of Designs, or the Register of Trade Marks, as the case may be; and "registration" has a corresponding meaning;

"Registrar" means the Registrar General, and includes any Deputy Registrar or person acting under the authority of such Registrar; and "registry" means the office of the Registrar General;

"specification" includes all tracings, drawings, diagrams, and other exhibits referred to in such specification;

"United Kingdom patent" means letters patent for an invention granted in the United Kingdom.

PART I.

PATENTS.

Local patents.

Application for patent.

3. (1) Any person may make an application for a patent.
 (2) Two or more persons may make a joint application for a patent, and a patent may be granted to them jointly.

On delivery of declaration and specification Registrar to issue patent.

4. (1) The Registrar, on an application by or on behalf of any person claiming to be the inventor or proprietor of any invention, and on the delivery to the Registrar of a declaration in writing according to form A in the Schedule hereto together with a specification in duplicate signed by the applicant or his agent, particularly describing the nature of the invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, and on payment of the prescribed fee, shall deliver to such person or his agent a certificate according to form B in the said Schedule, hereinafter called a patent, and a copy of such patent shall be inserted by the Registrar in the *Royal Gazette*.

Drawings.

- (2) All drawings, tracings, diagrams, plans, and other exhibits referred to in any specification shall be made on tracing linen or some other durable material to the satisfaction of the Registrar, and in no case on tracing paper.

Provisional specification.

- (3) Provided that if, in lieu of such specifications as aforesaid, the applicant shall deliver a provisional speci-

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cation describing the nature of the invention, and, if required by the Registrar, accompanied by plans, and shall, in lieu of the fees otherwise payable on application for a patent, pay a fee of \$4.80 or such other fee as may be prescribed, the Registrar may issue to the applicant a certificate in the form E in the said Schedule, and the invention may thereupon be used for a period of nine months or until within such period a patent shall have been granted for the same without prejudice to such patent, and in such case such patent shall be granted on delivery within such period of nine months of such complete specification as hereinbefore mentioned, and on payment of the balance of the fee payable on application for a patent.

(4) On an application for a patent, the specification or provisional specification and drawings, if any, accompanying or left in connection with such application shall not at any time be open to public inspection or be published by the Registrar, unless and until such patent has been granted.

Specification and drawings not public.

5. (1) The Registrar shall keep a book at the registry called "The Register of Patents," and shall record therein under a distinguishing number and in the order in which application shall have been duly made to him, every such invention, and the christian and surname of the inventor, and the day of the date of the patent, and shall cause every specification to be marked with the distinguishing number of the invention to which the specification refers.

Register of Patents.

(2) All assignments, charges, transmissions, amendments, extensions, and revocations of patents, and such other matters affecting the validity or proprietorship of patents as may from time to time be prescribed, shall be notified to the Registrar, who shall, on sufficient evidence thereof, and on payment of the prescribed fee, note the same in the Register of Patents.

6. Every patent shall vest in the patentee, his executors, administrators, or assigns and licensees, the sole right and benefit of using within the Colony the invention mentioned in such patent for and during the space of fourteen years next after the granting of such patent: Provided that, at any time before the expiration of such period, the Governor

Patent to vest exclusive right for 14 years.

may, in his discretion, extend the same for any period not exceeding seven years, and may in like manner extend such further period to a like extent as often as he shall deem right.

Disclaimer
or alteration.

7. Any patentee may, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter with the Registrar a disclaimer of any part of either the title of the invention or of the specification, stating the reasons for such disclaimer, or may enter a memorandum of any alteration in such title or specification, not being such disclaimer or such alteration as would make the patentee claim an invention substantially larger than, or substantially different from, that claimed by the specification as it stood before such amendment; and such disclaimer or memorandum of alteration being filed by the said Registrar shall be deemed and taken to be part of such title or specification: Provided that the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to a patent in respect of which an action for infringement or proceeding for revocation of a patent is pending.

Amendment
of specifi-
cation.

8. Every amendment of a specification shall be advertised in the *Royal Gazette*.

Infring-
ment.

9. A patentee may restrain any person from infringing his patent, and may recover damages for such infringement by action in the Court.

Revocation.

10. (1) Revocation of a patent may be obtained on petition to the Court on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that the patent was obtained by fraud;

(b) that the patentee was not the true inventor or proprietor of every invention included in his claim;

(c) that anything claimed by the patentee as his invention was publicly manufactured, used, or sold within the Colony before the date of the patent, or included in some prior patent.

(2) A petition for revocation of a patent may be presented by—

(a) the Attorney General or Solicitor General, or any person authorised by them or either of them;

(b) any person alleging that the patent was obtained in fraud of his rights, or of the rights of any person under or through whom he claims;

(c) any person alleging that he, or any person under or through whom he claims, was the true inventor of any invention included in the claim of the patentee;

(d) any person alleging that he, or any person under or through whom he claims an interest in any trade, business, or manufacture, had publicly manufactured, used, or sold within the Colony, before the date of the patent, anything claimed by the patentee as his invention.

11. (1) In any action or proceeding for the infringement or revocation of a patent, the plaintiff or petitioner must deliver with his statement of claim or petition particulars of the breaches complained of or the objections on which he means to rely, and a defendant must deliver with his statement of defence particulars of any objections on which he relies, and no evidence, except by leave of the Court or a Judge, shall be admitted in proof of any breach or objection of which particulars are not so delivered. Procedure.

(2) Particulars delivered may be from time to time amended, by leave of the Court or a Judge.

(3) When a patent has been revoked on the ground of fraud, the Registrar may, on the application of the true inventor, made in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, grant to him or his agent a patent according to the form in the Schedule to this Ordinance in lieu of and bearing the same date as the date of revocation of the patent so revoked, and a copy of such patent shall be inserted by the Registrar in the *Royal Gazette*; but the patent so granted shall cease on the expiration of the term for which the revoked patent was granted.

(4) No proceeding shall lie for revocation of a patent vested in His Majesty's Secretary of State for War for the time being, except by consent of the Governor.

12. (1) A patent shall have to all intents the like effect against His Majesty as it has against a subject. Rights of the Crown.

(2) But the officers or authorities administering any department of the service of the Crown may, by themselves, their agents, contractors, or others, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown on terms to be before or after the use thereof agreed on with the approval of the Governor between those officers or authorities and the patentee, or, in default of such agreement, on such terms as may be settled by the Governor.

Court may order patentee to grant licences.

13. If, on the petition of any person interested, it is proved that by reason of the default of a patentee to grant licences on reasonable terms—

- (a) an invention is not being worked in the Colony,
- (b) the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the invention cannot be supplied, or
- (c) any person is prevented from working or using to the best advantage an invention of which he is possessed,

the Court may order the patentee to grant licences on such terms, and may enforce such order in such manner, as it shall think fit.

Loss or destruction of patent.

14. If a patent is lost or destroyed, or its non-production is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Registrar, the Registrar may at any time cause a duplicate thereof to be issued.

United Kingdom patents.

Application for registration.

15. Any person being the grantee of a United Kingdom patent, or any person deriving his right from such grantee by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law, may apply within three years from the date of issue of such patent to have such patent registered in the Colony. Where any partial assignment or transmission has been made, all proper parties shall be joined in the application for registration.

Documents to accompany application.

16. (1) Every application under the last preceding section shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the specification or specifications (including drawings, if any) of the United Kingdom patent and a certificate of the Com-

troller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office, giving full particulars of the issue of the patent on such specification or specifications.

(2) Upon such application being received, together with the documents mentioned in subsection (1) of this section the Registrar shall issue a certificate of registration. Issue of certificate of registration.

(3) Such certificate of registration shall confer on the applicant privileges and rights, subject to all conditions established by the law of the Colony, as though the patent had been issued in the United Kingdom with an extension to the Colony. Rights conferred by certificate.

(4) Privileges and rights so granted shall date from the date of the patent in the United Kingdom, and shall continue in force only so long as the patent remains in force in the United Kingdom: Duration of rights conferred by certificate.

Provided that no action for infringement shall be entertained in respect of any manufacture, use, or sale of the invention prior to the date of issue of the certificate of registration in the Colony. No action for infringement prior to issue of certificate.

16A. The Court shall have power upon the application of any person who alleges that his interests have been prejudicially affected by the issue of a certificate of registration under subsection (2) of section 16, to declare that the exclusive privileges and rights conferred by such certificate of registration have not been acquired on any of the grounds upon which the United Kingdom patent might be revoked under the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom. Power of Court to adjudicate on privileges conferred by a certificate of registration.

Such grounds shall be deemed to include the manufacture, use or sale of the invention in the Colony prior to the date of the patent in the United Kingdom, but not to include the manufacture, use or sale of the invention in the Colony by some person or persons after the date of the patent in the United Kingdom and prior to the date of the issue of the certificate of registration under subsection (2) of section 16.

17. The Registrar shall record in the Register of Patents, in a special part to be set aside for United Kingdom patents, under a distinguishing number and in the order in which Register of Patents.

applications shall have been duly made to him, every application for the registration of a United Kingdom patent, and the christian and surname of the applicant, and the day of the date of the certificate of registration issued in respect thereof.

Amendment
of entries in
Register.

18. Whenever the specification or drawings of a United Kingdom patent registered in the Colony have been amended by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation, according to the law of the United Kingdom, on request, accompanied by a copy of the specification and drawings, if any, as amended, duly certified by the Comptroller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office, the Registrar shall substitute a copy of the specification and drawings as amended, for the specification and drawings originally filed.

Entry of
assignments
in Register.

19. Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to the privileges and rights conferred by a certificate of registration or to any interest therein, he may make application in the prescribed manner to the Registrar for the entry on the Register of Patents of such assignment, transmission, or other instrument affecting the title, or giving an interest therein, and such entry shall be made accordingly.

PART II.

DESIGNS.

Register of
Designs.

20. There shall be kept at the registry a book called "The Register of Designs," wherein shall be entered the names and addresses of proprietors of registered designs, and such other matters as may from time to time be prescribed.

Author of
new design
to be deemed
proprietor
thereof.

21. The author of any new and original design shall be deemed to be the proprietor thereof, unless he executed the work on behalf of another person for a good or valuable consideration, in which case such person shall be considered the proprietor; and every person acquiring for a good or valuable consideration a new and original design, or the right to apply the same to any article or substance, either exclusively of any other person or otherwise, and also every

person on whom the property in such design or such right, to the application thereof shall devolve shall be considered the proprietor of the design in the respect in which the same may have been so acquired, and to that extent, but not otherwise.

22. (1) The Registrar may, on application by or on behalf of any person claiming to be the proprietor of any new or original design not previously published in the Colony, and on payment of the prescribed fee, register the design under this Part of this Ordinance.

Application for registration of designs.

(2) The application must be made in form C in the Schedule hereto, or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed, and must be left at the registry in the prescribed manner.

(3) The application must contain a statement of the nature of the design, and the prescribed class or classes of goods in which the applicant desires that the design be registered.

(4) The same design may be registered in more than one class.

(5) In case of doubt as to the class in which a design ought to be registered, the Registrar may decide the question.

(6) The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register any design presented to him for registration, but any person aggrieved by any such refusal may appeal therefrom to a Judge in Chambers.

23. On application for registration of a design, the applicant shall furnish to the Registrar the prescribed number of drawings, photographs, or tracings of the design sufficient to enable him to identify the design, and suitable for the official records; or the applicant may, instead of such copies, furnish exact representations or specimens of the design.

Drawings, etc., to be furnished on application.

24. (1) When a design is registered, the registered proprietor of the design shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, have copyright in the design during five years from the registration of the design.

Copyright on registration.

(2) Before delivery on sale of any articles to which a registered design has been applied, the proprietor must (if exact representations or specimens were not furnished on the application for registration) furnish to the Registrar the prescribed number of exact representations or specimens of the design; and if he fails to do so, the Registrar may erase his name from the register, and thereupon his copyright in the design shall cease.

Marking
registered
designs.

25. Before delivery on sale of any articles to which a registered design has been applied, the proprietor of the design shall cause each such article to be marked with the prescribed mark, or with the prescribed word or words or figures, denoting that the design is registered; and if he fails to do so the copyright in the design shall cease, unless the proprietor shows that he took all proper steps to ensure the marking of the article.

Inspection
of registered
designs.

26. (1) During the existence of copyright in a design, the design shall not be open to inspection except by the proprietor or a person authorised by the Registrar or by the Court, and furnishing such information as may enable the Registrar to identify the design, nor except in the presence of the Registrar, nor except on payment of the prescribed fee; and the person making the inspection shall not be entitled to take any copy of the design or of any part thereof.

(2) When the copyright in a design has ceased, the design shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof may be taken by any person on payment of the prescribed fee.

Information
as to
existence of
copyright.

27. On the request of any person producing a particular design, together with its mark of registration, or producing only its mark of registration, or furnishing such information as may enable the Registrar to identify the design, and on payment of the prescribed fee, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to inform such person whether the registration still exists in respect of such design, and if so, in respect of what class or classes of goods, and stating also the date of registration, and the name and address of the registered proprietor.

28. If a registered design is used in manufacture in any foreign country and is not used in the Colony within six months of its registration in the Colony, the copyright in the design shall cease.

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Ceasing of
copyright.

29. (1) During the existence of copyright in any design no person—

Penalty on
piracy of
registered
design.

(a) shall, without the licence or written consent of the registered proprietor, apply or cause to be applied such design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof, in the class or classes of goods in which such design is registered, for purposes of sale, to any article of manufacture or to any substance, artificial or natural, or partly artificial and partly natural;

(b) shall publish or expose for sale any article of manufacture or any substance to which such design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof shall have been so applied, knowing that the same has been so applied without the consent of the registered proprietor.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable for every offence to forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred and forty dollars to the registered proprietor of the design, and such registered proprietor may, by action brought in the Court, recover either such sum as a simple contract debt, or damages arising from any breach of the said section:

Provided that the total sum forfeited in respect of any one design shall not exceed four hundred and eighty dollars.

PART IIA.

[8th March, 1929.]

UNITED KINGDOM DESIGNS.

29A. Any person being the registered proprietor of a design registered in the United Kingdom under the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919, or any Act amending or substituted for those Acts, or any person deriving his right from such registered proprietor by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law, may apply within three years

from the date of registration of the design to have such design registered in the Colony. Where any partial assignment or transmission has been made all proper parties shall be joined in the application for registration.

29B. An application for registration of a design under the last preceding section shall be made to the Registrar and accompanied by two representations of the design and a certificate of the Comptroller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office giving full particulars of the registration of the design in the United Kingdom and stating the date at which such design became or will normally become open to public inspection.

29c. Upon such application being lodged, together with the documents mentioned in section 29B, the Registrar shall issue a certificate of registration.

29D. Such certificate of registration shall confer on the applicant privileges and rights subject to all conditions established by the law of this Colony as though the certificate of registration in the United Kingdom had been issued with an extension to the Colony.

29E. Privileges and rights so granted shall date from the date of registration in the United Kingdom and shall continue in force only so long as the registration in the United Kingdom remains in force:

Provided that no action for infringement of copyright in the design shall be entertained in respect of any use of the design prior to the date of issue of the certificate of registration in the Colony.

29F. The Court shall have power upon the application of any person who alleges that his interests have been prejudicially affected by the issue of a certificate of registration under section 29c to declare that the exclusive privileges and rights conferred by such certificate have not been acquired on any of the grounds upon which the United Kingdom registration might be cancelled under the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

Such grounds shall be deemed to include the publication of the design in the Colony prior to the date of registration of the design in the United Kingdom, but not to include the publication of the design in the Colony by some person or persons after the date of the registration of the design in the United Kingdom and prior to the date of the issue of the certificate of registration under the said section 29c.

29G. Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to the privileges and rights conferred by a certificate of registration under section 29c, or to any interests therein, he may make application in the prescribed manner to the Registrar for the entry on the register of such assignment, transmission, or other instrument affecting the title, or giving an interest therein.

29H. The Registrar may make such general rules and do such things as he may think expedient, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, for regulating procedure under this Part of this Ordinance, and prescribing the fees to be paid in respect of proceedings thereunder.

29I. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 26 and 55, a design registered under this Part of this Ordinance shall not be open to inspection (except by the proprietor or a person authorised in writing by him, or a person authorised by the Registrar or by the Court) before the date when such design became open to public inspection in the United Kingdom.

29J. All extensions of the period of copyright in the United Kingdom in a design registered under this Part of this Ordinance shall be notified to the Registrar, who shall on sufficient evidence thereof and on payment of the prescribed fee enter the same in the register in the prescribed manner.

29K. With regard to designs registered under this Part of this Ordinance, the Registrar may, on request in writing

made by the registered proprietor, and on payment of the prescribed fee,

(a) cancel the registration of a design either wholly or in respect of any particular goods in connection with which the design is registered;

(b) correct any clerical error in or in connection with any application under this Ordinance or in any matter which is entered upon the register;

(c) enter in the register any change in the name or address of the person who is registered as proprietor of a design.

PART III.

TRADE MARKS.

Register of
trade marks.

30. There shall be kept at the registry a book called the Register of Trade Marks, wherein shall be entered the names and addresses of proprietors of registered trade marks, notifications of assignments, charges, and transmissions of trade marks, and such other matters as may be from time to time prescribed.

Application
for registra-
tion.

31. (1) The Registrar may, on application by or on behalf of any person claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark, and on payment of the prescribed fee, register the trade mark.

(2) The application must be made in form D in the Schedule hereto, or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed, and must be left at the registry in the prescribed manner.

(3) The application must be accompanied by the prescribed number of representations of the trade mark and must state the particular class of goods or classes of goods in connection with which the applicant desires the trade mark to be registered.

(4) The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark, subject to appeal to a Judge in Chambers.

32. Where the registration of a trade mark shall not be completed within twelve months from the date of the application, by reasons of default on the part of the applicant, the application shall be deemed to be abandoned. Limit of time for completing registration.

33. (1) For the purposes of this Ordinance, a trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars— Conditions of registration of trade mark.

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

(b) a written signature or copy of a written signature of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark; or

(c) a distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, or ticket; or

(d) an invented word or invented words; or

(e) a word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

(2) There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars mentioned in this section any letters, words, or figures, or combination of letters, words, or figures or of any of them, but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

(3) Provided that—

(a) a person need not, under this section, disclaim his own name, or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business, but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof;

(b) any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark, either in the Colony or elsewhere, before the 13th of August, 1875, may be registered as a trade mark.

Connection
of trade
mark with
goods.

34. A trade mark must be registered for particular goods or classes of goods.

Registration
of a series
of marks.

35. When a person claiming to be the proprietor of several trade marks which, while resembling each other in the material particulars thereof, yet differ in respect of (a) the statement of the goods for which they are respectively used or proposed to be used, or (b) statements of numbers, or (c) statements of price, or (d) statements of quality, or (e) statements of names of places, seeks to register such trade marks, they may be registered as a series in one registration. A series of trade marks shall be assignable and transmissible only as a whole, but for all other purposes each of the trade marks composing a series shall be deemed and treated as registered separately.

Colour.

36. A trade mark may be registered in any colour, and such registration shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, confer on the registered owner the exclusive right to use the same in that or any other colour.

Advertise-
ment of
application.

37. Every application for registration of a trade mark under this Ordinance shall, as soon as may be after its receipt, be advertised by the Registrar in the *Royal Gazette*, unless he shall refuse to entertain the application.

Opposition
to registra-
tion.

38. (1) Any person may, within three months of the first advertisement of the application, give notice in duplicate to the Registrar of opposition to registration of the trade mark, and the Registrar shall send one copy of such notice to the applicant.

(2) Within one month after receipt of such notice or such further time as the Registrar may allow, the applicant may send to the Registrar a counter statement in duplicate of the grounds on which he relies for his application, and if he does not do so shall be deemed to have abandoned his application.

Conflicting
claims to
registration.

39. On the receipt of such counter statement, or where each of several persons claims to be registered as proprietor of the same trade mark, the Registrar may refuse to register

any of them until their rights have been determined by the Court.

40. (1) Except where the Court has decided that two or more persons are entitled to be registered as proprietors of the same trade mark, the Registrar shall not register in respect of the same goods or description of goods a trade mark identical with one already on the register with respect to such goods or description of goods.

Restrictions on registration.

(2) Except as aforesaid the Registrar shall not register with respect to the same goods or description of goods a trade mark having such resemblance to a trade mark already on the register with respect to such goods or description of goods as to be calculated to deceive.

Resemblance likely to deceive.

41. It shall not be lawful to register as part of or in combination with a trade mark any words the use of which would by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be deemed disentitled to protection in any court of justice in England.

Words likely to deceive.

42. (1) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent the Registrar entering on the register, in the prescribed manner, and subject to the prescribed conditions, as an addition to any trade mark, any distinctive word or combination of words, or, in the case of a trade mark used before the 13th of August, 1875, in the Colony or elsewhere, any distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, ticket, letter or figure, or combination of letters, words, or figures, though the same is common to the trade in the goods with respect to which the application is made.

Entry of common marks as additions to trade marks.

(2) The applicant for registration of any such addition must, however, state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register: Provided that a person need not under this section disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof or his place of business, but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the

One name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

(3) Any device, mark, brand, heading, label, ticket, letter, word, figure, or combination of letters, words, or figures, which was or were, before the 13th of August, 1875, publicly used by more than three persons in the Colony or elsewhere, on the same or a similar description of goods, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed common to the trade in such goods.

Standardisation, etc., of trade marks.

43. Where any association or person undertakes the examination of any goods in respect of origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy, or other characteristic, and certifies the result of such examination by mark used upon or in connection with such goods, the Governor may, if he shall judge it to be to the public advantage, permit such association or person to register such mark as a trade mark in respect of such goods, whether or not such association or person be a trading association or trader or possessed of a goodwill in connection with such examination and certifying. When so registered such trade mark shall be deemed in all respects to be a registered trade mark, and such association or person to be the proprietor thereof, save that such trade mark shall be transmissible or assignable only by permission of the Governor.

Registration to be equal to public use.

44. Application for registration of a trade mark shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of the trade mark, and the date of the application shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be deemed to be the date of the registration.

Right of first proprietor to exclusive use of trade mark.

45. The registration of a person as proprietor of a trade mark shall be *primâ facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade mark, and shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of the registration, be conclusive evidence of his right to the exclusive use of the trade mark, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Infringement of a trade mark.

46. The infringement of a trade mark may be restrained, and damages for such infringement recovered in an action in the Court, if such trade mark has been registered, or if

registration thereof in the Register of Trade Marks has been refused, but in no other case. The Registrar may on request, and on payment of the prescribed fee, grant a certificate that such registration has been refused.

47. In an action for infringement of a registered trade mark, the Court or a Judge may certify that the right to the exclusive use of the trade mark came in question, and if the Court or a Judge so certifies, then, in any subsequent action for infringement, the plaintiff in that action, on obtaining a final order or judgment in his favour, shall have his full costs, charges, and expenses as between solicitor and client, unless the Court or Judge trying the subsequent action certifies that he ought not to have the same.

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Plaintiff to have full costs in subsequent action.

48. A trade mark, when registered, shall be assigned and transmitted only in connection with the goodwill of the business concerned in the particular goods or classes of goods for which it has been registered, and shall be determinable with that goodwill.

Assignment and transmission.

49. (1) The registered proprietor of any trade mark may apply to the Court for leave to add to or alter such mark in any particular, not being an essential particular within the meaning of this Ordinance, and the Court may refuse or grant leave on such terms as it may think fit.

Alteration of registered mark

(2) Notice of any intended application to the Court under this section shall be given to the Registrar by the applicant, and the Registrar shall be entitled to be heard on the application.

(3) If the Court grants leave, the Registrar shall, on proof thereof, and on payment of the prescribed fee, cause the register to be altered in conformity with the order of leave.

50. (1) At the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration, the trade mark shall be removed from the register, unless the proprietor pays to the Registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years, the prescribed fee, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years:

Removal from register after 14 years.

Provided that, three months at least before the expiration of such period, the Registrar shall give due notice of such approaching expiration to the proprietor of such trade mark.

(2) Where, after the said three months, a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, the Registrar may if satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee.

(3) Where a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade mark shall, nevertheless, for the purpose of any application for registration during the one year next after the date of such removal, be deemed to be a trade mark which is already registered, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the non-payment of the fee arises from the death or bankruptcy of the registered proprietor, or from his having ceased to carry on business, and that no person claiming under that proprietor or under his bankruptcy is using the trade mark.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

Trusts.

51. There shall not be entered in any register kept under this Ordinance, or be receivable by the Registrar, any notice of any trust expressed, implied, or constructive.

Scandalous patent, design, or mark.

52. The Registrar may refuse to grant a patent for an invention, or to register, a design or trade mark which is, or of which the use would be, scandalous or contrary to law or morality.

When, patent, etc., deemed to be registered.

53. Any patent, design, or trade mark shall be deemed to be registered when the name of any person is entered, as the proprietor thereof, in the Register of Patents, the Register of Designs, or the Register of Trade Marks, as the case may be.

Entry of assignments and transmissions.

54. Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission, or other operation of law to a patent, or to

the copyright in a registered design, or to a registered trade mark, the Registrar shall, on request, and on proof of title, cause the name of such person to be entered as proprietor of the patent, copyright in the design, or trade mark, in the Register of Patents, Designs, or Trade Marks, as the case may be. The person for the time being entered in the Register of Patents, Designs, or Trade Marks, as proprietor for a patent, copyright in a design, or trade mark, as the case may be, shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, and to any rights appearing from such register to be vested in any other person, have power absolutely to assign, grant licences as to, or otherwise deal with the same, and to give effectual receipts for any consideration for such assignment, licence, or dealing: Provided that any equities in respect of such patent, design, or trade mark may be enforced in like manner as in respect of any other personal property: Provided also, that the priority of all assignments and charges shall, as regards purchasers for value without notice, be determined by priority of registration.

Power of proprietor to assign.

Priority.

55. Every register kept under this Ordinance shall be *prima facie* evidence of all matters duly entered therein; and every such register and the specification of every registered patent shall be open to the inspection of the public on payment of the prescribed fee, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and to such regulations as may be prescribed; and certified copies, sealed with the seal of the Registrar, of any entry in such register or of any such specification, shall be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the prescribed fee: Provided that whenever any specification or extract includes any tracing, drawing, or diagram, an additional fee for any copy thereof shall be paid equal to the cost of preparing such tracing, drawing, or diagram.

Inspection of and extracts from register.

56. The Registrar may, on request in writing, accompanied by the prescribed fee—

Correction of errors, cancellation, and amendment.

(a) correct any clerical error in or in connection with an application for a patent, or for registration of a design or trade mark; or

(b) correct any clerical error in the name, style, or address of the registered proprietor of a patent, design, or trade mark; or

(c) cancel the entry or part of the entry of a trade mark on the register: Provided that the applicant accompanies his request by a statutory declaration made by himself stating his name, address, and calling, and that he is the person whose name appears on the register as the proprietor of the said trade mark; or

(d) permit an applicant for registration of a design or trade mark to amend his application by omitting any particular goods or classes of goods in connection with which he has desired the design or trade mark to be registered.

Certificate of Registrar to be evidence.

57. A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Registrar as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorised by this Ordinance, or by any general rules made thereunder, to make or do, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the entry having been made, and of the contents thereof, and of the matter or thing having been done or left undone.

Orders by a Judge.

58. An order requiring the Registrar to do or abstain from doing anything under this Ordinance, may be made by a Judge on a summons in Chambers.

Powers of Court or Judge.

59. In any proceedings under this Ordinance, the Court or a Judge, as the case may be, may at any time make such orders for an injunction, inspection, or account, impose such terms, and give such directions as to the order in which the parties shall be heard, and the procedure under this Ordinance generally, as the Court or Judge shall see fit.

Persons under disability.

60. If any person is, by reason of infancy, unsoundness of mind, or other disability, incapable of making any declaration or doing anything required or permitted by this Ordinance, or by any rules made under the authority of this Ordinance, then the guardian or committee, if any, of such incapable person, or if there be none, any person appointed by any Court or Judge possessing jurisdiction in respect of the property of persons under disability, upon the

petition of any person on behalf of such incapable person, or of any other person interested in the making such declaration or doing such thing, may make such declaration, or a declaration as nearly as possible corresponding thereto, as circumstances permit, and do such thing in the name and on behalf of such incapable person, and all acts done by such substitute shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be as effectual as if done by the person for whom he is substituted.

61. The Registrar shall cause to be published, during each quarter, in the *Royal Gazette*, a list of all patents granted, and designs and trade marks registered, during the preceding quarter, and any further information that he may deem generally useful or important.

Publication of quarterly lists.

62. Copies of the specifications of all registered patents, and all registered amendments thereof, and of all published lists of registered designs and trade marks, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks in England.

Transmission of copies, etc., to England.

63. Any declaration required to be made under this Ordinance may be taken by the Registrar.

Declarations.

International and Colonial arrangements.

64. (1) Any person who has applied for protection for any invention, design, or trade mark in the United Kingdom or in any foreign State with the Government of which His Majesty has made arrangements under the provisions of section 103 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, as amended by the Patents Act, 1901, or any subsequent enactment, for mutual protection of inventions, designs, and trade marks, shall be entitled to a patent for his invention, or to registration of his design, or trade mark, as the case may be, under this Ordinance, in priority to other applicants; and such patent or registration shall take effect from the same date as the date of the application in the United Kingdom or such foreign State, as the case may be.

International and colonial arrangements.

46 & 47 Vict. c. 57.
1 Edw. VII. c. 18.

(2) Such application shall be made, in the case of a patent, within twelve months, and in the case of a design

or trade mark, within four months, from such person applying for protection in the United Kingdom or the foreign State with which the arrangement is in force.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall entitle the patentee or proprietor of the design or trade mark to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the date of the actual acceptance of his complete specification, or the actual registration of his design or trade mark, as the case may be, in the Colony.

(4) The publication in the Colony during the respective periods aforesaid of any description of the invention, or the use therein during such periods of the invention, or the exhibition or use therein during such periods of the design, or the publication therein during such periods of a description or representation of the design, or the use therein during such periods of the trade mark, shall not invalidate the patent granted for the invention, or the registration of the design or trade mark.

(5) The application for the grant of a patent, or the registration of a design or a trade mark, under this section shall be made in the same manner, and subject to the payment of the same fees, as an ordinary application under Parts I., II., IIA. and III. respectively of this Ordinance.

(6) In the case of a patent, an application under this section shall be accompanied by a complete specification which if it be not accepted within the period of twelve months, shall with drawings, if any, be open to public inspection at the expiration of that period.

(7) The provisions of this section shall, in the case of foreign States, apply only in the case of those foreign States with respect to which His Majesty, from time to time, by order in council, declares the provisions of the aforesaid section 103 of the said first recited Imperial Act, or any subsequent enactment, to be applicable, and so long only in the case of each State as such order continues in force with respect to that State.

Extension of
time for
applications
under section
64 in certain
cases.
Ord. 5-1947,
s. 4 (3).

65. (1) The Governor may, as respects any Convention country (as defined in section 91A of the Patents and Designs Acts 1907 to 1946, passed by the Imperial Parliament), if he is satisfied that provision substantially,

equivalent to the provision to be made by or under this section has been or will be made under the law of that country, make rules empowering the Registrar to extend the time for making application under section 64 of this Ordinance for the granting, in priority to other applicants, of a patent for an invention, or for the registration, in priority to other applicants, of a design, in any case where the period specified in subsection (2) of the said section 64 for the making of an application under the said section expires during a period prescribed by the rules.

(2) Rules made under this section—

(a) may, where any agreement or arrangement has been made between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the government of the Convention country for the supply or mutual exchange of information or articles, provide, either generally or in any class of case specified in the rules, that an extension of time shall not be granted under this section unless the invention or design has been communicated in accordance with the agreement or arrangement;

(b) may, either generally or in any class of case specified in the rules, fix the maximum extension which may be granted under this section and provide for reducing the term of any patent granted on an application made by virtue of this section, and (notwithstanding anything contained in rules made under this Ordinance) vary the times for the payment of renewal fees in respect of such a patent and the amount of such fees;

(c) may prescribe or allow any special procedure in connection with applications made by virtue of this section;

(d) may empower the Registrar, as respects any application made by virtue of this section, to substitute for the period of twelve months specified in subsection (6) of the said section 64 such other period as appears to him expedient;

(e) may empower the Registrar to extend, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by or under the rules, the time limited by or under the

foregoing provisions of this Ordinance for doing any act in relation to an application made by virtue of this section;

(f) may provide for securing that the rights conferred by a patent granted or registration made on an application made by virtue of this section shall be subject to such restriction or conditions as may be specified by or under the rules and in particular that where, otherwise than as the result of any communication made in accordance with such an agreement or arrangement as is mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection, and before the date of the application in question or such later date as may be allowed by the rules, either the invention has been made, used, exercised or vended, or the design applied, by any person (including a person acting on behalf of His Majesty), or application for a patent for the invention or for registration of the design has been made by any such person as aforesaid, the rights conferred by a patent granted, or registration made, upon the first-mentioned application shall be subject to such conditions and reservations for the protection of that person as may be specified by or under the rules.

Provisions as to communication of inventions and designs under agreements with other countries.

66. Where an agreement or arrangement has been made between His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom and the government of another country for the supply or mutual exchange of information or articles, and the Governor is satisfied that provision substantially equivalent to the provision to be made by or under this section has been or will be made under the law of that country, the Governor may make rules to secure that the communication, in accordance with the agreement or arrangement, of an invention or design, or the publication, making, use, exercise or vending of an invention, or publication or application of a design, in consequence of such communication, shall not prejudice any application for a patent for the invention or registration of the design, being an application made by a person from whom the invention or design was so communicated or the legal representative or assignee of such a person, or invalidate the grant on such an application of a patent for the invention or the registration of such an application or the design.

67. (1) Any rules made in pursuance of the last two preceding sections shall be laid before the Legislative Council.

Provisions as to rules under sections 65 and 66.

(2) Any such rules and any order made, direction given, or other action taken under the rules by the Registrar, may be made, given or taken so as to have effect as respects things done or omitted to be done on or after such date, whether before or after the coming into operation of the rules, as may be specified in the rules.

68. (1) Whenever it appears to the Governor in Council that the legislature of any British Possession has made satisfactory provision for the protection in such Possession of inventions, designs, and trade marks, patented or registered in the Colony, the Governor in Council may, by order, apply all or any of the provisions of the last preceding section relating to the protection of inventions, designs, and trade marks, patented or registered in the United Kingdom, with such variations or additions, if any, as to the Governor in Council seem fit, to inventions patented, and designs and trade marks registered, in such British Possession.

Inter-colonial arrangements.

(2) An order under this section shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in the order, take effect as if its provisions had been contained in this Ordinance.

69. (1) An application for a patent or for the registration of a design may be refused by the Registrar at any stage of the proceedings on the ground that the invention or design was, during the period beginning with the 3rd of September, 1938, and ending with the 31st of December, 1945, invented or designed in Germany or Japan or invented or designed by a German or Japanese national in any territory which was then enemy territory.

Inventions and designs made in Germany or Japan.

(2) The ground mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall be an additional ground for revoking a patent under section 10, and shall also, on infringement proceedings, be an additional ground of defence or for a counterclaim for the revocation of a patent or the cancellation of the registration of a design.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply in any case where—

(a) the applicant, patentee, or proprietor of a registered design, as the case may be, proves that the invention or design was invented or designed in Germany before the 3rd of September, 1938, or was invented or designed in Japan before the 7th of December, 1941, and has at no time since the 3rd of September or, as the case may be, the said 7th of December, been beneficially owned in whole or in part by a German or Japanese national or a German or Japanese company; or

(b) the application for the patent or for the registration of the design was made before the 1st of February, 1946, and the applicant, patentee, or proprietor of the design, as the case may be, proves that the invention or design was independently invented or designed outside Germany and Japan by a person, other than a German or Japanese national, being either the applicant, patentee or proprietor or a person through whom he claims; or

(c) the invention or design was invented or designed by a prisoner of war in German or Japanese hands, unless it is shown that it was subsequently obtained from him by any German or Japanese national before the 1st of January, 1946.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Registrar under this section to a Judge in Chambers.

(5) The Registrar, with the sanction of the Governor, may make rules under section 70 for carrying this section into effect and in particular for requiring applicants for a patent or for the registration of a design to furnish information as to matters arising under this section.

Rules and fees.

Rules and fees.

70. (1) The Registrar, with the sanction of the Governor, may from time to time make such general rules and do such things as he may think expedient, for regulating the practice of registration under this Ordinance, for classifying goods for the purposes of designs and trade marks, for prescribing the fees to be paid under this Ordinance, or for

any other purpose which may be or be deemed necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Any rules made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before the Legislative Council.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Application for Patent.

(Section 4.)

I, _____ of _____, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am in possession of an invention for _____ [state the title of the invention], which invention I believe will be of great public utility, and that the same is not in use by any person or persons in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the instrument in writing under my hand herewith delivered particularly describes and ascertains the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed; and I humbly pray that a patent may be granted to me for the said invention.

I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and according to the Statutory Declarations Ordinance, and I am aware that if there is any statement in this declaration which is false in fact which I know or believe to be false or do not believe to be true, I am liable to fine and imprisonment.

Declared at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19 _____
Before me, _____

FORM B.

Patent.

(Section 4.)

I, A.B., Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, do hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, 19 _____, has been delivered to me by [or, on behalf of] _____ of _____, a declaration in writing signed by the said _____ of a certain invention, whereof the said _____ claims to be the inventor or proprietor, being an invention [state the name of the invention] together with a specification describing the nature of the said invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed, and that the name of the said _____ has been entered in the Register of Patents as the proprietor of this patent.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name at Port-of-Spain this day of _____, 19 _____.

FORM C.

Application for Registration of Design.

(Section 22.)

You are hereby requested to register the accompanying _____ Design in Class _____ in the name of _____ of _____ who claims to be the proprietor thereof and to return the same to _____
Statement of nature of Design
To the Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

(Signed)

FORM D.

(Section 31.)

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

(One representation to be fixed within this space and two others on separate sheets of foolscap of same size.)

(Representations of a larger size may be folded, but must be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.)

You are hereby requested to register the accompanying trade mark in Class
in the name of _____ who claims to be the proprietor thereof.
To the Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks for the Colony of Trinidad
and Tobago.

(Signed)

FORM E.

(Section 4.)

Certificate of Provisional Protection.

I, *A.B.*, Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago hereby certify that on _____ the _____ day of _____, 19____, has been delivered to me by [*or, on behalf of*] _____ of _____ a declaration in writing signed by the said _____ of a certain invention whereof the said _____ claims to be the inventor or proprietor, being an invention [*state the name of the invention*] together with a provisional specification describing the nature of the invention, and that the said _____ is entitled to provisional protection from the consequences of the use and publication of such invention for the period of nine months from this date or until within that period a patent for the same shall have been granted.

A.B.,
Registrar General.

CHAPTER 31. No. 18.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

RULES AND FEES.

R.G.
23.10.1930.

1. These rules may be cited as the Patents Rules.
2. For the purposes of designs and trade marks registration and of these rules goods are classified in the manner appearing in Schedule I hereto.
If any doubt arises as to what class any particular description of goods belongs to, the doubt shall be determined by the Registrar.
3. A separate fee is payable in respect of each class in which registration of a design or trade mark is applied for: Provided that if a trade mark is registered in more than one class by the same person and at the same time, each such fee, after the first, shall be \$4.80 only.
4. Three representations of each design or trade mark shall be supplied on application for its registration.
5. The fees in Schedule II to these rules shall be payable.

SCHEDULE I.

Classification of Goods.

- Class 1.—Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.
- Class 2.—Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes.
- Class 3.—Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.
- Class 4.—Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other Classes.
- Class 5.—Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture.
- Class 6.—Machinery of all kinds and parts of machinery except agricultural and horticultural machines and their parts included in class 7.
- Class 7.—Agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts of such machinery.
- Class 8.—Philosophical instruments, Scientific instruments and Apparatus for useful purposes. Instruments and Apparatus for teaching.
- 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.
- Class 12.—Cutlery and edge tools.
- Class 13.—Metal goods not included in other Classes.
- Class 14.—Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia metal, etc.) and jewellery and imitations of such goods and jewellery.
- Class 15.—Glass.
- Class 16.—Porcelain and Earthenware.

Class 17.—Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration.

Class 18.—Engineering, architectural and building contrivances.

Class 19.—Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20.

Class 20.—Explosive substances.

Class 21.—Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in other classes.

Class 22.—Carriages.

Class 23.—(a) Cotton yarn. (b) Sewing cotton.

Class 24.—Cotton piece goods of all kinds.

Class 25.—Cotton goods not included in other classes.

Class 26.—Linen and hemp yarn and thread.

Class 27.—Linen and hemp piece goods.

Class 28.—Linen and hemp goods not included in other classes.

Class 29.—Jute yarns and tissues and other articles made of Jute not included in other classes.

Class 30.—Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing.

Class 31.—Silk piece goods.

Class 32.—Silk goods not included in other classes.

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 other classes.

Class 36.—Carpets, floor-cloth and oil-cloth.

Class 37.—Leather, skins unwrought and wrought and articles made of leather not included in other classes.

Class 38.—Articles of clothing.

Class 39.—Paper (except paper-hangings), stationery and book-binding.

Class 40.—Goods manufactured from India-rubber and gutta-percha not included in other classes.

Class 41.—Furniture and upholstery.

Class 42.—Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

Class 43.—Fermented liquors and spirits.

Class 44.—Mineral and aerated 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.

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.

Class 50.—Miscellaneous:—

(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.

SCHEDULE II.

Fees.

	\$
PATENTS.	
On application for a patent or extension thereof	48.00
On application for provisional protection	4.80
On registration of every disclaimer, amendment, etc., as in section 7 provided	9.60
On registration of every assignment, charge, etc., under section 5 (2)...	4.80
On application to correct any clerical error under section 56 ...	4.80
On inspection of any specification72
DESIGNS.	
On application for registration of every design	1.20
On registration of every assignment, charge or transmission of a design	1.20
On amendment of application under section 56 (d)	1.20
On application to correct any clerical error under section 56 ...	1.20
TRADE MARKS.	
On application for registration, or renewal of registration of every trade mark	14.40
On restoration to register (in addition)	4.80
On registration of every assignment, charge, or transmission of property in a trade mark	2.40
On notice of opposition under section 38	2.40
On application to correct any clerical error under section 56	2.40
On cancellation of the entry or part of an entry under section 56 (c)	2.40
On amendment of an application for trade mark under section 56 (d)	2.40
GENERAL.	
On every search or inspection of any of the registers48
On every certificate (other than of the correctness of a copy) ...	4.80
On publication in <i>Royal Gazette</i> of any application, declaration, disclaimer or other matter required to be published	2.40