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PATENTS
THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD

1912

GENERAL INFORMATION

WM. WALLACE WHITE

COUNSELLOR AT LAW

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

(RICHARDS & COMPANY, 1879-1906)

24-25 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

GRANT PLACE AND 9th STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Compliments of
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Publ. 1
MAY 14 1912

13-4567

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
ABYSSINIA.....	53	GERMANY.....	18
AFGHANISTAN.....	48	GIBRALTAR.....	19
AGENTS OR ATTORNEYS, Permanent....	12	GOLD COAST COLONY.....	54
APPLICATIONS, When They May be Filed.....	9	GRACE Allowed for Payment of Taxes..	12
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.....	42	GREAT BRITAIN.....	19
ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS.....	12	GREECE.....	21
ATTORNEYS OR AGENTS, Permanent....	12	GRENADA.....	38
AUSTRALIA.....	58	GUATEMALA.....	40
AUSTRIA.....	14	GUERNSEY.....	15
BAHAMAS.....	37	HAYTI.....	38
BARBADOS.....	37	HOLLAND.....	21
BELGIAN CONGO.....	53	HONDURAS.....	41
BELGIUM.....	15	HONG KONG.....	50
BERMUDA.....	37	HUNGARY.....	22
BOLIVIA.....	43	HYDERABAD.....	49
BRAZIL.....	43	ICELAND.....	23
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.....	55	INDIA.....	50
BRITISH GUIANA.....	44	INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, Members of.....	10
BRITISH HONDURAS.....	40	ITALY.....	23
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.....	48	JAMAICA.....	38
BULGARIA.....	15	JAPAN.....	50
CANADA.....	34	JERSEY.....	15
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.....	57	JOHORE.....	51
CEYLON.....	48	KOREA. (See Japan.).....	50
CHANNEL ISLANDS.....	15	LEEWARD ISLANDS.....	39
CHILI.....	44	LIBERIA.....	54
CHINA.....	48	LUXEMBURG.....	24
CLAIMS, "German" Form of.....	11	MALTA.....	25
COLOMBIA.....	45	MARKING "PATENTED".....	11
COMMUNICATION, Application Filed as..	10	MAURITIUS.....	54
COMPULSORY LICENSE.....	13	MEXICO.....	35
COPIES OF PATENTS.....	12	MONTENEGRO.....	26
CORRESPONDENCE.....	9	MYSORE.....	52
COSTA RICA.....	40	NATAL.....	57
CUBA.....	37	NEGRI SEMBILAN.....	49
CYPRUS.....	49	NETHERLANDS, THE.....	21
DANISH WEST INDIES.....	38	NEWFOUNDLAND.....	36
DECCAN.....	49	NEW ZEALAND.....	60
DENMARK.....	16	NICARAGUA.....	41
DOCUMENTS, Blank Forms Furnished..	13	NIGERIA, NORTHERN.....	55
DOCUMENTS, Manner of Execution....	13	NIGERIA, SOUTHERN.....	55
DRAWINGS, Photolithographs Accepted.	11	NORWAY.....	26
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.....	53	NOVELTY, Examination as to.....	11
ECUADOR.....	45	NYASALAND.....	55
EGYPT.....	53	OPPOSITION.....	11
ESTIMATES.....	9	ORANGE FREE STATE.....	57
FALKLAND ISLANDS.....	46	PAHANG.....	49
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.....	49	PANAMA REPUBLIC.....	46
FIJI ISLANDS.....	60	PARAGUAY.....	47
FINLAND.....	16	PATENT AND TRADE MARK REVIEW, Cost of.....	62
FRANCE.....	17	PATENTED, Marking.....	11
GAMBIA, British.....	54	PATENTEE, Who May Be.....	9
GEBRAUCHSMUSTER.....	19		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PATENTS, of Addition.....	10	SOUTH AFRICA, Union of...	57
PATENTS, Printed Copies Obtainable..	12	SPAIN.....	30
PERAK.....	49	SPECIFICATION, Copies of.....	11
PERSIA.....	27	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.....	52
PERU.....	47	SWEDEN.....	31
PETTY PATENTS.....	11	SWITZERLAND.....	32
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	52	SUDAN.....	56
PORTO RICO.....	39	SWAZILAND.....	56
PORTUGAL.....	27	TAXES, Grace Allowed.....	12
PORTUGUESE COLONIES.....	28	TAXES, Notices Sent.....	12
PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.....	10	TAXES, Payment in Lump Sum.....	12
REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENT APPLICA- TIONS.....	11	TERMS.....	9
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN.....	56	TRANSVAAL.....	57
RUMANIA.....	28	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.....	40
RUSSIA.....	29	TUNIS.....	56
ST. HELENA.....	56	TURKEY.....	33
ST. LUCIA.....	39	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.....	57
ST. VINCENT.....	39	URUGUAY.....	47
SANTO DOMINGO.....	39	USEFUL MODEL PROTECTION.....	11
SALVADOR.....	41	VENEZUELA.....	47
SELANGOR.....	49	WORKING REQUIREMENTS.....	12
SERVIA.....	30	WORKING UNDER INTERNATIONAL CON- VENTION.....	13
SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.....	52	ZANZIBAR.....	58
SIAM.....	52		

TO PATENT ATTORNEYS:

The pamphlets issued by my late firm, and predecessor, Richards & Co., under the title, "General Information Relating to Patents and Trade Marks, including all the Principal Countries of the World," were, as I have reason to believe, highly appreciated by attorneys practicing in patent matters.

They have been out of date for a number of years during which the "Patent and Trade Mark Review" has been the chief method used by me in communicating to the profession news of changes in practice.

It has long been my intention to issue a pamphlet on the lines of the old publication, but the labor involved has compelled postponement until now.

The present pamphlet will, I believe, be found to be quite as reliable as the old issues were. It will be apparent that no attempt has been made to make the information exhaustive, but that only the chief features of the law are touched upon. I shall always be glad to furnish further information on demand.

It is believed that the arrangement by which the countries are grouped together geographically will be found convenient.

Long and extensive experience, a well-organized office staff and carefully kept records, as well as carefully selected foreign associates, enable me to offer you assurances of a service which will meet your needs.

I have an excellent library of foreign laws and text-books and I keep in touch with foreign practice not only by means of the cases I file, but by the aid of a wide correspondence, as well as through membership in the principal foreign associations of Patent Attorneys.

You are invited to make use of my services in the filing and prosecution of applications, in preparing and recording assignments, in the making of searches, in procuring copies of foreign patents required in the course of litigation, and in other similar matters, and particularly in consultation upon any question relating to the protection of industrial property.

Respectfully,

WM. WALLACE WHITE,

NEW YORK, April 15, 1912.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Correspondence.—This should be addressed to the New York office.

Terms.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance to cover charges in all cases except where other terms are previously agreed upon. In cases where this requirement is ignored, no responsibility will be accepted for the consequences which may follow.

Estimates.—Where a number of applications are filed upon the same invention, special rates can be quoted. I am always glad to respond to a request for an estimate.

Who May Apply for Patent.—

Assignee, whether individual, firm or corporation, may apply in: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland (firm or corporation [?] not mentioned in the law), Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Russia (when invention is patented abroad to another, assignment from that other must be presented), Spain, Turkey, Barbados, Cuba, Danish West Indies (if owner of Danish patent), Santo Domingo, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Honduras (if owner of foreign patent), Salvador, Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (if owner of British patent), Panama (if owner of foreign patent), Paraguay, Uruguay (if owner of foreign patent), Venezuela, British North Borneo, China, Straits Settlements, Belgian Congo, Egypt, Liberia, Portuguese Colonies (if owner of Portuguese patent), St. Helena (if owner of British patent), Tunis, Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Assignee, an individual, but not a firm or corporation, may apply in: Bahamas, Bermuda, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Assignee, whether individual, firm or corporation, may apply, but assignment must be presented in: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, Mexico, Newfoundland (or owner of prior foreign patent without assignment), Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Brazil, British Guiana, Chili, Colombia, Peru, Ceylon, Deccan, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Mysore, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, East Africa Protectorate, British Gambia, Gold Coast Colony, Mauritius, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Orange Free State, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Fiji Islands.

Assignee may apply jointly with the inventor in: Great Britain, Malta, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Nyasaland, Cape Colony, Natal, Southern Rhodesia and Transvaal.

When Application for Patent May Be Filed.—The obviously safe course is to file applications in the list of countries determined upon, before the issuance of any patent, and before there has been any publication or public use of the invention. In many cases, however, valid patents may be obtained upon applications filed at a later date. The following statement shows the varying requirements:

Convention.—Applications may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the first application in any Convention country. For list of countries see next heading.

If advantage cannot be taken of the Convention, then filing should be effected in accordance with the following requirements:

Before publication or public use of the invention anywhere.—France, Hungary, Holland, Spain (twenty-year patent), Sweden, Turkey, Guatemala and Tunis.

Before printed publication anywhere, and before public use in the country.—Austria, Belgium (official publication no bar to patent of importation), Denmark, Finland (official publication no bar for six months), Germany, Luxemburg (use in Germany also bars), Norway, Portugal (use in Colonies also bars) and Russia (official publication no bar).

Before printed publication anywhere.—Salvador (official publication no bar), Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

Before public use anywhere.—Cuba (“Nacional” patent).

Before publication or public use in the country.—Great Britain, Malta, Switzerland, Bahamas (barred if well known elsewhere and known to anyone in the Bahamas other than applicant), Barbados, Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Nicaragua, British Guiana, Chili, Japan, Nyasaland, Cape Colony, Liberia, Natal, Orange Free State, Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Before public use in the country.—Bermuda, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

During the life of a British patent, provided no prior use in the country or in Great Britain or her possessions, use in the interim by inventor or with his consent excepted.—British North Borneo, Straits Settlements, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor.

During the life of a British patent, provided no prior use in the country.—Ceylon and Hong Kong.

During the life of a British patent.—Guernsey, Jersey, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands and St. Helena.

During the life of a foreign patent, provided no prior use in the country.—Italy, Spain (five-year patent), Newfoundland, Jamaica and Costa Rica.

During the life of a foreign patent.—Cuba, Santo Domingo, Honduras, Argentina, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela, China, Belgian Congo, Egypt and Fiji Islands.

During the life of a certain prior patent.—Porto Rico and Philippines (United States patent), Iceland and Danish West Indies (Danish patent), and Portuguese Colonies (during first two years of life of Portuguese patent).

Within one year from the acquisition of foreign, or the sealing of British, patent.—India, Deccan (probably), Mysore, Nyasaland and Zanzibar.

Within a given period after first prior patent.—Rumania, six months from grant; Canada, one year from issue; Mexico, three months from publication; Brazil, seven months from grant; Uruguay, one year from issue; Mauritius, one year from date of British; Southern Rhodesia, one year from grant; Transvaal, one year from grant; Sweden, three months from issue of first foreign patent.

International Convention.—The following is a list of the countries that are members of the Union, January 1, 1912: Austria, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark and Faeroe Islands, Dominican Republic, France, Algeria and all French Colonies, Germany, Great Britain, Australian govina, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark and Faeroe Islands, Dominican Republic, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Dutch Indies, Surinam, Curaçao, Portugal, with the Azores and Madeira, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and United States. The chief value of the Convention undoubtedly lies in the provision of Article 4, regarding priority, by reason of which applications may be filed in a Convention country within twelve months after the filing of the first application in any Convention country with the same force and effect as if the same had been filed simultaneously with such first filed application. In some countries it is not required that the application upon which Convention rights are based should be the application *first* filed.

When priority is desired it should be claimed at the time of filing, and the date of filing the application first filed should be given.

Application should be made in the name of the party in whose name the first application was filed.

In certain countries certified copies of the application first filed must be furnished and these should be filed with the application. The following is a list of the countries referred to: Austria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Ceylon (in duplicate), Australian Commonwealth.

Provisional Protection.—In Great Britain, and in most of her Colonies, an application may be filed accompanied by a provisional specification without drawings, and a complete specification with drawings filed at a subsequent date. The first cost is lessened, but the ultimate cost increased.

“Communication.”—According to a practice existing in Great Britain, and most of her Colonies, applications may be filed in the name of a local patent agent as a “communication from abroad.” When this course is followed, the patent should be assigned to the actual owner immediately upon its issuance.

Patents of Addition.—In most of the countries of Europe, and in some other countries, patents of addition may be procured for improvements upon an exist-

ing principal patent. Usually no annual taxes are payable thereon. The cost of applying is generally the same as that of an ordinary application.

Useful Model Protection.—In Germany "Gebrauchsmuster," or "petty" patents, may be obtained covering the form of simple devices, tools and the like. These are granted, without previous examination as to novelty, for a term of three years. The documents required for application are a power, specification and drawings in duplicate. The protection may be renewed for a further term of three years.

In Japan, also, useful model protection can be obtained. The Japanese law is modeled closely on the German. The documents required are the same.

Requirements for Patent Applications.—These are, generally, a power of attorney for each country, a copy of the specification for each country for purposes of translation, or, in the case of countries in which English is used, two copies for filing and a third copy for agent's use, and drawings prepared according to requirements, which vary widely in the different countries, and which requirements can best be met by ordering photolithographs direct from photolithographers, or through me, naming the countries in which applications are to be filed. Full name of applicant (not initials only), occupation and full address, street and house number, should be given.

In filing on or before a given date is desired it should be so stated.

If application is to be made under the Convention, it is necessary, in certain countries, to file proof of the prior application relied on. For particulars see "International Convention."

In some cases signed papers are required in addition to the power of attorney. Forms for such will be furnished on request.

Claims.—In most of the European countries which examine applications, claims, as presented in the United States are not acceptable. The German form of claim is generally looked upon with more favor.

German claims may and preferably should be functional in their character. They must present a "new technical effect" rather than a new combination of elements. The invention should be claimed in its broadest aspect in the first claim, and a limited number of claims may be added covering sub-combinations or modifications of what is covered by the first claim, to which all subsequent claims must refer back.

Such claims are now preferred in Great Britain over those drawn according to United States practice.

Attorneys will do well in forwarding applications to send with the specification and claims as filed in the United States, a separate statement showing the features for which protection is chiefly desired. Such a statement will be of great assistance in framing the claims for the foreign applications and in the subsequent prosecution of the same. If desired I can prepare the claims here in the preferred form for foreign application and submit them for approval before the cases are sent abroad for filing.

Copies of Specification.—Where it is not convenient to furnish more than one copy of the specification and claims in English, I can procure any desired number of photolithographic copies at very moderate cost.

Drawings.—Photolithographs of the drawing filed in connection with the United States application will serve for filing abroad, if well executed, upon suitable material, of proper size. I can procure these when desired, at moderate cost.

Examination of Applications.—In Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, Cuba, Chili, Japan and Australia applications are subject to examination as to novelty. In France, Luxemburg and New Zealand, as to form only. The character and extent of this examination varies in the several countries and is probably more severe in Germany than in any other country.

Opposition.—The laws of a number of countries provide for laying the application open to public inspection and for the entering of opposition to the grant. As a matter of fact, however, oppositions are seldom entered.

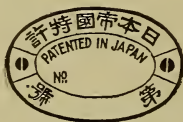
Marking "Patented."—This is required in several countries, as follows:

Switzerland.—The Federal Cross (see Patent Deed) and the number of the patent.

Canada.—"Patented," followed by the year.

Mexico.—"Patentado," followed by number and date.

Japan.—Marking may be in the form here shown, the number and date being inserted in both English and Japanese characters.



France.—If the patent is mentioned, the legend "Breveté, S. G. D. G." should be used.

Germany.—The use of the legend "Deutsches Reichs Patent," or the letters "D. R. P.," is suggested by the German Office.

Great Britain.—"Patented No. _____ of (give year)"

Australia.—"Patented," followed by number and date.

New Zealand.—"Patented New Zealand," followed by number.

Salvador.—"Patentado," followed by number and date.

Nicaragua.—"Patentado," followed by number and date.

Assignments of Patents.—These should be prepared in strict accordance with the varying requirements of the different countries, and should be presented for record with a minimum of delay after execution. Original patent deeds should be sent, wherever possible, when instructing me to prepare assignments.

Permanent Agents or Attorneys.—A considerable number of countries require that the patentee shall continue throughout the life of the patent to be represented by a local attorney, and the power given to the attorney to enable him to apply for the patent continues him as such attorney. For this reason it is in the client's interest to avoid difficulty, which may otherwise arise, by making payment of taxes, so far as possible, through the agent through whom the patent was obtained. In case of change a new power should be given the new agent.

Copies of Patents.—Printed copies of patents are now issued by the following countries, and I can procure and furnish such copies to order:

Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Tax Notices.—It is my practice to keep careful record of all patents obtained through my office, and of other patents placed on my books by request, and to send without charge timely notice of taxes and workings required.

A special department is maintained in my office for this purpose, and all reasonable measures are taken to insure accuracy. I cannot, however, accept responsibility for any loss or damage that may occur through failure to receive such notices.

Payment of Taxes in Lump Sum.—Payment of taxes can usually be made for a number of years in advance if so desired.

Grace.—Attention is called to the fact that grace is not in all cases granted as a matter of course and delay must, in some cases, be justified. The safer course, and more economical, is to pay before due date.

Working Requirements.—The provision of the French law on this subject may be translated as follows:

Art. 32. The following shall be deprived of all their rights:

1. * * * * *

2. The patentee who has not worked his discovery or invention in France within the term of two years from the date of the signature of his patent, or who had ceased to work it during two consecutive years, unless, in the one case or the other, he justifies himself as to the causes of his inaction.

3. * * * * *

This quotation is typical, perhaps, of the provision regarding working in such patent laws as require working.

What constitutes a sufficient working can only be determined by taking into consideration the conditions of each particular case. It may, however, be said

that manufacture in the country in question on a commercial scale will undoubtedly be sufficient, and on the other hand, that nothing less will afford absolute security.

Where working on a commercial scale is out of the question and the invention is a simple one, it is best to arrange to have it made on a limited scale, and offered for sale, and to obtain proof of the steps taken. In a similar case where a complex invention, or one relating to public service or the like, is involved, direct offers of license may be made to parties likely to be interested, and advertisements published in suitable journals.

It may be said in general that where a considerable demand is supplied entirely, or almost entirely, from abroad, failure to manufacture in the country to a sufficient extent must have strong justification if the patent is to be sustained.

Working. International Convention.—While the patent laws of Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal and Cuba require working to be begun within a shorter term than three years, they being members of the International Union are bound by the provisions of Article 3 *bis* of the Additional Act of Brussels, and their patents held by citizens of countries members of the Union, cannot be declared void for non-working until after the lapse of three years from date of application.

Compulsory License.—About one-half of all countries granting patent protection, of which Great Britain and her Colonies constitute the majority, have incorporated into their laws a provision for the compulsory granting of licenses, upon application therefor, in cases where the invention is not being adequately worked under the patent. In a small proportion of the countries this provision exists side by side with the working requirements, but in most cases it has been adopted in lieu thereof.

Documents.—Blank forms in readiness for execution will be furnished to attorneys on request therefor.

Execution of Documents.—All documents requiring applicant's signature should be signed with his full name, not initials only. Where it is required that the signature be legalized by a Consul I can procure the legalization, if the documents are executed before a Notary Public and his certificate is attached.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

Law.—The law is that of January 11, 1897, which took effect January 1, 1899, as amended December 29, 1908. Austria-Hungary became a member of the International Union January 1, 1909. A Hungarian patent must be the subject of a separate application.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the date of publication of the grant; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or by his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country and priority must be claimed at the time of filing application; otherwise, application should be made before the invention has been so described in printed publications, or so publicly used or exhibited, that use of the same by persons skilled in the art is possible, and, hence, before the issuance of any other patent for the same invention.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to laws or morals, injurious to health, or designed to deceive the public; scientific theorems or principles; inventions, the subject matter of which is reserved as a State monopoly; articles serving for human nourishment; medicines or disinfectants; and substances produced by chemical processes, although the processes themselves may be patented.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are granted subject to the payment of taxes yearly in advance, counting from the date of publication of the grant. Three months' grace is allowed upon payment of a fine. There are no annual taxes payable upon patents of addition.

Working.—After three years from the grant a patent may be wholly or partially withdrawn, if the patentee has neglected to work the invention in the country to a suitable extent, or to do everything necessary to ensure such working. In case the invention is worked abroad and Austrian demand is met chiefly by importation, threat of revocation may be made before the expiry of three years, and a period fixed within which working in Austria must begin. Such period will, in no case, expire before the expiry of the three year term.

Compulsory License.—The Patent Office has the power in certain cases, after the lapse of three years from the publication of the grant, to compel the grant of licenses and to fix the terms thereof.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties, assignments should be entered in the patent register. To effect such entry, the following papers are required: 1. Assignment, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by an Austro-Hungarian Consul; 2. Power to register, signed by the assignee, acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by an Austro-Hungarian Consul.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one copy on bristol board, the other on tracing linen; 33 or 34 centimetres (13 or 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches) in height by 21, 42 or 63 centimetres (8 $\frac{1}{4}$, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 24 13/16 inches) in width. A single marginal line must be drawn all around the sheet 2 centimetres (13/16 of an inch) from edge, and a clear space of 3 centimetres (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches) left at the top of the sheet within the margin.

4. **Certified Copy.**—In the case of an application filed under the Convention, a certified copy of the application, with drawings, on which priority is based, showing date of filing. A certified printed copy of patent will serve if the same is identical with the application on which it issued.

5. **Specimens.**—If the invention relates to dyes, or to a process for producing anilin colors or pigments, dyed specimens on wool, silk or cotton are required. These specimens should be affixed to sheets of bristol board 33 or 34 centimetres in height by 21 centimetres in width. Specimens should be filed in three shades of each color and a full description of the dyeing process filed, clearly stating all particulars.

BELGIUM.

Law.—The law is that of May 24, 1854, as amended December 9, 1901. Belgium is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a term of twenty years from the date of application; patents of importation are limited to the term of the prior foreign patent having the longest term, but not to exceed twenty years; patents of addition are granted for the unexpired term of the original patent. No examination is made as to novelty.

Patentee.—Any person may obtain a patent, an individual, firm or corporation.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country. Otherwise, application for a patent of invention should be made before commercial use in Belgium by a third party, before publication of the invention, and before patent is actually issued in any other country. Application for patent of importation may be made at any time during the term of the foreign patent provided the invention has not been in commercial use in Belgium by others, and provided there has been no publication (other than such as result from a legal requirement) of a complete description and exact drawings of the patented article.

Unpatentable.—Any discovery or improvement incapable of being worked as an article of industry or commerce.

Taxes.—Patents of invention and importation are subject to the payment of taxes, yearly in advance, counting from the filing date. One month's grace without fine and five months additional with fine, is allowed.

Working.—The law requires that the patented invention be worked in Belgium within one year of its first commercial working elsewhere, and that the working be not thereafter discontinued for any twelve consecutive months. Citizens of Convention countries, however, enjoy three years from date of application in which to commence working.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—The assignment of a patent is required to be registered. The document should be in duplicate. No legalization necessary.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—No signature required.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, on tracing cloth; 34 centimetres ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inches) by 21 centimetres ($8\frac{3}{4}$ inches) with margin line all around of $\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches). Size of drawings may be doubled or trebled, but must be capable of folding to the dimensions given above.

BULGARIA.

No patent law exists in this country, and, so far as we know, there is no way in which inventions may be effectually protected.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Guernsey—Jersey.

Protection may be obtained in Guernsey for inventions already patented in Great Britain, or in other foreign countries, by filing in the archives of the Island a certified copy of the foreign patent.

In Jersey protection may be had only for inventions previously patented in Great Britain, and this is obtained by filing a certified copy of the British patent with the Royal Court.

There seems to be no protection obtainable in the islands of Alderney, Sark or Herm.

DENMARK.

Law.—The law is that of March 28, 1894, which took effect July 1, 1894, amended by the laws of September 28, 1894, of March 29, 1901, and September 12, 1902. Denmark is a member of the International Union. The patent extends to the Faeroe Islands.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for the term of fifteen years; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the actual inventor or his legal successor.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country; otherwise, application should be made before the invention has been described in detail in generally accessible prints, and before it is openly used in Denmark.

Unpatentable.—Inventions of no substantial importance, and those contrary to law, morality or public order; inventions of medicines and articles of food and refreshment, and methods of producing articles of food.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are subject to the payment of taxes, yearly in advance, counting from the date of issue. Three months' grace are allowed upon payment of a fine.

Working.—Patented inventions must be worked within three years of issue, and working must not thereafter be interrupted for more than one year. Under certain circumstances the Patent Commission may extend the term, or release the patentee from the obligation to work the invention.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—Assignments should be entered in the Patent Register and advertised. The documents required are: 1. Assignment signed by assignor, acknowledged before a notary public and legalized by a Danish Consul; 2. An acceptance of the assignment signed by the assignee, acknowledged and legalized.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—No signature required.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one copy on bristol board, one on tracing linen; 13 inches by $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $16\frac{1}{2}$, or $24\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A single marginal line $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch from edge. A space of $\frac{13}{16}$ inches left blank at top below marginal line.

FINLAND.

Law.—The law is that of January 21, 1898, and took effect January 1, 1899. Finland is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from date of grant. Patents of addition are granted for the unexpired term of the principal patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—The patentee may be the actual inventor or his legal successor.

Novelty.—Application should be filed before the invention has been published in detail or publicly used, except that official publications resulting from the grant of a foreign patent are not a bar to the grant of a patent in Finland if application is made within six months of the date of publication in question.

Unpatentable.—Inventions the use of which is contrary to law or morality. Articles of food or medicine, and compositions produced by chemical processes; but the processes of producing these may be patented.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are subject to an annual tax payable in advance. Three months' grace is allowed upon payment of a fine.

Working.—If the invention is not utilized in Finland, and is exercised abroad, the patentee is required to provide the Finnish public with the article on reasonable terms. Failing to do so his patent may be forfeited. (See, also, "Compulsory License.")

Compulsory License.—If the patentee has not, within three years of the grant of the patent, brought the invention into practice in Finland, he is required, on application therefor, to grant license to others to use the invention.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented," but false marking is punishable with a heavy fine.

Assignment.—The assignment of a patent to be effective against third parties must be entered in the Patent Register. The documents required are: 1. Deed, in duplicate, signed by assignor; 2. Power of Attorney, in duplicate, signed by assignee. Both documents should be acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Russian Consul. The duplicate copies will be retained by the Consul.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Acknowledged before a Notary Public.
2. **Specification.**—In duplicate.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate. May be on tracing linen and of any suitable size.

FRANCE.

Law.—The law is that of July 5, 1844, as amended by the laws of May 31, 1856; July 9, 1901; April 7, 1902; April 15, 1902, and April 11, 1908. France is a member of the International Union. The French patent extends to Algeria and to all the French Colonies, namely: French West Africa (Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Senegal and Niger); French Congo; Madagascar and dependencies; Mayotte and Comoro; Réunion; French Coast of Somali; Indo-China (Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonking); French Indian Establishment; New Caledonia; French Establishment of Oceanica; Guadeloupe; Martinique; St. Pierre and Miquelon and French Guiana. It does not extend to Tunis, for which separate patent may be obtained.

Patents.—Patents of Invention are granted nominally for five, ten or fifteen years, but in practice for fifteen years from the date of filing. Certificates of Addition are granted for the unexpired term of the principal patent. Applications are subject to examination as to form but not as to novelty.

Patentee.—The inventor or his legal successor, whether an individual, firm or corporation, may apply for a patent.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application in a Convention country; otherwise, application should be filed before the invention has received sufficient publicity, either in France or abroad, to enable it to be worked.

Unpatentable.—Pharmaceutical compositions or medicines; schemes and combinations relating to finance; theoretical, or purely scientific principles, the industrial application of which is not indicated; inventions contrary to public order, morality, or the laws of the country.

Taxes.—Patents are granted subject to taxes payable yearly, in advance, counting from the date of filing. One, two or three months grace is allowed upon payment of a fine.

Working.—The patented invention must, under penalty of forfeiture of the patent, be worked in France within two years of the date of the signature of the patent, and working must not be discontinued for two consecutive years. Under the same penalty, importation of articles similar to the patented articles and made abroad is prohibited. Citizens of Convention countries, however, enjoy three years from date of application in which to commence working.

Marking.—It is not required that an article be marked to indicate that it is patented, but, if the patent is referred to, the words "Sans garantie du Gouvernement" must be added under penalty of heavy fine.

Assignment.—No assignment can be recorded until the annual taxes for the full term of the patent have first been paid. In view of the considerable cost occasioned by this requirement, it is usual to simply prepare a power of attorney

authorizing an agent (a blank being left for his name) to effect the assignment. This paper is signed by the parties before a Notary Public, legalized by a French Consul and retained by the purchaser until he is ready to meet the requirement.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant, no legalization.
2. **Specification.**—Closing with a résumé (claims are not permitted); total length not to exceed 3,500 words.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate. No more than ten sheets of drawings may be used. Drawings must be well executed on sheets of bristol board (duplicates on cloth or paper) measuring 33 centimetres (13 inches) by 21 or 42 centimetres (8¼ or 16½ inches) with margin of 2 centimetres (13/16 of an inch) all around. Reference figures should be from 3 to 8 millimeters (1/8 to 5/16 inch) in height, preferably at least 4 millimetres.
4. **Convention Application.**—It is required that the date and the serial number of all prior foreign applications upon the same subject matter be stated.

GERMANY.

Law.—The laws are those of April 7, 1891, and January 1, 1901, and decree of April 9, 1903. Germany is a member of the International Union. The patent is effective in all German Colonies.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the day following the date of application. Patents of addition are granted for the unexpired term of the principal patent. (See also "Gebrauchsmuster.") Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—The person, firm or corporation who first applies for a patent in accordance with the law is entitled to the grant of the patent. In case applicant is not the inventor he should obtain and keep the written consent of the inventor; as an applicant, other than the inventor, has no right to a patent granted him on an application made without permission from the inventor, if the latter objects to the grant.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country. Otherwise, application should be made before the invention has been so described in printed publications of the last hundred years, or so publicly used in Germany that its use by experts appears possible. The official publications of foreign countries, unless expressly excepted, are considered printed publications within the meaning of the law. The Official Gazette of the United States is not so excepted.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to law and morality; inventions relating to articles of food, medicines, and substances prepared by chemical processes, so far as the invention does not relate to the method of producing such articles.

Taxes.—Taxes are payable yearly in advance, counting from the date of filing. Six weeks' grace is allowed without fine, and a further six weeks subject to the payment of a fine of 10 Marks.

Working.—By an agreement between the United States and Germany, proclaimed August 1, 1909, it is provided, as to citizens of the United States, that working in the United States shall be deemed equivalent to working in Germany; except as thus provided, the patented invention must, under penalty of revocation, be worked in Germany to an adequate extent within three years from the publication of the grant, or at least everything necessary to ensure the carrying out of the invention must be done.

Compulsory License.—The patent may be revoked at the end of three years if the owner refuses to grant for reasonable compensation licenses to others to work the invention, when it appears to be to the public interest that he should do so.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—The papers necessary for recording of an assignment are: 1. An assignment, signed by the assignor, acknowledged before a Notary and legalized by a German Consul; 2. A Power of Attorney, signed by the assignee, no legalization required.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No witnesses nor legalization required.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—One set on bristol board and one on tracing linen. Size 33 by 21 or 33 by 42 centimetres (13 by 8¼ or 13 by 16½ inches). Without margin lines.
4. **Certified Copy.**—With an application made under the provisions of the International Convention a certified copy of the specification and drawings filed or of the patent as issued in connection with the first foreign application must be filed.

Gebrauchsmuster.

Under the law of June 1, 1901, a model of an implement, or other useful article, or a part of such implement or article may be protected by applying for *Gebrauchsmuster* registration, sometimes known as a Utility Model Patent, or Petty Patent. This form of protection is usually applied for in the case of small articles which it would not pay to patent on account of the heavy annuities, and also in the case of articles which have formed the subject of patent applications, but have been rejected. The law requires the article to be adaptable to manufacture or practical use, and to present a novel form or configuration, a novel arrangement or a novel device. Only subjects or citizens of the countries belonging to the International Union, or of countries granting similar protection to German subjects, are entitled to *Gebrauchsmuster* registration, the latter only after proclamation to that effect in the official law gazette. Registration is granted without preliminary examination, but is subject to annulment if the article for which it was granted had been, at the time of the application, described in public print or publicly used in Germany. The term of protection is three years, renewable for an additional three years. A patent application and an application for *Gebrauchsmuster* registration may both be filed at the same time, and the latter application held in abeyance until it is determined whether the invention is patentable or not, when the *Gebrauchsmuster* application may be either withdrawn or proceeded with.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization required.
2. **Petition.**—Stating name and domicile of the applicant, a title expressing in concise form the special features of the model, and a statement defining the features claimed as new. This petition is usually prepared and signed by the agent.
3. **Specification.**—If the applicant deems same necessary.
4. **Model or Drawings.**—Either may be furnished at applicant's option. If drawings are furnished they should be in duplicate on tracing linen.

GIBRALTAR.

Protection in this colony may be obtained, in the case of inventions already patented in Great Britain, by applying for a special grant, having the force of letters patent.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant and two witnesses.
2. **Certified copy of British Letters Patent.**
3. **Specification.**—In duplicate; must be copies of the complete British Specification, and one copy must be certified by the British Patent Office.
4. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; on tracing linen or bristol board of any suitable size; no signature necessary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Law.—The law is that of August 28, 1907, which took effect January 1, 1908, as amended August 1, 1908. For text see, 6 P. & T. M. Rev. 2200 and 2480. Great Britain is a member of the International Union. The British patent extends to Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for the term of fourteen years from the date of the application. Provisional protection may also be obtained for a period of six months. Unless complete specifications are filed within the six months the application becomes abandoned. Patents of addition are granted for the unexpired term of the original patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by any person who claims to be the true and first inventor, either alone or jointly with any other person, or, by any one residing in Great Britain to whom the invention has been communicated by any one residing abroad.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country. Otherwise, application should be made before publication in Great Britain, and before public manufacture, use or sale in Great Britain.

Unpatentable.—“The Comptroller may refuse to grant a patent for an invention * * * of which the use would, in his opinion, be contrary to law or morality.”

Taxes.—Patents are granted subject to the payment of renewal fees before the end of the fourth and eighth years, respectively; or, in lieu of these fees, payment may be made before the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. The latter is the usual practice. The time for paying may be enlarged not exceeding three months upon payment of an additional fee.

Working.—Section 27 of the Act, provides in substance that, after the expiry of four years from the date of a patent any person may apply for revocation of the same, on the ground that the patented article is manufactured or the process carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. The Comptroller is required to consider the application, and unless the patentee proves that manufacture is carried on in the United Kingdom to an adequate extent, or gives satisfactory reasons why it is not, he may order the patent revoked. A number of patents have been revoked under this section. In general, actual manufacture on a commercial scale is required.

Compulsory License.—Any person interested may present a petition to the Board of Trade alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to a patented invention have not been satisfied, and praying for the grant of a compulsory license, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent. If the Board of Trade is satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out, they shall refer the petition to the Court, and, if the Board of Trade are not so satisfied, they may dismiss the petition. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to the patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee may be ordered by the Court to grant licenses on such terms as the Court may think just, or, if the Court is of the opinion that the reasonable requirements of the public will not be satisfied by the grant of licenses, the patent may be revoked by order of the Court. Provided, that an order of revocation shall not be made before the expiration of three years from the date of the patent, or, if the patentee gives satisfactory reasons for his default.

Marking.—The law does not require that the article be marked “patented,” but does provide that this, or any similar word or words, shall not constitute notice unless accompanied by the year and number of the patent.

Assignment.—When the assignment of a patent is entered in the patent register the latter becomes *prima facie* evidence thereof. The actual consideration is required to be disclosed and stamp duty paid thereon, and if a nominal consideration is mentioned in the deed of assignment it is generally required that further documentary evidence be produced as to the real consideration. For the entry of an assignment the documents required are: 1. An assignment, in duplicate, signed by the assignor and two witnesses. 2. A request, signed by the assignee, that his name be entered as that of the new proprietor.

Documents Required.

1. **Authorization.**—Signed by applicant. No witnesses. No legalization necessary.
2. **Application.**—Signed by applicant. No witnesses. No legalization necessary.

3. **Specification.**—In duplicate. Both copies originals (not carbon copies), on good white, stiff paper, 8 by 13 inches, with two-inch margin on left hand side. Signature unnecessary, but if one is signed both must be signed by applicant.

4. **Drawings.**—In duplicate. On bristol board, 8 by 13, or 16 by 13 inches. Single margin line one-half inch from edge. Reference letters one-third of an inch or more in size. No signature necessary. Duplicate drawings must be lettered with black lead pencil.

5. **Provisional Protection.**—Authorization; application with declaration, which need only broadly outline the invention. Provisional Specification, in duplicate. No claims are required. Drawings are only required when the same are referred to in the provisional specification.

6. **Completing Provisional.**—Complete Specification, in duplicate with claims, and drawings, unless the last named were filed with the provisional application.

Documents Required When Applying Under Convention.

1. **Authorization.**—Signed by applicant. No witnesses. No legalization necessary.

2. **Application.**—Special form required in which applicant should give particulars regarding any prior applications on his invention. This should be signed by applicant. No witnesses nor legalization necessary.

3. **Declaration.**—Signed by applicant before a notary public. No legalization necessary.

4. **Certified Copy** of the specification and drawings as originally filed in connection with the first foreign application.

5. **Specification.**—In duplicate, as for ordinary application.

6. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, as for ordinary application, but must correspond with those of the application upon which Convention rights are claimed.

GREECE.

Inventions can be protected in Greece only by way of special legislative grant.

HOLLAND. (THE NETHERLANDS.)

Law.—The law is that of November 7, 1910. For translation see 9 P. & T. M. Rev. 3508. It is expected that May 15, 1912, will be named as the date on which it will take effect. The patent will be effective in the Dutch Colonies, namely, Dutch East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao. Holland is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a term of fifteen years from a date not earlier than nine months after the specification is laid open to public inspection. Patents of addition may be granted only to the owner of the principal patent and expire therewith. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—The first applicant is deemed to be the inventor unless the contents of his application have been illicitly taken from the description, drawings, models, etc., of another.

Novelty.—In conformity with the provisions of the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention Country. Otherwise application should be filed before the invention has received sufficient publicity in Holland or elsewhere to enable an expert to manufacture the article or carry out the process.

Unpatentable.—Inventions whose objects are contrary to law, public order or morality. A product itself is unpatentable but a patent for a process extends to the product of such process.

Taxes.—Taxes are payable yearly in advance before the last day of the month in which the patent was granted. Three months' grace are allowed upon payment of a fine.

Working.—Working should be effected to an adequate extent within five years from the date of the patent; otherwise the patent shall be revoked by the Patent Office, unless there appear to be satisfactory reasons for failure to work the invention.

Compulsory License.—If the invention is not worked to an adequate extent after the lapse of three years from the date of the patent, the patentee may be compelled to grant such license for working the invention as is desirable in public interest. Should the patentee refuse to grant a license, such license shall, on the petition of the interested parties, be granted by the Patent Office, if the latter shall find good reasons therefor.

Marking.—Patented articles must be marked to indicate that they are patented. The precise form of marking has not yet been fixed by General Rules, but probably marking "Octrooi No...." will be sufficient. Failure to mark may cause a fine to be imposed upon the patentee.

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties assignments should be entered in the patent register. To effect such entry the following papers are required: 1. Assignment, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Consul of Holland. 2. A power to register signed by the assignee. No legalization required.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—One set on bristol board and one on tracing linen. Size 33 by 21 or 33 by 42 centimetres (13 by 8¼ or 13 by 16½ inches), without margin lines.
4. **Certified Copy.**—With an application made under the provisions of the International Convention a certified copy of the specification and drawings as filed, or of the patent as issued, in connection with the first foreign application, must be filed.

HUNGARY.

Law.—The law is that of July 7, 1895, and took effect March 1, 1896. Austria-Hungary became a member of the International Union January 1, 1909. An Austrian patent must be the subject of a separate application.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the date of application; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the actual inventor or his legal successor.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country, and priority must be claimed at the time of filing application; otherwise, application should be made before the invention has been so made known by publication or working that it can be used by persons skilled in the art. Such publication or working, however, is not a bar to a valid patent, if it took place more than one hundred years before the date of application.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to law, or morals; inventions relating to arms for war purposes, explosives, ammunition, fortifications, or ships of war, provided the Minister of Commerce enters opposition; scientific theorems or principles, as such; articles serving for human nourishment, medicines, and articles produced by chemical processes, although a chemical process itself may be patented; inventions, the essence of which has been taken from another without permission, if he enters opposition.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are subject to the payment of taxes yearly in advance, counting from application date. Thirty days' grace, without fine, are allowed, and a further thirty days with a fine. There are no annual taxes payable upon patents of addition.

Working.—After three years from the grant a patent may be wholly or partially withdrawn, if the patentee has neglected to work the invention in the country to a suitable extent, or to do everything necessary to ensure such working. In case the invention is worked abroad and Hungarian demand is met chiefly by importation, threat of revocation may be made before the expiry of three years and a period fixed within which working in Hungary must begin. Such period will in no case expire before the expiry of the three year term.

Compulsory License.—The Patent Office has the power in certain cases, after the lapse of three years from the publication of the grant, to compel the grant of licenses, and to fix the terms thereof.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties assignments should be entered in the patent register. To effect such entry the following papers are required: 1. Assignment, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by an Austro-Hungarian Consul. 2. A power to register, signed by the grantee, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by an Austro-Hungarian Consul.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Legalized by Austro-Hungarian Consul.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one copy on bristol board, the other on tracing linen; 33 or 34 centimetres (13 or 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches) in height by 21, 42 or 63 centimetres (8 $\frac{1}{4}$, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 24 13/16 inches) in width. A single marginal line must be drawn all around the sheet 2 centimetres (13/16 of an inch) from edge, and a clear space of 3 centimetres (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches) left at the top of the sheet within the margin.
4. **Certified Copy.**—In the case of an application filed under the Convention, a certified copy of the application, with drawings, on which priority is based, showing date of filing. A certified printed copy of patent will serve if the same is identical with the application on which it issued.
5. **Specimens.**—If the invention relates to the manufacture of chemical products (explosives excepted) samples of the final products, and of the new intermediate products must be supplied, in bottles of 30 mm. (13/16 inches) in diameter and 80 mm. (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches) in height. In case of dyes or coloring matters, samples in duplicate of dyed stuff, showing the different stages of the process, must be furnished. The samples are to be fixed on sheets of bristol board measuring 33 centimetres (13 inches) in height by 21 centimetres (8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches) in width.

ICELAND.

There is no statute providing for the issuance of patents, but Iceland being a Danish possession, patents are granted by the King of Denmark upon the same general terms and conditions as the Danish patent.

For documents required see "Denmark."

ITALY.

Law.—The law is that of Sardinia of October 30, 1859, applied to the Kingdom of Italy by the law of January 31, 1864, as amended by that of December 12, 1901, and of July 16, 1905. Italy is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention or patents of importation are granted for from one to fifteen years as elected by the applicant. If granted for a less term than fifteen years they may, by one or more prolongations, be extended to not exceeding fifteen years in all, but, in case prior foreign patent exist, will expire with the expiry of the foreign patent granted for the longest term. According to the letter of the law patents of importation only should be applied for when the invention has already been patented in a foreign country, but it has become the rule to apply in all cases for patents of invention and this course has been approved by the Courts. Patents of addition are granted for the unexpired term of the principal patent. No examination is made as to novelty.

Patentee.—The inventor, or his legal successor, whether individual, firm or corporation, may apply for a patent.

Novelty.—Under the provisions of the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country; otherwise, patents of invention should be applied for before the invention is published or publicly known in Italy. Patents of importation may be obtained at any time before the expiration of the for-

sign patent, and before importation into and use of the invention in Italy by persons other than the inventor. But a valid patent of invention may be obtained in any case where a valid patent of importation may be obtained, as explained under "Patents."

Unpatentable.—Inventions relating to trades contrary to law, morals or public safety; inventions not relating to the manufacture of material objects; all kinds of medicines.

Taxes.—Patents of invention and importation, and certificates of prolongation are subject to a tax, proportional to the length of time for which application is made, which is payable at the time of application; and also to a tax, payable annually in advance, counting from the date of application. Three months' grace is allowed without payment of fine. Patents of addition are not subject to the payment of annual taxes.

Prolongation.—Patents granted for less than fifteen years may be prolonged, but not beyond fifteen years in all. Application must be made before the expiry of the original term. No grace is allowed.

Working.—If the invention has been patented for a term less than six years the working must be commenced within one year of the date of the patent, and must not entirely cease for any one entire year thereafter. If patented for six years or more, the working must be commenced within two years of the date of the patent and must not entirely cease for any two years. Citizens of Convention countries, however, enjoy three years from date of application in which to commence working. Patentees rights are not forfeited if he can prove that his failure to work his invention is attributable to causes beyond his control. Want of pecuniary means is not included in these causes.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked to indicate that they are patented.

Assignment.—The assignment of a patent is required to be registered, and published in the official gazette, and is effective against third parties only from the date of registration. The deed of assignment must be signed by both assignor and assignee, and the signatures legalized by an Italian Consul, a power of attorney is required, signed by the assignee, and legalized, and the original patent, and all patents of addition, if any, must be presented for endorsement. In case of partial or qualified assignment all annual taxes must be paid before the assignment will be registered.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Legalized by Italian Consul.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In triplicate; one on bristol board, and two on tracing cloth, any convenient size.
4. **Certified Copy.**—In the case of an application filed under the Convention a certified copy of the foreign patent upon which the application is based, or, in case patent has not issued, certified copy of application, or certificate that application has been filed. This document must be legalized by an Italian Consul.

LUXEMBURG.

Law.—The law is that of June 30, 1880. Luxemburg is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the date of application; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the principal patent. A Luxemburg patent becomes extinct, if a patent for the same invention is not applied for within three months in the States with which Luxemburg is connected by treaties of "Customs Union" (Germany at present), or if, having been applied for within that time, the patent is refused; or if, having been granted, it is withdrawn, annulled or terminated in any manner, excepting only the case of annulment for failure to work. No examination is made as to novelty.

Patentee.—The first applicant is entitled to the grant, whether person, firm or corporation. In case applicant is not the inventor he should obtain and keep the written consent of the inventor, as a patent is voidable if it is proved that it was granted on an application made by any one, other than the inventor, without his permission.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has been so described in public prints, or so publicly worked, either in Luxemburg or in one of the States of the German Customs Union, that it is possible for experts to work it.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to law or morals, inventions having for their object food or other articles of consumption, or substances obtained by chemical means, unless they relate to definite processes for the manufacture of these articles.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are subject to an annual tax, payable in advance. Three months grace without fine is allowed for paying the tax.

Working.—The patent may be revoked, if after three years the patentee neglects to work the invention in Luxemburg to a suitable extent, or at least to do all that is necessary to secure this working.

Compulsory Licenses.—After three years it may be declared by a Royal Grand Ducal Decree, that the interests of the public require that licenses be granted to those who have made application for same. The compensation for same is, in cases of non-agreement, to be fixed by judicial decision.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—The documents may be prepared in French, should be in duplicate, and should be legalized by a Consul of Holland.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant before a Notary Public; no legalization necessary.

2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.

3. **Drawings.**—In triplicate, on cardboard or tracing cloth, of any convenient size, unsigned.

MALTA.

Law.—The law is embodied in Ordinance No. XI of 1899, which took effect January 1, 1900, as amended by Ordinance No. VII of 1907, assented to April 12, 1907. For text see 3 P. & T. M. Rev., 992, and 7 P. & T. M. Rev., 2532. Malta is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fourteen years from date of application; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the principal patent. Applications are subject to examination as to form.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor alone, or jointly with one or more other persons.

Novelty.—Priority is granted to any person who, having applied for a patent in the United Kingdom or in any British possession or in any State to which Great Britain has declared the provisions of the International Convention to be applicable, applies in Malta within twelve months thereafter. Otherwise, application should be made before the invention has acquired sufficient publicity in Malta or abroad so that it can be put in practice.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to law, morality, or public security; inventions of which the purpose is other than the production of material objects; those which are purely theoretical; schemes and combinations of credit or finance.

Taxes.—Patents are granted subject to the payment of a tax before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent, and annually thereafter. Three months' grace, subject to an additional fee, is allowed for the payment of taxes.

Working.—Not required, but see "Compulsory Assignment or License."

Compulsory Assignment or License.—The holder of a patent may be compelled to assign his right, or to grant the use thereof, for a consideration to be determined by the competent Civil Court, if the invention to which the patent refers shall not have been put into use within three years subsequent to the concession, or if its working shall have been suspended for three consecutive years.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—These are required to be registered and published and, as regards third parties, take effect only from date of registration. The documents required are the deed of assignment, or an authentic copy thereof, and a power of attorney, legalized by a British Consul.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed before two witnesses, acknowledged by Notary, and legalized by British Consul.
2. **Application.**—In writing, containing a declaration that applicant, or one of the applicants, is the first and true inventor; signed by applicant before Notary Public, and legalized by British Consul.
3. **Specification.**—In duplicate. Agent may sign.
4. **Certified Copy.**—If priority from date of foreign patent is desired a certified copy of the latter must be filed. No legalization required.

MONTENEGRO.

There is in this State no law providing for the granting of patents. It is possible that protection for an invention might be obtained in the way of a special grant.

NORWAY.

Law.—The law is that of July 2, 1910, which took effect January 1, 1911. For translation see 9 P. & T. M. Rev., 3321. Norway is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the date of application and patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or by his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has been so described in generally accessible publications or so publicly used or exhibited that use of the same by persons skilled in the art is possible. Patent specifications laid open by the Patent Office for public inspection either in Norway or abroad are not a bar. The King may, conditional upon reciprocity, determine that foreign official patent specifications shall constitute a bar only after a stated time; and may conclude agreements with foreign States whereby the citizens or subjects thereof, may, during a determined period after application is filed in a contracting State, file application in Norway without intervening facts constituting a bar. Under the provisions of the International Convention applications may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to law or injurious to morals or public order, and articles of food, medicine, or chemical combinations, although the processes themselves may be patented.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are granted subject to the payment of taxes yearly in advance, counting from the date of application. Three months' grace is allowed upon payment of a fine. There are no annual taxes payable on patents of addition. Taxes accruing before the grant of the patent are payable simultaneously with the first tax falling due after grant.

Working.—(See "Compulsory License.")

Compulsory License.—If the invention has not been worked in the country to an adequate extent after the expiration of three years from the date of issue of the patent, the patentee may be compelled to grant licenses for reasonable compensation.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties assignments should be entered in the patent register. To effect such entry the following papers are required: 1. Assignment, which may be in the English language, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Norwegian Consul. 2. A power to register, signed by the Assignee. No legalization necessary.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one copy on bristol board, the other on tracing linen; 33 centimetres (13 inches) in height by 21 or 42 centimetres ($8\frac{1}{4}$ or $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in width.
4. **Certified Copy.**—In the case of an application, filed under the Convention, a certified copy of the application, or of the patent as issued, on which claim for priority is based. No legalization necessary.

PERSIA.

There is no patent law in this country and the only manner in which inventions can be protected is by way of a special grant, a costly and uncertain procedure and of doubtful value.

PORTUGAL.

Law.—The law is that of December 15, 1894, and Decree of March 16, 1905. Portugal is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—The patent covers Portugal, the Azores and the Madeira Islands. Patents are granted for fifteen years from the date of issue. Certificates of addition are granted for the unexpired term of the original patent and only to the owner of the original patent. No examination is made as to novelty.

Protection may be obtained in the Portuguese Colonies for the unexpired term of the Portuguese patent upon filing a separate application within two years after the grant of the Portuguese patent. After expiration of the first two years of the life of the patent this protection cannot be obtained.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or by his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has been publicly used in Portugal or her Colonies. Inventions are not considered new if they have been previously published within the last 100 years in Portugal or abroad sufficiently to be worked. Under the provisions of the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to laws, public safety or morals. Chemical products and pharmaceutical preparations and remedies intended for human use or for animals, although the processes themselves may be patented.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are granted, subject to the payment of taxes yearly in advance, counting from the date of issue. Grace of thirty days is allowed upon payment of an additional 25%, and sixty days upon payment of an additional 50%.

Working.—Working should be effected in Portugal to an adequate extent within two years from the date of issue of the patent, and must not cease for any two consecutive years thereafter, but patents taken out under the International Convention will not lapse for failure to work within three years from the date of issue. No extension of time for working can be obtained.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked "patented."

Assignment.—In order that the patent may continue in force in favor of the assignee, the assignment should be registered at the Department of Industry. Assignments can only be legally effected by a Notarial deed drawn up in Portugal. To effect transfer of a patent the following papers are required: 1. Power of attorney from the assignor, authorizing an attorney in Portugal to sell the patent, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Portuguese Consul. 2. Power of attorney from the assignee, authorizing an attorney in Portugal to accept the sale of patent, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Portuguese Consul. 3. The original Letters Patent for endorsement of transfer thereon.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.

2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.

3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; on tracing linen; 33 centimetres (13 inches) in height by 21 or 42 centimetres ($8\frac{3}{4}$ or $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches) in width; with a single marginal line drawn all around the sheet 2 centimetres ($\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch) from edge.

4. **Convention Application.**—In the case of an application, filed under the International Convention, the date and number of the application relied upon. If it is desired that the Portuguese patent be antedated, a certified copy of the application with drawings should be furnished. No legalization necessary.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

These comprise Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, St. Thomas and Prince's Islands, East Coast (including territories of the Government, Nyassa Company, Mozambique Company and Zambesi Company) in Africa; also Maçao, Portuguese India and Timor, in Asia. Provision is made for the extension of the Portuguese patent to these Colonies. Application may be filed in the name of the owner of the Portuguese patent within two years from the date of the Portuguese patent. Taxes are payable annually, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power, legalized by Portuguese Consul; original Portuguese patent for endorsement of Colonial protection thereon.

RUMANIA.

Law.—The law is that of January 26, 1906, which took effect April 26, 1906. For translation see 4 P. & T. M. Rev., 1504. Rumania is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the date of application; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent, the term, however, to be at least ten years; patents of importation for the unexpired term of the first foreign patent, but not to exceed fifteen years. No examination is made as to the novelty of the invention.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has been used, worked or exploited in Rumania, for commercial purposes, by anyone besides the owner of the invention, and before the complete specification and the exact drawing of the invention have appeared in a printed or published work, or collection, and before the invention has been patented in Rumania or any foreign country. For inventions patented abroad a patent of importation may be applied for by the owner of the first foreign patent, within six months from the date of grant of the first foreign patent, provided the invention has not been used or worked in Rumania by anyone besides the owner of the first foreign patent.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to laws or morals; injurious to health or designed to deceive the public; scientific theories and principles; inventions, the subject matter of which is reserved for the State; inventions relating to articles of nourishment for men and to fodder for beasts; inventions of pharmaceutical compounds or medicines or disinfectants; banking and financial systems; methods of teaching auditing and bookkeeping.

Taxes.—Patents of inventions are granted subject to the payment of taxes yearly in advance, counting from the date of application. Thirty days' grace is allowed without payment of a fine. There are no annual taxes payable upon patents of addition. For patents of importation all Government fees for filing the application and for payment of taxes are double those payable for patents of invention.

Working.—Patented inventions must be worked in Rumania within four years from the date of application, and working must not be discontinued for any two consecutive years thereafter. The term within which working must be effected, cannot be extended.

Compulsory Licenses.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—It is not compulsory that patented articles be marked, but the owner of the patent has the right to mark the patented article "Brevet d'Invention Royal Roumain No.... sans garantie du Gouvernement" (Royal Rumanian Patent for an Invention No.... without guarantee of the Government).

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties, assignments should be entered in the patent register. To effect such entry the following papers are required: 1. Assignment, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Rumanian Consul; a power to register, signed by the assignee, acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Rumanian Consul.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Legalized by Rumanian Consul.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one copy on bristol board, the other on tracing linen, of any convenient size, but not to exceed 54 centimetres in either dimension.
4. **Certified Copy.**—In the case of an application for patent of importation, a certified copy of the first foreign patent, legalized by a Rumanian Consul.
5. **Specimens.**—A model or specimen of the invention on a reduced scale, made of wood or metal.

RUSSIA.

Law.—The law is that of May 20th-June 1st, 1896, which took effect July 1st-13th, 1896. Russia is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the date of issue of the patent; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Patents of addition may be obtained by third persons only after expiration of the first year of the term of the original patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply, but an assignment from the inventor must be filed.

Novelty.—Valid patents may be obtained in Russia after the issue of patents for the same invention in other countries, and at any time thereafter, provided that the invention is new as to Russia, and has not been published or described in literature (presumably printed books and newspapers) at the time the application for patent is filed in Russia.

Unpatentable.—Mere principles; chemical, food and drink substances, although the processes or apparatus for producing the same may be patented; medicines; inventions which are known abroad without being patented there, or which have been described in literature before the Russian patent was applied for; munitions of war; inventions the use of which would be contrary to laws or public morals.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are granted subject to the payment of taxes yearly in advance, counting from the date of issue of the patent. Grace of one, two or three months is allowed upon payment of a fine. No taxes are payable upon patents of addition.

Working.—The patented invention must be worked in Russia, and official certificate proving completion of working filed before the expiration of five years from the date of issue of the patent.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that goods be marked "patented."

Assignment.—To effect assignment of a patent the following documents are required: 1. Assignment, which may be drawn up in the language of the country where the transfer is made, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Russian Consul. 2. A power to register, signed by the assignee, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Russian Consul.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Russian Consul.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one copy on bristol board, the other on tracing linen; eight inches in width by thirteen inches in height, or thirteen inches in

height by sixteen inches in width; or thirteen inches in height by twenty-four inches in width. One inch from the edge a single marginal line should be drawn. The usual designation of the figures, i. e., "Fig.," should be omitted, as this must be inserted in Russian characters. A third copy of the drawing, showing all figures marked, and which may be printed on paper, should be furnished for the agent's use.

4. **Certified Copy.**—If the invention has been patented abroad, a certified copy of the first foreign patent should be furnished, legalized by a Russian Consul.

SERVIA.

While Servia is a member of the International Union, it has up to the present no patent law.

SPAIN.

Law.—The law is that of May 16th, 1902, which took effect June 7, 1902. For translation see I P. & T. M. Rev. 255. A Spanish patent covers the Peninsula of Spain (including the Canary and Balearic Islands), and all Spanish Colonial possessions. Spain is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for original inventions for a term of twenty years from the date of issue; patents of introduction, granted for any invention not already exploited in Spain, whether it be an original invention or not, for a term of five years. Applications are not subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or by his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply.

Novelty.—Applications for twenty-year patents, for original inventions, should be made before the invention has been known or put into practice in Spain or in a foreign country. If the invention has been subjected to trials or exhibited in any public exhibition before the filing of the application for patent, this does not invalidate the novelty of the invention, provided the trials and exhibition have been made by the actual inventor or under his authority, and that the invention has not been carried into public use and practice in Spain or abroad. Under the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

Unpatentable.—Products obtained directly from the ground or from cattle; principles or scientific discoveries, when of a speculative nature and not applicable to machinery, apparatus, instruments, processes or mechanical or chemical operations of a practical industrial character; pharmaceutical preparations and medicines of all kinds, but the process and apparatus for obtaining a medicine or preparation may be patented; systems or combinations of credit or finance.

Taxes.—Payable annually from the date of issue of the patent. Grace of one, two or three months is allowed upon payment of a fine.

Working.—If the patentee is a subject or citizen of a country which is a member of the International Convention, working should be effected within three years from the date of issue of the patent and must not be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months thereafter; otherwise, the invention should be worked within two years from the date of issue, and working should not be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months thereafter. The working of an invention is considered to have been effected by the manufacture, elaboration or execution of the patented object, in such reasonable quantities or proportion as its employment or consumption may demand. Should there be no market for the article, then by "working" is understood the existence, at the disposal of the public, of the machines or materials necessary for the manufacture or elaboration of the object of the patent. The owner of a patent is required to take the steps necessary to obtain entry in the Register of Industrial Property, within a term of three years, counting from the date of issue of the patent of proof that the invention has been worked within Spanish territory, in the shape of a certificate from an accredited engineer to that effect. An extension of time for working cannot be obtained.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that the patented article be marked to indicate that it is patented.

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties, assignments must be made by way of a public notarial act, and be recorded in the Register of Industrial Property. To accomplish this the following documents must be furnished: 1. Power of attorney from the assignor, authorizing a Spanish Notary to draw up a notarial deed of assignment, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Spanish Consul. 2. A similar power of attorney from the assignee, executed and legalized in the same manner.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate on tracing linen, size 32 centimetres (say three inches) in height by 22, 44, 66 or 88 centimetres (say eight and three-quarters, seventeen and a half, twenty-six and a quarter or thirty-five inches) in width.

SWEDEN.

Law.—The law is that of May 16, 1884, as amended by the laws of May 26, 1897, and May 9, 1902. Sweden is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for fifteen years from the date of application; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or by his legal representative. A firm or corporation may apply with an assignment from the inventor.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has been described in any printed publication which is accessible to the public, or so openly put into practice as to enable any expert, through the information obtained thereby, to carry out the said invention. If the invention has been exhibited, the fact of the said invention thereby, or afterwards, becoming known through any printed publication, or through the said invention being put into practice, shall not bar the granting of a patent, provided the application is filed within six months from the exhibition of the invention. An invention patented abroad may be patented in Sweden, provided the application is filed within three months from the date of issue of the first foreign patent. Under the provisions of the International Convention application may be filed within twelve months from the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to laws or morals; inventions relating to provisions or medicines, although the special processes for their manufacture may be patented.

Taxes.—Patents or invention are granted subject to the payment of taxes, yearly in advance, counting from the date of the application. Ninety days' grace is allowed, subject to a fine amounting to one-fifth of the tax due. There are no taxes payable on patents of addition.

Working.—(See "Compulsory License.")

Compulsory License.—If a patent is not worked in due time, interested parties may, at any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the grant of the patent, apply to the courts, which may grant compulsory licenses upon such terms and conditions as to royalties, etc., as may seem just and reasonable. This practically relieves the patentee from working his patent.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that articles be marked to indicate that they are patented.

Assignment.—To record an assignment the following documents are required: 1. Assignment, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Swedish Consul. 2. Power of attorney to register, executed by Assignee. No legalization necessary.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one copy on bristol board, the other on tracing linen; 33 centimetres (13 inches) in height, by 21, 42 or 63 centimetres (8¼,

16½ or 24¾ inches) in width. A single marginal line must be drawn all around the sheet 2 centimetres (13/16 of an inch) from the edge.

4. **Assignment.**—If the applicant is not the inventor, an assignment from the inventor must be furnished. This must be acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Swedish Consul.

5. **Certified Copy.**—If application is filed under the International Convention, a certified copy of the application, as filed, or of the patent as issued, on which Convention rights are claimed, must be filed.

SWITZERLAND.

Law.—The law is that of June 21st, 1907, which took effect December 1, 1907. (For translation see 5 P. & T. M. Rev. 2073.) Switzerland is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Principal patents are granted for fifteen years from the date of application; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the principal patent. Patents relating to chemical processes for the preparation of medicines are limited to ten years. Applications are submitted to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor, his legal successor or one who has a claim to the grant of the patent on other legal grounds. A firm or corporation may apply, with an assignment from the inventor.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has been made public in Switzerland, or, before the invention has been disclosed, in print or illustrations which have reached Switzerland, in such a manner as to enable one skilled in the art to execute the invention. Under the provisions of the International Convention, applications may be filed within twelve months from the date of filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to laws or morals; chemical substances intended principally for nourishment of man or beast and the processes of producing them; inventions for obtaining products for the improvement of raw or manufactured textile fabrics of all kinds by the application of processes not purely mechanical, as well as such processes so far as these inventions relate to the textile industry.

Taxes.—Principal patents are granted subject to the payment of taxes yearly in advance, counting from the date of application. Three months' grace is allowed without payment of a fine. If the patent is allowed more than one year after the date of application, the tax may be paid within three months from the date of allowance. No annual taxes are payable on patents of addition.

Working.—If a patented invention is not worked in Switzerland to an adequate extent within three years of the grant of the patent, any person proving an interest may bring an action for the annulment of the patent. Citizens of the United States are not required to work their patented inventions in Switzerland, provided the invention is being worked in the United States.

Compulsory License.—The owner of a patent for an invention which cannot be industrially applied without the use of the invention of an older patent and over which it is a distinct technical advance, may, after the third year of the existence of the older patent, demand a license that will make possible the use of the later invention. If the invention of the second patent serves the same economic necessity as the first, the owner of the first may demand that he in turn be granted a license for the use of the later invention. Appropriate compensation is to be made for the licenses, which will be determined by the Court in case of disagreement.

Marking.—The patented article should be marked with the Swiss Federal Cross (see patent deed) and the number of the patent.

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties, assignments should be entered in the Patent Register. To effect such entry the following documents are required: 1. Assignment, executed and acknowledged before a Notary Public. No Consular legalization necessary. 2. A power to register, signed by the assignee. No legalization necessary.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—No legalization necessary.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.

3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; one on bristol board and one on tracing linen; 13 by 8¼ inches or 13 by 16½ inches, including a margin of ¾ of an inch all around. A space at the top of 1¼ inches to be left blank.

4. **Samples.**—If application relates to a new chemical substance, samples of the product should be furnished.

5. **Assignment.**—If applicant is not the inventor, an assignment executed by the inventor, and acknowledged before a Notary Public, is required. No Consular legalization necessary.

TURKEY.

Law.—The law is that of 20th of Rabia I, A. H. 1297 (2d March, 1880). Turkey is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention, granted for five, ten or fifteen years, as applicant may elect, counting from the date of application; patents of addition, granted for the unexpired term of the original patent, and patents of importation, granted for inventions which have been patented elsewhere, for the unexpired term of the foreign patent upon which the application in Turkey is based. No examination is made as to novelty.

Patentee.—Practically anyone, a person, firm or corporation.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has received anywhere sufficient publicity to enable the same to be worked. Patents of importation may be obtained upon inventions which have been patented elsewhere, and where the application is based upon a prior foreign patent, no question is raised as to the novelty of the invention.

Unpatentable.—Pharmaceutical compounds and medicines; devices or combinations relating to banking or finance; inventions contrary to public order or safety, to morals, or to the laws of the Empire; theoretical principles, methods, systems, discoveries and conceptions which are not capable of industrial application; inventions relating to munitions of war, unless after examination, it is found that the Government may derive advantage from the invention.

Taxes.—Patents of invention are subject to the payment of taxes, yearly in advance, counting from the date of application. Payment will be accepted after the due date and up to the 13th day of March next succeeding, but this privilege may be withdrawn at any time and should not be relied upon. No further grace is allowed. There are no annual taxes payable on patents of addition.

Working.—Patented inventions must be worked within two years from the date of the patent, and the working must not entirely cease for any two consecutive years.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that patented articles be marked to indicate that they are patented. If the patented article is so marked, the words "Sans garantie du Gouvernement," should be included. The omission of these words is punishable by a fine.

Assignment.—No assignment can be recorded until the annual taxes for the full term of the patent have been paid. In view of the considerable cost occasioned by this requirement, it is usual to prepare a power of attorney authorizing a Notary (a blank is usually left for his name) to effect the assignment. This document is signed by the assignor before a Notary Public, and two witnesses, legalized by a Turkish Consul, and retained by the assignee until he is ready to meet the requirement as to payment of taxes, when a full assignment can be recorded.

Importation.—The importation of patented articles is strictly prohibited under penalty of the forfeiture of the patent, with the exception that the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture may authorize the introduction into the Empire of models of machines and articles manufactured abroad, intended for public exhibitions, or for experiments made with the consent of the Government.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Legalized by Turkish Consul.

2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.

3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate; on tracing cloth of any convenient size, leaving ample margin. No signature necessary.

NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.

Law.—The law is "The Patent Act of Canada," Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 69 (Revised in 1906). Canada is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a term of eighteen years counting from the date of issue of the patent. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application must be made in the name of the inventor. Patent will be granted in the name of the assignee, who may be a firm or corporation, provided an assignment from the inventor is recorded before issue of the patent.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has been known or used by any person other than the inventor, and before it has been in public use or on sale anywhere with the consent or allowance of the inventor for more than one year prior to the application for patent in Canada. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Canada provided application is made within one year from the date of issue of the earliest foreign patent, and provided the invention has not been in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor anywhere for more than one year prior to the application for patent in Canada.

Unpatentable.—Inventions which have an illicit object in view, and mere scientific principles or abstract theorems.

Taxes.—Fees for the full term of eighteen years may be paid upon filing the application, or the applicant may and usually does, pay the partial fee for six years, or he may pay for twelve years, at his option. If the fees are paid at the time of application for six years only, a partial fee is payable before the expiration of the sixth year of the life of the patent, and a further partial fee before the expiration of the twelfth year. No prolongation of time for making these payments can be obtained.

Working.—A patent will become void at the end of two years from its date, unless the patentee or his legal representatives, within that period or an authorized extension thereof, commence, and after such commencement, continuously carry on in Canada, the construction or manufacture of the patented invention, in such a manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price. This period of two years may be extended by the Commissioner, upon application by the patentee, not less than three months before the expiration of the term and upon proof that the failure to commence working is due to reasons beyond the control of the patentee. Extensions are, in fact, rarely granted and then only for a brief period and upon a showing of some exceptional reason.

Compulsory License.—Before issue of the patent or within six months after issue, application may be made to the Commissioner for an order relieving the patentee from working the invention and making the patent subject to the granting of compulsory licenses. After the patent has been made subject to these conditions, any person may, at any time, apply for a license to make, use and sell the invention, and the Commissioner may order the granting of such license, if he is satisfied that the reasonable requirements of the public have not been satisfied. Failure to grant such license will result in the forfeiture of the patent. Such an order is not usually granted for an invention of a simple character.

Importation.—The patent will become void, if the patented invention is imported into Canada after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the patent. The Comptroller has power to extend the term for importation upon application, but extensions are rarely granted.

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties assignments should be registered in the Patent Office. The documents required are an assignment in duplicate, signed by the assignor and two witnesses. No legalization necessary. No special form of document is prescribed.

Marking.—The patented article must be marked "Patented," followed by the year in which the patent was granted.

Documents Required.

1. **Petition and Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant and one witness.
2. **Specification and Claims.**—Two copies signed by applicant and two witnesses, and an additional or third copy of the claims.
3. **Drawings.**—Two sets on tracing linen and one set on bristol board; size 8 by 13 inches. Applicant need not sign.
4. **Oath.**—Sworn to and signed by inventor. In *Canada*, before a Justice of the Peace. *Elsewhere*, before a British Consul, a judge of a court of record, a notary public, or the chief magistrate of any city, borough or town corporate. The oath must be attested by the official seal of the officer administering same. All prior *patents* must be acknowledged in the oath, giving country, number and date of *issue* (not date of application).

MEXICO.

Law.—The law is that of August 25, 1903. (For translation see 2 P. & T. M. Rev. 608.) Mexico is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a term of twenty years from the date of filing of the application. A patent may sometimes be extended for a further term of five years upon payment of the prescribed fees, provided an application for such extension is made within the first six months of the last year of the term of the patent. Such application must be accompanied by proof that the patent has been continuously worked in Mexico, at least during the two years immediately preceding the date of application for extension. Applications are not subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application must be filed in the name of the inventor. Patent will be granted in the name of the assignee, who may be a firm or corporation, provided an assignment from the inventor is recorded before issue of the patent, or provided a request is inserted in the power of attorney at the time the application is filed, that the patent issue to the assignee. The latter course is usually followed.

Novelty.—The application must be filed before the invention has been put into practice for a commercial or industrial purpose in Mexico or elsewhere, or has received by means of a printed publication, sufficient publicity to enable it to be put into practice. Applications for patents for inventions patented elsewhere, must be filed within twelve months from the date of filing of the first foreign application, or, within three months from the date of issue of the first foreign patent; whichever may be the *shorter* of these terms.

Unpatentable.—Inventions which consist simply in making known or rendering evident, something already existing in nature, although unknown before its discovery; scientific principles or discoveries of purely speculative character; inventions contrary to law, public safety, health, good customs or morals; chemical products, although the processes of obtaining same may be patented.

Taxes.—There are no taxes payable after issue of the patent.

Working.—Not obligatory. (See Compulsory License.)

Compulsory License.—If working is not effected in Mexico within three years from the date of the patent, or, if after three years, working is discontinued for more than three consecutive months, the Patent Office may, upon application therefor, grant to third parties a license to manufacture under the patent.

Assignment.—To be effective against third parties, assignments should be recorded in the Patent Office. The documents required are: Assignment, in duplicate, executed by the assignor and two witnesses. No legalization necessary. If the patent was not taken out through my office, a power of attorney to register the assignment, executed by the Assignee and two witnesses, should be furnished.

Marking.—Patented articles must be marked to indicate that they are patented. It is suggested that they be marked "Patentado," followed by the number and the date in Spanish.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by the inventor and two witnesses. No legalization necessary.

2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In triplicate. One copy on bristol board, and two copies on tracing linen, 15 inches in height and 10 inches in width, with a marginal line of one inch from edge, all around.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Law.—The law is “The Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland” (Title XII Chapter 109), as amended by “Act of April 22d, 1902.” Newfoundland is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a term of fourteen years counting from the date of issue of the patent. The Governor in Council may insert in the Letters Patent a provision extending the operation thereof for a further term of seven years. If the invention has been patented elsewhere, the patent will expire with the first foreign patent to expire. Applications are not subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor only, except that a patent may be issued to the assignee of any person who has obtained a patent for his invention in any other country (but not for any invention made abroad for which no patent has been there obtained), provided that the said invention has not been introduced into public and common use in Newfoundland prior to the application for a patent, and that the said assignee shall file, with the application, the assignment duly proved under which he claims a patent in Newfoundland, and an affidavit setting forth the date of the patent abroad, that the invention has not been in public and common use in Newfoundland, and that he is the assignee for a good consideration.

Novelty.—The application must be made before the invention has been known or used in the Colony of Newfoundland or in any other country, unless it has been patented elsewhere, in which case application must be made before the invention is introduced into public or common use in the Colony of Newfoundland.

Unpatentable.—The law is silent on the subject.

Taxes.—No taxes are payable after the issue of the patent.

Working.—The patent will become void at the expiration of two years from its date if it has not been brought into operation in Newfoundland.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that the patented article be marked to indicate that it is patented.

Assignment.—In order to be effective against third parties, assignment should be recorded in the office of the Colonial Secretary. To accomplish this an assignment executed by the assignor in the presence of two witnesses, should be furnished. No legalization necessary.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant. No legalization necessary.
2. **Petition.**—Signed by applicant. No legalization necessary.
3. **Oath.**—Sworn to and signed by applicant before a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, a judge of a Court of Record, the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any city or town, a Justice, or a British Ambassador, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent.
4. **Specification.**—In duplicate, signed by applicant and two witnesses, and certified by applicant to be the specification referred to in the petition.
5. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, on tracing cloth, certified by applicant to be the drawings referred to in the petition.
6. **Model.**—While a model of the invention may be called for, it is not frequently demanded.
7. **Assignee of Foreign Patentee.**—If applicant is the assignee of a foreign patentee, the oath should include the date of the foreign patent, and a statement that the invention has not been in public and common use in Newfoundland, and that the applicant is an assignee for a good consideration. The oath should be executed as indicated above. An assignment from the inventor must also be furnished.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

Patents are granted for seven years, renewable for a second and a third period of seven years each, or twenty-one years in all. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, but not a firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Colony. Renewal fees are payable for the second and third periods of seven years. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition; declaration, legalized by British Consul; specification in duplicate, signed; certified copy of applicant's home patent; drawings in duplicate, any suitable size and material.

BARBADOS.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Colony. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth and seventh year, or they may be paid before the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; declaration, legalized by British Consul; specification in duplicate, signed; certified copy of applicant's home patent; drawings in duplicate, any suitable size and material.

BERMUDA.

Patents are granted for fourteen years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, but not a firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony. No taxes are payable and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application form legalized by British Consul; specification in duplicate, unsigned; drawings in duplicate, on tracing cloth any suitable size.

CUBA.

Law.—The law is contained in the Royal Ordinance of June 30, 1883, as amended by subsequent Decrees of the Spanish Government made while Cuba was a Spanish possession, by certain orders issued by the military government of the United States during the Military Occupation of the Island, and by certain orders issued by the Government of the Republic of Cuba. (For Digest see 2 P. & T. M. Rev. 735.) Cuba is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Two kinds of patents are granted in Cuba. Independent Cuban patents, called "Nacional" patents, which are granted, subject to examination as to novelty, for a term of seventeen years counting from the date of filing of the application in Cuba, and patents for inventions earlier patented elsewhere, obtained by the deposit in Cuba of a certified copy of the foreign patent and the "Revalidation" of the foreign patent as to Cuba. An application for the latter is not subject to examination as to novelty, and protection is granted for the unexpired term of the foreign patent, but not to exceed seventeen years.

Patentee.—Application for "Nacional" patent must be filed in the name of the inventor. The patent will be issued to the assignee, who may be a firm or corporation, provided an assignment from the inventor is recorded before issue of the patent, or, provided a request is made in the power of attorney at the time of filing the application, that the patent issue to the assignee. The latter course is usually adopted. Applications for deposit in Cuba of a certified copy of a foreign patent may be filed by the owner of the foreign patent, who may be the assignee of the inventor.

Novelty.—To obtain a valid "Nacional" patent, the application should be filed before the invention is put into practice or use, either in Cuba or abroad,

and before a description or illustration of the invention in printed books, plates, models, drawings, etc., is filed in the city councils, boards of commerce, economical societies, the government archives, etc. It is believed that prior publication or use in Cuba or abroad, of any kind, will not invalidate the protection secured by the "revalidation" of a foreign patent. Application, however, for "revalidation" should be made as early as possible to avoid the granting to another of a "Nacional" patent for the same invention, which grant would result in the rejection of the application for "revalidation" of the foreign patent.

Unpatentable.—The law is silent on the subject.

Taxes.—No taxes are payable after the grant of the patent.

Working.—A "Nacional" patent will become void if the invention is not put into practice in Cuba within a year and a day from the date of grant of the patent, or if the working is subsequently interrupted for more than a year and a day. However, under the provisions of the International Convention, owners of "Nacional" patents are allowed three years, counting from the date of filing of the application in Cuba, within which to effect working of the invention, provided that such owners are citizens or subjects of countries which are members of the International Convention. We are informed that no working is required when the patent is a "revalidation" of a U. S. patent.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Assignment.—Must be in the Spanish language, or accompanied by a Spanish translation, executed and acknowledged by the assignor before a Notary Public and legalized by a Cuban Consul, and must be presented for record within sixty days of its date.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that patented articles be marked to indicate that they are patented.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Executed by applicant, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Cuban Consul.
2. **Specification.**—One copy, unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, on tracing linen of any convenient size.
4. **Certified Copy.**—If application is for "revalidation" of a foreign patent, a certified copy of the patent, including specification and drawings, legalized by a Cuban Consul, must be furnished.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

These comprise the Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John.

Patents are granted for the unexpired term of the corresponding Danish patent, if any. An independent patent can also be obtained, for a term of five years. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

The requirements and forms are similar to those for Denmark, which see.

GRENADA.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply alone, or jointly with an assignee. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth year and annually thereafter until the end of the eighth year, and then before the end of the eleventh year. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches.

HAYTI.

No patent law exists in this country, and so far as we know, there is no way in which inventions may be effectually protected.

JAMAICA.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but in case a prior foreign patent exists, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. Patents

of addition are also granted for the unexpired term of the original patent. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony. Patents may be taken out during the life of a foreign patent for the same invention, provided there has been no prior use of the invention in the Colony. No taxes are payable and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition; declaration, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate, signed; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

These comprise the Islands of Antigua, Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher and Virgin Islands.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but in case a prior foreign patent exists, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony. Patents may be taken out during the life of a foreign patent for the same invention, provided there has been no prior use of the invention in the Colony. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; declaration, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

PORTO RICO.

Protection for inventions may be obtained in Porto Rico by filing with the Secretary of Porto Rico, a certified copy of the United States Patent, preferably accompanied by a form of authorization executed by the applicant, and thereby securing an extension to Porto Rico of the protection afforded by the United States patent. The protection in Porto Rico will continue during the life of the United States patent.

ST. LUCIA.

Patents are granted for fourteen years. The inventor may apply alone, or jointly with an assignee. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth year and annually thereafter until the end of the eighth year, and then before the end of the eleventh year. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches.

ST. VINCENT.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply alone, or jointly with an assignee. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth year and annually thereafter until the end of the eighth year, and then before the end of the eleventh year. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power and application both legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Patents are granted for five, ten or fifteen years; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Patents granted for five or ten years may be extended to fifteen years. (For translation of law see 9 P. & T. M. Rev.

3582.) Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Santo Domingo for the unexpired term of the foreign patent upon which the application is based. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. Application should be filed before the invention has received, in the Republic, or in a foreign country, sufficient publicity to enable it to be executed. Santo Domingo is a member of the International Union, and application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country. No taxes are payable. Working is required within five years and must not be discontinued for any three consecutive years thereafter.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul of Santo Domingo; specification; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size. If application is based on a prior foreign patent, the number and date of the patent must be furnished.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection may be obtained for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, but not a firm or corporation. This Colony is a member of the International Union. Application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony, or, under the provisions of the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application in a Convention country. No taxes are payable and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application, legalized by British Consul; specification in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but in case a prior foreign patent exists, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Colony. Patents may be taken out during the life of a foreign patent for the same invention, provided there has been no prior use of the invention in the Colony. Taxes are payable before the end of the third and seventh years. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; declaration, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches.

COSTA RICA.

Patents are granted for twenty years. Inventions patented in the applicant's home country may be patented in Costa Rica for the unexpired term of the home patent, not, however, to exceed twenty years, and provided there has been no prior use of the invention in Costa Rica. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. Costa Rica is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the country.

No taxes are payable; working must be effected within two years from registration of the patent and must not be discontinued for any three consecutive years thereafter.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Costa Rican Consul; specification; drawings, in duplicate, any suitable size and material.

GUATEMALA.

Patents are granted for a term of five to fifteen years, to citizens of Guatemala, foreigners who have resided in the Republic for a year, or to citizens of

countries having a treaty or convention with Guatemala upon the subject of patents. The United States Government has such treaty relations. Patents of addition expire with the original patent. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, but an assignment must be presented. Guatemala is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention is known in the country, or abroad as a whole, or as part of a process already used. Foreigners, however, must prove that the invention has been patented in a country with which Guatemala has treaty relations upon the subject of patents. Taxes are payable annually; working must be effected within one year and must not be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months thereafter.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Guatemalan Consul; specification; declaration, signed and sworn to by applicant before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Guatemalan Consul; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, size 10 by 15 inches. Certified copy of patent granted in a country having treaty with Guatemala, legalized by Guatemalan Consul.

HONDURAS.

Patents are granted for a term not exceeding twenty years. (See 1 P. & T. M. Rev. 233.) The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. Honduras is not a member of the International Union. Foreign inventors who have patents in other countries, may register them in Honduras under the same conditions as natives. Application may be filed at any time during the life of a foreign patent provided the invention has not been publicly used in Honduras. Taxes are payable annually; working is not required.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul for Honduras; specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size; certified copy of patent upon which application is based, legalized by a Consul of Honduras.

NICARAGUA.

Patents are granted for a term of five to ten years; patents of addition for the unexpired term of the original patent. Nicaragua is not a member of the International Union. (See 1 P. & T. M. Rev. 227). The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided assignment be presented. Application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in Nicaragua. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Nicaragua. Taxes are payable annually. Working must be effected within one year, and must not be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months thereafter.

Documents required: Power, legalized by Consul of Nicaragua; specification; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any size.

SALVADOR.

Patents are granted for twenty years, subject to extension by five-year periods, but in case a prior foreign patent exists, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. (See 1 P. & T. M. Rev. 261 and 8 P. & T. M. Rev. 3151.) The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This country is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been sufficiently published anywhere to enable it to be worked. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Salvador at any time during the life of the foreign patent. Taxes are payable annually, before the month of December, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul of Salvador; specification; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Law.—The law is that of October 11, 1864, as amended by Decrees of August 20, 1900, November 4, 1903, and March 6, 1906. The Argentine Republic is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for terms of five, ten or fifteen years. A fifteen-year patent is granted at the option of the Commissioner of Patents, and only for inventions which are, in his opinion, of sufficient importance. When a patent has been previously obtained in another country, the term of the Argentine patent is limited to the term of the foreign patent, but not to exceed ten years. Patents of addition will not be granted for a longer term than the term of the original patent, when the latter does not exceed ten years, except when half that time has expired, or when the improvement lessens by half, at least, the cost of production, time, risk or danger, or for other similar reasons, in which case the Commissioner of Patents fixes the term for which the patent may be granted. A patent cannot be extended after its issue. Applications are not subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the actual inventor or his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply, provided the power of attorney is signed by the inventor and the assignee, or provided an assignment from the inventor is filed with the application.

Novelty.—Application should be made before the invention has received sufficient publicity in books, pamphlets or periodicals, either in the Argentine Republic or abroad, to enable it to be put into practice. The holder of a foreign patent may obtain a valid Argentine patent at any time during the existence of his foreign patent, provided that, at the date of the patent, the invention is not being worked in the Republic.

Unpatentable.—Pharmaceutical compositions, financial schemes, inventions of a mere theoretical nature, having no evidence of their practical use in industry, inventions contrary to morals or to the laws of the Republic.

Taxes.—Taxes for the full term may be paid when filing the application, or one-half the fees may be paid, and the second half in annual payments. The latter is the usual practice. If taxes are not paid for the full term before the patent issues, they must then be paid annually counting from the date of grant of the patent. No grace is allowed.

Working.—The law requires that the invention shall be worked within the Argentine Republic within two years after the date of the issue of the patent, and working must not be interrupted thereafter for two years at a time, except by circumstances beyond the inventor's control, or by accident, duly certified by the Patent Office. When it is impossible to perform a working within a prescribed time, an extension of time can usually be secured upon presenting a proper petition therefor to the Commissioner of Patents, who has discretionary power in such matters. The actual manufacture of the patented invention in the Argentine Republic is not deemed necessary. It is believed to be sufficient to import a number of the patented articles into the Republic, and there expose or offer them for sale, or make use of them there. In case of a patented process, the process must be put into practice in a manufactory or establishment within the Republic. Workings must be proven to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents, and should be duly entered of record in the Patent Office.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that the patented article be marked to indicate that it is patented.

Assignment.—To effect the assignment of a patent, the following documents are necessary: 1. The Letters Patent. 2. An assignment in the Spanish language, signed by the assignor before a Notary Public, and legalized by an Argentine Consul.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant before a Notary Public, and legalized by an Argentine Consul.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, one set on bristol board and the other on tracing

linen, 33 centimetres in height and 22 centimetres in width. A single marginal line must be drawn all around the sheet $1\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres from the edge.

4. **Foreign Patent.**—If a prior foreign patent exists, the number and date of the patent must be furnished. A copy of the patent is not required.

BOLIVIA.

Patents are granted for a term of ten to fifteen years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This country is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published anywhere. Patents of importation may be obtained for inventions patented elsewhere, at any time during the life of the foreign patent, provided the invention has not been used in Bolivia. No taxes are payable, and working must be effected within one year from the date of the patent. A deposit must be made with the Government before issue as a guarantee that the patent will be worked. This deposit will be forfeited if the patent is not worked in season.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul for Bolivia; specification; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

BRAZIL.

Law.—The law is that of October 14, 1882. Brazil is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a term of fifteen years counting from the date of issue. The owner of a foreign patent may obtain "confirmation" of such patent in Brazil for the term of the foreign patent, not, however, to exceed fifteen years. (See Novelty.) Certificates of improvements (patents of addition) are granted for the life of the original patent, and expire therewith. No examination is made as to novelty unless the invention relates to alimentary, chemical or pharmaceutical products, or explosives, in which case samples must be deposited for Government analysis. The specification and claims of the application are required to be published *in extenso* in the "Diario Oficial" at the expense of the applicant.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or by his legal successor. An assignee of the inventor, who may be a firm or corporation, may apply, provided the power of attorney is executed by the inventor and the assignee.

Novelty.—Under the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country. If an inventor, having obtained a foreign patent, makes application in Brazil within seven months of the date of the grant of the foreign patent, his right of priority will not be invalidated by reason of events which may occur in the interval, such as the application by another party for the same invention, or the publication, working or utilization of the same in Brazil. Inventors may also publicly exhibit their inventions in Brazil prior to their applications for patents, on obtaining the necessary permission for the purpose. Except as above stated, to obtain a valid patent the application must be made before any publication or public use of the invention in any country.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to law or morality, or of a dangerous or noxious character, or which do not afford a practical industrial result.

Taxes.—Payable annually from the date of issue. At present, grace of one year is allowed, without fine, but this privilege may be withdrawn at any time.

Working.—The law requires the patentee to work the patent within three years from the date of its issue. The working must not be suspended at any time for a period exceeding one year. A legal working is effected only by an actual prosecution of the trade to which a patent relates, and the supplying of the article manufactured thereunder in such proportions or quantities as are reasonable, taking into consideration its use and consumption. The working should be proven before the end of the third year. To effect and prove a working we require the following documents: 1. A special power of attorney, the form of which we will supply upon request. This power must be legalized by a Brazilian Consul. 2. A statement showing whether the invention is being worked in Brazil, and, if so, in what place or places, and any information and data with respect to the invention that may be useful.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that patented articles be marked to indicate that they are patented.

Assignment.—In order to record an assignment, the following documents must be furnished: 1. Assignment, executed by Assignor and Assignee, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Brazilian Consul. 2. Power of attorney to register assignment executed by Assignee, acknowledged before a Notary Public and legalized by a Brazilian Consul. 3. The Brazilian patent for endorsement of the transfer thereon.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Brazilian Consul.

2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.

3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate on tracing cloth, 33 centimetres in height by 21, 42 or 63 centimetres in width, with a single marginal line all around, 2 centimetres from the edge.

4. **Certified Copy.**—If application is for “confirmation” of a foreign patent, a certified copy of the foreign patent upon which application is based, legalized by a Brazilian Consul, must be furnished. For applications under the Convention, the number and date of the foreign application or patent on which Convention rights are claimed must be furnished. No certified copy of the patent is required for Convention applications.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Colony. A tax is payable before the end of the seventh year; working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate, signed by applicant; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

CHILI.

Law.—The law is that of September 9, 1840, as amended August 1, 1851, July 25, 1872, January 20, 1883, January 26, 1888, December 6, 1905, and Regulations of January 1, 1906 (see 4 P. & T. M. Rev. 1618), and August 7, 1911 (See 10 P. & T. M. Rev. 3728.) Chili is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a maximum term of ten years, counting from the date of issue. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Chili, provided proof is furnished showing the date of the first foreign patent granted to the applicant, and the term of its duration. The President of the Republic of Chili has power to extend the term of a patent to twenty years, depending upon the report of the experts as to the nature and importance of the invention. The term of a patent is fixed by the Government in each case. The General Director of Public Works has power to appoint a commission of one or more experts to examine the invention and to report as to its originality.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or by the assignee of the inventor, who may be a firm or corporation, provided, in the latter case, that the power of attorney is executed by the inventor and assignee.

Novelty.—To obtain a valid patent, the invention must be unknown in Chili at the time the application is filed. Prior publication or patents in foreign countries will not prevent the obtaining of a perfectly valid patent in Chili, provided the invention is new there at the time the application is filed. Whenever an application is filed for an invention that is known and practiced in a foreign country, the particulars as to the application are published in the Official Gazette; and interested parties can, within thirty days from the date of such publication, oppose the grant of a patent, upon showing that the invention or industry has been put into practice in Chili, or that steps have been taken and expense incurred for the introduction of the same, prior to the date of filing of the application.

Unpatentable.—Articles of food, or beverages; medicines, pharmaceutical preparations and combinations in general; but the process of, or the apparatus for the manufacture of these articles may be patented; financial, commercial or business systems, combinations or schemes; inventions which have been described in books or works printed for sale to the public, and inventions which have been in public use or delivered to the trade previous to the application for patent therefor; inventions contrary to public health, order, morals, or to the security of the State; inventions of a mere theoretical character.

Taxes.—There are no taxes payable after the issue of the patent.

Working.—The term within which working must be effected is fixed by the Government when the patent is granted, and is usually from one to two years, on the conclusion of which term the patent will commence to run. To fully comply with the requirements of the law, the invention should be industrially worked in Chili. However, in some cases, when the invention relates to fire-arms, explosives, submarine boats, artillery, wireless telegraphy, and all inventions which do not belong to ordinary industry, it will be sufficient if the patentee appoints, by a duly executed power of attorney, an agent or representative in Chili, and supplies him with catalogues, drawings, estimates, etc., enabling the public or interested parties to enter into negotiations with the agent, or, if the invention relates to a process of treating ores, nitrates or raw materials, which requires previous study, purchase of estates, mineral concessions, nitrate-bearing properties, organization of companies, partnerships, etc., without which the working of the patented article would not be practicable, the patentee may, by inserting advertisements in newspapers in Chili, offering the invention for sale, obtain a certificate of working, if the Patent Office deems the publication of these advertisements sufficient. The term for working may be extended for one year, provided sufficient reasons are given therefor.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that the patented article be marked to indicate that it is patented.

Assignment.—The entire patent only can be assigned, and not a partial interest therein. To record an assignment of a patent in Chili, the following documents must be furnished: 1. Assignment, executed by assignor, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Chilean Consul. 2. Power of attorney to register the assignment, executed by the assignee, in the same manner. 3. The Chilean Letters Patent for endorsement of the transfer thereon.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Chilean Consul.
2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, on bristol board or tracing linen of any convenient size, leaving ample margin at the sides. No signature necessary.
4. **Samples.**—These may be called for by the Office.

COLOMBIA.

Patents are granted for a term of ten to fifty years. In case a prior foreign patent has issued, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. Application may be filed by the inventor, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. Colombia is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used anywhere. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Colombia, provided such inventions have not become public property. No taxes are payable. Working must be effected within one year from the date of grant of the patent, and must not be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months thereafter.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul of Columbia; specification; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

ECUADOR.

Patents are granted for not less than ten years or more than fifteen years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corpora-

tion. Ecuador is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been described or published in the press anywhere. No taxes are payable; working must be effected within one year from the date of grant of the patent.

Document required: Power, legalized by a Consul of Ecuador; specification; drawings, in duplicate on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Patents are granted only for inventions previously patented in Great Britain, and for the unexpired term of the British patent. The inventor may apply, the owner of the British patent or any person to whom all interest in such patent, in respect of the Falkland Islands, has been assigned. This Colony is not a member of the International Union. Application may be filed at any time during the life of the British patent. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; specification in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches; affidavit that applicant is lawful owner of the invention or the assignee of the owner, in respect of the Falkland Islands, legalized by British Consul. Two certified copies of corresponding British patent.

PANAMA REPUBLIC.

Law.—The law is that of November 9, 1908 (Law No. 24 of 1908), as amended January 29, 1911 (Law No. 47 of 1911). (For translations see 7 P. & T. M. Rev. 2865 and 9 P. & T. M. Rev. 3541.) A patent taken out in the Panama Republic covers the entire Republic, but does not include the Panama Canal Zone. By Executive Order of the Secretary of War, effective April 15, 1907, the patent, trade mark and copyright laws of the United States were extended to and made effective within the Canal Zone. Panama is not a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted to citizens of the Republic of Panama for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years, counting from the date of issue of the patent. The maximum duration of patents granted to foreigners is fifteen years, but in no case will the protection exceed the period of protection granted in the home country of the applicant. Provision is made for the extension of the terms of patents granted for less than the maximum term, provided the importance of the invention, in the opinion of the Executive, justifies such extension. Applications are not subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or his legal representative. An assignee of the inventor, who may be a firm or corporation, may apply, provided proof is furnished that the patent is granted to the assignee in the applicant's home country.

Novelty.—Application should be filed before the invention has become known in Panama. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Panama at any time during the life of the foreign patent, provided the invention has not become known in Panama.

Unpatentable.—Inventions contrary to public health or morals.

Taxes.—There are no taxes payable after issue of the patent.

Working.—Must be effected to an adequate extent, in the case of five-year patents within twenty months from the date of the patent, ten-year patents within forty months, and fifteen-year patents within sixty months, or five years.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The law does not specifically require that the patented article be marked to indicate that it is patented.

Assignment.—To record an assignment of a patent in Panama the following documents are required: 1. Assignment signed by assignor, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Consul of Panama. 2. Power of attorney to register the assignment, signed by assignee, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Consul of Panama. 3. The Letters Patent for endorsement of the transfer thereon.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant, acknowledged before a Notary Public, and legalized by a Consul of Panama.

2. **Specification.**—Unsigned.
3. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, on tracing linen of any convenient size.
4. **Certified Copy.**—Foreigners must file a certified copy of the patent granted to them in their home country, legalized by a Consul of Panama.

PARAGUAY.

Under the provisions of a Convention with Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay, a patent granted in any of these countries may be extended to Paraguay, provided application therefor is filed within one year from the date of such patent. The Government also grants, independently, exclusive privileges for useful inventions. This country is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed within the period named above. The inventor may apply, or the owner of a patent granted in any of the countries referred to above, whether an individual, firm or corporation. No taxes are payable; working is not usually required.

Documents required: Power, legalized by Consul of Paraguay; specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any size; certified copy of patent granted in one of the countries referred to above, if any, legalized by Consul of Paraguay.

PERU.

Patents are granted for ten years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This country is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has received sufficient publicity anywhere to enable it to be put into practice. No taxes are payable, and working must be effected within two years.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul of Peru; specification; drawings, in triplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

URUGUAY.

Patents are granted for nine years; patents of addition, for the unexpired term of the original patent. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided assignee is the owner of a foreign patent. This country is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in Uruguay. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Uruguay, provided application is filed within one year from the date of issue of the foreign patent, and provided the invention has not been publicly used in Uruguay. No taxes are payable; working must be effected within a period fixed in the patent deed, usually two years, and must not be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months thereafter.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul of Uruguay; specification; drawings, in triplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size; certified copy of the foreign patent upon which the application is based, legalized by a Consul of Uruguay.

VENEZUELA.

Patents are granted for a term of five, ten or fifteen years. In case a prior foreign patent has issued, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. Venezuela is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been used or known by others in Venezuela, or described in a public print published either in the country or abroad, or in public use, or on sale for more than two years. Inventions patented elsewhere may be patented in Venezuela at any time during the life of the foreign patent, such protection being known as a "revalidation" of the foreign patent as to Venezuela. No taxes are payable; in the case of five-year patents, working must be effected within six months, ten-year patents within one year, and fifteen-year patents within two years, and must in no case be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months. Proof that invention is worked elsewhere will suffice.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Consul of Venezuela; specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth; if a foreign patent exists, a certified copy of the same, legalized by a Consul of Venezuela, must be furnished; an oath is required, but this may be signed by the agent under power of attorney.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

No patent law exists in this country, and, so far as we know, there is no way in which inventions may be effectually protected.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Patents are granted for fourteen years. In case a prior patent has been obtained in Great Britain or in any British possession, the term is limited to that of such patent. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony, in Great Britain or in any British possession, or, at any time during the life of the British patent, provided there has been no prior use of the invention in the Colony, in Great Britain or in any British possession, excepting use in the interim by the inventor or with his consent. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition; declaration to accompany petition; specification, in duplicate, signed; declaration to accompany specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size; certified copy of British patent, if any exists.

CEYLON.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months, with possible extension to twelve months, upon payment of an additional fee. (For text of law see 5 P. & T. M. Rev. 1809.) The inventor may apply either alone or jointly with an assignee of a part interest in the invention; or an assignee of the inventor, whether an individual, firm or corporation, or any person to whom the invention has been communicated by the inventor, his legal representative or assigns. Application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony. Ceylon is a member of the International Union, and application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country. At any time during the life of a British patent, and provided the invention has not been publicly used in the Colony, the owner of such patent may apply in Ceylon for the registration of the British patent, and such registration shall have the same force and effect as a Ceylon patent, excepting that the term is limited to the unexpired term of the British patent. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required, but provision is made for the granting of compulsory licenses.

Documents required: Power; application, legalized by British Consul; specification, in quadruplicate, signed; drawings, in quadruplicate, on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches, signed by applicant at right-hand bottom corner; if application is filed under the International Convention, two certified copies of the patent upon which Convention rights are claimed must be furnished; if application is for registration of a British patent, two certified copies of such patent must be filed.

CHINA.

No patent law exists. In the absence of such, a measure of protection for inventions may be obtained, in the case of United States citizens, by filing, at the office of the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, an application for registration of specification and drawings covering the invention. Such an appli-

cation may be filed at any time during the life of a foreign patent. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, of any suitable size and material.

CYPRUS.

No patent law exists in this country, and, so far as we know, there is no way in which inventions may be effectually protected.

DECCAN (HYDERABAD).

Patents are granted for a term of fourteen years, with possible extension for a further term of seven years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Native State is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used therein. However, use by the inventor or his agent, or by any other person with the written consent of the inventor, for a period not exceeding one year prior to the filing of the application, shall not be deemed to be publication or public use. Taxes are payable at the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required, but provision is made for the granting of compulsory licenses.

Documents required: Power; application; eight copies of specification; eight copies of drawings on tracing cloth, size 13 inches in height by 16 inches in width, 8 inches left blank on left-hand side and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch margin around remainder of sheet. Special application forms necessary where British patent has been applied for. A model or photographs may be called for.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Negri Sembilan.

Negri Sembilan, with Pahang, Perak and Selangor, on the Malay Peninsula, adjoining the Straits Settlements, are known as the Federated Malay States. Each makes and enforces its own patent law.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, with possible extension for a further term of seven years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be furnished. The State is not a member of the International Union. Application may be filed at any time during the life of the British patent and before the invention has been in public use in the State, or in Great Britain, or any British Colony or possession, excepting use in the interim by the inventor or with his consent. A tax is payable before the end of the seventh year; working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition, legalized by British Consul; declaration to accompany petition; specification, in duplicate, signed; declaration to accompany specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size; certified copy of British patent, if any exists.

Pahang.

The law in force in this State, and the requirements thereunder, are substantially the same as those in Negri Sembilan, which see.

Perak.

The law in force in this State, and the requirements thereunder, are substantially the same as those in Negri Sembilan, which see.

Selangor.

The law in force in this State, and the requirements thereunder, are substantially the same as those in Negri Sembilan, which see.

HONG KONG.

Patents are granted only for inventions previously patented in Great Britain and for the unexpired term of the British patent. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Colony is not a member of the International Union. Application may be filed at any time during the life of the British patent, provided there has been no prior use of the invention in the Colony. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition; declaration, acknowledged before a Notary Public; specification, in duplicate, signed; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size; copy (uncertified) of British patent; if applicant is assignee, an assignment from the inventor must be furnished.

INDIA.

An Indian patent covers the whole of British India, British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

A new law came into force on January 1, 1912. (For text of law see 10 P. & T. M. Rev. 3697.) Patents are granted for a term of fourteen years, with possible extension for a further term of seven years, and in exceptional cases for fourteen years. Patents issued under the earlier Act may be converted under the new Act, provided application is made within two years from the commencement of the Act. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. India is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used or made publicly known in any part of British India. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working must be effected to an adequate extent within four years; otherwise, interested parties may apply for compulsory licenses, or, in the alternative, for revocation of the patent. The patented article should be marked "Patented," followed by the number and date of the patent.

Documents required: Power; application; specification, in triplicate; drawings, in triplicate, on tracing cloth, 13 by 8 inches, or 13 by 16 inches, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch margin all around.

JAPAN.

Law.—The law is that of April 2, 1909 (Law No. 23). (For translation see 7 P. & T. M. Rev. 2801.) Japan is a member of the International Union. The protection of the Japanese patent extends to Korea.

Patents.—Patents of invention are granted for a term of fifteen years, counting from the date of registration; patents of addition, for the unexpired term of the original patent. The term of the patent may be extended, in accordance with provisions to be determined by Imperial Ordinance, for not less than three years and not more than ten years. Applications are subject to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor or his legal successor. A firm or corporation may apply, provided an assignment from the inventor is filed with the application.

Novelty.—Application should be filed before the invention has been publicly known or used in Japan, or before the invention has been described in publications distributed in Japan to such an extent that the invention can easily be put into practice. Under the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

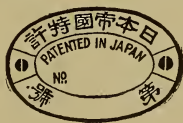
Unpatentable.—Inventions relating to food products, or beverages, medicines and methods of compounding them; inventions contrary to public order or morals, or injurious to health.

Taxes.—Taxes for the first three years must be paid when registration of the patent is obtained, and the remaining taxes are due annually thereafter, counting from the date of registration. There are no annual taxes payable on patents of addition. No grace is allowed, but late payment is at present accepted.

Working.—The patented invention must be worked in Japan to an adequate extent within three years from the date of registration, and such working must not be discontinued for any three consecutive years thereafter. If working is not effected as indicated above, the Director of the Patent Office may, upon the request of an interested party, or by virtue of his official authority, revoke the patent.

Compulsory License.—The law is silent on the subject.

Marking.—The patented article should be marked to indicate that it is patented, and it is suggested that the article be marked in the form shown below, the date being inserted in both English and Japanese characters.



Assignment.—The documents required for recording an assignment of a patent are the following: 1. Assignment, signed by assignor and two witnesses. 2. Power of attorney to register the assignment, signed by assignor and two witnesses. 3. Demand for registration of assignment, signed by assignee. 4. Certificate of nationality of assignee, signed by a Notary Public. Consular legalization not necessary. 5. The Japanese Letters Patent for endorsement of the transfer thereon. The documents named above may be written in the English language, provided one-half the width of the sheets upon which they are written be left blank for insertion of a Japanese translation.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant, and acknowledged before a Notary Public, who must also certify as to the nationality of the applicant. No consular legalization necessary.

2. **Specification.**—Two copies, unsigned.

3. **Drawings.**—In triplicate, on tough and smooth white paper or tracing cloth, size 11 by 16 inches. No single figure should occupy a larger space than $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and a single marginal line of 2 inches must be drawn on all sides.

4. **Assignment.**—If applicant is an assignee of the inventor, an assignment from the inventor must be furnished.

5. **Certified Copy.**—If application is filed under the International Convention, a certified copy of the application as filed, or of the patent as issued, in the country upon which Convention rights are claimed, must be furnished.

6. **Date of Completion of Invention.**—This should be furnished in every case. If the exact date upon which the inventor completed the invention cannot be furnished, the date of filing of the first application anywhere filed will be sufficient.

JOHORE.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but limited to term of a prior foreign patent, if application is based thereon. (For text of law see 9 P. & T. M. Rev. 3599.) The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Native State is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used there, or in Great Britain, or in any possession or dependency thereof. However, public use by the applicant or his servants during one year prior to the date of application is not deemed to be public use, nor is public use, or knowledge surreptitiously obtained in fraud of the inventor, during six months prior to the application. If a patent has been granted in Great Britain or in any possession or dependency thereof, application may be filed in Johore at any time during the life of such patent, although the invention be previously known or used in Johore, provided that such knowledge or use in Johore was not prior to the date of such patent. A tax is payable before the expiration

of the seventh year. Working is not required, but provision is made for the granting of compulsory licenses.

Documents required: Power, signed in the presence of two witnesses, who should state their addresses and occupations; petition; six copies of the specification, one copy at least signed; six copies of drawings, on drawing paper or tracing cloth, any suitable size; certified copy of British patent, if application is based thereon.

MYSORE.

Patents are granted for a term of fourteen years, with possible extension for a further term of seven years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This State is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used therein. However, use by the inventor or his agent, or by any other person with the written consent of the inventor, for a period not exceeding one year prior to the filing of the application, shall not be deemed to be publication or public use. Taxes are payable at the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required, but provision is made for the granting of compulsory licenses.

Documents required: Power, signed before two witnesses; application; eight copies of specification; eight copies of drawings, on tracing cloth, size 13 inches in height by 16 inches in width, 8 inches left blank on left-hand side and ½-inch margin around remainder of sheet. Special application forms necessary where British patent has been applied for. A model or photographs may be called for.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Protection for inventions may be obtained in the Philippine Islands by filing with the Chief of the Bureau of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks a certified copy of the United States patent, preferably accompanied by a form of authorization executed by the applicant, and thereby securing an extension to the Philippine Islands of the protection afforded by the United States patent. The protection in the Philippine Islands will continue during the life of the United States patent.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly manufactured, used or sold in the Seychelles Islands. Provision is made for the granting of letters of registration for a patent obtained in Great Britain or any other country, which will have the same force and effect as letters patent issued under the Seychelles Ordinance. This protection may be applied for at any time during the life of the foreign patent. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required, but provision is made for the granting of compulsory licenses.

Documents required: Power, signed in the presence of two witnesses; application, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate, signed; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

SIAM.

No patent law exists in this country, and, so far as we know, there is no way in which inventions may be effectually protected.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The patent covers Malacca, Penang, Singapore and the Province of Wellesley. Patents are granted for fourteen years. In case a prior patent has been obtained in Great Britain or in any British possession, the term is limited to that of such patent. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual,

firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony, in Great Britain or in any British possession, or, at any time during the life of the British patent, provided there has been no prior use of the invention in the Colony, in Great Britain or in any British possession, excepting use in the interim by the inventor or with his consent. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition; declaration to accompany petition; specification, in duplicate, signed; declaration to accompany specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size; certified copy of British patent, if any exists.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

No special law exists in this country providing for the protection of inventions. It is, however, thought that some measure of protection can be secured by inventors in special cases by the favor of the Negus, who, if he believed an invention would be useful in, and beneficial to, the country, would be likely to grant a special concession having the force of a patent, securing to the inventor the exclusive right to the invention for a limited time.

BELGIAN CONGO.

Patents of invention are granted for a term of twenty years; patents of importation, for the unexpired term of the foreign patent having the longest term, but not to exceed twenty years; and patents of addition, for the unexpired term of the original patent. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union. Application for a patent of invention should be filed before the invention has been publicly used or published anywhere. Application for a patent of importation may be filed at any time during the life of a foreign patent, provided the invention has not been publicly used. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power, legalized by a Belgian Consul; specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, 34 centimetres ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inches) by 21 centimetres ($8\frac{1}{4}$ inches), with marginal line all around of $\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches). If application is for a patent of importation, the number and date of the patent upon which the application is based should be furnished.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Patent covers the East African Coast from below Mombasa to Juba, and extending inland to the Uganda Protectorate.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but limited to the unexpired term of the British patent if any exists. (For digest of law see 1 P. & T. M. Rev. 230.) The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. The Protectorate is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has become publicly known or used either in the East Africa Protectorate or in Great Britain, or before the expiration of one year from the date of the acquisition of a foreign patent or the sealing of a British patent. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the fourth and eighth years. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power, signed in the presence of two witnesses, who should state their addresses and occupations; petition; six copies of specification, one copy at least signed; six copies of drawings, on drawing paper or tracing cloth, any suitable size.

EGYPT.

While no patent law exists in this country, the Mixed Courts at Alexandria have jurisdiction over all causes of action arising between natives and foreigners,

including infringement of rights in inventions. Protection may be obtained by registration in a special book kept at the Registry of the Mixed Courts at Alexandria. It is optional with the applicant to also register at the Mixed Courts at Cairo and Mansourah, but we are advised by good authority that this is not essential to the validity of the Egyptian registration, and that registration in any one of these courts is sufficient to secure protection for the whole of Egypt. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, and application may be filed at any time during the life of a foreign patent. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power, signed in the presence of two witnesses; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

GAMBIA (BRITISH).

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but limited to the term of a prior foreign patent, if application is based thereon; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. While Gambia is not a member of the International Union, a law has been enacted applying the provisions of the Convention to Gambia, under which provisions application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country. Otherwise, application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Colony. Provision is also made for the registration in Gambia of patents obtained in other countries, which have the same force and effect as patents issued under the Ordinance. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

A patent issued in this Colony also covers Ashanti.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but limited to the term of a prior foreign patent, if application is based thereon; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Colony. Provision is also made for the registration in Gold Coast Colony of patents obtained in other countries, which have the same force and effect as patents issued under the Ordinance. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches.

LIBERIA.

Patents are granted for twenty years. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. Liberia is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been known or used by others, or described in a book or other publication in the country. No taxes are payable. Working must be effected within three years from the date of grant.

Documents required: Power; petition; oath, signed before a Notary Public; specification, in duplicate, signed in the presence of two witnesses; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size, signed by applicant in the lower right-hand corner; certificate, signed by a Notary Public, to the effect that the applicant is the inventor or his assignee.

MAURITIUS.

Patents are granted for a term of fourteen years, with possible extension for a further fourteen years. A patent based upon a prior British patent will cease

to have effect if the British patent is revoked or cancelled, and expires with such patent at the end of its term. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in Great Britain or in Mauritius. However, public use by the applicant or his servants during one year prior to the date of application is not deemed to be public use, nor is public use, or knowledge surreptitiously obtained, in fraud of the inventor during six months prior to application. If a British patent exists, application may be filed within twelve months from the date of the British patent, although the invention be previously known or used in Mauritius, provided such knowledge or use in Mauritius was not prior to the date of the British patent. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power, signed in the presence of two witnesses; petition; declaration; specification, in duplicate, signed; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

NIGERIA (NORTHERN).

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but limited to the term of a prior foreign patent, if application is based thereon; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Protectorate is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used there. Provision is also made for the registration in Northern Nigeria of patents obtained in other countries, which have the same force and effect as patents issued under the Ordinance. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches.

NIGERIA (SOUTHERN).

This Colony comprises the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos and the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but limited to the term of a prior foreign patent, if application is based thereon; provisional protection for nine months. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Colony. Provision is also made for the registration in Southern Nigeria of patents obtained in other countries, which have the same force and effect as patents issued under the Ordinance. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the fourth year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power; application, legalized by British Consul; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches.

NYASALAND (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA).

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but limited to the unexpired term of the British patent, if application is based on such patent; provisional protection for nine months. The procedure and requirements are substantially the same as those of Great Britain. The inventor may apply either alone or jointly with an assignee of a partial interest in the invention, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Protectorate is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used there. Application may be filed at any time during the life of the British patent, provided the invention has not been publicly used in Nyasaland. Taxes are payable before the end of the fourth year, and annually thereafter; working must be effected within four years, and must not be discontinued for any twelve consecutive months thereafter.

Documents required: Power; application; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches.

RHODESIA (SOUTHERN).

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months. (For text of Patents Ordinance see 3 P. & T. M. Rev. 1057.) Application may be filed by the inventor alone or jointly with an assignee of a partial interest in the invention; or in the name of a local agent as a "communication" from the inventor or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Colony, or before it has been patented or described in any printed publication in Rhodesia or any foreign country, or publicly used or on sale in Rhodesia or any foreign country for more than two years. However, the issuance of a prior foreign patent, or the public use or publication of the invention anywhere, will not be a bar to obtaining a valid patent, provided the application is filed within twelve months from the date of grant of the first foreign patent. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the third year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power, legalized by British Consul; application; specification, in triplicate, signed; drawings, in triplicate, on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches.

ST. HELENA.

Patents are granted only for inventions previously patented in Great Britain, and for the unexpired term of the British patent. The inventor may apply, or the owner of the British patent, or any person to whom all interest in such patent, in respect of St. Helena, has been assigned. This Colony is not a member of the International Union, and application may be filed at any time during the life of the British patent. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition; declaration; certified copy of British patent and specification. Other specification and drawings not required.

SUDAN.

No patent law exists in this country, and the practice of effecting registration with the Legal Secretary at Khartoum has been abolished. We are advised that redress for infringement of inventions may be obtained through the courts. It is suggested that a notice might be published in one of the newspapers of the Sudan, asserting applicant's claim to the invention, and warning all persons against the infringement thereof.

SWAZILAND.

A separate patent may be obtained covering this territory. The Transvaal Patent Laws apply *mutatis mutandis*.

For information, documents required, etc., see "Transvaal."

TUNIS.

Patents are granted for fifteen years. The law in this French Protectorate is substantially the same as that of France. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Protectorate is a member of the International Union, and under the provisions of the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application in a Convention country; otherwise, application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used, or has otherwise received sufficient publicity to allow its being put into practice, either in Tunis or in any other country. Taxes are payable annually. Working must be effected within two years from the date of issue of the patent, and must not be discontinued for any two consecutive years thereafter.

Documents required: Power; specification; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, any suitable size.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope.

A patent granted in the Cape of Good Hope also covers British Bechuanaland.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for six months. In case prior foreign patent or patents exist, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. The inventor may apply alone or jointly with an assignee of a partial interest in the invention, whether an individual, firm or corporation, or application may be filed in the name of a local agent, as a "communication" from the inventor or assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Province is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Province. Publication or the fact that an invention has been patented in a foreign country does not prevent the obtaining of a perfectly valid patent, so long as the invention is new within the Province at the time the application is filed. Taxes are payable before the end of the third and seventh years, respectively; working is not required.

Documents required: Power; specification, in duplicate, signed; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches.

Natal.

A patent granted in Natal also covers Zululand.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for six months. In case prior foreign patent or patents exist, the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. The inventor may apply alone or jointly with an assignee of a partial interest in the invention, whether an individual, firm or corporation, or application may be filed in the name of a local agent, as a "communication" from the inventor or assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Province is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Province. Publication, or the fact that an invention has been patented in a foreign country, does not prevent the obtaining of a perfectly valid patent, so long as the invention is new within the Province at the time the application is filed. Taxes are payable before the end of the third and seventh years, respectively; working is not required.

Documents required: Power; specification, in duplicate, signed; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches.

Transvaal.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for nine months. (For text of law see I P. & T. M. Rev. 276.) The inventor may apply, either alone or jointly with an assignee of a partial interest in the invention. This Province is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been publicly used in the Province, or before it has been patented or described in any printed publication in the Province or any foreign country, or publicly used or on sale in the Province or any foreign country for more than two years. However, the issuance of a prior foreign patent, or the public use or publication of the invention anywhere, will not be a bar to obtaining a valid patent, provided application is filed in the Province within twelve months from the date of grant of the first foreign patent. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the third year, and annually thereafter. Working is not required, but interested parties may demand and obtain a license under the patent on reasonable terms, upon application to the Government.

Documents required: Power; application; specification, in triplicate; drawings, in triplicate, one on drawing paper and two on tracing cloth, any suitable size, but 13 inches in height by 8 or 16 inches in width is preferred.

Orange Free State.

Patents are granted for fourteen years; provisional protection for six months. In case prior foreign patent or patents exist, the term is limited to that of the

foreign patent first to expire. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Province is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in the Province. Applicant is required to publish at his own expense twice in a newspaper issued in the district where he resides a notice prescribed by the Registrar, stating that application for patent has been made in Orange Free State. Taxes are payable before the end of the third and seventh years, respectively; working is not required.

Documents required: Power, signed by applicant before two witnesses; application; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, on tracing cloth, size 8 by 13 inches.

ZANZIBAR.

Patents are granted for fourteen years. An exclusive privilege in respect of an invention for which a patent has been obtained in Great Britain will cease on the revocation or expiration of such patent. If a patent has not been obtained in Great Britain, the Zanzibar exclusive privilege will cease on the revocation or expiration of any other prior foreign patent. (For Digest of Law and Practice, see 1 P. & T. M. Rev. 222.) The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation, provided an assignment be presented. This Protectorate is not a member of the International Union, and application should be filed before the invention has been published or publicly used in Great Britain or in Zanzibar. However, public use by the applicant or his servants during one year prior to the date of application is not deemed to be public use, nor is public use, or knowledge surreptitiously obtained in fraud of the inventor, during six months prior to application. If a British patent exists, application may be filed within twelve months from the date of actual sealing of the British patent, although the invention be previously known or used in Zanzibar, provided such knowledge or use in Zanzibar was not prior to the date of the British patent. Taxes are payable before the expiration of the fourth and eighth years. Working is not required.

Documents required: Power, signed in the presence of two witnesses, who should state their addresses and occupations; petition; six copies of the specification, one copy at least signed; six copies of drawings, on drawing paper or tracing cloth, any suitable size.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Law.—The law is that of October 22, 1903, the "Patents Act, 1903," as amended by the "Patents Act" of 1906 and 1909. (See 2 P. & T. M. Rev. 679, 5 P. & T. M. Rev. 1819, and 8 P. & T. M. Rev. 3035.) Australia is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Provisional protection may be obtained for a term of nine months, which term may sometimes be extended for one month. Patents of invention are granted for a term of fourteen years, counting from the date of filing of the application; patents of addition, for the unexpired term of the original patent. At least six months before the expiration of the patent a patentee may petition to the Supreme Court, praying that his patent may be extended for a further term, and if, in the opinion of the Court, the patentee has been inadequately remunerated by his patent, the Court may order the extension of the term of the patent for a further term, not exceeding seven, or in exceptional cases fourteen, years, or order the grant of a new patent for the term specified. Applications are submitted to examination as to novelty.

Patentee.—Application may be made by the inventor, his assignee, agent, attorney or nominee, or the inventor or his nominee jointly with the assignee of a part interest in the invention; or the legal representative of a deceased inventor or of his assignee; or any person to whom the invention has been communicated by the inventor, his legal representative or assignee. A firm or corporation may apply, but the form of application must mention the name of the inventor.

Novelty.—Application should be filed before the invention has been described in a book or other printed publication published in Australia, or before the invention is in possession of the public with the consent or allowance of the inventor. A prior application, patent or description of an invention made, granted, or published more than fifty years prior to the filing of an application for a patent, will not bar the granting of a patent or affect the validity of the patent, unless the invention has been used in Australia within fifty years of the date of acceptance of the application. Under the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

Unpatentable.—The Commissioner may refuse to grant a patent for an invention the use of which would, in his opinion, be contrary to law or morality.

Taxes.—A renewal fee must be paid on patents of invention within seven years from the date of the patent. If a patentee by accident, mistake or inadvertence fails to pay the renewal fee within the prescribed time, the Commissioner may, upon the payment of a fine, extend the term by three months; or upon payment of additional fines, extend the time for additional periods of one month, not, however to exceed one year in all. There are no taxes payable on patents of addition.

Working.—At any time not less than four years after the date of a patent any person may apply to the High Court or the Supreme Court for an order declaring that the patented article is not manufactured to an adequate extent in Australia. If, on the hearing of the application, the Court is satisfied that the patented article is manufactured exclusively or mainly outside Australia, and unless the patentee proves that the article is manufactured to an adequate extent in Australia, or gives satisfactory reasons why the article is not so manufactured, the Court may grant the order applied for, and thereafter the patent shall not be deemed to be infringed by the manufacture or carrying on in the Commonwealth of the patented article or process, or by the vending within the Commonwealth of the patented article made within the Commonwealth.

Compulsory License.—After the expiration of two years from the grant of the patent any person interested may petition the Commissioner, alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, and praying for the grant of a compulsory license, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent. The Commissioner shall consider the petition, and if the parties do not come to an arrangement between themselves, the Commissioner, if satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out, shall refer the petition to the High Court or the Supreme Court, and if the Commissioner is not so satisfied, he may dismiss the petition.

Where any such petition is referred by the Commissioner to the High Court or the Supreme Court, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to the patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee may be ordered by rule or order to grant licenses on such terms as the said Court thinks just, or if the Court is of the opinion that the reasonable requirements of the public will not be satisfied by the grant of licenses, the Court may order the revocation of the patent.

Provided, that no order for revocation shall be made before the expiration of three years from the date of the patent, or if the patentee gives satisfactory reasons for his default. The reasonable requirements of the public shall not be deemed to have been satisfied if the patentee fails to manufacture to an adequate extent, and supply on reasonable terms, the patented article.

Marking.—The patented article must be marked "Patented," followed by the date and number of the patent.

Assignment.—To effect the entry of an assignment the following documents must be furnished: 1. Assignment in duplicate, signed by assignor and assignee and two witnesses. 2. Request to enter name of assignee upon the register, signed by Assignee.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant and one witness.
2. **Application.**—Signed by applicant and one witness.
3. **Specification.**—Two copies, unsigned, both "original," and not "carbon" copies. A third copy should be furnished for the agent.

4. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches. No signature necessary.

5. **Certified Copy.**—If application is filed under the International Convention, a certified copy of the application, as originally filed, on which Convention rights are claimed, must be furnished.

FIJI ISLANDS.

Patents are granted for fourteen years, but in case a prior foreign patent exists the term is limited to that of the foreign patent first to expire. The inventor may apply, or his assignee, whether an individual, firm or corporation. This Colony is not a member of the International Union. Publication of the invention or the fact that prior patents have been obtained therefor in other countries will not prevent the obtaining of a perfectly valid patent, provided the application is filed before any publication or any public use or knowledge of the invention within the Fiji Islands. No taxes are payable, and working is not required.

Documents required: Power; petition; declaration; specification, in duplicate; drawings, in duplicate, any suitable size and material.

NEW ZEALAND.

Law.—The law is "The Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1908." A new law, "The Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1911," will come into operation on July 1, 1912. (See 10 P. & T. M. Rev. 3734.) The new law contains many important changes over the old law, among the principal of which are provisions for an examination as to the novelty of an invention and the "working" of patents in New Zealand. The following information relates to the new law. New Zealand is a member of the International Union.

Patents.—Provisional protection may be obtained for a term of nine months, which term may sometimes be extended for one month. Patents of invention are granted for a term of fourteen years, counting from the date of filing of the application; patents of addition, for the unexpired term of the original patent. A patentee may petition to the court at least six months before the expiration of the patent, praying that his patent may be extended for a further term, and if, in the opinion of the court, the patentee has been inadequately remunerated by his patent, the court may order the extension of the term of the patent for a further term not exceeding seven, or in exceptional cases fourteen, years, or order the grant of a new patent for the term specified. The Registrar has the power to make such investigation of an application as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the invention claimed is new.

Patentee.—Any person who claims to be the true and first inventor, whether alone or jointly with any other person, or the legal representative of a deceased inventor. A firm or corporation may apply, but the application must mention the name of the inventor.

Novelty.—Application should be filed before the invention has been publicly manufactured, used or sold in New Zealand. A patent will not be invalidated by reason of publication of the invention prior to the date of the patent, if such publication is made without the knowledge or consent of the patentee, or if it is proven that the patentee, upon learning of such publication, applied for and obtained protection for his invention with all reasonable diligence. Under the International Convention, application may be filed within twelve months after the filing of the earliest application filed in a Convention country.

Unpatentable.—The law does not specifically state what is unpatentable. The Registrar, however, has the power to refuse to grant a patent for any invention which, in his opinion, is not proper subject matter for a patent.

Taxes.—Patents of inventions are subject to payment of taxes before the expiration of the fourth and seventh years, counting from the date of application. Three months' grace is allowed for payment of taxes. No taxes are payable on patents of addition.

Working.—At any time not less than four years after the date of a patent, and not less than two years after the commencement of this Act, the Attorney-General, or any person with the leave of the Attorney-General, may petition the

court for an order declaring that the patented article or process is not manufactured or carried on to an adequate extent in New Zealand.

If the court is satisfied that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside New Zealand, then, subject to the provisions of this section, and unless the patentee proves that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on to an adequate extent in New Zealand, or gives satisfactory reasons why the article or process is not so manufactured or carried on, the court shall make the order applied for, to take effect either forthwith or after such reasonable interval as may be specified in the order, unless in the meantime it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on within New Zealand to an adequate extent.

Compulsory License.—After the expiration of three years from the date of the patent, any person interested may petition the court, alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied, and praying for the grant of a compulsory license, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to the patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee may be ordered by the court to grant licenses on such terms as the court may think just; or, if the court is of the opinion that the reasonable requirements of the public will not be satisfied by the grant of licenses, the patent may be revoked by order of the court.

Marking.—The patented article should be marked "Patented, New Zealand" (or "N. Z."), followed by the number of the patent.

Assignment.—To record an assignment of a patent, the following documents are required: 1. Assignment, in duplicate, signed by assignor and two witnesses. 2. Request to enter name of assignee as subsequent proprietor of the patent, signed by assignee. No witness required.

Documents Required.

1. **Power of Attorney.**—Signed by applicant and one witness.
2. **Application.**—Signed by applicant and one witness.
3. **Specification.**—In duplicate, unsigned.
4. **Drawings.**—In duplicate, on bristol board, size 8 by 13 inches. No signatures necessary.
5. **Certified Copy.**—If application is filed under the International Convention, a certified copy of the application as originally filed, on which Convention rights are claimed, must be furnished.

THE
Patent and Trade Mark Review

A monthly journal for the publication of new laws and regulations, court decisions, and information regarding patents, trade marks and other related subject-matter.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

WM. WALLACE WHITE

305-309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

Per year, postage paid, - - - - - \$2.00

Single copies, 25 cents

Volume 1, October, 1902, to September, 1903;

Volume 2, October, 1903, to September, 1904;

Volume 3, October, 1904, to September, 1905;

Volume 4, October, 1905, to September, 1906;

Volume 5, October, 1906, to September, 1907;

Volume 6, October, 1907, to September, 1908;

Volume 7, October, 1908, to September, 1909;

Volume 8, October, 1909, to September, 1910;

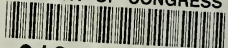
Volume 9, October, 1910, to September, 1911;

Per volume with index, unbound, \$2.00;

cloth, \$2.75; sheep, \$3.00.

MAY 7 1912

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