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PART VI.

BILLS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Protection of Inventions and Designs was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1888 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the

law relating to the Protection of Inventions and Designs was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 277, dated 4th February 1887 [Paper No. 1].
 From H. H. Remfry, Esq., Solicitor, Calcutta, dated 10th March 1887 [Paper No. 2].
 From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 619—97, dated 8th April 1887 [Paper No. 3].
 Report of the Committee of Fellows of the Institute of Patent Agents [Paper No. 4].
 From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 523, dated 16th May 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
 From Officiating Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 184 G., dated 13th May 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
 From Messrs. Thomson & Mylne, Beheca, dated 14th May 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
 From Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 575, dated 20th May 1887 [Paper No. 8].
 From Messrs. Cantwell & Co., Patent Agents, Calcutta, dated 3rd June 1887 [Paper 9].
 Office Memorandum by Home Department, No. 742, dated 8th June 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
 From Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 657, dated 10th June 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
 From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1140, dated 1st June 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
 From Secretary to Government North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 596—III-993, dated 10th June 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
 From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1123, dated 18th June 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
 From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 675—7 L., dated 25th June 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
 From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 28 T.—G., dated 30th June 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
 From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3280—165, dated 2nd July 1887 [Paper No. 17].
 Office Memorandum by Home Department, No. 989, dated 5th August 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
 From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2510, dated 25th August 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].
 From Messrs. DePenning & DePenning, Calcutta, dated 5th December 1887 [Paper No. 20].
 Office Memorandum from Revenue and Agricultural Department, to Home Department, No. 662—48-5 A., dated 18th August 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 21].
 Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 1707, dated 30th December 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 22].
 Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 204, dated 30th January 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].
 Memorandum by J. T. Woodroffe, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Calcutta, dated 25th January 1888 [Paper No. 24].

2. Section 5.

—We have added a clause to the effect that models are only to be called for in exceptional cases.

3. Section 6.

—We have provided that a fee for an

inquiry and report under this section is not to be paid by an applicant unless the inquiry and report are made by a person who is not in the service of the Government. In proposing this provision we have been guided by the opinions expressed in the papers which we have considered, and, in particular, by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 10—1101, dated the 21st July 1875.

4. *Section 9.*—In re-drafting this section respecting the form and contents of specifications we have had regard to the Rules of Practice in the United States Patent Office as revised last year.

5. *Section 11.*—We have required copies of specifications to be sent to the Chief Commissioner of Burma as well as to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

6. *Section 15.*—We have expressly provided that the High Court may, if it sees fit, invite objections to the extension of an exclusive privilege.

7. *Section 20.*—We have provided that when an inventor has, in any country other than British India or the United Kingdom, acquired an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention, he must, if he desires to acquire such a privilege in British India, apply for leave to file a specification of the invention within one year from the date of his having acquired the exclusive privilege in the other country.

8. *Section 28.*—We have also provided that, if an exclusive privilege acquired in respect of an invention in British India has been acquired in any other country and is revoked or expires as regards that country, it is to cease as regards British India also.

9. *Section 38.*—We have proposed to extend the period within which, in case of fraud on an actual inventor, a suit may be instituted by him for the assertion of his title to an exclusive privilege in respect of his invention, and to require the Court in assessing damages in such a suit to have regard to the degree of diligence which the inventor has exerted in the prosecution of his claim.

10. *Section 44.*—This section follows section 36 of 46 and 47 Vic., cap. 57, and provides for the assignment of an exclusive privilege for any particular place.

11. *Sections 45 and 47.*—We have here amplified the provisions of the Bill respecting the performance of acts by agents.

12. *Sections 51 and 61 and fifth Schedule.*—We have added to the Schedules a form of an application for an order for the registration of a design, and have provided for copies of drawings, photographs or tracings of designs being sent for record to Madras, Bombay and Rangoon.

13. *Second and Third Schedules.*—We have proposed to vary the form, though not the substance, of these Schedules.

14. *Fourth Schedule.*—We have proposed that an exclusive privilege be enjoyed on a payment of Rs. 40 for the first four years, of Rs. 50 annually for the next five years, and of Rs. 100 annually for every subsequent year of the continuance of the privilege.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>In English.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	...	8th, 15th and 22nd January 1887.
Fort Saint George Gazette	...	25th January 1887.
Bombay Government Gazette	...	13th January 1887.
Calcutta Gazette	...	12th January 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	...	15th January 1887.
Punjab Government Gazette	...	20th January 1887.
Central Provinces Gazette	...	15th January 1887.
Burma Gazette	...	29th January 1887.
Assam Gazette	...	29th January 1887.
Coorg District Gazette	...	1st February 1887.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Bombay	Maráthi	2nd June 1887.
	Gujaráthi	2nd June 1887.
	Kanarese	2nd June 1887.
Bengal	Bengali	26th April 1887.
	Hindi	14th June 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	30th July 1887.
Assam	Bengali	14th May 1887.

16. We do not consider that the Bill has been so amended as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as amended by us.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
C. A. ELLIOTT.
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ROBERT STEEL.

The 17th February 1888.

No. II.

THE INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS
BILL, 1887.

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*The Inventions and Designs Bill.**(Part I.—Inventions.—Section 1.)*

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Protection of Inventions and Designs.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of inventions and designs; It is hereby enacted, as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1888.

*The Inventions and Designs Bill.**(Part I—Inventions.—Sections 2—6.)*

2. (1) The enactments described in the first schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Repeal.

(2) But this repeal of enactments shall not affect any exclusive privilege acquired, or any conditions or restrictions imposed with respect to any such privilege, or any right or liability accrued or incurred, under any of those enactments before the commencement of this Act, or any relief in respect of any such privilege, right or liability.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

3. The remainder of this Act is divided into Parts, as follows:—

PART I.—INVENTIONS.

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PART I.

INVENTIONS.

4. In this Part, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "invention" includes an improvement:

(2) "inventor" does not include the importer into British India of a new invention unless he is the actual inventor:

(3) "applicant" means a person who has applied under this Part for leave to file a specification of an invention, whether he has filed the specification or not:

(4) "assign" includes a grantee of the exclusive privilege of making, selling or using an invention, or of authorising others so to do, during the term for which the privilege is to continue or may be extended, or for any shorter term:

(5) "inventor", "actual inventor" and "applicant" include the executors, administrators or assigns of an inventor, actual inventor and applicant, as the case may be:

(6) "manufacture" includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article, and also any article prepared or produced by manufacture:

(7) "write" includes print, lithograph, photograph, engrave, and every other mode in which words or figures can be expressed on paper or on any substance:

(8) "Secretary" means a Secretary to the Government of India appointed by the Governor General in Council to discharge the functions of the Secretary under this Act, and includes any under-secretary, assistant-secretary or other officer subordinate to the Government of India to the extent to which such officer may be authorized by general or special order of the Governor

General in Council to discharge any of those functions:

(9) "District Court" has the meaning assigned to that expression by the Code of Civil Procedure: and

(10) "High Court" has the meaning assigned to that expression by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects.

5. (1) The inventor of a new manufacture, whether he is a British subject or not, may apply to the Governor General in Council for leave to file a specification thereof.

(2) The application must be in writing signed by the applicant and in the form or to the effect of the second schedule if the inventor has not obtained a patent in the United Kingdom, and in the form or to the effect of the third schedule if he has obtained a patent in the United Kingdom.

(3) It must state the name, occupation and address of the applicant, and, where a patent has been obtained in the United Kingdom, the date of the patent and the date of the actual sealing thereof, and must describe with reasonable precision and detail the nature of the invention, and of the particular novelty whereof it consists, and be supplemented by such further particulars relating to the invention, and by such drawings or photographs illustrative thereof, as the Governor General in Council may see fit to require from the applicant.

(4) If in any case it appears to the Governor General in Council that an application ought to be further supplemented by a model of anything alleged to constitute an invention, he may require the applicant to furnish such a model neatly and substantially made of durable material and of dimensions not exceeding those, if any, specified in the requisition therefor.

6. (1) Upon an application under the last foregoing section the Governor General in Council may, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, make an order authorising the applicant to file a specification of the invention.

(2) Before making an order under sub-section (1), the Governor General in Council may direct that the application be referred for inquiry and report to any person whom he thinks fit.

(3) When such enquiry and report are made by a person who is not in the service of the Government, there shall be payable to that person by the applicant such fee as the Governor General in Council, after considering the report, may determine.

(4) When an application is to be referred to such a person, the applicant shall deposit, in such place and within such time as the Governor General in Council may by rule or otherwise prescribe, such sum as will, in the opinion of

*The Inventions and Designs Bill.**(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 7—12.)*

the Secretary, be sufficient to defray any fee which is likely to be determined under sub-section (3).

(5) If the sum is not deposited in the place and within the time prescribed, the application may be rejected.

(6) If the fee as determined by the Governor General in Council exceeds the sum so deposited, an order shall not be made under sub-section (1) until the applicant has paid the balance of the fee.

(7) If the sum deposited exceeds the fee so determined, the excess shall be refunded to the applicant.

7. (1) If two or more inventors apply on the same day for leave to file specifications of inventions which appear to the Governor General in Council to be identical or so similar as to be practically identical, the Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, authorise both or all the applicants, subject to the other provisions of this Part, to file specifications of their respective inventions.

(2) If they apply on different days for leave to file specifications of such inventions as aforesaid, the applicant who applied on the first of the different days shall be deemed to have a preferential claim to an order authorising the filing of his specification.

8. (1) If within six months from the date of an order under section 6, sub-section (1), or within such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Governor General in Council, in his discretion, may, on cause shown to his satisfaction and on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the fourth schedule, see fit to allow, the applicant causes a specification of his invention to be filed in manner by this Part required, and the fee prescribed in the fourth schedule in respect of the filing of the specification to be paid, the applicant shall, subject to the other provisions of this Part, be entitled to the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, for a term of fourteen years from the date of the filing of the specification.

(2) But an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention of a new manufacture shall, notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), cease if the inventor fails to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule, any fee prescribed in that schedule in respect of the continuance of the privilege.

(3) If, nevertheless, in any case, by accident, mistake or inadvertence, an inventor fails to pay any such fee within the time so limited, he may apply to the Governor General in Council for an enlargement of the time for making the payment.

(4) Thereupon the Governor General in Council may enlarge the time accordingly, on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the

fourth schedule and subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) the time for making a payment shall not in any case be enlarged for more than three months; and,

(b) if any suit is instituted in respect of an infringement of the exclusive privilege committed after a failure to make a payment within the time limited for the making thereof and before the enlargement of that time, the Court disposing of the suit may, if it thinks fit, refuse to award or give any damages in respect of the infringement.

9. (1) A specification filed under this Part must be in writing signed by the applicant, and must set forth the precise invention in respect of which the applicant claims to become entitled to an exclusive privilege.

(2) If the specification is of an invention which is an improvement only, it must, by explicit language distinguish between what is old and what is claimed to be new.

(3) Every specification must explain the principle of the invention set forth therein and the best mode in which the applicant has contemplated applying that principle, and must describe the manner of making and using the invention in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention appertains, or with which it is most closely connected, to make or use the same.

10. Every application for leave to file a specification, and every specification filed under this Part, must be left with, or sent by post to, the Secretary, and the date of the delivery or receipt thereof shall be endorsed thereon and recorded in his office.

11. (1) At the time of delivering or sending the specification for the purpose of its being filed, the applicant shall cause to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary as many copies thereof, not being fewer than four, as may be required by the rules for the time being in force under this Part.

(2) One of these copies shall be retained by the Secretary, and one shall be sent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, one to the Governor of Bombay in Council, one to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the others, if any, to such authorities as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf.

(3) The copies of the specification which are sent under sub-section (2) to the authorities mentioned, or referred to in that sub-section shall be open to the inspection of any person at all reasonable times at places to be appointed by those authorities.

12. (1) A book, to be called the register of inventions, shall be kept in the office of the Secretary wherein shall be entered and recorded every

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application for leave to file a specification, every order made on any such application, every specification filed in pursuance thereof, and every subsequent proceeding relating to the invention described therein.

(2) Applications for leave to file a specification shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are delivered or received, and be dated as of the day of their delivery or receipt, and shall be entered in the register of inventions in the order of their respective numbers.

(3) A reference shall be made in that register, in the margin of the entry of each application, to every order on or in respect of the application, to the specification, if any, filed in pursuance thereof, and to every subsequent proceeding relating to the invention which forms the subject of the application.

13. (1) Another book, to be called the address-book, shall be kept in the office of the Secretary wherein any person filing a specification under this Part, or any person in whom an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part, or any share or interest therein, may become vested, may from time to time cause to be stated some place in British India where notice of any rule or proceeding relating to the exclusive privilege may be served on him.

(2) A reference to each entry in the address-book shall be made in the register of inventions in the margin of the entry in that register of the application for leave to file the specification.

14. (1) Every entry in the register of inventions or address-book, and every document entered and recorded in the register, shall, for the purposes of the law of evidence for the time being in force, be deemed to be a public document and shall be open to the inspection of any person at all reasonable times at the office of the Secretary.

(2) The books kept under section 11 and section 35 of Act No. XV of 1859 (*an Act for granting exclusive Privileges to Inventors*) shall be deemed to be parts of the register of inventions and address-book respectively.

15. (1) The inventor of a new manufacture may, at any time not more than one year and not less than six months before the time limited for the expiration of an exclusive privilege acquired under section 8, apply to the Governor General in Council for an extension of the privilege for a further term.

(2) When an application is made under sub-section (1), the Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, refer it to a High Court for report.

(3) The Court to which the application is referred shall, in making its report, have regard to the nature and merits of the invention in relation to the public, to the profits made by the inventor as such, and to all the circumstances of the case.

(4) The procedure on the reference shall be such as the Court thinks fit, and may include the issue of citations calling upon persons claiming to have any interest in the reference to appear before the Court on the day on which the reference is to be considered, or on any day to which the consideration thereof may be adjourned, and make with respect thereto any representation which they may see fit in relation to any of the matters to which the Court is required by the last foregoing sub-section to have regard in making its report.

(5) If the Governor General in Council is of opinion, or, where a reference has been made under sub-section (2), if the Court reports, that the inventor has been inadequately remunerated by his exclusive privilege, the Governor General in Council may, on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the fourth schedule, make an order extending the term of the privilege for a further term not exceeding seven or, in exceptional cases, fourteen years from the expiration of the first term of fourteen years.

(6) But an exclusive privilege of which the term has been extended under the last foregoing sub-section shall, notwithstanding anything in that sub-section, cease if the inventor fails to pay before the expiration of each year of such extended term the fee prescribed in the schedule aforesaid in respect of the continuance of the privilege.

16. An order under section 6, sub-section (1), authorizing the filing of a specification, or under section 15, sub-section (5), extending the term of an exclusive privilege, may be made subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks expedient.

17. (1) Subject to any conditions imposed under the last foregoing section—

(a) with respect to the filing, by a person employed in the service of Her Majesty in India, of the specification of a manufacture invented by him in the course of his employment, or

(b) with respect to the extension, in favour of any person, of the term of an exclusive privilege,

an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part shall have to all intents the like effect as against Her Majesty as it has against a subject.

(2) But the officers or authorities administering any department of the service of Her Majesty may, by themselves, their agents, contractors, or others, at any time after the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification of an invention, use the invention for the services of the Government on terms to be before or after the use thereof agreed on, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, between those officers or authorities and the inventor, or, in default of such agreement, on such terms as may be settled by the Governor General in Council.

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18. (1) If, after the filing of the specification, the applicant has reason to believe that through mistake or inadvertence he has erroneously made any mis-statement in his application or specification or included therein something which at the date of the delivery or receipt of his application was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or that the specification is in any particular defective or insufficient, he may apply to the Governor General in Council for leave to file a memorandum pointing out the mis-statement or disclaiming any part of the alleged invention, or for leave to file an amended specification, as the case may be.

(2) The application must be in writing signed by the applicant, and must state how the error, defect or insufficiency occurred and that it was not fraudulently intended.

(3) Upon the application the Governor General in Council may make an order allowing the memorandum or amended specification to be filed.

(4) The provisions of section 6 with respect to applications, and of sections 9 and 11 with respect to specifications and copies thereof, shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to applications and to amended specifications, respectively, made and filed under this section.

19. An amended specification filed under the Effect of amended specification. last foregoing section shall, except as to any suit or proceeding relating to the exclusive privilege which may be pending at the time of the filing of the amended specification, have the same effect as if it had been the specification first filed:

Provided that nothing in an amended specification shall be construed to extend or enlarge an exclusive privilege before acquired.

20. A person shall not be entitled to an exclusive privilege under this Part—

- (a) if the invention is of no utility, or
- (b) if the invention, at the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification thereof, was not a new invention within the meaning of this Part, or
- (c) if the applicant is not the inventor thereof, or
- (d) if the original or any amended specification does not fulfil the requirements of this Part, or
- (e) if the original or any subsequent application relating to the invention or the original or any amended specification contains a wilful or fraudulent mis-statement, or
- (f) if the application for leave to file the specification of the invention was made under this Part after the expiration of one year from the date of the acqui-

sition of an exclusive privilege in respect of the invention in any place beyond the limits of British India and the United Kingdom.

21. An invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Part if it has not before the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification thereof been publicly used in any part of British India or of the United Kingdom, or been made publicly known in any part of British India or of the United Kingdom by means of a written publication.

22. The public use or knowledge of an invention before the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file a specification thereof shall not be deemed a public use or knowledge within the meaning of this Part if the knowledge has been obtained surreptitiously or in fraud of the inventor or has been communicated to the public in fraud of the inventor or in breach of confidence:

Provided that the inventor has not acquiesced in the public use of his invention, and that, within six months after the commencement of that use, he applies for leave to file a specification.

23. Use of an invention in public by the inventor thereof, or by his servant or agent, or by any other person by his license in writing, for a period not exceeding one year immediately preceding the date of the delivery or receipt of his application for leave to file a specification thereof, or knowledge of the invention resulting from such use thereof in public, shall not be deemed a public use or knowledge within the meaning of this Part.

24. If an inventor who has obtained a patent for his invention in the United Kingdom causes an application for leave to file a specification of the invention under this Part, to be delivered or received by the Secretary within twelve months from the date of the actual sealing of the patent, the invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Part if it was not publicly used or known in any part of British India at or before the date of the application for the patent, notwithstanding that it may have been publicly used or known in some part of British India or of the United Kingdom before the date of the delivery or receipt of the application under this Part for leave to file the specification.

25. If an inventor applies for leave to file a specification under this Part while his application for a patent is pending in the

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United Kingdom, and the interval between the date of his application for the patent and the date of the delivery or receipt of his application under this Part does not exceed twelve months, the invention shall not be deemed to have been publicly used, or made publicly known, within the meaning of this Part, by reason only of the invention having been used, or a description thereof having been published, in any part of British India or of the United Kingdom during the interval.

26. If an inventor, being the exhibitor of his invention at an industrial or knowledge of invention after admission to an exhibition, certified as such by the Governor General in Council, causes an application for leave to file a specification of the invention to be delivered to or received by the Secretary within six months from the date of the admission of the invention into that exhibition, the invention shall not be deemed to have been publicly used, or made publicly known, within the meaning of this Part, by reason only of the invention having at any time after admission into the exhibition been publicly used or made publicly known.

27. (1) An exclusive privilege acquired under this Part shall cease if the Governor General in Council declares the privilege, or the mode in which it is exercised, to be mischievous to the State, or generally prejudicial to the public.

(2) It shall also cease if a breach of any condition on which the applicant was authorised to file a specification, or on which the term of the exclusive privilege was extended, is on an application under this Part to a High Court proved to the satisfaction of that Court, and if the Governor General in Council thereupon declares the privilege to have ceased.

28. (1) An exclusive privilege acquired under this Part in respect of an invention for which a patent has been obtained in the United Kingdom shall cease on the revocation or expiration of the patent.

(2) Such a privilege in respect of an invention for which a patent has not been obtained in the United Kingdom shall cease on the revocation or expiration of any patent or exclusive privilege which has been obtained or acquired for or in respect of the invention in any other country.

29. (1) An inventor may institute a suit in the District Court against any persons who, during the continuance of an exclusive privilege acquired by him under this Part in respect of an invention, makes, sells or uses the invention without his license, or counterfeits or imitates it.

(2) The suit shall not be defended upon the ground of any defect or insufficiency of the

specification of the invention, or upon the ground that the original or any subsequent application relating to the invention, or the original or any amended specification, contains a wilful or fraudulent mis-statement, or upon the ground that the invention is of no utility;

(3) Nor shall it be defended upon the ground that the plaintiff was not the inventor, unless the defendant shows that he himself is the actual inventor or has obtained from the actual inventor a right to make, sell or use the invention, or to counterfeit or imitate it, as the case may be:

(4) Nor shall it be defended upon the ground that the invention was not new, unless the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, has, before the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification, publicly or actually used in some part of British India or of the United Kingdom the invention or that part of it with respect to which the exclusive privilege is alleged to have been infringed.

30. Any person may apply to a High Court for a rule to show cause why the Court should not declare that an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention to be specified in the rule has not been acquired under this Part by reason of all or any of the objections following (to be specified in the rule), that is to say:—

- (a) that the invention is of no utility, or
- (b) that the invention was not, at the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification, a new invention within the meaning of this Part, or
- (c) that the applicant was not the inventor thereof, or
- (d) that the original or any amended specification does not fulfil the requirements of this Part, or
- (e) that the applicant has knowingly or fraudulently included in the application for leave to file the specification or in the original or any amended specification, as part of his invention, something which was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or
- (f) that the original or any subsequent application relating to the invention, or the original or any amended specification, contains a wilful or fraudulent mis-statement, or
- (g) that some part of the invention, or the manner in which that part is to be made and used, as described in the original or any amended specification, is not thereby sufficiently described, and that this insufficiency was fraudulent and is injurious to the public.

*The Inventions and Designs Bill.**(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 31-36.)*

31. Any person may apply to a High Court for a rule to show cause why the Court should not declare that an exclusive privilege in respect of any part of an invention to be specified in the rule has not been acquired under this Part, by reason of all or any of the objections following (to be specified in the rule), that is to say :—

- (a) that that part of the invention is wholly distinct from the other parts thereof and is of no utility, or
- (b) that that part of the invention was not, at the date of the delivery of receipt of the application for leave to file the specification, a new invention within the meaning of this Part, or
- (c) that the applicant was not the inventor of that part of the invention, or
- (d) that that part of the invention, or the manner in which it is to be made and used, is not sufficiently described in the original or any amended specification, and that this insufficiency is injurious to the public.

32. The High Court may, irrespective of any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure in this behalf, require a person applying for a rule under either of the two last foregoing sections to give security for the payment of all costs incurred or likely to be incurred by any person appearing to show cause against the rule.

33. (1) Any person authorized by the Governor General in Council in this behalf may apply to a High Court for a rule to show cause why the question of the breach of any condition on which leave to file a specification has been granted, or any other question of fact on which the cessation of an exclusive privilege under section 27 may, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, depend, should not be tried in the form of an issue directed by the Court.

(2) If the rule is made absolute, the Court, unless the breach or other matter of fact is admitted, may direct the issue to be tried and certify the result of the trial to the Governor General in Council.

34. (1) Notice of any rule obtained or proceeding taken under section 30, section 31 or section 33 shall be served on all persons appearing from the address-book to be proprietors of the exclusive privilege, or to have shares or interests therein, and it shall not be necessary to serve the notice on any other person.

(2) The notice shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if a copy thereof is left at the place for the time being stated in the address-book, by delivering the copy to any person resi-

dent at or in charge of the place or, if there is no person resident at or in charge of the place, or if the place is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, by causing the notice to be sent to the place by post by a registered letter directed to the person to whom the notice is addressed.

35. (1) The High Court may, if it thinks fit, direct an issue for the trial, before itself or any other High Court, or any District Court, of any question of fact arising upon an application under section 30, section 31 or section 33, and the issue shall be tried accordingly.

(2) If the issue is directed to another Court, the finding shall be certified by that Court to the Court directing the issue.

(3) If the issue is directed to a District Court, the finding of that Court shall not be subject to appeal, but the evidence taken upon the trial shall be recorded, and a copy thereof, certified by the Judge of the Court, shall be transmitted, together with any remarks which he may think fit to make thereon, to the High Court, and the High Court may thereupon act upon the finding of the District Court, or dispose of the application upon the evidence recorded, or direct a new trial, as the justice of the case may require.

36. (1) If it appears to the High Court at the hearing of an application under section 30 or section 31 that, by reason of any of the objections specified in the rule, the exclusive privilege in the invention or in any part thereof has not been acquired, the Court shall make an order accordingly, and thereupon the applicant shall, so long as the order continues in force, cease to be entitled to the exclusive privilege.

(2) If it appears to the High Court, at the hearing of any such application as last aforesaid, that the applicant has, in the description of his invention in the application for leave to file a specification thereof or in the original or any amended specification, erroneously included something which at the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or that the specification is in any particular defective or insufficient, but that the error, defect or insufficiency was not fraudulently intended, the Court may adjudge the exclusive privilege to have been acquired and to be valid, save as to the part thereof affected by the error, defect or insufficiency : or

(3) If it appears to the High Court that the error, defect or insufficiency can be amended without injury to the public, the Court may adjudge the exclusive privilege in respect of the whole of the invention to be valid, and may, upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, order the specification to be amended in any particular in which it is erroneous, defective or insufficient ; and thereupon the applicant shall, within a time to be limited by the Court for the pur-

*The Inventions and Designs Bill.**(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 37-40.)*

pose, file in the office of the Secretary a specification amended according to the order.

(4) The provisions of section 18 with respect to the distribution and disposal of copies of amended specifications, and of section 19 with respect to the effect of such specifications, shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to an amended specification filed under this section.

(5) An exclusive privilege in respect of an invention shall not be defeated upon the ground that the application for leave to file the specification of the invention contains a mis-statement, unless the mis-statement was wilful or fraudulent.

37. (1) In a suit for the infringement of an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part the plaintiff shall deliver with his plaint particulars of the breaches complained of in the suit, and the defendant shall deliver a written statement of the particulars of the grounds, if any, upon which he means to contend that the plaintiff is not entitled to an exclusive privilege in respect of the invention.

(2) In like manner, upon an application to a High Court under section 30, section 31 or section 33, the person making the application shall deliver particulars of the objections or grounds on which he means to rely.

(3) At the hearing of any such suit or application, or at the trial of any issue arising out of any such application, evidence shall not be allowed to be given in proof of any breach of the exclusive privilege, or of any ground impeaching the validity of that privilege, or of any objection or ground affecting such a privilege, unless such breach or other matter as aforesaid has been stated in the particulars delivered under this section.

(4) If it is alleged that the invention was publicly used or known before the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification thereof, the places where and the manner in which the invention was so publicly used or known shall be stated in the particulars.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this section, the Court in which the suit or application is pending, or an issue arising out of the application is being tried, may allow the plaintiff or defendant respectively to amend the particulars delivered under this section upon such terms as it thinks fit.

38. If, in a suit instituted in the District Court

Title of actual inventor at any time within four-
to exclusive privilege in teen years from the date
case of fraud. of the filing of a speci-
fication of an invention under this Part, the actual
inventor proves to the satisfaction of the Court
that the applicant was not the actual inventor,
and that at the time of the application for leave
to file the specification the applicant knew or had
reason to believe that the knowledge of the
invention was obtained by himself or by some

other person surreptitiously or in fraud of the actual inventor, or by means of a communication made in confidence by the actual inventor to him or to any person through whom he derived the knowledge, the Court may make a decree declaring an exclusive privilege in respect of the invention to be vested, subject to the other provisions of this Part, in the actual inventor for a term of fourteen years from the date on which the specification was filed, and requiring the applicant to account for and pay over to the actual inventor the profits derived by him from the invention or so much of those profits as the Court, having regard to the degree of diligence exerted by the actual inventor in proceeding under this section and to all the other circumstances of the case, may see fit to require the applicant to pay.

39. A Court making a decree in a suit under section 29 or section 38 or of decrees and orders to an order on an application Secretary. under section 30, section 31 or section 33, shall send a copy of the decree or order, as the case may be, to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof and reference thereto to be made in the register of inventions and against any entry in the address-book affected thereby.

Registration of cessation 40. In the following
of exclusive privilege. cases, namely—

- (a) When an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased under section 8 or section 15 by reason of a fee in respect of the continuance of the privilege not having been paid within the time limited by the fourth schedule for the payment thereof, and the period, if any, within which an order might have been made for enlarging the time for the making of the payment has expired;
- (b) when an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has been declared by the Governor General in Council under section 27 to have ceased;
- (c) when an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased under section 28 by reason of the revocation or expiration of a patent or exclusive privilege;
- (d) when the whole or any part of an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased under section 36 in consequence of an order under that section;
- (e) when an exclusive privilege has been declared by a decree to have vested in an actual inventor under section 38;
- (f) when an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased by reason of the expiration of the term for which it was acquired;

the Secretary shall cause an entry with respect to the cessation or vesting of the exclusive privilege to be made in the register of inventions,

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(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 41-49.) (Part II.—Designs.—Section 50.)

and a reference to that entry to be made in the margin of the entry in that register of the application for leave to file the specification of the invention.

41. (1) If any person is aggrieved by an entry in the register of inventions or address-book, or by the omission of an entry therefrom, and a proceeding is not provided in the foregoing portion of this Part whereby the register or book may be rectified, he may apply to a High Court for an order for the rectification of the register or book, and the Court may make such order on the application as it thinks fit.

(2) A copy of the order shall be forwarded by the Court to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof and reference thereto to be made in the register of inventions and against any entry in the address-book effected thereby.

(3) When the Secretary is a party to an application under this section, the costs of another party thereto shall not be adjudged to be payable by the Secretary.

42. A High Court to which an application has been made under section 30, section 31, section 33 or section 41 may stay proceedings on, or dismiss the application if in its opinion the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by another High Court.

43. If on the petition of any person interested it is proved to the Governor General in Council that, by reason of an inventor who has acquired an exclusive privilege under this Part failing to grant licenses on reasonable terms,—

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

the Governor General in Council may order the inventor to grant, or may himself on behalf of the inventor grant, licenses on such terms as to the amount of royalties, security for payment, or otherwise, as the Governor General in Council, having regard to the nature of the invention and the circumstances of the case, may deem just.

44. Any person for the time being entitled to an exclusive privilege under this Part, or to any share or interest in such a privilege, in any local area may, subject to the conditions of his title thereto, assign the privilege or such share or interest, as the case may be, for any place in or part of that local area.

45. If an applicant is absent from British India, an application for leave to file a specification or a specification, or

an application for leave to file a memorandum or amended specification, may, instead of being signed by the applicant under section 5, section 9 or section 18, as the case may be, be signed on behalf of the applicant by an agent in British India authorised by him in writing in that behalf.

46. (1) An application under this Part for leave to file a specification, memorandum or amended specification must be verified by the person making the application.

(2) If that person is absent from British India, the application may be verified by the agent who signs the application on his behalf.

(3) The verification must be signed by the person making it, and must be to the effect that the facts stated in the application are true to his knowledge, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes them to be true.

47. Subject to the provisions of the two last foregoing sections and of any other enactment for the time being in force, any act which is required or authorised by this Part to be done by any person may be done on his behalf by an agent in British India having authority in writing from that person so to do the act.

48. (1) There shall be paid in respect of the several proceedings specified in the fourth schedule the fees in that schedule prescribed.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, reduce any of those fees and revoke or vary the reduction.

(3) The fees payable under this section shall be collected by means of stamps or otherwise as the Governor General in Council directs.

(4) A proceeding in respect of which a fee is payable under the fourth schedule shall be of no effect unless the fee has been paid.

49. (1) The Governor General in Council may make such rules and prescribe such forms as he thinks necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Part, and may alter or amend either of the forms in the second and third schedules.

(2) Rules under this section may provide, among other matters, for the printing of specifications, memoranda and amended specifications, and for the distribution or sale of printed copies thereof.

PART II.

DESIGNS.

50. In this Part, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "design" means some peculiar shape, configuration or form given to an article, or arrangement of lines or the like used on or with an article, but not the article itself:

*The Inventions and Designs Bill.**(Part II.—Designs.—Sections 51-59.)*

(2) "copyright" means the exclusive right to apply a design to an article:

(3) the author of any new and original design shall be considered the "proprietor" thereof, unless he executed the work on behalf of another person for a good or valuable consideration, in which case that person shall be considered the "proprietor", and every person acquiring for a good or valuable consideration a new and original design, or the right to apply the same to an article, either exclusively of any other person or otherwise, and also every person on whom the property in the design or the right to the application thereof shall devolve, shall be considered the "proprietor" of the design in the respect in which the same may have been so acquired, and to that extent, but not otherwise: and

(4) "Secretary", "District Court" and "High Court" have the same meanings as in Part I.

51. (1) Any person, whether a British subject or not, claiming to be the proprietor of any new and original design not previously published in British India may apply to the Governor General in Council for an order for the registration of the design.

(2) The application must be in writing in the form or to the effect of the fifth schedule, and must contain a statement of the nature of the design and be accompanied by as many copies of drawings, photographs or tracings thereof, not being fewer than four, as may be required by the rules for the time being in force under this Part.

(3) It must be left with, or sent by post to, the Secretary, and the date of the delivery or receipt thereof in the office of the Secretary shall be endorsed thereon and recorded in that office.

52. (1) Upon the application the Governor Registration in register General in Council may, of designs. after such inquiry as he thinks fit, make an order authorizing the registration of the design.

(2) When an order has been made under sub-section (1), the Secretary shall cause the design to be registered in a book to be kept by him for the purpose and to be called the register of designs.

(3) The date of registration shall be recorded in the register.

53. When a design is registered, the proprietor thereof shall, subject to the other provisions of this Part, have copyright in the design during five years from the date of registration.

54. (1) Before delivery on sale of any article to which a registered design has been applied, the proprietor of the design shall cause the article to be marked with the word "registered" either in full or in an abbreviated form.

(2) If he fails to cause the article to be so marked, the copyright in the design shall cease unless the proprietor shows that he took all proper steps to ensure the marking of the article.

55. If the proprietor of a design exhibited at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Governor General in Council, causes an application for an order for the registration of the design to be delivered to or received by the Secretary within six months from the date of the admission of the design into that exhibition, the design shall not be deemed not to be a new and original design not previously published in British India within the meaning of section 51 by reason only of the design having been exhibited at the exhibition.

56. Any person in whom the copyright in a design has become vested Mutation of names in register of designs. may apply to the Secretary for the entry of his name in the register of designs as proprietor of the copyright, and the Secretary may, if he sees fit, cause the entry to be made.

57. (1) The registered proprietor of a design may institute a suit in the District Court for the recovery of any damages arising from the application by any person to any article of the design or of any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof for the purpose of sale, or from the publication, sale or exposure for sale by any person of any article to which the design, or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof, has been applied, that person knowing or having reason to believe that the proprietor had not given his consent to such application.

(2) When the Court makes a decree in a suit under this section, it shall send a copy of the decree to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof to be made in the register of designs.

58. (1) When, from the expiration of the term of a copyright or from any other cause, the copyright in a design has ceased, the Secretary shall cause an entry with respect to the cessation of the right to be made in the register of designs.

59. (1) A High Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved by an entry in the register of designs, or by the omission of an entry therefrom, make such order for the rectification of the register as it thinks fit.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) may declare copyright in a design not to have been acquired.

(3) A copy of the order shall be forwarded by the Court to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof to be made in the register of designs.

*The Inventions and Designs Bill.**(Part II.—Designs.—Sections 60-63. The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)**The Second Schedule.—Application where Patent has not been obtained.**The Third Schedule.—Application where Patent has been obtained.)*

(4) When the Secretary is a party to an application under this section, the costs of another party thereto shall not be adjudged to be payable by the Secretary.

60. A High Court to which an application has been made under the last foregoing section may stay proceedings on, or dismiss, application for rectification of register. application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by another High Court.

Application to this Part of certain provisions of Part I.

61. The provisions of the following portions of Part I, namely:—

- (a) section 11, with respect to copies of specifications,
- (b) section 14, with respect to the register of inventions and the matters entered therein, and
- (c) section 47, with respect to the performance by an agent of any act required or authorised by that Part to be done by a principal,

shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, respectively, to—

- (a) copies of drawings, photographs or tracings accompanying an application for an order for the registration of a design in respect of which such an order has been made,
- (b) the register of designs and the matters entered and documents referred to therein, and
- (c) the performance by an agent of any act required or authorised by this Part to be done by a principal.

62. (1) There shall be paid in respect of the several proceedings specified in the sixth schedule the fees in that schedule prescribed.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, reduce any of those fees and revoke or vary the reduction.

(3) The fees payable under this section shall be collected by means of stamps or otherwise as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(4) A proceeding in respect of which a fee is payable under the sixth schedule shall be of no effect unless the fee has been paid.

63. The Governor General in Council may make such rules and prescribe such forms as he thinks necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Part, and may alter or amend the form in the fifth schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XV of 1859	For granting exclusive Privileges to Inventors.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1872	Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1883	Protection of Inventions Act, 1883.	The whole.
I of 1879	Indian Stamp Act, 1879.	Article 48, Schedule I.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

APPLICATION WHERE PATENT HAS NOT BEEN OBTAINED.

(See sections 5 and 49.)

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The application of (*here insert name, occupation and address*) for leave to file a specification under Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

1. The applicant is in possession of an invention for (*state the title of the invention*); he is the inventor thereof (*or, as the case may be, the executor, administrator or assign of the inventor*); and, to the best of his information and belief, the invention is now within the meaning of Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and no circumstance exists which, if the applicant is authorised to file a specification and files it in accordance with that Part, will disentitle him to an exclusive privilege thereunder in respect of the invention.

2. The following is a description of the invention (*here describe it and the particular novelty whereof it consists*).

3. The applicant therefore applies for leave to file a specification of the invention pursuant to Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Signature and verification.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

APPLICATION WHERE PATENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

(See sections 5 and 49.)

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The application of (*here insert name, occupation and address*) for leave to file a specification under Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

1. The applicant (*or, as the case may be, A. B. of whom the applicant is the executor, administrator or assign*) has obtained a patent in the

The Inventions and Designs Bill.

(The Third Schedule.—Application where Patent has been obtained. The Fourth Schedule.—Fees (Inventions). The Fifth Schedule.—Application for Order for Registration of Design).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—continued.

United Kingdom dated and sealed as of the day of _____, and actually sealed on the day of _____, for (state the title of the invention).

2. To the best of the information and belief of the applicant, the invention is new within the meaning of Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and no circumstance exists which, if the applicant is authorized to file a specification and files it in accordance with that Part, will disentitle him to an exclusive privilege thereunder in respect of the invention.

3. The following is a description of the invention (here describe it and the particular novelty whereof it consists).

4. The applicant therefore applies for leave to file a specification of the invention pursuant to Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Signature and verification.)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FEES (Inventions).

(See sections 8, 15 and 48).

	Rs. a. p.
(1) in respect of an application for leave to file a specification (section 5)...	10 0 0
(2) in respect of the filing of a specification (section 8) ...	30 0 0
(3) in respect of an extension of the time for filing a specification (section 8) ...	20 0 0
(4) in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege (section 8)—	
(a) after the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof ...	50 0 0
(b) after the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from that date ...	50 0 0
(c) after the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from that date ...	50 0 0
(d) after the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from that date ...	50 0 0
(e) after the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from that date...	50 0 0
(f) after the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from that date...	100 0 0
(g) after the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from that date ...	100 0 0
(h) after the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from that date ...	100 0 0
(i) after the expiration of the eleventh year and before the expiration of the twelfth year from that date...	100 0 0

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—continued.

	Rs. a. p.
(j) after the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from that date ...	100 0 0
Provided that the inventor may pay the sum total of the said fees in respect of the continuance of the exclusive privilege, or any part thereof short of the sum total, at any time before the same falls due.	
(5) in respect of an enlargement of the time for payment of a fee under article (4) of this schedule (section 8)—	
(i) if the enlargement does not exceed one month ...	10 0 0
(ii) if the enlargement exceeds one month, but does not exceed two months ...	25 0 0
(iii) if the enlargement exceeds two months ...	50 0 0
(6) in respect of an application for an extension of an exclusive privilege for a further term (section 15) ...	50 0 0
(7) in respect of an order extending the term of an exclusive privilege (section 15) ...	100 0 0
(8) in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege of which the term has been extended (section 15) ...	100 0 0
to be paid before the expiration of each year of the extended term:	
Provided that the inventor may pay the sum total of the said fees in respect of the continuance of the exclusive privilege, or any part thereof short of the sum total, at any time before the same falls due.	
(9) in respect of an application for leave to file a memorandum or amended specification (section 18) ...	20 0 0
(10) in respect of a petition to the Governor General in Council for a compulsory license (section 43) ...	50 0 0
(11) for the inspection of any book or other document which is open to inspection under Part I ...	1 0 0
(12) for copies—	
(a) when the number of words copied does not exceed four hundred ...	1 0 0
(b) for every hundred words in excess of four hundred ...	0 4 0
(c) of drawings or photographs ...cost according to agreement.	
(13) for certifying copies—	
for every hundred words ...	0 2 0

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

APPLICATION FOR ORDER FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGN.

(See sections 51 and 63.)

The application of (here insert name, occupation and address) for an order for the registration of a design under Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

The Inventions and Designs Bill.

(*The Fifth Schedule.—Application for Order for Registration of Design. The Sixth Schedule.—Fees. (Designs).)*

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

1. The applicant claims to be the proprietor of the design of which the nature is hereinafter stated.

2. To the best of his information and belief, that design is within the meaning of Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, a new and original design not previously published in British India.

3. copies of (*drawings*), (*photographs*), (*tracings*) of the design accompany this application.

4. The following is a statement of the nature of the design (*here describe its nature*).

5. The applicant therefore applies for an order for the registration of the design pursuant to Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(*Signature.*)

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

FEES (*Designs*).

(*See section 62.*)

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) in respect of an application for an order for the registration of a design (section 51)	10	0	0
(2) in respect of a mutation of names in the register of designs (section 56).	5	0	0
(3) for the inspection of any book or other document which is open to inspection under Part II	1	0	0
(4) for copies—			
(a) when the number of words copied does not exceed four hundred	1	0	0
(b) for every hundred words in excess of four hundred	0	4	0
(c) of drawings, photographs or tracings	...cost according to agreement.		
(5) for certifying copies—			
for every hundred words	0	2	0

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India..

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1888:—

No. 2 of 1888.

A Bill to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money and the making of coins in resemblance or similitude of coins of Foreign States.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money and the making of coins in resemblance or similitude of coins of foreign States; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Metal Tokens Act, 1888.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act "issue" means to initiate the circulation, for use as money, of any piece of

metal manufactured in contravention of this Act or brought into British India by sea or by land in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under section 19 of the Sea VIII of 1878. Customs Act, 1878.

[33 Vic., c. 10, s. 5.] 3. (1) No piece of copper or bronze, or of any other metal or mixed metal, which, whether stamped or unstamped, is intended or likely to be used as money, shall be made or issued except by the authority of the Governor General in Council.

(2) Any person who, in contravention of sub-section (1), makes any such piece as is mentioned in that sub-section, shall be punished,—

(a) if a previous conviction under this section is not proved against him, with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; or

[Cf. 24 and 25, Vic., c. 99, s. 12.] (b) if a previous conviction under this section is proved against him, with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Any person who, in contravention of sub-section (1), issues any such piece as is mentioned in that sub-section, shall be punished,—

(a) if a previous conviction under this section is not proved against him, with imprisonment

which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; or

(b) if a previous conviction under this section [Cf. 24 and 25 Vic., c. 99 s. 12.] is proved against him, with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(4) Any person convicted of an offence under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be sentenced, forfeit all such pieces as aforesaid which may have been found in his possession or under his control, and all materials and implements so found which are capable of being used for the making of such pieces.

(5) Any officer in charge of a police-station who has reason to believe that any place within the limits of his station is being used for the making of such pieces may enter and search the place and seize and carry away any such pieces, and any materials and implements capable of being used for the making thereof, which he may find there.

(6) Where the offence of issuing such pieces in contravention of sub-section (1) is not a cognizable offence within the meaning of that expression as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, X of 1882, it shall not be taken cognizance of by any Presidency Magistrate without the previous sanction of a Commissioner of Police, or by any other Magistrate, except a District Magistrate, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

(7) If, in the trial of any offence under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), the question arises whether any piece of metal or mixed metal was intended or likely to be used as money, the burden of proving that the piece was not intended or likely to be so used shall lie on the accused person.

4. If at any time the Governor General in Council sees fit, by notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, to prohibit or restrict the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any such pieces of metal as are mentioned in the last foregoing section, he may, by the notification, direct that any person contravening the prohibition or restriction shall be liable to the punishment to which he would be liable if he were convicted under this Act of making such pieces in British India, instead of to the penalty mentioned in section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and that any of the provisions of the last foregoing section of this Act, with respect to the offence of making such pieces or to the trial of such an offence shall apply, so

far as they can be made applicable, to the offence of contravening the prohibition or restriction notified under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or to the trial of any such offence.

XLV of 1860.

5. No piece of metal which is not coin as defined in the Indian Penal Code shall be received as money by or on behalf of any local authority or railway-administration.

Prohibition of receipt by local authorities and railways as money of metal which is not coin.

6. If any person without lawful authority in this behalf makes any kind of coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for any coin, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which is a legal tender, or is in actual use and circulation as money, in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Prohibition of making pieces of metal in resemblance or similitude of foreign coin.

[24 and 25 Vic., c. 99, s. 18.] XLV of 1860.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill is to prohibit the manufacture and issue, and restrict the circulation, of stamped or unstamped pieces of copper, such as, during the recent depression in the value of that metal, private traders at Jugadri, Gaya, Ludhiana, Beawar and other places have been making and issuing in large quantities for use as money. The pieces circulate at much above their intrinsic value, and their circulation both deprives the tax-payers of this country of that profit on coinage of copper which belongs to every Government, and perpetuates the currency of an inconvenient form of coin.

The other object of the Bill is to suppress the manufacture in British India of coins resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for coins which are legal tender or in actual use and circulation in any foreign country.

J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th February 1888.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1888 :—

No. 3 of 1888.

A Bill to Regulate Her Majesty's Indian Reserve Forces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the Government, discipline and regulation of Her Majesty's Indian Reserve Forces; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888; and
Title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

2. The Indian Reserve Forces shall consist of the Active Reserve and the Garrison Reserves.

3. (1) A person belonging to the Active Reserve shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of British India as well as within those limits.
Locality of service of Reserves.

(2) A person belonging to the Garrison Reserve shall not be liable without his consent to serve beyond the limits of British India.

4. The Governor General in Council may make rules and orders for the government, discipline and regulation of the Indian Reserve Forces.
Power to make rules for Regulation of Reserve Forces.

5. Subject to the provision of section 3 with respect to persons belonging to the Garrison Reserve, and to such rules and orders as may be made under section 4, a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces shall, as an officer or soldier, as the case may be, be subject to military law in the same manner and to the same extent as a person belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Forces.
Liability of Reserve Forces to military law.

Punishment of certain offences by persons belonging to Reserve Forces.

6. (1) If a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces—

(a) when required by, or in pursuance of, any rule or order under this Act to attend at any place fails without reasonable excuse to attend in accordance with such requirement, or

(b) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any such rule or order, or

(c) fraudulently obtains any pay or other sum contrary to any such rule or order, he shall be liable—

(i) on conviction by a Court-martial, to such punishment other than death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year as such Court is by the Indian Articles of War empowered Act V of 1869. to award, or

(ii) on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, to imprisonment for a term which may extend, in the case of a first offence under this section, to six months, and in the case of any subsequent offence thereunder, to one year.

(2) Where a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces is required by, or in pursuance of, any rule or order under this Act to attend at any place, a certificate purporting to be signed by an officer appointed by such a rule or order in this behalf, and stating that the person so required to attend failed to do so in accordance with such requirement, shall, without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer, be evidence of the matters stated therein.

(3) Any person charged with an offence under this section may be taken into and kept in either military or civil custody, or partly into and in one description of custody and partly into and in the other, or be transferred from one description of custody to the other.

7. Nothing in this Act or in any rule or order thereunder shall make any person transferred to the Indian Reserve Forces before the commencement of this Act subject, without his consent, to any of the provisions of this Act.
Effect of Act on persons already in the Reserves.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Governor General in Council having, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, decided on the formation of a Reserve Force for the Indian Army, the present Bill has been prepared to enable provision to be made for the government, discipline and regulation of that Force.

The Force is to consist of an Active Reserve and a Garrison Reserve, members of the former Reserve being liable to serve anywhere, and of the latter in British India only. The Governor General in Council is to make rules and orders for all matters relating to the Force, and, subject to these rules and orders and in the case of the Garrison Reserve, to the liability of the members thereof to serve in British India only, all persons belonging to the Force are to be liable to military law as if they were persons belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Forces. Provision is also made for the punishment, by Court-martial or by a Magistrate, of reservists who fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend at any place at which they may be ordered to attend, or who fail to comply with any rule or order under the Act, or who fraudulently obtain any pay or other sum contrary to any such rule or order.

The 17th February 1888.

G. CHESNEY

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.