

**PATENT CASES DECIDED BY  
THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL  
AND LAW OFFICERS OF THE  
CROWN IN 1887**

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Patent Cases Decided by the Comptroller-general and Law Officers of the Crown in 1887 by  
Ralph Griffin

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**RALPH GRIFFIN**

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THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL  
AND LAW OFFICERS OF THE  
CROWN IN 1887**



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting in the context of data analysis. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise reports that effectively convey the findings and insights derived from the data.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data analysis. It highlights the need for careful consideration of the quality and reliability of the data, as well as the potential for bias and error in the analysis process.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future of data analysis and the role of emerging technologies. It highlights the potential of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and big data to revolutionize the way we collect, analyze, and interpret data.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the ethical implications of data analysis. It emphasizes the need for transparency, accountability, and respect for individual privacy and data rights.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and protection. It highlights the need for robust security measures to prevent unauthorized access, loss, or misuse of sensitive data.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the role of data analysis in various industries and sectors. It highlights the wide range of applications, from healthcare and finance to marketing and social media.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing education and training in the field of data analysis. It emphasizes the need for professionals to stay up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies in the field.

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# PATENT CASES

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DECIDED BY THE

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL AND LAW OFFICERS  
OF THE CROWN IN 1887,

WITH A FEW DECIDED 1885-6:

*TOGETHER WITH SOME UNREPORTED CASES IN THE  
COURTS OF LAW.*

EDITED BY

*Ralph Griffin*  
**RALPH GRIFFIN,**

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

LONDON:

WATERLOW AND SONS LIMITED, PRINTERS, LONDON WALL.

1888.

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## PREFACE.

By the kindness of the COMPTROLLER-GENERAL, and with the invaluable assistance of Mr. W. H. SPRAGUE, of the Patent Office, I have been enabled to report these cases decided by the L. O. and C. G. for the most part in 1887, but some few in the years 1885-6.

The judgments are abstracted from the notes of the shorthand writers to the Patent Office, Messrs. MARTEN & MEREDITH, of 13, New Inn, Strand, W.C., the accuracy of which can be invariably relied on.

I have, in accordance with a suggestion of the present S. G., added in every case the date at which the L. O. judgment was delivered.

It will be found, as I believe, that these cases in conjunction with those I have already reported in my Patent Cases, 1884-6, form a complete series of all cases of interest decided by the L. O. and the C. G. under the Patents Act, 1883.

I have to thank T. ASTON, Esq., Q.C., for allowing me to use and reproduce his notes of certain unreported cases of very great value decided in connection with the well-known *Bovill* patent. These will be found on pp. 45-53.

RALPH GRIFFIN.

6, CROWN OFFICE ROW, TEMPLE, E.C.

Feb. 8, 1888.

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### ABBREVIATIONS.

|               |           |                                    |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Goodeve P. C. | . . . . . | GOODEVE'S PATENT CASES TO 1883.    |
| Griffin P. C. | . . . . . | GRIFFIN'S PATENT CASES, 1884-1886. |

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and anomalies in the data, and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the process. It explains that the auditor's primary responsibility is to provide an independent and objective assessment of the financial statements. This involves a thorough review of the records and the application of professional judgment.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in the auditing process. It notes that clear and concise communication is essential for the auditor to effectively convey findings and recommendations to the client and other stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ethics in the auditing profession. It emphasizes that auditors must adhere to a strict code of ethics and maintain the highest standards of integrity and objectivity at all times.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. It notes that the auditing profession is constantly evolving, and auditors must stay up-to-date on the latest developments in the field.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of teamwork and collaboration. It notes that auditing is a complex and often time-consuming process, and it is essential for auditors to work together effectively to complete their assignments.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability. It notes that the auditing profession must be open and transparent in its operations, and that auditors must be held accountable for their actions.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of public trust. It notes that the public has a right to know that the financial system is being properly monitored and that the auditors are acting in the best interests of the public.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of the future of the auditing profession. It notes that the profession must continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of the public, and that auditors must be prepared to take on new challenges and responsibilities.



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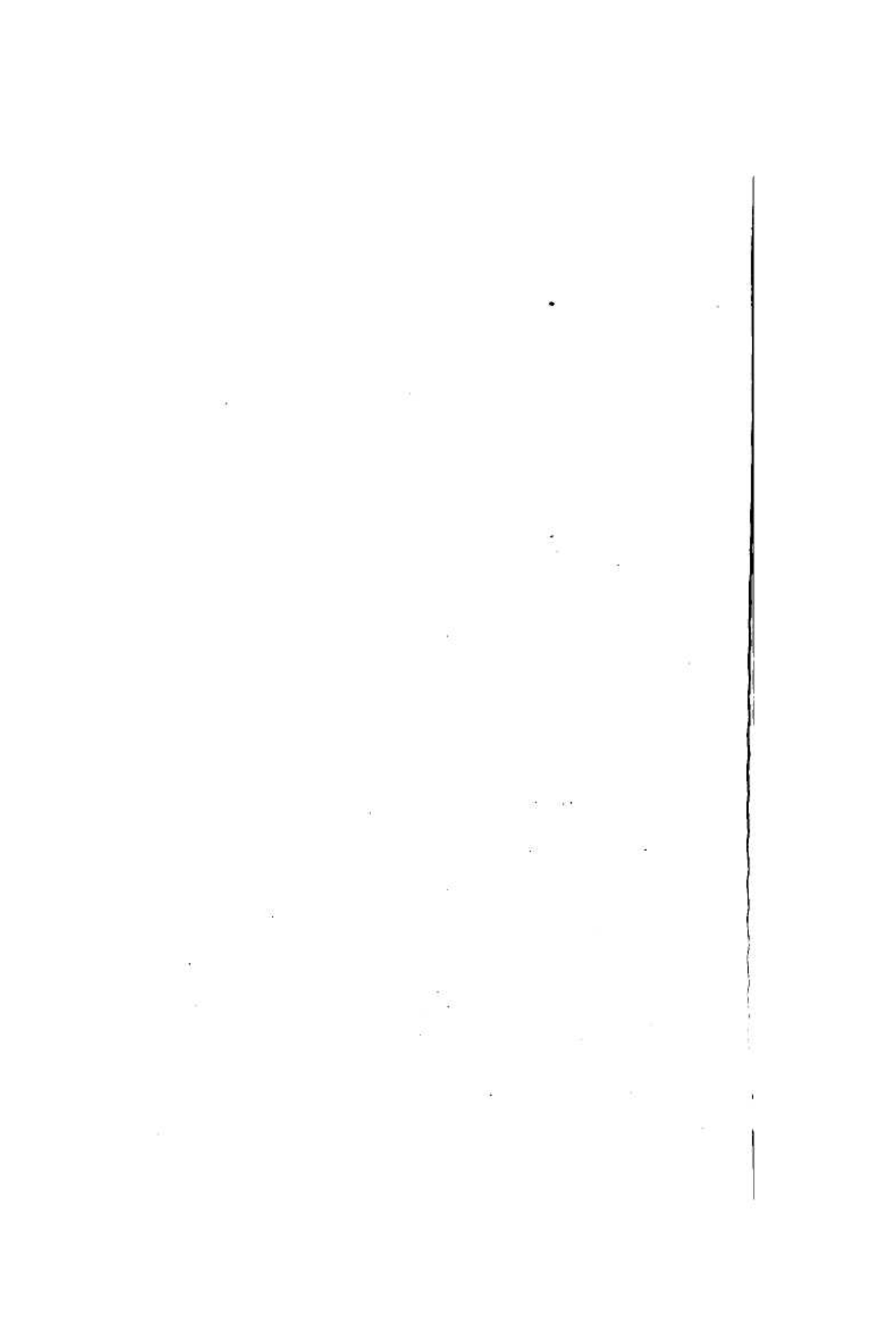
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## APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

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BROWN.

*Title not sufficiently describing the subject matter.—Appeal.*

Application for a patent for "improvements in casks and tubs" with a complete in the first instance, which stated that the invention was applicable to barrels or other casks and also to tubs and analogous vessels in which the staves are formed with a croze or groove for receiving the head or bottom; and the object of the invention was to secure the bottom or head against outward displacement, and also to support the staves beyond the croze against any force or blow delivered upon the exterior of the staves such as would tend to break off their ends projecting beyond the croze. The C. G. refused under s. 7 (1) to accept the specification unless the words "and analogous vessels" were added to the title, or omitted from the specification, on the ground that the title did not in view of the words "and analogous vessels" in the body of the specification, sufficiently indicate the subject matter of the invention.

Appeal to the L. O. (25th *May*), 1887, allowed.

WEBSTER, A. G.—I do not regard this objection as in any way a frivolous one by the Patent Office, or an objection that was not worthy of discussion, but I think that the appeal ought to be allowed. It is quite true that words "analogous vessels" occur in the body of the specification, but it must be taken in conjunction with the whole of the sentence "and also to tubs and analogous vessels in which the staves are formed with a croze or groove for receiving the head or bottom." On turning to the claims, it is plain that they are specific. They do not relate to the vessels themselves, but to a mode of fastening in the heads and bottoms of the vessels, which are composed of staves, and there is a specific direction as to the mode of construction. Under these circumstances I think that the use of the words "analogous vessels" in the body of the specification in connection with the word "tubs," and the statement as to the way in which the invention