



# INVENTIONS.



*This department of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER is devoted to the interests of inventor, of patentees of inventions, and of manufacturers of patented articles. Patents are granted in Canada for fifteen years, the Government fee for which may be paid by instalments. Arrangements have been made by which the issue of all patents by the Canadian Patent Office and all renewals and extensions thereof will be promptly noticed in this department, and a brief description thereof given. Enquiries on these subjects are invited and will receive prompt attention. No charge will be made for answers by mail when return postage is sent. Information given free regarding patent laws and the obtaining of patents in Canada, United States, Great Britain and all foreign countries. Claims for inventions, as embodied in Letters Patent, also the illustrations of them, will be inserted in this journal at moderate charges. The attention of manufacturers is specially directed to the opportunities for lucrative business which may be acquired by close observation of whatever may appear in this department.*

## CANADIAN PATENTS.

The following patents have been issued from the Canadian Patent Office from February 1 to 3, 1892.

Information in regard to any of these patents may be had free on application to THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, or copies of American patents corresponding to these, where the American patent has been previously granted, can be procured through us for the sum of twenty-five cents.

### MECHANICAL PATENTS.

- 38,174 Hand rake, Orville M. Knox, February 1st.
- 38,175 Whiffletree and neck-yoke, John Connolly, February 1st.
- 38,176 Combined parlor and sleeping car, Montgomery H. Throop and Edward Heath, jr., February 1st.
- 38,177 Propelling power, Joseph Tait, February 1st.
- 38,179 Siphon discharge flush tank and analogous apparatus, Sidney W. Miller *et al*, February 1st.
- 38,180 Toilet paper fixture, E. B. Eddy Company (Ltd.), February 1st.
- 38,181 Wrapping or toilet paper rolls, E. B. Eddy Company (Ltd.), February 1st.
- 38,182 Gopher traps, Gordon Gilchrist, February 1st.
- 38,183 Combined counter and display rack for wearing apparel, John W. Morrison, February 1st.
- 38,184 Portable force pump, Mott B. Brooks, February 1st.
- 38,185 Fence post, etc., Hiram A. Fenner, February 1st.
- 38,186 Car brake, Charles W. Duncan, February 1st.
- 38,187 Furniture caster, Ernest G. Hoffmann, February 1st.
- 38,188 Gas regulator or governor, Lewis Boore *et al*, February 2nd.
- 38,189 Safety catch for hammer and hammerless guns, Jenkins' Safety Catch Gun Company, February 2nd.
- 38,190 Distinctive paper, James Macdonough, February 2nd.
- 38,191 Moulding machine, Ellis Keenan, February 2nd.
- 38,192 Envelope, P. H. Flynn, February 2nd.
- 38,193 Hydraulic motor, Pierre O. Gosselin, February 2nd.
- 38,195 Washing machine, John Dowling and Addison C. Church, February 3rd.
- 38,196 Preventing horses from cribbing, Charles W. Nulter, February 3rd.
- 38,197 Inking attachment for job printing presses, The Thompson Manufacturing Company, February 3rd.
- 38,198 Mitring machine, Peter Phillips, February 3rd.
- 38,199 Autographic register, The Dayton Autographic Register Company, February 3rd.
- 38,200 Vise, The Armstrong Manufacturing Company, February 3rd.
- 38,201 Breast-collar, Thomas N. Fisher & Jacob J. Leiser, February 3rd.
- 38,202 Roller bearing, Charles D. Meneely, February 3rd.
- 38,203 Mechanism for forming wire strand, George P. Rishel, February 3rd.
- 38,204 Rotary harrow, Robert King, February 3rd.
- 38,205 Tobacco drier, William B. Marks, February 3rd.
- 38,206 Water jet condenser, Ernest Korting, February 3rd.
- 38,207 Watering of cattle and stock, John Allis, February 3rd.
- 38,208 Car seal, Benjamin J. Sturtevant, February 3rd.
- 38,210 Rolls for making table cutlery, Isaac Hirsch, February 3rd.
- 38,211 Dumping cart, Timothy Flanigan, February 3rd.
- 38,212 Holding device for spring actuated shades, Horace L. Hall, February 3rd.

### SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES.

- 38,178 Treatment of waste tinned steel or iron, William L. Brockway, February 1st.
- 38,194 Cutting cloth or wearing apparel, Morris Grossman, February 2nd.
- 38,209 Condensing or liquefying vapor or gases, John Gamyer, February 3rd.

### A WORD TO INVENTORS.

We have frequently been asked by inventors who have succeeded in producing small articles of more or less merit, and for which there appears to be a demand, what is the best method to pursue in order to put them on the market.

This is a question which has puzzled a great many, and especially those who with small means are unable to go into the manufacturing of their specialty on a large scale, without parting with a controlling interest in their patent to another party in order to raise the necessary capital with which to push the business, a transaction which many object to on account of the possible and probable consequences which often follow, viz., the loss not only of the patent right, but of all share in future business.

In nine cases out of ten it is far better for the inventor, and he will realize more from his invention to sell out entirely, and turn his attention to some other business, or the production of a new patentable article. That is, in case he has no money with which to develop and place his invention in the market.

The only difficulty in this is that a majority of inventors set too high a value upon their invention. They think they have the world in their hands, and are disposed to hold on to it, unless some one comes along who is foolish enough to pay an unreasonable price for the patent. This is where they are often mistaken, and it would be far better for them to accept a bona fide offer, even though it is but a fraction of their ideal value of the article.

The fact is that no invention, however valuable at the time it is produced or perfected, is sure of a monopoly, or even a fair competing chance for a great while, and the sooner the inventor disposes of it the better off he is. Thousands of inventions have been dead failures, and never returned to the inventor one dollar, simply because, thinking that he had a monopoly, and that the world was bound to him, he has held on to it, unable himself to put it upon the market, and alike unwilling to allow any one else to do so for a reasonable consideration, until some one else has come out with something equally good, and possibly an improvement, and he finds himself without a bidder, and another man making money which he might have had, had he used better judgment and good sense.

Another way in which a mistake is made is in starting out on too large a scale. If you have a really valuable patented article, there is very little difficulty about finding a market for it, if you are not too hasty. It is better to begin in a small way and gradually increase than to begin by forming a large stock company and beginning too large. We are speaking in reference to the inventor's interests. If he can get his goods manufactured so that he can handle them himself, even though in a small way at the start, if his invention is worth anything he will soon be able to increase his business and