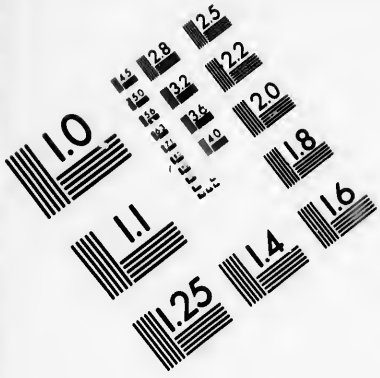

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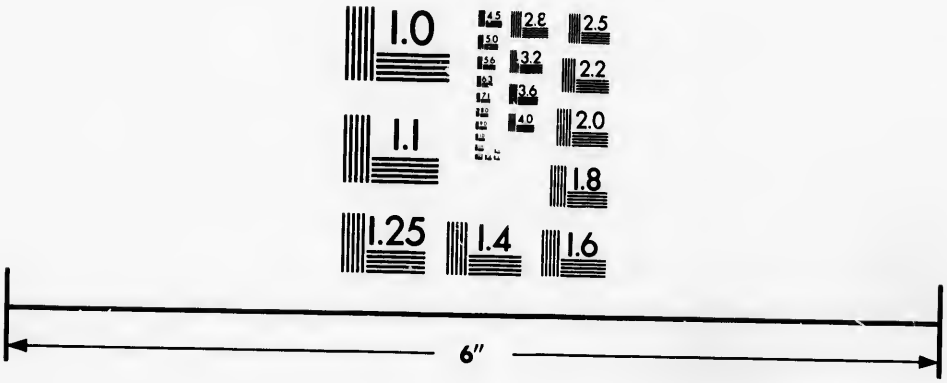

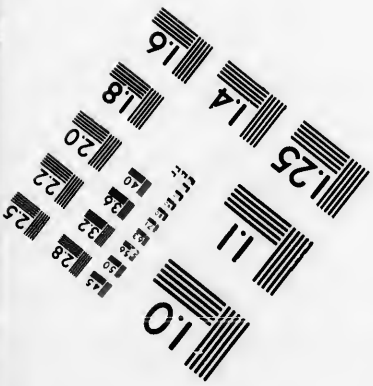

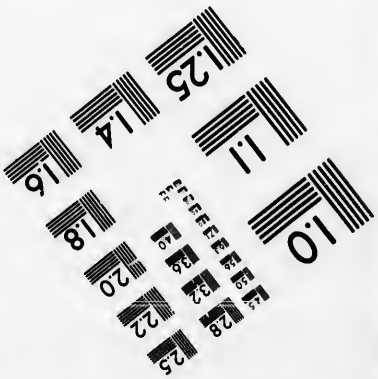

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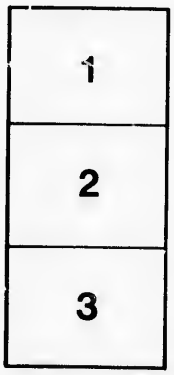

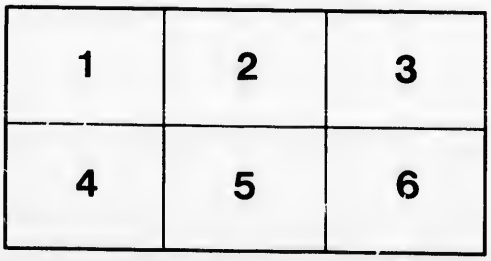

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QUALIFICATIONS

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PATENT SOLICITORS OR ATTORNEYS.

To be competent to prepare and prosecute applications for Patents at this stage of inventive progress, the attorney should be :—

1. Thoroughly versed in the Patent Law of the United States and the principal foreign countries ; well read in the Commissioners' and Court decisions, and perfectly conversant with the Patent Office practice.

2. Quick to grasp mechanical ideas, and possessed of a naturally scientific turn of mind.

3. Skilful in preparing exact and thorough descriptions, and pointing out nice distinctions.

4. Able to construct comprehensive and valid claims as broad as the invention (some of the best legal talent have acknowledged their total inability to originate claims).

5. Persistent and clever in prosecuting applications rejected for insufficient cause.

6. It is unquestionably desirable that a Solicitor of Patents should be a GRADUATE civil and mechanical engineer. A trained and technically educated engineer is much better able to cope with the exceedingly fine distinctions and intricate questions constantly arising in patent practice, than one without technical education.

Inventors should remember that any person, man, woman or child, can truthfully claim to be a "Solicitor" as "soliciting" means "asking"; or they could advertise as an "agent" or "attorney," as both these terms mean one who acts for another. They would not, however, dare to claim to be graduate "Civil or

Mechanical Engineers" without fear of disbarment and prosecution for misrepresentation. It therefore behooves the inventor to use great care in selecting his attorney and, bearing on this point, we call attention to a report of the Commissioner of Patents, wherein he says: "As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specification and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will be of advantage to the applicant; but the value of their services will be proportioned to their skill and honesty. So many persons have entered this profession of late years without experience that too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of a competent man."

WARNING.

A WORD OF WARNING TO OUR CLIENTS AND TO PATENTEES GENERALLY.

It has come to our notice during our long experience and particularly within the past five or ten years, that inventors have been the prey of conscienceless persons claiming to be "Patent Attorneys," "patent selling agents," etc., whose unscrupulousness is equalled only by their persistency.

Some of these concerns have adopted the alluring plan of offering to bestow upon certain inventors a metallic memento which they are pleased to style a "medal." These "medals" are intended to excite generous emulation among inventors; each one bears unquestionable evidence on its face as to the "superior genius" of the man who possesses it, no matter who he may be. Does not each one say so on its face? The number of inventors to whom they are awarded is carefully limited to those WHO ARE WILLING TO PAY; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. A "medal" costing in some instances perhaps as much as sixty cents, is readily parted with by these benevolent patrons of the arts and sciences for the small sums of five (5), ten (10), or fifteen (15) dollars, as the gullibility of the individual wanting it may warrant. A favorite scheme is to "organize a board of award" composed of themselves and a few clerks whose duty it is to select the invention of "greatest merit" from the

number presented through them to be patented. Each inventor who pays them $5.00 for an "examination," sets the mighty machinery of this board of award to work with the result that a "medal," bright and shining, is turned out, having upon one side the advertisement of the firm or individual issuing it, while the other side certifies that "the bearer possesses superior genius."

These big hearted people never fail, in each instance to embellish the "medal" with their own names, business and address and the deluded medalist becomes a walking advertisement for the firm "presenting" it, when he shows his certificate of "high genius" to his admiring friends. We sometimes see men upon the street carrying on their person conspicious signs of various kinds and it is to be hoped they are paid for such service, but how any intelligent man can gratuitously carry around a sign or advertisement and exhibit it with seeming great satisfaction, is very singular, even though such sign be written upon gold or silver and coupled with the "superior genius" business. The "late lamented" P. T. Barnum, of circus fame, aptly said "the people love to be humbugged and are willing to pay well for it." Perhaps this statement fully explains the situation. We are glad to know that the number of inventors who are "green" enough to be entrapped by such transparent "schemes," is small.

Many of these "cute" fellows also offer to promptly sell each patentee's invention and hold out enticing inducements and offer rewards of special mention in papers they claim to publish (which are practically their individual circulars) and a special reduction of fees for taking out their next patent, as they also claim to be "patent attorneys." They begin by saying "only a small commission will be charged after a sale has actually been made," and then immediately proceed to bleed their victims by demanding a sum for alleged "advertising," "preparing cuts or pictures" of the invention, printing "circulars," "letter-heads," "preparing models" and a special write-up, or a flattering "history" of the inventor. Many inventors have thus expended from $50 to $100 or more before realizing that they have been imposed upon, and yet have no sale of the patent or a prospect of sale. We know of cases where inventors have paid as much as $150 to these frauds on the pretence that they will have made a "finely constructed

model" and after repeated demands for it, a miserable affair of cheap construction, costing perhaps $5.00 or $6.00, would be sent to them ; but they can get no redress, as these "green goods" are like "gold brick" men or the Irishman's flea, which, when caught, "was not there."

Inventors, as a class are a confiding, honest set of men and being honest themselves, are slow to suspicion others, hence many easily become victims. We advise all who have been victimized to write to the Commissioner of Patents setting forth all the circumstances and we believe such action will result in having them disbarred from practicing before the Patent Office.

In closing this article, we beg to present to the reader, the following article, written by Edward P. Thompson, M. E., an authority on the subject, and published in the INVENTIVE AGE of November, 1897.

"HONESTY AND ABILITY OF PATENT SOLICITORS."

There is danger of over-looking the incompetent attorney while busy with the denouncement of the man who is tricky or dishonest ; cases are possible in which an inventor may be cheated financially by a smart agent, and yet a fair quality of service may be rendered ; but no exception occurs that will show the accomplishment of first class results by a half prepared person, no matter how trustworthy he may be. I am not preaching on the subject of honesty and morals, for every inventor will make the utmost attempt to dodge the fraudulent man without much advice, and yet inventors are apt to run to any agent so long as he has his sign up and is known to be reliable. The requisite that is too often overlooked, the one that is most difficult of attainment, and the one that is the most important, is mechanical knowledge with experience ; or in other words, the perfect attorney must be a mechanical expert, while the second condition, equally as important but readily recognized by all inventors, is a knowledge of and an experience in the patent law, court decisions and the patent office rules of practice. The third qualification is literary ability.

How few attorneys are graduates of a technical college or school ; how few have been scientific students further than in acquiring a superficial knowledge by private study—almost worse than none ;—

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how few are qualified for membership in any of the scientific or mechanical, or engineering societies; how few could write an article for a technical periodical without its being lodged in the waste basket; and how few, therefore, could prepare such a clear, exact and complete description of an alternating current dynamo, or, of a steam engine releasing gear, or of a bicycle, or of a printing machine or of a typewriter that would stand the critical examination which occurs when experts for a purchaser of the patent, or before the courts criticise it; the specification and claims are literally torn to pieces by the experts. The whole value of the patent, assuming the invention to be novel and valuable, depends absolutely and alone upon the exact meaning rendered by the wording of the specification and claims. How many hundreds of attorneys have attempted this task, not even realizing their own incapability; because a man with a little knowledge of a subject usually thinks he knows all about it. No other profession calls for such experts. Take an electrical engineer; his speciality is electricity and consequently he need know little about bridges—that is, about civil engineering. Or, consider a chemist. He requires no knowledge about printing machines, that is, of mechanics. Or let the profession be that of a mining engineer. What does he know about law? Again, how little the lawyer pure and simple, who naturally spends his time in suits over real estate, debts, damages, etc., etc., knows about agricultural machines. Men of any profession seldom undertake cases in some other line. The most perfect patent attorney is he who is versed in all departments of science, engineering and mechanics, because one day he will have, say, a kinetoscope invention to be patented, and the next day, a new process of dyeing; the next day, an electric motor case, and then a linotype machine, photographic invention, etc., without any choice whatever on his part.

The only remedy for overcoming the seeming impossibility of hoping to secure a perfectly prepared solicitor, would be the existence of a specialist in each department, but this would scarcely, at the present day, be feasible, although the best attorneys generally become rooted in some specialty in which a large proportion is all on one subject, and he gradually becomes experienced in such a variety that he is more and more competent in all, assuming of course, that to start with, he has a solid foundation in one or in all

physical, chemical, engineering, or mechanical directions. The preparation of the specification is simple as compared with the drafting of the claims, because the same involves the highest literary talent and an education coupled with a knowledge of patent law, while the mechanical training is still the most important part. An ideal claim is so difficult of composition, that five years' experience, at the least, with all the above acquirements, are about enough to enable a beginner to draft it. To formulate an accurate proposition in geometry is easy in comparison.

Now let us pass on to the prosecution of the application in case other patents are cited as alleged anticipations. They may in reality not meet the invention. The claims may have been unnecessarily too broad or too narrow, or vague or in some other respect, not absolutely perfect, or the opinion of the examiner may not for good reasons be conceded to. In the first place, the references must be studied very carefully and the various inventions thoroughly understood. This is a small part of the duty of the solicitor. The specifications and claims must be compared with each other, both specifically and generically with an unusual power of discernment. After all is understood, the knowledge of patent law must be applied to decide whether, from a legal standpoint, the novelty over the state of the art will warrant the right to patent protection, and finally, the redrawing of the claims to suit the circumstances, must be attended to. The utmost care, skill and knowledge are required in these final readjustments ; for after the certificate of allowance has been issued, the last chance of improving the protection is lost, except that if any undue limitation is discovered, it can be remedied only by petition and by showing that a refusal to reopen the case would work an irreparable injury.

Accordingly, it becomes apparent that the solicitor must be prepared by his own knowledge and practical experience to analyze the various allied inventions and to express by proper claims, the exact scope of his client's invention by means of legal patent claims. I have pointed out, only partially, however, the various requirements, but as a climax to all, we arrive at the item of responsibility, and it is right here that the question of honesty arises. A man may avoid crime or frauds and yet do much harm where only the most vigorous investigation could prove that he slighted some important step in applying for a patent. Here then is a loop-

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hole whereby the competent attorney may be irresponsible. Suppose for example that, while examining the citations he should find that the claims could be broadened or left as they are with reasonable expectation of allowance; but was too busy with something that paid better, to devote the proper time and thought, or was too anxious to get at least some kind of a patent even if it were not the best in view of the state of the art. I say that such an action or want of proper action illustrates what I mean by one of the worst kind of frauds generally called, however, by a better sounding name—irresponsibility. Perhaps, again, the attorney might think that the invention was of no practical or money value and that little responsibility rests upon him, and finally, the old plea suggests itself—that he will never be found out.

In order to make an attorney have a true and strong sense of responsibility, he should make the assumption that the patent, if obtained, will be worth many thousand dollars; or he should assume that the invention belongs to himself and at the same time that it is worth a million dollars. Then he will strive for the best claims. How many of us, who are solicitors have been perfect in this respect? On the other hand, I am not referring to the matter of offering opinions to the inventor as to the value, and to the too much overvaluing of the invention in his eyes so as to encourage him to apply. This procedure is a dishonest trick, where the invention is known to be worthless; but, having decided for good reasons to apply, the solicitor should keep in mind the best interests of the client, and if he does not, he may work as much real injury as if he were, out and out, fraudulent.

In spite of all his consideration of the qualifications, many an inventor may still hold that such remarks about experts may well apply to difficult cases like automatic telephone exchange systems, polyphase electric motors, Corliss engine improvements, processes in electric-metallurgy, mathematical instruments of precision, etc., but when it comes to little devices which may be named by the hundred, any one can understand the name and be a suitable attorney, provided only he knows patent law and practice, and has ordinary intelligence. This is false logic. What is true of one kind of invention is true of another, except in degree. Even in simple devices, the mechanical expert is needed. No simpler device could probably be suggested than the bicycle frame, being only a

few tubes fastened together, and yet mathematical considerations are necessary and a scientific training in bridge building, angles, struts, ties, braces, triangles, joints, etc., etc., must be understood in an engineering sense, or else the claims can not be drafted. Or take a mouse trap. No simpler example could be named. The mechanism or construction, involves, for its explanation, a high degree of mechanical knowledge, for it will not be sufficient simply to set forth the exact construction, but to describe in a claim the gist of the invention in generic terms and then in a specific direction, so as to cover not only the exact mechanical construction, but also, when the novelty is of a high enough degree, a general construction that will include and protect several varieties without the necessity of too many patents. Sometimes, an invention has such a wide scope and there are so many meritorious ways of carrying it out in practice, that the attorney must in one patent be able to incorporate a set of broad claims to include them all, a set of specific claims to cover one variety, this being as much as is permitted in one patent by law, and then the other patent may protect the respective specific devices when their importance is of sufficient practical value and legal necessity to warrant further patents—this question being left until the allowance of the broad claims is certain. Qualifications of attorneys for such purposes often come into play, and involve exact knowledge of mechanical, scientific and literary ability to a much greater extent even in the case of simple devices, than would be possessed by the too numerous incompetent solicitors. The more expert the solicitor both in technical and patent matters, the more the inventor will gain in the way of protection by a patent, while if expert only in patent law or only in technical knowledge the patent will only be the means of donating the invention to the public."

We also beg to quote the following from the Commissioner's Annual Report (1893):

"PATENT BAR."

"The vast public and private interests involved in the just administration of the patent system, demand that the practitioners before the Office, like those before the Federal Courts, shall be only those

of ascertained moral and intellectual fitness. To this end it is respectfully recommended that legislation be had establishing a patent bar, which shall consist in the first instance, of those counsellors-at-law who are entitled to practice in the Federal Courts, and that the Commissioner of Patents, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may establish rules and regulations for the admission, from time to time, of those found qualified, and who may be recommended for admission to the Federal bar of the State in which they reside, or in the manner and by those on whose recommendation admissions to the State bar are made by the State Courts where the applicants may reside. It is believed that under the guidance of a patent bar of recognized standing and repute the soliciting of patents would attain a regularity and dignity in the practice of the profession of the law which is otherwise unattainable, and that the first to gain under such a practice would be the meritorious inventors, and second only to them the industrial world and the public."

Since the above was written, the rules of the United States Patent Office have been amended, under date of August 6, 1897, by which patent attorneys are required to be REGISTERED on a list prepared for that purpose and no person can act as an attorney whose name is not found on the list.

Our registration number is 300.

We sincerely hope that the Canadian Patent Office will follow the example of the United States, and by a similar register, or some substitute which will prove as effective, prevent all incompetent persons from practising and thus prevent the presentation of the many valueless applications.

WHO WE ARE.

The inventor has a right to know the men to whom he entrusts his business, and we must therefore be excused for saying a few words about ourselves.

We have been in the patent business for a number of years and our facilities and system are unsurpassed. We hold every communication received by us STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. We treat our

clients as we should wish to be treated if we were in their place. We fully appreciate the high responsibility we assume when we undertake to secure patents of commercial value, a responsibility which is too often but little regarded. We give our best attention to every case we prosecute and give each case the time it deserves. We secure the broadest possible patents that the inventions will warrant and we guarantee the highest grade of work. Our large and lucrative business, and our high reputation, of which we are justly proud, depend solely upon the efforts we have put forth in the past for those inventors who, appreciating our ability have employed us. "THOROUGHNESS, SKILFULNESS and HONESTY" is the motto we observe.

We are Engineers Graduate with GREAT DISTINCTION of the Polytechnic School of Engineering; Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University; Members Patent Law Association of Washington; Members New England Water Works Association; Members American Water Works Association; Members Corporation of Land Surveyors, and Assoc. Members Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

We are the only Solicitors of Patents (out of the scores of thousands in the United States and Canada) who are members of all the above named Societies. This fact acts as confirmation of our alleged exceptional preparation as expert Solicitors in connection with inventions of importance, that is patent cases in which it is worth while to seek attorneys who have the proper knowledge and experience.

We would respectfully request our fellow members in these Societies to bear us in mind, not only when needing the services of attorneys in their own patent business, but also when they meet inventors who may have patent cases. We are able to class many members of these Societies among our clients, and is it not well to do business among ourselves as much as possible? Often we have referred parties to the members of the various Societies we belong to, according to our opinion of their capacity, knowledge, diligence and specialty. We thank those who have so thoughtfully sent us clients.

N. B. *Nous croyons que plusieurs clients seront contents d'apprendre que nous possédons le français à fond.*

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Our Canadian Office is located in Montreal, the largest city of the Dominion. Translators, draughtsmen, stenographers, etc., possessed of the highest class of ability and experience are found in Montreal, as well as all classes of business.

Our Office Building (The New York Life Insurance Building) is the fine fire proof structure located at the corner of St. James and Place d'Armes Streets, fronting on Place d'Armes Square.

We are in the very heart of a seething caldron of business. Millions pass our doors every day. The human treadmill never ceases. In two minutes walk we can reach the Post Office, the Express Co's Offices, the Cable Office and the greatest financial institutions of the Dominion.

We relate these circumstances to show inventors the desirability of our unsurpassed location and its convenience to the public.

OUR WASHINGTON OFFICE (see engraving on opposite page).

In close proximity to the United States Patent Office, it is always open for the use of our clients who deem it expedient to visit the Capital, thinking naturally that they can, by their presence, facilitate the procuration of their patent. While we gladly receive inventors at our Washington Office we must candidly state that the business would be equally as well attended to were the inventor in New Zealand as in Washington. Every application for Patent is numbered when received by the Patent Office and has to wait until the preceding filed applications have been examined before it can be reached for examination by the Examiner.

Any Patent Office Examiner who would act upon an application out of its regular order of filing would be instantly called to account by the Comissioner of Patents for such a flagrant infringement of the rules. Therefore do not go to Washington unless you are prepared to bear the expense of a two month's stay, which is the usual elapsed time between the filing of the application and the first action in the case.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HAVING A WASHINGTON OFFICE.

Other things being equal the inventor should select an attorney who has an office in Washington, where the entire patent business of the U.S. Government is exclusively carried on. And this for many reasons. All the records and prior patents are open to his inspection and can be examined without the delays incident to correspondence. He does not have to depend upon the services of unreliable and negligent agents. And above all he enjoys a personal acquaintance with the various Examiners of the Patent Office, and can have daily interviews with them. The importance of these interviews cannot be over-estimated. When an attorney has an Examiner by the button-hole, he can make him see the merit in an invention if it has any merit at all. More can be accomplished in this way in five minutes than by months of correspondence and volumes of written argument.

OUR BUSINESS METHODS.

In carrying on our extensive patent business, we aim to conduct it in the most expeditious and systematic manner. We are assisted by the most experienced examiners and specification writers. The first mechanical draftsmen in the country prepare our drawings.

The utmost care is taken to guard the privacy and preserve the safety of the many thousands of inventions committed to our care; and we may here mention with satisfaction the fact that during our long professional career not one of our clients has ever found his confidence in us misplaced.

What the Press says about our Firm.

HOW TO SELECT A PATENT ATTORNEY.

[From *Home Magazine*, November, 1897.]

"Inventors are often in much doubt and anxiety when selecting an attorney to conduct their business. Some desire to secure the services of a Solicitor for the lowest possible price, and others who are willing to give fair compensation, perhaps have no acquaintance among Patent Attorneys and do not know which are reliable and trustworthy. Our advice to all inventors is, do not employ a CHEAP Attorney—his work will be CHEAP. A professional man who can afford to work for nothing is to be avoided. His feeble efforts, being without incentive, will be worse than wasted; they will occasion actual loss in the long run. When it is remembered that an inventor or a manufacturer engaged in making a patented article, has to depend solely upon the breadth of the claims of the Patent for his protection, the importance of these claims will at once be apparent and it can be readily seen that they should be drawn only by an Attorney of sound professional knowledge and experience. The Attorney must also have a good technical education, be skilled in the arts and sciences, and endowed with sound judgment and quick perception; he should be a "graduate" Civil Engineer and an expert in all matters pertaining to Letters Patent. A man of these acquirements does not work for nothing; he expects to be reasonably compensated for his labor, and a wise inventor will do well to employ such an Attorney. The Patent he gets will be a broad one and will have commercial value. So important are the services of a reliable, trustworthy and skilful Attorney to Inventors, that the Commissioner of Patents has, in the "Rules of Practice," issued this general warning: "As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specifications and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will, in most cases, be of advantage to the applicant, BUT THE VALUE OF THEIR SERVICES

WILL BE PROPORTIONATE TO THEIR SKILL AND HONESTY. So many persons have entered this profession of late years without experience that too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of a competent man.

"In this connection, it may be safely affirmed that those who confide their interests to the care of Messrs. Marion & Marion, of Montreal and Washington, enlist in their behalf the services of as expert and reliable Patent Solicitors as now practice before any of the patent issuing Bureaus.

"They do not intrust the preparation of specifications or drawings to NOVICES, but all is conducted from beginning to end, under their personal supervision. They employ only EXPERT DRAFTSMEN and the very best MECHANICAL TALENT that can be secured, and are able on short notice to describe, illustrate and claim for the inventor—no matter how simple or how complicated his device may be—a patent as broad as his invention. They have easy access to all models, public records, divisions and classes of the Patent Offices, and can make prompter searches and give more accurate advice in matters relating to patents than those who have no branch office in Washington or abroad.

"If you desire a patent, either in the United States, Canada or any foreign country; if you desire safe legal advice on any question relating to Patents, address: Marion & Marion, International Patent Solicitors, Montreal, Can., or Washington, D.C."

INTERESTING TO INVENTORS.

"POINTS ON OBTAINING A PATENT FURNISHED BY A HIGH AUTHORITY [MARION & MARION]."

[From the *Mercantile and Financial Times*, N. Y.]

"It has been wittily said that the man who undertakes to be his own lawyer has a fool for his client. The same is true of a multitude of situations as well as in the practice of law, and we have known of some empty purses and broken ambitions which are the result of men undertaking to transact clerical or professional work which comes within the domain of vigilant and well-posted specialists. In the realm of mechanical inventions, and the patents by

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which they are protected, this is painfully true, and it is even a matter of record that some of the cleverest inventors of our times have beggared themselves in health, courage and pocket by trying to secure their rights without the help of such expert intervention.

"A patent solicitor is of the first importance to an inventor; he is posted as to the expense of any given proceeding in his specialty; he can insure expedition as well as economy, and by his regular and watchful attention to the records of the Patent Office, he is often able to save his client the labor and cost of applying for patents or inventions already patented, in part or *in toto*, and further, by close distinction of inventions, save to the inventor valuable rights which would otherwise be lost, owing to a partial or apparent interference with prior patented inventions.

"In the course of an interview with Messrs. Marion & Marion, the writer had it explained to him that, in obtaining a patent there is a regular routine to be observed, and that careful judgment is necessary in cases where, in the expediting of applications, undue haste may result in narrow and insufficient claims, causing ultimately heavier expenses and perhaps costly litigation.

"This emphasizes the importance to inventors of the services of a thoroughly reliable patent solicitor; one who will tell the inventor if his ideas are not new or patentable, and thus save him the expense and false hopes which would otherwise attend a struggle in which his cause was foredoomed to defeat; or, on the other hand, the invention being novel and such as the Government allows, makes the inventor's cause his own, so far as to enlist every effort in behalf of the issuance of Letters Patent, and if desirable, to procure the means whereby a favorable introduction to general use may be effected.

"During the years in which this widely-known firm of Marion & Marion have made patent business their specialty, they have represented many large and wealthy concerns, and have hotly contested and been victorious in some of the most noted patent cases shown in the American and Canadian records.

"The firm are always pleased to give inventors instructions as to the proper method of procedure, and may be consulted with advantage by those desiring to purchase or acquire an interest in

patents and as to the mechanical and technical value of inventions for which patents are desired.

" MM. Marion & Marion are in close communication with both the United States and Canadian patent offices, and have correspondents in all the European capitals and Australasia. Their Washington office is located in the Atlantic Building, a few doors from the Patent Office.

" We cannot close this article without reference to Mr. J. A. Marion, the head of the Canadian offices of the firm.

" Mr. J. A. Marion, one of the foremost patent solicitors and consulting engineers in patent cases, comes from an old French family who have made this Country their home for over one hundred years, and received his technical education at " L'Ecole Polytechnique," where he graduated with honor, viz: Diploma with great distinction and degree of Bachelor in Applied Sciences....

" Mr. Marion has a reputation as a patent practitioner, not only of technical ability in patent cases, but for almost invariable success in his undertakings, whether for his own account, or for his clients. He is a member of the Patent Law Association of Washington; of the American Water Works Association; of the New England Water Works Association; of the Province of Quebec Land Surveyors Association; of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and of several other scientific societies. His services as an expert are now called into requisition in all parts of the United States and Canada.

" This is the inventive age, so, let the " Mercantile and Financial Times," suggest to the inventor : Start right ; secure the services of a concern like the firm of Marion & Marion, then if you fail it will be the fault of no one ; if you succeed you may be rewarded by a fortune. All in all, the editor of this paper considers nothing more worthy of praise, confidence and commendation, than this office."

DÉSIREZ-VOUS OBTENIR UNE PATENTE ?

[From *Le Prix Courant*, Montréal, 1er Octobre. 1897.]

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Une invention n'obtient une valeur commerciale qu'après avoir été protégée par une patente, mais pas une patente préparée par le premier venu. Toute la valeur d'une patente dépend de l'expérience et de l'habileté de la persomne qui la prépare, et voilà pourquoi le Commissaire a plusieurs fois recommandé aux inventeurs de choisir leur solliciteur avec le plus grand soin.

Nous croyons devoir recommander à nos lecteurs de s'adresser à M.M. Marion & Marion, pour toutes informations au sujet des patentes. Ces Messieurs enverront un joli livre illustré, le "Guide des Inventeurs" à tous ceux qui en feront la demande.

Une copie française de ce livre sera envoyée sur réception d'un timbre poste.

PATENTS WHAT ARE THEY?

Patents have often, and with some degree of truth, been defined as GRANTS, and the public generally have been under this impression, but this definition of a "Patent" is incomplete.

A patent is a contract made between the Government issuing the patent and the inventor, in which both parties have conditions to perform. The conditions are reciprocal and all patents are based on them.

These conditions are that the Government will grant to the inventor, provided he is entitled to it, a monopoly of the use of the article, machine, method, etc., for a fixed period of time, upon the condition that the inventor will, at the expiration of that period, dedicate the invention to the public.

And while the patent itself does not disclose these conditions, and the inventor does not sign anything which has the appearance of a contract, yet the fact of his making his application for a patent, has the effect of binding him to these conditions, he giving his assurance of complying with the conditions imposed on him, when he files his application.

The conditions of the contract upon which a patent is granted vary in all of the nations and governments having patent systems, and we, in preparing this "HELP," feel sure that clearer and more concise information will be given to our friends and clients, by setting forth the conditions and other interesting facts, in the portion of "HELP" devoted to the separate governments.

In most of the countries, however, the condition is that the thing sought to be patented, must be NEW AND USEFUL, and a patent can be obtained only when such is the case. As this is absolutely essential, and upon these points the application filed must stand or fall, it is readily seen that each inventor, before going to the expense of an application, and the paying of Government and attorney's fees, should first ascertain if his invention will probably comply with these conditions. If the invention is not

DRAFTING AND SPECIFICATION DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL OFFICE.

NEW AND USEFUL, no patent can be obtained, and the inventor has nothing to show for the money expended.

The inventor should therefore get the advice of experts as to whether or not his invention is new and useful, and in this connection we are glad to say that any inventor who will send us a sketch or model of his idea, and a description which is sufficiently clear to be understood, will receive

OUR OPINION FREE

as to whether the invention is useful and PROBABLY new and patentable.

Our opinion is based upon practical knowledge as experts in mechanical constructions, electricity, chemistry, dynamics, etc., our personal knowledge of the general state of the art in which the invention applies, and our long experience in the obtaining of patents.

When the number of patents which have been granted in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere, is considered, (over one and a half million) it can be readily understood that an opinion, other than a general one, could not be given, as it would be impossible to remember all of the constructions shown in this vast number of patents, and we would always advise the inventor to have a search made of the patent records in order that a specific opinion may be given as to the probable patentability of the invention. For this purpose we offer our

SPECIAL SEARCH ($5.00).

WHAT IT IS.—Our special search is a search made of the records of the Patent Office to ascertain if any patents have been granted which would prevent the granting of a patent for the invention submitted. This search is generally made in the United States Patent Office, where the system under which the patents are classified, etc., is more complete than in any other country. The search includes all United States patents, but does not include Foreign Patents or pending applications, as the foreign patents are not classified, (excepting in the Examiner's files which are not open for inspection) and pending applications are held in secrecy. Nearly

every good thing patented anywhere has been patented in the United States, so that a search of the United States patents in a particular class tells nearly all that is worth knowing in that class, and should be accurate in ninety per cent. of cases. These searches are made by the Manager of our Washington Office and are therefore to be depended upon.

We also make searches of the records of the Canadian Patent Office when desired.

COST.—Our charge for this service is $5.00 in advance which includes the search, copies of the nearest United States references, and our written report, and recommendation.

When the invention is shown to be old, the inventor is informed that his device is anticipated and that a patent cannot be secured. He can then withdraw without additional expense. If the invention can be modified or changed so as to merit a patent, we will indicate the requisite changes or modifications free of charge.

A special search is a wise safeguard as it often prevents the useless expenditure of money in endeavoring to secure a patent where none can be obtained; for if a search be not made the applicant may be informed, after he has paid all the fees, amounting to $45.00, that his application has been rejected by the Patent Office, on prior patents that could have easily been found by examining the records in advance, at a cost of but $5.00.

A favorable report will often enable inventors to interest capitalists in their inventions, at least to the extent of advancing the money necessary to take out the patent. In this connection it should be said that it is not necessary to find a man of large means to assist you in obtaining a patent. Nearly any inventor has among his friends and neighbors a dozen or more in moderate circumstances who can command the small sum necessary to secure a patent, and who will be only too glad to advance the money upon condition of becoming the owner of a part of the patent. *Many men have become wealthy merely through advancing to deserving inventors, the small sum necessary to secure a patent on a valuable device.* After the inventor has ascertained the patentability of the invention, he should easily find many persons only too willing to invest a few dollars in order that they may participate in his good fortune. We should, therefore, advise all inventors,

especially those who have not funds to pay the entire cost of patent, to have a special search made of the records of the Patent Office, in the first place. Our report, if adverse, will save them money, as they will not persist in fruitless efforts to obtain a patent at a loss to themselves ; and if favorable, will enable them to make arrangements with moneyed people, who will almost invariably advance the cost of a patent in consideration of the assignment of a part interest in it, but who would rightly hesitate to put their money in the venture without such a certificate of assurance.

Correspondance et traduction en toutes langues.

Correspondence and technical translations in all languages

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

WHAT PATENTS ARE GRANTED FOR.

Patents are granted for any new and useful art or process; any new and useful machine; any new and useful manufacture; any new and useful composition of matter; or a new and useful improvement of any of these, PROVIDED the art, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or improvement was not known nor used by others; and has not been patented or described in any printed publication in the United States or any foreign country, before the applicant's invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application; and has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application.

A United States patent will not be granted to an inventor who has obtained a foreign patent unless HIS U. S. APPLICATION BE MADE WITHIN SEVEN MONTHS OF THE DATE OF FILING OF THE FOREIGN APPLICATION.

Separate inventions cannot be included in one patent, and should the attempt be made to include more than one distinct invention in one application, the Examiner will require that the same be divided and the applicant will be required to elect which distinct invention he will prosecute in the filed application, and that the remaining separate inventions be eliminated. The eliminated portions may be patented by filing a "divisional application," but if this is not done, the inventions so eliminated will become abandoned unless subsequently applied for. But to apply subsequently is dangerous, as it may have a tendency to invalidate such subsequent patent. Great care must be observed in this connection, as the elimination of the subject matter of these separate inventions BEFORE the filing of such divisional application will lose the applicant the advantage of the original date of filing. It is also important that in the preparation of the divisional application no portion of the invention be omitted.

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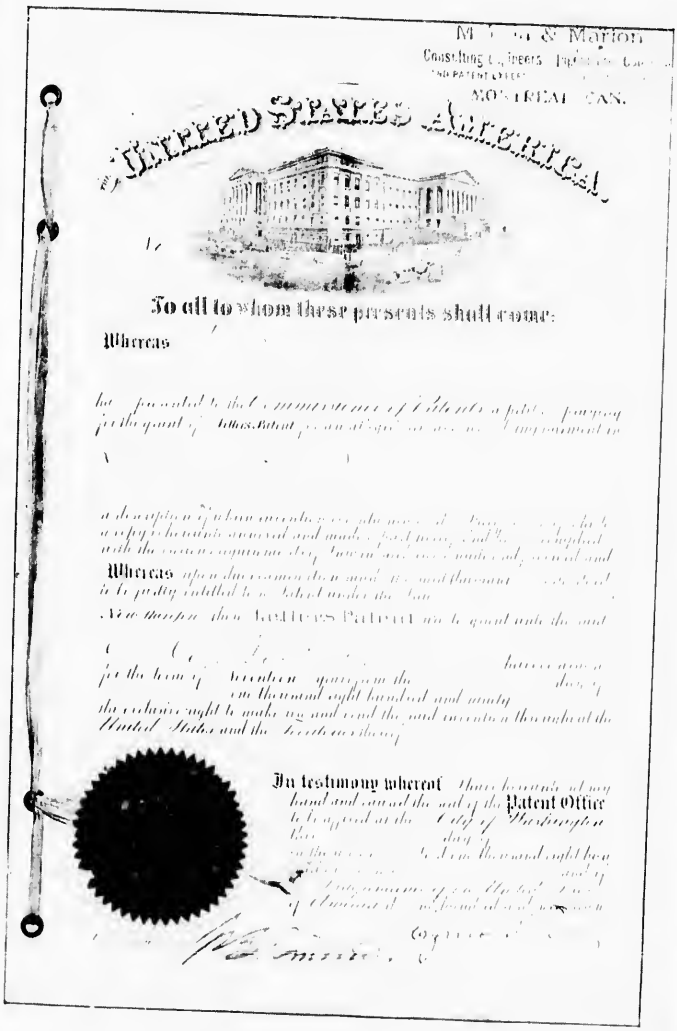

COPY OF U. S. PATENT GRANT.

To properly secure protection on a machine and its product, two patents are required—one for the machine, the other for the product. A single patent which would protect both, would, as a general rule, be held to be invalid.

WHAT CANNOT BE PATENTED.

A patent will not be granted for a principle or a function—the patent must be for the mechanism for carrying the principle or function into effect.

The mere application of an old machine to a new purpose is not patentable. Such change would be held to be simply a double use.

The substitution of one material for another, or the substitution of mechanical equivalents, are not patentable, unless a better result has been obtained. In this connection it will be well to remember that such substitution is patentable only when, by the action of the elements upon each other, or by their joint action on their common object, they perform additional functions and accomplish additional effects.

A method of transacting business or keeping accounts is not patentable.

While there are no special acts or decisions making perpetual motion machines, etc., not patentable, yet the requirement of the Patent Office that a perfect working model be furnished, practically makes such machines non-patentable.

TERM OF PATENT.

Patents, in the United States, are granted for a period of seventeen years, without regard to prior foreign patents.

The law making the term of United States patents an absolute one of seventeen years, took effect on January 1, 1898, and all patents granted prior to that time are not effected by the law, but have their life under prior existing laws, which limits the period to that of the first expiring foreign patent granted before the United States patent.

WHO CAN OBTAIN A PATENT.

Any person, adult or minor, who is the first and original inventor or discoverer, may secure a patent, regardless of his nationality, and provided he complies with all the required conditions. In case of the death of the original inventor, the patent can be secured by his executor or administrator, but only in his official capacity.

JOINT INVENTORS.

Joint inventors are entitled to joint patents; neither can claim separately. Independent inventors of separate improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent; they must claim separately.

An inventor and his assignee of the whole or a part interest in the invention, cannot claim jointly; the claim must be made by the inventor alone. If, however, the assignment contain a direction that the patent be issued to the assignee, or to the inventor and the assignee jointly, the patent will be so issued, provided the assignment be recorded in the Patent Office three weeks prior to the actual issue of the patent.

WOMAN AS AN INVENTOR.

Of late years many superior inventions are the result of woman's inventive genius, which is proof of her advancement in the great field of observation and thought. It is cheering to know that in woman we have great resources, increasing powers and influences for human progress.

Her domain of investigation, whatever it may be in individual instances, is directed chiefly toward domestic utensils and household implements that sell readily.

We might mention numerous domestic implements and appliances coming from her brain and hand, for which we have secured letters patent bearing the broad seal of the Patent Office.

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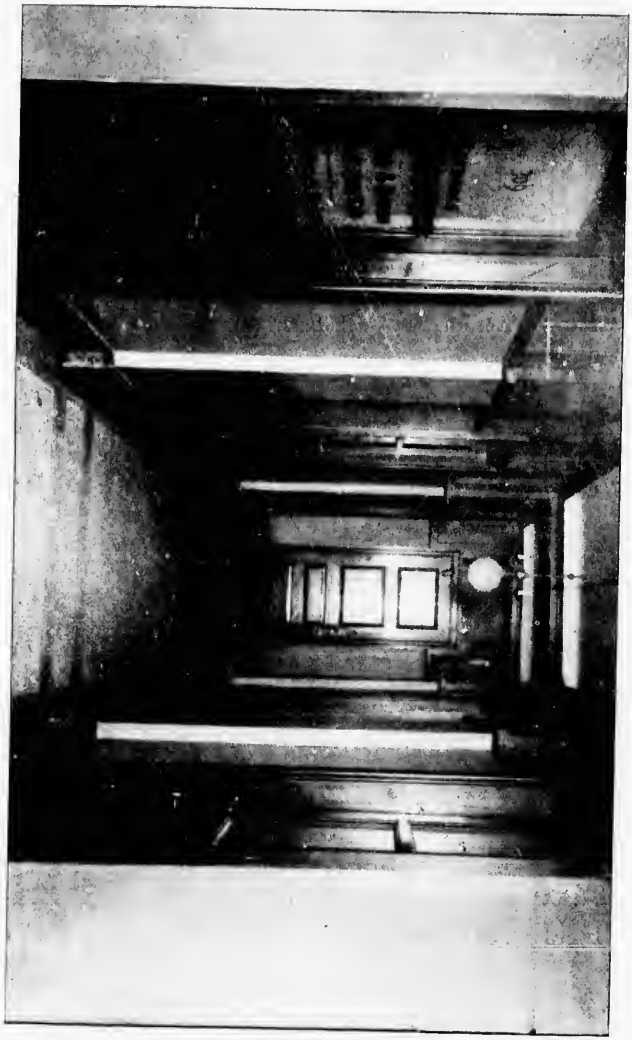

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THE PATENT APPLICATION.

This consists of the PETITION, SPECIFICATION, CLAIMS, DRAWINGS and OATH. Of these the specification, claims and drawings are of the most importance, the petition and oath being matters of form.

As the original application determines the point of greatest breadth to which the patent can be construed, it will be readily understood that the preparation of the specification, claims and drawings are matters of the greatest importance to the inventor, as upon them, the patent must stand or fall. To more clearly show the value of these parts of the application, we give a short description of the requirements of each.

THE SPECIFICATION.

The specification is the KEY-STONE of the patent, for on it all of the remaining portions must depend for support. If the specification is prepared in an unskilful manner, by reason of ambiguous wording, insufficiency of description, etc., a patent granted thereon would be practically worthless, inasmuch as it would be impossible to determine the value and effect of the claim and of the patent. The specification MUST be so "full, clear and exact as to enable anyone skilled in the art to which the invention pertains to make and use the same." And such must necessarily be the case, since the specification forms the only basis upon which the public can make use of the invention after the patent has expired.

The preparation of the specification is therefore of the greatest importance, and should only be done by a person having extensive training in this particular branch. It appears to be an easy matter to describe an invention, and set forth its objects and advantages; yet, on looking over the decisions of the Courts, which are the sole judges of a patent, it will be found that a vast number of patents have been declared void and invalid by reason of a defective specification.

The brainiest legal practitioners do not undertake to prepare a specification, leaving it to be done by some person especially trained to this work. They tacitly admit their inability in this particular line, although they are authorities on legal questions.

When it is considered that each specification must contain, in addition to the complete description, the points on which the demand for a patent is made (which in many cases are imperceptible even to the experienced eye of the expert), it can be readily seen that it is something which should not be left to novices, and especially is this true in patents for inventions of great utility, where the success of the manufacturer leads others to attempt to imitate. This is the CRUCIAL TEST of the patent. Suits for infringement are threatened, and the services of patent lawyers, versed in all of the intricate details and requirements of the patent laws, are brought to bear in the attempt to have the patent declared invalid. Each minute part of the application and patent are carefully scrutinized and examined, with a view to finding some flaw. The most attention is paid to the specification, and why? Because it is the most vulnerable part of the patent. These legal luminaries well know that although the claims may be subject to attack on the point of prior anticipation, yet these claims would be held valid, if there is any patentable merit in them, but such leniency would not be exercised in respect to the specification—that MUST be "full, clear and exact,"—and the least defect in it will prove fatal. What chance would there be in such a case, for a specification prepared by a novice with little or no experience.

To prepare a specification, which will be able to withstand the many pitfalls of the Courts, requires a mind able to grasp, by intuition, the subtle differences found in inventions, and such ability can only be acquired by experience combined with a knowledge of the arts and manufactures, each different and in a constant state of improvement. To this must be added the ability to present these differences in a legal manner, in order that their full force and effect can be seen and felt without any possibility of doubt as to what is meant.

In fact, the specification must be prepared with a foresight sufficient to guard against attacks of every kind and nature, that may be brought to bear against it at a future period, where the attackers have the advantage of extended thought and research.

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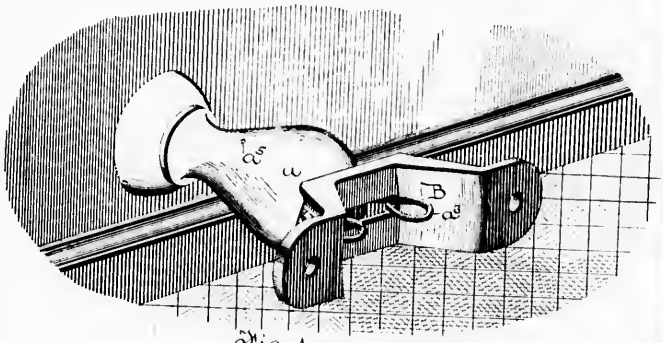
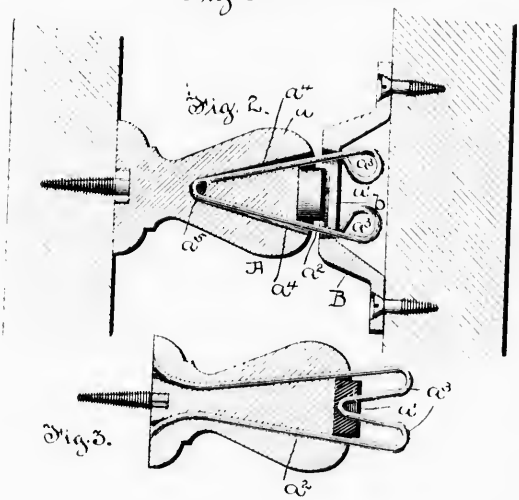


Fig. 1



Witnesses:
Horace G. Deitz
Arthur Page

Victor Allard, Inventor
By Marion & Marion
Attorneys

REPRODUCTION OF ONE OF OUR DRAWINGS.

WORK OF PREPARATION TO NOVICES. The average inventor does not consider this point and sends his work to the lowest bidder, with the consequence that twenty per cent. of the patents granted are not worth the paper they are printed on. He finds, when it is too late, that he has been "gold-bricked" and regrets his folly in saving the small difference in cost, this saving, though small, being sufficient to cause the difference between a worthless and a valid patent. The inventor would do well to follow the example of the manufacturers in this respect.

Too much skill can never be exercised in the preparation of a specification.

Frazer says:

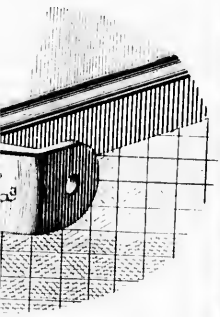
"The drawing up of a complete specification is an operation which requires the utmost care, skill, and attention, for the *validity of the patent will depend on this document being clear, explicit, and circumstantial.*" "Few inventors will venture to assume a task which is calculated to try the capacity and experience of the *most able professional man.*"

Godson says:

"In the specification the invention must be accurately ascertained and particularly described; it must be set forth in the most minute detail. The disclosure of the secret is considered as the price which the patentee pays for this limited monopoly, and therefore it ought to be full and correct (for the benefits thus secured to him are great and certain), in order that the subject of his patent may, at its expiration, be well known, and that the public may reap from it the same advantages as have accrued to him."

THE DRAWINGS.

The preparation of the drawings should receive the same care and attention as the specification, in fact, the specification and drawings are of almost equal importance. While the specification must be complete in description, the drawings must clearly set forth what is meant by the various terms and phrases used in the specification, serving as a lamp by which the invention described in the specification may be clearly seen and understood.



allard, Inventor

Marion & Marion

Attorneys

AWINGS.

The drawings must be clear and concise, and must conform to the rules made by the Patent Office. They must present the invention fully and complete and leave no doubts as to what is intended to be disclosed in the specification.

The figures of the drawings must be of a size to clearly show the parts, and a sufficient number must be made as will show each and every portion of the invention. And in a patent for an improvement on an existing machine, sufficient views must be used as will clearly indicate to what portion of the old machine the improvements are attached.

A great deal of unnecessary trouble is often caused, in the prosecution of applications, by reason of the small scale on which the views are drawn. This is caused by the attempt to illustrate the invention on a limited number of sheets of drawing. Such limitation always works to the disadvantage of the inventor, as the small views cannot show the invention in as much detail and clearness as views of larger size. Our advice on this point is to have the drawings made on a large enough scale to clearly illustrate the invention regardless of the number of sheets. The extra cost will be money well invested, as it will allow of the presentation of the invention in a more attractive and therefore more salable manner.

Our clients tell us that we make the most perfect, elegant and striking patent drawings that are known; in fact, their artistic beauty, clearness and perfection of detail in bringing out every possible patentable feature of the invention surprises the oldest and most critical inventor. Upon request we will send you a specimen of our drawings.

THE CLAIMS.

The claim is the gist and soul of the patent. It must contain a summary of what is shown in the drawings and described in the specification, but must be drawn in a concise manner. Each claim must be for a complete construction, and contain sufficient elements to make it complete. All superfluous verbiage must be eliminated and the necessary portion "boiled down" and condensed to its lowest degree, yet leaving it in such condition that no doubt can be felt as to what is meant. The claim should not contain any

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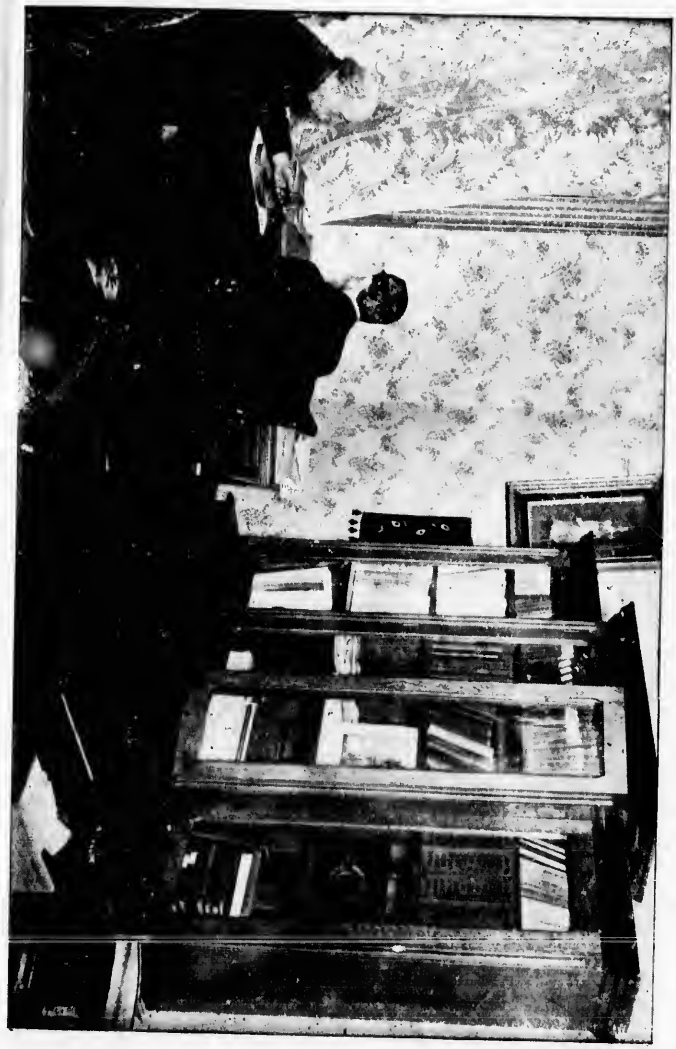

element, except that which belongs explicitly to the invention, as the adding of a useless element tends to weaken instead of support the claim.

Like the specification, to prepare a claim requires a knowledge of the relative legal weight of the elements composing it, but unlike the specification, the claim must be presented in a concise manner, stating the meaning and substance of the specification, but in terms of the shortest and most definite character.

It may prove interesting to inventors to know that claims containing the least number of elements and having few or no qualifying adjuncts are the broadest ones; and that each qualifying adjunct and each added element lessens and limits the value of the claim to that extent. In fact, the adding to a claim effects a subtracting of the value, in a corresponding ratio.

In preparing claims, it is our object to present them in a perfect legal form and with a breadth commensurate with what we think the inventor is entitled to, in view of the state of the art presented by our special search. It sometimes happens that we are unable to obtain such claims, but the citations of the Examiner enable us to present amendments which will relieve the claim from opposition on the part of the Examiner and also prevent any chance of being held invalid in the Courts, as far as such chance can be avoided.

TERMS, and HOW to OBTAIN a PATENT.

(UNITED STATES.)

Anyone having a device which he wishes protected by patent, should send us a rough sketch, photograph, drawing, or model, together with a description. He should describe his invention in his own way and not endeavor to follow set forms. If the invention be complicated he should designate the operative parts in the sketch, drawing or photograph, by letters or numerals and refer to them in the same way in his description.

A model is not required by the Patent Office, but it will often enable us to arrive at a clear understanding of a complicated invention in the shortest possible time. It is also useful in illustrating an invention. It need not be a working model. If an inventor has a model it would be best to send it to us by express or mail prepaid. *Inventors should take special care to mark their models plainly with their names and addresses in order that we may identify them.*

On receipt of a description, drawing or model (a special search not being desired by the applicant), we will, without charge, report if in our opinion the invention is patentable. Clients can then decide if they desire us to proceed with the case. If so, $20 should be remitted at once to cover the first government fee of $15, and $5 for the cost of one sheet of official drawings. On receipt of this remittance we promptly prepare the formal application papers, which include the petition, power of attorney, specification, claims, oath, and drawings, and forward them to the inventor for approval and execution. Our letter transmitting the formal papers gives explicit instructions as to the proper mode of execution and attestation.

If the papers are satisfactory, they should be formally executed and returned to us without delay. The balance of our fee—$25—should accompany the executed papers.

A final government fee ($20) must be paid within 6 months after

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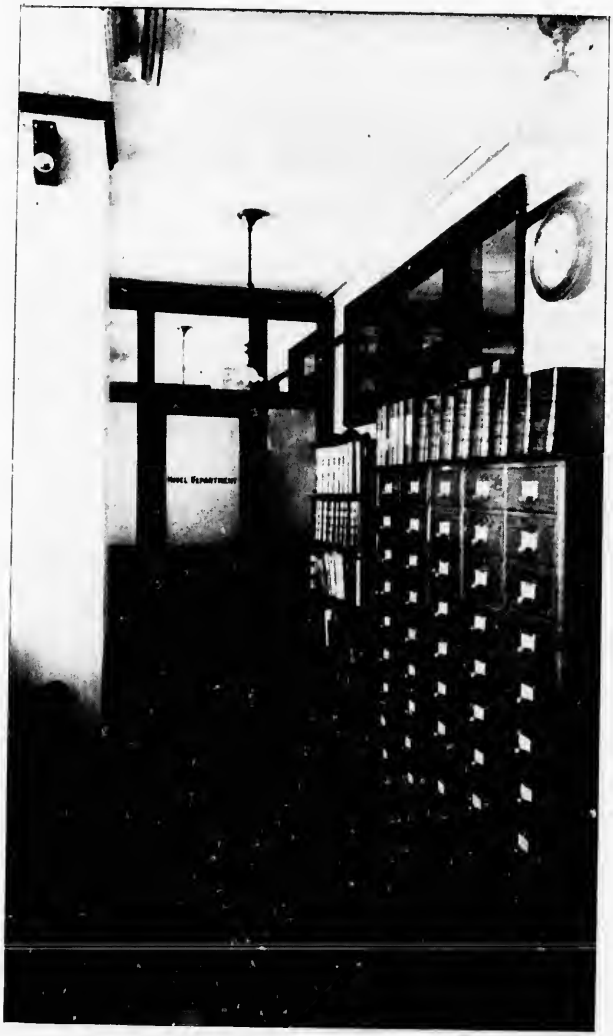

RECEPTION HALL—MONTREAL OFFICE.

the application has been officially allowed. It will thus be seen that the entire cost of obtaining a U. S. patent through our agency, in ordinary cases, is $65, including all fees and the cost of drawings. It will also be seen that we make no charge for our services until we have prepared all the formal papers and drawings to properly present the case to the Patent Office.

See page 44 for cost of Canadian Patents.

HOW TO REMIT.—The best way to send money is by draft, certified check, money order, express package, express order, or post office order, payable to MARION & MARION.

HOW TO SAVE TIME.—If the inventor is satisfied that his invention is new and he desires his application filed as quickly as possible, without our examination and free opinion as to the patentability, or without the preliminary search for which our fee would be $5.00, it will save a few days time for the inventor, if in his first letter instructing us to proceed with the case, he will remit $20.00 to cover the first Government fee of $15.00 and the cost of one sheet of official drawings $5.00. We will then at once prepare the requisite application papers, and forward them for execution. Our fee of $25.00 should be enclosed with the executed papers and promptly returned to us.

DON'T DELAY.—Inventors should file applications for Letters Patent without delay. Patents are awarded to the first inventor, and he is the first inventor who first conceives the idea, puts it into practical form and promptly declares his claim to it.

TIME REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A PATENT.

It is quite impossible to give the exact time required to secure the allowance of a patent. It depends on the amount of work in the division in the Patent Office to which the application is referred. They are over thirty divisions, and they are more or less in arrears with their work. The usual time required, however, is from four to eight weeks, occasionally it requires a longer period.

We are very prompt with the preparation of the requisite papers and drawings. Every case is filed at the earliest moment, and is carefully watched by our personal representative, until the patent is secured.

COURSE AND TREATMENT OF AN APPLICATION IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

When an application is received at the Patent Office, it is first inspected to determine if it is complete, and, if so, it is given a serial number and filing date, after which it is sent to that division containing inventions to which the subject-matter set forth in the application relates, where it is placed on file in the order of its receipt, awaiting its regular turn for action.

Owing to the many divisions in the Patent Office, and to the different amount and nature of the work in each, it is impossible for us to tell a client exactly *when* his case will be acted upon after filing; for the time may be anywhere from three weeks to two months, or more.

When the case is reached by the Principal Examiner in charge thereof, an examination is made of the formal portions of the application, which if any are found, form the basis of the first action.

The application being in proper form to be considered on its merits, an examination is made of patents already issued in this and other countries, of prior printed publications, caveats, and other pending applications, to ascertain whether or not the claims are allowable or whether they should be rejected in whole or in part in view of the prior state of the art, the decision being embodied in an official communication which is sent to the solicitor having charge of the application.

If there is no ground for objection, the official communication will be in the nature of an "allowance"; and within six months from the date thereof the final fee must be paid, or the case will forfeit.

An experienced attorney who desires to obtain for his client all to which he is entitled, has often a difficult task to perform upon receiving a rejection of the application; for such rejection may be for lack of invention, generally speaking, for anticipation by existing patents or printed publications, or possibly because the case is not thoroughly understood by the official making the examination.

It is then the duty of the attorney to examine carefully all the reasons which are urged against the granting of the application, to

judge of the value of such objections, and to prepare such an amendment, if deemed necessary, as shall overcome such objections, submitting with the same such argument as may be advisable.

If upon a rejection the attorney, from lack of interest or skill, or to get his fee with the least work, strikes out the claims rejected, whether or not they were properly refused, and thus procure an allowance upon the claims which the Examiner is willing to grant because of their limited scope, or if he improperly and unwarrantably narrows the claims or makes them so specific as to be unobjectionable to the Patent Office, then the application so treated becomes of little or no value to the applicant when it issues as a patent.

In the preparation of the specification and claims, and also in amending the same, the attorney should carefully study the case, and, after ascertaining fully the scope of the invention and the novel elements thereof, he must designate them by generic or broad rather than narrow and specific terms, giving to each claim a breadth and scope not otherwise obtainable under the present rulings of the courts.

If the attorney lacks skill and experience, he will be apt to designate the novel elements by specific terms which, while they fit the particular elements shown, yet are so narrow or of such limited application as to practically restrict the invention to the exact structure shown in the drawing of the patent.

After an amendment the application is again considered by the examiner, who may again reject it in whole or in part, applicant's attorney, after each action, being entitled to again amend or present new arguments in behalf of applicant's position.

When the objections raised by the examiner have been overcome by argument or amendment, the application is allowed.

After the same claims have been a second time or finally rejected upon the same references, an appeal may be taken from the decision of the examiner to the Board of Examiners-in-Chief by the payment of a fee of twenty dollars, from whose decision an appeal may be had to the Commissioner of Patents, and a further appeal lies from the Commissioner to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

We have found that a careful preparation of the application in the first instance, followed by painstaking and carefully studied amendments, will usually obtain for the inventor all that he is justly entitled to *without recourse to an appeal, with its extra expense.*

In some cases, however, applicant may be clearly entitled to the claims which the examiner refuses.

In such instances, we prepare and prosecute necessary appeals.

OUR FEE covers the preparation of the application, also the prosecution before the Patent Office to a reasonable extent, and in many cases to the allowance ; but in many instances, particularly in difficult and intricate cases, where many and complicated patents are cited by the Patent Office, we are obliged to make an extra charge for the time spent in the preparation of the necessary amendments, such charges in all cases, however, being as reasonable as possible. When an appeal is necessary our fee for preparing and prosecuting the same necessarily varies with the intricacy of the case.

We are often called upon to prepare large cases requiring many sheets of drawings, such cases requiring the presence of one of our draftsmen at a mill or shop, in order to make drawings from the machine itself ; and in this class of cases we make an extra charge depending upon the extra time required for the drawings and in the preparation of the specification and claims.

EXTRA DRAWINGS.

During the preparation of an application for patent it sometimes becomes necessary to prepare more than one sheet of drawing to illustrate the invention as required by the rules and regulations of the Patent Office. In such cases the usual expense of filing an application is increased at the rate of $5.00 for each additional sheet of drawing required.

Our experience teaches us that it is money well spent to show every detail of an invention by large, clear, well executed drawings. By this means we facilitate examination in the Patent Office, and invariably secure the most satisfactory results in the shortest period of time.

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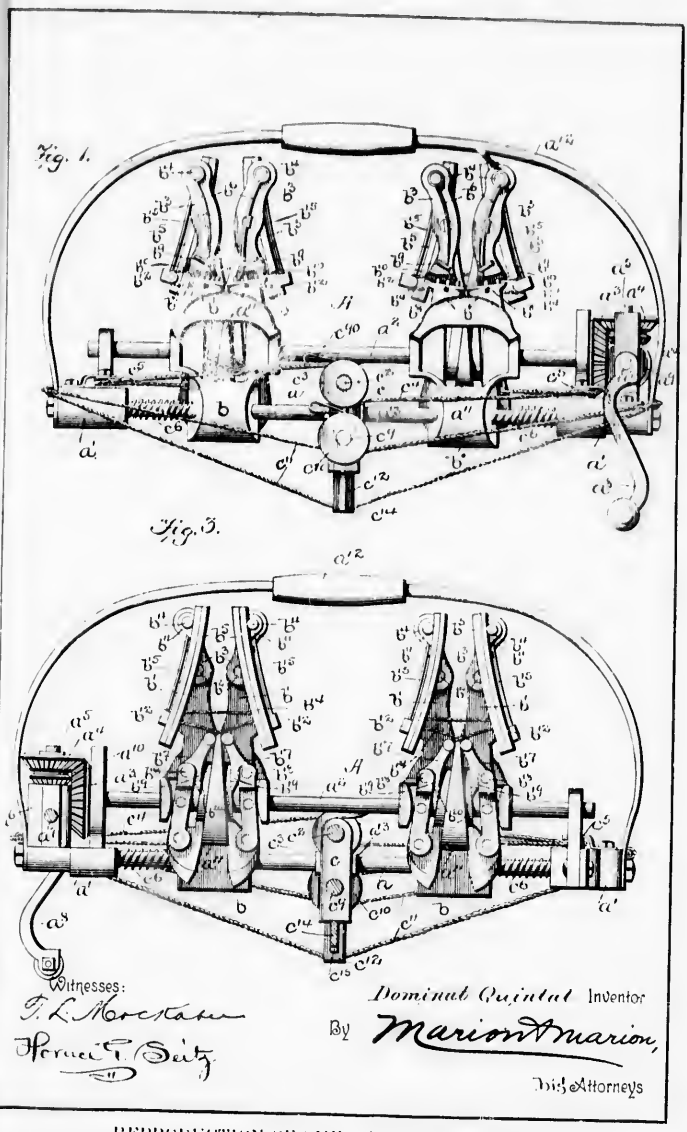

REPRODUCTION OF ONE OF OUR DRAWINGS.

EXTRA CHARGE FOR LONG AND DIFFICULT SPECIFICATIONS.

When the specification has more than five pages of typewritten matter, an extra charge of $1.00 will be made for each additional page above that number.

MEDICAL COMPOUNDS.

New medicines or compounds, and useful mixtures, recipes, etc., may be patented. A minute statement must be given of the exact proportions, methods and ingredients used in making a given quantity of the new article.

The expenses to apply for a patent on a new composition or medical compound are, ordinarily, $40.00 ($15.00 in advance for the Government, and $25.00 for our work, when the documents are approved by the inventor); when the patent is allowed, $20.00 more must be paid within 6 months; total expense, Government fees included, $60 00.

CAVEATS. (U. S.)

A caveat is a notice to the Patent Office of the applicant's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another person for the same invention without notice to the caveator. It comprises a specification, oath, and when the nature of the case will admit, a drawing. It must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

Whenever an inventor has conceived a general idea of an invention or improvement but requires time to perfect and mature the device or to complete its details, he should file a caveat to insure protection. Caveats are kept in the secret archives of the Patent Office, and afford protection for one year. They may be renewed at the end of the year for an additional year, and so on. A renewal fee must be paid in each instance. After a caveat has expired, if not renewed, it loses its protective effect.

The same exactness of description is not required in a caveat as in an application for patent, but the caveat must set forth with sufficient precision the object of the invention and its distinguishing characteristics.

Caveats are not assignable, but the inventions covered by them may be assigned.

The total cost of preparing a caveat including one sheet of drawings is $25.00. Renewals, $15.00.

U. S. caveats are granted to U. S. citizens only.

TRADE-MARKS. (U. S.)

Trade-marks may be registered in the Patent Office, whereupon the Government issues a certificate of registration.

A trade-mark is a name, symbol, device or emblem used by a manufacturer or merchant to distinguish the article of merchandise which he produces or sells from that of others, in order that such merchandise may be known as his, and that he may secure the profits arising from its reputation or superiority.

The benefit of registry extends for a term of thirty years, and may be renewed for a further term of thirty years.

Registration at the Patent Office is public notice to the world that the party registering the trade mark claims the same as his exclusive property.

A trade mark consist of a distinctive or fanciful name or title for an article, or a device, design, or stamp, or combination thereof, applied to merchandise, or the envelopes or packages. We give advice as to whether any particular name is probably registerable.

Words that are merely *descriptive* of the article cannot be registered as trade marks. The name adopted must be purely fanciful or arbitrary.

For example, the words "Yellow Washing Soap" cannot be registered. But the same words, if accompanied by a device or picture, such as a lion, might be registered. The words "Gold Pens" could not be registered as a trade mark for use upon packages of gold pens; but the words "Bonanza Gold Pens" might be registered.

The cost to register a trade mark is $45.00, of which the Government fee is $25.00, and our charge is $20.00.

Persons desiring to know whether certain words or devices have already been registered as a trade mark can procure the information

without delay by application to Marion & Marion. Expense of search, $5.00.

Those who desire to procure protection for trade-marks are requested to communicate.

PRINTS AND LABELS. (U. S.)

An act of Congress provides that prints and labels may be registered in the United States Patent Office.

By the word "print" is meant any device, picture, word or words, figure or figures (not a trade mark), which is impressed or stamped directly upon the articles of manufacture to denote the name of the manufacturer or place of manufacture, style of goods, or other matter.

By the word "label" is meant a slip or piece of paper or other material to be attached in any manner to manufactured articles, or to bottles, boxes, or packages containing them and bearing an inscription (not a trade mark), as the name of the manufacturer or the place of manufacture, the quality of goods, directions for use, etc. Six copies of each print or label must be filed with the application, one of which will be returned certified to under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents. Such registration will continue in force for twenty-eight years.

The total cost for obtaining a certificate of registration is $20.00. Registered prints and labels are assignable in writing. We prepare such assignments. Cost of preparation and recording, $5.00.

DESIGN PATENTS. (U. S.)

The laws covering the granting of patents for new designs are of the most liberal and comprehensive character.

A patent for a design may be granted to any person, who has invented or produced any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton or other fabrics; or any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be printed, painted, cast or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful and ornamental shape or configuration of any article of manufacture.

Design patents are not granted for mechanical or other inven-

tions; the scope of the design patent is very broad. The patentee of a machine may, in addition to the protection of his mechanical patent, also obtain a design patent upon any new ornaments or ornamental forms used on his device.

The total cost of a design patent including one sheet of drawings is:

Patent for three and a half years	$30.00
Patent for seven years	35.00
Patent for fourteen years	50.00

Anyone desiring to secure a design patent should send full name and sketch or model of design accompanied by the requisite fee and information as to the length of time for which patent is desired.

COPYRIGHTS.

Copyrights are granted to authors, inventors or proprietors of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, painting, drawing, statuary, etc., for the term of 28 years.

The method of procedure is to record the printed title of the book, or printed description of the photograph, etc., in the office of the Librarian of Congress. This must be done before the book or composition is published. Two copies or specimens of the book or composition to be copyrighted must also be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress on or before the day of publication. If it is a work of art, a photograph thereof should be transmitted in the same manner. The printing of the book, etc., and the plates, etc., from which they are printed *must be* made in the United States, or the copyright is invalid.

Those who desire copyrights should send us their full name and residence, *title* of the book, map, dramatic or musical composition, cut, print or photograph, or a *description* of the painting, drawing or statue, and state whether they claim the right as author, designor or proprietor. The work itself need not be sent. The cost for obtaining a copyright is $5.00 to U. S. citizens and $6.50 to foreigners.

Copyrights may be secured for *projected* as well as for complete works. Each number of a *periodical* requires a separate copyright. The title of the periodical should include the date and number.

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STEREOGRAPHERS' DEPARTMENT, JOINTED AT OFFICE.

Copyrights are assignable in writing. Such assignments should be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress.

Copyright certificates will be sent to applicants as soon as they are received.

MARKING PATENTED ARTICLES.

All articles made or sold under a U. S. patent must be marked "PATENTED" together with the date of the patent. Where it is not practicable to mark every article, the package which contains them should be marked.

ASSOCIATE WORK FOR ATTORNEYS OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON.

We give special attention to this branch of the business. We shall faithfully represent attorneys outside of the city who cannot conveniently obtain speedy and ready access to necessary records, and whose pending applications need personal interviews and prosecution before the several Divisions of the Examining Corps. Attorneys are loath to entrust their work to representatives because they have often suffered from the inattention, negligence and inaccuracy of those with whom they have had dealings. We shall endeavor to prevent any cause for complaint of this description.

In work of this class we shall be willing to confer with anyone, either orally or by correspondence with a view to arriving at a mutually beneficial agreement, both as to manner of conducting the business and as to fees.

Attorneys doing business with us will find our offices always ready for their accommodation when visiting at Washington or Montreal, and facilities will be afforded them for accelerating their business.

CANADIAN PATENTS.

WHO MAY BE PATENTEE.—The actual and true inventor, his assigns or his legal representatives. Joint inventors may obtain a joint patent. The patent may be issued to the inventor alone, or to the inventor and his assignees, or to his assignees alone, but the inventor must sign the papers in all cases, if he be alive. If the inventor be dead his assignee or legal representative may sign, stating in the oath that he believes that the inventor was the true and first inventor.

PATENTS, KIND AND TERM.—Patents of Invention are granted for eighteen years, subject to the payment of prescribed fees and proper working of the invention. In case of prior foreign patents, the patent will expire with the first expiring foreign patent. Extensions can only be obtained by special legislative act. Caveats may be filed by any intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention, and the same will remain in force for one year. There is no provision for the renewal of Caveats.

UNPATENTABLE.—Inventions which have an illicit object in view, or any mere scientific principle or abstract theory.

NOVELTY, EFFECT OF PRIOR PATENT OR PUBLICATION.—To obtain a valid patent, the application should be filed before the invention has been in public use or on sale in Canada, with the consent or allowance of the inventor thereof, for more than one year, and in case a foreign patent for the same invention exists, before the expiration of twelve months from the date of such foreign patent. Section 16 of the law empowers the Commissioner of Patents to object to the grant of a patent for an invention which has been described in a book or other printed publication before the date of the application, or that is otherwise in possession of the public.

TAXES.—A fee of $20.00 must be paid to the Patent Office upon filing the application, a second tax of $20.00 is payable during and before the expiration of the sixth year of the life of the patent,

Dominion of Canada.

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To all to whom these presents shall come

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In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Patent Office to be hereunto affixed at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Canada this [illegible] day of [illegible] in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety [illegible]

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Deputy to Commissioner of Patents

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and a further tax of $20.00 before the expiration of the twelfth year. No prolongation of time for making these payments can be obtained.

WORKING.—The patent will be void at the end of *two* years, unless within that period the working of the invention shall have been commenced; and, after such commencement the construction or manufacture of the invention must be continuously carried on in Canada, in such manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him, at a reasonable price, at some manufactory or establishment for making or constructing it in Canada. This term of two years may usually be extended for from six months to one year upon application, which must be made not more than three months before the expiration of the two year period. It is the present practice of the Commissioner to grant these extensions from year to year upon seasonable application.

It is considered by good authorities in Canada, that the actual and continuous manufacture of the patented invention is not necessary to constitute a legal working, and it is now the practice to work the patent by concluding arrangements with some agent or manufacturer who will be prepared to make the patented articles, and then to advertise that they can be obtained on application to the said agent or manufacturer.

MARKING PATENTED ARTICLES. — Patented articles must be marked or stamped with the words "Patented," together with the year of the date of the patent; as, for instance, "Patented 1897," as the case may be.

IMPORTATION OF PATENTED ARTICLES. — If the patentee or his assigns, or his or their representatives, after the expiration of *twelve months* from the grant of the patent (or any authorized extension of this time), imports the invention or causes the same to be imported into Canada, the patent will become void as to the interest of the person or persons so importing or causing the invention to be imported. The term for importing may usually be extended for a further period, by making proper application.

OUR FEE for obtaining an extension of time to import is $5.00.

COST OF CANADIAN PATENTS.

1. Government fee (payable in advance)..... $20.00
2. Our fee, payable after all the documents and drawings have been approved by the inventor..... $25.00

Total..... $45.00

This cost is based upon the labor and time involved in preparing and prosecuting an application for Letters Patent for an ordinary invention, by which is meant one which can be illustrated upon a single sheet of drawing and described in about five pages of typewriting. As a general rule inventions come within this class. But if the invention be of a complicated character, there is a moderate additional charge for drawings, the cost of which is $5 per sheet, and also $1 per extra page of specification, this being just sufficient to compensate us for the additional time and work necessarily involved.

SPECIAL SEARCH.

When, upon receipt of a sketch or model of an invention, we think there is doubt as to the novelty of the same, we advise a Special Search of the Patent Records, the cost of which is $5.00. (See page 21).

We do not undertake to make a search *gratis*. Such searches involve labor, and we expect to be paid therefor. Some offer to make searches free, but we cannot afford to do so. When we undertake to do a thing, we *do* it ; we do not *pretend* to do it.

CAVEATS (CANADA).

A caveat is a notice given to the Patent Office of the applicant's (caveator he is called) claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another person for the same invention without notice to the caveator. It comprises a specification, oath, and, when the nature of the case will admit, a drawing. It must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

Whenever an inventor has conceived a general idea of an invention or improvement, but requires time to perfect and mature the device or to complete its details, he should file a caveat to insure protection. Caveats are kept in the secret archives of the Patent Office, and afford protection for one year.

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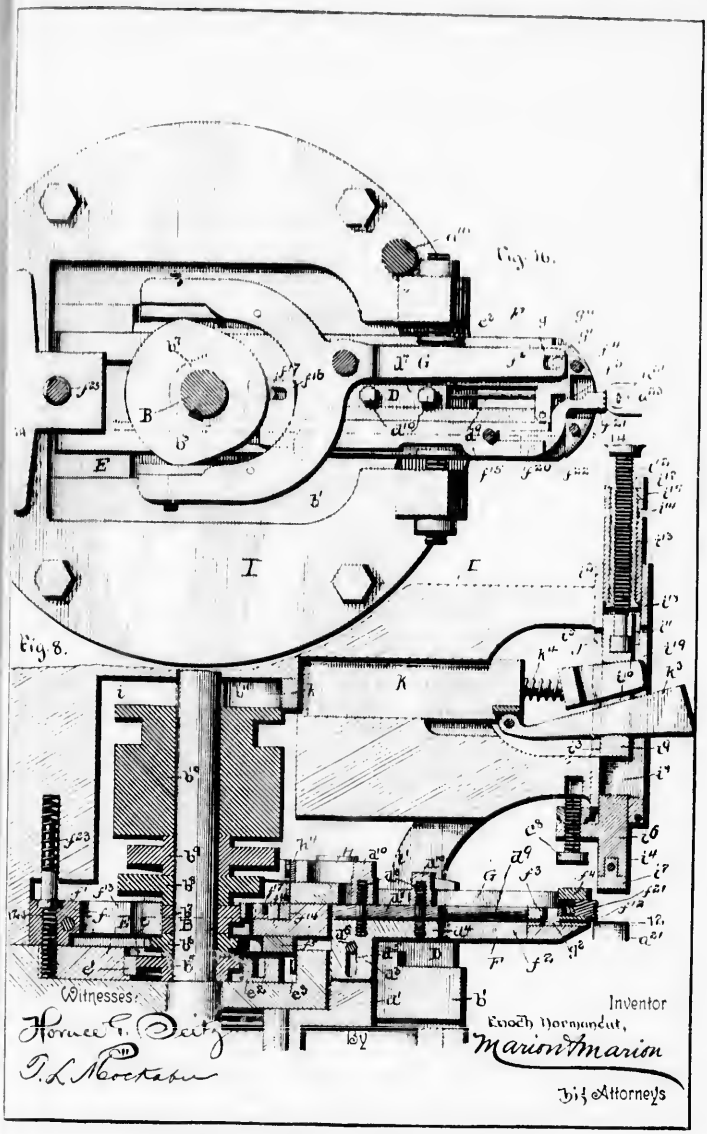

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The same exactness of description is not required in a caveat as in an application for patent, but the caveat must set forth with sufficient precision the object of the invention and its distinguishing characteristics. From their nature and office, caveats should only be prepared by skilled and experienced patent attorneys and and the so-called *cheap* ones should be studiously avoided.

Caveats are not assignable, but the invention covered by them may be assigned.

Caveats cannot be filed by Canadians in the United States Patent Office.

The total cost of a Caveat including one sheet of drawing and Government fee is $15.00.

TRADE MARKS CANADA ($30).

A Trade Mark, within the meaning of the Act, is a DISTINCTIVE AND ARBITRARY MARK used by anyone to distinguish his goods from those of other people, and may be applied either to the article itself or to a box or receptacle for containing the same.

In Canada, Trade Marks are under two heads : SPECIFIC AND GENERAL.

A General Trade Mark is one used in connection with the sale of the various articles in which the proprietor deals in his trade, business, occupation or calling generally, and its term of registration is of unlimited duration. Cost : government fee $30.00, our fee $5.00, total $35.00.

A Specific Trade Mark is one used in connection with the sale of a particular class of merchandise. Its term of registration is limited to twenty-five years, but may be renewed before the expiration of that period for a further term of twenty-five years, and so on. Cost : government fee $25.00, our fee $5.00, total $30.00.

It should be noted that mere descriptive words of quality and the like, used in their ordinary signification, may not be registered as a Trade Mark, nor may geographical terms, when descriptive of the place of manufacture.

Trade Marks may be registered by any person, firm or corporation entitled to the exclusive use thereof, whether resident in Canada or not, and no suit is maintainable until a Trade Mark is registered.

All registered Trade Marks are assignable in Canada, and such

assignments should be registered at Ottawa, in the Department of Agriculture (Trade Mark and Copyright Branch).

COPYRIGHTS, CANADA ($6.50).

New books, maps, charts, musical compositions, paintings, drawings, statues, sculptures, photographs, prints, engravings, etchings, etc., may be protected by Copyright.

Any person domiciled in Canada, or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an International Copyright treaty with the United Kingdom, may obtain a Copyright in Canada.

The condition of obtaining such Copyright is : "That the said literary, scientific, or artistic works shall be printed and published or re-printed and re-published in Canada, or in the case of works of art, that they shall be produced or re-produced in Canada whether they are so published or re-produced for the first time, or contemporaneously with or subsequent to publication or production elsewhere, but in no case shall the exclusive right in Canada continue to exist after it has expired elsewhere"

In this section "printed" and "published" are to be taken as synonymous.

The term of Copyright registration is 28 years, but may be extended for 14 years further on a second registration of the title within a year before the expiration of the first term, of which renewal notice must be given in the CANADA GAZETTE.

To secure a Copyright, send us four bound copies of your book with stiff covers or four copies mounted on linen of any map, chart, drawing, photograph, print, engraving or etching.

P TENT APPLIED FOR.

It is better not to exploit your invention until your patent issues. We have known of instances where the manufacture of the invention, during the pendency of the application, has brought about an interference in the Patent Office, causing delay in the prosecution of the application, and frequently resulting in the loss of the patent. By no means write to manufacturers, or send samples of the invention to manufacturing concerns until after you have ob-

tained patent protection. There are instances on record where unscrupulous manufacturers, by obtaining knowledge of the invention through correspondence with the inventor, have sought to prevent a patent being issued thereon, either by protesting against the grant of a patent, or by having a third party invent a trivial improvement thereon, and apply for a patent on the same, the result being that the two applications are placed in interference in the Patent Office, and great expense incurred.

Furthermore, the extensive manufacture and disclosure of your invention, while the application is pending, is likely to cause you to lose the right of obtaining foreign patents thereon, as some one, seeing your invention on the market, may proceed to patent it in foreign countries; for under the practice of some of the countries in Europe, the first applicant, whether the inventor or not, is entitled to the patent. You will have plenty of time, after the patent is formally issued, in which to have samples of the invention made and the invention introduced, and you can do so then with perfect safety, because after a patent has been issued, there is no power in the Patent Office to take it away from you.

INTERFERENCES.

An interference is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining the question of priority of invention between two or more parties claiming substantially the same patentable invention. The fact that one of the parties has already obtained a patent will not prevent an interference, for although the Commissioner has no power to cancel a patent, he may grant another patent for the same invention to a person who proves to be the prior inventor.

After the declaration of interference, each party is required to file a preliminary statement, which must be sworn to, setting out when he first conceived the invention; first disclosed it to others; first made a drawing or model, and first made a practical test. The testimony of witnesses should be taken to thoroughly cover these points. Each party is bound by the averments contained in his preliminary statement and cannot prove the date of invention to be prior to that set out therein. The case is argued by counsel and decided by the Patent Office on the argument and evidence submitted. The patent is awarded to the first inventor.

Experienced counsel is required for the successful conduct of interference cases as great skill and experience is necessary. Too much care cannot be taken in the preparation of the papers and in the handling of the case from its inception to its termination.

We cannot state with certainty the charges and expenses in interferences as they vary with each case.

ASSIGNMENTS, &c.

An inventor may have the Patent for his invention issued jointly to himself and another party or parties, or solely to such other party or parties, by executing and registering in the Patent Office, before the issue of the Patent, a suitable Assignment.

Care is required in the preparation of assignments of Patents, especially as some of the published forms are seriously defective.

Assignments, special assignments, licenses and other such documents require special knowledge and care in their preparation, and many inventors and licensees have found themselves deprived of their rights through carelessness in not seeing that such papers must be drawn up by competent practitioners.

All assignments made after the issue of a Patent should be promptly registered by the assignee in the Patent Office, so as to avoid any trouble through prior registration of a subsequent assignment.

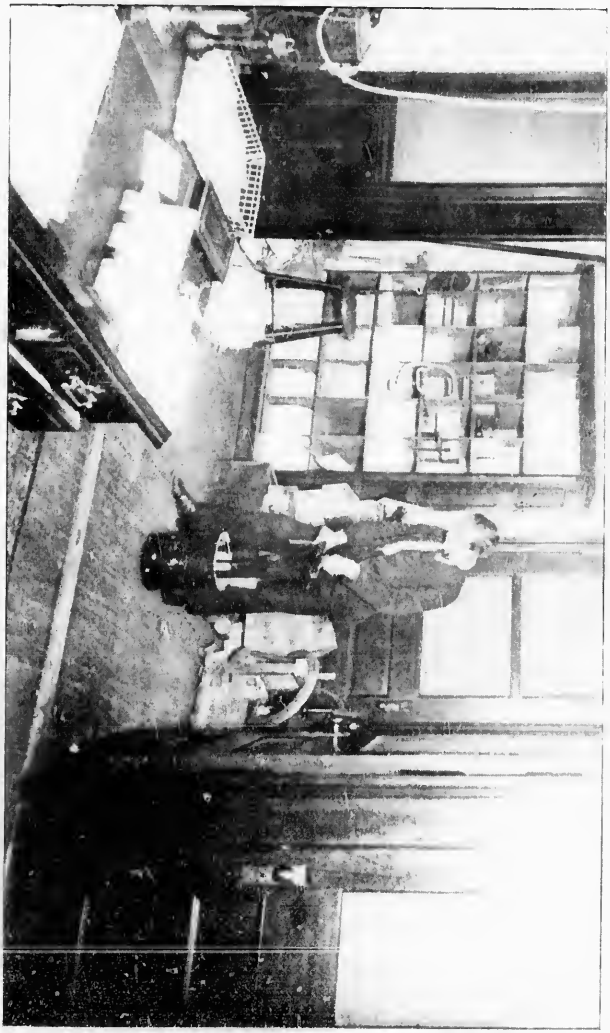
Our charge for preparing and registering an ordinary assignment is $5.00.

ROYALTIES AND LICENSES.

Royalty means a certain sum of money paid for the privilege of manufacturing or producing an article protected by a patent or copyright. The usual plan is to pay a designated amount on each article or number of articles made.

Under what are usually called "licenses" a like privilege in a particular town city, country, or state, is granted in consideration of a definite sum. Licenses should be written or printed and properly signed. The words royalty and license are frequently used to indicate the same thing

Granting the right to manufacture or produce on royalty is frequently preferred to the outright sale of a patent, as it usually brings in a constant and increasing revenue. Our charge for preparing royalty deeds and licenses is $5.00.



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REJECTED CASES.

It was once said by an old and able solicitor that the hall of rejected models in the U. S. Patent Office contained more *invention* than the halls wherein the patent models were placed on exhibition. Yet he was not censuring either the Patent Office or its Examiners.

The law upon the subject of patenting inventions is not always liberally construed; and the technical rules thereunder evolved and applied by the scrutinizing officials of the Patent Office—each in his own discretion—are usually strict and, sometimes, harsh; and the actions of the Office under these rules are, of necessity—on account of the great press of work—of the shortest and most decisive character, and are often utterly incomprehensible to the applicant, in whose mind the deciding official is pictured as a man whose time is unlimited, whose patience is inexhaustible, and whose learning, wisdom and sound judgment are not to be questioned.

Inventors are usually modest; and, often, would hesitate to bring their devices to the notice of the Patent Office were it not that they are spurred on by their friends. When, therefore, an official letter is received stating, curtly, that the supposed invention is anticipated by the patents of "Brown" and "Smith" in view of the patent to "Jones," and that the application is therefore rejected and a patent refused,—the applicant is apt to say to himself, "That settles it. I thought my invention was a good thing, and new, and worthy of a patent; but, if the Commissioner writes in that way about it of course I shall give it up."

But suppose the applicant has some curiosity; or has received encouragement from some one who knows of his invention; and, after examining the grounds of rejection, finds that his machine is shown in no one of the patents referred to, and writes to the office to that effect. If, in reply, he should get a letter stating that "Smith shows a wheel like his, and Brown a receptacle," which,

taken in view of the levers shown in Jones' patent, form "a full anticipation of his supposed invention; that while it is true, a difference exists, it is colorable only, is within the province of the mechanic, and does not rise to the dignity of invention, and that his application is, therefore, a second time rejected,"—would it not be natural for him to feel very small, and utterly quenched, by this dictum of the great Patent Office?

Official actions of this character are quite common, and difficult to handle.

The law, as construed in the courts, and exhaustively discussed in cases laid open in full view of the state of the art, does not authorize the Office to grant a patent on a device because it is novel. The judicial requirement is, that the device must have been *invented*—that is, must possess invention. One of the most useful articles ever put on the market is the rubber-tipped lead pencil; and yet the patent for it, on suit in court, was declared of no force—because *there was no invention in the device*. Considering the usefulness and success of this meritorious conjunction, it is not impossible to believe that, if the court could again decide on the validity of the patent, it would reverse the former opinion. But, unfortunately, the court was of last resort; and the decision remains, and takes its share in guiding the officials of the Patent Office in their work upon new applications—each examiner applying the precedent as his mental equipment may dictate.

And the Office holds that before a patent can be granted upon an invention, it must appear to be "sufficiently useful and important," as required by the statute. Who is the judge of this? The Examiner alone decides it—each for himself—and, as there are numerous examiners, each having his own special class of inventions, it is obvious that the amount of "usefulness and importance" required in different cases will vary as widely as the mental characteristics of the examiners themselves.

The doctrine of "double use" is fruitful of rejections of applications for patent. It has been decided, by high authority, that "a new application of an old device can be pronounced 'a double use' only when it is used in substantially the same way, or with no modification which requires more than ordinary skill;" and that "when *adaptation* is required to secure the new result, in-

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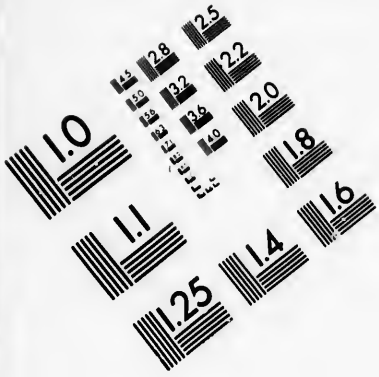
vention is presumed ; and the new organization may be patented." Where is the judge who decides whether the modification requires *more than ordinary* skill, or whether there is or is not adaptation ? These questions are decided in the mind of the Examiner—technically well-versed in the state of the art, but—as a rule—without practical experience, to any extent, in the line whereon his decision is made. The province of mechanical skill varies in its scope with each Examiner ; and it often varies in the same Examiner, with reference to inventions in different arts under his division in the Patent Office. "Adaptation"—often the main feature of invention—may receive but little consideration, until its bearing is forcibly pointed out by some one skilled in the art.

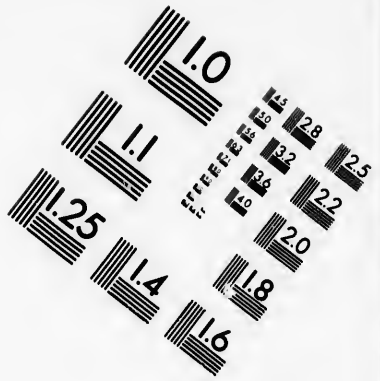
Mr. Justice Blatchford, one of the most able jurists, who has had very extended experience in patent cases, said this : "There is scarcely a patent granted that does not involve the application of an old thing to a new use ; and that does not, in one sense, fail to involve anything else, but the merit consists in being the first to make the application, and the first to show how it can be made, and the first to show that there is utility in making it."

It is commonly supposed that a simple device is easily patented. It will be readily seen that it is an erroneous idea. It is very difficult to see *invention* in a simple solution of a difficulty, after the plan of solution has been pointed out. A complicated solution requires study, and therefore appears more meritorious ; whereas, the contrary is true, and it should be so recognized.

Other difficulties meet the inventor in prosecuting his application as to whether his claim presents a true *combination* which is patentable as an invention, or is merely an *aggregation*, involving good judgment. Applications for improvements in wrenches are especially unlucky in this respect. Yet there is not a perfect wrench on the market ; and inventions in this line should receive liberal consideration.

In one case, the Commissioner said : "This wrench, as a whole, probably embodies more points of excellence and is therefore a more perfect instrument than any wrench exhibited by any one of the references cited by the office." And yet he rejects the claim embodying such points as not being a patentable combination. A *combination* has been defined to be "a union, in one thing, of





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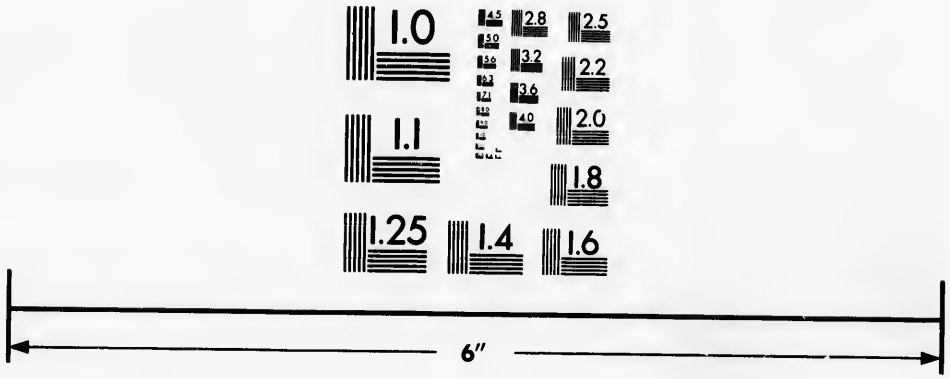

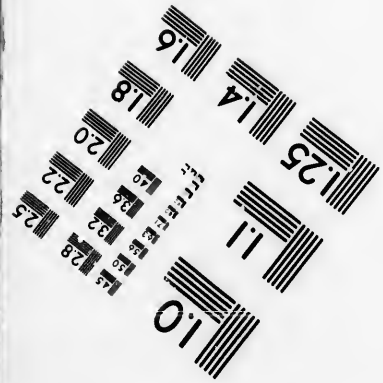

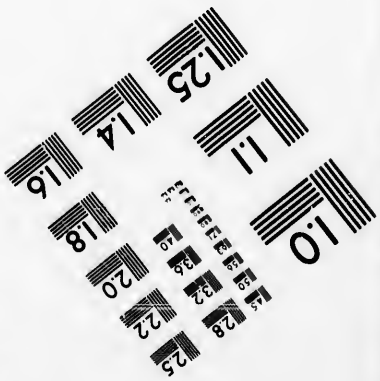

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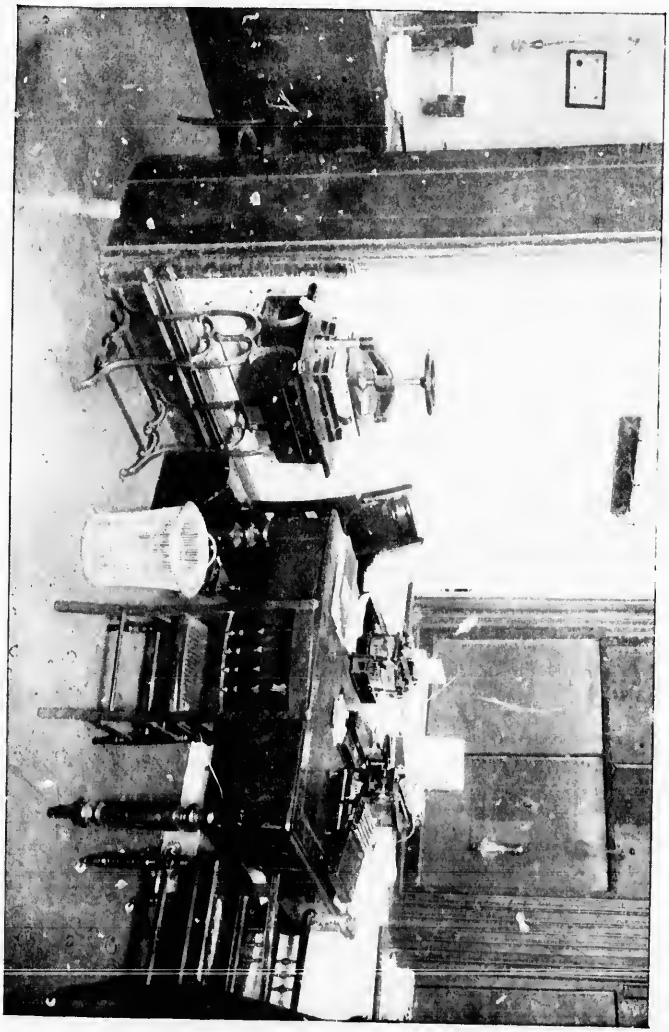
several elements, each of which modified the action of *some* of the others. An *aggregation* is an assemblage of parts which have no mutual operation upon each other." The former, if novel, is usually held to be patentable; while a claim to the latter is not regarded, under the present practice, as patentable.

So, also, a claim may be regarded as being, technically "functional," or it may be "vague," or the drawings may be "insufficient" or incorrect. Very often neither the inventor nor his attorney can understand drawings, and they rely upon the work of a draughtsman who has no idea of the matter further than to follow (often incorrectly) a crude model or sketch. When such a drawing comes before an official equally wanting in the draughting faculty, it may be readily seen that there will be "insufficiency" found somewhere. The Patent Examiner studies over the device, and finally concludes that, *as drawn*, "the thing won't work." The inventor *knows* that the thing itself *will* work. The attorney, if no draughtsman, may be divided in opinion; and as for the draughtsman himself, he knows nothing about it whatever.

Yet there have been cases presented to the Office with the devices actually drawn "hind part before" and in absurd and impracticable juxtaposition; when the draughtsman, not understanding the matter, got the parts together in position; and patents have been granted thereon by scientific officials, because, of course, the absurd-looking devices were *new*; and if it did not involve invention to get them up in that shape, what did it involve? Yet the inventors themselves thought the patents all right, until parties capable of reading drawings explained the faults.

The technical requirements of the Office are numerous, and many of them difficult of comprehension by the general public. It is rare that an inventor can so prepare his specifications and drawings as to meet these requirements; and if he should, happily, pass through the reefs of informality, he may be shipwrecked at last through the operation of an unsound claim.

If, therefore, one has made an invention of sound character, and his application for patent has been rejected or adversely received, he should remember that the Office does not pretend



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to be infallible, and that its Examiners are overburdened with work. He should therefore have the matter looked into by competent counsel, and he will, as a rule, obtain all that the Examiner, in his discretion, upon a proper showing can give him.

As our fees in these cases are *conditional* entirely upon our success in obtaining the allowance, it is clear that it involves the inventor in *no expense whatever* should we fail in convincing the Office of the justice of his claim. We will prosecute informal or rejected cases rejected in the Patent Office, for a conditional fee of $25.00 to $50.00, payable only when the patent has been allowed.

Although a case may have lain rejected for several years in the Patent Office, it can often be revived and successfully prosecuted by filing a new application, provided the invention has not gone into public use for more than two years in the U. S. and one year in Canada before the new application is made.

When an inventor addresses us on the subject of his rejected case, delay will be saved by enclosing a power of attorney, as per following form.

Remember we have a Branch Office, in the Atlantic Building, Washington, by means of which the business is personally attended to before the U. S. Patent Office.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

(IN REJECTED CASES).

To the Commissioner of Patents :

The undersigned, having on or about ..... 189.., made application for Letters Patent for improvements in .... (Serial No.....) hereby appoints the firm of Marion & Marion, composed of J. A. Marion and J. W. Marion, of Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A., his attorneys, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute said application, to make alterations and amendments therein, to sign the drawings, to receive the patent, and to transact all business in the Patent

Office connected therewith, hereby revoking all powers of attorney heretofore given.

Signed at....., in the County of .....
Province or State of..... ....., this.....day of
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Witness: (Inventor sign *full* name here).

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INFORMAL OR INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS.

Many applications, especially those prepared by unskilled persons, are objected to by the Patent Office as informal, meaning, not prepared in accordance with the prescribed forms; or as incomplete, meaning, lacking some one of the elements required by the statute to form a complete application. The most common defects we find are failure to draw formal claims, or to provide proper drawings.

If you will send us a power of the form shown in page 53 we will examine your application free of charge, and will let you know what we would charge you to put it through the Patent Office, should you wish us to do so.

INFRINGEMENTS.

Infringement, as that word is used in patent litigation, is defined as consisting in the *use, sale and manufacture* of something already patented, to the injury of the patentee; and the question of infringement is involved in almost all such litigation.

The granting of a patent does not insure that the invention covered thereby can be made without infringing a prior patent, as an improvement may be novel and therefore entitled to a patent, and still it may be impossible to manufacture the improvement without making use of another patented device.

The Patent Office has no jurisdiction in infringement cases. They are particularly for the Courts. There can be no infringement until the patent issues, as it is the patent which is infringed and not the invention. Nor can there be an infringement of an expired

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patent as the public has the right to make use of it; nor of an invalid patent.

Before beginning a suit for infringement the complaining party should have a thorough investigation of the Patent Office records made and . s patents carefully examined, to ascertain if he can sustain his suit. Expensive and disastrous litigation can often be prevented in this way; or if embarked in, it is with reasonable assurances of success.

Every patentee or manufacturer, before investing in costly machinery, or buying an extensive plant for the manufacture of a patented article, should know whether he is liable to be closed up by an injunction and held responsible in damages at the suit of a prior patentee. And this information can only be ascertained by an "infringement search" of the Patent Office Records. All analogous prior patents must be examined and carefully considered in relation to the patent under investigation. This examination should only be made by experienced and skillful patent solicitors, as fortunes may depend upon their decision.

We are prepared to make these searches and examinations in a most thorough manner and to give reliable and trustworthy opinions. Our charges are moderate.

COPIES OF PATENTS.

Printed copies of drawings and specifications of patents which have been reproduced by the U. S. Patent Office will be furnished upon receipt of 15 cents per copy.

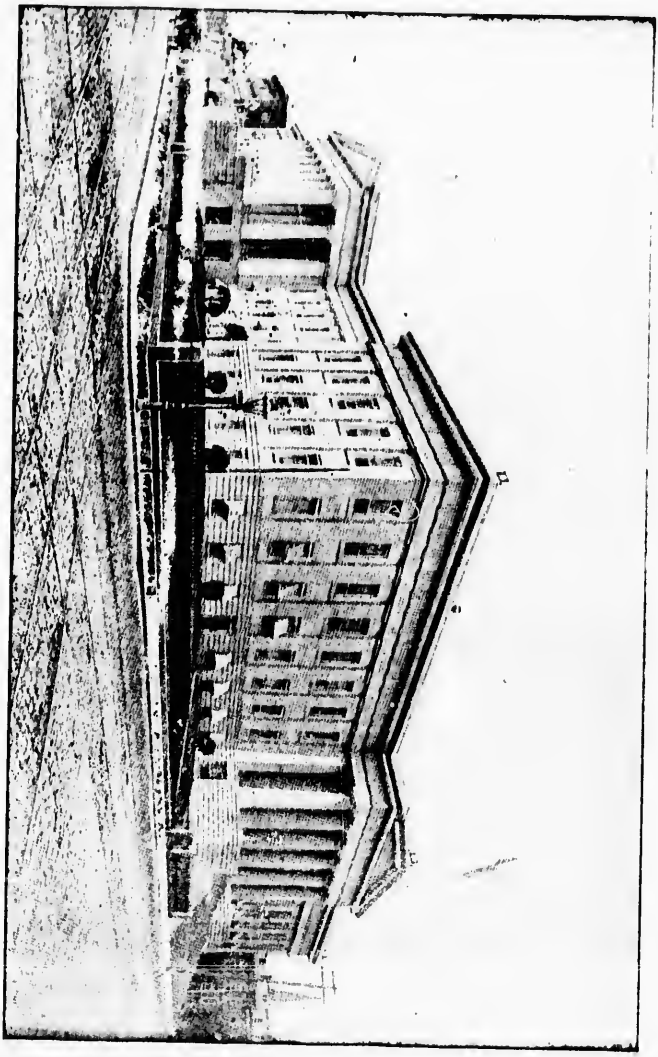
WILL IT PAY?

"Will it pay?" As a general rule, every patentable improvement will more than repay the small cost of taking out the patent. The sale of a single machine, or of a single right of use, will often bring back more than the whole outlay for the patent.

In an official report, a chief examiner of the United States Patent Office says: "A patent, if it is worth anything, when properly managed, is worth and can easily be sold for from ten to fifty thousand dollars. These remarks only apply to patents of ordinary or minor value. They do not include such as the telegraph, the planing machine, and the rubber patents, which are worth millions each. A few cases of the first kind will better illustrate my meaning."

"A man obtained a patent for a slight improvement in straw cutters, took a model of his invention through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with $40,000 in cash, or its equivalent."

Inventions on even the smallest things are often wonderfully profitable. The "return ball," a little wooden ball with a rubber cord attached, realized for the inventor $80,000 within three years; the Lead Pencil Rubber Tip cleared its inventor $100,000; the Metal Rivet or Eyelet for Miner's Coat and Trousers Pockets brought the inventor a handsome fortune; Boot and Shoe Heel and Sole Plates of metal cleared $1,850,000; the simple plan of fastening Powdered Emery on Cloth made a fortune; the Roller Skates cleared $1,000,000 before the craze died out; Copper Tips for Shoes netted millions; the Simple Needle Threader netted $10,000 a year; toys and playthings have cleared thousands; Dancing "Jim Crow" netted $75,000 per year; Pharaoh's Serpent cleared $70,000; the "Wheel of Life" cleared $50,000; the Chamaleon Top brought a fortune; the "Pigs in Clover" puzzle in one year, made its inventor a fortune; the Pencil Sharpener cleared a fortune.



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The ball-and-socket glove fastener is a French man's idea, and it has made him rich. A successful invention is the double ball-clasp for pocket books and hand bags. It is said that no sort of clasp can be popular unless it makes a noise when it catches. Only a few years ago a lucky man thought of putting a couple of little strips of cork on the nose-pieces of eye-glasses to make them more comfortable. Nearly all eye-glasses nowadays have this improvement, and every pair pays a royalty to the inventor. The latest of the very profitable small inventions is the tin cap for beer bottles, which is taking the place of corks; it is cheaper than the cork, more convenient and keeps the beer better. Metal lemon-squeezers are undesirable, because the juice of the fruit acts upon the metal and makes a poison. Not long ago, somebody thought of making lemon-squeezers of glass, and the idea was just worth $50,000 to him. Tin cans are now made so that they can be opened by simply striking the top a smart blow. As soon as he learned of the invention, Armour, the Chicago packer, ordered 500,000 of the cans, and the inventor is already independently wealthy. The automatic inkstand, which keeps an equal supply of ink always ready for the pen, is said to have earned $200,000. The "shading pen" has earned a sum even larger. Shoe-buttons are no longer sewed on, but are applied with a metal fastener; this idea has been worth a big fortune. A new contrivance that promises to be very profitable is a whistle for Bicycles, made on the principle of the siren fog whistle. There was $500,000 in the wooden shoe peg, but the inventor went insane just as wealth was pouring in upon him. Another gold-producing patent was the inverted glass bell placed over gas jets to protect ceilings. Great sums have been earned by the barbed wire for fences, and a contrivance for shaving ice. A "hump" on a hook to keep it from slipping out of the eye has made the proprietors of the contrivance millionaires. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made by Dennison out of his shipping tags. The idea consists simply in a little ring of cardboard that re-inforces the tying hole and prevents the string from tearing out. A lot of money has been earned by the little brass clip fastening, patented a few years ago, by which sheets of paper are held together. Yet it is an exact copy of a contrivance in bronze that was used by the Romans more than twenty centuries ago. In fact, there are not a few

modern inventions which are in reality merely reproductions of antique contrivances. One of these is the safety pin, which was commonly employed by the women of ancient Rome to fasten their dresses. Among the most profitable patents have been various little devices having relation to women's costume, such as the perspiration proof shield of rubber, the idea of substituting the quills of chickens and turkey feathers for whale-bone in corsets, and the suspender garter. The last was sold outright for $50,000.

Indeed, the field is so vast and the number of profitable patents so great that it is reasonable to say that every patent, if properly managed, will surely reward the inventor handsomely for his small outlay." IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION OR DISCOVERY, YOU SHOULD APPLY FOR A PATENT AT ONCE. DELAY OR NEGLECT MAY COST YOU A FORTUNE.

"WHAT IS MY INVENTION WORTH?"

This question is often asked by those who mistakenly suppose we are experts in commercial and industrial matters. The value of an invention can never be foretold, and a patent attorney should not be asked to answer this question. We know that there are attorneys who glibly inform the inventor that his device is worth many thousands of dollars. Attorneys without conscience, frequently do this when they know that the invention is not even patentable. We do not give opinions in regard to the value of inventions. We confine our opinion to questions we are competent to answer—patentability, scope, novelty, claims, etc. There is no standard for estimating the commercial value of a patent. No two are alike; no two can be handled alike; the market for no two is the same, and every invention is necessarily an experiment and an unknown quantity in the commercial and industrial field. Some things that have come to our office which we thought valuable have turned out to be valueless; while others which appeared to us trivial have proven, through judicious management, of great value to the owners. The value of a patent frequently depends more on judgment and energy in management than upon the invention itself. This, however, is true of every species of property. Men may make or lose money on patents as well as on farms, factories and gold mines.

HINTS ON THE SALE OF PATENTS.

No sooner does any person's name appear in print as the patentee of a new invention, than he receives by mail a shower of letters and circulars from a gang of patent knaves. The patentee is invited, if he wants to realize immediately, say one thousand, two thousand, or ten thousand dollars, to send forward to the agent *a small advance fee*. Thus, instead of helping the patentee to obtain money, they begin by drawing money from him; upon this they live and flourish. We are often asked if these impostors, who so pressingly and plausibly claim to be able to sell patents, are reliable, and whether they ever effect sales. We regret to be obliged to say they are unreliable, and we are unable to learn of their making any sales. There are about twenty-five thousand new patentees every year, from many of whom these patent sale agents obtain money under false pretenses. They busy themselves in writing letters to inventors and in working them up to the remitting point, but have no time left for the drudgery of patent-selling, even if they had any ability in that direction. There is no trickery too low for some of these sellers, and no end to the falsehoods they tell. We do not sell patents, nor have we connection with any concern that pretends so to do. Our advice to patentees is: Beware of these fellows, and take upon yourselves the business of selling.

If the invention is one of importance in the arts, or of such a nature that its originality and usefulness are seen at a glance, evidently answering to a public want, the patentee will be able, without much effort, to make advantageous arrangements for the sale and introduction. Such are quick-selling patents.

With the slow-selling patents the case is different. There is no easy and royal road to the sale. It requires active effort and constant attention until it is effected. In general the patentee himself is the best selling agent, for he is familiar with the merits of the invention.

To make the merits and importance of the improvement *publicly known* often effects the sale of a patent. This may be done in various ways: by advertisements in newspapers, by cards, circulars, pamphlets, etc., or by local and travelling agents.

Advertising should be done by the patentee, in his own name and address. He thus makes the invention known to the public, receives the direct benefit of all replies, and his money does not go into the pockets of swindlers.

WE DO NOT BUY OR SELL PATENTS,

but confine our business strictly to the subjects mentioned in this pamphlet. Neither can we procure partners for inventors. The most we can do is to secure patents for them according to the terms explained in this pamphlet. By giving our time exclusively to procuring patents, and to causes in court involving patent law, we can reasonably claim to do better work than if we had a side speculation in selling, buying or advertising patents.

ABOUT SELLING PATENTS.

While we have had no experience in selling patents, we have been brought into contact with inventors who have been successful in selling them, and for the benefit of many inquirers we submit below a few hints which we hope may be useful.

1. Have a substantial model made, one that will show your invention in its best light. Do not employ a stranger, or a firm in a distant city, to make your model, but have it made at your end of of the line and under your supervision.

2. In all cases where an invention can be advantageously represented by engravings, the patentee should have them made, to be used on bill heads, letters, pamphlets and circulars. He should, however, remember, that it is bad economy to have poor pictures. There are firms in all large cities who make engravings, or we can have the work done for you at the rates published herein.

3. If you have a chance to sell a town-right or shop-right, do so, no matter if you get a little or nothing for it. The purchaser of this town or shop-right may, by his industry and good judgment, pave the way for your future success. At any rate, you will have gained his services in your behalf and, at least, have made a start, while you will still have plenty of territory in reserve. Others may become interested and purchase rights, and once the public sees the worth of your invention, success is assured.

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4. We know of many inventors who have made money by simply selling farm, county, State and shop-rights, and if an inventor does not wish to undertake the manufacture of his invention, this is a very desirable course to pursue. In estimating the value of patent rights for different states, counties, etc., one very common method is to fix the price with reference to the population.

The license and royalty plan is often the most profitable method of selling patents. This, in effect, involves a contract between a patentee and a manufacturer by which the latter, in consideration of a license to manufacture the article, agrees to pay the patentee a specified sum for each article made or sold, and warrants to sell a certain number each year. The patentee of the chimney spring, now so commonly used to fasten glass chimneys upon lamps, was accustomed to grant licenses to manufacturers on receiving a royalty of a few cents per dozen. The inventor of the sewing machine received a royalty of five dollars on each machine, and his annual income was estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. Goodyear, the inventor of vulcanized rubber, divided his patent up into many different rights, licensing one company for manufacturing rubber combs, another for hose-pipes, another for shoes, another for clothing, another for wringers, etc. Each company paid a license fee. The inventor of the loom, in like manner divided his patent into many different rights, one company weaving carpets, another corsets, another bags, another sheeting.

Do not make the mistake to suppose that a patent is a fortune in itself. Success with a patent will, like success with a farm, a factory or gold mine, depend on management.

Finally, do not refuse any reasonable cash offer, but accept it, letting the buyer take the chances of proving the invention a financial success.

CUTS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Having made special arrangements, we are prepared to execute photo-engravings on metal, attached to wood bases, at the uniform rate of $2.50 for cuts NOT EXCEEDING SIX SQUARE INCHES (3 x 2). Twenty cents per square inch for cuts of larger size. The charges are based on making the engraving from any

one of the figures of the drawing of your patent, and do not include any change therefrom, as this would necessitate first making a new drawing at the usual rates. We will quote exact figures on application.

ELECTROTYPES made from photo-engravings, not exceeding six square inches, $1 each. All over that size at the rate of 15 cents per square inch. As many electrotypes as desired can be made from a single photo-engraving, and it is always well to order one or more electrotypes when presenting your order for the photo-engraving, for you can then use your electrotype to print from and save the photo-engraving from wear.

Photo-engravings must be made from pen and ink or the Patent Office drawings to secure the best results. THEY CANNOT BE TAKEN DIRECT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS sent us by clients. "Half-Tone" engravings can be made from photographs, suitable for printing circulars, envelopes and letter heads, but cannot be used for newspaper advertisements. Photo-engravings or electrotypes only, are suitable for the latter purpose. Rate for "Half-Tone" work, 50 cents per square inch. None made for less than $3.50.

We will cheerfully respond to all inquiries, and are prepared to give satisfaction, both in reasonable charges and prompt service.

The money must in all cases accompany the order.

Our Entire Engraving Department is under the personal supervision of Mr. P. S. Marion, whose 16 years experience and recognized ability guarantee satisfaction in each and every case.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

To the preparation and prosecution of applications for Letters Patent in foreign countries, we have given special personal attention for many years past and have been most successful in this particular branch of the patent practice.

Every conscientious patent solicitor in the United States and Canada knows what a large number of European patents granted to their clients are UNCERTAIN AND EVEN WORTHLESS, because the specifications, translated from English, are misunderstood and do not exactly correspond to the original. In many agencies the proprietors are clever engineers and counsellors in patent law, but they do not personally understand the various languages and are obliged to confide the care of the translation to clerks, who even when they know well the idioms, and this is not always the case, have received no technical education. This grievous risk occurs more particularly in the numerous European States where no examination takes place, and where the Commissioners are obliged by law to accept even entirely meaningless specifications.

We can vouch for the utmost security in this respect for the simple reason, that all English specifications are translated by Mr. J. A. Marion or J. W. Marion personally, and both join serious knowledge in technology and languages with several years experience as translators of patent specifications.

Better work cannot be had. In every capital of Europe, our long career has secured us the most reliable and experienced representatives.

Compare our WORK with that of any other first class firm and our PRICES with those from any reliable agents. You will find the advantage in both lies with us.

CURIOUS GENEROSITY TO FOREIGNERS.

Very few inventors would take less than $1,000 for their United States or Canadian Patents, yet nine-tenths of our patentees really present the entire world, outside the United States and Canada with the fruit of their genius by neglecting to patent their inventions abroad.

The inventor looks to reap a rich reward from his invention here. Why would not the same invention be equally or more valuable abroad, where the population is more concentrated, and where the invention therefore would be more easily handled than in this comparatively sparsely-peopled country? Twenty-five thousand United States and Canadian Patents are granted each year. Amongst these are many devices of great utility and value. Very few of these valuable inventions are patented abroad. It seems almost incredible that these inventions are actually presented to the people of Europe, whereas by a trifling expenditure the invention could have been patented in all the principal European countries. Would not these inventions, if patented abroad, have readily sold $500 in each country? Yes, and probably four times this sum could have easily been obtained.

DO NOT FAIL

to apply for foreign patents, before some one else has lodged his claim as the prior patentee. The sale of any of such foreign patents, even at low figures, will enable you to work your patents elsewhere. For example: suppose the inventor has patented his meritorious device in England, France, Belgium and Germany. He has his Canadian invention established, and he desires to put his English patent on the market. We can generally readily sell his French and German patents through our associates for enough money to enable the inventor to take his family to England, where, being conversant with the language of the country, he can stay until his English patent is disposed of at a fair price, or satisfactorily placed on royalty.

THE KIND OF FOREIGN PATENTS WE SECURE.

Many attorneys, whose charges for foreign patents are considerably higher than our own, will inform you that our prices are simply

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a "bait," and that after the case is placed in our hands, we will add "extras" on one pretext or another; others will say we do not obtain "regular patents"; in fact, they are apt to tell you anything in their attempt to defend their own extravagant charges. We beg to inform all persons interested that the prices quoted in this pamphlet include every item of expense connected with the preparation, filing and prosecution of the case, including the Government fee for filing the application and issuing the patent, and that the patents in every instance are precisely the same as the United States or Canadian patent, being exact translations of it, and always taken for the full term of years allowed by the laws of the respective countries. We guarantee to secure just such patents. More than this, WE AGREE TO REFUND THE ENTIRE SUM PAID US SHOULD WE FAIL TO SECURE ANY FOREIGN PATENT APPLIED FOR THROUGH OUR FIRM.

The secret of our low prices is the large volume of foreign business we control, which enables us to make unusually advantageous arrangements with our foreign associates. Everybody knows that the best service and the most reasonable rates are generally furnished by large, well-conducted establishments, and the patent business is no exception to this rule. We have been engaged in patent practice in the city of Montreal for a number of years, and are one of the largest firms of patent solicitors in the Dominion, probably the largest. We are firm believers in the doctrine of reasonable charges and good service, feeling confident the large volume of business resulting therefrom more than repays us in the aggregate.

Our experience teaches us that there is only one way to acquire permanent success in any business, and that is, to render prompt and efficient service at reasonable rates. This we endeavor to do.

COST OF FOREIGN PATENTS.

The following charges include all expenses for the first year, the preparation of one sheet of special drawing and translation up to 500 words of the original specification. Translations exceeding 500 words are charged for at the rate of $1.00 per 100 words for each language: French, (France, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Tunis.) German, (Germany and Austria,) and

$2.00 per 100 words for all the special Idioms in the other European countries. Extra sheets of drawing are charged for at the rate of $5.00 each.

On orders for at least three countries a reduction of $2.00 is made on each patent. A reduction of $3.00 on each patent is made on orders for at least six countries and $4.00 on each patent when at least ten countries are taken.

On receipt of $10.00 for each country in which you wish to secure patent, we will prepare and send you the application papers with instructions for executing them. When the papers shall have been returned to us together with the balance of fees, as per above statement, we will promptly proceed to secure, and in due course, send you the patent.

WHEN TO APPLY.

Under the old law the term of the American patent was limited to the term of the shortest lived foreign patent previously granted to the same inventor, or to any one with his knowledge and consent, frequently resulting in the American term being shortened to five years, or even being extinguished altogether when the American application was delayed by long and vexatious interference proceedings in the Patent Office, as happened with some of the Edison patents. The date of the American application, even if prior to the date of the foreign patent, had no effect in mitigating this rule, provided the American patent issued at a date later than the foreign patent.

This led American attorneys to advise their clients against filing foreign applications until the grant of American patents was assured, and a practice sprang up of waiting until the final fee had been paid and then arranging to file all foreign applications simultaneously on the date of issuance of the patent, or so soon thereafter as to preclude the possibility of a copy of the American patent being sent abroad in season to invalidate the foreign grants, most of which depend upon the applicant being absolutely the first to make the invention known in that country and which are made worthless by pr[illegible]publication of any kind.

The practice, [illegible] probably the best that could be advised under the old law, [illegible] led to the American inventor being barred from, or defrauded of, his entire rights abroad, either by the pre-

mature publication of a description of his invention while he was waiting for his American patent to be allowed, or by an application by some independant foreign inventor during that interval, or else by some unscrupulous person in this country obtaining knowledge of the invention and hastening to secure foreign patents as the first communicator; a peculiarity of most foreign patent laws being that the first applicant, or the first one to communicate, is alone entitled to the patent.

This has been changed by the amended law, and now an applicant can apply abroad at the same time that he applies in the United States, or even a period not exceeding seven months earlier, *without suffering any limitation of the term of the American patent from the full term of 17 years.*

He cannot, however, obtain an American patent if the application upon which the foreign patent issued was filed more than seven months before the filing of the American application.

It is, therefore, now highly advisable for American inventors to file their foreign applications at as early a date as possible, not exceeding seven months prior to their applications in the U. S. By so doing they will not only head off independent foreign inventors who might otherwise come in during the pendency of the American application, but will defeat the machinations of that class of persons who make a practice of pirating desirable inventions here and obtaining patents for them abroad as first communicators. Another consideration is that even should they lose their American patents through adverse decisions in interference proceedings with opposing applicants, they have every prospect of obtaining valid foreign patents as the first applicant abroad, and such patents may be used to effect an advantageous compromise with their successful competitor in the United States.

BRITISH PATENTS ($60).

The law of England permits an inventor to take out the patent there in two parts, if he prefers. The first part is called Provisional Protection and protects the invention for a period of nine months. The cost of this form of protection, including all fees, is $25. The second part, or complete patent, must be applied for previous to the the expiration of the Provisional Protection. The cost

of this second part, or complete patent is $50. If a complete patent is applied for at the beginning, the entire charge is but $60 including all taxes for 4 years.

The patent is granted for 14 years and covers England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

FRENCH PATENTS ($60).

Next to England in value to the patentee is France, with its 45,000,000 of enterprising inhabitants. This country issues the regular mechanical patent. It endures for fifteen years and costs $60. Manufacturing is carried on largely in France and her people are quick to adopt good American inventions.

GERMAN PATENTS ($60).

Germany issues two kinds of patents, namely, mechanical patents and model patents. The first named endure for 15 years and cost $60. They cannot be obtained unless the application therefor is filed previous to the issue of the United States patent. Model patents, however, can be obtained any time. These patents cost $35 and endure for 6 years. They embrace all small inventions, such as culinary ustensils, tools, toys and such other articles as are complete in themselves and capable of being had as articles of trade.

German patents cover the entire German Empire, including Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Saxony and Wurtemburg.

BELGIAN PATENTS ($40).

This country is the most progressive little country in all Europe. The population is more than six millions, and manufacturing industries are carried on extensively. Good American inventions find a ready market there and can be quickly sold at a good profit. These patents cost $40, and endure for 20 years.

AUSTRIA ($60).

Patents are granted for the term of fifteen years, but will expire with a prior foreign patent of shorter term. Cost, $60.00. Application must be made before the invention is published or used in Austria.

SPAIN ($60).

A Spanish patent covers Spain and all her colonies. Patents are granted for twenty years if applied for before the invention has become publicly known in Spain or elsewhere. If the invention has been already patented abroad, a patent may be obtained for ten years, provided the application be made in Spain within two years from the date of the foreign patent ; should more than two years have elapsed, the term will be for five years only. Cost of patent, $60.00.

ITALY ($55).

Patents are granted for fifteen years. Cost, $55.00. Application must be made before the invention has been published, or become publicly known in Italy. If the invention has been previously patented abroad, application must be made before the expiration of the foreign patent.

NORWAY ($50).

Duration of patent, fifteen years. Cost, $50.00. Application must be made before the invention is so well known in Norway that it can be carried out by others. Publications in print or the exhibition of the invention will not defeat a patent, if the application be made in six months thereafter.

COUNTRIES WHICH OUR CLIENTS USUALLY SELECT AS THE BEST IN WHICH TO OBTAIN PATENTS.

Great Britain	$ 60
France	60
Belgium	40
Germany	60
Austria	60
Hungary	60
Italy	55
Norway	50
Denmark	50
Luxemburg	50
Spain and Colonies	55
Portugal	70
Russia	165
Sweden	55
Switzerland	50
New South Wales	60
New Zealand	50
Queensland	60
South Australia	60
Tasmania	60
Victoria	60
Western Australia	75

COUNTRIES ARRANGED GEOGRAPHICALLY.

EUROPE.

Austria	$ 60
Belgium	40
Denmark	50
Finland	250
France	60
Germany	60
Germany, Gebrauchsmauster	35
Gibraltar	135
Great Britain	60

Greece	500
Hungary	60
Italy	55
Luxemburg	50
Norway	50
Portugal	70
Russia	165
Spain and Colonies	55
Sweden	55
Switzerland	50
Turkey	100

AUSTRALASIA.

New South Wales	$ 60
New Zealand	50
Queensland	60
South Australia	60
Tasmania	60
Victoria	60
Western Australia	75

CENTRAL AMERICA.

British Honduras	$175
Costa Rica	360
Guatumaula	210
Honduras	400
Nicaragua	350
San Salvador	350

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic	$150
Bolivia	350
Brazil	165
British Guiana	300
Chili	200
Columbia	200
Ecuador	200
Paraguay	400
Peru	290
Uruguay	300
Venezuela	240

WEST INDIES.

Bahama Islands	$120
Barbadoes	120
Bermuda	400
Danish West Indies	135
Grenada	230
Hayti	400
Jamaica	200
Leeward Islands	260
St. Lucia	230
St. Vincent	230
San Domingo	400
Trinidad	210

ASIA.

British North Borneo	$180
Ceylon	110
China	250
Hong Kong	120
India	100
Straits Settlements	150
Japan	185

AFRICA.

British Buchuanaland	$140
Cape Colony	135
Congo Free States	100
Gambia (British)	290
Gold Coast Colony	260
Lagos	265
Liberia	240
Natal	100
Orange Free State	340
Sierra Leone	290
South African Republic	210
Tunis	110
Zululand	155

MISCELLANEOUS.

Channel Island—Guernesey	$ 80
Channel Island—Jersey	80

Falkland Island	240
Faroe Island	70
Fiji Island	180
Hawaii	160
Iceland	90
Malta	95
Mauritius	200
Portuguese Colonies, each	70
St. Helena	155

REFERENCES.

As to our ability, promptness and fair business methods, we take pleasure in referring you to the following persons. They are without an exception, men of standing and integrity in their respective localities. Although we advertise very extensively, the greater portion of our business comes from the recommendation of those for whom we have obtained patents ; and if you will favor us with your patent business, we will endeavor to manage it with such care, promptness, competeney, and honesty, that we may be able to add your name to this list, with assurance that you will speak favorably of us to all who may inquire.

By reading our testimonials, you will find a number of cases in which we obtained good patents after other attorneys had failed.

During the past years we have represented inventors residing in nearly every city or county in the Dominion of Canada or the United States and, if requested to do so, we will cheerfully refer you to some client in your own vicinity. We believe that most of them will speak well of us and say that we were faithful and skilful in securing all they were entitled to under the patent laws and practice.

The National Pharmacy.
National Monument Building
Montreal, May 4th 1896

To all to may Concern.

We take pleasure in saying that J. Marion is the most prompt energetic & successful patent attorney we have ever employed. He gets patents for protection and not for ornament. He is fully conversant with the "ins & outs" of the Patent office - knows what he can get & get it.

Thomas Tansley Vice

"Cable Address Lawrence"

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Limited

Corn Exchange Building

W R ELMENHORST Pres't
A BAUMGARTEN Vice Pres't
THEO LABATT Sec'y Treas'r

Montreal, June 22 1895

J. A. Wilson Esq. C.E.
of Marion & Marion Civil Engineers
No 185 St James St
Montreal
P.Que.

Dear Sir,

Having engaged you as my Solicitor to obtain a patent through Ottawa, I must say that you conducted the matter in a most satisfactory manner, with the result that in the short period of one month, from the time of application for said Patent having been made I received my Papers granting a patent for my Invention, & I would further state that all the decisions of Marion & Marion, regarding application for Patents either through Canada, or the United States, would do well to entrust you with their business. (Private Untitled May 22 d, 1895)

Yours truly

E. Gaston Johnson
St Lawrence Sugar Refining Company
Montreal

Frederick W Kahn,

Sole Owner for the United States and Canada for the

"SURE STEP" HORSE SHOE,

356 GRAND STREET,

New York, Jan 18 1897

Messrs Marion & Marion

Montreal Canada

Gentlemen

Your favor of the 14th inst with my second patent in hand for which accept thanks.

Especially for the short time it required you to produce it I assure I appreciate your services, and will favor you with all my future patent transactions

Thanking you again for your prompt attention I remain

Yours Respectfully

Frederick W Kahn

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: SOUTH, LONDON

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS

INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE Established 1850

HASELTINE LAKE & Co

WILLIAM ROBERT LAKE
Hon. Royal Institute of Great Britain
Hon. Inst. Mechanical Engineers

HENRY HARRIS LAKE
Hon. Society of Engineers

CHARTERED PATENT AGENTS

45, Southampton Buildings,
Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.

BRANCH OFFICES, Chancery Lane London

May 17th 189[illegible]

Messrs Marion & Marion

Dear Sirs,

re Foods Enrichment Syndicate Ltd,

We have received your letter of the 7th instant enclosing Canadian Letters Patent in this case, and thank you for your prompt attention. We hope shortly to send you further cases for Canada.

Yours truly,

Haseltine Lake & Co

HUGH McLEAN. JOEL H. DAVIS ANGUS McLEAN

HUGH McLEAN & Co.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER,

Office and Yard 1074 Seneca St

TELEPHONE, HOWARD 410
P. O. BOX 306

Buffalo, N.Y. [illegible] 189[illegible]

Messrs Marion & Marion
Montreal

Gentlemen

I have your favor of 15th inst together with the Can. Patent No 51733 for which I accept my best thanks

I may say that I am entirely satisfied with your services and shall be glad to place any future business I may have in your line with you

Yours truly
H. McLean

Freiherrlich von Burgh'er Steinkohlenwerke
Burgh bei Schappel

Telegramm-Adresse
Burgher Steinkohlenwerke bei Peterswagen.

Dresdner Fernsprechnetz:
Amt. VII Hauptbureau Burgh,
No. 484 Comptoir Dresden,
Schreiben. 14.

Burgh den 24th September 1883.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, Montreal.

Dear Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of yours favour of the 3rd September inst. and I thank you very much for the readiness to meddle yourself with my affairs. I have the pleasure to hear you, have realized,

1. £ 12 – charges and postage, a
2. the original Patent

with the request to be the kindest inquiring your communications pleasant.

Awaiting the imminence of the realized remit with the certificate of our yet Extension without delay, I am

Yours faithfully
pro
[illegible]

THE

Room No. 15

Messrs. Marion &
Montre
Gentlemen,-

patent No. 51,4
thereon, for wh

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRACTION CO.,

120 BROADWAY.

Room No 51a

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 15, 1898

Messs. Marion & Marion,

Montreal, Can.

Gentlemen,-

We have your favor of the 14th inst. enclosing Canadian patent No. 51,497, with the certificate of one year extension recorded thereon, for which please accept our thanks.

Very truly yours,

Secretary

SPECIALITE pour COLPORTEURS

D. Rahm

16, Rue Etienne Dolet, 16
PARIS

MERCERIE
Articles de Paris

Paris le 30 Octobre 1897

Monsieur Marion Marion
Esq

En recevant votre honorée Contenant le Guide des Exportateurs, dont je Vous remercie infiniment mais qui cependant ne m'intéresse qu'indirectement, car en Vous adressant ma première demande j'étais dans le but que Vous me mettiez en rapport avec certains de vos nombreux clients Manufacturiers Canadiens ou Americains désirant d'étendre leurs relations jusqu'en Europe car moi-même Représentant de bonne heure articles de Manufacturiers Français, Anglais et Allemands, je crois avoir un débouché très important dans les articles Mercerie Quincaillerie Bimbloterie Jouets ou même Confiserie etc etc

Donc autrement à la disposition des Fabricants Americains je viens Vous demander Votre concours ou pour toute autre personnes désirant un Correspondant Parisien à Paris ou je tiens honorablement Bureau depuis dix bonnes années

Ci-Contre Vous trouverez une liste de références des Grandes Manufactures avec lesquelles je suis en rapport Commerciaux d'une assez grande importance

Comptant l'honneur sur un résultat favorable je vous prie d'agréer mes Civilités les plus empressées

D. Rahm

BOISVERT & ROBERGE
AGENTS MANUFACTURIERS
DE
MEUBLES de TOUTES SORTES
EN GROS SEULEMENT

23, RUE SOUS LE PORT
BASSE-VILLE, QUEBEC

Québec, le 2 Oct 1896

Messrs Narcisse Laberge
Montreal

Messrs

Je viens de recevoir le buste des Etats-Unis pour lequel vous avez bien voulu me prêter votre concours.

Quand vous m'avez dit qu'il fallait que nous relevions les appréciations Anglaises-Françaises je croyais réellement que nous ne réussirions pas à obtenir mon buste.

Cela montre que vous êtes tenace en affaires et que vous arrivez à réussir quand il y a un moyen de réussir.

Je vous remercie d'avoir été bien aimable à mon égard et je vous prie de croire que non seulement je vous donnerai d'autre buste à préparer mais encore je vous recommanderai fortement comme un solliciteur compétent et honnête.

Votre tout dévoué
W. H. Boisvert

Université Laval, Montréal.

This to certify that M. J. A. MARION has been graduated through the Polytechnic School of Engineering ; that he obtained a high class of honor viz : *Diploma with great distinction.*

This diploma is a peculiar evidence of esteem and trust that MR. MARION has deserved during a four year course, all devoted to the Civil Engineering.

(Signed,) BALÈTE,
Director of Studies at the Polytechnic School.

Philipsb rg, Quebec, 23rd April 1898.

GENTLEMEN,

Yours of 21st. inst. containing U. S. patent for my "Clothes Tongs" for removing clothing from boiling water received, and I cannot fully express my thanks and gratitude, for the able manner in which you have pressed my application to a final issue. Before writing you I placed my application in the hands of a prominent firm of Patent Solicitors in New York City. This firm made a preliminary search, and reported my chance for obtaining a patent as hopeless, and advised me not to make the attempt, citing two patents which had been granted some 28 years since on articles for similar purposes, though not constructed like mine, said patents having also expired several years since. I then placed my *application* in *your hands*, with the gratifying *result* that the *Patent* is now in *my hands*. Great credit is due you for the broad patent you secured, the claims being perfect.

My Canadian patent you obtained in 16 days. Your charges are *extremely low* considering the *value* of your *services*, which enables an inventor with moderate means to obtain the *best* service with *about one half* the money required by some Patent Attorneys. If my voice could reach every inventor on this continent, I would say "Do not attempt to obtain a patent *yourself*, but place your

application for Home or Foreign patents in the hands of Messrs. Marion & Marion, whom *few equal* and *none excel.*"

You are at liberty to refer to me always.

Very truly yours,

E. B. STEVENSON.

Jersey City, Nov. 27th 1896.

MR. J. A. MARION,

Dear Sir.—In regard to yours of Nov. 24 inst., I am surprised to think that you could get my Canadian Patent out in such a short time and you deserve great praise and credit for it. I have found you to do just as you said you would do and therefore I know that you are reliable. I will also have you to do all my business concerning Patents in the future.

I remain thankfully yours,

CHAS. ESCHER,

143½ Fremont St., Jersey City, N.Y., U. S. A.

Detroit, Mich., March 21, 1898.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION, Montreal, Que.

Gentlemen.—Your favor of the 19th. at hand, also enclosure of our patent No. 51,555. Please accept our thanks for your promptness in getting this extended.

When in need of any services on your side will correspond with you.

Yours truly,

AMERICAN ELECTRICAL HEATER CO.

per JOHN SCUDDEN,

Sec. and Treas.

Wapella, Assa., 19th February 1898.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION, Montreal.

Gentlemen.—Received my German patent to-day, for which please accept thanks.

Yours truly,

H. B. FITZSIMON.

Kingsbury, Que., March 5, 1898.

MARION & MARION, Montreal.

Gentlemen.—I received the U. S. Patent on Cloth Measuring Machine. When I have another I will remember you.

Yours truly,

T. R. WOODARD.

Hamburg, Mich., Aug. 24, 1897.

MARION & MARION, Montreal.

Gents.—I received both the Canadian and United States Patents to-day and can say that our dealings have been very pleasant and satisfactory and if you think there would be any thing in it for us to patent in any foreign country would say if you wish to go to the whole expense, I will sign all papers and give you one half interest in it as I have no more money to invest.

Yours truly,

JAS. NISBET.

Tilsonburg, Ont., Aug. 21*st* 1897.

MARION & MARION.

Dear Sir.—I received my Canadian Patent on Aug. 13th. And I can assure you I was more than pleased I shall always consider it my duty to recommend this firm of Marion & Marion to any of my friends who may require the services of competent Patent

Attorneys. How much longer do you think it will be before you hear from the U. S. Patent. Thanking you for your promptness and attention to this matter.

I remain yours truly,

HENRY L. KIMPTON.

Stanbridge Station, Qué., Juillet 20 1897.

MESSIEURS MARION & MARION, Montréal.

Messieurs.—J'ai reçu mon brevet 56594 pour devidoires. Je suis très satisfait et je vous offre mes remerciements pour vos bons services.

Votre tout respectueux,

LOUIS BARCELOUX.

Collingwood, Ont., July 28th 1897.

MESSRS MARION & MARION, Montreal.

Gentlemen : — Please accept thanks from Mrs. LAW for your prompt attention in getting extension of one year on Patent. If anything more is required will remember you.

Yours truly,

JOHN LAW.

Lowell, Mass, 16 *Janvier* 1898.

MESSIEURS,

Avec quel plaisir aujourd'hui nous venons vous remercier de tout notre cœur pour l'ouvrage et le succès que vous nous avez obtenus pour notre patente canadienne ; tout nous prouve que nous avons fait un bon choix en mettant notre confiance en vous, en vous mettant tout entre les mains pour agir pour nous. Ceci est une preuve de votre bon dévouement pour vos clients et un encouragement pour plus tard si l'on vient à avoir besoin de vous et nous espérons qu'avant bien longtemps nous serons heureux de s'adresser encore à vous. Ainsi donc, mille remerciements pour ce que vous nous avez obtenus et ce que vous allez nous obtenir de Washington que nous attendons avec impatience.

Vos dévoués,

LEFEBVRE, POLIQUIN & LAVOIE,
5 Montcalm Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Owen Sound, Ont., March 8th 1897.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION, Solicitors of Patents,
185 St. James St., Temple Bldg., Montréal.

GENTLEMEN,

I notice in *Toronto World* that you have secured for the following parties "letters patent" for their inventions. I would like you to advise me if those inventions are in shape to be put on and sold on the market and also to whom I should apply for information regarding the same.

Alice J. Hoyrasdt, Hudson, N.J., Safety Pin.
Francis H. Gorrill, Newton, Ia., Hook and Eye.
Sallie A. Seager, Allentown, Pa., Non re-fillable bottle.
Caroline A. Stone, Allegheny, Pa., Skirt supp. Belt.
B. Parry, Galesburg, Ill., Supp. for Wearing Apparel.
Elizabeth G. Tebbutt, Albany, N.Y., Self Meas Bottle.
Mary R. Lucas, Omaha, Neb., Skirt Lifter Holder and Adjuster.
Mattie King, Plymouth, Mass., Imp. Safety Envelope.
Helen B. Rennie, Stratford, Can., Bicy. Skirt adj. and Holder.
Jennie M. Secord, Rotterdam Jct., N.Y., Garment and shawl pin.
Natalie Schell, San Francisco, Cal., Body Form for D. maker.

If you will kindly advise me as to above, I will consider it a favor.

Yours respectfully,

R. P. BLACK,
Owen Sound, Ont. Box 17.

Hochelaga, Qué., 22 Janvier, 1897.

M. J. A. MARION.

Cher Monsieur. —Veuillez agréer mes plus sincères remerciements pour le brevet de roue de voiture que je viens d'obtenir du Gouvernement Canadien par votre habile entremise. J'aime à vous dire que je suis réellement satisfait de vos services, puisque vous m'avez obtenu ce brevet dans un mois, du 15 décembre au 16 janvier et cela sans aucun trouble ni un centin d'extra, je n'ai pas été trompé dans ma croyance et j'admire la promptitude que vous mettez a obtenir vos brevets ; cela montre que vous êtes tenace en

affaire et que vous aimez à réussir quand il y a moyen de réussir. Je vous remercie d'avoir si bien agi à mon égard et je vous prie de croire que non seulement je vous donnerai d'autres brevets à préparer mais encore je vous recommanderai fortement comme solliciteur compétent et honnête. Bon succès dans mon brévet Américain.

Bien à vous,

J. B. GARAND.

Reformatory, Penetanguishe, Ont., March 28th 1897.

MARION & MARION.

Dear Sirs.—In answer to your letter of the 8th inst. I received the Canadian Patent all right ; hoping you will soon hear from the United States. And as to being satisfied with your services, I am perfectly satisfied and consider my business done in a very business like manner.

Will you be kind enough to send me the model back if it's not required any more.

I remain yours truly,

W. H. SMITH.

Stanbridge Station, Qué., April 26th, 1897.

MESSIEURS MARION & MARION, Montreal.

Messieurs.—Votre faveur du 22 courant et mon brévet d'invention Américain reçu avec beaucoup de joie. Je suis très satisfait de vos services relativement à cette affaire et je vous offre mes remerciements pour le succès que vous avez obtenu pour moi.

Votre bien dévoué,

LOUIS BARCELOUX.

St. Joseph, Mo., U. S. A., January 20th, 1897.

MR. J. A. MARION, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir. Your favor of 14th inst. at hand and replying I will say : We are much pleased with your efforts and promptness in obtaining patent, and beg to tender you our highest appreciation.

Personally, I have at all times had every confidence in you and should I, in the future, need assistance, I shall be only too glad to have yours.

Now, as to sale of patent in Canada ; we would like you to hasten same as much as possible, and shall be guided by your advice with referenee to same.

Let me know what you think the prospects are for a sale ; we do not expect any fancy price.

I assure you again of our esteem, and should the opportunity offer, I shall be glad to recommend you to my friends or acquaintances who may need counsel.

Thanking you for favors attended, I remain.

Yours very truly,
A. F. STEPHENS.

D'Israeli, Qué., 14 Juin, 1897.

MONSIEUR J. A. Marion.

Cher monsieur,—Je viens de recevoir mon brevet d'invention et je m'empresse de vous remercier pour les services que vous m'avez rendus et les bons conseils que vous m'avez donnés. Soyez certain que j'aurai recours à vos services lorsque l'occasion se présentera car je suis entièrement satisfait. J'espère que si je viens encore à avoir besoin de vous, il en sera la même chose.

En attendant, je me souseris,

Votre serviteur dévoué,
B. CORRIVEAU.

Calabogie, June 16th, 1897.

MARION & MARION.

Dear Sirs.—I received Patent in due time for which I am very thankful. Don't intend to apply for Patent on my other inventions that I have made at present until I make something out of patents already secured.

Again thanking you for past services, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
WM. FAIRBAIRN.
Calabogie, Ont.

Church Point, N. S., June 15th, 1897.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION.

Dear Sirs.—I received Canadian Patent on my arrival home Saturday and was much pleased to get it. I am now making arrangements with a firm in Yarmouth to have some made in order to test them. I am not yet ready to apply for the U. S. patent, but I think I will be soon.

Please accept many thanks for your promptness and good work in getting patent out.

Yours truly,

WM. S. MELANÇON.

Beauséjour, Man., September 18th, 1897.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Being in need of the services of a competent and honest patent attorney, I, after some deliberation, employed Messrs. Marion & Marion of Montreal, which gentlemen I have found to be indeed thoroughly competent, doing my business most satisfactorily and also strictly honest, doing all that they agreed to do. They obtained one patent for me inside of 13 days from the time of filing it in the patent office, and another patent they secured inside of a month. It is with the greatest pleasure that I recommend those gentlemen to the confidence of the Canadian public.

Yours very truly,

W. H. ORR.

Québec, 31 *Mars* 1898.

A MM. MARION & MARION, Montréal.

Chers Messieurs.—J'ai reçu ma *Patente Canadienne* avec votre lettre et le petit livre qui est pour moi un bien sage conseiller en me mettant en garde contre ceux qui pourraient me tromper. Je suis non seulement content, mais très content de tous vos services. Comme je débute dans cette nouvelle carrière, il me semble très utile d'avoir une liste de tous les manufacturiers, sur lesquels on peut compter ; d'être annoncé autant que cela sera possible et de

faire pour moi, comme votre client, tout ce que vous croyez m'être nécessaire pour une bonne et fructueuse vente.

Etant donc satisfait de vos services, je vous enverrai sous peu la somme de quinze piastres ($15) pour la préparation des documents relatifs à une patente américaine.

Bien à vous,

PIERRE GAGNON.

Argyle, N. B., April 27th, 1898.

MARION & MARION.

Dear Sirs.—I acknowledge the receipt of my patent and you may be sure that I was greatly pleased.

And I now thank you for the honest and energetic way that you have attended to my business.

And if I have any more business of this kind I shall indeed choose you for my attorneys.

Yours very truly,

BURTON ROWLEY.

Argyle, Carleton Co., N. B.

Hochelaga, Qué., 7 Juillet, 1897.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION.

Messieurs.—J'accuse réception de mon brévet américain, et après examen fait, je suis tellement satisfait de vos services que je ne sais comment vous remercier, car vous avez mis toute la diligence possible.

Encore une fois, cher Monsieur, merci.

Votre dévoué,

J. B. GARRAND.

Trois-Rivieres, Qué., 21 Mai, 1897.

MONSIEUR.

Je reçois à l'instant ma patente Américaine et me fais un devoir de vous adresser immédiatement mes remerciements.

Votre dévoué,

EUG. GODIN.

Québec, Oct. 26, 1897.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION, 185 rue St-Jacques, Montréal.

Messieurs.—Je viens de recevoir mes brevets canadien et américain et je me fais un devoir de vous féliciter de la promptitude que vous avez eu à les préparer avec soin, je me fais aussi un devoir de vous recommander aux inventeurs comme solliciteurs compétents et prompts à exécuter les demandes qui vous sont confiées.

Espérant pouvoir vous prouver encore une fois la confiance que j'ai en vous,

Je demeure, votre dévoué,

EDM. ROUSSEAU.

Philipsburg, Que., Nov. 17, 1897.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION, Montreal.

Your favor with patent papers inclosed received. I was much surprised to receive them so much sooner than expected. Only 11 days since I received my official receipt. I do not think any other attorneys could have done *as well*. You have broken the record. If my voice could reach every inventor on this continent, I would say: employ Marion & Marion.

I heartily thank you for the prompt manner in which you have secured my Canadian patent and hoping you will do all you can to secure the United States patent and that your efforts may be crowned with success, but on my part I am going to send you a box of cigars as soon as I can, and do you all the good I can.

I remain, yours truly,

E. B. STEVENSON,

Philipsburg, Que.

Victoria, B.C. Sept. 28th 1897.

MARION & MARION, Patent Solicitors, Montreal.

Gentlemen.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the German Patent, for which I desire to express my sincere thanks for your promptness in transacting my business.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS KIPLING.

Jackman, Maine, U. S. A., 11 *Oct.* 1897.

MARION & MARION.

Je suis chargé de la part de monsieur Julien Boucher de vous présenter ses plus sincères remerciements pour avoir si bien réussi à obtenir sa patente des Etats-Unis. Il est d'autant plus content qu'il ne conservait aucun espoir de l'obtenir.

Il ne manquera pas de vous accorder son patronage quand il prendra ses nouvelles patentes, car il en a plusieurs autres en marche.

Je demeure, votre tout dévoué,

JOSEPH FOREST, ptre curé.

Jackman.

St. George, N. B., December 15th., 1897.

MARION & MARION.

Dear Sir.—Yours received with assignment C. E. Rapley Patent No. 57210 to me, together with Patent itself. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

H. MCLEAN.

Nanaimo, B.C., Dec. 6th, 1897.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION, Patent Solicitor, Montreal.

Gentlemen.—Last night's mail brought me the Belgium Patent for the Music Turner. Your post card re grater also arrived.

Thanking you for your promptness.

I remain, yours, etc.

W. J. CURRY,

Black Cape, Que., October 20th, 1897.

MESSRS. MARION & MARION. .

Deer Sirs.—I received my Patent all right. Please excuse my neglect of answering same. I am exceedingly well satisfied with your work, my patent being issued in three weeks, from time of filing. If you wish to use my name as a reference you are quite at liberty to do so.

I remain yours truly,

DAVID A. T[illegible]LOR.

Black Cape, Bonaventure Co., Que.

Port Philip, N. B., May 19th, 1897

MARION & MARION.

Gentlemen. —I received my letters of patent for Clothes Pounder to-night. You have done my business with promptness and entire satisfaction. I consider you the best patent solicitors in Canada.

I am ever yours truly,

C. V. WOOD.

Victoria, B. C., November 11th, 1897.

MARION & MARION, Montreal

Gentlemen.—Your [illegible]r with Belgiam Patent enclosed to hand. I am more than pleased with it, and you have my sincere thanks for your promptness. I am sure that you have conducted my

business in a most satisfactory manner and I shall take great pleasure in recommending you to my friends who may require the services of competent attorneys. I find your warning of use. I have received several letters from "Patent Attorneys," but I pay no attention to them whatever.

Hoping soon to receive my other Patents, I am,

Faithfully yours,

THOS. KIPLING.

Côte St. Antoine, P.Q., Dec. 21st., 1894.

J. A. MARION, Esq., Civil Engineer, etc.

185 St. James St., Montreal.

Dear Sir.—In response to your request that I should state the result of my experience of your mode of transacting business as a Solicitor of Patent Rights, I must premise by saying that such experience is somewhat limited. However, so far as it goes, I have pleasure in testifying that your conduct of my case was most satisfactory, the fact being that through your instrumentality *difficulties and obstructions quickly disappeared and a business that had long hung fire was brought to a speedy and successful* issue, my only possible cause for regret in the matter being that I had not secured your service *ab initio*.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) B. D. MCCONNELL.

Long Point, Que., 8th January 1895.

DEAR MR. MARION.

In answer to your request for me to state in writing as to whether you had conducted the business intrusted to you in a satisfactory manner, *I am glad to be able to say that I have found you assidious and pains-taking*, and wish I had known you sooner, *it would have been a saving to me of one hundred and forty-five dollars.*

Yours truly,

R. G. H. DILLON

Montreal, Que., Sept. 12th. 1896.

M. J. A. MARION, Patent Solicitor, Montreal.

Dear Sir.—Yours of the 11th. instant with letters patent enclosed, came duly to hand, and in acknowledging the receipt of the same I avail myself of the opportunity to express to you my sincere thanks and satisfaction for the efficient and prompt work you have accomplished for me in procuring me a good patent *after the application had been rejected in the hands of other attorneys who worked unsuccessfully during more than ten months.* I must also state that you amended the application and secured the patent inside of 14 days. I shall be ready to recommend your valuable services as solicitors of patents and specialists in rejected cases.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

AIMÉ TAILLEFER.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 24th. 1896.

DEAR SIR,

Your favour of the 22nd. containing official notice of allowance of my application is at hand. In justice to you, I must say that *you have obtained in less than two months an application which had been rejected in the hands of M. M.... of this city, and abandoned by them as fully anticipated.*

The specifications and claims as amended by you, are comprehensive, fully cover the construction and reflect credit on you as experts not only in the able manner in which you have assisted me personally, but as honest, conscientious gentleman. I wish I had known you sooner: it would have been to me a considerable saving, both in time and money.

I must see you shortly about the validity of my Canadian Patent prepared by M. M.... who could not get the American Patent, and in the future, I will never entrust any business to CHEAP ATTORNEYS, IT COSTS TOO MUCH AT THE END.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN DONNELLY,
81 Greene Avenue.

Wapella, Assa., May 25, 1898.

ESSRS. MARION & MARION,

I received my English patent No. 30675 for which please accept my thanks.

H. B. FITZSIMON.

Kelly Ville, near Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia, Aug. 3rd., 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

I am writing to thank you for the trouble you have taken in getting the Canadian Patent of my label and capsule, which considering I am in Australia, *nearly* 9,000 *miles from Montreal*, does you great credit.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR STOCKDALE JACKSON.

St. Paul d'Abbottsford, Que., Feb. 20*th.* 1896.

MR. J. A. MARION, Civil Eng. and Solicitor of Patents.

Dear Sir.—My U.S patent number 554,944 is at hand. The drawings and claims are perfect; the application was allowed inside of a month after filing, and I really cannot understand how you can secure so prompt and successful issue. This is the 4th. patent that you secured for me in six months, and I certify that each patent, viz: No. 541,105, No. 554,944, No. 48,719, and No. 49,669 have been allowed in less than 35 days. YOUR CHARGES ARE VERY REASONABLE, CONSIDERING THE QUALITY OF YOUR WORK AND YOUR PROFESSIONAL STANDING. I would not employ any *cheap patent solicitors for any consideration*. Be sure to hear from me soon about something else.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID MENARD.

Montreal, March 6th. 1896.

DEAR SIR,

It may be superior knowledge of patent business, giving your individual attention to your client's affairs until they are disposed of, or it maybe from some mysterious cause unknown to me ; I do however, most emphatically state that *during a long experience in the patent business, I am better pleased with your conduct of my affairs in the Canadian and Foreign Patent offices than all other agents that I had to deal with put together.* Yes, gentlemen, you have been prompt careful and successful, and you can always consider me one of your standing references.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR DUBREUIL,
156 Berri Street.

Southampton, Ont., Sept. 30th. 1896.

DEAR SIR,

I received Belgium Patent and I thank you very much... I find your warning of use : I have got a great many letters since you wrote me first. *I find you reliable and hope to have more business* to transact with you soon.

GEORGE N. CAMPBELL.

Quebec, Dec. 24th. 1895.

GENTLEMEN,

My patent No. 50,884 for Railway, came to hand last night, and was accompanied by your valued favour notifying me of date of mailing patent. Acknowledging the receipt of both, I have to say that I thank you for your promptness and would say to inventors who may need the services of a *competent, honest, and painstaking attorney,* in any business they may wish to transact with the patent bureau, that in my judgment, *they cannot possibly do better than to intrust their business to your firm,* knowing as I do that it will receive your earnest, prompt and faithful attention,—the fact being that you secured the patent in 22 days only. Closing, I will say

that I thank you, and also that you are at liberty to make use of this letter whenever you may desire in extending your business and you are also at liberty to refer to me at all times.

Wishing you the fullest measure of success, and that your business may increase a thousand fold.

I am, gentleman, yours very truly,

V. A. EMOND,
Tool Manufacturer.

Montreal, January 10th, 1896.

DEAR SIR,

I must thank you for the trouble you have taken in regard to my stopper for spirit bottles, the application for which was filed on December the 5th, 1895 and the Patent received by me on the 21st of December. If therefore only *took sixteen days* which I think is a very short time and I must thank you for your promptness and the way you have looked after my interests.

Should you want me as a reference, I shall always be happy to oblige you.

I remain, yours truly,

ARTHUR STOCKDALE JACKSON.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Limited.
Corn Exchange Building,

Montreal, July 22nd, 1895.

J. A. MARION, Esq., C. E., Montreal.

Dear Sir.—Having engaged you as my solicitor to obtain a patent through Ottawa, I must say that you conducted the matter in a satisfactory manner, with the result that in the *short period of one month from the time of application for such patent having been made*, I received my paper granting a patent for my invention and I would further state that all who are desirous of making application for patents, either to Canada or the United States, would do well to intrust you with their business, (patent granted May 22nd, 1895.)

Yours truly,

E. GORDON JOHNSON.

Montreal, October 20th. 1895.

DEAR SIRS,

I this day received letters patent for my Bicycle. I assure you no one could have *managed the case more to my satisfaction* than yourselves. You have shown promptness, liberality and great ability throughout in obtaining this patent and I must heartily recommend you to my friends and public, for by your management of my case, you have gained my thorough confidence. Please go ahead with the foreign countries.

Yours respectifully,

ARTHUR DUBREUIL.

156 Berri Street.

Lowell, Mass., July 6th, 1896.

DEAR SIRS.

You will find me very negligent in not answering and thanking you for your promptness, but I have just got home.

I will try and get the American patent through your office as soon as I can. *I am much pleased with your work and your activity* in obtaining Canadian patents and cannot thank you enough.

Yours truly,

T. A. RYAN.

Port Morien, N.S., May 29th, 1896.

GENTELMEN,

I received my Canadian papers on Tuesday last and I can assure you I *was more than pleased.* I shall always consider it my duty to recommend your firm to any of my friends who may require the service of competent Patent Attorneys. I have had the U. S. papers executed and send the sum of $45.00.

I remain, yours truly,

DANIEL C. MCCAULEY.

Mechanical Engineer.

Three Rivers, P.Q., October 12th, 1896.

DEAR SIRS,

The Canadian patent received. Enclosed please find balance of fee due on same. How much longer do you expect it will be before you receive the U. S. patent?

Thanking you for your *promptness and attention to this matter.*

I remain, yours truly,

S. W. BUTTERFIELD.

Quebec, March 5th, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

I have this day received from you my American patent on Railway, which I have placed together with the Canadian letters patent taken out by you. *I am in every way satisfied with same, the claims being broadly and clearly executed.*

I have been associated with other patent attorneys, and in justice to you I here state that never has my business been attended to in such a prompt, business-like and masterly manner. My connection with you in the past has been of such a nature as will lead me to place my future business in your hands, and I take pleasure in recommending you as honest, trustworthy and capable patent attorneys.

Yours truly,

V. A. EMOND.

PATENTS SECURED.

We respectfully refer to the following as a few persons for whom we have secured patents:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

ALEXANDRIA.
Jules Lacroix.
F. Groulx.

AYR.
W. R. J. Keyes.

ALVINSTON.
J. A. McKellar.

BRANTFORD.
Goold, Shapley & Muir.

BRAMPTON.
Jas. C. Galbraith.

BROTHERSTON.
Menno Shoemaker.

BALDUR.
Frank Siver.

COBOURG.
O. S. Ferguson.

CALABOGIE.
William Fairbairn.
A. Joyce.
David Church.

CORNWALL.
Peter Grant.

CHATHAM.
C. E. Cuyler.

COLLINGWOOD.
John Law.

DUNDAS.
D. M. Finlayson.
John H. Cliff.
Geo. H. Cliff.
Thos. D. Wardlaw.

DUNNVILLE.
W. E. Werner.

DESERONTO.
David Tait.

EXETER.
Roberts N. Andrew,
10 Bedford Circus.

EDDY'S MILLS.
John Knitfen.

GORE BAY.
J. Leask.

GUELPH.
Brock Cameron.

HAROLD.
H. Sine.

HOPE BAY.
William Weaver.

HESPELER.
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KINGSTON.
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283 Davidson St.

KING.
Geo. Harrison.

LINDSAY.
William Webster.

LEADBURY.
John Rae.

MARTIN TOWN.
Miss Katherine Campbell.

MATTAWA.
W. C. Sunstrum.
Armand Valois.

MILLE ROCHES.
Carles Gay.

MASSEY STATION.
J. A. Leask.

MUSKOKA FALLS.
Paul R. Trethewey.

MELBOURNE.
Walter Shiers.

MOUNT FOREST.
Percy Avery.

NEW HAMBURG.
Daniel Ritz.
E. Borsch.

NORTH BAY.
L. P. Snyder.
Oscar Legros.

NORTH AUGUSTA.
I. W. Ralph.

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J O. Robinette.

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Geo. A. Delahey.
Samuel Bromley.

PORT MILFORD.
Fred. Newman.

PICTON.
Charles L. McHenry.

PERTH.
Wm. Northgraves.

ROCKLAND.
Chs. Gay.

RAVENSCLIFF.
Geo. W. Tipper
Wm. H. Lehman.

SOUTHAMPTON.
Geo. N. Campbell.

SAULT STE. MARIE.
William Curry. } Box 119
George Linerise. }

SUTTON WEST.
William L. Cross.

SMITH'S FALLS.
Jos. Elward.

STEWARTVILLE.
John Hamilton.

STURGEON FALLS.
Lefebvre & Cie.

TORONTO.
M. A. Kennedy.
Fred. W. Shipman.

TILSONBURG.
Henry K. Kimpton.

YOUNG'S POINT.
S. J. Anglesy.

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Adolphe Poisson.
A. E. Cloutier.

BEAUHARNOIS.
E. A. Manny.
C. Guimond.

BORDEAUX.
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BEDFORD.
William Kinehan.

BLACK CAPE.
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CHAMBLY CANTON.
Ludger Beaulieu.

CAP CHAT.
Trefflé Coté.

CAP DE LA MADELEINE.
J. E. Lacourse.

COTEAU DU LAC.
Edward Manley.

COWANSVILLE.
Harlow M. Welch.

CROSSPOINT.
A. F. Fraser.

DRUMMONDVILLE.
J. A. Gosselin.
Jos. Lemire.
Jos. Beliveau.

D'ISRAELI.
B. Corriveau.

DANVILLE.
Charles Fournier.

GENTILLY.
Pierre Beaudet.
A. Genest & Cie.

GRAND MÉTIS.
Duncan Pagé.

HENRYVILLE.
François Vachon.

HEMMINGFORD.
F. L. Rowe.

JOLIETTE.
S. Vessot & Cie.
J. B. A. Richard.

KINGSBURY.
T. R. Woodard.
H. L. Miller.

KINGSEY FALLS.
D. Y. Bruneau.

LAPRAIRIE.
J. B. Doré & Son.
Elzéar Doré.

LENNOXVILLE.
Henry Kelly.

LABELLE.
E. T. Larin.

L'ANGE GARDIEN.
Nap. Millette.

LEVIS.
W. R. Boisvert.
D. C. Morency.
L. S. Paulet.

LA BAIE DU FEBVRE.
C. B. Jutras.
Alexandre Lemire.

LOTBINIERE.
Paul Lair.

L'AVENIR.
Moise Manseau.

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Hon. P. E. LeBlanc.
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Austrian Consul.
Peter McKenzie,
Mngr. Hudson Bay Co.
Pillow & Hersey Mfg. Co.
Jos. Asselin.
Ovide Parent, Engineer City Gaol.
A. R. Archambault.
A. H. Brown.
Melchior Brazeau.
Mde Drolet, 95 Lamontagne.
M. Barsalou.
H. A. Crevier.
Lyan Silverman.
S. Cochentaler.
L. Colder.
W. Cooper.
M. Courtemanche,
J. A. Christin & Cie.
Collin McArthur & Co.
A. Dubreuil.
J. A. I. Desparois.
Léon Dorais.
A. Décary, druggist, Corner St. Denis and St. Catherine.
Montreal Dress Stay Co.
P. Guérard.
Cléo. Guindon.
Adélard Gravel.
John Donnely, 81 Greene Av.
Ferland & Cie., Ginger Ale Manufacturer.
Ludger Gravel.
P. P. Mailloux.
J. B. Garand, 50 Rouville.
F. X. G. Charland.
O. Féher.
H, Arpin.
C. E. Joslin.
Geo. Janin, C. E.
Kieffer Brothers.
J. E. Kennedy.
G. H, Lidstone.
Henri Lanctot, Druggist.
J. C. R. Lemay.
L. A. Miller.
J. B. A. Martin, of Laporte, Martin & Cie.
Nap. Paul Martin, of Martin Freres.
Dr. Gaston Maillet, Dentist.
Montreal Corset Co.
National Pharmacy.
Sam. Oliguy.
G. O. Paquette.
Jas. Quinn, inspector Turnpike Trust.
Honoré Prevost.
Otto Wandell.
Louis Renaud.
Aug. Robert.
J. P. Vallée.
Jos. Roy.
Raoul Rinfret.
Geo. T. Slater & Son.
Louis Rousseau.
Jos.S. Roy.
Stuart & Herbert.
Louis Tremblay.
Aimé Taillefer.
Dr. Gust. Tassé.
A. Tétrault.
P. Tétrault.
J. A. E, Gauvin, Druggist.
David J. M. Darling.
A. E. Charron.
Geo. Grant, Gold Cure Institute.
Star Brewing Co.
C. E. E. Authier.
T. E Ayotte.
Victor Allard, of Allard, Leclere & Crevier.
Adélard Amiot.
Mauriee Barceloux.

Mde Bessette, Dressmaker.
L. A. Bernard, Druggist.
Michel Bernier.
Edouard Bertrand.
A. Lemay, 288 Carrière.
Frank P. Brothers.
John Bean.
William T. Nicholson.
Guillaume Boivin.
William Charles H. Watson, 59 Colerane, P. S. C.
O. H. Skroder.
Félix St-Denis.
Jos Cadieux, 97 St. Jacques.
A. E. Charron.
C. A. Chouillou & Cie.
Louis A. Caron.
J. A. I. Craig.
Canada Chemical Prep. Co.
J. A. Cléroux
Madame F. X. Gazelais.
E. N. Cusson & Cie.
John Cross, 383 Amherst.
H. W. Dorken, of Dorken Bros.
R. J. Devins.
Emblem Bros, 41 St. Francois-Xavier.
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Frantz Advertising Co.
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J. B. Garand.
Arthur Gravel.
Lachlan Gibb.
A. E. Gareau, 287 Shaw St.
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H. D. Herdt.
Henry Hutchinson.
J. L. P. Houde.
Lewis A. Hart, Notary
Peter Kelly.
Jacob Franklin.
W. S. Johnson.
N. J. B. Jackson·
J. B. A. Lanctot.
Cléo. Lamothe, Avocat.
O. Léger, Sun life Insur. Co.
Daniel Lalonde.
Thomas Laing.
Adélard Lapierre.
Lemieux & Giard, Painters.
Onésime Lavigueur.
Jos. Rosario Lavigueur.
L. W. Miller.
J. Murphy.
Robert Mitchell & Co.
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J. B. Wilson.
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E. D. Malone.
A. Roy Mac Donald.
Jean Naud.
J. D. Oligny.
E. E. Oisel.
David Ouimet.
Charles Pagé.
A. Pageau.
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E. Primeau.
Zénophile Roch.
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Joseph Roy.
Royer & Rougier Frères
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Sir William Hingston.
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Therien & Harvey.
Tetrault Shoe Co.
Moise Viau.
The Columbia Wire Sewing Lock Stitch Co.
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E. C. Landon.

Louis Dion.
Abram Broodsky.
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John Flood.
Edouard Gaboury.
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J. A. Plante, Villa Mastai.
Mde Vve.. C. Rochette, 645 St. Valier St.
Jean Seguy, 235 Des Fossés.
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J. M. Turcotte, 297 Richelieu.
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Antoine Benoit.

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Geo. Robidoux.

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Benjamin Héon.

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ST. FRANCOIS, (Beauce)
Félix Hoerens.

STE. HELENE.
Louis Landreville.

ST. POLYCARPE.
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J. B. T. Préfontaine.

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D. Menard.

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P. L. W. Dupré.

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Elisé Bouchard.

SOREL.
Alex. Champagne.

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Julien Thomas.

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Fabien Laporte.

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Jos. Lachance.

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P. McLean.

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BANFF, MAN.
Francis Beattie

BRU.
Jacob Berwanger.
Paul Fredreckson.

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William H. Orr.

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G. Thomas.
Wm. E. Ansley.

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David Bradley.

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Henry Jones.

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David Steel.

ENDERBY, B.C.
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John Middleton.

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Robert Wilkinson.

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H. Drinkwater

MOOSE JAW, ASSA., N.W.T.
P. P. Morell.
Joseph Morell

MIAMI, MAN.
Thomas Renwick.

MASSEY STATION.
Robert B. Stevenson.

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H. N. Halpenny &

MELITA, MAN.
Geo. Hinton.

McLEOD, N.W.T.
Costigan, Haultain & McKenzie.
Rev. Ronald Hilton.

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.
John Joyce.

PILOT MOUND.
Fred. W. Simpson.
Wm. Moffatt.

ROLAND, MAN.
Perry Parkinson.

STRATCHLAIR STATION, MAN.
Drysdall et al.

SINTALUTA, ASSA.
C. W. Ross.

ST. PIERRE, MAN.
Chs. Desjardins.
Pierre Racicot.

WINNIPEG, MAN.
E. Canniff, 123 Rachel St.
W. F. Clements, 194½ Main St
Frank A. Free, 20 Derby St.
G. Forstall, 190 Hargrave St.
J. J. Philp.
S. B. Jonsson.

WAPELLA, N.W.T.
W. R. Hughes.
H. B. Fitzsimon.

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St. Joseph, Mo.

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Aristide Rainville, Central Falls, R. I.

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Jos. A. Nisbet, Hamburg,
C. S. Hotchkiss, Port Huron, Mich.
Omer Roger, 49 15th. St., Detroit, Mich.
S. Vigeant, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Thos. J. McBride, Brimley, Mich.
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Rapid Hook & Eye Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Sharpstone Son Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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W. M. Cromwell, Washington, D. C.

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Wm. F. Williams,
Bishop, Cal.

WISCONSIN.
Geo. S. Godie Osman, Wis., New South Wales.
A. S. Jackson, Kelleyville, N. S. W.

OREGON.
Emilien Rousse, Weston, Oregon.

NORTH DAKOTA.
Remi Plante, Laurent, N. D.

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Cyrill Duff, Milburry, Mass.

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T. A. Ryan, Lowell, Mass.
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John C. Goodspeed, 1 Hill St., Newbury Port, Mass.
L. Brodeur, Barry Mass.
Arthur Bombey, Lawrence Mass.
Télesphore Poliquin, Lowell, Mass.
Pelletier & Gravel, 58 Davis St., Lowell, Mass.
J. Turcotte, 32 Mammoth St., Lowell Mass.

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Julien Boucher, Greenville Je., Me.
Napoléon Sylvestre, 101 Elm St., Biddeford, Maine.
O. Genest, Jackmon, Maine.
Hy. Vir, Androscoggin Block, Lewiston. Maine.
F. X. Genest, Lowelltown, Me.
W. C. Renne, Calais, Me.

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J. P. Lewis, 1212 Capouse Ave., Scranton Pa.
S. Dunlop, Ashley Pa.
Jas. Dixon, Box 23 Hanover, Pa.
Stephen Hernon, Barree St., New York.
Fred. A. Hahn, New York.
Consolidated Am. Co., Hanover St., New-York.
N. S. Doig, 54 Franklin St., Brooklynn, N. Y.
Hoony, 458 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ILLINOIS.

N. F. Olson, 166 Locust St., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Gas & Electric Fixture Co., Chicago, Ill.
James H. Stones, Olney, Ill.

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

EUROPE.

FRANCE
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Louis Gudman, 22 Boul'd Poissonnière, Paris.
Brnandais, 9 Rue Rosio, Paris

AUSTRALIA.
Mallinson & Mallinson, Sydney, Anstralia.
R. G. Mallinson.

GERMANY.
Wilhem Knttner.
Brydges & Co., 41 Laisenstrasse, Berlin.
Eduard Fentchwanger, Munchen.

ENGLAND.
Haseltine Lake Co., London.
Meters Limited, Manchester.

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MONTREAL.

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Daily Star.
Herald.
Witness.
True Witness.
La Presse.
La Presse Weekly.
Le Prix Courant.
Le Monde Canadien.
La Patrie.
Le Cultivateur.
The Sunday Sun.
Metropolitan.
The Protector.

QUEBEC.

L'Evenement.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Globe.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Herald.
Yarmouth News.

PRINCE ED. ISLAND.

Charlottetown Examiner.

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