WOMEN AS INDUSTRIAL AND INVENTIVE FACTORS PLEAD FOR RECOGNITION AT THE CONVENTION OF THE PATENT CENTENIAL, APRIL 8th, 1893.

WE ARE FOR THE INVENTORS' CONVENTION.

THE WOMAN InvenTOR.

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EDITORIAL.

The "Woman Inventor" greets the members and visitors of the Patent Centennial Convention and presents this number, the first ever published and devoted to the cause of woman inventors of this country.

Its aim and objects are to aid, elevate, and dignify the industrial and inventive women of the United States; to advocate more just and equitable laws; to help them to obtain their just demands and protection from State and National legislatures; to urge the reduction of fees payable to the United States Government, and, in view of the surplus of millions of dollars in the credit of the United States Patent Office, of which $250,000 accumulated during the past year, we ask the United States Government to encourage inventors by granting them beside the patent model, fees, and monetary aid to perfect their inventions.

We ask also, of our strong Government, to be just and extend its protection to woman inventors, and in this respect prosecute those who infringe or fraudulently obtain their inventions.

We also ask for women inventors that a special bill be set aside in the present Patent Office and be exclusively used for the exhibition of women's inventions, their models, and that descriptive and illustrated catalogues be printed and distributed free to all who apply for the same. We ask also, that men but voice be employed in that department of exhibition and publication.

We extend our warmest hope to the women inventors, and to those who intend to enter the inventive field; we promise to these advice and aid in their pursuits of usefulness and be speak for preserving their good will and hearty co-operation to aid us in this new enterprise which will benefit them as well as ourselves.

We also ask for the cooperation of the successful inventors and manufacturers of patented articles, who to-day are reaping the golden harvest, to contribute some of their beautiful worldly goods to enable us to disseminate the useful information contained in the columns of the "Woman Inventor."

WOMEN'S INVENTIONS.

How many woman's inventions are hidden under the names of fathers, husbands, brothers and men we cannot; of course, know, but it is by no means unlikely that many thousands of such concealed inventions exist in the lists of patents granted. It is still more probable that suggestions of women have helped many a man to the development of patentable devices, and it is a known fact that the loving hands of a good wife has kept up the courage and has Industry supplied based for the poor inventor in thousands of instances, while he has struggled in all departments of business, she in naturally making a better showing in the records of the patent office.

The 8,000 patents now standing in her credit will soon be multiplied by ten, and the fame and fortune annually reaped by inventors will be more equitably divided between the sexes. It would be scarcely possible to close this article without a reference to the obligations of woman invention. Her life has been relieved of much of its drudgery by patent devices. The cotton mill, the cotton factory, the sewing machine, machinery for the laundry and the dairy, mechanical appliances for doing all the hard work of urban or rural homes—these have opened up a new and better life for the mothers, wives and sisters of to-day. Other inventions, such as telegraphy, the typewriter and the telephone have created new occupations for thousands of women, while inventions in music and art have made home embellishments possible to even the poorest earning girl. The new times are better than the old in all respects, but in no other direction is the improvement so marked as in the change wrought in the home life of woman.
A Memorial and Petition

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTENARY COMMISSION.

While many of the most important inventors in the world have been men, women have been just as great, or, if you will, as great as men. The invention of thousands has and appears to acquire to industrial sections that this has been the case.

In the introduction to this paper, the chief secretary to the Board of Trade, Fryatt, expresses a hope that by their own self reliance and indomitable will power the women will be able to overcome their disadvantageous position in the world. Her desire is that the women shall have a bigger world to work in.

The Women Inventors will publish in future numbers a complete list of all the women inventors whose names can be obtained to date.

The object is to recognize a mistake in the way women inventors are treated.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, is one of the men who have been looking forward to the patent law in the United States Senate. His invention is a new type of the old invention, and it is known as the "Friendly Invention." He has said that the women have been left out of the patent law.

But while the inventors of the past have been men, the inventors of the future will be women. The invention will come when the women begin to work.

THANKS!

In our efforts to furnish a complete list of all the women inventors in the United States and Great Britain, we have been aided by U.S. Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, Chief John W. Buck, of Gazette division, U.S. Patent Office, J. R. Morris, of Dragoons division, U. S. Patent Office, and Mr. A. J. Beal, assistant chief of Dragoons division, and Mr. Harper, of the department engaged in putting up the design of The Women Inventors. We are indebted to many courtesies extended to us.

We recommend the New York Daily Tribune as the most advanced and reliable daily paper published in the United States. The column is always advertising questions relating to the objects mentioned in the following and its editorials are lofty and devoted to industrial purposes.

Up to 1830 as so much has been entertained the idea of women inventors, and the subject has been raised with sufficient consequence to make it in any way desirable that an institution should be endowed to recognize the claims of women inventors. Women commerce is commensurate with that of men.

The Washington Post, independent in political opinions, and by no means a radical paper, every particular, is one of the best morning papers published.

WHY I BECAME INTERESTED IN WOMEN INVENTORS.

As editor and publisher of the "Invented Woman," published in St. Louis in 1875, the following case occurred to me. A great inventor who has been the pride of his country and the envy of his contemporaries, has been the victim of an unscrupulous patent lawyer who has taken the property of an invention and is now using it for his own advantage.

In one case an inventor had patented a process for manufacturing paper, which he had devised in his youth. He had been so successful in his business that he had accumulated a large fortune, and was now living in the country, enjoying the fruits of his labor. He had been approached by a patent lawyer, who had represented that he could secure for him a patent on the process, and that he would be able to make a large fortune by it.

The inventor had been taken in by the promise, and had agreed to the transaction. The lawyer had then proceeded to patent the process, and had obtained a patent for it.

The result was that the inventor had lost all his money, and was now compelled to work for a living. He had been defrauded of his property, and had been treated with the greatest injustice.

The case was brought to the attention of the President, who had expressed his sympathy for the inventor, and had ordered an investigation to be made.

On my arrival in Washington in 1879, I was introduced to the President of Women Inventors. After many trials for want of information, I was finally approached by the President to represent the women's cause. I was to appear before Congress, to urge the cause of the women inventors, and to present the case to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Marble, the issue advanced to me by the Women Inventors, is a most important one. It is the question of women inventors as well as the industrial women. The government has been very indifferent, and has not cared to take up the cause.

Yours respectfully,

E. B. MARBLE

To Madame Joly, I say that the inventions are for inventors. This is a most important and necessary step toward the recognition of women inventors, and to the advancement of women inventors as well as the industrial women. If we do not take up the cause now, the government will never do it.

Yours very respectfully,

E. B. MARBLE.
WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

In the Patent Office, women have long been but lately secured recognition as fully as the men in the central departments of government. It is as a rule today, as it was formerly, true that "a woman's place is in the home," and it is also true that "women's work is the work of men, and men's work is the work of women." This is the position of the woman in the Patent Office. As an illustration of the difficulties that women have encountered in obtaining recognition, we may mention that when women were employed in the Patent Office in the early days, it was stipulated in the applications for appointments that women must be "unmarried," and that "marriages" were "for life only." This latter provision was so interpreted that when a woman was married, she was promptly discharged from the service.

The position of the woman in the Patent Office is not only a question of equal rights but also a question of justice. It is the duty of the government to provide equal opportunity for all its employees, and this includes the women who are employed in the Patent Office. The women who work in the Patent Office are just as qualified as the men to do the work that they are doing, and they should be given the same opportunities to advance in their employment as the men.

Another woman who has been employed in the Patent Office is Miss Sarah J. Keyes, who was appointed as a searcher in the Division of Textiles in 1875. She has since been employed in the Division of Textiles as a searcher and has been promoted to the position of examiner.

The women who work in the Patent Office are not only qualified to do the work that they are doing, but they are also just as capable as the men of understanding and using the machinery and apparatus that are used in the Patent Office. They are just as capable as the men of interpreting the laws and regulations that govern the Patent Office, and they are just as capable as the men of communicating with the public that come to the Patent Office for information.

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The Patent Office History.

April 19, 1836, the Patent Office was one hundred years old. It was founded by Thomas Jefferson, who was an inventor himself. The English, to their credit, did not de

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His name is.

invention and development.

The Patent Office was created.

The first patent was issued to a woman's invention in the United States, which was to Mary Kay, who resided a patent May 8th, 1849. The second patent was issued June 14th, 1849. The second invention sixty years later was by a woman's invention, and that of a river bank, from that time to the present writing have improved in every quarter of the world from 1849 to 1949. None of these women have been granted to women, some have been assigned to males. Many patents were issued to women. The latest patent was issued to a woman and to the last one...

A word of encouragement.

A NEW DEPARTMENT TO ENCOURAGE INVENTORS.

At the last monthly meeting of the Wo

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: Four years past the necessity of having a patent agency which should devote itself to the business of promoting and encouraging the interest of women inventors of this country,

In further Resolved, that the said patent agency shall be called The National Women's Patent Agent, and that all persons desiring to be sent to the women inventors of the world, shall be eligible to be members of this Association, for whose benefit it is organized, and whose patronage we solicit. Further, that the institution of the said patent agency be not confined to the men of the Union, upon whose votes, all applications are made.

By this method of doing business, every application is dealt with promptly, and every effort is made to give the best possible service, and by the restoration of the presentation of the case, may be to the profession of the women, as well as that of the inventors.

Annulment of an invention may often be that she has not a novel and useful invention and apply for a patent through some conspicuous patent office, but the greatest disadvantage to believe that she has a valuable invention, when it is known that a woman's invention is of much service.

For all this reason, we believe it is the duty of every woman to learn the facts of the case, and that the office represents the true facts of the case.

True has, lost who could, never be again.

A woman is a woman, and has no business to be

Helen Armstrong, a resident of Philadelphi,

Miss Helen Blodgett has, a resident of Philad

Women have,

A woman is not,

All cannot be rich, nor soil all be.

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