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Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Goodyear's Extension Case.

We give, on another page of our paper, the able decision of Commissioner Holt in the extension case of Goodyear's india rubber patent. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in the minds of inventors and the public at large as to the justness of the conclusions arrived at, we think that a perusal of this document will convince all, that, Mr. Holt is not only possessed of fine abilities, but also that peculiar appreciation of the interests and worth of inventors which pre-eminently fits him for the responsible office of Commissioner of Patents. Throughout the entire document there is discernible a conscientious desire to arrive at a decision compatible with the facts, and the interests and rights of all concerned, and if an error has been committed at all, it is one of judgment and not of will. In the concluding portion, which we shall give in our next issue, the Commissioner incidentally makes a dignified and manly defense of the rights of inventors; and in dwelling upon the injuries alleged to have been sustained by Goodyear, in common with other inventors, at the early stages of the introduction of his invention, he reaches a degree of eloquence which is alike honorable to his head and heart.

Our original intention was to publish this report in three or four parts, but after carefully examining it, we found that by dividing it into more than two parts its sense would be materially affected in the perusal. We think our readers will agree with us that the general interest attached to this paper fully justifies us in giving it the large space we do.

Accidents—Their Cause and Prevention.

We are no fatalists, and therefore believe that the great majority of the numerous accidents for which our country has such an unenviable reputation, are caused either by recklessness or carelessness. With the greatest amount of care and forethought which erring mortals can exercise, some accidents will, no doubt, occur; but, at the same time, we are confident that nine-tenths of those which have taken place might have been prevented by the adoption of such measures and the employment of such means as the common sense of almost any man might have suggested. For example, on the afternoon of the 21st ult., during a violent gust of wind, a large glass factory at Hunter's Point, near this city, was blown down, and two persons were killed and several wounded by the falling walls. Could this accident have been prevented? It could, easily, by simply making the factory walls thicker when they were erected. The verdict of the Coroner's jury in this case was:—"We unanimously agree that Bernard Slane and Thomas Gill came to their deaths by the falling of the west wing of the building known as the 'American Flint Glass Company Works,' during a violent blow of wind; and that the above-named building was not constructed with sufficient strength for the purpose for which it was used."

The walls of the structure were very thin—far too flimsy, according to the common sense of every man who examined them—and the mortar employed possessed little more adhesiveness than sand and water. It was erected last year by contract, at a very low price, to save money. The material damages by the accident amount to \$10,000, and had four thousand dollars extra been expended at first to erect a more solid structure, six thousand dollars would have been saved, and Mr. B. Slade, the father of the principal proprietor, who was killed, would now probably be in the land of the living. How recklessly "cent wise and dollar foolish" some persons are!

On the 16th ult. a large brick store in Milwaukee, Wis., suddenly fell, and killed five

persons. The crash was not caused by wind or storm, but by the very defective walls, which could not support the weight of goods on their floors, and their weight was not very great. This structure was also built with thin flimsy walls, to save money.

The steamboat *Pennsylvania*, (noticed by us last week,) which exploded her boilers, and killed over two hundred persons, was engineered by careless men, as it is credibly reported that the disaster was occasioned by the want of water in the boilers. We might go on and instance hundreds of such cases, but those related are of recent date, and should be sufficient of themselves to awaken such a humane and intelligent spirit in the community as would lead to an entire reform in the means taken by all our people for the prevention of such shameful and mournful events.

The Patent Office Structure.

We are pleased to observe that the independent press, understanding the unmistakable intention of the late article on the above subject in the *Washington Union*, follows our example, and administers to the author a fitting rebuke for the gratuitous insult conveyed to the meritorious inventors of our country, and the effort to eventually wrest from them the noble building to whose erection they have contributed so largely. A writer in the *Washington States*, in the course of a communication in answer to the gentleman who wrote the article, says:—

"The building has the right name now, and it should not be changed; especially as inventive genius, patentees, and inventors have contributed largely towards its erection. The Patent Office is nearly a self-sustaining institution, and would be quite so if Congress would only modify the law, as at present required. Its name, at least, should stand the same as long as the arts, sciences and agriculture flourish, or American liberty stands, as there is no department of the government of half the importance to the people at large as is the Patent Office and the Patent Office Reports. To this every Member of Congress can attest, by the great demand for the Reports by their constituents.

As to the Interior Department, of which the writer referred to speaks so highly, there is no one who disagrees with him. It is a department of great utility to the country, and no one should wish to rob it of an iota of its great power and good influence, especially under the able, judicious, and honest management of its present chief. But a building for this great department, it is believed, should be erected separate from the Patent Office—one that would amply accommodate its numerous bureaus, and one equal in every respect to the magnitude of its business."

The *Washington Star* is no less earnest in its denunciation of this attempt to divert the building from its original and legitimate design, and in answer to the *Union*, makes the following appropriate remarks:—

"The *Union* seems to regard the name of 'Patent Office' as too insignificant to be applied to so noble a structure. On the contrary, we think the name suggestive of the grand, lofty, and ennobling; and that no building can rise, even in imagination, as too splendid to enshrine the model machinery of inventors—true benefactors of mankind. The press on which it prints its ideas of the insignificant 'Patent Office,' should teach it to be grateful to the genius that gives it the facilities it possesses—the rollers that ink its type, the type itself, its news by telegraph, the gas that turns night into day in its office, in fact, almost everything it enjoys should admonish it to look with admiration and even awe on the god-like productions of genius.

Inventors, as a portion of the productive utilitarian classes, are the true nobility of our land. By them, and for them, governments are instituted. The name 'Patent Office' indeed adds dignity to the building, because it suggests and embodies the power and might of American genius, progress and sovereignty. It is in a Patent Office that the American people can best be seen and appreciated, for there

is embodied much indeed of their mind—of that which distinguishes them from all other nations."

Swill Milk.—Wise Officials.

The majority of our readers are, no doubt, aware that in this good city of New York, it has lately been discovered that for some time past our lacteal beverage has been of the variety called "swill;" and as this is not conducive to the bodily welfare of the inhabitants, the Board of Health set to work upon the milk question, intending, no doubt, to "reform it altogether." To do this more effectually, witnesses were examined, investigations and official visits (of which due notice was given) were made; and the sheds which had been reported dirty were found clean; and such was the tenderness of the cowkeepers that the diseased cattle were sent into the country for their health immediately before the visit was made. The result of all this was a report, or rather two reports; one, that of the majority, containing analyses of swill milk by Drs. Doremus and Chilton, was in every way favorable to the swill milk; the other, the minority, not having \$500 to pay for analyses, were obliged to content themselves with old analyses by Dr. Reed, and their report was opposed to swill milk.

We have hitherto been silent on this subject, surrounded as it was by so many personalities, and so much excitement, but when our city officers—those appointed to guard the health of the city—sanction, with a few suggestions, the practices of the cowkeepers, we must protest. Because the analyses show the milk is good, that only proves that, chemically, it is pure; but air, carrying with it the yellow fever, or while sweeping over a land laden with pestilence, is chemically and microscopically pure: You cannot weigh, measure, and detect the germ of disease, as you do the lime in chalk; and any reasonable person can at once see that the milk of any animal fed upon an unnatural diet must be unhealthy and dangerous. It seems to us that the Board of Health is composed of men whose sublime philanthropy outweighs even the duties of their office; and that whenever they are about to investigate a nuisance or inconvenience, they send a courier beforehand to announce their advent, in order that the nuisance may be removed, and they will be spared the pain of catching a fellow-citizen at a disadvantage. This has evidently been the case with their swill milk investigation, for they have not observed things which are to be seen every day, and as a result they have lent their official name to the support of a system of stock and cow feeding which cannot be other than prejudicial to the welfare of the community. When will officials be appointed for their capabilities, and when will old ladies be refused admission to a Board of Health?

Foreign Estimation of Inventors.

In European countries, inventors of meritorious articles are not only regarded as general benefactors, but receive that deference and distinction which superiority of mind should command, no matter what may be the channel of its development. In those countries it is not thought beneath the dignity of the most elevated in station to devote their minds to the advancement of science and mechanical inventions in all their details, and hence a pre-eminence is given to all engaged in these praiseworthy undertakings. In the lists of patents issued abroad may be found the names of persons of high rank in connection with inventions calculated to produce good, yet of such an apparently trivial and common-place character as would shock the nicer sensibilities and false pride of many of our aristocratic philanthropists and money-making men of science, did they see their names in connection with them. To all such persons we commend the example of the many persons of eminence in Europe, who, having produced an invention advantageous in its character, think it an honor to reap fame or emolument from its introduction to the public under the fostering care of their names and patronage.

Horseshoeing.

[Continued.]

The safest guide to the proper amount of seating is to apply the shoe to the foot, and observe whether there is room for a picker to pass freely between the shoe and the sole; if there should not be sufficient space for a free passage all around the shoe, the seating must be increased; and if there should be more than is necessary, it must be diminished. The smith, having carefully prepared the foot, and selected a shoe with a proper amount of seating for it, has next to cut off the heels, and fit the shoe to the foot; and he must always bear in mind that fitting the shoe to the foot does not mean fitting the foot to the shoe—an error that smiths are prone to fall into.

Having cut off the heels and opened the nail-holes, the next thing to be done is to turn up a clip at the toe, preparatory to fitting the shoe to the foot, which latter operation should always be commenced at the front of the foot, and be gradually and carefully carried back to the quarters and heels. Every shoe should have a clip at the toe, to prevent the shoe being driven back on the foot, and bending the nails in the crust. But I strongly object to the clip which I often see turned up on the outside of a shoe, which is not only useless, but destroys more horn than two or three nails would do.

Fitting the heels will call for a little extra care at first, as it involves the abandonment of some deep-rooted prejudices and groundless fears. First, the prejudice in favor of square heels projecting beyond the hoof, both behind and at the sides, must be yielded; and the fear lest the smallest portion of the shoe should happen to touch the frog must be given up, before anything like accurate fitting can be obtained. The edge of the shoe must be made to correspond with the edge of the hoof all around, from heel to heel, and to do this effectually, and keep the web of the shoe as wide at the heels as it is at the toe, the heels must be brought in until they very nearly touch the frog. I would not have them bear on the frog, but I would rather see them touch it than be able to lay my finger between the frog and the shoe.

There are many advantages attending the bringing in of the heels, and not one single disadvantage to set against them. In the first place, it removes all the points and projections by which stiff ground is enabled to pull off the shoe; in the next place, it affords a good, firm, flat surface for the heels of the hoof to rest upon, and, by bringing the sides of the shoe nearer together, the navicular joint, which lies in the hoof above the frog, and about an inch from its point, is saved from many an unlucky jar from a stone in the road, by the shoe receiving it instead of the frog.

The inner quarter is not only straighter and more upright than the outer quarter, but the crust is thinner and more elastic, and consequently expands in a greater degree to the horse's weight. But when we talk of the hoof being elastic and the foot expanding, we would by no means have it inferred that they bear any relation to the elasticity or expansion of india rubber; if they did, the bones of the foot would be thrust through the hoof during violent action, or in a down leap. The elasticity and expansion are small in degree, scarcely exceeding the eighth of an inch in the feet of most horses, that have been several times shod, but they are most important in their consequences, by affording exactly the amount of enlargement of the cavity necessary for the descent of the bones of the foot, without squeezing the sensitive parts which line the hoof.

A large number of flat-footed horses cannot go safely at any time without some protection over the sole, and all horses would be benefited by it when the roads are strewn with loose stones; but it is a mistake to suppose that leather, or any substitute for it, inserted between the shoe and foot, calls for a greater amount of fastening than five nails; they will retain a shoe, with leather under it, as firmly as if the leather were not there. All

that is required is, to make the leather fit the shoe as accurately as I desire the shoe to fit the foot, and that no projecting portions be left either behind or at the sides of the heels; and instead of the leather being cut square at the heels, I would have it slightly arched inwards from heel to heel. It is necessary, however, to prepare the foot before the leather is put on, and the best way of doing it is to smear the whole lower surface of the foot and frog with common tar; gas-tar must be especially avoided, as it dries and hardens the horn, instead of keeping it moist and promoting its growth, as common tar does; then the hollow on each side, between the frog and the crust, from the point of the frog back to the heels, should be filled with oakum dipped in tar, and pressed down until the mass rises somewhat above the level of the frog on each side, and gives it the appearance of being sunk in a hollow. A small portion of oakum may be spread over the sole in front of the frog, but none must be put on the frog itself, excepting the bit in the cleft, which is necessary to prevent dirt working in from behind. The best way of dealing with this bit is to pull some oakum out straight, twist it once or twice, fold it in the center, then dip it in tar and press it into the cleft, and carry the straggling ends across the frog, to mix with the mass on the side of it. Oakum is a much better material for stopping the feet than tow.

The hind foot is differently formed from the fore foot, and requires to be differently shod; nevertheless, the same principle of fitting the shoe to the foot, whatever its shape may be, bringing in the heels close to the frog, and placing the nail holes so as to permit the inner quarter and heel to expand, applies with equal force to the hind as it does to the fore shoes.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT EXTENSION.

COMMISSIONER HOLT'S DECISION.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
June 14, 1858.

In the matter of the application of Charles Goodyear, for the extension of a patent granted to him for "improvement in india rubber fabrics" on the 15th day of June, 1844, and which was re-issued in two separate patents on the 25th day of December, 1849, under the designations of "improvement in processes for the manufacture of india rubber," and "improvement in felting india rubber with cotton fiber"—

It appears that on the 30th of January, 1844, the applicant, through his agent, (Newton) obtained from the English government a patent for this invention or discovery, known in popular parlance as a "process for vulcanizing india rubber," and on the 15th of June thereafter the patent now sought to be extended was issued from this office. It is assumed and insisted by the contestants that the American patent should have borne even date with the English, and that, in law, it expired with it on the 30th of January last, and, in consequence, it is denied that the Commissioner has any authority to entertain a petition for its renewal. What shall be the date and duration of a patent is a question which must be decided by this Office on each original application, and in the case under consideration it was determined that it should bear date the 15th of June, 1844, and should secure a monopoly of the invention for fourteen years thereafter. If this was irregular in view of the English patent, it did not render that issued by this Office void, as was held by the Supreme Court in 15 Howard 112, *O'Reilly et al. vs. Morse et al.* Being at most voidable, it would seem that it should be treated as valid until vacated by the judgment of some judicial tribunal. At all events, whatever may be the power of the courts over the instrument, it is not believed to be competent for the Commissioner in a summary, and in some respects a collateral proceeding like this, to revise and reverse a former decision of this Office, under which so many rights have been vested. Were his power,

however, plenary in the matter, I should not hesitate to hold that the provisions of law cited do not sustain this objection, which has been taken in the nature of a plea to the jurisdiction.

The Commissioner, assuming that the 8th section of the act of 1836, and the 6th section of that of 1839, being *in pari materia*, must be construed together, goes on to argue, from the fact that the specification and drawings for the American patent being filed on the 15th day of January, 1844, fifteen days before the issue of the English patent, that this case is relieved from the operation of the provision of the statute of 1836, which declares that nothing therein contained "shall be construed to deprive an original and true inventor of the right to a patent for his invention, by reason of his having previously taken out Letters Patent therefor in a foreign country, and the same having been published at any time within six months next preceding the filing of his specification and drawings. And, whenever the applicant shall request it, the patent shall take date from the filing of the specification and drawings; not, however, exceeding six months prior to the actual issuing of the patent."

"But should it be treated as subject to it," says the Commissioner, "as the American patent was issued four and a-half months after the publication of the English, the most that could be claimed would be that the applicant might 'on request,' have had his patent antedated, so as to have reached back to the filing of his specification and drawings, but he was not bound to do so. It is manifestly a privilege bestowed, and not a duty, imposed upon him. He did not choose to avail himself of that privilege, and hence the patent went out, properly bearing its actual date.

The novelty and original patentability of this invention, as well as its great public utility, are fully established by the report of the Examiner, and by the depositions on file. But two leading questions, therefore, remain to be disposed of:—

First, Has the applicant used due diligence in developing his invention, and in introducing it into public use?

Second, Has he, from the use and sale of the invention, received a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upon the same, and the introduction thereof into use?

Upon the first point, the testimony alike of the applicant and of the contestants is concurrent and conclusive. From the first moment that the conception entered his mind until his complete success—embracing a period of from sixteen to eighteen years—he applied himself unceasingly and enthusiastically to its perfection, and to its introduction into use, in every form that his fruitful genius could devise. So intensely were his faculties concentrated upon it that he seems to have been incapable of thought or of action upon any other subject. He had no other occupation, was inspired by no other hope, cherished no other ambition. He carried continually about his person a piece of india rubber, and into the ears of all who would listen he poured incessantly the story of his experiments, and the glowing language of his prophecies. He was, according to the witnesses, completely absorbed by it, both by day and night, pursuing it with untiring energy, and with almost superhuman perseverance. Not only were the powers of his mind and body thus ardently devoted to the invention and its introduction into use, but every dollar he possessed or could command through the resources of his credit, or the influences of friendship, was uncalculatingly cast into that seething caldron of experiment which was allowed to know no repose. The very bed on which his wife slept, and the linen that covered his table, were seized and sold to pay his board; and we see him, with his stricken household, following in the funeral of his child on foot, because he had no means with which to hire a carriage. His family had to endure privations almost surpassing belief, being frequently without an article of food in their house, or fuel in the coldest weather; and indeed it is said that they could not have lived through the winter of 1839 but for the kind offices of a few charitable friends. They are represented as gathering sticks in the woods, and on

the edges of the highways, with which to cook their meals, and digging the potatoes of their little garden before they were half grown, while one of his hungry children, in a spirit worthy of his father, is heard expressing his thanks that this much had been spared to them. We often find him arrested, and incarcerated in the debtor's prison; but even amid its gloom his vision of the future never grew dim—his faith in his ultimate triumph never faltered. Undismayed by discomfitures and sorrows which might well have broken the stoutest spirit, his language everywhere, and under all circumstances, was that of encouragement, and of a profound conviction of final success. Not only in the United States did he thus exert himself to establish and apply to every possible use his invention, but in England, France, and other countries of Europe, he zealously pursued the same career. In 1855, he appeared at the World's Fair in Paris, and the golden medal and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor were awarded to him as the representative of his country's inventive genius. Fortune, however, while thus caressing him with one hand, was at the same moment smiting him with the other; for we learn from the testimony that these brilliant memorials passed from the Emperor and reached their honored recipient, then the occupant of a debtor's prison among strangers and in a foreign land—thus adding yet another to that long sad catalogue of public benefactors who have stood neglected and impoverished in the midst of the waving harvest of blessings they had bestowed upon their race. Throughout all these scenes of trial, so vividly depicted by the evidence, he derived no support from the sympathies of the public. While the community at large seem to have looked on him as one chasing a phantom, there were times when even his best friends turned away from him as an idle visionary, and he was fated to encounter on every side sneers and ridicule, to which each baffled experiment and the pecuniary loss it inflicted added a yet keener edge. The mercenary naturally enough pronounced his expenditures (so freely made) culpably wasteful; the selfish and the narrow-minded greeted the expression of his enlarged and far-reaching views as the ravings of an enthusiast; while it is fair to infer, from the depositions, that not a few of the timid and plodding, who cling, tremblingly apprehensive of change, to the beaten paths of human thought and action, regarded him as wandering on the very brink of insanity, if not already pursuing its wild and flickering lights. Such in all times has been the fate of the greatest spirits that have appeared on the arena of human discovery, and such will probably continue to be the doom of all whose stalwart strides carry them in advance of the race to which they belong. With such a record of toil, of privation, of courage, and perseverance in the midst of discouragements the most depressing, it is safe to affirm that not only the applicant used that due diligence enjoined by law, but that his diligence has been, in degree and in merit, perhaps without parallel in the annals of invention.

Before entering upon an examination of the second leading question, several preliminary issues raised by the contestants must be met and decided.

The account of expenditures and receipts originally presented, it is admitted, was too general in its terms to be accepted as a compliance with the requirements of the statute. Hence subsequently in April an additional or amended account was offered, which, in consequence of the applicant in England, was not sworn to by him until the 23d of that month, and was not filed in this Office, as thus verified, until the 8th May. This amended statement was intended, not as a substitute for the original, but as a correction of certain inaccuracies which had crept into it, and as furnishing the details which law and usage demand. It is objected that it should not be considered, because, when first lodged here, it was without the oath of the applicant, and because, when that oath was appended on the 8th May, it was too late for the contestants to take their rebutting testimony.

On this point the Commissioner brings forward facts to excuse the alleged delinquency of the inventor, and to overrule the objection, and says in the absence of any specific averment, it is impossible to decide, in the language of a rule of this office, that a substantial injury has been wrought to the party raising the objection.

On the other question, whether, in determining the adequacy of the remuneration received by the applicant, the receipts of his assignees and licensees—admitted to amount to many millions—should be charged to the patent, the Commissioner says:—"The first impression of my mind was favorable to the position taken by the contestants, but a more critical examination of the statute has led me to an opposite conclusion." He then gives his reasons in full for regarding the profits of assignees and licensees from inventions in certain cases, as the profit of that great public

of which they are so important a part, and continues—

The first step in determining the sufficiency of the remuneration is to ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of the applicant's receipts and expenditures in connection with the invention. The apparently discrepant and informal character of the accounts filed has provoked much severity of criticism and some denunciation on the part of counsel. It is admitted that they have not the precision and symmetry which belong to the products of the counting-room, and which might have been imparted to them by the applicant, had he been a merchant's clerk, instead of the brilliant and impulsive genius that he is. In explanation of the generality and uncertainty for which it is insisted they are marked, it is in proof that the applicant never kept any books or memoranda from which more reliable statements could be prepared. In this respect his course of life has been in entire harmony with that of the class to which he belongs. Inventors and other men of high creative genius have ever been distinguished for a total want of what is called "business habits." Completely engrossed by some favorite theory, and living in the dazzling dreams of their own imagination, they scorn the counsels and restraints of wordly thrift, and fling from them the petty cares of the mere man of commerce as the lion shakes the stinging insect from his mane. The law, in its wisdom, takes cognizance of human character and deals with men and with classes of men as it finds them. It seems, in this instance, to have assumed and justly, that, if we would have the magnificent creations of genius, we must take them with all those infirmities, which seem as inseparable from them as spots are from the sun. Hence the statute does not require that the accounts of inventors shall have that formality and that severe exactitude which might well have been claimed of a merchant, with his ledger open before him. All that is insisted on is that the statement furnished shall be 'sufficiently in detail to exhibit a true and faithful account of loss and profit in any manner accruing to him from and by reason of said invention.' It is manifest that it is to the results—which indicate 'loss and profit'—rather than the minute elements of the transactions which form the subject of the account, that the law looks. The applicant's statement, as amended, appears to have been compiled with the most laborious care, and from every source of information accessible to him or his attorneys. It is regarded as fully conforming to the letter and spirit of the statute. The principal discrepancy between the original and amended statement is satisfactorily explained. The applicant held at the same moment three patents for processes connected with the manufacture of india-rubber, viz., that of Chaffee, that of Hayward, and that for his own vulcanizing process. In all his contracts, he transferred these three patents together, making no designation, in the body of the assignments, of the estimate placed upon either of them separately. In his original statement, he inadvertently charges to his own patent the whole of the receipts from this source; in his amendment, he sets the Chaffee and Hayward patents down as properly chargeable with one-fourth of the proceeds of such sales, and makes, accordingly, a corresponding deduction from his exhibit of receipts. The language of his first statement, properly interpreted in the light of the assignments themselves, justified this step. Whatever those patents may have cost him, they were his property, and it was due to truth and to the claim now under consideration that their actual value should have been ascertained. The witnesses who speak of them prove conclusively that the applicant has rather under than overrated them, which relieves him from all imputation in the matter."

After further examining the items adduced, and analyzing the evidence of both sides on this question of remuneration Mr. Holt concludes his remarks upon this subject with the following positive expression of opinion:—"It is probable—indeed, in view of the whole testimony, it is my firm conviction—that if it were possible to extract from the tangled mazes of the multifarious and now half-forgotten transactions connected with the invention, all the moneys expended therein, it would be found that, instead of there being a balance to its credit, the balance would be on the other side. I am justified in arriving at this conclusion from the fact, that, although the applicant has had no other occupation or business, yet, instead of having now in hand this sum of \$54,733 63, he is admitted to be penniless and overwhelmed with debt—and this, too, notwithstanding his life is shown to have been temperate, frugal, and in all respects self-denying. Being reimbursed his actual 'expenses,' is this sum of \$54,733 63 a reasonable remuneration to the applicant for the 'INGENUITY AND TIME' bestowed on the invention and the introduction thereof into use?"

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]