

## **Specification of William Edward Newton : preparation of food for animals.**

### **Contributors**

Newton, William Edward.

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A.D. 1857 . . . . . N<sup>o</sup> 1172.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

WILLIAM EDWARD NEWTON.

PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

L O N D O N :

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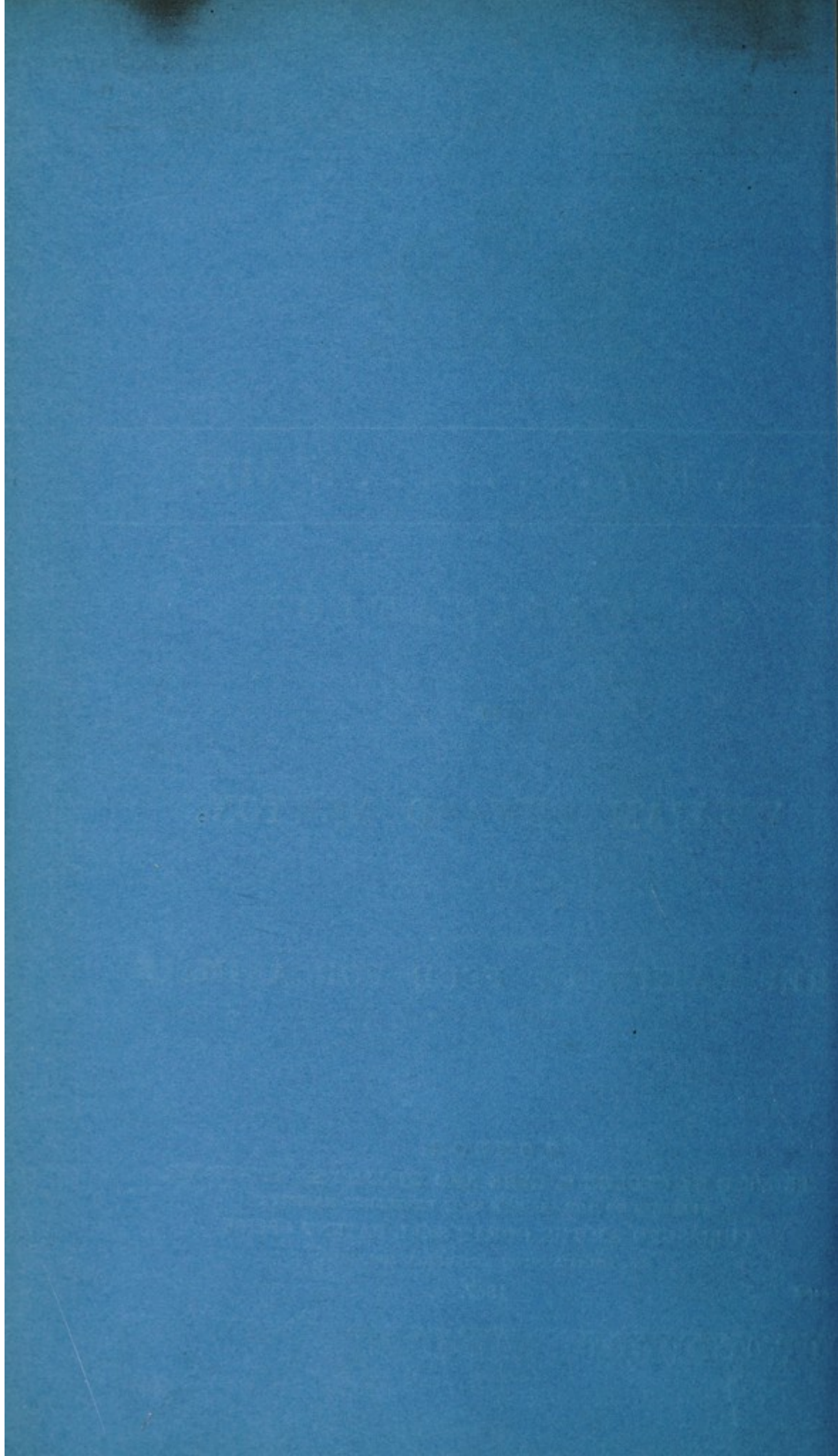
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A.D. 1857 . . . . . N° 1172.

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**Preparation of Food for Animals.**

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**LETTERS PATENT** to William Edward Newton, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for the Invention of "**THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES NOT HITHERTO USED FOR FOOD AS A SOURCE OF NUTRITION AND SUPPORT TO THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS OF ANIMALS.**"—A communication from Henry Wright Adams, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New York, one of the United States of America.

Sealed the 3rd September 1857, and dated the 25th April 1857.

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**PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION** left by the said William Edward Newton at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 25th April 1857.

I, WILLIAM EDWARD NEWTON, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery  
5 Lane, in the County of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "**THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES NOT HITHERTO USED FOR FOOD AS A SOURCE OF NUTRITION AND SUPPORT TO THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS OF ANIMALS,**" to be as follows:—

This Invention consists in preparing and using bituminous, caking, splint,  
0 pitch, and cannel coal, or coal of every name and sort, from the anthracite variety and charcoal to the most highly bituminous quality, together with humus, asphaltum, lignite, bitumen, peat, the oxydized portions of petroleum



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coal tar, crude coal oil, and also resins of any kind, which are the oxydized residuums of the distillation or evaporation of the volatile hydrocarbons of the turpentine or balsam species, as a constituent source of food, in combination with corn, potatoes, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, or any other farinaceous or feculaceous or proper food for animals of all sorts and species.

In carrying out the present improvements, the Inventor proposes to take any of the aforesaid coals, asphalts, bitumen, humus, lignite, peat, or oxydized products of petroleum, coal tar, coal oil, or resins, and grind them to a fine powder or flour in a proper mill. He then takes the other substances, such as corn, rye, wheat, oats, peas, beans, barley, potatoes, buckwheat, hay, straw, the screenings of flour mills, the lees and refuse of distilleries, house slops, or other similar or proper food containing starch, sugar, or gum, or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein, and suitable for animals; and if these substances are in a solid condition they are to be reduced to a fine flour or meal or paste, either by grinding or boiling and mashing up the same, so as to prepare it for mixing intimately together with the pulverized, coaly, bituminous, or resinous matter aforesaid, and for kneading up together by means of water or any proper fluid into a consistent doughy mass for the use of animals, as aforesaid.

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**SPECIFICATION** in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said William Edward Newton in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 24th October 1857.

**TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME**, I, WILLIAM EDWARD NEWTON, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, send greeting.

**WHEREAS** Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the twentieth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto me, the said William Edward Newton, Her special license that I, the said William Edward Newton, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I, the said William Edward Newton, my executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Inven-



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tion for "THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES NOT HITHERTO USED FOR FOOD AS A SOURCE OF NUTRITION AND SUPPORT TO THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS OF ANIMALS," being a communication from Henry Wright Adams, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New York, one of the United States of America, Gentleman, upon the condition (amongst others) that I, the said William Edward Newton, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said William Edward Newton, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement (that is to say):—

This Invention, which has been communicated to me from abroad as aforesaid, consists in preparing and using bituminous, caking, splint, pitch, and cannel coal, or coal of every name and sort, from the anthracite variety and charcoal to the most highly bituminous quality, together with humus, asphaltum, lignite, bitumen, peat, the oxydized portions of petroleum, coal tar, crude coal oil, and also resins of any kind, which are the oxydized residuums of the distillation or evaporation of the volatile hydrocarbons of the turpentine or balsam species, as a constituent source of food, in combination with corn, potatoes, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, or any other farinaceous or feculaceous or proper food for animals of all sorts and species.

In carrying out the present improvements, the Inventor proposes to take any of the aforesaid coals, asphalt, bitumen, humus, lignite, peat, or oxydized products of petroleum, coal tar, coal oil, or resins, and to grind them to a fine powder or flour in any suitable mill. He then takes the other substances, such as corn, rye, wheat, oats, peas, beans, barley, potatoes, buckwheat, hay, straw, the screenings of flour mills, the lees and refuse of distilleries, house slops, or other similar or proper food, containing starch, sugar, or gum, or vegetable albumen, fibrin or casein, and suitable for animals; and if these substances are in a concrete or solid condition they are to be reduced to a fine flour or meal or paste, either by grinding or boiling and mashing up the same, so as to prepare it for mixing intimately together with the pulverized, coaly, bituminous, or resinous matter aforesaid, and for kneading up together by means of water or any proper fluid into a consistent doughy mass for the use of animals, as aforesaid.

For feeding and fattening hogs, the Inventor takes potatoes, and boils and



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mashes them, and then this paste is to be mixed up with the pulverized, coaly, bituminous, or resinous matter aforesaid, and kneaded into a doughy mass, so as to incorporate the two substances intimately together, the dough being made so consistent that the said substances will not separate when fed to hogs, but will remain thus mixed when eaten by them. If the water in which the potatoes are boiled should not be sufficient to form a proper menstruum for this mixture, then more water or other proper fluid may be added. One quarter by weight of coal or bituminous matter, pulverized as aforesaid, may be thus mixed with three-quarters by weight of potatoes, when the coal contains less than twenty-five per cent. of bitumen; when it contains 37.5 per cent. of bitumen, one-third of the said pulverized coal or bituminous matter may be used; and when fifty per cent. of bitumen, then it will do to mix one-half of the said coaly, bituminous, or resinous matter, and one half of the said potatoes or other proper food. Instead of the potatoes aforesaid, ground corn, rye, buckwheat, oats, wheat, peas, beans, barley, apples, roots, or any other proper food, pulverized to a flour or mashed to a paste may be used in the same proportions and mixed up in the same manner, and fed to hogs and other animals. In mixing and kneading up the coaly, bituminous, or resinous flour aforesaid with the ground meal or other suitable food, it is preferable to use hot water, though cold water will answer, and to pour it on to the meal first, and stir the meal and water well together before adding the flour of coal, bitumen, resin, lignite, or peat. This is done for the purpose of scalding and partially cooking the same, and impregnating the food with the agreeable flavor of the meal. The pulverized coal, bitumen, resin, lignite, peat, or such of these matters as it may be desirable to use, are then stirred in and incorporated intimately with the mass, adding more water or other proper fluid if required, and stirring the same thoroughly together into a thick dough. This food being thus scalded and partially cooked by the hot water causing the fragrant odour of the meal to rise, and being so finely pulverized and intimately mixed up together, is very much relished and easily digested by hogs and other animals. By its extreme division the whole mass as it is eaten becomes quickly saturated by the saliva of the mouth and throat and the gastric juice of the stomach, and quickly affected by the catalytic action of the azotized tissues, in a state of metamorphosis, of the interior lining of the said stomach, by which this nitrogenized decomposing matter acting like ferment or yeast in dough commences that molecular change and new arrangement of atoms through the whole mass, by which it is rendered soluble. Thus prepared and fed to animals, this new food will neither irritate nor derange their bowels, or stomach, or intestines, but will promote the health and thrift



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of all creatures that subsist upon it, and it fattens them in the most extraordinary manner.

I would remark that this new food, as aforesaid, may be prepared and used for all other animals in the same manner as for hogs, only adapting that constituent portion of the same which is mixed or incorporated with the said flour of coal, bitumen, resin, peat, or lignite, to suit the condition, taste, peculiarities, and appetite of the particular animal to be subsisted or fattened by it. As an illustration of this fact, it may be stated that all graminivorous animals which require hay, grass, straw, stalks, and such like food or fodder, may be fed and fattened by the food prepared as aforesaid for hogs, in conjunction with cut, ground, or chopped hay, straw, stalks, husks, and such like substances, the whole being mixed and thoroughly incorporated together, and kneaded up into a thick doughy mass. Fowls relish ground corn and pulverized, coaly, bituminous, or resin matter aforesaid, mixed and kneaded up as set forth, and they fatten upon this food in the most astonishing manner. It is important to remark that all animals require water to drink after eating this food. This food, sweetened to the taste and made light by yeast or soda, and baked or otherwise cooked, is an excellent support to the respiratory organs of consumptive persons, and may be used generally by man as a source of nutrition.

The pulverized coal, bitumen, resin, oxydized and concrete residuums of distilled or evaporized petroleum, crude coal oil, lignite, and peat, being odorless and tasteless, impart no flavor to meat or fat produced by it.

The aforesaid are some of the methods of preparing and using this new food. The benefits of it are very great: one pound of coal, prepared and fed to animals as above, will make as much pork or beef or mutton or poultry as two pounds of corn, as has been proved by many carefully conducted experiments. It is therefore evident that meat and accompanying fats may be produced by means of this new food at far less cost than it is possible to produce the same from corn or farinaceous or feculaceous matters alone.

Having now described the nature and operation of this Invention, which has been communicated to me as aforesaid, I would observe that I do not intend to confine myself to the precise mixtures or proportions herein-before named; but I intend to embrace and cover the whole ground of preparing food by the use of coal and the other bituminous and resinous matters, as aforesaid, in combination with other common or proper food for animals, in any manner and in any mixtures or proportions; I therefore claim,—

First, the use of coal, asphalte, bitumen, lignite, peat, humus, resins, and the concrete or oxydized portions of petroleum and crude coal oil,



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as sources of either nutrition or of support to the respiratory organs of animals.

Second, the preparation and use of coal, asphalte, bitumen, lignite, humus, peat, resins, the oxydized or concrete portions of petroleum and crude coal oil, in combination with other common and proper food, as a constituent portion of the sustenance of animals, substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein-before set forth.

In witness whereof, I, the said William Edward Newton, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the Twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. E. NEWTON. (L.S.)

Witness,

J. W. MOFFATT,  
66, Chancery Lane.

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LONDON:

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