

to get any redress. He tried to weld, but couldn't do anything with it. He is naturally one of those who condemn oxy-acetylene welding.

Mr. Macmillan,—

With regard to oxygen; I suppose you all know that there are two gases used in oxy-acetylene welding, namely, oxygen and acetylene. Some people from the United States and other countries have been trying to sell different apparatus to make oxygen. I happened to see a set of blue prints that had been tendered to a man, and the people he got them from claimed that all he had to do was buy the blue prints, which were quite expensive, get an old kitchen boiler, some piping and a handful of chemicals and there you had oxygen!

Mr. Chas. Royer,—

I might call your attention to what I saw in the West a year or two ago. I saw one of these fellows using what they call a home made apparatus. He had a range boiler with a valve on it, and was manufacturing acetylene under pressure of fifty pounds, and you know that acetylene at that pressure and not dissolved, is one of the most dangerous explosives known, so he was practically tempting death. Home made apparatus should not be used and are mostly dangerous.

Mr. A. R. Taylor,—

This may be a technical question. I understand that there is a new process where they can separate the two gases in water that is  $H_2O$  hydrogen and oxygen. You use the oxygen, I understand for acetylene welding. The temperature you get is something like 6,000 degrees. If you used hydrogen it would be possible to get a higher degree of heat. Would you want this?

Mr. L. R. Arnett,—

No, a higher temperature than this could not be desired in welding with acetylene, and you would not get it with oxygen and hydrogen.

Mr. C. Royer,—

Oxy-hydrogen flame is 1,000 degrees lower in temperature than oxy-acetylene. The reasons why acetylene is preferred, are because acetylene gives hotter flame and specially a neutral flame.

Acetylene contains by weight, twenty-eight parts of carbon