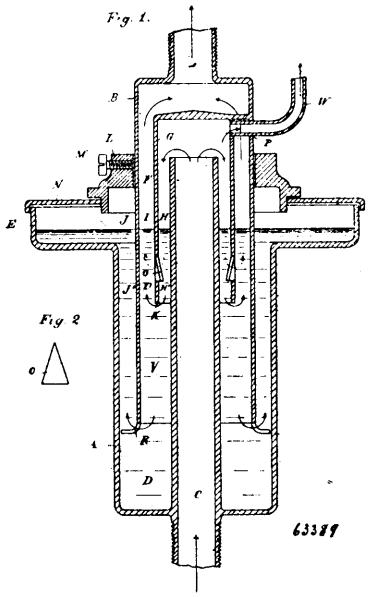
to atmospheric pressure substantially as and for the purpose described and shown at E and J, in the accompanying drawings. 3rd. The



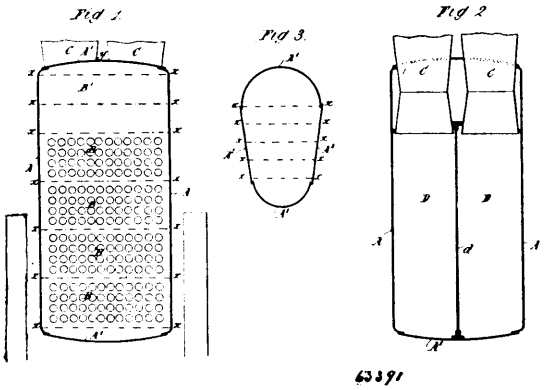
combination with an apparatus for automatically lightning and extinguishing gas lights according to the pressure of the gas supplied and consisting of three or more fluid columns serving to open and cut off the gas feed together with rigid stationary parts containing and conveying the said fluid and the gas, of a conduit for the igniting flame or pilot light substantially as and for the purpose described and illustrated. 4th. The combination with an apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing gas lights according to the pressure of the gas supplied and consisting of three or more fluid columns serving to open and cut off the gas feed together with the rigid stationary parts containing and conveying the said fluid and the gas, of triangular valves as and for the purpose described and illustrated. 5th. The combination with an apparatus for automatically lighting and extuinguishing gas lights according to the pressure of the gas supplied and consisting of three or more fluid colums serving to open and cut off the gas feed together with rigid stationary parts containing and conveying the said fluid and the gas, of an annular clamp or ring and means for adjusting the same all substantially as and for the purpose described and illustrated. 6th. In an apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing gas lights according to the pressure of gas supplied, the use of three or more separate vertical pipes with connections and one of which pipes can be provided with an enlargement or cistern substantially as shown in the drawings. 7th. In an apparatus for automatically lighting add extinguishing gas lights according to the pressure of gas supplied, the use of a syphon formed or bifuricated gas conduit having three or more branches one of which can be enlarged to act as cistern substantially as shown in the drawings.

No. 63,390. Manufacture of Organic Products from Sea Weeds. (*Fabrication de pruduits organiques de plantes marines.*(

Axel Krefting, 18 Kort Adlers Gade, Christiana, Norway, 30th June, 1899; 6 years. (Filed 13th August, 1898.)

Claim.—1st. The method for dissolving and treating sea weed preparatory to manufacturing valuable products therefrom, comprising the following steps: dissolving the salts from the sea weed by thorough elutriation, cleansing the sea weed in a thin solution of alkali or alkali carbonate, substantially as described. 2nd. The method for dissolving and treating sea weed preparatory to manufacturing valuable products therefrom, comprising the following steps: dissolving the salts from the sea weed by thorough elutriation with water, to which is added a suitable calcium compound, such as the hydrate, chloride or sulphate, in the proportions of a half to two and a half per cent of the compound to the weight of the sea weed, the cleansing of the sea weed by washing and finally dissolving the sea weed in a thin solution of alkali or alkali carbonate, substantially as described.

No. 63,391. Locomotive Boiler. (*Chaudière de locomotive.*)



Henri Thuile, Alexandria, Egypt, 30th June, 1899: 6 years. (Filed 25th June, 1898.)

Claim.—A type of locomotive tubular boiler, essentially formed of a shell or body of a pronounced rectangular and longitudinally uniform section with vertical or approximately vertical side plates, furnished with smoke tubes which open on one side into the fire box placed at one extremity of the boiler shell, on the other side into two smoke boxes forming the other extremity, these two smoke boxes being juxtaposed, separated by a vertical partition and supplied each with a smoke pipe, as above described.

ERRATUM.

Substitute the annexed design for the illustration published under No. 63,175 in The Canadian Patent Office Record for May, 1899.