

and it is more generally applicable to ordinary purposes, but it is the Lubricating oil which is one of the results of the destructive distillation of the crude product that is and will be most extensively used. Even should the heavy lubricating oil be not used for the purpose its name implies, the paraffine can be extracted by cold and pressure, and candles made from it, so that, under all circumstances, there is no waste or loss.

Enough has been said to show that the Enniskillen petroleum is admirably suited for many different purposes—as an illuminator, as a fuel, as material for the manufacture of gas, as a lubricator, an antiseptic, and to these may be added its use in the practice of medicine. We now turn to the difficulty and obstacles which oppose its introduction into the European market. At the beginning of this enquiry we are staggered by the fact that the present charge on the Great Western Railroad of Canada is, we are assured, three times as great for petroleum as for cattle. A car load of 55 barrels of oil from Wyoming to Toronto costs \$75—a car load of cattle from Windsor to the Suspension Bridge costs \$25, or ONE-THIRD the freight of the oil. It is of the highest importance that a reduction in freight should take place, or that a tramway from the springs to Lake St. Clair be constructed without delay. If it should be found advisable to make Toronto the port of discharge and thus escape the delays of the Welland Canal and cost of transport to Lake St. Clair, Railroad freight must come down, or it will be the interest of the “oil men” to make Lake St. Clair their point of departure for Europe.

It is of the highest importance that information respecting the nature and extent of the supply in Enniskillen should be widely distributed not only in England but in France and Northern Germany. Practical illustrations must be afforded the public in Europe that Canadian petroleum can do all that is promised for it. No better opportunity than the present could offer itself for effecting this object. A display of its properties, say in the manufacture of gas as being the most important, at the Great International Exhibition held at London the present year, would prove infinitely more valuable in making it generally known than any number of advertisements. We are assured that it is the desire of the Canadian Commissioners that the Canadian Department at the International Exhibition should be illuminated with gas manufactured from Enniskillen petroleum, and Mr. J. E. Thomson of Toronto will send one of his portable Petroleum Gas Retorts, with purifiers and gasometers complete for this purpose. The Canadian Commissioners could not have devised a better plan for directing public attention in England

and elsewhere to this new and remarkable source of wealth to Canada. The illumination of the Canadian Department by this means will be attended with considerable expense, and if it should be beyond the limited resources of the Commissioners, no doubt the public spirit of private individuals will not be wanting in providing the necessary funds. Practical men like to see and judge for themselves. They receive with many doubts any statements which may be made without practical demonstration. Make petroleum gas before the practical men of Britain and they will believe their own eyes; tell them all that is true about it, without illustration, and they will turn the cold shoulder to statements not accompanied by practical results.

Some idea of the enormous interests at stake in the manufacture of illuminating oils from coal, shale and Burmese petroleum in Britain may be formed from the announcement made in evidence at a late trial, that during the year 1861 not less than 350,000 lamps for burning fluids were made by one firm alone. Paraffine oil, amongst other fluids, is sold at 3s. stg. a gallon to burn in these lamps, and if we assume that gas can be produced at 5s. per thousand, the cost of the light from the paraffine oil is 20 per cent. dearer than that of gas. But suppose that Canadian petroleum could be laid down in England at 12d. sterling or 25 cents a gallon, petroleum light would be far cheaper than gas, the least expensive illuminator in England. Is not this universal field for enterprise a sufficient inducement for the “oil men” of Enniskillen to put their shoulders to the wheel and open for themselves a boundless market in England, France and Northern Germany? Sir Roderick Murchison, in his address on the progress of Geology, recently delivered at Manchester before the British Association, called attention to the “important discovery of a resinous shale in Tasmania termed Dysodile, which, like the Torbane mineral of Scotland, promises to be turned to great account in the production of paraffine.” We have the paraffine ready formed and associated with rich illuminating oils and other substances in our Canadian petroleum, which shows only two parts of waste in every hundred part by weight. Scottish Torbane mineral, Australian Dysodile, French bituminous shales, German lignites and Brown coal, Cuba and Porto Rico asphaltum must all give way before Canadian petroleum; how soon! depends upon the spirit, activity and energy of the Enniskillen ‘oil men.’ The markets of England, France and Germany are open to them if they will take steps to make their “treasures of oil” widely, thoroughly, and truthfully known to the manufacturers of Europe.