174 YIELD OF PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM WELLS.

The foregoing table, relating to the cost of Artificial Light, has been extracted from the statement of Dr. Charles M. Wetherill, and published in *The American Gas-Light Journal*, May 1, 1860.

LOCALITY, DEPTHS, AND YIELD OF SOME OF THE PRIN-CIPAL PETROLEUM WELLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The "Burned" well, on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, was completed in April, 1861, at a depth of 330 feet. On t^3 , afternoon of April 17, while the workmen were engaged in tubing, a stream of gas suddenly lifted the tools out of the well and leaped above the derrick in a continuous and sickening volume. The engineer put out his fires, and then, with the rest of the hands, fled from the siekening odor that oppressed the air. A crowd collected, some one in which, approaching too near, suddenly ignited the gas, which went off with a terrific explosion, setting fire, of course, to the stream of oil issuing from the well. The conflagration that ensued, and which continued for four days and nights, finally destroyed the well. The lives of several persons were lost. The well has not yielded any since.

The "Brawley" well, at a depth of 503 feet, began to flow in the summer of 1861, yielding 600 barrels per day. After flowing a year and a half, the yield began to diminish. It speedily ran down to nothing.

The "Van Slyke" well "struck oil" in the fall of 1861, at a depth of about 500 feet, and first flowed at the rate of 600 barrels per day It also gave out in about a year and a half.

The "Big Phillips" well struck oil in October, 1861, at a depth of 480 feet. The estimated quantity of the original flow was from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels per day. The rush of oil