

with that produced there. Rangoon was not represented by petroleum in the English section of the exhibition. Austria is blessed with rich petroleum treasures in Galicia. At the foot of the Carpathian mountains, near the north end, petroleum is found from Bochnia to the borders of Bukowina for a distance of 300 miles, and has already been discovered in not less than 150 places. It has been known there for a very long time, as shown by the derivation of the names of many places in that province. In America, the oil which collected on the surface of standing water, along the edges of streams, and in shallow ditches, was gathered by the Indians and used for medicinal purposes, and similar cases are reported in Galicia. There was, however, this difference, that while in America the legislation in reference to boring for petroleum left nothing in doubt, in Galicia it is variable; in America there were enterprise, capital and easy communication, while Galicia is far behind in these things. In 1848, some Jews first undertook to obtain petroleum in Galicia, and since 1853 a wild, careless method of working has been developed, employing shallow pits which reached only to the upper layer of the petroleum-bearing marl, and when that immediate vicinity was exhausted they were deserted and fresh ones dug. More rarely the marl brought out was mixed with water, when the oil contained in it would rise to the surface. Gradually more energy was infused into this industry, so that the yield in 1866 was about 166,000 cwt. Unfortunately the yield has since decreased, until, in 1871, it was only 70,000 cwt. Lukaszewicz did much for this branch of industry by sinking 35 wells, some of them 700 feet deep, and introducing the American system of boring. In this way more satisfactory results were obtained, as was expected, so that some of the wells produced 100 cwt. of petroleum per day. This much seems to be established, that enough crude material could be obtained by improved methods of working, and that it could be refined as easily and perfectly as American petroleum. In fact, this oil possesses one advantage over the American, for it contains less of the highly volatile oils, and consequently more illuminating oil. Some of the oils are free from paraffin, and hence do not freeze in the greatest cold. There were fourteen exhibitors, some of whom exhibited refined oil, others the crude. C. Pratt, of New York, exhibited a specimen of petroleum which he calls astral oil, with a very high burning point.

It seems as if petroleum, having been produced in such immense quantities in America, had almost extinguished the previously flourishing industry of making photogene and paraffin. All manufactories that used poor material, like shale and peat, have, of course, stopped. On the other hand, the distillation of bog-head coal in England, and of brown coal in Saxon-Thuringia, continues to be profitable. The former is carried on very extensively by Young in England, and 50 per cent. of tar is obtained, which is very rich in