a poor man comes and asks me for a thaler, I gifs him a tausend"—a generosity to which his newly found affluence will doubtless prove a complete antidote.

A few days later, one of our citizens, who was there, asked him in mere curiosity if he would sell the well for \$15,000, but he was not to be dazzled by any such trifling sum, and said that four times that amount was the least offer worth considering. When it is remembered that his well is daily paying over \$150 profit, his valuation will scarcely seem extravagant.

These two are the only wells in which pumps have as yet been placed, but at least fifty others have been bored in their vicinity in which oil has been found in considerable quantity—sometimes more than five barrels having been raised in the sand pump, and saved during the process of sinking the auger fifty feet—a fact which certainly augurs well for the richness of the district.

This oil is dark, thick, tarry looking stuff, very much like that from the Titusville wells, but has almost no unpleasant odour, and has proved on trial to be readily refined, and to be fully equal both as a lubricator and illuminator to the best samples from Pennsylvania. It is perhaps yet too early to make a just comparison between the Mecca and Titusville oil regions, as the former is not yet fully explored, nor has the productiveness or permanance of its oil springs been fairly tested. The quality of the oil is however, not inferior, and the present indications of its quantity are quite as promising as they were on Oil Creek, at a similar period in the developement of the wealth of that region.

In one respect the proprietors of the wells in Mecca have a decided advantage over those of Pennsylvania—in the greater accessibility of their oil. The most copious flow has been found within fifty feet of the surface, and the rock is so easily penetrated that a well may generally be sunk to that depth within a week and at a cost of fifty dollars. To fit it for the reception of a pump something more is necessary, but the entire expense is comparatively trifling.—Cleaveland Paper.

## REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for the year 1858.

We should have noticed this Report some time ago, but for a press of other matter; and now we can but give a summary of its