Genesee shale. This bed of gravel is the reservoir, and becomes charged with a supply of thick petroleum called "surface oil." Some wells have yielded thousands of bar-It may be necessary to add that in rels of surface oil. some portions of Enniskillen the Genesee shale has been removed, and the surface wells are evidently supplied from the lower Marcellus shale, which also stocks the crevices of the Hamilton limestones. In Venango County, Pennsylvania, and Trumbull, and Knox, and contiguous counties in Ohio, the Genesee shale is overlaid by porous sandstones which serve as reservoirs of the oil. In the Glasgow region of Southern Kentucky, the formation overlying the Genesee shale is the Mountain limestone; but this is in places arenaceous, and in others vesicular and cavernous, and thus furnishes the requisite conditions of oil-accumula-In one instance at least, in that region, the Genesee tion. shale itself affords the reservoir for the storage of its pro-In West Virginia the oil seems to accumulate ductions. in the conglomerate at the base of the Coal-measures. The same is the case in Southwestern Pennsylvania, Southeastern Ohio, and Northeastern Kentucky. The reservoir in the Burkesville region of Southern Kentucky is found in the shattered shaly limestones of the Cincinnati group. These are reproduced in physical characters in the shattered shaly limestones of the Hamilton group, which serve as the place of deposit of the oils of Ontario.

I close this sketch of the geological phenomena of petroleum by presenting a synopsis of oil regions and the formations tributary to their supplies.

I. The black shales of the Cincinnati group afford oil which accumulates (1) in the fissured shaly limestones of the same group, and supplies (A) the Burkesville region of Southern Kentucky, and (B) Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.

II. The Marcellus shale affords most of the petroleum