pressure from below to exert itself, and even then the enormously pent up gases and vapors from the interior reached to or near the surface with great difficulty as exemplified by the great differences in pressures of the natural gas in different sands at various levels in a given field, by the fact that although natural gas pressures of 500 to 600 lbs. to the square inch are often obtained quite near the surface, at depths of only 800 to 1,000 feet, yet the gas did not escape, and, by the further fact that oil- and gas-fields are such small detached pools never extending but short distances away from the dynamic disturbances which formed their original channels. It is only as a part of this broader conception of the occurrence of the petroleum-fields along the profound structural disturbances that the so-called anticlinal theory has any merit. This conception alone explains why some fissured anticlines are "petroliferous," or petroleum-bearing, in several of their sands, at different horizons, while the great majority of anticlines are absolutely barren of hydrocarbons at all their horizons because they are not fissured folds in "petroliferous provinces."