

vividly before the mind than figures, or words, viz. one hundred and thirty-four millions, one hundred and twenty-five thousand, one hundred and sixty-six tons.

Besides coal and iron, the Coal-measures yield quantities of clays, which are of considerable value. The chief of these is fire-clay, which is used so largely in the manufacture of crucibles and fire bricks, and in furnaces.

If we look at the geological map of England, we see that large patches are coloured black. These are the Coal-measure districts of Great Britain. Some of these coalfields, as for instance, the coalfields of South Wales and the Forest of Dean, lie obviously in basin-shaped forms, and the coal-beds and other strata crop to the surface all round the basin. But in other parts of England, the coal-formation does not occur in obvious basins, but seems merely to form a portion of the ordinary surface of the country. Nevertheless, the basin-shaped form of the Coal-measures is often continued under the overlying Permian and New Red formations, *one half or more of these basins being hidden from view, and buried under hundreds of feet of more recent strata that lie unconformably upon them.* The reason of this is that the Carboniferous strata were disturbed and thrown into *anticlinal* and *synclinal* folds before the beginning of Permian and New Red Sandstone times, as shown in fig. 115, p. 601.

The coalfields marked No. 1 now show at the surface. Strata marked 2 separate them. These consist of Carboniferous Limestone lying *in an anticlinal curve*, as in Derbyshire, and part of the original coalfield shown by the dotted lines 3, in old times covered 2. The remaining parts of this original coalfield on the east