

sult of these geological conditions in enriching an important district in the centre of England, near Birmingham, with a continuous succession of Coal mines, and Iron foundries. A similar result has followed from the same causes, on the north-east frontier of the enormous Coal basin of South Wales, in the well-known Iron foundries, near Pontypool and Merthyr Tydfil,\* (See Pl. 65, Fig. 2.) The beds of shale in the lower re-

\* In the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle, vol. i. p. 114, it is stated by Mr. Forster, that the quantity of iron annually manufactured in Wales is about 270,000 tons, of which about three-fourths are made into bars, and one-fourth sold as pigs and castings. The quantity of coal required for its manufacture will be about five tons and a half, for each ton of iron. The annual consumption of coals by the iron works will therefore be about 1,500,000 tons. The quantity used in the smelting of copper ore imported from Cornwall, in the manufacture of tin plate, forging of iron for various purposes, and for domestic uses, may be calculated at 350,000 tons, which makes altogether the annual consumption of coal in Wales 1,850,000 tons. The quantity of iron manufactured in Great Britain in the year 1827 was 690,000 tons. The production of this immense quantity was thus distributed,

	TONS.	FURNACES.
In Staffordshire . . .	216,000	95
Shropshire . . .	78,000	31
S. Wales . . .	272,000	90
N Wales . . .	24,000	12
Yorkshire . . .	43,000	24
Derbyshire . . .	20,500	14
Scotland . . .	36,500	18
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	690,000	284