

	Yds.	Ft.	In.
1. Roof floor, or top floor .....	1	1	0
Parting of four inches.			
2. Top slipper, or spires.....	0	2	2
3. Jays .....	0	2	0
White-stone, called patchel, one inch.			
4. Lambs.....	0	1	0
5. Tow, or Tough, or Kitts, or Heath ....	0	1	6
6. Benches .....	0	1	6
7. Brassils, or Corns.....	0	1	6
Foot coal parting (sometimes only).			
8. Foot coal, or bottom slipper, or fire coal	0	1	8
John coal parting one inch.			
9. John coal, or slips, or veins.....	1	0	0
Hard-stone, 10 inches, sometimes less.			
10. Stone coal, or long coal... ..	1	1	0
11. Sawyer, or springs.....	0	1	6
12. Slipper .....	0	2	6
Humphrey parting.			
13. Humphrey's, or Bottombench, or Kid..	0	2	3
Total thickness of coal.... 9 1 7			

About five yards of this main coal, namely, the lambs, the brassils, upper part of John coal, bottom part of stone-coal, and sawyer, consist of coal of the best quality, which is employed in private houses. The quality of the remainder is inferior. On that account it is used only in the iron furnaces, which abound in this part of the kingdom. The coal is of the species of slate-coal. It does not cake; and burns away more rapidly than Newcastle coal, leaving behind it a white ash. But it makes a more agreeable fire, and does not require to be stirred.

The coal-beds dip towards the south, and rise towards the north; so that at Bilston the main coal crops out, and disappears altogether. A very curious phenomenon takes place at Bloomfield Colliery, to the south of Bilston. The two upper beds of the main coal, called the roof floor and top slipper, separate from the rest, and are distinguished by the name of the *flying reed*. This separation grows wider, and at Bradley Colliery amounts to 12 feet, four beds of shale, slate-clay, and iron-stone, being interposed. These two upper beds crop out, while the rest of the main coal goes on to Bilston, and is only eight yards thick.