

To give the reader some idea of the degree of regularity which the different beds exhibit in this district, I shall give a table of the different beds bored through at Bradley colliery, near Bilston, beginning, as before, with the lowest, and terminating with the surface bed:—

Names of the Beds.	Local Names of Ditto.	Thickness.		
		Yds.	Ft.	In.
1. Coal	<i>Heathing Coal</i>			
2. Slate-clay	Clunch	3	1	0
3. Shale	Table batt	0	2	0
4. Coal	<i>Coal</i>	0	0	6
5. Shale	Hard batt	0	1	0
6. Clay-iron-stone	Iron-stone	1	0	0
7. Slate-clay	White clay	0	2	0
8. Slate-clay	Blue clay	0	0	6
9. Clay	Short earth	0	1	6
10. Coal	<i>Main Coal</i>	8	1	3
11. Shale	Black batt	0	2	6
12. Clay-iron-stone	Iron-stone	0	0	8
13. Slate-clay	Blue binds	1	2	0
14. Shale	Batt	1	1	0
15. Coal	<i>Flying reed</i>	1	2	0
16. Shale	Batt	0	2	0
17. Slate-clay	Blue clunch	3	0	0
18. Slate-clay	Ditto containing four thin iron-stone beds	4	0	0
19. Sandstone	Grey rock	0	1	0
20. Slate-clay	Clunch	0	1	6
21. Sandstone?	Peldon	0	2	0
22. Sandstone	Grey rock	1	0	0
23. Slate-clay	Blue clunch	6	0	0
24. Sandstone	Grey rock	1	0	0
25. Slate-clay	Blue clunch	8	0	0
26. Red sand	Sand	10	0	0
27. Soil	Soil	0	2	0
	Total	56	2	5

We see from this table that the greater number of the beds which cover the main coal at Tividale have cropped out and disappeared before the main coal got to Bradley. At Tividale the main coal is $60\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms below the surface; at Bradley it is only $20\frac{1}{2}$; making a difference of 40 fathoms. Thus we see