

Mr. Dickinson are still available. In North Wales there are probably about 41 beds of coal over one foot in thickness, and according to Mr. Dickinson more than 2,100 millions of tons may still be extracted. In the Northumberland and Durham coalfield at least 9 beds are worked, and the amount still available is about 10,000 millions of tons, according to Mr. Foster; and in Cumberland the same authority states that about 405 millions of tons still remain unworked and available.

In the foregoing estimates, taken from the Coal Commission Report (1871), all coals over one foot in thickness are included, and it has been assumed that all coals under 4,000 feet in depth may be available, though this may possibly be an over-estimate as to the depth at which coals may be worked, in consequence of increase of temperature as we sink to lower depths. The total amounts to more than 90,000 millions of tons.

The population employed in working coal-pits was said by the Inspectors of Coal-mines in 1870 to be 350,894 persons, and the quantity of coal raised in the same year is calculated by Mr. Hunt to have been about 110 millions of tons. In 1875, the coal-pit population was 535,845, and in 1876, 515,845. The quantity of coal raised in 1875 was 133,306,485 tons, extracted from 4,445 collieries, and in 1876, 134,125,166 tons, from 4,329 collieries. These figures are taken from the annual statistics compiled by the Inspectors of Mines, and a curious calculation is made by Mr. Thomas Bell, that *if all the coal raised in 1876 were averaged at 12 inches thick, it would require 158 square miles of coal to yield the amount given above.* A statement such as this brings the quantity more