	12 ft. Seam Source of Eze		3 ft. 6 in. Seam Newi Ichi
	Smaller Sample	Larger Sample	
Volatile matter	48.17%	39.31%	47.00%
Fixed carbon	29.83	25.16	23.60
Water	10.38	20.67	7.09
Ash	11.12	14.86	22.31
Sulphur	1.08	0.67	0.79
Calorific value,* small calories	5,669	4,681	5,043
Evaporative power†	10.58%	8.71%	9.41%

*The calorific value represents the number of grams of water raised from 0° to 1°C. by the combustion of one gram of the coal.

†The evaporative power represents the number of grams of water at 100°C converted into steam at the same temperature by the combustion of one gram of the coal.

The smaller sample had lost water since it was taken, and the less amount of ash is probably due to more careful selection. Four analyses of samples from near Omodini, in the same neighbourhood, gave the following results:

	3 ft. 9 in. Seam Omaiella Stream	Obaneno Stream (Upper Spring)	Obaneno Stream (Lower Spring)	Dark, Shaly, Obelele Stream
Volatile matter	45.64%	47.25%	41.15%	42.32%
Fixed carbon	32.87	31.26	35.60	32.29
Water	13.41	12.46	14.11	12.23
Ash	8.08	9.03	9.14	13.16
Sulphur	1.97	0.65	0.86	0.78
Calorific value, small calories	5,530	5,502	5,112	4,973
Evaporative power	10.32	10.27	9.54	9.28

Another lignite tract occurs on the other side of the Niger, to the west and north-west of Asaba. It was examined by Mr. Parkinson and Mr. L. L. Huddart, of the Mineral Survey in 1905, and by Mr. Kitson and Mr. Thiele, in 1910. The more important seams which have been discovered up to the present occur in the plateau which is situated between the valley of the Atakpo on the