

The coal-layers are only covered by a relatively small cover of glacial formations (as a rule some few metres) and shifting sand; it is known at the town of Hasle, that the layers

continue out under the sea. The coal gives comparatively little heat, crumbles readily, is high in ash and contains some sulphur. Mining is difficult owing to numerous layers of loose sand and considerable inflow of water.

G. Forehammer (1837) gives the following fuel-value for the Bornholm coal:—from the Sorthat system, 3,749 and 3,892; from the Hasle system, 3,080 and 3,318; and he states that 3½ tons of Bornholm corresponds in fuel-value almost to 2 tons of English coal.

Bibliography: G. Forehammer: *Om de bornholmske Kulformationer*. (K.D. Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. 1837). M. Jespersen: *En Skitse af Sorthat Kulværk*, Ronne, 1886. Fr. Johnstrup: *Om Kullagene paa Færoerne*. Vidensk. Selsk. Oversigter, 1873 (analyses). C. J. Bartholin: *Nogle i den bornholmske Juraformation forekommende Planteforsteninger*, Botanisk Tidsskrift, Kbh., Bd. 18 and Bd. 19, 1892-1894 (Plant fossils). Hj. Möller: *Bidrag till Bornholms*

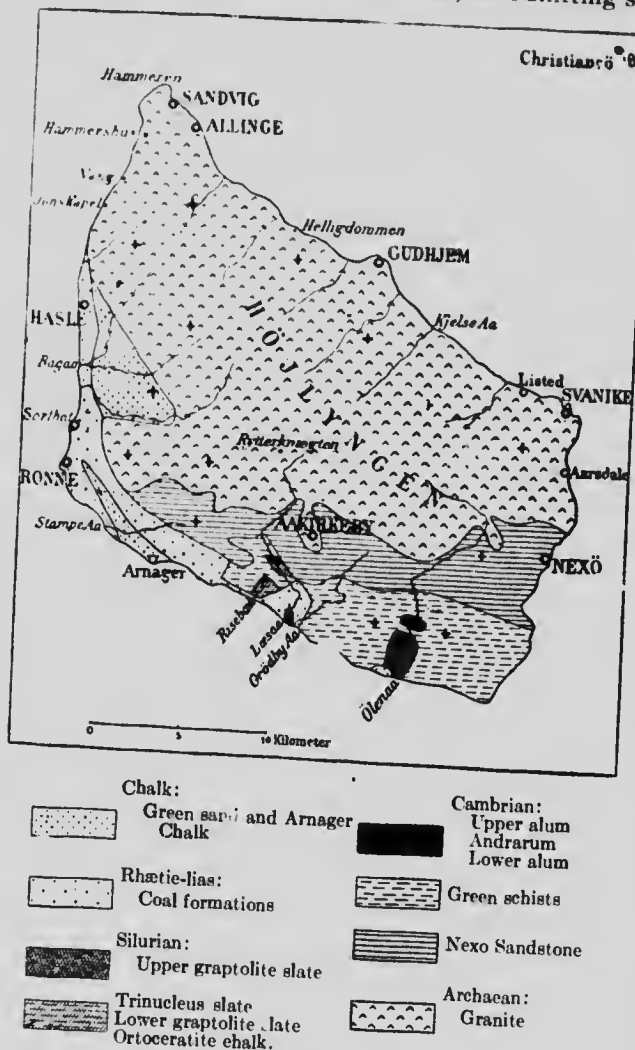


Fig. 2. Bornholm

*fossila flora*; I, Pteridofyter (Lunds Univ Arsskrift, 1902); II, Gymnospermer (Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Stockholm, 1903).