

### *Svalbard*

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of labor. While coal is widely distributed in the archipelago, the most extensive beds are on the shores of Ice Fiord; large amounts are also found in Lowe Sound and at Kings Bay.

As far as determined there are more than ten thousand million tons, *in situ*, of which nearly three quarters is of the tertiary formation, — an excellent steam coal of high quality. About one sixth are carboniferous beds, mainly good coking coal. The remainder is cretaceous coal, an inferior grade with much ash (Rudmose Brown: "Polar Regions." 1927).

Mining activities are practically centered in Ice Fiord, where the following mines have been operated: Cape Boheman, Dutch-Norwegian, abandoned; Barentsburg, Dutch at Green Harbor; Grumant, Anglo-Russian, at Coles Bay; Hjorthamn, Norwegian, east side of Advent Bay; Longyear, Norwegian, west side Advent Bay. At Kings Bay is the Ny-Aalesund Norwegian mine, and at the head of Lowe Sound is Sveagruvan, a Swedish mine on Braganza Bay. There is also to be mentioned Bruce City, Klaas Billen Bay, Ice Fiord, a Scotch mine which is soon to be worked. There are nearly a dozen other pre-empted coal beds, some abandoned as unprofitable, others in preparation for mining.

Work continues throughout the year, and storage bins of a capacity of about two hundred thousand tons hold the winter product, since freight boats