tent, but little attention is paid to procuring the best seed, though oatmeal forms the chief part of the food of the inha­bitants, especially in the more western parts of the riding. Pease are not much raised, nor beans, except on the moorish soils near the Ouse. The turnip husbandry is not so exten­sively practised as good farming requires ; and where it is pursued, it is generally executed in a slovenly and imper­fect manner. Great crops of potatoes are raised in the part of the riding below the junction of the river Aire with the Ouse. In the same part of the country much flax is grown, the preparation of the land for which employs the labour of many hands, as does the dressing and preparing the article for market. Rape for making oil, and woad for the dyers, are both cultivated in this riding, but not to any great extent. The waste lands in the west riding were estimated about twenty-five years ago at 400,000 acres, of which 250,000 were considered capable of profitable im­provement, and the rest fit for no other purpose but that of planting. Since that period much marsh land has been drained, many commons enclosed, and some bleak hills planted with Scotish firs and larches. Vast improvement has been made on some large tracts of land by the operation locally called *warping,* which is performed by permitting the river, at the highest of the tide, to overflow the land. The rich mud with which the turbid rivers abound is depo­sited on the surface, and each return of tide increases the earth thus deposited, so that a depth of alluvial soil of four­teen inches has been raised by this means on a field which previously was of very little value. The lands thus im­proved are so enriched that they will yield abundant crops for several successive years without any manure. The horned cattle, sheep, and horses of the west riding have no distinguishing characteristics, but vary in kind, as in the other two ridings. The same care is not here exercised in improving the breed of horses as in the other two divisions of Yorkshire. The agriculture of this division, if it has not been so rapidly progressive as in some other parts of Eng­land, has much improved within the last twenty years ; and hence, though in that period the population has in­creased fifty per cent, yet the quantity of corn required from other districts for its subsistence is scarcely greater than at the first period.

In this division of Yorkshire the mines produce great quantities of coal, ironstone, and lead, and vast quarries of limestone. The coal and limestone indeed appear to be almost inexhaustible. The limestone district commences on the tract between Doncaster and Tadcaster, and extends to the western limits of the county. The coal-mines are most numerous between Leeds and Wakefield, and in the neighbourhood of Bradford, Barnsley, and Sheffield, al­though there are many in other parts of the riding. Iron is found in the greatest quantities near Bradford, and often in the same mine with coal. The best strata of coals are those found under the seams of iron, at a depth from 220 to 240 feet below the surface. The chief mines of lead are at Grassington, a manor belonging to the duke of Devonshire, about ten miles to the westward of Pateley Bridge. It is more owing to the abundant supply of fuel than to any other single cause, that so much manufacturing industry has been developed in this part of Yorkshire, as well as in the neighbouring county of Lancaster.

The great branches of industry which have so rapidly peopled and so vastly enriched the west riding of York­shire, are the several manufactures that have been esta­blished in every part of it Scarcely a hamlet, or even a house, is to be found wherein some part of one or other of the occupations of manufacture, or of those subservient to it, are not seen in different stages of progress. The iron and other hardware goods are produced at Sheffield, Ro­therham, and all the villages in the vicinity of those towns. A little to the northward, the large towns of Leeds, Hali­fax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and the overflow­ing villages of Almondbury, Kirk-Heaton, Birstall, Dews­bury, with many other places, are devoted to the production of woollen, worsted, cotton, and some linen goods. The progress of the two last fabrics, especially that of linen goods, has been most remarkable since the introduction of power-looms for weaving, and the improvements in machi­nery for spinning flax. To enumerate the various articles produced by the manufacturers of this most industrious of our districts, would be to copy a catalogue of almost every thing adapted to the use of civilized life.

The most remarkable remains of antiquity in this riding are Selby Abbey, Knaresborough Castle, Fountain’s Abbey, Skipton Castle, Bolton Priory, Kirkstall Abbey, Conisbrough Castle, and Roche Abbey.

In proportion to the great extent of the west riding of Yorkshire, it contains more seats of noblemen and gentle­men of distinguished beauty than any other part of Great Britain. Our limits do not allow of our even noticing one- tenth part of them, but the most remarkable are the follow­ing: Wentworth House, Earl Fitzwilliam; Harewood, earl of Harewood ; Farnley Hall, Walter Fawkes, Esq. ; Ripley Castle, Sir William Ingilby ; Metheley Park, Lord Mexborough ; Gisborne Park, Lord Ribblesdale ; Sand­beck, earl of Scarborough ; Studley Royal, Miss Lawrence ; Ribstone Hall, Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart. ; Copgrove, Henry Duncombe, Esq. ; Bramham Park, James Lane Fox, Esq. ; Wentworth Castle, Henry Vernon, Esq. ; Cus- worth Hall, William Wrightson, Esq. ; Campsall, Bacon Frank, Esq.; Wortley Hall, Lord Wharncliffe; and Topcliffe, Earl de Grey.

The towns of the west riding whose population exceeded 10,000 persons in 1831 were, Leeds, 123,393; Halifax (parish), 109,854 ; Sheffield, 91,692 ; Bradford, 23,223 ; Dewsbury, 19,854; Huddersfield, 19,035; Saddleworth, 15,986; Wakefield, 12,232; Keighley, 11,176; Doncaster, 10,572; Rotherham, 10,417; Barnsley, 10,330.

The riding returns two members to parliament ; and the polls are taken at the following places, viz. Wakefield, Shef­field, Doncaster, Snaith, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Barnsley, Leeds, Keighley, Settle, Knaresborough, Skipton. Pateley Bridge, and Dent.@@1

YθBK, a very ancient city, the capital of the county of the same name. It is 198 miles from London, and 201 from Edinburgh. This city ranks as the second in the kingdom, and is said to have been founded by Ebrancus, 983 years before the Christian era. In form it is very similar to Rome, the river *Ebor* (now called the Ouse) running di­rectly through it. Little is known of its history till the year of our Lord 150, when it was one of the greatest Ro­man stations in the province, having an imperial palace, a tribunal, and a regular government within its walls, the same as at Rome. In 207 the emperor Severus under­took an expedition to Britain, and lost 50,000 men in defeating the Britons at York. He lived in the palace three years, and died there. His body was burnt on an elevated ground near the city, now called Severus’s Hill, and his ashes were sent to Rome. He was succeeded by his sons, Caracalla and Geta, the former of whom mur­dered the latter in York, and returned to Rome. About a century after, Carausius landed in Britain, and was pro-

@@@\* See Tuke’s Agriculture of the North Riding; Rennie, Brown, and Sheriff's West Riding; and Latham’s East Riding; Yorkshire Gazetteer, by Hargrove ; Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire, by Langdale ; Parliamentary Population Returns ; Bigland’s Beauties of England and Wales.