are mostly imaginary lines, whose position is chiefly ascer­tained by local tradition.

This county is divided into three portions called Ridings, designated from their positions as the East, the North, and the West, and one smaller division called the Ainsty of York, comprehending the city of that name and a district surrounding it. As the statistical account of the popula­tion may be more appropriately shewn under the heads of the respective divisions, we need here only state the col­lective results of the several decennial enumerations that have been made in the present century. They are as fol­lows. In 1801, 858,892; in 1811, 986,174, in 1821, 1,173,187; and in 1831, 1,371,359.

The members of the upper house of parliament taking their titles from places in the county are the following, viz. dukes of Richmond, Leeds, and Cleveland ; marquis of Normanby ; earls of Doncaster (duke of Buccleuch in Scotland), of Scarborough, of Pomfret, of Beverley, of Harewood, and of Ripon ; Barons Hawke, Bolton, Ribbles- dale, Prudhoe, and Wharncliffe. The representatives of Yorkshire in the House of Commons have been much altered by the reform act of 1832. The three ridings re­turn two members each ; the boroughs of Aldborough, Boroughbridge, and Hedon, which returned two members each, have been disfranchised ; and Thirsk and Northaller­ton, which returned two, now elect but one each. The large towns of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Halifax, have been created boroughs, electing two members each, as well as Wakefield, Whitby, and Huddersfield, which have one each. The whole county thus returns five more members than it did before the passing of the act in question.

The wealth and fertility of Yorkshire are much promoted by the rivers which in various directions pass through it, and by the several navigable canals, which either unite the dif­ferent branches of those rivers, or draw from them a supply of water for their immediate use. The Tees forms a boun­dary to Yorkshire on the side of Durham, but a very small portion of its waters is collected from the former county. In the west riding, the rivers Ribble and Wenning’ flow towards the Irish Sea ; but they are inconsiderable streams till they enter Lancashire. All the others that have their sources in Yorkshire empty themselves into the German Ocean, in a river then denominated the Ouse, through the great estuary the Humber. The Ouse is composed of two small rivers, the Swale and the Ure, which unite below Boroughbridge, and, soon after receiving the waters of the Nidd, passes by the city of York, to which place it is navi­gable. It is soon afterwards increased by the reception of the Wharfe on its right bank, and of the Derwent on its left. It then receives the river Aine, whose waters near Snaith have been increased by those of the Calder and its numerous tributary rivulets ; and soon after, on the same bank, the river Don, when its breadth is nearly equal to that of the Thames. The most important canal is the Leeds and Liverpool, which connects together, by internal navigation, the two important ports of Hull and Liverpool, and affords to the manufacturers facilities of exporting their produc­tions from either of those places, as may be most suitable for the various markets to which they are destined. There are several shorter canals, which connect the towns with the navigable rivers, or convey from the coal-mines their important produce. Many projects for the construction of railroads through this county have been formed, and some of the works have been begun ; others are yet waiting for parliamentary or legal decisions ; but a few years will pro­duce great changes in the modes and facilities of commu­nication.

The north riding of Yorkshire is divided into ten wapen­takes, two liberties, and the towns of Richmond, Scar­borough, and Whitby. The area of the riding is 1,315,200 acres, as measured on the best maps ; while that resulting from the returns of each parish is only 1,275,820, a dis­crepancy that cannot be accounted for. Mr Tuke forty years ago estimated the area at 1,311,187 acres, of which 442,565 acres were then uncultivated. It is now supposed, though not ascertained, that more than one half of what was then classed as uncultivated has, within the last forty years, been rendered more or less productive.

The population at the four decennial enumerations has been found to be, in 1801, 158,225; in 1811, 169,391; in 1821, 187,452 ; and in 1831, 190,756. At the last of these periods, the males were 93,203, and the females 97,553. The families were 40,760, of whom 17,964 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 11,298 in trade or handicraft, and 11,498 were not comprised in either of the preceding classes. The number of males at that time under twenty years of age was 47,396 ; the occupiers of land employing labourers was 4950, of those not employing labourers 4334; the labourers employed in agriculture were 14,646 ; the persons employed in manufactures, or in making manufacturing machinery, were 1009 ; those employed in retail trade or handicraft, as masters or workmen, 12,749 ; the capitalists, bankers, professional or other educated men, 1870; the labourers employed in labour not agricultural, 4391 ; other males twenty years of age, excepting servants, 2836 ; male servants twenty years of age, 615 ; and under twenty years, 229. The female servants were 9261.

The land on the sea-shore is generally lofty, and the cliffs precipitous, varying in height from one hundred and fifty to nine hundred feet. Within this narrow sea-boun­dary is a tract called the Eastern Moorlands, about thirty miles from east to west, and fifteen from north to south. It is apparently a barren country, penetrated with some beautiful and fertile valleys, which are indeed narrow ; but the hills that rise on both sides of them are cultivated nearly to the top. Rosebury-Topping, a mountain whose summit is 1480 feet above the level of the sea, overlooks the beautiful vale of Cleveland, and the other parts of the western division of this riding, especially the rich and pic­turesque districts in the vicinity of Boroughbridge and Richmond. The western moorlands are superior in ferti­lity to the eastern. Some of the dales in this district are celebrated for their beauty and fertility, particularly Wens- ley Dale, Swale Dale, and some of the smaller sheltered spots.

The cultivation varies so much that it is difficult to give even an outline of the different practices. The greater portion of the land is in pasture. In Cleveland and Rye Dale the best wheats are grown ; and the average produce is somewhat more than twenty-three bushels to an acre. Barley is not much grown, nor rye, except on poor and sandy soils. Oats are extensively cultivated, and great crops are produced in Rye Dale and some other of the vales. They are chiefly consumed in the manufacturing dis­tricts, where they form the food of the greater part of the labourers. In many parts of this riding, a mixture of wheat and rye is sown : this corn is commonly known by the name of meslin, and is made into flour, of which the bread of al­most the whole district is composed. The breeding and fat­tening of cattle, and the operations of the dairy, are of more importance to this riding than the growth of corn. The cows are generally of the short-homed kind, and they are of small size, but clean made, and fine in the bone. The average weight of the oxen, when fat, is about forty stone. The sheep are still mostly of the old large coarse-boned race, but improvements are proceeding by the gradual mixture of the Dishley and Northumberland breeds. The fine wool clipped in this district is mostly consumed in the domestic manufactures of hosiery, in the knitting of which the females are very generally occupied.

The whole of Yorkshire has been long celebrated for its