

just meaning only by connecting them with these unalterable features of Nature.

It may be convenient to arrange in a small compass some of the characteristic differences of the several districts which have been named.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

1. Greatest elevation.—2580 feet in Mickle Fell.
2. Principal Rivers which rise in the District.—Tees, Swale, Ure, Nid, Wharfe, Aire, Ribble, Lune, Hodder, Eden.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Settle, 43 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Millstone grit, Yoredale rocks, Scar limestone, Slate rocks, and Greenstone.
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Lead ore, Zinc ore, Ironstone, Coal, Slate, Limestone, Flagstone, Building stone, Peat.
6. Dialect.—The high lands are called 'Fells'; the limestone cliffs 'Scars'; the gritstone cliffs 'Craggs'; the valleys 'Dales' and 'Gills'; the rivulets 'Becks'; the waterfalls 'Forces'; small lakes 'Tarns'; tumuli 'Hows'; a heap of stones on an elevated point, 'Man.'

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

1. Greatest elevation.—1859 feet in Holme Moss.
2. Principal Rivers which rise in the District.—Calder, Dun, Dearne.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Halifax, 33 inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Coal formation, Millstone grit, Yoredale rocks.
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Coal, Ironstone, Fire clay, Flagstone, Building stone, Peat.
6. Dialect.—The peaty mountains are often called 'Mosses'; ranges of gritstone 'Edges'; rugged glens 'Cleughs.' The term 'dale' is not so frequently used as 'dean' or 'den.'

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

1. Greatest elevation.—1485 feet in Burton Head.
2. Principal Rivers which rise in the District.—Esk, Wisk, Derwent.
3. Average depth of Rain in a year at Brandsby, $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. Geological constitution.—Oolitic and Lias formations.
5. Valuable Minerals, &c.—Coal, Ironstone, Alum shale, Jet, Building stone, Cement stone, Whinstone, Peat.
6. Dialect.—The high ground is called 'Moorland'; the valleys receive the names of 'Dales' and 'Gills'; the rivulets are called 'Becks'; the waterfalls 'Forces'; tumuli 'Hows'; a stone or heap of stones is sometimes called 'Man'; abrupt hill-edges are 'Nabs.'