

AIRE AND CALDER.

At Castleford, the Aire, reinforced by the Calder, enters the magnesian limestone range, and continues in it through the smoke of innumerable kilns to Knottingley,—giving easy access to the valuable building-stone and limestone of Weldon, Brotherton and Knottingley, and the gypsum of Fairburn. It is a melancholy description of Ferrybridge, to say that it *was* formerly on the great road from York to London. The course of the river is now through low lands to Snaith, Rawcliff and Airmin, where it joins the Ouse.

Before quitting the valleys of the Aire and Calder, it seems worth recalling to memory, that the flat meadows which margin these streams, through a great part of their course, are formed by gradual deposits from freshwater inundations and the tide, laid upon a more rugged and uneven basis, which was an old arm of the sea. In the vale of Calder, for some distance above Altofts, glacial drift is found below the alluvial sediment. In the same valley, at Stanley, this alluvial sediment at 16 feet in depth contained a British canoe scooped out of an oak-tree. This deposit by the side of the Aire at Ferrybridge contained coins of Edward I., below these, oars of an ancient boat, and still lower, a buried forest of hazels, with nuts; the kernels of the nuts and central parts of the wood *petrified* in certain spaces of the woody layer. Bones of deer accompanied this curious deposit (see Phil. Mag. 1827).

The Ouse, now widening and making a large sweep within sight of Howden and its noble church, passes by Hooke to receive the Dun at Goole.

THE DUN.

The DUN, called by Camden Dan and Dane, also, but not properly, named *on maps* the 'Don,' has a double source; the same hills giving origin to the Dun and the Little Dun; they