

clay is also often used in manufactures, and the silts of the Wash and of many another river. An abundance of material is found in all of these formations for the manufacture of bricks, earthenware pipes, and so on; and it is interesting to observe how in this respect the architecture of the country is apt to vary according to the nature of the strata of given areas. In Scotland and the north of England, where hewable stone abounds, almost all the houses are built of sandstone, grey and sombre; in many of the Oolitic districts they are of limestone, and generally lighter and more graceful; while on the Red Marls, Lias, and in the Woodland area of the Weald we have still the relics of an elder England in those beautiful brick and timbered houses that speak of habits and manners gone by.

In the upper Lias clay in Yorkshire, beds of lignite and jet are found near Whitby, which locally forms a not unimportant branch of manufacture.

The glass-sand used in this country is chiefly derived from the Eocene beds of the Isle of Wight, and from the sand-dunes on the borders of the Bristol Channel. In the Isle of Wight, the sandy strata lie above the London Clay, and are the equivalent of part of the Bagshot sands. They are remarkably pure in quality, being formed of fine white silicious sand. These sands are largely dug and exported to be used in glass-houses in various parts of the country, as in Birmingham and elsewhere.

A large proportion of the cement-stones of our country comes from the Lias limestone. These limestones are not pure carbonate of lime, but are formed of an intermixture of carbonate of lime and aluminous matter. It is found by experience that the lime from this kind of limestone is peculiarly adapted for setting