Yorkshire

The poet Keats wrote in his poem "Ode to a Nightingale", "The best is yet to come," as an old writer calls it. Without any doubt it is.

Yorkshire is the largest, a little country complete in itself, with its own mountains, its own river system, its own seaboard, with a greater variety of beautiful scenery than is to be found in any other English county, except perhaps in Devonshire.

The mountains lie to the west, north, and east. To the east are the mountains of Lancashire and Westmorland, so Yorkshire is not enclosed, having the sea on one side, bounding mountains on the other. To the west are the mountains of the Pennines, and the river Wharfe runs from Kendal.

The Pennines are the most beautiful range of mountains in Yorkshire. They are known simply as "The Pennines." As their name suggests, they rise into mountain summits, reaching their crest at Ingleborough, Pen-y-ghent, Whernside, and the Yorkshire Dales as the highest peaks in the north-east. The valleys of the mountain region are the lovely green valleys of the West Riding.

Tops Onose or Pennine Mountains are the great range of mountains in northern England. As they rise to the west of Yorkshire, all the rivers flow eastward towards the North Sea with the exception of the River Wharfe, which rises in Yorkshire, but flows westward and becomes a Lancashire river.

The rivers on the map of Yorkshire look like no pattern made by the winds of the sea, but rather a winding network of beauty, as the River Wharfe, or, you might say, the River Ouse.
### Contents

#### Part I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Our World</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II Our World &amp; Other Worlds</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii Days &amp; Night</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV Roles of Axis</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V The Four Seasons</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI Old Countries</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII New Countries</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII Parallel Lines</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX Anterior Column</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Part II

#### Map Lessons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xvi The Surface of the Earth</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvii The Waters of the Earth</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xix The Open Oceans</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx The Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi The Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxii The Indian Ocean</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiii Countries</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiv Countries of Europe</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxv Highlands &amp; Storlands</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvi Plains &amp; Waters of Europe</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii Rivers of Europe</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxviii Asia</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxix Africa</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxx The New World</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxi America</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxii The Great South</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The page also contains a handwritten note at the bottom.*
People like to know, also, where the wind comes from, so that enables them to judge what kind of weather may be expected. If it be from the north, "the north wind doth blow, of we shall have snow;" if it blow from the west, a west wind, we expect rain.

You may put very ready in nothing the direction of places by a little interesting practice. Notice how each of the windows of your schoolroom faces, each of the rooms of your home; the rows of houses you pass in your walks, which are the north, south, east, and west sides of churches.

The direction of places, the way buildings look and the way the wind blows, are among the things intelligent people like to know.

Questions on Lesson VIII:

1. Where does the sun rise?
   In the east.

2. Where does he set?
   In the west.

3. If you stand with your right hand to the east, in which direction are you looking?
   Towards the north.

4. Where is the north?
   Opposite to the south.

5. How may you find what direction you are moving in at noon?
   At noon, the shadows of objects fall to the north.

6. How may the other points be known?
   If we stand, as before, facing the north.
to both upon. Though it to be almost calculated of trees. When quarries near the sides of the cliff are covered by straight lines, so that the east face of the quarries gaze very express their height. Below them, they seem to have been dug deep, and you see the narrow grottoes, perfect like the picturesque ones.

This "Metropolis of Woollen" abuts on the coal-field which stretches from Leeds to Nottingham; many labourers are employed in the coal-pits, in extensive iron works, in the numerous quarries which surround the town; but the 23,000 operatives engaged in 140 Woollen factories of the Borough form the main body of the working population.

There are spinners, wool-dyeers, shearters, weavers, women and girls in the most part, who attend to the combing, carding, drawing, roving, spinning, weavering machines; besides packers, order-takers, & clerks.

Before investigating the nature of these several callings, let us consider upon what qualities in the wool itself its value to the manufacturer depends. Wool is a soft, fine, and distinguished from hair strictly so-called by being always more or less wavy or curly; one by the fact that each wavy fibre has jagged edges, being crinkled in armour of microscopic scale, the points of which protrude not more than the width of three thousandth parts of an inch, but are yet capable of catching one another. The elastic nature of the fibres causes them to return to their twist no yarn receives in the
in the spinning, while at the same time, their tendancy to interlock ensures that each long curling fibre shall not go its own way but shall unite with its fellows to form a yarn. clay is elastic, though there may be a thousand pores in the length of an inch. it is, too, to the presence of these infinitesimal holes that the process of pilling or pulling over its value, - the object being practically, to be cut or removed the cloth, that every fibre in it shall either hold of the fibres which produce the close, clean surface which appears in the nap of broad cloth.

but in regard to this quality, works say pretty. some short, some hair-like then. these distinctions occur, then, that in a say, these distinctions occur at longer intervals. these as distinguished as combing works in opposition to such clothing works which are finally felted. in fact, many of the minute looks are now spoken of as broken off in the process of combing, enough being left, however, to unite the countless fibres in a yarn, firm for the purposes of grasp and weight.

hence we have the radical difference between entwined twill, for worsted, with combing not very much on the same principle as one combs out tangled hair. as the more curly the hair the harder it is to get it out of tangles. so the shorter, more spiral the fibres the more even the surface, the more complicated become the problem of how to comb the wool, tension if
to watch the continued manifold action of the machines designed for this purpose. For works long in the staple, literally pure from twine, hair-like in surface, that is, having generations, consequently a bright appearance, the process of manufacture was comparatively simple.

It is important to this difference in the nature of the works used in the clothing and weaving trade, that it is only within the last few years that worsted manufacture has been able to adapt his machinery to the treatment of short spun early chapters - as, for example, the beautiful vestry wools, every fibre of which curls like the finest silk spring in its own delicate velvety. This fact accounts for the excessive value attached to earlies wools in the long stock, bright, silkies, wools. The raw materials best known to Commences in the manufacture of the clothing of footpath work. According to Matthew of Westminster, all nations of the world were kept warm by English wool woven in heavy, thick, soft coats. The custom upon its export from the principal source of national revenue, and as in the profit got under the Plantagenets, a great revenue took place when, in 1557, the royal stool chapter of the

Note: The handwriting is difficult to decipher due to the style and quality of the image.
The cloth in gists: Scottish gartle ws demandd
worsted stuffs, dwell. looking rift in texture
it is the flatter than most of britain which
yield the new material.

British woods however vary greatly in
quality, may be roughly classed into two
groups: and blend used respectively in
the Worsted and Woollen Manufactures. The
latter favourite. Seicellaneous. Soft woods of
Scotland and sheep as distinguished in their
lengths. While the Welsh cloth do
blend afford short length woods in the
Cloths.

The report of the International Exhibition of
1867 describes silica wood as coarse. Dark
length, stately in appearance. Seicelar, a
silica in fibre, but less easy to ellipt.
Stewart is inferior to seicellor, while Highland
wool is less favour velvety only. for the
manufacture through woollen goods. The
Welsh wool is hair-like in structure, a
deficient in spiral twist.

Amoungst import woods foreign cdavd
more phellipta rank first both as to
quality quantity; our import affords in
coroners, being in excess of the quantity
imported from all other sources.
Sheep, second only to more than half the total quantity produced in Great Britain daily. Fine woollen sheep are in all the settled parts of Australia, yielding a beautiful soft
length in fibre, exceedingly white, fine, elastic, delthy in a sort adapted to the highest among
elizabeth gables. It is a curious fact that
the glades of gree woollen sheep
which cover the plains of Australia were their
origin to some half dozen merino ewes. This
strange riddle, by Capt. J. M. Arthur in 1797
while the original merino breed of Spain is
said to be traceable to certain royal flocks
of Ayrshire sheep in the reign of Edward III., a reign
in that of Edward IV.

Spain her, however, allowed the breed to escape
It is now in America. 
other merino
breeds on the continent of Europe. The breed to
succeed successfully cultivated. 

Their flocks are immense, the wool so
fine that 8 or 10 hairs will often go to the
thickness of a single hair. The lines in sheep
such a companion would be most damage
ly to British sorts was poriness of texture a
quality valued in dress stuffs; but
British wools have long appeared a kind
of thread. Wrought cotton for travelling
walking the 'comfortable' is rather coarse
material in which is produced from
wool from early about 1750 when it was

Mr. Leake states that the merino sheep was planted
in Spain by to remain, having been brought here
from Algeria.
The German work is yet finer than that of America, and it is hoped that the most delicate fabrics should be cultivated in Britain, seeing that it excels in somber shades. The question remains whether the wool of merino sheep in England produces as good yarn as the finest yarns in Spain. But the truth is, this sheep is not so hardy, yielding poor wool. The British yarn cannot afford to keep a flock on the worst pastures. Mohair, the long, lustrous, pure white hair of the Angora goat, has been used for a good deal of wool in the manufacture of certain dress-yarns, in knitting, and other articles. The breeding of this goat, confined to a few districts, has been an important industry at the Cape. But the greatest importance to its manufacture is the wool of the elegant Alpaca, a native of the Andes, which is brought to England in small bundles called bales.

This is a quick, loving look, American style.

To give the stock a Biben letter, amusingly,

How certain sales will leap at borders in

The yard of the Liverpool merchant to whom it

has been consigned, how fast it brought Morte,

a young Oxford manufacturer, how he pulled

out a handful from the open corner, how he fell

fast at it, smelt at it, did all but let it;

finally, carried away a sample.