

of the land-ice, of the rivers running in deeper channels, of the formation of forest and peat beds in tracts now below the level of the sea, of the recession of the land-ice, of the interruption of the drainage of the country, and the formation of a continental ice-dammed lake over which floated icebergs. The same evidence, too, that palæolithic man and the extinct mammals were pre-diluvial, and were destroyed or driven out of the country by the rising of the great flood.

That American geologists will follow up the evidences of pre-diluvial man in the western hemisphere we may be sure, and we may confidently expect that as great advances will be made by them in our knowledge of the relation he bore to the Glacial period as they are making in every other department of geology, and in fact in every branch of science.

It is a matter for congratulation that this question should be in the hands of such a skilled and enthusiastic archæologist as Dr. Abbott, and of such able and cautious geologists as Prof. Cook and Prof. Smock. I feel confident that we shall not have to wait long for confirmation of the position of the implements below the iceberg drift, and for more definite information than we now possess of the height above the sea to which the erratic blocks extend, and the distances they have travelled from the north or north-west. Nor need we despair of evidence soon being found that man was present in the country at the time of the greatest extension of the land-ice; the witness of which, so far, is the solitary scratched chipped pebble from the moraine at Butzville, the fabrication of which by man is doubted by some that have seen it.

I cannot conclude this brief view of the broad features of the glaciation of North-eastern America and the relation of palæolithic man to it, as seen from my standpoint, without again making an appeal for a more thorough examination of the records in our own country. It is susceptible of proof in East Anglia whether or not palæolithic man lived there in the Glacial period. Within a stone's throw at Hoxne lie all the glacial beds—the till, the lower boulder clay, the middle sands and gravels, and the upper boulder clay. There also are the gravels and clays in which Mr. Frere, nearly eighty years ago, found flint implements and bones of extinct mammals; and yet to this day we have not settled the relation that these bear to the glacial beds. Eighteen months ago, in the pages of this Journal, I gave my reasons for believing that the post-glacial age of these