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1st. The formation is completely devoid of stratification.

2nd. The striated stones are very often elongated in shape, showing that they were worn by being pushed along by some solid force.

3rd. The character of the whole of the contents of the clay—both organic and inorganic, point to the fact that some land force must have been at work, to glean such a heterogeneous mass of debris together.

4th. The manner in which the accumulation was laid down, shows a difference in the method employd, from that used to produce the sedimentary deposits.

5th. No marine life remains are found in the clay, of the age in which it was formed.

6th. Similar deposits are now actually in process of formation in some parts of the world, being laid down by Glacial Agency.

In conclusion, it may be remarked simply by that it is still a debatable question, as chronology.

to whether man's existence was coeval with the Glacial Period. It probably depends upon what is meant by coeval.

If it means with the later ice age, which occurred after the warm Interglacial Period, then, perhaps, the query may be answered in the affirmative, as considerable evidence has been collected which tends to show that man was in existence then, but no trace of his remains were found in the Bedforshire Drift. The Cave and other deshire Drift. The Cave and other deshire Drift. The Cave and other decontain evidences, such as chipped flints and stones, which seem to indicate that he may have retreated before the advancing ice which produced the Upper Boulder Clay.

If man's advent did not occur until after the drift was deposited, yet the men who chipped palaeolithic stones or polished neolithic flints must have lived at a period very remote from us, if we gage the time of their existence simply by the measure of historic chronology.

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