ground glaciers no longer exist. In the Vosges, for example, they have long since vanished, but fresh moraines remain there as evidence of their former presence. The Alpine glaciers are the lineal descendants of those which filled up the valleys and buried the lowlands of Switzerland and the Lyonnais.

Before the retiring ice-sheet had shrunk into mere valley glaciers, and while it still occupied part of the lower ground, there would doubtless be a copious discharge of water from its melting front. As the ice had overridden the land and buried its minor inequalities, there would be great diversity in the level of the bottom of the ice, and consequently the escaping water would at first flow with little relation to the present main drainage lines. Streams of water might be let loose over the plateaus and hilly ridges as well as over the plains. There could hardly, therefore, fail to be much rearrangement of the detritus left by the ice. Possibly to this part of the Ice Age and to this kind of action we should attribute the masses of gravel and sand which, over so much of northern Europe, rest on bowlder-clay. Among these accumulations are the sheets of coarse, well-rounded gravel (plateau-gravel), which, with no recognizable relation to the present contours of the ground, are spread over the plains and low plateaus, and fill up many valleys. These gravels rest sometimes on bowlder-clay, sometimes on solid rock, and are older than the valley alluvia. They have evidently not been formed by any ordinary river-action, nor is it easy to see how the sea can have been concerned in their formation. They are well developed in Norfolk and adjacent tracts of the southeast of England, where they consist mainly of well-rounded flints (cannon-shot gravel).

Still more remarkable are the accumulations of sand and