of the glacial history can be demonstrated by visible relations of superposition. A section at one locality has to be correlated with another at a greater or less distance, and assumptions have to be made as to the identity or difference of the various deposits. The evidence of fossils can hardly be said to be available, for it is so fragmentary as to give little aid in determining the chronology of the deposits in which it occurs.

The existence of two distinct deposits of bowlder-clay, with an intervening group of sands, gravels, clays, and peat-beds, may be taken to afford good proof of two advances and retreats of the ice-sheets, with an interval of non-glacial conditions between them. The oldest bowlder-clay marks the greatest extent of the ice. The upper bowlder-clay shows that though the ice on returning attained huge dimensions and formed continuous ice-sheets over much of northern Europe, it did not descend as far as at first. Yet while these two main epochs of maximum cold can be satisfactorily established there appears to be no reason to doubt that each of them may have had fluctuations in temperature or in snowfall, so that the ice-sheets may have alternately or intermittently advanced and retreated over considerable tracts of country. The ground-moraine, when thus laid bare, may have been reassorted by water, so that, as the ice once more moved forward, it here and there pushed its detritus over the aqueous deposits of the milder interval. But the marked contrast between the lower and upper bowlder-clay in composition and extent shows that the interval which separated them was probably of prolonged duration. We have here evidence of at least one important interglacial period. The occurrence of such interludes of more genial climate is what might be expected