

The relations between the Glacial Drifts and the Thames valley deposits led to a good deal of discussion between S. V. Wood, jun., Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, and others ; and the different views have been summarised and criticised by Mr. Whitaker.¹ More recently the important discovery of Boulder-clay beneath one of the higher valley gravels at Hornchurch was brought before the Society by Mr. T. V. Holmes.

That the views put forward by Agassiz, and supported by many a geologist, are still contested by some, is a fact not to be denied.² Land-ice is not the only agent that distributed the Drift, and sundry geologists have been more impressed with the action of coast-ice, or of bergs floating over a submerged area.

In the vicissitudes of the Pleistocene period there is much to be learnt as regards changes of level, whether of land or water, and of climatic conditions such as might evidence the milder episodes termed interglacial.³

In order to help matters the *Glacialists' Magazine* was started in 1890 by Professor P. F. Kendall, but it came to an end with its fifth volume in 1897.

The views of James Croll (1821-90),⁴ that were founded on astronomical considerations, and long dominated the theories of glacial phenomena, have during late years been found wanting, and the notions of alternate glaciation of the northern and southern hemispheres, and of the regular recurrence of glacial epochs, have been abandoned.

Diverse opinions have been expressed by the Rev. H. W. Crosskey (1826-93),⁵ by Henry Carvill Lewis

¹ 'Geology of London,' vol. i. 1889, *Mem. Geol. Survey*.

² See Hudleston, Address to Geol. Soc. 1893.

³ G. W. Lamplugh, Address to Geol. Section, Brit. Assoc. 1906.

⁴ See 'Autobiographical Sketch of James Croll, with Memoir of his Life and Work,' by J. C. Irons, 1896 ; also criticisms by E. P. Culverwell, *Geol. Mag.* 1895, pp. 3, 55.

⁵ 'H. W. Crosskey: his Life and Work,' by R. A. Armstrong, with chapter on his scientific researches and publications, by Professor C. Lapworth, 1895.