

(1853-88),¹ Thomas Belt (1832-78), Maxwell H. Close (1822-1903), Dugald Bell (1827-98), by Colonel H. W. Feilden,² Mr. T. Mellard Reade, Mr. R. H. Tiddeman, J. G. Goodchild (1844-1906), and others; while a diluvial theory resuscitated by Sir Henry H. Howorth, in 'The Mammoth and the Flood,' led to his 'Glacial Nightmare,' which has given place to volumes on 'Ice or Water' (1905).

An excellent history of 'Fifty Years' Progress in British Geology' (1837-87) was given in November 1887 by Mr. F. W. Rudler in his presidential Address to the Geologists' Association, and this was followed in February 1889 by an equally lucid account of researches on 'Experimental Geology.'³ A review of the labours of the Geological Society during a period of about seven years occupied the presidential Addresses of Mr. Hudleston (1893 and 1894), wherein he referred to the difficulties of paying equal attention to all workers, and likened his task to 'that of a man who tries to lift up a beehive.'

Advances have been made in all directions. The detailed study of the Carboniferous rocks and their life-history has engaged many workers, with results of great interest and importance. The age of the Peel Sandstones in the Isle of Man, of the Red Rocks of Devonshire, and the saliferous strata of Durham have engaged attention, not without controversy. The minor subdivisions of the Rhætic Beds, the zones and 'hemeræ' of the Inferior Oolite, the origin of Oolite, and the problem of *Girvanella*, the fossils and subdivisions of the Speeton Clay, the Red Chalk, and the zones in the White Chalk, have likewise attracted many zealous workers. Nor have such comparatively barren strata as the Bagshot Sands and the Westleton Beds proved devoid of interest or dispute.

¹ 'Papers and Notes on the Glacial Geology of Great Britain and Ireland,' by H. C. Lewis, edited by H. W. Crosskey, 1894.

² See 'Colonel Feilden's Contributions to Glacial Geology,' by Professor Bonney, *Geol. Mag.* 1900, p. 289. Useful bibliographies of 'Glaciology' have been prepared by Mr. W. J. Harrison.

³ *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* x. p. 234; xi. 69.