

*Glaciation of the German Alps*, which has become a classic in the literature. The careful inquiries conducted by Alphonse Favre and Desor, and the more recent works of Heim, Du Pasquier, and Brückner, meantime advanced the knowledge of topographical and geological phenomena due to the glaciation of the Swiss Alps, while similar studies have been carried on by many eminent geologists in the countries of Northern Europe. In Great Britain, Sir Henry Howorth, Professor Hull, and Professor Bonney still support Lyell's "drift theory"; the majority of British geologists, however, have accepted the ice theory, of which Sir Andrew Ramsay, Sir Archibald Geikie, and Professor James Geikie have been the ablest exponents.

The exploration of existing masses of inland ice and of the glaciers in the high mountain-systems exerted a stronger fascination for many than the study of the deposits of the past Ice Age. Dr. Simony, a Viennese enthusiast, has taken accurate observations for more than forty years on the Dachstein glacier, and Pfaff has studied the glaciers of the Gross Glockner, in the Austrian Alps; in Switzerland, a scientific society has been founded for the pursuit of glacier research, and measurements on the Rhone glacier have been taken for many years.

Amund Helland's observations on the comparatively rapid movement of the glaciers at Jacobshavn surprised European scientists, whose ideas of glaciers had been formed mainly on the basis of Alpine glaciers. Nordenskiöld's travels, Fridtjof Nansen's bold crossing of the Greenland ice, Keilhack's and Von Drygalski's careful physical and mathematical geological observations on the glaciers and ice-fields of Iceland and Greenland, confirmed with irrefutable data the action of inland ice-masses and the correctness of Torell's explanation of the "diluvial" phenomena in Northern Europe. The boldness, the enthusiasm, and the achievements of these explorers have worked inspiringly on the public mind, and awakened an interest in the scientific aspects of Arctic territories which finds an outlet in the warm support given to the geographical societies in all countries and to the schemes for further exploration that are from time to time initiated.

As has been said, Charpentier recognised the work of denudation affected by glaciers, but much broader views of the erosive power of ice were formulated by Gabriel de Mortillet in several papers published between the years 1858 and 1862.