

a great effect upon the climate of Europe; the mild "Atlantic weather" during the winter often makes the coast of Norway, and at times even the south of Iceland, warmer than France and Spain.

Canada is less favoured by the Atlantic. A cold current sweeps down from Davis Strait along the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland, and forms a fringe of cold water near the shore. This current carries with it icebergs from the Arctic seas, whose melting chills the air and the water even in summer, and near the edge of the warmer current this gives rise to dangerous fogs. Along with the water current there is a flow of cold northerly winds, for we usually find that currents in the ocean are accompanied by similar currents in the air.

Icebergs are not desirable neighbours, but they are very interesting and not uncommon sights to those who sail by the St. Lawrence route to Europe in the early summer. Their lofty pinnacles gleam white in the sun, with dark blue shadows marking every crevice. High though they tower above the water, by far the greater part of their bulk is below it. Icebergs have been seen as far south as the drift of the Gulf Stream, moving steadily against its course and heedless of the wind, showing that their base was in the grip of the deep, cold, polar current which had floated them so far.

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## The Harvest of the Sea

THE icebergs of which we read in last lesson are huge fragments which break off from the ends of glaciers in the Arctic regions. While moving slowly over the frozen land, these glaciers carry with them stones, clay, and gravel frozen into their substance. When the icebergs float away south and meet the warm water and the warm winds of the Atlantic, they gradually melt, and the clay and rocks which were frozen into them fall down upon the sea bottom. The great melting-place of icebergs is off the coast of Newfoundland, and there