

more snow fell than was melted, and this snow stayed, summer and winter, and accumulated more and more. It consolidated into *névé* and glacial ice. Forming on the highest lands, the ice-rivers filled the ravines and joined, upon the plains, the main body of ice which was pressing southward from the pole. Summer and winter still alternated, but, as is the case now in the extreme north, the summers were short and the winters long. The advancing ice destroyed, or drove before it, the insects and animals of the warmer climates, which it chilled by its approach. But it was kind to its own children. It brought down with it the *Oeneis* butterflies and the reindeer. Before its feet it spread food for both of these, year by year, always pushing food and animals to the south. At the probable rate of less than a mile in a hundred years, it brought them at last from the farthest north into Virginia; not the Virginia of to-day, but Virginia changed into an Arctic scene*.

At length the climate began again to change. The point of farthest advance reached, the ice commenced to retrace its steps. And it called its own back with it, alluring them by their food, scattered ever farther and farther to the north. At some time, the lengthening summers and shortening winters brought the main Ice-sheet back into New England. From Southern New York to Connecticut, to Massachusetts, to Vermont, to New Hamp-

* Consult A. R. Grote, 'Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science,' p. 222 (1875); also 'Silliman's Journal' for the same year.