

amount which reaches the lower levels unmelted is also less, so that the end of the glacier does not extend as far down the valley as it formerly did. In such a case there is exposed to view a great mass of boulders and gravel that had been brought down with the ice, and dropped when that melted away. This mass is called a terminal moraine.

the ice the subglacial stream that emerges later from an arched cavern—not clear and limpid, like the ice from which it came, but of a milky colour, from the fine particles of powdered stone which it has picked up in its course through the glacial mill. Yes, mill,—for it grinds the rocky bed, and, like the mills of the gods, it often grinds exceeding fine.



ABOVE THE
GLACIER
LINE.

GLACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

At a distance, the glacier looks comparatively level, but a near view shows it made up of huge masses of ice with towering pinnacles and broken by yawning fissures, extending down often to the rocky bed below. Over the ice, at intervals, there flow streams of water from the melting ice, under the sun's rays, and anon these go roaring and plunging down into a crevasse, as such chasms are called, to join under

Though softer than rock, the ice river learned ages ago the simple principle of the emery paper, and, as it flowed sluggishly over the path opened before it, it laid hold, with all its enormous weight (6,480 pounds to the square foot for every 100 feet in thickness), and ploughed its way along, scraping, tearing, smoothing, and scratching the bottom of its bed.

Sluggish the movement undoubtedly is, with all its force. The estimated summer speed of