

nels nor the polish observable on the harder rock. And, finally, when the glacier descends over a bed of granite and porphyry, the friction produces a polish as brilliant as a looking-glass. Nowhere is this phenomenon more strikingly visible than in the neighbourhood of the Aar, at the place called the *Roche-Miroir* (or "Rock-Mirror"). It is an immense surface of granite, of such exceeding smoothness, and



FIG. 108.—STRIATED ROCKS AND ROCHES MOUTONNÉES, EXHIBITING THE ACTION OF ANCIENT GLACIERS.
(From the Atlas to M. Agassiz' work upon "The Glaciers.")

so uniform and slippery, that men are compelled to cut notches in it before they can venture to cross it. And opposite, on the other side of the valley, a perpendicular wall may be observed, polished as the rock itself, and interrupted only at intervals by colossal grooves or gutters—indelible memorials of the powerful agents which in times gone by have wrought upon these stones.

In Figure 108 we furnish the reader with an illustration of striated