

in the seas of warmer climates, their stony freights, when they have any, get scattered abroad here and there over the bottom of the West Atlantic, which, therefore, must be dotted with erratic blocks and other débris borne from far northern regions.

The same kind of phenomena, on a still grander scale, are common in the Antarctic regions of Victoria Land. There, between south latitude,  $71^{\circ}$  and  $79^{\circ}$ , the land, as described by Sir James Ross, rises in places to 10,000, and even 15,000 feet in height, and the whole country may almost be said to be covered by a universal sheet of glacier ice, which, protruding far seaward, rises in cliffs from 150 to 250 feet above the level of the sea. Such a wall, east of Mount Erebus, extended in 1841 for a distance of about 600 miles, and from it and parts of the coast great tabular bergs break off, occasionally bearing blocks of volcanic rocks. Sir James estimated the average thickness of the glacier ice to be not more than 1,008 feet, but in many cases this is doubtless an under-estimate. This Antarctic continent is, probably as large as or larger than Australia, and every yard of its surface must be ground and polished by the nearly universal glacier that radiates from its centre to the sea.

Having ascertained what are the signs by which a glacier may be known, and also the signs left by icebergs, I shall now show that a large part of the British Islands has been subjected to *glaciation*, or the action of glacier-ice.