

sunrise—a blending of sunset and dawn which is one of the most memorable experiences of travel in the north.

We visited the north-western and northern sides of this snow-field, boating up the Bergs Fjord, to the hamlet of that name, and after ascending to its glaciers, continuing our excursion by boat into the Nus Fjord. (See Map, Fig. 13.) In ascending the South Bergs Fjord, we found the gneissic and schistose rocks polished and striated from east to west, which is the direction of the inlet, and in turning into the North Bergs Fjord, which runs nearly at a right angle to the other, the striæ were seen to turn out of the Lang Fjord and bend northward through the northern limb of the Bergs Fjord. At the hamlet of Bergsfjord these ice-mouldings are especially well shown, and there, as well as along many parts of the fjord, occur lines of rock-terrace, often strewn with quantities of angular blocks. Two of the most marked of these horizontal bars have an elevation of about 50 and 150 feet respectively. Behind the hamlet the ground slopes up to a point about 250 feet above the sea, beyond which lies the mouth of a valley that runs up into the heart of the mountains. We climbed the terraced slope leading to this recess, and found that the lower half of the valley is occupied by a lake about a mile long, and said to be 30 fathoms deep. It lies in a rock basin, and the rocks around its margin show that they have been powerfully abraided by ice. We were told that three weeks before our visit this lake was solidly frozen over; great sheets of snow, indeed, still descended to the water's edge, and were melting away under the glare of a fierce July sun. At the far end of the valley mounds of angular rubbish, cumbered with huge blocks of stone, stretched from side to side, while overhead two glaciers came out of the edge of the snow-field, and hung down the steep mountain side