

mass that creeps downward as a glacier usually of the second order. Probably the best illustrations in Europe are furnished by the Nus Fjord, and other parts of the north of Norway. In some cases a cliff of "firn" resting on blue ice appears at the top of the precipice—the edge of the great "sneefond," or snow-field—while several hundred feet below, in the corrie or cwm at the bottom, lies the recemented glacier, white at its upper edge, but acquiring somewhat of the characteristic blue gleam of compact ice as it moves toward its lower margin. A beautiful example of this kind



Fig. 146.—View of the two Glaciers of Fondalen, Holands Fjord, Arctic Norway.

was visited by me at the head of the Jokuls Fjord in Arctic Norway in 1865. When making the sketch from which Fig. 147 is taken, I observed that the ice from the edge of the snow-field above slipped off in occasional avalanches, which sent a roar as of thunder down the valley, while from the shattered ice, as it rushed down the precipices, clouds of white snow-dust rose into the air. The débris thus launched into the defile beneath accumulates there by mutual pressure into a tolerably solid mass, which moves downward as a glacier, and actually reaches the sea-level—the only example, so far as I am aware, of a glacier on the continent of Europe which attains so low an altitude. As it descends it