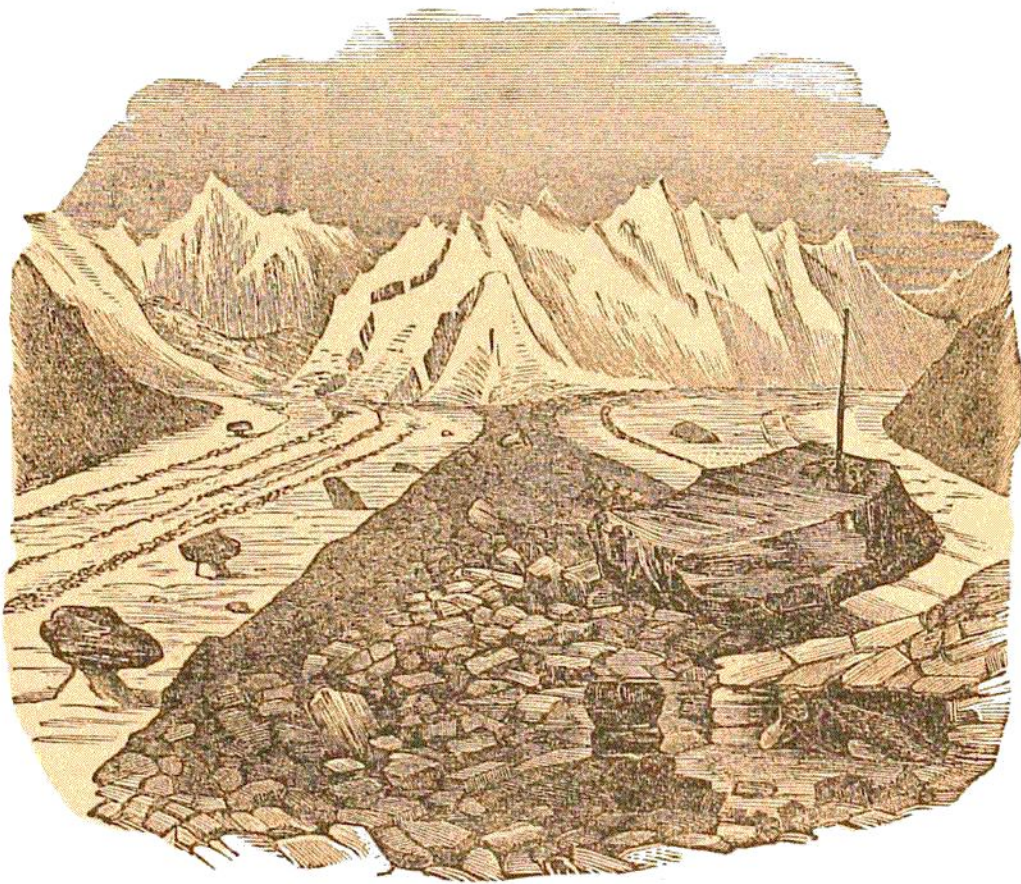


the day in mild weather is constantly infiltrated into the cracks and pores of the ice. This view is ably defended by its learned author in his fascinating and splendid work, *Etudes sur les Glaciers*.

In that work he gives a curious example of the progress of a glacier. A certain explorer fastened a pole to a large block in the moraine of a glacier, high up towards its source, and mentioned the fact in his book. Some ten years afterwards another explorer started to find the block, and was agreeably surprised to meet it some eight or ten miles nearer the lower end of the glacier. This block with many others is shown on Fig. 78, which exhibits also several glacier tables.

Fig. 78.



We introduce Fig. 79 to give an idea of the stupendous chain of mountains in the Alps, called Mont Blanc, as seen from the summit of the Breven, which is 8,500 feet high; *a*, is Chamouny in the valley; *b*, Mont Blanc; *c*, Mer de Glace; *d*, Boissons Glacier; *e*, Augille verte; *f*, Dome du Goute; *g*, Montanvert. Any one who has been there will recognize these spots with great distinctness.

*Avalanches, Icebergs, etc.*—When the slope down which a glacier descends is very steep, or it is crowded to the edge of a precipice, huge masses sometimes are broken off by gravity, and tumbling down the mountain produce great havoc. In the Alps