Another kind of moraine, the *frontal*, originates under very different conditions.

When the stones of a moraine have been carried, by the slow-moving river of ice, to its point of termination; when, after a longer or shorter traject, the rocks thus borne onward reach that part of the valley which marks what may be called the "mouth" of the glacier, and there accumulate in frequently enormous piles and ridges, in a kind of Titanic rampart—that is, in other words, a *Frontal Moraine* (See our illustration, Fig. 104).

An example, taken from nature, is shown in the next illustration (Fig. 105)—the moraine of the glacier of the Ober-Aar—which is

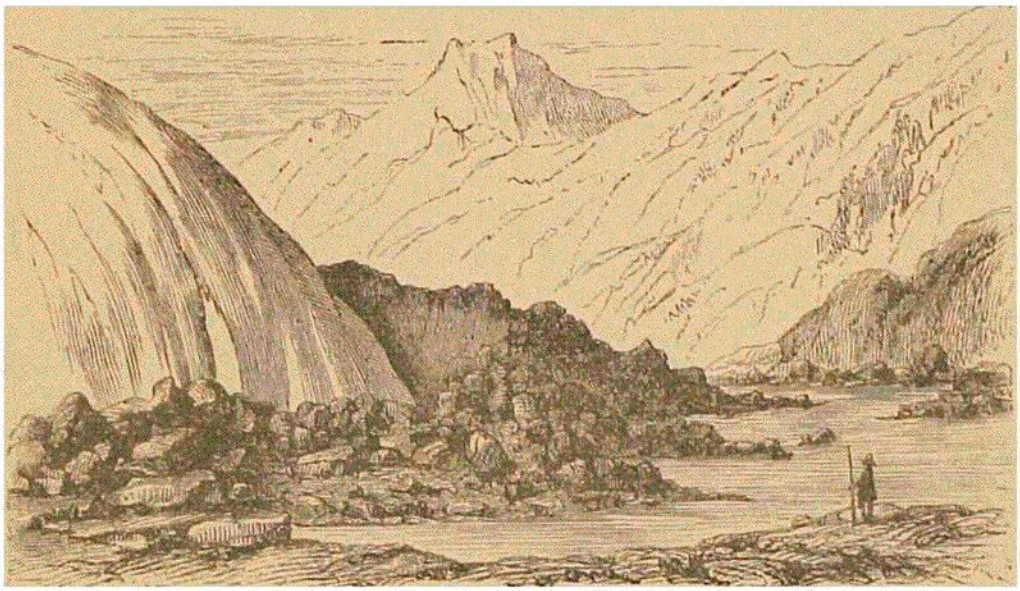

FIG. 105.—FRONTAL MORAINE OF THE GLACIER OF THE OBER-AAR.

composed of granitic detritus cast down from the Ober-Aar-Horn, the Grünhorn, and the Rothhorn.

When two glaciers meet one another in a common channel or bed, their lateral moraines unite, and blend in a single ridge—a *Medial Moraine*—which runs straight in the centre of the mass produced by the fusion of the two separate currents of ice.

A fine example of these medial moraines may be seen in the central portion of the glacier of the Aar. Here the explorer observes the re-union of the glaciers of the Finsteraar and Lauteraar in a single bed, into which also descend the glaciers of the Thierberg and the Finsterberg, like the tributaries of a noble river. The medial