moraine of the glacier of the Unteraar is formed by the fusion of the lateral moraines of the two former glaciers, at the foot of the promontory of the *Abschwung*, to which we have already referred.

As an example of the medial moraines, and a view at the same time of one of the most magnificent mountains in the whole world, we represent, in Figure 107, the glaciers which rise at the foot of Monte Rosa—the famous peak on the southern slope of the Alps, only 350 feet inferior in elevation to Mont Blanc itself.

In concluding our examination of the details connected with the

FIG. 106.—GLACIER OF ZERMATT. (*From a photograph by Ferrier.*)

movement of the glaciers, we have to speak of the physical traces they leave upon their passage—that is, of *striated pebbles* and *roches moutonnées*.

One easily understands that the glaciers, by virtue of their enormous weight and continuous movement, must exercise upon the rocks supporting or inclosing them a very considerable friction, and imprint the lasting marks of their powerful action. But ice alone would not produce all the effects we observe. These effects are due, before all, to a layer of pebbles, sand, and mud, which ordinarily separates the