

average rate of 250 feet per annum. Hugi's hut according to Agassiz, had been carried 5,900 feet in thirteen years. A record bottled up by Hugi, stated that it had traveled 197 feet in three years and 2,345 feet in nine years. The great continental glacier would not have traveled at rates so rapid; but if it moved 200 feet a year, the time required to transport a boulder 250 miles would be 6,600 years.

These interesting Chamonix glaciers are but the stumps of what they have been. Once they were noble tributaries of a greater glacier which filled the valley of Chamonix. Out of this valley it passed along the valley of the Arve, all the way to Geneva. As we ride along the highway, the rocky bounding walls rise on either hand, smoothed and scored after the same fashion as the rock-walls of the valley of the Mer de Glace. Evidently, the Chamonix glaciers have long been in process of shrinkage. Evidently, they once existed under an enormous development. When that period was passing, we may well believe our northern states were extensively glaciated, and a work was in progress very nearly like that which we have already reasoned out. With these facts before us, we shall be prepared to appreciate the picture of continental glaciation that will be presented as we trace the later history of the world.

---

## V. THE HILLSIDE SPRING AND ITS WORK.

### SUBTERRANEAN WATERS AND THEIR DEPOSITS.

WHERE goes the rain which falls upon the earth? If the surface were completely level, and all the water should stand which comes from the clouds in the form of rain and snow, it would be everywhere about forty inches deep. In some parts of the United States it would be more, and in others less than this. Such an amount of water would be 34,480 barrels on every acre. What becomes of all that water?

Part of it runs off, you say; and part of it soaks in the ground. True, and part of it evaporates, and is afterward