

mouth of a valley about a mile above the hamlet. This valley is considerably larger than that just described, and it is occupied by a much longer and larger glacier. To one who looks up the valley from the opposite side of the fjord, it seems as if the ample glacier which fills up the bottom sweeps down from the snow-field in a rapid descent to the very edge of the sea (Fig. 9). On a visit to the locality, however, it is found that between the foot of the glacier and the sea-margin there lies a plain of shingle and alluvium, partly covered with a brushwood of birch, and partly



Fig. 12. —Sections across the lower end of the larger Glacier.
Fondalen.

In the upper section, the glacier is shown overriding its moraine; in the lower, the small lake with floating ice intervenes between the end of the glacier and the moraine. In each section *ff* marks the level of the fjord.

with a scanty pasturage (Fig. 11). Near the ice the ground rises into ridges and hummocks, which increase in size towards the glacier. These are true moraine mounds, rising often 60 or 70 feet above their base, consisting of earth and stones, and strewn with large blocks of gneiss, porphyry, limestone, and other crystalline rocks. About a quarter of a mile from the margin of the fjord, along the eastern half of the breadth of the valley, these mounds come in contact with the foot of the glacier, which is there pushed in a long tongue down the valley. The ice over-