

ness of the ice in the Alpine glaciers must often be as much as 800 to 1200 feet. It has been computed that the Gorner Glacier is large enough to make three cities as big as London. The great snow-fields of Arctic Norway accumulate on broad table-lands, from which they send glaciers down into the valleys (Figs. 143, 146).

(2) Glaciers of the second order (Corrie-glaciers, Hänge-

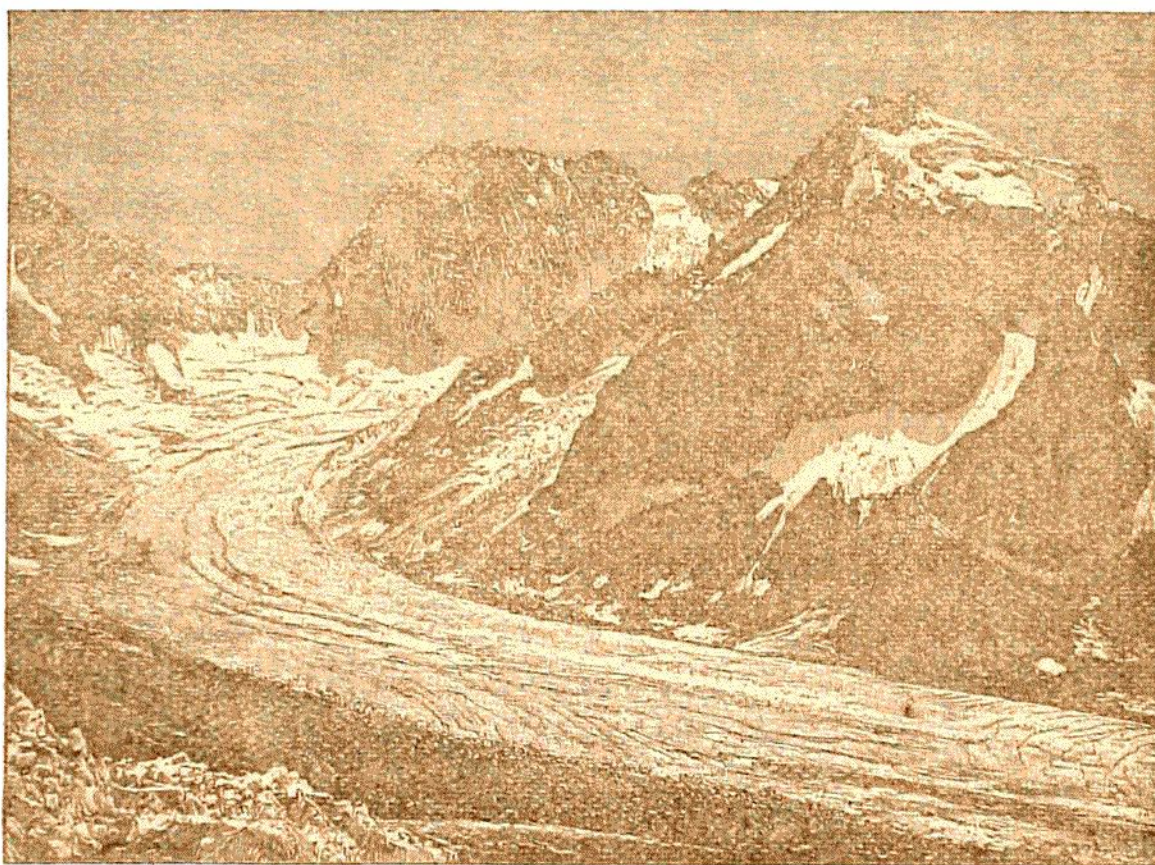


Fig. 145.—Glacier de Lechaud, with the Grandes Jorasses and Aiguille de Tacul.

gletscher) hardly creep beyond the high recesses wherein they are formed, and do not therefore reach as far as the nearest valley. Many beautiful examples of this type may be seen along the steep declivities which intervene between the snow-covered plateau of Arctic Norway and the sea.

(3) Recemented Glaciers (*Glaciers remaniés*).—These consist of fragments which, falling from an ice-cliff crowning precipices of rock, are refrozen at the bottom into a solid