moraine"—a feature well displayed from Pennsylvania to Dakota.

The directions of movement of the ice-sheets can be followed by the evidence (1st) of striæ graven on the rocks over which the ice passed, and (2d) of transported stones ("erratic blocks") which can be traced back to their original sources.

In Europe the great centre of dispersion for the ice-drainage was the table-land of Scandinavia. As shown by the rock-striæ in Sweden and Norway, the ice moved off that area northward and northeastward across northern Finland into the Arctic Ocean; westward into the Atlantic Ocean, southwestward into the basin of the North Sea; southward, southwestward and southeastward across Denmark and the low plains of Holland, Germany and Russia, and the basins of the Baltic, Gulf of Bothnia, and Gulf of Finland. The evidence of the transported stones coincides with that of the striation, and is often available when the latter is absent.

United with the Scandinavian ice, but having an independent system of drainage, was the ice-sheet that covered nearly the whole of Britain. The rock-striæ show that while it probably buried the country even over its highest mountain-tops, it moved outward from each chief mass of high ground. Thus, from the Scottish Highlands, which were the main gathering ground, it drained northward to join the Norwegian ice, and move with it in a northwesterly direction across the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Westward it descended into the Atlantic; eastward into the basin of the North Sea, to merge there also into the Scandinavian sheet and that which streamed off from the high grounds of the south of Scotland, and to move as one vast ice-field in a