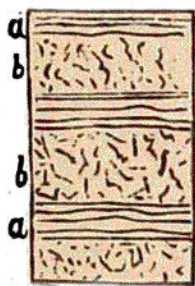


posed of alternate layers of white opaque-looking, and blue, more compact and transparent ice. Staff-Surgeon E. L. Moss, R.N., M.D., of the late Arctic Expedition, describes a similar stratification as occurring in Arctic ice. He had opportunities of examining the ice closely at leisure, and describes each stratum as consisting of an upper white part merging into a lower blue part, the colour depending on the greater or less number and size of the air-cells in the ice.\*

Towards the lower part of the cliffs, the strata are seen to be extremely fine and closely pressed, whilst they are thicker with the blue lines wider apart, in proportion as they are traced towards the summits of the cliffs. In the lower regions of the cliffs, the strata are remarkably even and horizontal, whilst towards the summit, where not subjected to pressure, slight curvings are to be seen in them corresponding with the inequalities of the surface and drifting of the snow.

In one berg there was in the strata at one spot, somewhat the appearance of complex bedding, like that shown in Æolian calcareous sand formations, such as those of Bermuda.† The strata were often curved in places, but always in their main line of run, horizontal, *i.e.*, parallel to the original flat top of the berg.

The strata in the cliff at the level of the wash-line of a rectangular berg 80 feet in height, were so thin and closely packed that they looked almost like the leaves of a huge book at a distance, for by the lap of the waves the softer layers had been to some extent dissolved out from between the harder.



STRUCTURE OF  
ICE.

*a a* Blue bands,  
*b b* Layers  
without striæ.

In one berg where the face of the cliff was very flat and seen quite closely with a powerful glass, the fine blue bands were seen to be grouped, the groups being separated by bands in which no lines were visible, or where these were obscured by the ice fracturing with a rougher surface, not with a perfectly even and polished one, as existed where the blue bands showed out.

The cliff surfaces, where freshly fractured, show an irregular jointing and cleavage of the entire mass, very like that shown in a cliff of compact limestone. In one or two bergs I noticed a fine cleavage lamination like that of slate or shale, the laminae being parallel to the face of the cliff, and breaking up at their

\* "Observations on Arctic Sea Water and Ice." Proc. Roy. Soc., No. 189, 1878, p. 547.

† See p. 18.