

been described and figured by Professor C. H. Hitchcock in his Report on the Geology of New Hampshire. The Churchill Rock of Nottingham is 62 feet long, 40 feet wide and 40 feet high. It contains 75,000 cubic feet, and weighs 6,000 tons. Close by is Chase Rock, 40 feet long, 40 feet high and 30 feet wide. Vessel Rock, in Gilsum, now split by frost, weighed 2,286 tons. The Green Mountain Giant, in Whittingham, Vermont, weighs 3,000 tons; and a boulder formerly existing at Fall River, Massachusetts, weighed 5,400 tons. At St. Ignace, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, lies a porphyry boulder 25 feet in height. Mr. G. M. Dawson, in his report on the geology of the North-west Territory, describes a quartzite boulder 42 feet long, 40 feet wide and 20 feet high, and another nearly as large. It appears that the greater part of North America, down to the latitude of Cincinnati, is overstrewn by incoherent materials containing boulders. The situation is similar in Europe; and there, also, certain "lost rocks" or "erratics" attain vast dimensions. The "Pierre à bot (or Toad-stone), on the Jura Mountains, about two miles west of Neuchâtel, contains 40,000 cubic feet, and weighs 3,000 tons. As far south as the Lake of Como, boulders of large size are very frequently encountered.

Often these lost rocks lie perched on the summits of sharp cliffs; and sometimes we find them so nicely poised that the strength of a man suffices to give them a tilt. They are then called "rocking stones." In Hanover, New Hampshire, half a mile east of Dartmouth College, is a rocking stone 12 feet long, 10 feet wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, containing 480 cubic feet. In Goffstown is one 8 feet high and 42 feet in circumference. In Barre, Massachusetts, is one having a smaller boulder on its back, which, when in motion, suggests the idea of a child's rocking horse. One in Fall River, poised on granite, weighs 160 tons.

We find boulders at various altitudes, from the level of the sea, to the height of perhaps six thousand feet; but above this, though rock fragments are extremely numerous, they