

to be called a "pebble," and just where it is too large to be a cobble-stone. Pebbles differ from them only in size. Pebbles are hard and rounded, and seem formed of the same kinds of rocks; and the large, rounded, loose stones, which lie scattered over the earth's surface, are in every respect only a larger style of cobble-stones. It is plain that these are all *one class of rocks*. So it has been decided; and geologists call them *boulders*. This is an old name used by common people before the science of geology existed, because these stones are rounded like balls or *balls*; and, being loose on the surface, are apt to be *bowled* about. Even grains of gravel and sand appear to be of the same nature as boulders. You will also notice, especially, that these rocks are all separate and detached, as well as rounded, and they are of various colors and mixtures of colors. They are apparently different kinds of rocks, which by some means have been brought promiscuously together. Ledges of rock, which you must have noticed many times, are generally all one kind of rock. They extend long distances, and continue under the earth. Should a ledge of rocks become broken up, and the fragments, large and small, have their angles rounded off, and the whole then be scattered over a township, far from the ledge, the result would be much like what we see in our actual boulders. From all we know of rocks we are constrained to believe that our boulders are rounded fragments of broken up ledges. But where are the ledges? Not in the next township or county. Perhaps not in the next state or province. They have strayed far away from their native ledges. They are "lost rocks." Now, it would be very interesting to know where the parent ledges are; and it is curious how these fragments have been transported so far, and how they became so rounded, instead of remaining angular, like the stones blasted from a quarry.

Indeed, the more we think about this, the more astonishing the facts appear; for we call to mind that just such boulders are scattered all over our northern states, and they lie buried beneath the surface in countless numbers. And the very sand and gravel, to the depth of many feet, is only the same kind