

River limestone which occur along the Opeongo Road on a ridge south of Clear Lake, at a height of nearly fourteen hundred feet above sea-level.\* Some of these blocks are five to eight feet through and very angular. As far as known the Black River formation nowhere occurs in the vicinity of Clear Lake at a greater height than eight hundred feet, so that if the relative levels of the country have not changed since the glacial period, these boulders have been carried upward a distance of five to six hundred feet. Travelled boulders in similar positions have been frequently noted. Sir J. W. Dawson records large Laurentian boulders on Montreal Mountain which, he says, must have been carried probably a hundred miles from the Laurentian region to the north-east.† Dana states that Mount Katahdin in Maine has many boulders on its northern face derived from the Devonian rock of the low country to the north, three thousand feet below it in level.‡ In Nova Scotia sandstone boulders are common on the Cobequid Mountains at a considerable height above the present level of the Carboniferous beds, from which they were derived. The position of these boulders at such heights forms a most interesting subject for study, and many theories have been advanced in regard to it. Among the theories put forward the following may be mentioned. Some writers claim that these erratics were placed in their present position by floating ice. They claim that the land was submerged to a depth sufficient to allow icebergs or ice jams to pass over or become stranded on the higher ground, where they deposited whatever material was embedded in them, or carried on their surface. Another explanation is that the land was covered by a glacier to a depth equal to or more than the greatest height at which these boulders are found, and that this mass moved over the country, carrying boulders, etc., along with

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\* The Ottawa Naturalist, December, 1896, p. 171.

† Canadian Ice Age, p. 201.

‡ Manual, p. 690.