Van Ingen's study of the Saranac river section of the Potsdam, extending along the river for 2 miles above and below Cadyville, leads him to compute the thickness there shown at 1150 feet.[1] The writer agrees with him that there is no evidence of faulting in this section, though he believes that it is terminated by a fault at each end. Certainly one of the biggest faults in the district, the Tracy brook fault, crosses the river somewhere between the lower end of the section and Morrisonville, though apparently with much diminished throw hereabouts. The Potsdam is a most difficult formation on which to get accurate dip measurements, and the writer's notes give the dip as somewhat less than that stated by van Ingen, averaging about 5° instead of between 5° and 10°, as given by him, which would cut down the above thickness by some 300 feet. Whichever result be the more correct, the thickness is impressive, since the basal beds do not show, nor is the summit reached. Basal beds do indeed occur in the near vicinity, showing in frequent outcrop on the higher ground a mile south of Cadyville. These are on the strike of the river exposures and at a higher altitude, yet belong much below them stratigraphically, and the writer is disposed to the conclusion that a fault intervenes between the two, likely a branch from the Tracy brook fault. These beds show considerable thickness, and it is thought highly probable that the thickness of the whole Potsdam is more likely over, rather than under 1500 feet.

The paleontologic and stratigraphic work of Walcott and van Ingen has shown that the upper portion of the formation, through a thickness of some 350 feet, carries a sparse Upper Cambric fauna. With the exception of a few supposed tracks, of uncertain nature, no fossils have so far been found in all the remainder of the formation, and there is therefore an utter lack of paleontologic evidence as to its age, and the possibility that the lower portion may be older than the Upper Cambric must be conceded. But it seems to the writer that, fossil evidence being lacking, the formation as it occurs in New York is not susceptible of subdivision. The basal rocks grade into those of the middle division, as do those into the upper, and there is no marked structural break at any horizon which would warrant the assumption of any great difference in age between base and

[1] *Op. cit.* p.532.