identical. There are several cases in which the presence of the scarp can not possibly be owing to differing rock resistance, so that the only element of doubt in the matter concerns the actual existence of the faults. They are very difficult to prove under such circumstances, yet it seems practically certain that they must be there.

North plain

On the north side of the Adirondacks a gently sloping plain extends from the Precambric boundary down toward the St Lawrence. It is warped upward along the north extension of the main axis of elevation, hence has a northerly pitching axis along this line, with northeast and northwest surface slopes away from it. These are but gentle, some 20 feet to 30 feet to the mile. The underlying rocks are the Potsdam and Beekmantown formations, which have a low, northerly dip. This is however considerably greater than the surface slope, amounting to from 100 feet to 200 feet to the mile, so that the rock layers are beveled by the plain surface, progressively higher beds being exposed going north.

The general surface has received a comparatively smooth veneer of glacial deposits, supplemented by the deposits of running and static waters during and after the ice retreat. Low moraines constitute the principal present irregularities. There is no Beekmantown inface, for example, though this may be lacking because of being planed down by the ice sheet. Rock outcrops are so scarce in the region, however, that there is no opportunity to determine whether this is the case, or whether the inface has been buried beneath the drift. The old stream valleys have been filled up, and the streams have since somewhat reexcavated them though, since they have not accurately followed the old channels, they have met rock at small depth in spots where they have missed the track, and this has greatly retarded the reexcavating process. The plain retains approximately its preglacial slope, but its irregularities have disappeared through