its flat surface being utilized by the Chateaugay Railroad for a roadbed, while Sumner creek works its sluggish way through it in a beautifully typical, meandering course; Ray brook may be seen flowing through a small, filled pond on the southeastern part of the map; on the extreme southwest, the marsh which fills the former east portion of Middle Saranac, locally called Round lake, is well shown; on the northwest, the Osgood river flows into the pond of the same name through a swamp which marks its filled northern extension; the south end of Colby pond is converted into a marsh; on the other hand, Lower Saranac and Rainbow lakes, Mackenzie, Moose and Lonesome ponds are not yet sufficiently shallowed anywhere to show more than a mere beginning of marsh vegetation. On the Blue mountain quadrangle there are fewer examples, but Polliwog pond, on the extreme north and just east of Long lake, is marsh except for the small lagoon yet remaining in the center; Rock lake is marsh at the west; and the Grassy ponds, on the east near the Chain lakes, have names which imply their condition. These are but two examples selected at random from among the 20 Adirondack sheets so far published. Any of the remainder would have served equally well. Those lakes originally the shallowest, and those into which sediment is being, or has been washed the most rapidly, are of course those in the most advanced stage.

According to Ries, while lake filling is going on at many points in the Adirondack region, yet very little true peat seems to have been formed, for the streams flowing into the lakes often carry too much sediment, and plants other than mosses usually fill up the lake.[1]

[1] N. Y. State Geol. 21st An. Rep't. 1903. p.r85.