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 Precambrian 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 Beckman-
town formations, which have a low, northerly dip. This is how-
ever 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 run-
ning and static waters during and after the ice retreat. Low
moraines constitute the principal present irregularities. There
is no Beckmantown inf ace, 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 inf ace 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