along or parallel to the axes of plication, and therefore coincident with the general strike, that the great faults of a plicated region occur. As a rule, dislocations are more easily traced among low grounds than among the mountains. One of the most remarkable and important faults in Europe, for example, is that which bounds the southern edge of the Belgian coal-field (p. 1383). It can be traced across Belgium, has been detected in the Boulonnais, and may not improbably run beneath the Secondary and Tertiary rocks of the south of England. The extraordinary thrust-planes of the northwest of Scotland (pp. 1037, 1179) are notable examples of gigantic horizontal displacement. It is a remarkable fact that faults which have a vertical throw of many thousands of feet may produce little or no effect upon the surface. The great Belgian fault is crossed by the valleys of the Meuse and other northerly flowing streams, yet so indistinctly is it marked in the Meuse valley that no one would suspect its existence from any peculiarity in the general form of the ground, and even an experienced geologist, until he had learned the structure of the district, would scarcely detect any fault at all. The Scottish thrust-planes are eroded like ordinary junction-planes between strata, and produce no more effect than these do on the topography (see Figs. 311, 334).

In some regions of intense disturbance, such as the Alps, the rocks have been plicated rather than fractured. The folds have been so compressed that their opposite limbs often lie parallel to each other at a high inclination. In other regions, such as the northwest of Scotland, where the gigantic pressure has encountered the resistance of a "horst" or solid buttress of immovable material, the rocks have been ruptured by innumerable thrust-planes and faults, and have