



Section of the strata along the Niagara River, from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie.—(Chiefly from Hall's Report on the Geology of New York.)

1. Red shaly sandstone and marl, seen in the bank of the river at Lewiston, and extending to Lake Ontario.
2. Grey quartzose sandstone.
3. Red shaly sandstone like No. 1. (with thin courses of sandstone near the top).
4. Grey and mottled sandstone, constituting, with those below, the Medina sandstone.
5. A thin mass of green shale.
6. Compact grey limestone, which, with No. 5. constitutes the Clinton group at this place.
7. Soft argillo-calcareous shale. Niagara shale.
8. Limestone—compact and geodiferous. Niagara limestone.
- 8'. The upper thin-bedded portion of the Niagara limestone.
9. Onondaga salt group, including the hydraulic limestone, or beds of passage to the next rock.
10. Onondaga and Corniferous limestones, being all the limestones of the Helderberg division which continue so far westward.

- a, a.* A fluvial deposit in the depression south of the Rapids, probably similar to the fluvial deposit of Goat Island.
- b, c, d, f, g, h.* The dotted line represents the present surface of the river from Lewiston to Lake Erie.
- d, f.* The perpendicular fall, over the Niagara limestone and shale.
- f, g.* The rapids, fifty-two feet, over the upper thin-bedded portion of the Niagara limestone.
- c.* The whirlpool.
- i, k.* The position of the falls and rapids after a recession of two miles

*Note.* The fainter lines indicate that portion of the rocks which has been already cut through by the Niagara.

The superficial drift or boulder formation is not represented in this section.

Length of section from north to south about twenty-eight miles.