

However strange, therefore, it may seem, some Daguerreotype representations of the Falls have been executed with no small success. They not only record the form of the rocks and islands, but even the leading features of the cataract, and the shape of the clouds of spray. I often wished that Father Hennepin could have taken one of these portraits, and bequeathed it to the geologists of our times. It would have afforded us no slight aid in our speculations respecting the comparative state of the ravine in the 19th and 17th centuries.

After one or two warm days, the weather became unusually cold for the month of June, with occasional frosts at night, and the humming-birds which we had seen before reaching Buffalo appeared no more during our stay here.

In my visits to Grand Island, Lewiston, and St. Catherines, I made some of the observations already alluded to in the first volume (ch. ii., p. 27); and I shall now confine myself to remarks on the connection of certain strata of drift which appear at the Whirlpool, and similar deposits observable in the valley of St. David's, about three miles west of Queenstown, where there is an opening in the escarpment, as shown in the bird's-eye view (Pl. I.), and in the map of the Niagara district (Pl. III.). In the former view (Pl. I.), a small chasm is introduced on the left bank of the Niagara at the whirlpool, to mark the only spot where the continuity of the older formations (the limestone, shale, and subjacent rocks) is broken between the Falls and Queenstown. This interruption occurs precisely opposite the summer-house (*e. fig. 11*).