Geography: the comparative height of various waterfalls. Coloured engraving by J. Emslie, 1846, after himself.

Contributors

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WATERFALLS.

	Feet		Feet	
Gavarny, Pyrenees,	1260		900	Staubbach, Switz.d
Lauterbrunn, Switz.d	900		800	Secedejo, Pyrenees
Ruican, Norway,	800		600	Lulea, Sweden
Tequendama, Columbia,	530		500	Serio dell Adda, Italy
Missouri, N. America,	400		400	Tosa, Piedmont
Grey Mare's tail, Scotland,	320		380	Powerscourt, Ireland
Hepste,	300		300	Nakchikou, Kamstchatka
Terni, Italy,	270		242	Montmorency, Canada
Foyers, Scotland,	207		160	Wilberforce, N. America
Cettina Fall, Dalmatia,	150		145	Niagara, Canada
Tenders, France,	125		120	Rupin, Himalaya
Genesse, New York,	100		113	Rakabika, S. America
Rhine, Lauffen, Switz.d	65		100	Lidford, England
Tivoli, Italy,	50		80	Oyapock, French Guiana
Maupas, France,	45		60	Trollhetta, Sweden
			52	Parana, Paraguay
			40	Cataracts of the Nile, Egypt

Drawn & Engraved by John Emslie. 1846.

Waterfalls have ever been regarded among the most interesting and beautiful of the works of nature. They are most numerous among wild and rocky mountains upon which much rain falls or snow melts. This is particularly the case in the northern parts of the American continent where rapids and other waterfalls abound. Rapids are occasioned by such a slope in the bed of a river, as causes the water to rush down in that particular part with great force and swiftness. Cataracts occur when the level on which the water runs terminates suddenly by a steep descent, as a ledge or mass of rock: over this edge the water is precipitated almost perpendicularly, with amazing impetuosity and grandeur. When these falls occur in a more gentle form they are called Cascades.