

eruptions about four times a century, or every twenty-five years. Etna is a typical periodic volcano; while Stromboli is an example of continued mild eruptions. The photographs of the moon exhibit a remarkable state of ancient volcanic eruptions, the face of the moon having the appearance of a pepper box, and doubtless from a great height the earth or certain sections would have a similar appearance, as volcanoes, ancient and modern, are more common than generally supposed. The Pacific Ocean, especially in the equatorial region, is dotted with them. The following groups are conspicuous volcanic centres: the Society group, Marquesas, Navigator, Feejees, Friendly Islands, New Hebrides and Ladrões. Many of these are active, as Tauna and Ambrym in the New Hebrides, Tafoa and Amargura in the Friendly Islands, Tinakora in the Santa Cruz Islands. Mona Loa, 13,760 feet high, is one of the splendid active volcanoes of the world, as well as Mount Hualalai, 10,000 feet, while Mount Kea also, on the Hawaiian Islands, is now supposed to be extinct. At least ten of the islands, including Martinique, representing the West India group, are volcanic and bear volcanoes. In the Mediterranean country we have Vesuvius, the volcanoes of Sicily and others in Spain, France, Germany, etc., formerly more or less active. Near Greece there are five volcanic islands. Mount Ararat, 16,950 feet, is an ancient volcano, and along the Red Sea are many volcanic cones. Passing on to Java we find fifty volcanoes, twenty-five of which are active, and the same is true more or less, of Sumatra and Borneo. About the latter over one hundred make life strenuous among the small islands. Madagascar, Mauritius, the Isle of Bourbon, and Comoro Islands, all have volcanoes, and as we approach the South Pole the smoke of Erebus and Terror suggests volcanic activity. Africa is not particularly famous in this respect, but the Bight of Benin and the various islands are volcanic, St. Helena, the