

an eruption occurred. In 1631 towns about the base were destroyed, and it is known that the outbreaks have increased in volume and violence in time; yet people still live on the slopes, inviting the fate which is almost sure to come in some later generation.

In 1815 Tomboro on the Island of Sumbawa erupted, causing a panic in the Javanese group. Herschel estimated that the ashes if collected would have made a solid mass three times the size of Mont Blanc. For days utter darkness hung over the Island and explosions were heard in Ceylon, nearly one thousand miles distant. In 1783 Mt. Reykjanes threw out a mass of lava equivalent to twenty-one cubic miles. Perhaps the most remarkable flow was that of Kilauea, one of our own possessions, which in 1840 ejected a river of lava forty miles long; if collected it was estimated that it would have covered a square mile eight hundred feet in depth. The roar of the volcano of Cosequina, Nicaragua, in 1835, was heard at Jamaica, eight hundred miles northeast. That of St. Vincent in 1812 was heard on the llanos of Caracas. The volcano of Souffriere at St. Vincent, now devastating the island, and supposed for years to be extinct, has many times wrecked portions of the island, the eruptions of 1718 and 1812 being particularly terrible. The latter has been remembered as "Black Sunday." The inhabitants of Barbadoes thought the fleets of France and Germany were engaged, so loud was the continued roar, yet Barbadoes is eighty miles distant. This island was buried deep in gloom from the dust of St. Vincent and covered several inches deep, yet the St. Vincent islanders forgot the warning, and on the termination of the present outbreaks on this island and Martinique the places not covered with lava will again be occupied, St. Pierre will be restored and life, or what there is left, will move on until the next cataclysm.—*C. F. Holden in Sc. American*