

Canaries, the Cape Verde, Madeira, Iceland and the Azores are virtual volcanoes more or less ancient.

In the Philippines there are about fifteen or twenty volcanoes. Patagonia has its volcanoes; Chili can boast of thirty-two, Aconcagua being 23,000 feet in height, and there are a dozen in Peru and Bolivia. Quito is surrounded by nearly twenty volcanoes, none of which are under 12,000 feet, Cotopaxi (19,660 feet) being the center of interest. Coming up the coast the volcano seeker will find nearly forty in Central America, and in Mexico a number, large and small.

The volcanoes of America, or of the United States are of especial interest and they are found in the Western country, as a rule west of the Rocky Mountains. One of the most beautiful of these is Mt. Shasta, 14,440 feet high, which rears its massive twin cones in Northern California. Mt. Helena in Oregon, 12,600 feet in height, is a majestic peak, and Mt. Hood, 11,225 feet, has a world-wide fame for its beauties, little thought being given to its activity in the early geological history of the continent. Other famous peaks are Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Baker and Mt. Lassen.

In the Aleutian chain there are twenty-one Islands with volcanoes. Kamtchatka has fifteen or twenty, the Kurile Islands thirteen, and the Japan group twenty-four. In a word, the world is fairly dotted with volcanoes more or less notable for their activity in ancient or modern times. The catastrophe of Mt. Pelee calls to mind other famous eruptions. The extinct volcano of Maui, 10,217 feet high, not many centuries ago emitted a river of lava two miles wide. In 1779 Vesuvius tossed cinders 10,000 feet into the air. During the time of Christ Vesuvius was extinct; even its crater was covered with verdure and its slopes to the summit with vines and trees; then Pompeii was destroyed and one thousand years passed in silence until 1036, when