

surroundings were made to assume somewhat nearly their present aspects.

Only a few more words are necessary. The view which the hill commands—one of the most beautiful, as has been said, which the river affords—includes two very large islands, Sugar and Indian islands, lying between the main river and the mouth of the Keswick. As indicated by its name, one of these was formerly a favorite camping-place of the Indians, and tradition tells of severe conflicts here between the native tribes and the invading Iroquois from the west. Stone axes and other implements of like nature are not of uncommon occurrence, and in connection with the excavations made at the base of Curries Mountain for the construction of the railway, human skeletons wrapped in bark and accompanied by beads and ornaments, were exhumed and destroyed by the navvies engaged in the work. But we have no reason to believe that the mountain or its surroundings were materially different then from what they are now, except as regards the removal of the forests and the changes incidental to the advent of civilization. So we have no reason to anticipate any serious change in the future. The volcano, if we are right in so terming it, is dead, and has been so for many millions of years. Volcanic activity has been transferred to other regions of the earth, and Curries Mountain and its associated hills are now chiefly interesting as helping to determine a beautiful landscape or as affording to the geologist opportunity for the study of some problems of the remote past.