

The CAPE VERD ISLANDS (*Ilhas Verdes*) are also volcanic. They reach their highest elevation in a volcanic peak of the island of Fogo, which is 9157 feet above the sea, and after a silence of fifty years, broke out into violent eruption in 1847; from seven mouths vomiting streams of lava, which blasted a considerable extent of fertile country.

The islands of MAURITIUS and BOURBON, on the east coast of Africa, are both of volcanic origin. In the latter exists a still active volcano, the *Piton de Fournaise*, 7200 feet high, which exhibits its igneous violence generally twice a year. It occupies with its huge bulk nearly one-sixth of the whole area of the island, and is surrounded by a district of about 10,000 acres, so dreary and so blasted that it is expressively called the *Pays Brûlé*.

A volcanic group, known as the Zebayer Islands, is situated in the Red Sea.

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#### ASIATIC VOLCANOES.

Our survey now brings us to old historic Asia, the cradle and earliest home of civilization. On the mainland the volcanoes are not numerous; and the greater number of these seem to be pent up, as it were, in the comparatively narrow region of KAMTSCHATKA; forming a part of the great volcanic chain of the Pacific Ocean. Here are found fourteen volcanoes, traversing the centre of the peninsula, and attaining in the cone of Plutchevsky an elevation of 16,000 feet. The latter was accustomed to break into violent action every seven or eight years, but of late has emitted only smoke and ashes.

Almost at the other end of the old continent lie the cold, leafless plains of Armenia, traditionally famous as the first dwelling-place of man, but bearing now no trace of the life and splendour of the Adamite Paradise. Here rises Mount Ararat, a lonely majestic volcanic cone, 17,260 feet above the sea, and robed in perpetual snow.

The Elburz chain of the Persian Mountains attains its culminat-