

ILLUSTRATIONS OF RECENT VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.



FIG. 4.—VIEW OF THE CINDER CONE NEAR LASSEN PEAK, CALIFORNIA, LOOKING NORTHWARD. THE SMOOTH, STEEP SLOPES OF THE CONE RISE BEHIND THE TABULAR COULÉE OF LAVA, WHICH IS COMPOSED OF ANGULAR MASSES. THE CONE CONSISTS OF VOLCANIC ASHES, WHICH ALSO COVER THE SURFACE OF THE LAVA-FIELD AND THE SURROUNDING SLOPES. THE DEAD TREE IN THE FOREGROUND GREW BEFORE THE ERUPTIONS FROM THE CONE OCCURRED; THE FOREST IN THE DISTANCE HAS SPRUNG UP SINCE THEY OCCURRED.



FIG. 5.—VIEW OF THE CINDER CONE FORMING THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT VESUVIUS. THE STEEP SLOPES OF THE CONE CLOSELY RESEMBLE THOSE OF THE CINDER CONE NEAR LASSEN PEAK. IN THE FOREGROUND ARE MASSES OF LAVA, CONGEALED AS THEY FLOWED OUT. A LITTLE SPIRACLE OF STIFF LAVA HAS BEEN BUILT UP OVER A VENT IN THE SIDE OF THE CONE.

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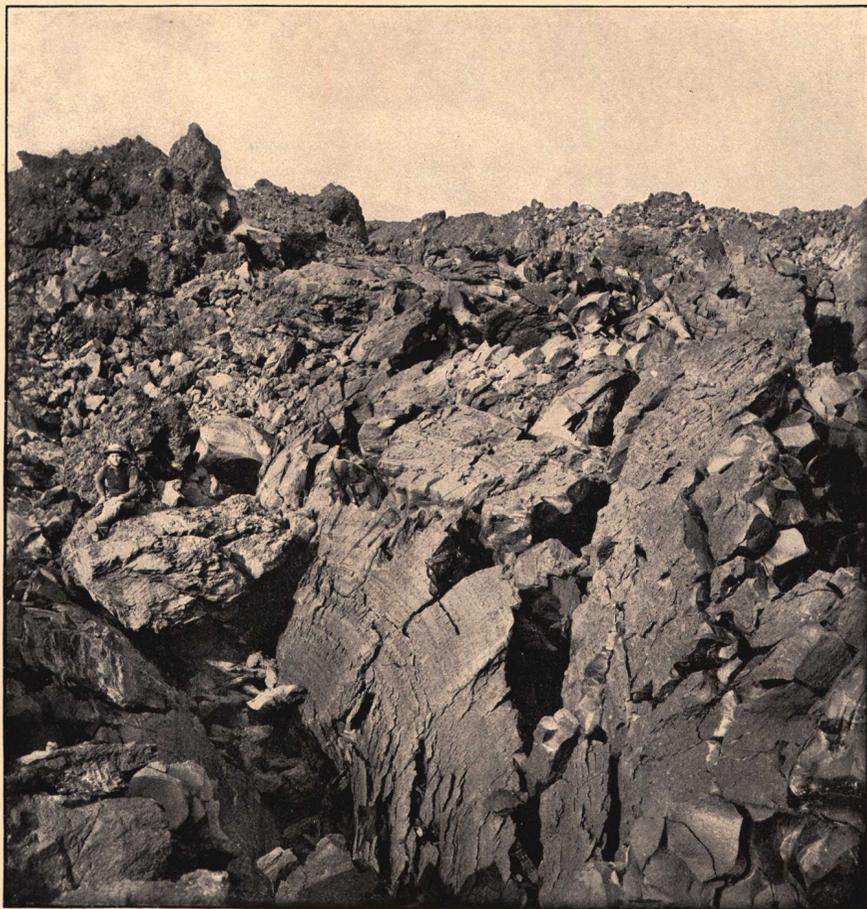


FIG. 6.—VIEW OF THE RUGGED SURFACE OF THE LAVA-FIELD IN THE VICINITY OF THE CINDER CONE, CALIFORNIA, FORMED OF FRAGMENTS OF THE CRUST, WHICH WAS BROKEN AND TOSSED ABOUT IN THE ONWARD FLOW OF THE VISCOUS MASS.



FIG. 7.—VIEW OF THE LOWER SLOPE OF THE CINDER CONE NEAR LASSEN PEAK, CALIFORNIA, SHOWING THE VOLCANIC BOMBS THROWN OUT DURING THE ERUPTIONS.

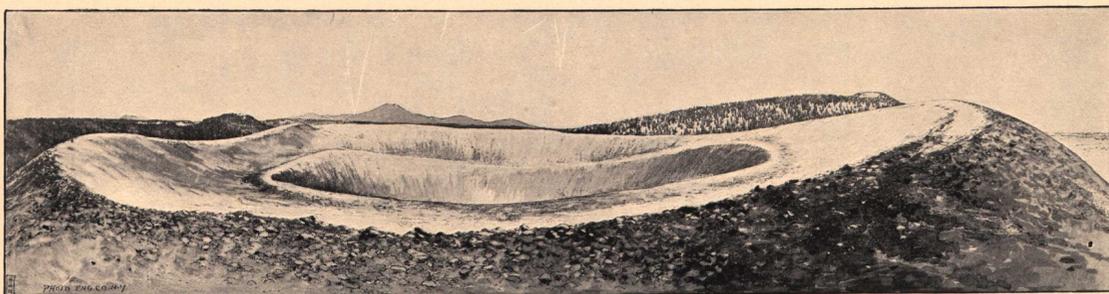


FIG. 8.—SKETCH OF THE CRATER OF THE CINDER CONE NEAR LASSEN PEAK CALIFORNIA, SHOWING THE PECULIAR FEATURE OF TWO RINGS, OF WHICH THE INNER ONE ENCIRCLES A FUNNEL 240 FEET DEEP.



FIG. 9.—VIEW OF THE EDGE OF THE LAVA-FIELD AT THE NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF SNAG LAKE, CALIFORNIA.