



NATIVE CANOE WITH OUTRIDER.

The outrider prevents the canoe from upsetting, and enables the boatman to venture with perfect safety into rough seas that would be dangerous to any ordinary craft. Our artist, who handles one of the paddles, has just returned from the exhilarating sport of a surf ride.

a special study of them and their inhabitants. He has written voluminously on these subjects, and we are greatly indebted to him for placing this matter at our disposal.

Nearly every one of the so-called "histories" of Hawaii gives a different estimate of the number of islands constituting the group, from five up to the fatal thirteen. There are, in fact, eight habitable islands in this cluster of marine gems, named in order of size as follows: Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau and Kahoolawe. All of these islands are correctly named and located in the map accompanying this work. They stretch almost in a semicircle from northwest to southeast, Kauai being the most northern and Hawaii forming the southern limit. There are various rocks and reefs which at different times were placed under the Hawaiian flag, but they hardly rise to the dignity of islands. The group is located in the Pacific Ocean, in a southwesterly direction from San Francisco, the distance from the latter city to Honolulu being 2,090 miles.

The following descriptions of the eight inhabited islands are gleaned principally from a very meritorious little work by Mr. Frank Davey of Honolulu, who has done mankind a service by correcting many of the inaccuracies of history.

Hawaii, the largest of the group, is about 4,210 square miles in area, and is very mountainous. Three mighty domes, striking the eye at once from the ocean are named as follows: Mauna Kea, 13,805 feet high; Mauna Loa, 13,675 feet high, and Hualalai, 8,275 feet. Mauna Loa, meaning "long or high mountain," is composed entirely of lavas which have been thrown out in a highly fluid state, and in consequence they have flowed laterally with such freedom as to build up a mountain with extremely gentle slopes. At a distance it presents the appearance of a smooth, regular dome, partly forest-clad and usually covered with snow at the summit. On the east side the forests cease at an elevation of 5,000 feet, but vegetation on the windward side reaches to a height of 10,000 feet. The surface of the mountain is composed of recent lavas in three

forms: First, "satin," or blue lava, a dense, solid rock; second, scoriaceous lava, or clinkers; and, third, a black slag or spongy lava, of the horrible roughness and hardness of which it is difficult to convey any idea, except by the means of accurate photographs, such as are given in this work. There are numerous craters on the sides and near the summit of Mauna Loa, while at long intervals new ones open and are the source of the grandest Hawaiian eruptions. The latest of these occurred on the 4th of July, 1899, and is fully described in this work by eye-witnesses. The active volcano of Kilauea is located on the side of Mauna Loa, at an elevation of about 4,000 feet, while the summit of the mountain is crowned by the magnificent crater of Moku-weo-weo. The latter is not so often in eruption as Mauna Loa, but its proportions are amazing. It is



A NATIVE AND HIS SURF-BOARD.

The native sits or stretches at full length on the board and rides the surf with perfect ease and safety. The mild climate makes sea-bathing a pleasant sport all the year round, and the natives become so expert in the use of these boards that they have been known to ride the surf for a distance of half a mile or more.