

to a height of eight or ten inches, with the same noise as is made by a cauldron when over the fire. Taro, yams, &c., that were put in, were well done in about fifteen minutes. The mouths of the springs are from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, and have apparently been excavated by the natives for their own purposes. The account they give of them is, that they have always been in the same state since the spirit first took up his abode there. They are convinced that he still resides there, and the natives say that one spring is kept pure for him, which they do not use. There is one ambati or priest who has communication with the spirit, and there was a small mbure building between the springs and the beach. A chief amused me by saying that "the Papalangi had no hot water, and that the natives were much better off, for they could go to sleep, and when they woke up, they always found their water boiling to cook their food in."

From the accounts of the natives, this place was formerly very populous, but constant wars have destroyed or expelled the dwellers. At present there are but few, and none reside nearer than the town of Savu-savu, which is two miles off.

On the hills behind the springs, there has been one of the strongest forts in the Feejee Islands. It has two moats, and in the centre was a high mound, that had evidently cost much labour in its construction. These hills were bare of trees.

On my return I stopped on a coral rock, one-third of a mile from the springs, through which boiling water was issuing in several places. This rock is one hundred and fifty feet from the beach, and is covered at high water, but at low tide rises about three feet above the surface; it is ten feet wide by twenty long. Mixed or embedded in this coral rock is a large quantity of comminuted shells. One hundred and fifty or sixty feet further in the woods there is another boiling spring, from which a large quantity of water is thrown out; indeed the whole area, of half a mile square, seems to be covered with hot springs. The coral rock was so hot that the hand could not be kept upon it. A considerable quantity of the water was procured, and has been analyzed by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston. It gives the following results.

ANALYSIS.

Sp. gr. 1.0097; Temperature, 57° F.; Barom., 30.89 in.

A quantity of the water, equal in measure to one thousand grains of distilled water, was evaporated to entire dryness, and the weight of the salts amounted to 7.2 grains.