

## MINERAL WATERS OF CANADA.

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This water has been used for many years in connection with baths erected over the well, where, at a depth of 114 feet from the surface, the water was struck. An analysis by Prof. Croft gave about two parts of solid matter in 1,000 of water; these consisted of nearly equal parts of the sulphates of lime and magnesia and traces of chloride of sodium. The water deposits pure yellow pulverulent sulphur around its outlet. (*Vide* report Geol. Surv., 1863-66.)

*Manitoulin Islands*—In well No. 1, sunk by the Manitoulin Oil Co., at a depth of 192 feet from the surface or 60 feet beneath the summit of the Trenton limestone, an intensely bitter saline water was encountered; the following analysis was made by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt:

Chloride sodium.....	4.800
“ potassium.....	.792
“ calcium.....	12.420
“ magnesium.....	3.650

In 1,000 parts of water..... 21.662

The water was not examined for bromides or iodides which were, according to the analyst, probably present.

*Niagara, Lincoln Co.*—Full data are not at hand regarding a somewhat well-known gas spring at Niagara, which by reason of the great quantities of inflammable gas given off, is in a constant state of ebullition and is known as the “Burning Spring.” The water rising from rocks of the Medina formation is peculiarly styptic and acid to the taste, and contains a very large proportion of sulphuric acid. The mean of two analyses gave Dr. Sterry Hunt 2.1376 parts of the acid (S O<sup>3</sup>) to 1,000 parts of water.

Another spring, similar in character to the above, is noted about a mile and a half above Chippewa and near the Niagara river, wherein the water was found to be somewhat stronger in sulphuric acid. This latter water rises from the Onondaga formation.

*Otonabee, Peterborough Co.*—An examination was made by Mr. G. C. Hoffmann (report Geol. Surv., vol. IV, 1888-89, part R) of water from a boring on the west half of lot 26, concession 4, township of Otonabee, with the following result: