

would be about 30 miles from the fort to Auburn; but such a spring would be at least at the base of the limestone rocks, farther north, and probably in the Salina group. The river route, two days' journey, would bring the travelers to the salt springs at Montezuma; and the text seems to imply salt springs highly charged with lime. The sulphureous odor and the milky tinge would be caused by the decomposition of sulphate of lime. There are many small springs of this kind, continually forming calcareous tufa—sometimes encrusting large masses of leaves or moss, and sometimes forming masses of a light, spongy nature, yellow in hue. When wet, these are quite caustic to the touch.

The "burning spring near the Senecas" is in the town of Bristol, Ontario County, half-way between Canandaigua and Honeoye, where Charlevoix's map locates it as "Fontaine brulante." There are several other carbureted hydrogen gas springs in Ontario County.

The spring "toward the country of the Cats" (Eries) was probably the noted Oil Spring in the town of Cuba, Allegany County, about 50 miles S. W. of the "burning spring." It is on the Oil Spring reservation, and is described as a dirty, stagnant pool, 20 feet in diameter, and without an outlet. A yellowish-brown oil collects on the surface, which is skimmed off. In my younger days, it was well known as "Seneca oil," and was a popular remedy. This spring was so highly esteemed by the Senecas that in their treaties they reserved it, with a square mile of land.

The spring toward Cayuga cannot be satisfactorily identified. There are several magnesian springs, but not located as in the text. I think it was one of the common springs, highly charged with sulphate of lime. John Bartram saw one of these in 1743, at Onondaga; but it was not odorous, being above the gypsum rocks. Cf. allusions to the mineral springs of that region, in Robert Munro's *Description of the Genesee Country* (N. Y., 1804; reprinted in *N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, vol. ii., pp. 679-689).—W. M. BEAUCHAMP.

Cf. vol. viii. of this series, note 35, regarding the "burning spring."

22 (p. 303).—*Pignons d'Inde*: the seeds of *Jatropha curcas*, one of the Euphorbiaceæ; physic-nuts, Barbadoes nuts (Eng.), *médéciner* (Fr.), or *Brechnüsse* (Ger.). It was introduced from Brazil by the Portuguese, and readily became naturalized in India and other tropical countries. The root, leaves, juice, and the oil of the seeds, are all used for various medicinal purposes. The seeds are actively purgative. See Dymock's *Pharmacographica Indica* (London, 1893), vol. iii., pp. 274-277; cf. Berg's *Pharmakognosie des Pflanzen- und Thierreichs* (Berlin, 1879), p. 443.