which contain it, that denomination which is used by several men of science. For the same reason I have called the acid springs of Brantford antimoni-ferruginous, on account of the presence of that substance, only recently found in mineral waters, and heretofore unknown in their composition; and because it is one of the most remarkable substances as a remedy for several diseases. There are mineral springs called "acid springs." from the presence of carbonic acid, such as that of Vichy in France, where white-lead is manufactured. In order that the above mentioned spring be not taken to be similar to these, I have given it the name proper to its composition.

Having described the nature of the various springs and their respective positions, I will now give a description of each one in particular. On the River "Graisse," in the Township of Hawkesbury, Ottawa District, there are several mineral springs very close to each other. The first is on the left bank, at a distance of three miles from Mr. Jamieson's residence, and two miles from Mr. McNab's mill, on Mr. McKinnon's land, lot No. 3, of the Sixth Concession, and is situate at the foot of a tree a few paces distant from the river. This spring disengages in a very small quantity hydro-sulphuric and carbonic acid gases. The water is magnesian, and contains chloride of magnesium and sodium, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime. It deposits a very small quantity of sulphur on the surface of wooden vessels, which is owing to the decomposition of the hyro-sulphuric acid. This spring is very close to the river, and is covered by the high waters. Its temperature was 46°, that of the atmosphere being 74° (Réamur). The soil is blue clay.

At a distance of a quarter of a mile from the first spring there are four others, which are almost in the river; one of them disengages carbonated hydrogen gas, and carbonic acid. These springs contain neither lime nor sulphuric acid combined, but chlorides and carbonates. Their temperature was 44°, that of the atmosphere 33° (Réamur).

At a distance of fifty or sixty paces from the preceding ones, but further from the river, and in the depth of the wood, there is another spring which, with a slight exception, is similar to those already mentioned. It contains some traces of iodine and more salts in solution, which is probably owing to its being at a greater distance from the river, and consequently less affected by the high waters. Its temperature is the same, and the gases it evolves, of the same nature. The soil is also similar, clay, but not quite so