

Carbonic Acid . . . . .	340.231
Atmospheric Air . . . . .	4.000
Gaseous Contents . . . . .	344.231

THE EMPIRE SPRING ranks next in importance, and is at the extreme northern part of the village. According to an analysis made by Dr. ALLEN, one gallon of the water yielded the following ingredients:—

Chloride of Sodium . . . . .	270.000
Carbonate of Lime . . . . .	145.321
Carbonate of Magnesia . . . . .	43.123
Carbonate of Soda . . . . .	30.304
Hydriodate of Soda . . . . .	8.000
Carbonate of Iron . . . . .	3.000
Silica . . . . .	1.000
Solid Contents . . . . .	500.748

Gaseous Contents . . . . .	700
Specific Gravity . . . . .	1.056

PUTNAM SPRING.—This called after its owner, ranks among the richest of the springs of Saratoga, on the score of chalybeate impregnation, containing as it does seven grains of the carbonate of iron in the gallon, in addition to the ingredients common to it and the other springs.

PAVILION SPRING.—The water of this spring, with a smaller quantity of saline contents<sup>3</sup> (11.71 grains in the gallon) than that of the Congress, exceeds this latter in the proportion of carbonic acid, which is 359.5 cubic inches. The High-Rock, Hamilton and Columbian springs, analyses of which are given by Dr. STEEL, resemble each other, and those already described, with the modified feature of being actively chalybeate.

The HIGH ROCK spring is an object of lasting interest and curiosity, and the visitants are few who fail to make it a visit and talk over its history. It is situated in the upper village a few rods south of the Iodine spring. The rock is of conical shape, formed by deposits from