of the brine, and the great amount of earthy chlorides, the enterprise was unsuccessful. The analysis of a specimen, collected in September 1847, gave the following result :

Chloride sodium	17.8280
" potassium	.0030
" calcium	12.8037
" magnesium	5.0737
Bromide sodium	1178
Sulphate of lime	.7769
Carbonate of lime	traces
In 2000 parts of water	36.6911
Specific gravity	1020.1

About one mile and three quarters north-west of the above spring occurs a sulphurous water, which issues from rocks of the Niagara formation. This water was analyzed in 1854 by Dr. Geo. Wilson, of Edinburgh, with the following result :

Chloride scdium	3.2476
" potassium	·0052
" calcium	1.3258.
" magnesium	·4190
Sulphate of lime	6500
Carbonate "	.2032
" magnesia	.0100
" iron	·0274
Silica	.0092
Iodine	traces.

Bothwell, Kent Co.—In the "Thames Well," which was drilled in search of oil, a heavy flow of bitter sulphurous water was struck at a depth of 475 feet, and probably near the base of the Corniferous limestone. The water had a natural temperature of 57° F., and would, in consequence, be slightly thermal, as the region is traversed by the isothermal line of 47° F. The analysis (Report Geological Survey 1866, p. 273) showed :