before the notice of the medical profession and the public generally.

Without detracting from the merits of these justly noted sanitaria, it may be stated that at neither place do the waters present as important a combination of salts in solution as those of the Yellowstone Park. Indeed, with the exception of the hot-springs in New Zealand, no waters readily accessible are known presenting the variety and remedial constituents of the Yellowstone springs. In New Zealand the government, appreciating the munificent endowment which nature has given the country in its hot-springs, has set apart certain tracts as sanitary resorts; and at the most famous resort, Rotorua, bath-houses and bathing-pools, with the usual accessories of reading-rooms and hotels, have been built at government expense, and are under the supervision of a government physician.

From a therapeutic standpoint, the analyses of hot-spring waters from the Yellowstone may be grouped as calcareous, alkaline-silicious, acid, and sulphurous.

The former, comprising the hot water of the Mammoth Hot Spring, are highly charged with carbonate of lime, which they deposit, on exposure, in the form of travertine. They resemble in composition the waters of Carlsbad, as will be seen by a comparison of the analyses of the two waters.

For bathing purposes they are less agreeable, and probably less beneficial, than the alkaline waters of the geyser basins of the Yellowstone Park.

These latter waters are generally highly charged with alkaline salts,—sodium chloride and sodium carbonate, together with silice, being the chief constituents,—but there is generally present also a small amount of sodium borate, also sodium arseniate, the latter a most valuable therapeutic agent in a variety of diseases.

The luxury of bathing in these waters must be indulged in to be appreciated. The extreme softness of the water, and the delightful freshness which one notices after the bath, render the use of the water a great pleasure. In New Zealand, where a water almost identical in composition, save that it lacks the arsenic, has been used for several years, this type of water has been found most beneficial in the treatment of gout, rheumatic troubles, and sciatica. In France the curative properties of waters carrying arsenic in solution are fully recognized, especially for the cure of certain forms of nervous and skin diseases. While the Yellowstone waters contain a little less arsenic than those of the French springs at La Bourboule, there is no reason to doubt their usefulness for similar diseases. At present the only water of this class utilized for bathing purposes is that of the Hygeia Spring, supplying the baths of the hotel at the Firehole, or Lower Geyser Basin.

This water carries three-tenths of a grain of sodium arsenic to the gallon. It has been tried by the writer, and found a most delightful water for bathing, but no invalids have yet tested its virtues. Springs of this character are, however, very numerous, and their waters might be easily utilized for bathing.

The acid waters, carrying free hydrochloric acid, are less numerous in the park, but many springs of this character are found at the Norris Geyser Basin. The waters may be perfectly clear, as in the case with the outflow of the Echenis Geyser and the discharge from the Green Spring, or turbid, and charged with more or less sulphur, as is more frequently the case. Such waters have a considerable reputation in New Zealand as a tonic and alterative, particularly in diseases of the liver and in functional troubles of females.
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