has been less than usual, the supply from the hot spring is so diminished in quantity, that sufficient water cannot be conveyed to Ragatz. The season lasts from the beginning of June until the end of September.

Tarasp, on the right shore of the Inn in the Grisons, has cold gaseous springs somewhat resembling those of Marienbad. There are numerous wells, having their source in a rocky hollow some 4300 feet above the sea. The chief are the Grosse Quelle and the Kleine Quelle, their composition being similar, and their temperature 45° Fahr. Their salts (96 grs. in the 16 oz.) consist of chloride of sodium (29), carbonate of soda (27), sulphate of soda (16), and carbonate of lime (12), with small quantities of the carbonates of magnesia and iron, iside of sodium, sulphate of potash, &c. The carbonic acid gas is 32 cubic inches. These aperient and resolvent waters are useful in plethora of the abdominal viscera, and in inipient phthisis.

St. Moritz, Upper Engadin, Grisons, lies 5862 feet above the sea, in a valley surrounded by high mountains, close to large glaciers. This height will be better appreciated by remembering that Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire, is 4330 feet high, and Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire, 3571. The village of St. Moritz is about a mile and a half from the baths; the waters of which are strongly chalybeate, with a large amount of free carbonic acid. They are taken internally and used as baths. The air is cold and bracing and stimulating; there are sudden changes of wind. In July, at night, the thermometer is often as low as 31° Fahr. The average temperature during January and February is 14°. The mean barometric pressure at the Kurhaus is 24 inches (on the English coast it is 30). The removal of one-fifth of the atmospheric pressure gives lightness and elasticity to the physical and mental feelings. The air is suitable to such as have a sluggish circulation and unexcitable nervous system. In the early stage of phthisis benefit has accrued from a residence in the neighbourhood of St. Moritz, even during winter. When accommodation cannot be got at St. Moritz, it may usually be obtained at one of the villages in the valley—At Samaden, Pontresina, or Silvaplana. The Bernina Hotel, at Samaden, is open all the year round. Dr. Berry, at St. Moritz, receives patients. Dr. W. Bayen has strongly recommended (Medical Times and Gazette, p. 400, London, 3rd October, 1860) St. Moritz as a winter residence for cases where steady cold and extreme tenacity of air are indicated.

Baden, a few miles from Zurich, on the left bank of the Limmat, has several thermal gaseous springs. The temperature of the waters ranges from 117° to 123° Fahr., and the salts are in the proportion of 94 grs. to the 10 grs. The principal are, chloride of sodium (14), sulphate of lime (10), smaller quantities of the carb. nitr. of lime and of magnesia and of strontia, sulphate of soda, and the chlorides of potash, and magnesia, &c. There are 22 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 125 of nitrogen, and an average of sulphurised hydrogen. The action of these waters is chiefly diuretic and constipating. They are recommended in gouty and rheumatic diseases, in chronic diarrhoea with congestion of the bowels, and in incipient phthisis. They are used internally, and externally as baths and douches. The climate of Baden being mild, invalids often remain throughout the winter.

Birmensdorff has bitter purgative waters resembling those of Pullma. They are cold (46° Fahr.), have only traces of carbonic acid gas, and their solid constituents slightly exceed 5 grs. in the 16 oz. They are used principally for exportation.

Schinznach, in the canton of Aargau, in a valley through which flows the Aar, five miles from Baden, is well known for its saline sulphurous thermal spring. The temperature of the waters is about 94° Fahr., the solid constituents being nearly 15 grs. in the 16 oz., with 1/4 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, and rather less of sulphurised hydrogen. The chief salts are, chloride of sodium (6), sulphate of lime (4), sulphate of magnesia (2), carbonate of lime (1), sulphate of soda (1), with minute quantities of carbonate of magnesia, alumina, and siliceous acid. The invalids both drink and bathe; the baths being used for twenty minutes at first, and afterwards for a longer time if necessary. The poussée is milder but appears more quickly than at Leuk. The waters have a reputation for relieving strumous and rheumatic

VOL. II.
affections, for curing skin diseases, and for healing callous spongy ulcers. The season lasts from the middle of May to the end of September. The climate is mild. Schinzach lies 1060 feet above the sea level.

WILDEGG, close to Schinzach, has been gaining repute for some few years as an iodated and bromated spa. The spring rises through an artesian well. The supply of water is scanty. The analysis of Dr. Lauß shows the solid contents in 16 ounces to be 110 grains. The chief are, chlorid of sodium (80), chlorid of magnesium (12), sulphate of lime (14), with iodide of sodium, bromide of sodium, chloride of strontium, &c. There are nearly 2½ cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. These waters are recommended in strumous diseases, and in chronic glandular swellings.