

ceivable, except when the baths are filling.

As it rises from the pump, it contains fixed air, or other volatile acid, in a sufficient quantity to curdle milk and dissolve iron. It is also slightly impregnated with sea salt.

The Bath water operates powerfully by urine, and promotes perspiration. If drank quickly, in large draughts, it sometimes purges; but if taken slowly and in small quantity, it rather has the contrary effect. An heaviness of the head, and inclination to sleep, are often felt on first drinking it.

This water when taken inwardly gives a brisk stimulus to the nerves and fibres, and seems to give new life and vigour to the whole frame. It also powerfully corrects putrescent acrimony. Hence when taken into the stomach it is said to dilute and blunt whatever putrescent humours it meets with; while its brisk, volatile chalybeate principles stimulate and increase the tone of the stomach and bowels, and brace  
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up their fibres and nerves. Entering the circulation, they pervade the minutest vessels; dilute, blunt, and correct those fluids in the blood which are too putrescent; increase the action of the whole vascular system to promote the circulation through the smallest vessels; to break down gross humours; to remove obstructions; and to promote secretions of the skin and kidneys; for carrying off those fluids that are unfit to circulate longer in the general mass. And hence it is that they have been found so serviceable in such a variety of disorders. In female complaints, for example; such as obstructions of the menses; barrenness proceeding from obstruction and relaxation of the womb; the fluor albus, &c. In hysteric and hypochondriacal disorders; in complaints of the stomach and bowels proceeding from weakness and laxity, or from putrescent humours. In pains of the stomach, attended with bad digestion, and in many cholicky and other disorders of the stomach and bowels. In disorders of the head and nerves; such as palsies, epilepsies, convulsions, &c. In diseases of the skin; the sea scurvy; leprosy. In obstructions of the  
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