found a market in the Red River Settlement, and the industry in consequence languished and finally died.

We are indebted to Hind [12] for the following very interesting description of the process of manufacture:

> At the works there are two small loghouses and three evaporating furnaces. The kettles, of English construction, are well made rectangular vessels of iron, five feet long, two feet broad, and one foot deep. They are laid upon rough stone walls, about twenty inches apart, which form the furnace. At one extremity is a low chimney. The whole construction is of the rudest description: and at the close of the season the kettles are removed, turned over, and the furnace permitted to go to ruin, to be rebuilt in the following spring.
>
> The process of making salt is as follows: When a spring is found, a well, five feet broad and five feet deep, is excavated, and near to it an evaporating furnace erected. The brine from the wells is ladled into the kettles, and the salt scooped out as it forms, and allowed to remain for a short time to drain before it is packed in birch bark roggins for transportation to Red River, where it commands twelve shillings sterling a bushel, or one hundred weight of flour, or a corresponding quantity of fish, pemmican or buffalo meat, according to circumstances.
>
> The brine is very strong. From one kettle two bushels of salt can be made in one day in dry weather. There are nine kettles at the "works", seven being in constant use during the summer season. The halfbreeds engaged in the manufacture complained of the want of fuel — in other words, of the labour and trouble of cutting down the spruce and poplar near at hand, and the difficulty of hauling it to the furnaces. An objection of no moment, but characteristic of some of the people, who are generally unaccustomed to long continued manual labour. . . . It will be seen that the processes employed in the manufacture of salt are of the rudest description, so that without any outlay beyond a few days' labour, the quantity might be largely increased. I spoke to John Monkman, who now makes salt here, of pumps and solar evaporation. Of a pump he knew absolutely nothing. He had heard that such an apparatus had been

[12] *Geological Survey of Canada, Annual Report*, Vol. V, Part I, 1890-1891, p. 94.