

QUEBEC.—The only evidences of saline matter in this Province are such as are afforded by saline or mineral springs scattered through various points.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Salt is found in crystals in many of the gypsum quarries of this Province, and springs holding large quantities of it issue from their vicinity. No systematic test has ever yet been made of the gypsum mines there at a proper depth from the surface, and the subject is one worthy of serious attention. Salt has, however, been made at various times from its brine springs, and in some cases a superior quality was produced, but at present very little is done. Among the various springs the best known are those of Renfrew, Walton, Salt Springs and Irish Mountain, Pictou County; Sutherland's River, Antigonish; Ohio, Baddeck, Whyhogomah, River Philip and Black Brook, Cumberland County. At the last named locality salt is manufactured by the Messrs. Gilroy, and is suitable for domestic use.

Mr. Roll reports the water of several springs on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake, 12 miles south-west of Baddeck, yields from two to three bushels of salt to six gallons by evaporation, and that vegetation is destroyed around the springs. They issue from rocks lying at the base of the lower carboniferous formation, and much peroxide of iron is deposited in the water which comes from them.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.—Professor Selwyn mentions several shallow saline lakes east of Pine Creek, 17 miles from the Little Saskatchewan, where the road from Prairie Portage, *via* the White Mud River, comes in. These lakes were easily distinguishable from those holding fresh water by being fringed with samphire, *salicornia*. At File Hills the same water was met with, and descending from Touchwood Hills stretches out the great salt plain full of saline lakes; these are four or five miles long and occasionally from one to two miles wide. This plateau forms the watershed between the Qu'Appelle to the south-west and Saskatchewan and Assiniboine to the north-east. Near the head of Woody Mountains and Dirt Hills are two saline lakes, the bed of one of which was covered with white salt when visited by Professor Bell. Alkaline springs were noticed by Professor Macoun on the Lower Peace and Athabasca River, and he states that all the salt used on both the Peace and Mackenzie Rivers is obtained at Salt River, a considerable stream emptying into Slave River 100 miles below Fort Chippenyan. Some distance up this river a number of brine springs are scattered over a wide plain, and around these large accumulations of excel-