

impure brines the evaporation is carried on in various steps. In the first, the evaporation is continued until the impurities of lower solubility are thrown out of solution. The brine then goes to other evaporators in which the pure salt is deposited. The liquor remaining is called *bittern*. It contains, besides salt, the more soluble impurities. It is either discarded or further evaporated to obtain these other compounds as by-products.¹

USES.

The following is a list of the principal uses of salt in the Canadian industries, arranged roughly in order of the amount of salt consumed—preserving meats, fish², butter², and hides; making hydrochloric acid and other chemical compounds of either sodium or chlorine; in soap making; glazing drain tile, etc; refrigeration; and in certain metallurgical processes.

PRICES.

The price of salt ranges from about \$4 per long ton to \$20, when purchased in carload lots. This wide variation in price is due to the various grades of salt, as well as to the difference of freight rates to the points of consumption.

Amount of salt used in the manufacturing industries, as reported by the consumers:—

Location	No. of firms reporting consumption	Domestic	Imported
		Tons	Tons
Maritime Provinces.....	16	40	416
Quebec.....	10	—	2305
Ontario.....	17	1000 ³ / ₂₀	475
Prairie Provinces.....	15	227	4115
British Columbia.....	4	—	1050
Canada (Total).....	62	1267 ³ / ₂₀	8361

¹ For more detailed descriptions of the various methods outlined here, see the report on Salt, by L. H. Cole, to be published shortly by the Mines Branch, Report No. 325.

² No records of consumption are included in this report.