

They extend into Louisiana and Mexico; in the latter, however, few regular beds of salt are found, but it occurs principally disseminated in argillaceous soils near the top of the Cordilleras. There is a salt lake in the valley of Mexico.

Humboldt mentions among the secondary rocks skirting the islands of Orinoco some calcareous beds mingled with gypsum and rock salt, and associated with beds of clay and sand containing the same minerals which appear clearly to belong to this formation.

springs are found on the banks of the Hockhocking, Scioto, Wabash, Tennessee, Kanhaway, Great Sandy, and various other rivers, all west of the Alleghany mountains, and emptying their waters into the Ohio. They occur also in the state of New York near the Onondago and Cayuga lakes; those of Onondago rise in a marsh on the border of the lake, at some distance from hard ground; they are richly impregnated, one gallon of the water sometimes containing a quarter to half a pound of the salt. Some springs, however, on the eastern waters of the Ohio are considerably richer than these.

The whole quantity of salt, annually extracted from saline springs in the United States, undoubtedly exceeds 600,000 bushels. Of this the springs of Onondago and Cayuga alone furnish about 300,000 bushels, and the Wabash *saline*, which belongs to the United States, yields 130,000 bushels. (Cleaveland's Mineralogy.)