

the medal offered for the best collection of that mineral at the great Exposition.

The conditions surrounding this display were such that the award might easily have been given to another section had it not been for the greatly superior grade of the Utah mineral and the fact that its existence and quality had become widely known through the efforts of Dr. Talmage and others who have written and talked extensively of the wonderful deposit in this Territory.

Readers of the News will remember that there was recorded in these columns a full account of the discovery of the selenite in large quantity in Piute county and a graphic description of the deposit. The Deseret Museum took the precaution to locate this interesting and valuable, from a scientific point of view, discovery. An extensive collection of the choicest specimens was made, and these were distributed among various educational institutions in this country and in Europe, while some were sold to private individuals who were desirous of securing them because of their great beauty.

The Deseret Museum made no exhibit at the Fair, but many of the selenite specimens which it had caused to be scattered throughout the country were sent in to the Exposition. The knowledge that these came from Utah had been disseminated as before stated, and when the specimens were reached by the judges they ascertained the source from whence they came, the result being that the Deseret Museum got the credit of making the collection and the Utah selenite carried off the prize.

UTAH INDUSTRIES.

The Intermountain Salt company of this city has just shipped its first carload of salt, the destination being Denver. The company was organized Oct. 1, 1892, with James Jack president, N. W. Clayton vice president and general manager, and I. A. Clayton secretary and treasurer. Work on the plant was begun and a commodious building erected on the east bank of the Jordan River, between South Temple and First South streets. Machinery was placed in, and the largest refined salt factory in the West was completed.

No work was done during the summer, as it was necessary to wait for salt to be gathered in the ponds at the lake. When the season arrived for this, the necessary steps were taken and the mill started on its initial run, which has been just completed.

The process of refining the crude salt is quite simple, yet it is thorough. The coarse product from the lake is put into a crusher, from which it emerges and takes its place in large revolving dryers. There the moisture is removed so the salt will not "cake" when put into the sacks. After passing through the dryers it goes into the mill and is there ground to the requisite fineness.

From the mill it goes to sieves, to be separated into the various grades of marketable salt. Powerful fans are applied during the sieving process, which drive off all the dust or soda, which is caught in a receptacle and conveyed into sacks, to be utilized in making "rock salt" for animals.

The grades of salt made are: dairy,

which is most finely ground; next is table salt; then No. 1, packer's, and hide salt. Each of these is sorted out, the proportion of the various grades being regulated according to the demand of the market. About four-fifths of all the manufacture is that called table salt.

There is but little waste in working up the crude saline matter that is gathered at the ponds. That which the company obtains is remarkably clear and free from impurities.

The company's mill has a capacity for turning out thirty tons of marketable salt each day of ten hours. The mill is closed down now, to make some necessary changes in the arrangement of the machinery which the experience of the trial run suggested would be an improvement. Mr. Robert Johnson, the foreman, states that these changes will be completed this week. "Then," said he, "the mill will be started up the beginning of next week, and we hope to keep running regularly thereafter."

Already the company is receiving liberal patronage, and orders are piling up both from local and outside dealers. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to run overtime until the orders are caught up with.

With the salt works now in operation in this city—and there are several—there is no necessity for shipping any salt in from the outside, and Utah people should insist on purchasing only the home product. Some shipping is being done of various grades, notably what is known as Liverpool dairy salt, and the claim of superiority has been set up for the latter. It does not deserve it, however, for the Utah salt is the strongest, and a less quantity is needed in butter than of the imported article. All through, the Utah salt is the best and cheapest.

Time was when the better qualities of brick had to be shipped to Utah from the East, and "St. Louis brick" or "Philadelphia brick" brought a high price for fine and ornamental work. But those days have gone by, and Utah brick, by its superior quality and cheapness now leaves no room for the importations. In comparison with other brick on exhibition at the World's Fair, the Utah article was reported on to be equally as strong and durable as the best, though not quite so smoothly finished as some. The difference in this respect is, however, very slight, and due to the nature of the clay.

The Utah brick is now produced in all the usual colors and grades required. Of course the production this year has been largely below that of 1892, and only about half of the amount which was anticipated by manufacturers would be necessary when they began operations last spring. One great cause in the falling off in the expected quantity is the failure of the city to proceed with the gravity sewer construction.

When the business dullness began last July the effect was immediately perceptible upon brick manufacturers. The buildings in course of erection and a number of small houses went on, but the usual extensive construction of the autumn season was almost entirely stopped, so the brick men suddenly had to curtail the output. One effect of this is that now there is an unusually light winter stock on hand;

but even this will probably be enough for the demand. In fairly prosperous seasons a combined supply of 10,000,000 brick is not regarded as excessive for the winter season. This year the amount on hand is not more than 5,000,000.

The prices of brick have been held up by the curtailment of manufacture, yet they have come down to a low figure. Today they were quoted, for delivered brick, as follows: Common, \$7.50 per thousand; paving, \$9; selected, from \$8 to \$25, according to design and ornamentation.

The figures of production this year in the vicinity of Salt Lake and Ogden were obtained from W. S. Simpkins, who has had many years' experience in the manufacture of the building blocks. He states them to be approximately as follows:

Salt Lake Pressed Brick company, kilns at Mill Creek.....	3,000,000
W. S. Simpkins, kilns at Bountiful.....	1,900,000
Bridge & Kirk, kilns at Warm Springs.....	3,000,000
Vigilini & Corlies, kilns at Bountiful.....	3,000,000
Daniel Frey, kilns at Bountiful.....	2,000,000
Howard, kilns at Bountiful.....	500,000
Other yards near Salt Lake.....	2,000,000
Anderson Pressed Brick company, Ogden.....	2,000,000
Total product.....	16,400,000

Besides these there are successful brick factories at Logan and other localities both north and south, and the Utah brick occupies the whole field of local consumption.

NOTES.

The remnants of the Provo City Railway have been sold by Deputy Marshal Norrell on the suits of A. A. Noon and Daniel P. Kellogg, these gentlemen being the purchasers. The amount of the sale was \$2800, and it is subject to a bonded indebtedness.

C. R. Savage, the genial proprietor of the Art Bazar, wore even a brighter smile than usual today. The occasion thereof was the receipt of news that his photographic exhibit of views of Western scenery, which he placed in the World's Fair, has carried off two prizes, a medal and a diploma.

Hundreds of loads of wood have been hauled out of Logan canyon this fall, and still they come. This may have some effect in getting us better rates on coal. Many are purchasing wood in order to spend their money at home; others because a wood hauler does not demand all cash. The movement is a good one, and many thousands of dollars will be kept in Logan that would otherwise have gone to the railway company.

The Utah Mattress company's factory, located with Blumwood's furniture warehouse, may not be considered a very large affair, but in its particular line it holds a nice little sum of money from being sent out of Utah. The factory manufactures what are known in the market as wool mattresses, and local purchasers who have a preference for cleanliness should ask for the Utah mattress every time. The work and finish on them is fully equal to that on the imported mattress, and in the matter of cleanliness of material used, there is no comparison. The home made mattress is away ahead of the others in having much less dirt in its interior packing.