

ware is kept in the basement, where an entire room is so filled.

The photographic room, used also for photometry, is painted entirely black, not even a bright door knob or drawer handle being used. This room is stocked with all needed paraphernalia for developing negatives, printing and toning pictures. One of the leading photographic artists in the city pronounces this the best equipped photo-laboratory he has ever seen.

A magnificent manikin for the study of anatomy and physiology occupies a conspicuous place in the apparatus room. This was made to order, at the famous establishment of M. Auzoux, Paris. It is life size, with every important organ separable and removable; it is constructed of papier mache, and therefore capable of hard service should occasion require.

#### THE DESERET MUSEUM.

This institution is associated with the Church University; all the collections of the former being used for the benefit of the students.

The museum occupies the whole of the top floor of the building. The main room is devoted exclusively to natural history specimens. Other rooms are used for the ethnological exhibits.

The rooms are fitted up with excellent cases, designed at the institution, and so constructed as to admit light from all sides and having no dark corners.

Specimens are mounted on blocks, instead of the old time method of hiding them away in boxes. Printed labels are placed upon a conspicuous part of the block, so that the observer can determine at once the name of the specimen as well as the locality from which it was obtained.

Eight large cases, containing thousands of specimens, are devoted entirely to minerals. This collection embraces all of the private collection once belonging to Dr. J. E. Talmage, as well as thousands of specimens obtained by exchange, and is being constantly added to.

The museum is now in communication with the United States National Museum, the British Museum and many of the leading educational institutions of this country and Europe.

One case in the mineralogical exhibit has a portion of its space devoted for the representation of the physical characteristics of minerals. Here are sets illustrating the cleavage, fracture, hardness, and tenacity of different minerals, also a crystallographic series, as well as a set showing the different colors, and a specific gravity series.

Another part of the case is occupied by the native elements. Here may be seen the costly diamond, fine specimens of graphite, beautiful crystals of sulphur, meteoric iron, gold nuggets and specimens containing free gold; also models of the famous gold nuggets of the world, the "Welcome nugget" value \$41,883, "Precious," value \$31,577, both from Australia, and a gold nugget from Ural Mountains, Siberia, value, \$22,000, together with many other interesting specimens too numerous to mention.

Among the sulphides are seen large specimens of crystallized stibnite from Japan, specimens of orpiment, realgar, molybdenite.

Excellent specimens of galenite,

argentite, millerite, clonabar, pyrites and marcasite are in their respective classes. Fine crystals of halite (rock salt) and fluorite as well as excellent specimens of cerargyrite (horn silver) from our own territory are to be seen among the haloid minerals.

In the space devoted to the oxides of silicon one can see the beautiful rock crystal, amethyst, agate, chalcedony, opals (precious), quartz with enclosures, and hundreds of others.

The collection of oxides of the metals contain, among many others, beautiful specimens of iridescent limonite, hematite, cassiterite; also the comparatively rare pseudomorph hematite after pyrite.

The carbonates are so numerous and beautiful as to almost bewilder. Here are encrustations of lime carbonate upon grapes, twigs, leaves, etc.; fine stalactites and stalagmites; crystals of calcite; the beautiful deep blue azurite, as well as malachite.

Among the silicates were noticed Topaz, from Utah, garnets in abundance, microcline (amazon stone) beryl, tourmaline, etc.

The sulphates comprise some of the largest and finest crystals of selenite from the famous Wayne county deposits. Here is a single group of these crystals weighing over six hundred pounds and single crystals weighing from twenty-five to two hundred pounds, and varying in length from a few inches to four feet. The museum has been awarded a prize at the World's Fair for its enterprise in developing the selenite deposit and bringing the specimens before the scientific world through the institution made no exhibit and asked no recognition. This mark of excellence was entirely unlooked for.

In the tungstates some fine crystals of wulfenite were observed.

The department of ores was made up of many typical ores from our own territory and other parts.

The metallurgical exhibit comprised many rare specimens.

Among the rocks was a very fine set of rock forming minerals, and also a large specimen of mammillated concretion, one of the finest we were told that had been found in the Territory.

In the cases we may say were hundreds and even thousands of specimens, all of which were very fine, we could but glance at and pass on.

Several large cases are devoted to the exhibition of the collection of paleontological specimens. Here were seen many specimens of the trilobite from Utah and other regions, specimens of fossil coral of different varieties, and many fossil specimens of the higher forms of animal life as fish, gastropods, etc. Among the latter was a ivory large ammonite filling from Kane county, Utah. In fact some of the most interesting specimens in this department were from our own Territory. There was a large reptilian jaw of an animal, popularly known as the "saurodon," which was secured from the Manti Temple quarry. The teeth of this jaw are in a fine state of preservation. Another fine specimen from the same locality was a large fish of the ganoid order. Besides the actual fossils to be seen here, there were a large number of casts of others which are very rare. One huge piece being prepared for exhibition a mammoth's

head and tusks over six feet high and twelve feet long. Another important one is the elephant, also being prepared for exhibition. But not only were there fossils and casts of animal remains, but also fossil remains of vegetable structures which are so numerous and interesting as to make it difficult to select any of special interest.

In the zoological department among vertebrates might be mentioned the beautiful axis or Asiatic spotted deer, the cabree or prong horn antelope, the black tail deer, the zebra, the wolverine, and the curious kangaroo, porcupines of this and foreign countries, two excellent specimens of the fox. Mention must be made of a fine buffalo head to be seen in the collection, acknowledged by all visitors to be one of the finest if not the finest to be seen in the museum collections of any part of the world.

In the ornithological exhibit was to be seen one of the finest golden eagles ever killed in this region of the country. Here also was the crested peacock, the whooping crane, three to four feet in height, the swan, pelican and the game birds of the region, ducks, geese, mergansers, teal, terns, etc. One of the most beautiful specimens among the birds is a mount of the sea gull, one of the most beautiful mounts to be seen in the entire collection. A fine collection of songsters and warblers were observed. Many of the owls of this region were to be seen in the collection.

Among the specimens preserved in spirit was one of the Gila monster, concerning the poisonous nature of which such extravagant stories have been told. Also the deadly rattlesnake, and many beautifully tinted snakes and lizards. A giant centipede was noticed, and also the Arizona vinegar scorpion or black whip scorpion whose bite will cause almost instant death.

In the entomological exhibit were many rare and beautiful specimens of butterflies, moths and beetles from India, Europe, and West Indies, and a very fine collection of our native insects was an exhibition.

In the conchological exhibit might be seen among hundreds and hundreds of shells, the beautiful chambered nautilus, Venus comb, the large trumpet shell used in some places as a tea kettle. The beautiful cone shells, and the cowry, used in India for money, were there. Also the chank shell, concerning which Buddhists have such strange traditions. Among the bivalves, were the clam and oyster shells, many of which are polished and exhibit beautiful surfaces.

Numbers of fine specimens of coral deserve mention. The most conspicuous were pieces of "head coral," brain coral, the organ pipe snake and mushroom corals, also the varieties extensively used for ornamental purposes.

In the rooms occupied by the ethnological specimens were to be seen articles of the greatest interest to all observers. Numerous busts of men of great renown were to be seen, and a beautiful model of the statue upon the tower of the Temple, the Angel. In the cases, secure from harm are kept relics of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum Smith. There can be seen belonging to the former a cloak worn by