

A COMPARTMENT INCUBATOR.
They Hatch Everything In It and Hatch
It Economically.

Something hatching and there was no
successful compartment incubator, in
which a few or a great many eggs could
be hatched according to the supply the
incubators had, a correspondent of The
Poultry World writes to do his salutes
that in his judgment this is a mis-
take. He says his own particular com-
partment incubator is a hatching success
and he is prepared to prove it. He sends



COMPARTMENT INCUBATOR.

An illustration of the machine in The
Poultry World from which we copy it.
The compartments are of different sizes,
so that the hatchers can always have
one or more of them and put the eggs
into them, hand to incubating, without
waiting for more to put with them, thus
shortening life and freshening. The main
incubator writes of his machine:

"The engraving shows a four com-
partment hatcher, the machine being
made with four two by ten compartments,
each compartment holding six eggs.
Each compartment is a separate incubator,
with its own heating system and
ventilation system, and each compartment
may run as a separate incubator; thus
taking the place of several incubators
of the same size capacity of each com-
partment, but taking up less space and
using much more convenient in many
ways to any method of economy in cost."

The illustration shows the first com-
partment with outer door open, showing
eggs and regulator on a shelf with the
egg of the second compartment is closed;
the third compartment is shown with both outer door and glass door
open, showing the wire guard fence
which is adjustable, and is placed on
each egg to prevent the chicks from
pecking them, when hatched. This
getting out of the tray, the fourth com-
partment is closed. Pockets of several
varieties may hatch a different variety
in each compartment, or chickens,
ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea, or
turkey quails, terriers, turtles or
canaries may be hatched in separate com-
partments.

It is the practice of this writer to fill
the separate compartments of intervals
of time of 10 days. At the proper
time he opens the doors. In this case
it would be the tenth day. After the
eggs in the second compartment have
hatched enough most often are
taken from it to fill the other space to
its level compartment. In like manner
the second one is replenished in due
time so that the fifth will be filled
when the fifth is full the sixth will
be empty and ready to fill with fresh
eggs again. In this way he thinks he
gains a fifth increase by the use of
the compartment incubator.

Horse Notes.

There should be light enough in the
horse stable so that the animal will not
be blinded when brought out into the
full glass of the sun.

A horse has no gallard, and if he can-
not chew his grain, he cannot digest it,
and he will grow lean even when well
fed. When this continual leaness is
noticed and an increase of feed does not
bring an improvement, then it is time
to examine the teeth or have a good
horse dentist do. Perhaps one tooth
may need pulling or filling or attending
to some other way to make eating
easy. Still that does not do it then the
poor should be pruned and fed upon
the nutriment hay.

A competitor to The National Stock-
man claims to have cured cases of
scratches, which were so bad that the
horses could not be driven, and the legs
were swollen and skin cracking "from
the hocks to the hoofs," by bathing with
thick sour buttermilk. The worst case
was taken on Monday evening, and after three applications the animal was
put at work on Thursday cured, "as
sound and supple as she ever was." Two
other cases were cured by two applica-
tions each, and the bare spots where the
skin had been rubbed off were covered
with a healthy growth of hair in short time.
It was applied by rubbing on with a
cloth for about a half hour at a time, and its effects were almost immediate.
This is worth knowing, for if it will
cure so severe a case of scratches as he
describes, it would cure other sores, and an
ordinary case would be cured by a
single bathing.—American Cultivator.

A Great Mistake in Rape Seed.
Professor Craig relates how an exceed-
ingly numerous and costly mistake was
made by an English firm of seedsmen in
filling boxes from this country for seed
of forage rape, with the seed of the com-
mon rape. Professor Craig computes
that most of the seed sent out to
farmers by seedmen has been from this
importation of bird rape seed, and it is
to be feared, that nearly all who have
made a trial of rape this year will have
their trouble for nothing.

Professor Craig states the difference
between the two kinds of rape, which is
that the bird seed plant blossoms while
the other does not the first year. Before
the 1st of March, about the 25th inst., some
of the rape on the普敦 farm had
reached its character by its blossoms
and was promptly plowed under, and this
completely prevented the return of
all kinds of rape, which are in
bloom. The error was nearly entirely
exterminating and may not becaue many years
the introduction of this valuable forage
plant.—Brewer's Gazette.

One Head to an Ancient French Grove.
In an ancient grove at Gignac (Béziers) M. Le Lopouze has found a finely
carved human head of jasper, representing
a type of the great yellow-skinned
race. It is religious in character,
and is evidently from China or
Japan. M. Blaissel regards it as a de-
parture made from a Hindu or Singha-
la model of Buddha, a little before the
Christian era, while M. de Milleville con-
siders it a head of Kuan Yin, a Chinese
deity, and M. le Riche thinks it is a head
of Manjusri, another of Guanxian, the
founder of Buddhistism. It is supposed
to have been worn as an ornament around
the neck of a Brahmin or Brahni chief. The
groves of Gignac are probably those of a settlement of the West Gothic—Lom-
bard tribes.

A Theoretical Curio Boxed.
Chambers have received a gift from
the superintendent of their flock which
is in the Bear River valley that has more than
1,000 head of fat cattle have been
strayed by the great flood since that
have for weeks been sweeping over that
region. Rice bags and feed sacks
were destroyed, and three hundred
head burned.

The cattle were feeding in a small
valley. A strong wind suddenly blew a
series of fire down upon them. The an-
imals stampeded, and they ran in the
wrong direction. Before the animals
could turn back, however, the animals
had been surrounded by flames, and
were engulfed in the center of a clearing,
about a mile square in extent, and
the cattle through their might remain
quiet and eventually escape. However
a number of cattle and sheep fell upon the
ground, and, perishing, a store ran
among them, causing them to burn and
believe frantically. The other animals broke
and ran in all directions. Many of them
dashed into the midst of the flames
where they perished in horrible agony.

Others ran into the burning forest
where the flames had died, and
passed to safety in a water hole, but this
was soon set on fire, and the poor
creatures, maddened by the intense
heat, dashed across each other
and every other living object in sight.
To save their lives the cowboys
who were within the fiery circle at-
tempted to force their horses through a
narrow belt of blazing brushwood, the
horses standing about two feet high.
Before they had gone ten feet the animals
had infinite flames and dropped to
the earth, their riders being compelled
to run back to their starting place—
Utah City Letter.

A Canine Football Champion.

At the conclusion of the game between
the Harlequins and Hounds, a football
team, at the New York stadium, Mr. D.
Law allowed his dog, which is a
beautiful black and tan Australian ter-
rier, to play the victorious team. He
did this at the suggestion of his son.
As soon as the dog was brought on to the field he
seemed anxious to get at the ball, and
when all was ready and he was let loose
among the team, in a few seconds he got
the ball, which was recovered by a boy
firmly between his teeth. He dodged
the players with great agility, and when
surrounded held the ball tightly between
his fore paws, and try as the players
would to snuff possession their efforts
were in vain.

Then seeing an opportunity, he would
dash through the team, and when he
had passed his opponents in hot pursuit,
passing, shrill, and long barking did
not prevent him getting the ball, and since
the net was between his teeth it was
but futile to try by kicking or pulling
to release the ball. After about a quarter
of an hour's "play," which caused
the spectators much amusement, the net
on the ball was torn and the ball was
empty and ready to fill with fresh
eggs again. In this way he thinks he
gains a fifth increase by the use of
the compartment incubator.

A Village Abroad the Obdurate.

One of the largest exhibits for the
World's Columbian exposition has ar-
rived in Boston, called Obdurate, or
The Obdurate American, a village in
New York. The village consists of a German
village. One-half is now on land
of the Obdurate, while the other half will
come by another of the Netherlands
settlements. The first half, comprising
6,200 pieces, will be erected on the
grounds of the World's fair at Chicago.
The village will occupy a space of 17,000
square feet, and consists of various buildings,
markets and shops, a church, town
hall and hotel, all in the style of the
Sixteenth century.

There will be a castle containing
antiquities, arms, etc., from German
settlements. Collected pieces from the
Great German museum at Berlin will
be shown to the world. The fashion
dresses, decorations, and the entire outfit
will offer an exact representation of the
development of German culture as
known to us by history. The village
will be called Chicago.—New York Let-

An Old Woman.

The right to call herself the oldest
woman in Boston probably belongs to
Mrs. Mary Schulte, a native of New
York. She is a little frame building in the
rear of a tenement house on Park street,
near Bowditch street. As her mother
and her descendants can figure out, she
is now between 100 and 105 years of
age. She lives with her youngest son,
who is now nearly seventy-five years of
age.

Mr. Schulte was born in a village
in Germany, near Berlin, but the exact
name she does not remember. She has
a small silver ring given her when she
was a child, and it has engraved upon it
"1718." The figures are almost illegible,
and a word which was in front of them
has been entirely rubbed out.

Mr. Schulte married in 1812 and
came to America the next year
and during her married life she had
seventeen children.—New York Times.

An Interesting Son.

A cure of Los Angeles established a
series of clerical tables for those who
wished to take communion. Whoever
desired to communicate had to die and
say a prayer. Three young women resolved
the charge, and when being refused communion,
they followed this up by an action
against the curate for damages for refusing
to communicate when requested. The
curate was condemned to pay an indemnity
of 125 dollars to each of the fathers—
New York Times.

Shipping Trade is Bust.

It was lately quoted in British ship-
ping circles, as a proof of the depression
affecting the shipping trade that, a repre-
sentative merchant from bark of 2,000 tons
register, owned on the Clyde, came into
port from Australia in ballast, was unable
to get a cargo, and sailed back for
the opposite again with the same out-
fit he brought with him.

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supply to send abroad to friends, and these
silent messengers frequently preach the Gos-
pel as effectually as missionaries. Try it by
buying some and mailing to your friends
abroad.

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return of three Canadian, Louisiana, Ross
Mountain, and other species of deer
which have been captured and are
now in the possession of the Indians
of the Northwest.

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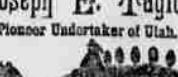
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