

PALMER TELLS WHY HE USED INFLUENCE

Declares There is "No Earthly Excuse For Attempting to Make Sensation"

Special to The Telegraph. Washington, March 12.—A Mitchell Palmer, Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, who induced President Wilson to grant a 30 days' respite to the five men convicted in the International Lumber and Development Company scandal, today fully explained his activities in the case.

Ex-Representative Palmer denied he was counsel for the men and that he had benefited in any way from intervening. His appeal to the President, he said, was made after going over the record and reading letters from Senators Cummings, La Follette and Kenyon, and from ex-Judge George Gray, who sat in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which heard the case upon an appeal.

President Wilson acted, Mr. Palmer said, after the letters of these three Progressive Senators and Judge Gray and the petition for a pardon had been read to him. He consulted the Attorney General before acting. Mr. Palmer continued, and granted the respite because the usual thirty days allowed for a pardon appeal had expired before the case was heard for the second time by the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Palmer's statement, reviewing the case and explaining several matters heretofore veiled in mystery, said: "There is no occasion for excitement about the case and no earthly excuse for attempting to make a sensation out of a regular and orderly procedure. These men are fairly entitled to have their petition for pardon passed upon, and a thirty days' respite simply is for that purpose."

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MANAGEMENT OF INCUBATORS TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS

Location One of the First Important Considerations Demanded

Ventilation, Heat, Selection of Proper Eggs and Constant Care Required

By Reese V. Hicks
Manager of Ranococas Poultry Farms, Brown Mills, N. J. COPYRIGHT, 1915.

Management of an incubator is not child's play. The machine will do its work most faithfully and efficiently if properly guided. While it is automatic, something must bear the responsibility, assumed in Nature by the hen. Such matters as providing the correct temperature, ventilation and moisture, turning the eggs, looking out for faulty specimens, etc., must be looked after by the operator, but a very little practice and care will soon enable the novice to run the machine successfully and economically.

In selecting a location for the incubator three things are to be considered, temperature, ventilation and light. The temperature of a room or cellar in which the incubator is to be operated should be fairly uniform and range from 50 to 70 degrees. A warmer or cooler room for operating is not desirable. The ventilation should provide for an abundance of fresh air, be easily regulated and free from drafts. Fresh air of an even temperature is important to the welfare of the developing chick. The room in which an incubator is operated should be naturally well lighted or else have a strong artificial light so that the temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the incubator can be easily and accurately read.

The ideal location is a cellar, especially constructed so as to care for ventilation and evenness of temperature, but as only the specially equipped poultry farms can afford such cellars, the next best place is a basement or cellar under a residence. The cellar should be fairly dry and especially well ventilated. If the cellar contains a heating furnace special precaution must be used to supply extra moisture and keep an abundance of fresh, pure air. A living room may be successfully used for operating an incubator. Care must be used where a living room is utilized to place the incubator so there will be no drafts.

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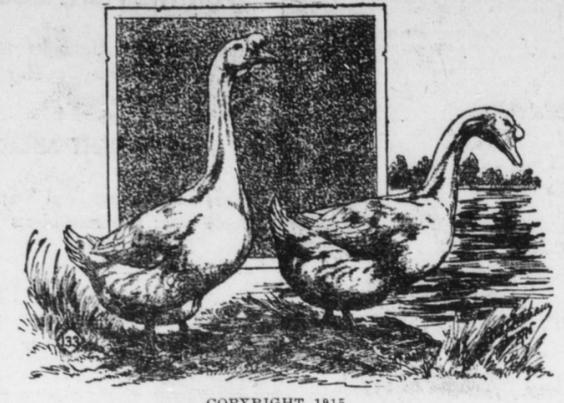
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COPYRIGHT, 1915. **WHITE CHINA GEESE** By Louis Paul Graham

This is an old and popular variety with the American farmers, who use it very extensively for crossing with Toulouse, Emden and African varieties for the production of "Green" geese for the holiday trade. The American Standard of Perfection recognizes two varieties of China Geese, the Brown and the White, but the latter are probably the most popular. White China Geese originated from "sports" or albinos, from the Brown variety and are identical in every respect except color of the plumage and of the eye, which should be, as in all other white geese, blue. It should be pure white in plumage with yellow bill, knob and legs. The neck is long and swanlike. They are very noisy and probably the most active of all standard varieties of geese. The production of many goslings for the growing of "green" geese requires geese that lay plenty of eggs, and this is probably one of the reasons why the goose farmers choose the China, as it is recognized as the heaviest layer of all the goose family. Although males weigh 14 pounds and females 12 pounds, these are

from opening and closing doors, so that the sun will not shine on it, or heat from the radiators or stove affect it. The incubator should be placed close to a wall so as to avoid being jarred by passers-by. The most light should fall on the front, and the lamp, regulator and doors should be handy to reach.

Setting Up Incubator
In setting up the incubator care should be taken to have it stand level, with the legs securely fastened in place. Only the best of kerosene oil should be used, never an inferior grade, or it will make trouble in smoke and soot. The wick should be trimmed to the square across so that the flame will be even and nicely spread. Trim off any stray threads or broken corners that make the flame irregular. The machine will require several hours to heat up, owing to its size, insulation and temperature of the room in which it is being operated. It is best for a beginner to operate the machine for

two or three days before putting eggs in it. He should be sure that he can maintain the temperature without more than a degree variation in 24 hours. The thermometer should be tested with a known thermometer to insure its correctness. A clinical thermometer, which can be borrowed from a doctor or druggist, can be used for this test. Place the two in water, gradually adding warm water, and note any variation. Be careful not to touch the bulb with the fingers of the thermometer or it will break the bulb.

As soon as the egg chamber of the incubator is heated up to the desired temperature, usually 102 to 103 degrees, according to where the thermometer is placed, the regulator should be adjusted so as to raise the damper or tin disc slightly off the lamp flue.

Select Good Eggs
The best of incubators and care will not hatch poor eggs. In selecting eggs for hatching they should be fresh, not more than a few days old. They should be of uniform size, shape and color. All irregular shapes, such as over-large or undersized, rough or uneven shell, should be discarded. It is not advisable to incubate eggs from different breeds in the same incubator.

Eggs should come from strong, healthy, vigorous stock. Eggs from a hen that has laid at least a year old, will hatch better than those from pullets. The eggs should come from hens that have been mated with a male for at least ten days before they can be used. The eggs should be fresh, and have been shipped a distance should be allowed to rest twelve hours before being put into the incubator.

In placing the eggs into the incubator trays, they should be laid on their side rather than on their ends, with the small end slightly downward. After the eggs have been placed in the trays, they should be set at the temperature, possibly 24 hours, to regain the normal degree of heat required. The lamp should not be turned up or an attempt made to rush the heat, but it should be allowed to come up slowly and normally. The degree of heat at which the machine is to be operated varies from 102 to 103 degrees, according to the location of the thermometer, etc. For the first two to five days a lower degree is maintained than for the balance of the hatch. As the animal life develops in the eggs the heat gradually increases. This will have a tendency to increase the temperature in the incubator as the hatching time approaches, and this must be counteracted by turning down the flame or adjusting the regulator.

If the temperature goes up to 104 or 105 degrees during the last week of the hatch it will not be so injurious as it would be during the earlier stages of the hatch. If by chance the heat at any time during the first two weeks of the hatch goes over 105, the incubator doors should be opened, the trays and eggs taken out, and allowed to cool.

It is not necessary to turn and cool the eggs during the first two days of incubation. During the first two days the egg trays should be taken out of the machine, reversed and put back in the machine, and the trays, when returning the trays to the machine. This is done so that all of the eggs may be subject to the same condition every 24 hours.

Turning Eggs
On the third day and every day after that until the eighteenth day the eggs should be taken out, and turned twice a day. The quickest and easiest method of turning eggs is to take a few out, lay them aside, and then gently roll the rest around in the tray. After the first week the eggs should be cooled a little longer than it takes to turn them. If the temperature of the room is 65 to 70 degrees the chicks should be promptly killed. All chicks should be hatched out by the afternoon of the twenty-

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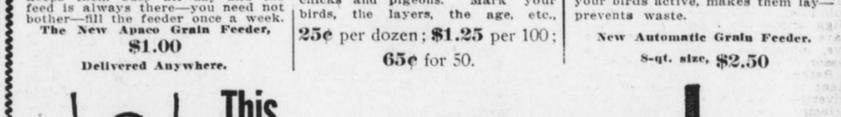
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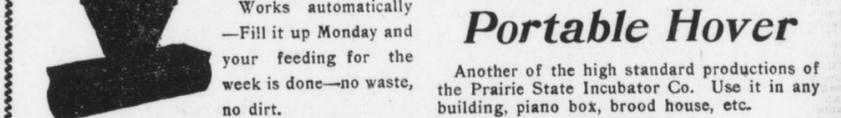
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room, the shorter should be the period of cooling. After the eighteenth day the eggs should neither be turned nor cooled, nor should the door of the incubator be opened.

Testing the eggs should be done between the seventh and tenth day. White shelled eggs may be tested earlier than dark shelled ones. Usually a tester goes with the machine, or can be bought reasonably from any poultry supply house. Eggs may be tested with an ordinary lamp at night, in a darkened room or cellar. The egg is held close in front of the tester. Those that are fertile will show dark spider-like veins running from the center. The infertile eggs will show clear, except slightly cloudy in the center where the yolk is located. In testing out the eggs the first time, some eggs will be found that are doubtful as to their fertility. These should be left in and marked for a second test on the twelfth or fourteenth day. A beginner should exercise precaution in testing out eggs until he becomes experienced. All infertile eggs should be removed. If hard boiled, they make excellent feed for young chicks.

The most important item in caring for the machine during the hatch is the lamp. The lamp should be kept scrupulously clean, filled regularly each day, at the same time of the day, either morning or evening. The lamp should be cared for after the eggs are turned. In this way the danger of handling eggs with oily or soiled hands will be avoided.

The charred wick should be trimmed, or else the charred portion scraped off. Particular attention should be paid to keep the ventilator clean, usually caused by poor oil, dirty wick, poor ventilation around the flame, flame too high or irregular, or some clogging up of the air circulation around the lamp or flue.

Chicks should not be taken out of the incubator until they are thoroughly dry, which takes usually from 12 to 24 hours. It hardly pays to attempt to save chicks by helping them out of the shells, as these will usually be weaklings. All crippled or deformed chicks should be promptly killed. All chicks should be hatched out by the afternoon of the twenty-

first day, provided the eggs were fresh and full of vitality, and the heat has been maintained at an even temperature.

Development of Embryo
As soon as the embryo begins to develop in the egg it begins to breathe oxygen through the filaments which radiate through the white of the egg. As the oxygen is used up, carbonic acid gas is given off, and while the amount of oxygen used and gas given off is small, yet it increases as hatching time approaches. This makes it important that fresh air, which contains oxygen and removed carbonic acid gas, be constantly passed through the machine.

Also there is a constant evaporation of moisture from the interior of the eggs through the porous shell. In extremely dry climates, in living rooms or in a heated cellar, it is necessary to supply some artificial moisture. Other incubators require the floor to be sprinkled or the floor dampened to get the very best hatching results. There is very little need for moisture during the first week of incubation. After that though in dry climates and dry rooms, it is necessary to either supply moisture through an artificial device or else by dampening the eggs or sprinkling the floor. Besides preventing the drying down of the eggs, the applying of moisture tends to break down the shell as well as to soften the inner membrane, so that the chicks can easily break out at hatching time. It is, therefore, very important that extra moisture be supplied from the seventeenth day until the hatch is completed. Well hatched chicks break out of the shell very moist and when the hatch is taking place—from the nineteenth day on—the incubator should show moisture on the glass door.

By looking through the egg tester at the large end of the egg, that is, the air cell end, it will be noticed that the size of the air cell increases as the hatch progresses. By comparing the drying down of the eggs in the machine with eggs set under a hen at the same time, the beginner can get a fair idea of whether the eggs in the machine are being supplied with the proper amount of moisture. Just before POULTRY—GAL 3—March 13... fore the hatch comes off, on the nineteenth and twentieth days, where there is no method of automatically supplying moisture, it is well to sprinkle the eggs with warm water twice daily. Where there is no automatic moisture device, some lay a woolen cloth, wrung out of hot water, on the eggs for an hour on the morning of the twentieth day.

MCADOO IS DOING WELL
By Associated Press
Washington, March 13.—Secretary McAdoo, operated upon yesterday for appendicitis, was reported today doing well. This bulletin was issued by his physician, "Secretary" McAdoo had a fairly good night, with no complications, should make a good recovery. All conditions are satisfactory.

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City Job vs. Poultry Raising

Raising poultry looks so easy to the uninitiated that nearly everyone imagines he can make money at it. City folks, in particular, seem to have a longing some day to get out in the country and have a flock of chickens for their own use, and possibly to sell some of the products. Several things must be considered. First, have you enough capital for the venture? Second, have you the necessary training and experience; and, third, have you a liking for the business? Next week's article should be a guide to newcomers. Look for it, appearing exclusively next Saturday in the Telegraph.

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