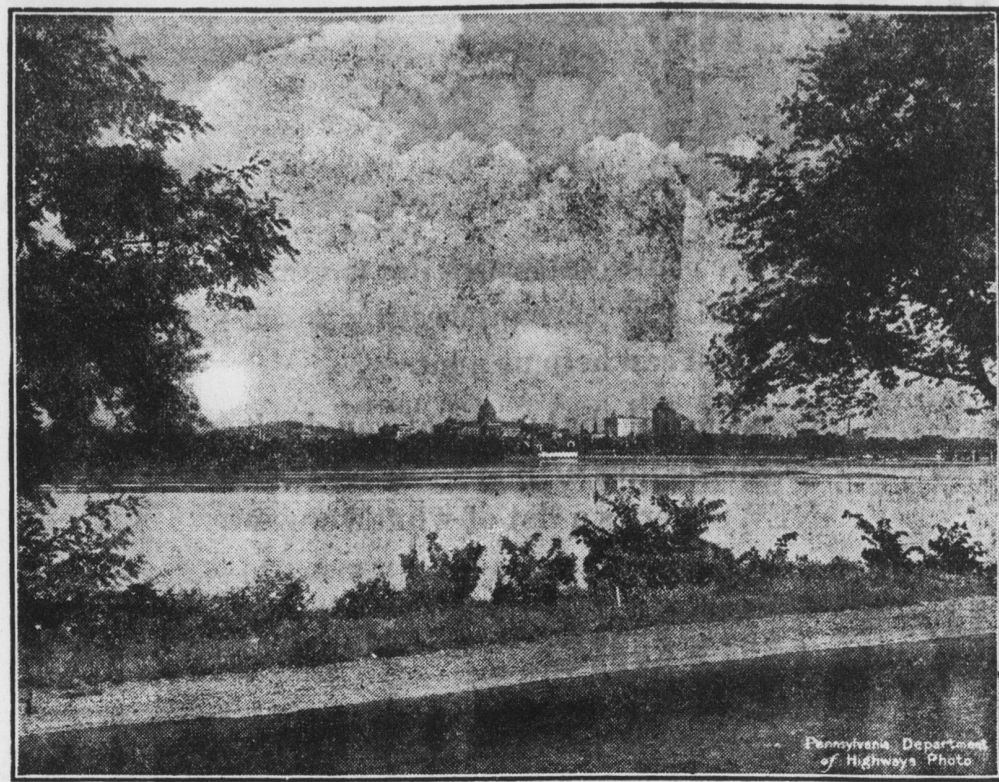


TOUR TO CAPITAL CITY



Capitol dominating the Harrisburg skyline in a rare view made from west shore of Susquehanna River. Six excellent highways lead to the city gates.

This is the third of a series of articles by which the State Department of Highways is endeavoring to stimulate interest in touring in Pennsylvania.

The articles have been prepared under the direction of Warren Van Dyke, Secretary of Highways.

Today's story deals with the Capital City and the region surrounding it.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A visit to the State Capitol and the surrounding countryside during early spring provides an interesting trip, both from an educational and scenic standpoint.

The magnificent Capitol group, which houses the Government of the Commonwealth, attracts thousands of visitors, and in increasing numbers, pupils of Pennsylvania schools are making the State Capitol a part of their annual spring tour.

A profitable day can be spent by the tourist in a visit to Capitol Hill alone. Of this group of buildings, including the main Capitol, the State Museum and Library, the North and South Office buildings, a native of Pennsylvania can well feel proud.

Both from an architectural and utilitarian standpoint, the State buildings are splendid examples of the building art.

The State Museum is perhaps the most interesting building in any capital city and houses a treasure-trove of historic and artistic memorabilia. The Museum is open to visitors on Sunday afternoon from one to four and on week days from eight-thirty until five, with guides on duty to explain the various exhibits.

The City of Harrisburg and the Capitol buildings are but part of the Central Pennsylvania scene, however, and on every side will be found panoramic loveliness surrounding the capital city.

No less than eight excellent roads lead to the gates of the capital city and the visitor's trip to Harrisburg is hardly complete until the environs for thirty miles about are explored.

Lancaster, one of the State's most historic cities, is but an hour's drive from Harrisburg. On market day it is as colorful as any Far East travel scene and yet as much a part of Pennsylvania as the Capital. Lancaster is set in a farming area dotted with busy towns, and farms which have gained world-wide fame for fertility and productivity.

Bordering U. S. Route No. 422 is found the Lebanon Valley where a Pennsylvania German atmosphere prevails. A dozen miles from Harrisburg, however, a note of modernity blends with the rural scene as the model town of Hershey is reached, a twentieth century marvel of individualism and community enterprise.

Hershey presents a picture of fine architecture, complete amusement facilities and mechanical genius.

North of Harrisburg, the traveler encounters the pleasant town of Dauphin, nestling amid mountains in the heart of the Susquehanna watershed. Dauphin is located on the William Penn Highway, U. S. Route No.

22, and the Susquehanna Trail, U. S. Route No. 11. A turn northeastward in Dauphin leads over a rural route to Peters Mountain. Atop this rugged mountain is a lookout, affording a view of half a dozen counties.

One sees two forks of the serpentine Susquehanna River, which extend to the bridges at Harrisburg's western gates. Beyond are York Co. hills, framed in the fissure carved by the river through rocky mountain walls. In mid-foreground is the famous stone arch bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, long holder of the world's record for its type.

Westward from the capital city lies Carlisle on U. S. Route No. 11. The famous town, the seat of Cumberland County, abounds in reminders of the early history of the Nation. It was here that George Washington, then a colonel, met and conferred with General Forbes on plans for the campaign against Fort Pitt, and the construction of a military road which later was to be the famous Lincoln Highway.

Carlisle is steeped in traditions of the Civil War, as it played unwilling host to Confederate forces for many months.

Nearby Carlisle is historic Pine Grove Furnace, where materials for Colonial cannons were produced. A two-hour circle jaunt from Harrisburg leads north to Fort Hunter, famous in Indian days; thence east through Stony Creek Valley to Manada Gap and Indiantown Gap. Here is the military reservation where 12,000 men of Pennsylvania's Twenty-eighth Division encamp each summer.

Pantomime Originated With Old-Time Romans

Pantomime owes its origin to the plays of the ancient Romans in which the male characters were always played by women and the female characters by men. Hence the tradition that the principal boy must always be a girl and the dame must be a man. Attempts to depart from this rule have seldom proved successful, states a writer in *Tit-Bits Magazine*.

Pantomime was brought to England in the reign of James I when some Italian players introduced a dumb-show burlesque in which the principal characters were Arlecchino, Columbine, and El Pantafoe. That was the origin of the harlequinade. The first English Harlequin was named Rich, though he performed under the stage name of Lun.

In the unpatented theaters the spoken word was forbidden, so he, too, performed in dumb-show. About that time a French clown named Delphin was sent to prison for exclaiming "loast best!" on the stage of the Royal theatre.

It was David Garrick who first made Harlequin speak, and Joe Grimaldi who was first responsible for the introduction of the clown as we know him today.

Fairy stories were first introduced as brief "openings" to the harlequinade, but after a while they became so popular that they ousted the harlequinade altogether.

Poultry

MILK IS ESSENTIAL IN CHICKS' RATION

Protein Content Up to Right Point Necessary.

By A. R. Winter, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Ohio State University, Wooster, Ohio.

Carefully controlled feeding tests have shown that early feeding of chicks does not interfere with yolk absorption—almost a traditional belief. Have food and water or milk ready for the chicks as soon as they are received from the hatchery.

A good starting and growing mash should contain 18 to 20 per cent crude protein, not more than 7 to 8 per cent crude fiber, and should be ground finely enough that particles are no larger than half a kernel of wheat.

Also, the chicks should be given nothing but milk to drink for the first seven to fourteen days, to maintain the proper content of protein in the ration. Or, the poultryman may mix 10 to 15 per cent of dried milk with the chick mash for the first few days.

This need for more protein in the early diet, the first food of the chick after hatching, is yolk, which contains about 33 per cent of protein. Milk, the first food of mammals, also contains about 33 per cent of protein.

Birds and fowls in the wild state are fed largely on worms and insects for a time after hatching. This sort of food has a higher protein content than egg yolk or milk.

Therefore, it does not seem logical to change the ration of the chick suddenly from egg yolk, a 33 per cent protein food, to a mash that contains 18 to 20 per cent protein. Some form of milk in the ration, to supply additional protein, is essential for the first week or two.

Home-Grown Feeds Used for the Poultry Flock

A good rule to follow in making a mixture of home-grown feeds for poultry is to use 60 per cent corn or wheat or both. The remainder of the mixture recommended to make 100 per cent, is a combination of any two or more cereals, such as oats, buckwheat, barley, or more corn and wheat.

But do not use more than 40 per cent of barley, 30 per cent of heavy oats, or 25 per cent of buckwheat or rye in the mixture.

Potatoes can be used as a poultry feed. Four to five pounds of potatoes are equivalent to one pound of grain. They should be cooked when used. After cooking they should be mashed and mixed with enough of the laying mash to make a crumbly mixture. Use about two pounds of potatoes to one pound of mash. This can be fed as a moist mash in amounts which the hens will eat in from 15 to 20 minutes. One hundred hens will eat from six to eight pounds of potatoes a day in this way.

High-Production Birds Happy, and Good Eaters

Early rising and late retiring are good signs in a flock of poultry, since they indicate vigor. Hens with these characteristics should be selected for a breeding flock on farms where chicks are hatched. Says a writer in *Prairie Farmer*. It is easier to get a small flock of good hens together and mated with roosters from high-producing flocks than it is to increase flock production by hatching eggs from the farm flock. The birds used in the breeding flock should be the super-birds of the entire flock. They should be selected for breed character, vitality and constitutional vigor. Birds that have these will be bright-eyed, have glossy plumage and lots of energy, as indicated by the way they move around and scratch for feed. Birds that are physically strong have good appetites. High producers will be found most frequently at the feed hoppers.

Blind Hens

Blindness may be caused by several diseases of chronic nature and by affections of the nerve structure of the eye, the nature of which is not known, says the *Rural New-Yorker*. It is not possible to say, from the blindness alone, what disorder is present but it is not probable that the male bird in the flock is in any way responsible. Chronic coccidiosis may bring about lameness and blindness in mature birds. Any males or hens in the flock that have shown evidences of blindness or other lack of health and vigor should be excluded from the breeding flock as a precaution against deterioration in that vigor that is so necessary if continued health is to be maintained in future generations.

Gather Eggs Often

Hatching eggs should be gathered often, three times per day at least and often if the weather is cold so as to prevent chilling. Frequent gathering will also prevent them from becoming dirty. They should be placed at once in the basement or cellar, or other room where the temperature ranges between 45 and 65 degrees. They should not be kept long before setting—should be delivered twice per week to a hatchery if they are sold to one. If properly cared for, eggs will hatch with fair success at home if 10 to 12 days old and one can take a chance on them that old or even older, if one is having his own eggs for himself, but each day they are held tends to curtail hatchability.—*Missouri Farmer*.

Grade A and B Eggs

The chief difference between Grade A eggs and Grade B eggs is in the firmness of their whites, according to a recent statement issued by Charles H. Baldwin, New York commissioner of agriculture and markets. In addition to having less firm whites, the Grade B eggs have less water in them, the commissioner said. The decrease in water is caused by evaporation. Food values of Grade A eggs are but slightly higher than those classed as Grade B.

Laying Age of Hens

A hen two years old ought not stop laying profitably if a good producer up to that time, though most poultrymen find it desirable to dispose of their fowls after two full seasons of production. The pullet year is usually the best, though the second year of laying may equal or exceed it in number of eggs laid. Taking flocks as they run, however, the third and succeeding years fall too far below these to make it wise to keep the birds for more than their first and second seasons.

How to Hatch Turkey Eggs

Probably the best way to hatch turkey eggs is in a special turkey incubator, which differs from chicken egg incubators in several minor ways, says a writer in the *Missouri Farmer*. Next to that, the most satisfactory way to hatch turkey eggs is to have some hatchery that operates turkey incubators to hatch them. Lacking in either of these two facilities, one can fall back on the old hen, or use regular small-sized incubators that are used for chicken eggs.

Avoid Overcrowding

Fifteen feet of nests for every 100 hens is required to avoid crowding. Some commercial poultrymen generally dislike straw, hay, excelsior, shavings or sawdust as nesting material. They much prefer rice hulls. New England poultrymen use shavings and sawdust very generally. In some parts of the East peat is rather commonly used. In the corn belt, straw is the standby, though excelsior is used more or less by those who try to produce clean eggs.

White-Crested Black Polish

All Polish fowls have a common origin. The White-Crested Black Polish was originally more common than any of the other varieties. They had but little crest. Those with beards might be described as having "a few feathers growing the wrong way" beneath the beak. The recent development in the White-Crested Black Polish began about 1880, at which time fully one-fifth of the crest was composed of black feathers and most of them grew in front. Since that time, improvement has been made in form and plumage color, and their crests are more than twice the former size.—*Montreal Herald*.

DOULTRY

BRIGHT LIGHTS ON LIGHTS FOR BIDDY

Red and Yellow Rays Said to Be Stimulating.

By Prof. L. C. Norris, New York State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Giving the hens a longer working day through the use of artificial light has long been a custom of poultrymen. The idea was that hens ate more feed and as a result produced more eggs. The old idea is reversed, and the belief now is that the increased opportunity to eat feed afforded by artificial light is not the important reason for this practice. Rather, the artificial light is said to stimulate the reproductive organs, which in turn results in increased egg production. More feed, therefore, is eaten.

The results, however, are the same: more eggs are produced when artificial light is used, but the attributed cause has changed. No changes in regard to the use of artificial light to increase daylight hours are recommended, but providing strong enough artificial light is emphasized. If the light is bright strong enough for the hens to see and drink in their quarters, it may not stimulate egg production.

It is believed, also, that the color of lights has an influence. Red and yellow rays in white lights are said to be stimulating, whereas green and violet rays have a retarding effect on the hens.

Cross-Breeding Poultry

Cross-breeding of purebred fowls for the purpose of securing greater vigor and vitality in the first generation of the progeny, and of making it possible to distinguish the males from the females at hatching, has become a measure of considerable popularity within recent years. Both increased vitality, leading to greater gains in weight in the male chicks kept for broilers, and better production in pullets kept for laying are claimed as a result of such crossing. There is more question of the validity of the latter claim, however, because of lack of evidence in sufficient volume to lead to positive conclusions.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

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Lancaster Stock Market

CORRECT INFORMATION FURNISHED WEEKLY BY THE PA. BUREAU OF MARKETS FOR THE BULLETIN

Market opening slow. Early sales on fat steers look about steady with last week's close. Cows and bulls steady. Stockers and feeders holding about steady. Calves weakly \$11.00. Hogs slow, fully 25c lower. Choice Westerns \$10.25. Choice local 9.50-9.75. Sheep and lambs steady. Choice clipped lambs retail 9.00, wholesale 8.50.

Receipts: cattle 1071. Calves 276, Hogs 312, Sheep 338.

STEERS

Choice 10.50-11.50
Good 9.75-10.50
Medium 8.75-9.75
Common 7.50-8.75

HEIFERS

Choice 9.50-10.25
Good 8.50-9.50
Medium 7.00-8.50
Common 4.00-7.00

COWS

Choice 7.50-8.50
Good 6.50-7.50
Common and medium 5.50-6.50
Low cutter and cutter 3.00-5.50

BULLS

Good and choice 6.75-8.75
Cutter, common, medium 4.50-7.75

VEALERS

Good and choice 10.50-11.00
Medium 9.00-9.50
Cull and common 5.50-7.00

FEEDER & STOCKER CATTLE

Good and choice 7.50-8.50
Common and medium 5.50-7.50

HOGS

Good and choice 10.00-10.25
Medium and good 6.25-8.75

SHEEP

Medium to good 9.25-9.75
Choice lambs 7.25-8.75
Medium to good 5.00-8.75
Common lambs 4.50-6.50
Ewes (all weights) 2.75-4.25

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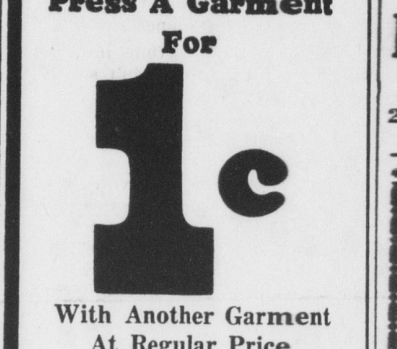
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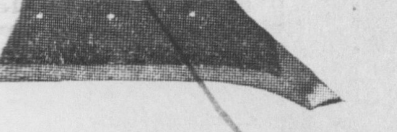
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The REASON

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- ### ALMANAC
- APRIL 23—William Shakespeare, the Bard of Avon, born 1564.
 - 24—Russia's Czar declares war on Turkey, 1877.
 - 25—Rebel New Orleans surrenders to Admiral Farragut, 1862.
 - 26—New York abolishes the jailing of debtors, 1831.
 - 27—U. S. troops capture Toronto, Canada, 1813.
 - 28—DeWolf Hopper opens in "A Matinee Idol," New York, 1910.
 - 29—King Parjadhikop of Siam visits Washington, 1931.
- Neighbor—So your daughter has married a doctor? Well, that's great! Mrs. Brown—Yes, I'm so glad! At last I can afford to have appendicitis.
- Bill—I've about decided to get married.
Joe—Won't it increase your expenses too much?
Bill—No, I figure it will double the life of my tires and cut my gasoline bill in two.
- Daddy—Hush, Johnnie, your mother is trying to sing the baby to sleep.
Johnnie—If I was the baby I'd make believe I was asleep.
- Advertise in The Bulletin.