POLICEMEN TOOK A CHANCE

By MARY J. J. WRINN

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I WAS uneasy about the room when I rented it. It was atractive with its bay window that looked out on two streets, and the lovely maples outside, but it was on the first floor. One good step from the iron rail fence below would make my windows easily. My landlady assured me that two policemen were stationed on the corner opposite and that she herself occupied the adjoining front room. An elderly doctor lived in the back parlor on the other side. Surely that would be protection enough!

"See," she had said, leading me to the window, "one policeman walks up and down the avenue while the other takes care of St. John's place. Almost everybody is in the country at this time of year of course."

Following the gesture of her broad palm I could see that the brown stone fronts on St. Johns' place were boarded. I took the room. As she had stated, the uniformed enforcers of the law tramped their beat far out of sight, each at regular intervals reporting at the red box on the corner.

Nevertheless I rarely slept well. The slightest sound and I was awake—listening. I had entertained a party of friends during the evening and because the party was late in breaking up I had persuaded Sally Graves to stay all night with me.

The house and the outside world had long since settled into silence when, all at once, I became conscious of voices under my window.

"Oh, is that where she lives?"

"Yes, how about it?"

They were men's voices conversing in guarded undertone.

"She's away?" continued the first.

"Yes."

A moment's silence. I held my breath, petrified.

"You're sure . . . windows open?"

"Dead sure." Then followed a hurried exchange of indistinct words.

"Well, if we're going to do it, let's do it now. It'll be getting light soon."

I bounded out of bed to the window. Through the darkness I could distinguish two figures stealing toward the opposite side of the street.

"What's the matter?" came sleepily from the couch.

I told Sally what I had heard.

"Let's call the doctor," she said, making for the door.

"Better wait awhile," I advised.

"I won't stay in this house another minute," was her reply. She started to dress, while I stood at the window watching, numb with fear. But Sally was a creature of action.

"Let's close the window," she advised. We pulled down three and bolted them but with all our combined strength we couldn't budge the fourth.

"If the policemen would only come along!" I said.

"They're never around when you want them," snapped Sally. "What are you going to do—stand there until those crooks get back? Where's your pocketbook?"

I hadn't the least idea where it was.

"Some one has to watch," I cut in irrelevantly. "How do we know what they're up to?"

"I'm so afraid of a shot, May," saivered Sally. "Listen!"

Step. Step. Step. Step. Tensely we waited until the form came to view. It was a woman bound on heaven knows what ghastly errand at that hour.

"Don't scream—even if you see them coming," I warned. "We'll simply make for the door."

"You're a fine sight for that!" she said shortly. But she unlocked the door against a hasty exit.

I felt afraid to consign my post to Sally while I dressed. She might shriek at a lurking shadow and needlessly alarm the house. Sally was hysterical.

All at once, as I had expected, a form slouched from the dark area way. Along the opposite side of the street it came. In front of my window the dark figure faced my room as though gauging the distance between the fence and the window ledge. Resolutely he stepped from the curb.

Sally clutched my arm. "Come on," she almost shouted and made for the hall. But terror held me to the spot. The shadowy form had gained the middle of the street. He paused to glance stealthily over his shoulder for his accomplice. Cautiously, from the mysterious area way, emerged the second figure while the first waited. I wanted to scream but I couldn't. I wanted to rush out to Sally, but motive power had left me. The first man was now at the curb.

"Look!" I gasped. I felt rather than saw Sally beside me again. In the man's hand I noted the familiar policeman's club. As the second joined his colleague beneath the window, we noticed that one hand was shielding a spark dangerously close to his lips. All at once, with the rank odor of a cigarette, explanation dawned. It is against regulations for the policemen of Greater New York to smoke while on duty. But here were two who had enough sporting blood to take a chance.

We both laughed with hysterical relief.

"I'm glad the houses on St. John's place are good for something besides moths and burglars," yawned Sally. A few moments later a milk wagon rattled along outside.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

BLAME INDIGESTION FOR COLIC IN HORSE

Colic in horses usually means indigestion. It may consist simply of a few spasmodic pains from which the animal quickly recovers, or the indigestion may terminate in inflammation of the bowels which often proves fatal within 24 hours. Some forms of indigestion are complicated by bloating, and the internal pressure may rupture the animal's stomach or cause it to die of suffocation.

Most cases of colic can be prevented by careful feeding. Sudden changes of feed should be avoided. Also, feed, in a stage of curing, such as new oats, newly cut grass, and new corn, is always dangerous for horses. Heavy grain, such as corn, should have bran or oats added to give it greater bulk and render it lighter.

It is a good practice in feeding work horses during hot summer months to precede the evening grain ration with an allowance of hay. This gives the animal time to become somewhat rested and cooled, and the more concentrated feed will be much less likely to cause indigestion. The drinking of a liberal amount of cold water is likely to chill the intestines and cause colic.

The symptoms of colic are too well known to need description. The trouble, however, is complex and unless recovery is rapid a veterinarian should be called. One quart of raw linseed oil mixed with two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, if given at an early stage of the colic, will help remove the undigested material from the horse's bowels and thereby give relief.

A common method of drenching a horse is to pass a loop in the end of a rope around the upper jaw just back of the incisors. The other end of the rope may then be fastened so that the horse's head will be raised, and the medicine, when poured into its mouth, will run down into the animal's throat. Oil should be given slowly, a swallow at a time; and upon indication of choking, the head must be instantly released, as the inhaling of oily preparations into the lungs is likely to cause pneumonia.

Colics which are apparently mild at the beginning may quickly develop into dangerous complications, and a colic that exists for 12 hours will often kill the animal. Colics which are caused by a twist or tie in the intestines or a rupture of some portion of the bowels are incurable.

Best Time for Grooming Work Horse Is at Night

The best time for grooming a horse is at the close of the day's work, unless the work has been exhaustive and the animal is very tired; in this case it should be allowed to rest first. By giving the animal a thorough grooming at night, it will need but a light grooming in the morning, simply to remove the dirt and produce a cleanly appearance.

The horse should be cool and dry. Begin grooming at the left side of the neck, immediately behind the left ear, thoroughly brushing out the coat, moving the brush in the direction that the hair lies; if dirt is excessive and sticks rather close, it may be necessary to move the brush in a circular direction.

To use the brush to the best advantage, it is advisable to stand at some distance from the horse, about arm's length, and holding the arm fairly rigid, lean a portion of the body right against the brush, thus forcing it through the hair. The brush should not be brought down with too much force upon those animals which have a tender skin. If the operator stands too close to the animal, and with his arm bent, he is not as apt to remove the dirt so effectively, since the bristles do not penetrate the coat.

Live Stock Facts

Turn idle horses on pasture and thus save grain.

* * *

Use the sheep to clean up vacant lots which are infested with weeds.

* * *

With our live stock farmers one big trouble is low yields of feedstuffs per acre.

* * *

Proper sanitation means the difference between success and failure in raising a crop of pigs.

* * *

Provide plenty of fresh water and shade for the hogs. Do not drive hogs in the heat of the day.

* * *

The care and feeding of the weaning foals determines, to a large extent, their size and value as mature horses.

* * *

Salt serves as a spice or condiment which whets the appetite and increases the palatability of feed for all live stock.

* * *

Purebred cattle are 48 per cent more efficient producers than scrubs, says the United States department of Agriculture.

* * *

Feeding the lambs a little grain each day affords an opportunity for seeing them often and hence for detecting troubles before they become unmanageable.

SCHOOL SHOES

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PROCLAMATION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State, 1924

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1924, two Acts were passed, to-wit: Chapter 177 proposing an amendment to Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Attorney-General and State's Attorney," sub-title "The State's Attorneys," regulating the compensation and the expenses of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City and that of his deputy and assistants; and Chapter 327 proposing an amendment to Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," for the purpose of permitting the State to pledge its credit for the raising of such funds as may be needed for the aid or compensation of those citizens of the State who during the time of war have, with honor, served their country and State, and which said Chapters 177 and 327 are in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 177.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Attorney-General and State's Attorneys," sub-title "The State's Attorneys," regulating the compensation and the expenses of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City and that of his deputy and assistants, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 9 of Article V, title "Attorney-General and State's Attorneys," sub-title "The State's Attorneys," of the Constitution of Maryland, the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution.

SEC. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall have the power to appoint a Deputy and such other Assistants as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize or approve and until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the said State's Attorney, Deputy and Assistants shall receive the following annual salaries: State's Attorney, seven thousand five hundred dollars; Deputy State's Attorney, five thousand dollars; Assistant State's Attorneys, four thousand dollars each; said salaries, or such salaries as the General Assembly may subsequently provide, and such expense for conducting the office of the State's Attorney as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize or approve shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to the extent that the total of them exceeds the fees of his office, or as the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall not be liable for appearance fees to the State's Attorney.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall at the next ensuing general election for members of Congress, to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection in conformity with the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, and further proceedings had in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution.

Approved April 9, 1924.

CHAPTER 327.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," for the purpose of permitting the State to pledge its credit for the raising of such funds as may be needed for the aid or compensation of those citizens of the State who during the time of war have, with honor, served their country and State, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt (or) to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State. And provided further that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the raising of funds for the purpose of aiding or compensating in such manner or way as the General Assembly of the State shall deem proper, those citizens of the State who have served, with honor, their country and State in time of war; provided, however, that such action of the General Assembly shall be effective only when submitted to and approved by a vote of the people of the State at the General Election next following the enactment of such legislation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next general election for members of Congress held in this State, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot, there shall be printed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of "Constitutional Amendment Providing For Aid Or Adjusted Compensation To War Veterans." This amendment removes the prohibition now in the State Constitution which prevents the State from pledging its credit for the raising of monies which could be used for the aid or as adjusted compensation to those citizens of the State who, with honor, served their country or State in time of war; and upon each ballot there shall also be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved April 9, 1924.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapters 177 and 327 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1924, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the general election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1924, at which election the said proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

The Great Seal of the State of Maryland.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 15th day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-four.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
By the Governor:
E. BROOKE LEE,
Secretary of State.

Determine Time for Caponizing

Age and Size of Fowl to Be Operated On Are of Great Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Within the last few years the business of producing capons has grown rapidly in this country, and increasing numbers of capons are being raised in the middle western states. During the winter months capon is regularly quoted in the markets of the large eastern cities. Massachusetts and New Jersey are the great centers for the growing of capons, while Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are the important markets.

Time Not Important.

The time of year when caponizing should be performed, so far as the effects of the operation and the rapidity and ease of healing are concerned, is of little importance. The capons seem to recover and do well at any time. Certain other considerations, however, do influence the time, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The age and size of the cockerel are very important. As soon as the cockerels weigh one and a half to two and a half pounds, or when two to four months old, they should be operated upon. The lower age and weight limits apply particularly to the American breeds, while the higher apply to the Asiatics. If smaller than this, their bodies do not give room enough to work handily. On the other hand, they should never be over six months old, as by this time the testicles have developed to a considerable extent, the spermatic arteries carry greater amounts of blood, and the danger of pricking these arteries and causing the fowl to bleed to death is greatly increased.

Demand During Holidays.

The fact that capons are in greatest demand and bring the best prices from the Christmas season until the end of March, and that it takes about ten months to grow and finish them properly, makes it important to hatch the chicks in early spring so that they will be of the proper size for caponizing in June, July and August. These are by far the most popular months for the operation, though in some cases it is performed still later.

Brown Rot of Cherries and Prunes Is Serious

Brown rot of prunes and cherries occasionally breaks into a serious epidemic in the Pacific northwest and causes the loss of a large percentage of these crops. Results of five years' investigations of this disease as it occurs in the lower Columbia and Willamette valleys are reported in Department Bulletin 1252, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The prunes and cherries that had fallen to the ground and become partly buried develop apothecia which shed spores causing the disease by infection of the blossoms, the extent of infection varying with the prevalence of damp and showery weather. Applications of spray just before the blossoms opened and just after the petals had fallen decreased the blossom infection, and applications three to five weeks before picking time decreased the fruit rot. All of the various standard spray materials were found fairly efficient in holding the disease in check.

A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Automobile Is Raising Standard of Work Horse

The small, seedy, misfit horse is now a "has been." The automobile has put it out of business. The automobile was responsible for a cut in the price of horses, and, of course, the scrub suffered most. As a result, says W. H. Peters, head of the animal husbandry division of the Minnesota experiment station, University farm, St. Paul, the type of horse one sees now is the big strong animal, able to do a honest day's work.

It is the latter type that the farmer should raise, if he has the marketing of stock in mind. "Breed only from high class stock of good draft type," says Mr. Peters.

The scarcity of horses is such, believes Mr. Peters, that the farmer may very well look to the raising of enough colts to meet at least the power needs of his farm.

Comb Honey Difficult

Comb honey is more difficult to produce than extract owing to the bees having an aversion to working in the section supers. To get them there requires crowding. Early in the spring, when the colonies require extra brood rearing space, it is customary to give a second brood chamber. Later, in the flow, when nectar is coming in well, this second brood chamber is removed and the super containing the sections is placed, without excluder, next the brood chamber.

Successful Farmers

"The most successful farmers study carefully the general trend of production, and without disorganizing their general plans, nevertheless try to go somewhat counter to the prevailing trend. Such farmers usually have the higher priced stuff to sell."—Henry C. Wallace, United States secretary of agriculture.

Notice To The Public

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