

## Left-Overs

LILY WANDELL

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The usual series of parties for an engaged couple began, Cam generally in the background watching Deborah out of the corner of his eye. How she basked in the continual sunshine of admiration! It thrilled him to think that he had won her. She was new in town and immensely popular, and he had always been too engrossed in following his vocation of a professor to bother about social affairs. But Deborah, with her brilliance of a woman in full bloom, had shaken him out of his retirement.

A very young girl, too short for Cam's taste, had seated herself on the other end of the sofa. Cam glanced at her and decided he did not like her. She was too small, her hair too straight and black, her skin too dark and her eyes slanting like an Oriental's, black and large, and her lips being small and painted very red. She smiled faintly, almost timidly.

"I'm your neighbor," she ventured. He did not like her voice either. It was low-pitched and throaty. Deborah's was clear and distinct.

"Neighbors?" then smiling at the settee. "Oh, I see."

"That was not what I meant. I am visiting Mrs. Ingram, who lives next door to you. I've seen you loads of times."

It sounded slightly reproachful, and Cameron Daw, being of a sensitive nature, felt then and there called to make up for his seeming incivility.

Later, before the party was over, when she expressed a desire to go home, Cam accompanied her the short way, simply as a courtesy to Mrs. Ingram, to whom he felt indebted for many little neighborly kindnesses.

Somehow or other he got talking about stars to the girl, and when he returned to the scene of festivity the guests had left, including Deborah. He was amazed; he had had no idea that he had stood more than an hour explaining the solar system to a slant-eyed girl. At any rate he went home congratulating himself that he was engaged to Deborah and not to Mrs. Ingram's young visitor, poor little thing. He felt sorry for her, she seemed so forsaken, a little different from other girls. Even her name, Vashli, had a heathenish sound, quite in tune with those dark almond-shaped eyes and painted lips.

The next day he lingered near the party fence. This had nothing to do with his neighbor's guest; he was interested in a vine growing there, a troublesome vine that needed no end of tending and adjusting. And after he had fussed with it for quite a while, Vashli did appear and came over to see what he was doing. She might have been a hardy little brown plant herself, as she stood there in wood-colored skirt and sweater, adorned by a single splash of red, a ripe berry, her painted lips.

He explained the vine to her, all about its botanical family, and similar wild vines that grew in nearby woodlands. He suggested that after his classes they might look for some.

It was not on this walk, but during their second or third jaunt, that he learned about Bobbie. Vashli in confiding whispers told him all about the quarrel that had occurred the day before his sister's party. Bobbie, it proved, was a senior, and from Vashli's description, very hard-hearted and unforgiving. He was not taking any steps to make up; he seemed to take a malicious enjoyment seeing her lonely and forsaken. Vashli wanted to know what to do about it.

"Let's stir him up to action," suggested Cam boyishly, "make him see the green-eyed monster—frighten him and then—" he stopped a moment and added slowly: "I'm sure Deborah won't mind." It did not sound very positive.

"Who on earth is Deborah?" giving the name a funny little twist.

"Why, surely you know. Miss Heath? I'm engaged to be married—"

Vashli interrupted with a delicious laugh. "I'll not be fooled! I don't believe for a moment that you would marry a left-over!"

"Vashli!" cried Cam in a shocked voice, "really you don't realize what you're saying! Left-over! Deborah's not more than thirty-two or three, quite a bit younger than I!"

"But quite a bit too old for you!" mimicked the girl, laughing, and then, with appealing sweetness, "I'm sorry though!" And Cam did not know whether she meant that she was sorry for him or for her rude remark about left-overs.

He explained to his fiancée over the telephone about his obligations to Mrs. Ingram and the very nice opportunity he had of reciprocating by helping her to entertain her guest. He hoped Deborah would understand. She said she did perfectly, and reminded him of one or two dinner dates and about making a list for the wedding invitations.

Cam found himself squirming out of different social engagements. His fiancée was very sweet about his seeming neglect; he almost wished she would be a little luffy and more exacting. But she was very busy herself with dressmakers and shopping, and all sorts of showers and luncheons. Nevertheless Deborah was bound to notice how things stood; she was clever, though, and refrained from nagging, and went on with gay preparations.

As for Cam, he wondered why he

had ever insisted upon so short an engagement period. Here was his wedding coming off in less than two weeks! He could not believe it; it could not be possible. He did not like being hurried like this; he wanted time to think. Think about what?

Then and there he determined to fight the thing out. Why be a coward and lie to himself? Why procrastinate? He was wildly in love with little Vashli and, what was more, he was ready to admit it—to the world, if necessary. Deborah was so sensible—he thanked God for that—he could talk the thing over with her. Tonight was a dinner date; he could talk to her then. He could not bear to meet her and act the hypocrite. So he wrote her a letter releasing her from her engagement to marry him and sent it over to the Heath home by a special messenger. Then, feeling wonderfully relieved and light-hearted, he hurried out to the garden and robbed all the June bushes of their floral offerings and took them next door.

Vashli, in old bine and gold, her lips unpainted and her cheeks aglow, met him in the big Ingram library. "I'm so glad you've come," motioning a place for him on theavenport; "I've had a wonderful yet difficult afternoon. I've been fighting with myself! Struggling with my mean little self—"

"Vashli!" he interrupted, taking one warm little brown hand within his own, "I've been doing the same—and everything is all right, darling!"

She nodded, smiling. "I'm so glad for myself I mean. You see, I just couldn't stop thinking of Bobbie one minute, and I'm afraid making him jealous did not work at all. So I just stopped lying to myself and fought it all out this afternoon, and I decided that the silly old quarrel was all my fault, and that I would sit down and write Bobbie and tell him so, and say I was sorry! And I did, too, and sent it to him by special messenger. Don't you think that was the best and bravest way?"

Cam clutched the little hand tighter for a second, then he got to his feet. After mumbling a few sentences he left without saying what he had come to tell her. Vashli did not notice anything amiss; she was too occupied planning her own happiness.

In September, just before the fall term, Professor Daw returned from an extended tour of the Canadian Rockies. He looked and felt very fit. Fresh glacier breezes had blown all mental inebriation from his mind, leaving a flow of thought as clear and fine as a mountain stream.

Very briskly he walked the avenue to the Heath place. He had not bothered to telephone.

The maid at the door shook her head in his question in astonishment. "I thought everybody knew, sir, that they left yesterday!"

Cam was terribly disappointed. "Did she leave an address?" he asked hopefully.

The girl smiled. "Not that I know of, sir. Honeymoon couples don't as a rule."

"Honeymoon! Married!" Then wildly distracted: "To whom, to whom?"

"Mr. Braithers, sir. Some people called him Mr. Bobbie."

In this university town the Ladies' Civic society has placed neat green cans for rubbish at certain corners. Before one of these receptacles Cam stopped, drew from his pocket an unopened letter addressed to himself in large blackhand characters, and on the back of which was a large monogram, the most prominent letter "V" standing out boldly. He tore the envelope carefully in strips and threw it into the depository. He did not care for left-overs.

## BELOVED BY ALL PARISIANS

Solemn and Sacred in Memory Is the Square Known as the Place de la Concorde.

"The spot where France weeps," the Place de la Concorde, is one of Paris' greatest showplaces. Thousands died there in the blood of madness of the French Revolution; the allied enemies of Napoleon held a solemn Te Deum there in 1814; in 1871 the hated Prussian encamped in the beautiful square; later the same year it was the scene of fierce and bloody conflicts between the Versailles troops and the Communards, who had erected barricades at one of its entrances. Since 1871 until recently the statue dedicated to the city of Strasbourg had been continuously draped in mourning, and known as the "Lost Sister," keeping Alsace-Lorraine alive in the minds of Frenchmen.

It is a place of lovely fountains and statues. Originally it was intended as a center of commemoration, where statues and monuments might be erected to celebrate the memory of great Frenchmen and their deeds. There are in it now eight colossal statues, representing eight principal cities of France—Lille, Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Brest, Marseilles, Lyons and Strasbourg. There is now talk of erecting in it some immortal conception of the present conflict and its victorious outcome.

### Efficiency Complication.

"You mustn't ask the telephone operator the time of day when your clock stops."

"Why not?" inquired the new subscriber.

"Because it takes up too much valuable time."

"But it takes up more of everybody's time when you get the wrong number once or twice before you can call up a friend or a jewelry store to make the same inquiry."

## Enid Bennett



One of the favorite "movie" actresses of the present day. She was born in York, Australia; educated under a governess and on finishing school she started upon a business career in Perth, Australia, where she met a screen star and became interested in motion picture acting. She has been seen in some of the most popular pictures.

Off Again, On Again  
STICKLAND & GILLILAN  
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### THINK OF THIS.

Say, bo, just getting down to facts. Our job as jester morning. Has anyone by your kind acts, Been gladder since this morning?

### Settlers.

Settlers are divided into many kinds.

Among those who have done a great service to mankind in the classification of settlers are Dun and Bradstreet and the Credit Men's association.

Some people are proud to be called "early settlers," but many of the early settlers in one place did so because they were such late and reluctant settlers elsewhere else.

Shakespeare said: "The evil that men do lives after them."

But the people that men do run after them, send after them, and do other disagreeable things like that.

One hears now and then of an "old settler's picnic."

But if some one were foolish enough to try to organize a "prompt settler's picnic," it would be a rank failure.

There wouldn't be enough persons there for a quorum.

The only people you can converse freely with on the subject of settling is the man you owe.

The man who owes you is strangely reticent and sensitive on the subject, and will even rudely walk away if you persist in referring to those disagreeable things.

The average old settler, if you have the dots on him, will stick fairly close to the actual year he moved into the community.

But if you haven't got him tagged, he'll stretch it at least fifteen years.

The inducers to colonization are always begging people to come there and settle.

Their pleading usually gets those that the former neighborhood pleads with to stay where they are and settle.

### FINNIGIN FILOSOFY

Most min win they have lurred a thrade sa-ay: "Good-bye, bra-ains! I won't iver nade yez anny more! I now hiv a thrade!" An' people that hires thim f'r a job notices ut right awa-ay.

### It Can't Be Done.

The young Puritan lad who had been put in the stocks for playing seven-up in the haymow, muttered to himself: "They talk about 'dealing in stocks!' Deal nothin'! Why a feller couldn't even shuffle 'em, let alone deal, with his hands fastened up this way!"

### Those Greek Geeks.

King—Have we defied the entente powers today?  
Premier—Once.  
King—Have we defied the central powers?  
Premier—Twice.  
King—Then hurry up and give the entente another good, man's-size defy, and we'll shut up the shop and call it a day.

## What the Sphinx Says.

By NEWTON NEWKIRK.



"I would rather have the friendship of some dogs I know than some men I know." (No reflection on or offense to dogs intended.)

## POULTRY

### BEST HOUSES FOR CHICKENS

Several Plans and Arrangements Between Two Extremes Which May Suit Conditions.

In the manner of housing fowls there are two systems widely different in their extremes. At one extreme is the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to obviate the necessity of fences, thus giving free range with but little mingling of the different flocks. At the other extreme we have the continuous house. This kind of house consists of a series of separate pens, under one roof, opening directly into a hallway in the rear, or having doors between the pens without the hallway, or opening into a hallway and also into another. There are several plans and arrangements between these two extremes which may be built to suit varying conditions.

The advantages of the colony plan, according to poultry specialists in the



Colony Houses Allow Flocks Free Range.

United States department of agriculture, are, first, small flocks on free range; second, no expense for fencing; third, there is less need for scrupulous attention to cleanliness and providing regular supplies of animal and vegetable feed during summer months. This plan, however, has the following disadvantages: First, extra cost of labor in caring for fowls in stormy weather, when it will often be difficult to get around to feed and care for the fowls regularly; second, houses built on the colony plan, if built as well, cost more than a continuous house of the same capacity, for partitions, which may be constructed largely of wire netting, are much cheaper than two end walls; third, the colony plan allows only about 100 birds to the acre, while the continuous-house system, with suitable yards, allows 450 to 500 birds to the acre.

### ROOSTS FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Difficult to Keep Youngsters Clean if They Are Permitted to Remain on Floor.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when eight to twelve weeks of age. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—three to four inches—are used there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by putting the perches near the floor and placing with them one or two old hens or older chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights, until they have learned to go there of their own accord, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

### TEST OUT BROODING SYSTEM

Greatest Loss Is Due to Chilling Received While Being Transferred From Incubator.

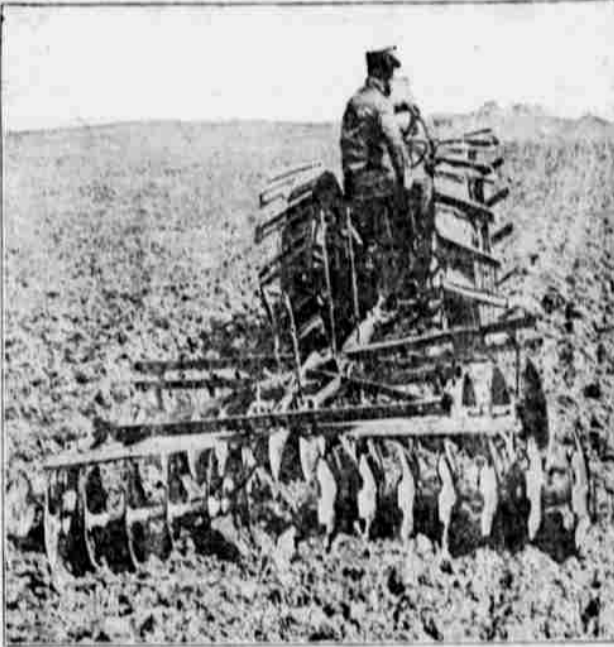
Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for a day or two at the proper temperature for receiving the chickens, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A beginner should try his brooding system carefully before he uses it. After placing the chicken in the brooder they can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They should be moved in a covered basket or receptacle in cool or cold weather.

### CULL OUT ALL LOAFER HENS

Reason Why So Many Flocks Are Unprofitable Is Because of Presence of Nonlayers.

Lack of proper culling thus far has proved to be, in the majority of cases, the principal reason why a poultry flock is not profitable. Forty per cent of the hens in the average farm flock today are nonproductive and should be sold or eaten. It costs about \$2 a year, taking the country over, to feed each hen. If she does not produce more than that amount of eggs she is unprofitable.

## TRACTORS ARE DISPLACING HORSES



One Man and Tractor Doing the Work of One Man and Four Horses.

Tractor investigations, with special reference to the influence of the tractor on horse labor, were made in the summer and fall of 1918 on 191 corn-belt farms. The operators of these farms, all tractor owners, were visited by a representative of the United States department of agriculture, and detailed information on all farm operations was gathered. The inquiry covered a full year's work, so that the part played by the tractor might be noted in all its relations.

The investigation was carried on in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. In each of these states localities were visited in which a large number of tractors were in operation. The information obtained, while perhaps strictly and fully applicable only to the farms visited, may be taken as a general guide as to the results which might be obtained in using a tractor on any corn-belt farm of like type and organization.

The statements here made and conclusions drawn are not advanced as being final, but simply as additions to the available information regarding farm tractors.

### Range of Conditions.

To obtain results which would give as near a representative average as possible, an effort was made to get reports covering tractor operations under as many different conditions as possible, and hence the conditions represented range from adverse to ideal. The farms visited ranged from flat to hilly. The soils varied from the heaviest gumbo through all the various loams to light, drifting, sandy soils. Some of the gumbo soils now under cultivation on these farms were formerly unproductive, owing to the inability of horses to plow the soils. With the introduction of the tractor, this land has come under cultivation and is now yielding big returns. It



Four Horses and One Man Doing the Work of a Tractor.

was found that tractors were operated successfully in what would be termed unfavorable as well as favorable seasons, which would tend to show their general adaptability.

While the section covered is roughly called the corn belt, farm practices are not uniform throughout the region. In most parts of the eastern corn-belt states commercial fertilizers and lime are used, these being applied by horse-pulled distributors. In preparing the land for crops all the ground may be plowed, or the small grain may be seeded on the previous year's corn ground by disking or harrowing, without plowing. The latter practice reduces work for horses or tractor in the busy season. Whether most of the plowing is done in the fall or only a small part, and the rest in the spring, depends largely on location. Where fall and spring plowing are done in about equal amounts on individual farms, the tractor is used more in the fall than in the spring, and horses vice versa. It was found that when all the reports obtained were grouped together only five more operators plowed in the fall than in the spring, but the number of acres plowed in the fall averaged 23.7 more per farm. The number of men using horses as an auxiliary source of power was practically the same in each case.

### Tractor Saves Labor.

Many farms have woodlands, and as these are cleared the tractor is used for sawing wood for market, thus increasing the days of belt operation. The scarcity of labor in 1918 hampered the gathering of crops, and in the states on the eastern edge of the corn belt the tractor was used to a considerable extent in the hay field, to the exclusion of horses.

As corn is the principal crop in this region, the effect of the tractor on

horse labor will be more noticeable in the case of this crop than that of any other crop grown, the average acreage of corn per farm of these farms being 53.5 acres, which is 32 per cent of the tillable area of these farms. The remaining crops grown on these farms, in order of crop acreage, are: Wheat, hay, oats, barley and rye.

Only the physical relationship of tractor power to horsepower has been considered, and no attempt is made here to compare the relative costs of doing work by these sources of power. The number of horses displaced on these farms is also shown, but no inference has been drawn as to whether the work is being done more cheaply as a result of the change.

### Summary of Results.

Briefly summarized, these are the principal facts brought out or emphasized by this study:

1. The number of horses displaced on 141 farms averaging 346½ acres, on which tractors had been used for a year or over, was 2½ per farm.
2. The average number of tillable acres per horse increased from 26½ to 38½ after the purchase of the tractor.
3. Nine operators out of 191 displaced horses entirely on plowing, disking and harrowing.
4. Only 16 operators allowed their horses to stand idle while the tractor was in use.
5. The number of horses displaced by the tractors on these farms was governed by the number it was necessary to retain for corn cultivation and other work current at the same time, which the tractor could not do.
6. The horses remaining on these farms are doing about 75 per cent of the tractive work and tractors the remainder.
7. The tractor was used for an average of 29 ten-hour days per year on the home farm. No record of the amount of custom work done was obtained.
8. A three-plow tractor on these farms does the work of 8½ horses in plowing, disking, harrowing and harvesting.
9. After purchasing the tractor, the average size of the farms was increased by 22 acres, or 61.3 per cent.
10. The principal advantage of a tractor is its ability to do heavy work in a shorter time than it can be done with horses.

## INCREASE PROFITS BY GRADING ALL PRODUCE

Farmer Should Sort According to Size and Quality.

Grade Specifications Recommended by Bureau of Markets Have Benefited Farmers Materially Where Practiced.

When a farmer orders a box of bolts of a certain make and size he does not expect to find a thin layer of the bolts speckled on the top of the box and assorted bolts underneath. In the world of commerce a manufacturer who pursued such practices would soon be bankrupt.

The same principle applies to the sale of farm products, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture. Before sending produce to market the farmer should sort it as to quality and size. The bureau of markets from time to time has recommended grade specifications for various products, and wherever these recommendations have been followed satisfaction and increased monetary returns have generally resulted. For instance, it is estimated that in 1919 the potato growers in Virginia increased their profit a half million dollars by grading their produce. Similar results are being obtained in other states.

## PLOWING FOR WINTER WHEAT

Decided Advantage in Preparing Land Early Is Shown by Experiments in Kansas.

In Kansas experiments, wheat planted on land plowed in late July or early August yields on the average 15 bushels per acre, whereas, wheat planted on land plowed in September has yielded only 11 bushels per acre.