

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

BERNHARDT STILL YOUTHFUL



The emotional, fervid and ever youthful Bernhardt is once again in our midst. With a repertoire of 24 plays, she will tour this country for six months and will then visit Cuba and Mexico. Of course, "the Divine Sarah"—how many million times has she been called that?—has made the inevitable statement that this is her farewell tour, but American theater-goers are hardened, disillusioned. The most trusting patron of the drama, whose wide-eyed belief in the truth of many stage legends is almost pathetic, becomes cynical and peevish when the term "farewell tour" is used in connection with any celebrity, most of all Sarah of the burnished tresses. Sarah has "farewelled" too often.

But when you get right down to it, who wants her to retire, anyway? When a woman of 67 can play the part of a lonesome lad of 19—play it wonderfully, with all the grace and vivacity which the role demands—why should she retire? Why shouldn't she go right on playing until she's 100 if she wants to? If Sarah has this idea in mind—and certainly it seems that she has—she can count on Americans backing her up for many a long year to come.

It has been said in fact one reads it in every account of Mme. Bernhardt's career, that she looks barely half her age. That, of course, isn't so; to say that the world-famous French actress appears to be only about 34 of the stage "in real life" is an exaggeration. But that her figure is as slender and straight as any girl's, her eyes bright and her complexion clear and healthy, cannot be denied.

Interested in every question of the day, well informed on many of them, a sculptor, painter and poet of no mean ability, as well as the greatest living actress, Sarah Bernhardt is a wonderfully interesting individual. One quality which she possesses to a marked degree is seldom mentioned and that is her womanliness—motherliness perhaps expresses this characteristic better. Those near and dear to her—her son and his wife and the little grandchild to whom she is devoted for instance—do not know her as "brilliant," "fascinating," "intense," but merely as a tender-hearted woman of many lovable qualities.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH ADVISER



When Theodore Roosevelt discovered some years ago that the Panama Canal could never be built until the yellow fever plague was conquered, he appointed a commission of medical men to discover the cause of the scourge and the means of preventing it. The splendid work of that commission everybody knows; but not everyone is aware that the members of the commission were named by a private citizen, Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore. Dr. Welch has occupied for years the unique position of unofficial adviser to the United States government in all large matters relating to the public health. There is hardly a single body that has to do with the national health which does not include Dr. Welch among its members.

As president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, Human Life says, he has helped to inspire many of the great discoveries which have come out of that laboratory from Dr. Simon Flexner and others. Not long ago the Carnegie Institution in Washington needed a chairman for its executive committee, which has general oversight of all the institution's manifold scientific activities. Dr. Welch was elected, and although the Carnegie research workers are busy with many other problems besides those of medicine, he takes almost as much interest in the institution's new non-magnetic yacht and its observatory in the Andes as in his own particular subject.

As a pathologist Dr. Welch has won a world-wide reputation. Occupying the professorship in this science at Johns Hopkins University since its foundation, he has made during the last twenty-five years many important contributions to our knowledge of diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria, Asiatic cholera, kidney troubles, and other diseases.

J. J. HILL 72 YEARS OLD



James J. Hill, of St. Paul, celebrated his 72d birthday anniversary a few days ago. The heading reads, "J. J. Hill 72 Years Old." Perhaps it would have been nearer correct if it read, "James J. Hill, 72 Years Young." If there is another man in the United States who has passed the allotted time of three score years and ten, and, having done as much work in his lifetime as James J. Hill, "Empire Builder of the Northwest," still retains as keen an intellect and can yet do as much important work in a day, St. Paul would like to know who he is.

Mr. Hill's son, Louis W. Hill, as president of the Great Northern railroad, has relieved his father of much work, but in the office of president of the board, James J. Hill finds enough to do to keep him busy every day. His hand is still on the helm and nothing escapes his notice. Evidence of Mr. Hill's keenness of mind was amply given in the address he delivered before the National Conservation Congress in St. Paul. Some of the epigrams contained in that address will be quoted in years to come.

Mr. Hill's St. Paul home is on Summit avenue, a residence street equating in beauty any in the world. From the rear of his house Mr. Hill has a view of the Mississippi river and the beautiful bluffs beyond that provides a picture no artist could truthfully portray. In his home are priceless collections of art.

"During the big conservation congress in St. Paul recently," said Mr. Hill, "we talked about conserving water and conserving land; conserving coal and conserving iron; it's too bad somebody didn't say a word about conserving common sense. That's what the country needs right now—to conserve common sense."

JUDGE WHO TRIED CRIPPEN



Lord Alverstone, chief justice of England, is the judge before whom Dr. Harvey H. Crippen was tried for the murder of his wife, and it was he who sentenced the American dentist to be hanged. Lord Alverstone is regarded in England as having exceptional judicial ability. He was born in December, 1842, the second son of Thomas Webster, Q. C., and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Calthrop, Swinhead Abbey, Lincolnshire. He was educated at King's College School, at Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Scholar, thirty-fifth Wrangler, and third-class Classic. He became a barrister in 1868; joined the South-Eastern Service circuit; later, was appointed Tubman, and, after that, Postman of the Court of Exchequer. He took silk ten years after he was called. In 1883 he contested Bewdley, and five years later he became M. P. for Launceston. From the same year until 1900, when he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, he was M. P. (Conservative) for the Isle of Wight. He was attorney-general from 1885 to 1896, from 1896 to 1899, and from 1899 to 1906. In the last-named year he became Master of the Rolls. In 1872 he married Louisa, only daughter of William Calthrop, of Withern, Lincolnshire.

The first part of the lord chief justice's summing up in the celebrated case consisted of an analysis of Crippen's own story. After telling the jurors they must be satisfied upon the evidence the crown had made out, or otherwise the prisoner was entitled to acquittal, Lord Alverstone said the jury would agree that Crippen, if guilty, was an extraordinary man, who had committed a ghastly crime and had covered it up in most brutal and callous manner. If Crippen was innocent, the judge declared, it was impossible to fathom his mind.

THE ONLOOKER by WILBUR D. NESEY HIS NEW PHILOSOPHY



I've done quit worryin' over things; I've fretted over all this earth, An' laid awake to think o' kings That had to skip for all they's worth. I've set up nights to figger out The way the country ought to run— An' nothin' took th' rightabout For all th' worryin' I've done.

I've done stopped worryin' over crops— I got th' headache over wheat An' corn an' rye an' oats an' hops; I'd talk to ever' one I'd meet About th' things that worried me. An' how I feared hard luck would hit— An', honest, fur as I can see I never changed things—not a bit!

I've done stopped worryin' over how Th' politicians play their tricks; You don't get me to worry now About th' nation's politics. I reckon I've put in more time Just worryin' about this land, It didn't help. I tell you, I'm A-takin' quite another stand.

I've done quit worryin' over wealth, An' sun an' rain an' wind an' snow, An' symptoms of my fallin' health, An' where to stay, an' where to go. Why, all th' things that worries us Will stay right with us all our days— An' most o' which we fret an' fuss Don't never happen anyways!

The Cautious Lover.

The young law student, having proposed and having been accepted, observes that the party of the second part is looking up at him with an expectant air and that her lips are invitingly pursed.

"One moment, darling," he begs, and takes some paper and a fountain pen from his pocket. She waits and watches in bewilderment until he asks her to sign the following document:

"Be it known by these presents, that I, Lucile Peachy, spinster, for and in consideration of valuable property this day intrusted to my care, to-wit: the heart of Coke Blackstone, bachelor, do hereby sell, give, barter, trade, exchange, deliver and tender to the said Coke Blackstone, one kiss, buss, smack or salute, the same being given, sold, bartered, traded, exchanged, delivered and tendered of my own free will and accord, and without any undue suasion, duress, restraint or compulsion. And I do hereby bind myself, my heirs, successors and assigns to freely and fully return to the said Coke Blackstone, his heirs, successors or assigns, the said valuable property, to-wit: One heart, in case I shall demand, insist or request of him the said kiss, buss, smack or salute. Witness my hand and seal this day of —, 191—"

Well, Well!



"My husband," says the first lady, "married me for my beauty; he didn't marry me for my money."

"Yes," sweetly replies the second woman. "Well, my husband married me for my money—and I've still got my money, which is more than can be said of some people's beauty."

A Plea.

O, friends, by this one thing, I'd choose To have your friendship well displayed; Please keep your fingers off the bruise My enemy unkindly made.

Better Than Usual.

"I liked that show immensely," says the first man, as they come away from the musical comedy.

"Liked it?" growls the second man. "Why, there wasn't a single joke in it."

"I know. That's what made it good if there had been a joke it would have been at least fifty years old."

The Gambler's Face.

"That man over there has such a cool, unmoved expression," observes the man with the discouraged hair. "Cool?" repeats the man with the gold tooth. "Cool? It's easy for him to be cool. It is said that he is a shady character."

Richard Nesbit

OSTRICH FARMING NOW AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

Constant Demand for High-Grade Plumage at Good Prices
Makes Business Profitable—Considerable
Progress in United States.



Feeding Ostriches on Arizona Farm.

(By J. M. BALTIMORE.)
The great success which has attended ostrich farming in Cape Colony, has caused a number of other South African countries to take up the industry with great zest. This has caused some uneasiness in Cape Colony, as it is feared that there may be an overproduction of low-quality plumage. The market for high-grade feathers is capable of expansion.

The export of ostrich feathers from Cape Colony has increased year after year; it amounted last year to 792,725 pounds, valued at \$10,490,425. While the Cape Colony farms contain about 500,000 tame ostriches, there are but 20,000 tame birds in all other countries combined.

At the present time ostrich farming is carried on in Europe, Madagascar, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and in California, Arizona and Florida. The most dangerous rival to South Africa in this respect will be the United States.

It is not easy to arrive at a just estimate of the value of ostrich feathers annually imported into the United States, on account of their being included with other feathers in many cases. The direct imports from South Africa in 1909 amounted to \$1,193,885, while the direct imports into the United Kingdom from the colony during the same year amounted to \$1,723,354. Of the latter, \$780,876 worth



Ostrich Cock at Feed Box.

presumably South African feathers, were re-exported to the United States, making the total imports in to the United States of South African feathers \$1,974,234 in 1909. How much of the feathers imported into the United States in 1909 from France and Germany, under the head of "Natural, dressed, colored, or manufactured," \$1,794,939 and \$769,714, respectively, were ostrich feathers cannot be stated, but it is safe to say that the imports of ostrich feathers from all countries into the United States annually are considerably more than \$2,000,000. Ostrich farming has made considerable progress in the United States. It was started about 25 years ago, and in 1905 there were 2,200 ostriches.

The oldest and largest ostrich farm in California is not far from Los Angeles. This is the Cawston farm and was established more than 22 years ago.

There are hundreds of ostriches on this farm. The principle work on an ostrich farm is the hatching, care of the young ostriches, and the "shearing" of the old grown birds—that is, prying them of their long, silky, and beautiful plumage.

This is done at certain intervals— whenever these long feathers mature. Where there are hundreds of these

creatures to care for, and the plumage to pluck, it keeps the force on the farm pretty busy the year round.

As these plumage are very much in demand all over the world, and bring a good price, the profits of ostrich farming are large. The industry has proved a very profitable one.

The southern part of the Pacific coast is admirably adapted to ostrich rearing.

The climate is warm and dry, and these big awkward clumsy creatures, grow and thrive as well as on the deserts of South Africa.

CARING FOR BERRY PATCH

Great Many Farmers Believe Fall Is Proper Time to Transplant Strawberry Plants.

(By ANNA GALIGHER.)

The strawberry will stand a good deal of ill treatment, but it will not produce good crops under the above conditions.

Any good soil that will bring corn or potatoes will do for strawberries, but if you want berries the size of hen's eggs, put the plants in the richest soil you can find and cultivate the same as other garden crops.

If the soil is not rich enough without being fertilized, use well rotted stable manure. Fresh manure will not do, except as a top dressing; after the plants are well started, spread it between the rows.

If one can procure good, strong plants in the fall and have them taken up with a quantity of soil adhering to the roots, they will bear a good many berries the following season, but not a full crop.

If transplanted in the fall without any soil clinging to the roots, the plants should not be allowed to bear fruit the following season.

This is important, because when all of the roots are dislodged it takes a long time for the plant to recover from the shock and form new roots.

None of the old ever takes a firm hold in the ground unless new feeders start and while the strawberry grows or hibernates all winter, the growth is less rapid when the ground is cold than it is in the spring and summer.

A great many people believe fall is the proper time to set strawberry plants.

They take up the plants or send their order to some nurseryman, as the case may be, and handle the plants just as they would in the spring. Now, this is all wrong.

The last week in October is about the right time to transplant, or rather transfer, strawberries.

See that the soil is in good condition to receive the plants. Plow or spade it as deep as the soil will permit.

If a crop of potatoes has just been removed from the ground, it should not need much stirring.

Place the plants in rows about four feet apart, and ten inches apart in the rows. Rows may be either single or double as preferred.

If the weather is dry a little water should be poured around the roots before filling in the soil.

Don't cover too deep because if the air is excluded the plants will "smother." Clean straw, free from chaff, makes the best covering.

USEFUL WAGONS FOR FODDER



Until a loader has been perfected the style of wagon used in hauling fodder needs careful consideration. The rack should be as low as possible. A solid-wheel truck gives good satisfaction on smooth, level farms, with short hauls. The draft is too heavy for other conditions. The rack that is quite commonly used is shown in the illustration. It consists of two 4x6-inch bed pieces, 18 or 20 feet in length, bolted together at one end to

form a "V." On top of these timbers is built a rack six feet in width. The bottom of this rack is about eight feet long. The end boards are four feet high, built flaring so they do not quite touch the wheels. The apex of the "V" is suspended below the front axle of an ordinary farm wagon by means of a long kingbolt, the other ends are attached below the hind axle by U-shaped devices. This rack can be easily made.

POULTRY

FOR TWO HUNDRED LEGHORNS

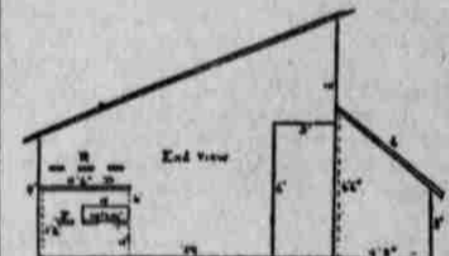
Structure Shown in Illustration Proved Entirely Satisfactory During Severe Winter.

During the severe weather of last winter the house shown in the illustration gave us entire satisfaction, writes F. T. Tiffany in Country Gentleman. In this house we had 125 pullets and 15 cockerels, and had no trouble with colds as was the case with an open-front house.

This house is 30 feet long, 14 feet wide, 10 feet high in front, and 5 feet high in the rear; on the front side of the house, facing south, are two openings 3 by 4 feet 6 inches each; these openings are covered on the outside with inch mesh wire to keep out the sparrows; these openings have frames on the inside covered with muslin, which on cold nights is placed over the openings.

The addition in the front is 12 feet long by 4 feet 8 inches wide, and is 6 feet 6 inches high where it joins the building, and 3 feet high at the lower side. The roof of this comprises 4 hot-bed sash 3 feet wide by 6 feet long. This is used as a dusting room, and the roof furnishes light for the rest of the building. These sash are made so they will slide down in hot weather or when we wish to put in new dust. There are also in front two openings 18 inches high to let the fowls out; these openings have sliding doors on the inside.

On one end of the building we have a door 3 by 6 feet for entrance. All weather boarding is white pine German siding, except on the north side, which is boarded first with barn boards and then with siding over it. The roof is covered with shingles. Inside the house on the north side is the roosting place; the dropping-board is 2½ feet from the floor and is 4½ feet wide and runs the length of the building. Under the dropping board are the nests, 14 by 16 inches. These



Practical Poultry House.

R, Roosts; D, Dropping Board; N, Nests; P, Perch.

rest on a platform composed of two fence boards about 4 inches apart and can be taken out separately to be cleaned. In the rear of the nests is a board 4 inches wide for the hens to light on to enter the nests. The nests are 15 inches from the floor; in front of the nests is a muslin curtain which hangs within 9 inches of the floor; this makes the nests secluded. The roost poles are about 6 inches above the dropping board and are one foot apart and run the length of the building.

This house can be built for less than \$2 per fowl.

PROFIT IN MIXED POULTRY

Most Money is Made Where Chickens Are Kept as Adjunct to Other General Farm Crops.

There is no doubt but that the greatest profit is made where poultry is kept as an adjunct to the other farm crops. On the general farm the feed item and the labor item, as well as the item of land, are of smaller account than on larger poultry farms. To the farmer who is willing to give as much attention to the poultry as he does to any other part of the farm operations, there is a good profit to be made with very little expenditure of time and



Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

money. Wherever it is possible the colony house system is strongly recommended for the general farm. It has the advantage of being able to move poultry to any part of the farm, and many times a corn or stubble field for the fowls to range over would mean a great saving in the feed bill. The droppings would also help to fertilize the land, as they are richer than that of any other domestic animal. Poultry kept in this way and receiving the proper attention should prove to be one of the best paying branches of the farm.