

REFUTES OSLER'S THEORY

Dr. Campbell Thinks the Man Over Forty is Best

EXPERIENCE OF VALUE

Shows the Man of Mature Judgment and Adequate Knowledge of the World is the Intellectual Asset of Every Civilized Community—Doctors and Lawyers.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the intellectual asset at least of every civilized community, is preponderated by the men who have reached the age of 40, not those below it.

Sitting quietly in his office at 88 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. William Francis Campbell, one of the most noted physicians of that borough, made this assertion to a representative of the New York Times in a manner that left no doubt as to his perfect feeling of certainty on the subject.

"During the practice of my profession I have come in contact with all sorts and conditions of people," he continued, "and I have been brought to the opinion by both observation and contact that the man of intellect, as opposed to the man of purely physical prowess, is the man who does things that are of lasting benefit to mankind."

"I believe this in the first place because a man in the intellectual world has not received the necessary amount of experience to make him of benefit to his fellow-man until he is at least forty. Experience, after all, is the one great teacher, the one method of gaining knowledge. Yes, I might add emphatically, the one method of obtaining wisdom, by a long shot."

"Then you think that it is wisdom and experience that count, rather than the physical ability to forge ahead without regard to the barriers that might be thrown in the way and can only be overcome by a strenuous determination?"

"By all means."

"One might take, for instance, the medical profession. There are any number of physicians and surgeons in the world. Is it not apparent to the most casual observer that it is not a rule impossible for the man under 40 to have acquired the requisite amount of knowledge, experience, and wisdom in the profession, without having brushed up against the world and the various cases he is called upon to treat?"

"Yes, but are there not a number of eminent young surgeons in the country who have made names for themselves?"

"I grant you that. But, if you will look over the cases, they are largely of the kind that required physical prowess, or, rather, what one might call nerve, rather than a showing of knowledge. It might be said that these young men rush in where the older and wiser heads fear to tread."

"And of the man past forty?"

"The man past forty as a rule that is almost unbroken, is appealed to by the intellectual for the benefit of his experience. It can be safely said that the man in the medical profession who has reached the forty mark has at least seen, if not treated, all kinds of disease that may be brought to him. He has then the benefit of his past experience, and can go ahead thoughtfully and intelligently."

"So much for the medical profession. What would you suggest as another set of men?"

"Well, you might take the members of the bar. Our counselors-at-law who are making names for themselves in the history of the country are the men who have practiced the profession for many years. Men who have gradually brushed up against the world and have by study and intelligent application placed to their credit in the bank of experience a deposit that can constantly be drawn upon. They have a reserve that cannot be taken away from them, an asset that time and study constantly adds to."

"When a great railroad, a great corporation, a great institution of any kind has recourse to the courts does it go to the beardless youth fresh from the law college?"

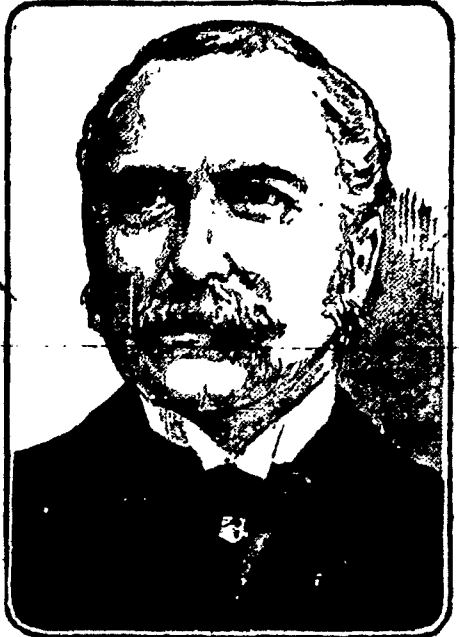
"I suppose you take the great statesmen and the great politicians of the country. Can it be said that the great diplomats of the world have attained their positions before arriving at the age of 40? Far from it. I doubt if at the recent peace conference at The Hague there were among all the delegates half a dozen who had not won the right to appointment by virtue of an experience gained through a long course in the school of experience. And was this not proper?"

"That theory," as propounded by Dr. Osler when he was at Johns Hopkins University has done an untold amount of harm. Yes, in many instances, a great deal of harm. It has brought the youth of the country into the arena, and, as a result, the attention of Congress is likely to be called to it. The occasion could and should be made use of to order an entirely new design. Or else a return to the old one."

CONGESTED POPULATION.

Henry Campbell-Bannerman Points Out the Evil Effects.

We have come to recognize the fact that the concentration of human beings in dense masses is a state of things which is contrary to nature, and that unless powerful agencies are introduced, the issue is found to be the suffering and gradual destruction of the mass of the population. And why? The answer is, that when the powers of the air and the soil are not equal to the task that is put upon them, the air and the soil will avenge themselves. Here and elsewhere to-day you have the spectacle of countless thousands of our fellow-men, and in still larger numbers of children, who are starved of air and space and sunshine, and therefore of the very elements which make a



Henry Campbell-Bannerman, healthy and happy life possible. This view of it is so terrible that it cannot be put away. What are our wealth, our learning, and the finest fruits of our civilization, out constitution, and our political theories—what are these but dust and ashes, if the men and women, on whose labor the whole social fabric is maintained, are doomed to live and die in darkness and misery in the areas of our great cities?—Leslie's Weekly.

SEA SERPENTS.

A Proposal to Catch One Off the Norwegian Coast.

Carl Olesen, an old seafaring man who lives in New York, believes that the only way to convince the sceptical world that sea serpents really exist is to catch one. Furthermore, he is willing to undertake the job, provided anybody can be persuaded to risk \$2500 to defray the cost of the expedition. Recently he inserted an advertisement in one of the London papers to try to find a financial backer for his projected sea serpent hunt. He has received several answers, but none of them, he tells me, has been quite satisfactory. But he is still hopeful that he will succeed in landing a capitalist before the sea serpent season begins.

"I advertised in a London paper," he said, "because rich folk are thick as blackberries there, and from what I have heard many of them put a lot of money into schemes that, to say the least of it, are quite as risky as a sea serpent chase." Olesen believes in sea serpents, though he told me he never had the good fortune to see one himself. "But in my experience, I have met many sailors that have," he added, "and I'll accept their evidence any day against the opinion of landlubbers who know nothing of the mysteries of the deep. If the people I know who have seen sea serpents only had money I would not have to advertise in a London paper for a capitalist to back my scheme. It is strange," he mused, "that none of those millionaires who go around the world in big steam yachts have never spotted one."

The "Art" of the New Coin.

Take a gold coin of the old style and compare it with the atrocious recently turned out by the Mint, and then figure out, if you can, why, in the name of good taste or anything else, the change was made.

There was dignity about the old coin. It was a production worthy of any nation. It was pleasing to the eye. It was a work of art. But this new contrivance is a thing to laugh at.

On one side of this remarkable production is the head of Liberty—with a head dress of chicken feathers or something like them. On the other is a fowl of some sort. We are asked to believe that it is an eagle, but we are accustomed to see our eagles, when drawn upon a coin, in a posture that denotes strength. In this latest pose it is difficult to tell whether the bird is a rooster in pantalettes, a hen drying herself after a hard experience in a calstern, or a pouting pigeon. It might be some other creature just as well—a partridge or a guinea-chick.

The ten-dollar gold coin will pass for ten dollars, and will be accepted in every store at its face value, but no exchange can be made over the counter without exciting the risibilities on both sides of it.

There has been such a lively protest against the omission of the time-honored motto, "In God We Trust," that the attention of Congress is likely to be called to it. The occasion could and should be made use of to order an entirely new design. Or else a return to the old one."

OUR DWINDLING ARMY.

Overwork, Niggardly Pay and Poor Food Causes of Deterioration.

In the period 1890-98 the army, so far as concerned the rank and file, was at its best. Formed of men cautiously scrutinized at the time of enlistment and professional soldiers well drilled and well disciplined, it had in marked degree, an esprit de corps. The men, particularly the non-commissioned officers, were experienced, good shots and good horsemen. Such was the force which had extended the confines of the frontier westward to ultimate disappearance, and which had made practicable the settlement and development of the States west of the Missouri River.

The advent of the Spanish-American War saw the army a skeleton organization in the ranks, but top-heavy and fully officered for expansion necessitated by just such emergencies. The rational thing to do would have been to enlarge the existing regiments by incorporating the men into them and thus to expand the regiments to a war footing. If more officers had then been needed it would have been judicious to promote into the lower vacancies those men whose training and capacity entitled and qualified them for promotion. This was the hope of all. However, regiments of volunteers were created, some of them from National Guard regiments, whose title as such rested mainly upon the regimental numeral. While their men were of the same genius as the regulars, no argument was required to show the distinction in efficiency.

With the increase of the regular army immediately succeeding the war many lieutenants from civil life, from the volunteers, and a minority of men from the regulars, were commissioned.

No business concern could retain employes on low wages and under disagreeable conditions if when opportunities were made it went to outside establishments to fit the better positions, yet this is just what was done in the army, with the inevitable result that almost every man who could left the service at an early opportunity.

To-day the cry is for more officers; that more are needed with the regiments and companies. The army's cost is made up in great part of appropriations for active and retired pay allowances and for the building and maintenance of quarters for the officers and men and their families. Our companies have a complement of about sixty-five men on the peace footing at which they are kept. From many causes which those conversant with the service understand these men turn out for drill and military duties with an average of four and five sets of fours. One capable officer is ample to instruct and control such an organization, even if all turned out.

The men the army needs are those who desire to be soldiers. The man forced into it through exigency is seldom desirable or profitable, or warrants the expense of maintenance. But to-day the soldier without private resources is left penniless after he has paid his monthly laundry, barber, tailor, and similar charges, and has brought those indispensable which he must procure to maintain himself, his clothes and his equipment. It is now suggested that the private's monthly pay be increased from \$13 to \$16. If this is done but little will have been effected to halt the exodus from the service.

Advice to the Filipino Assembly.

The first principal of party politics necessary to learn is that defeat must not cause discouragement. The first lesson in self-government that voters have to learn is to be good losers, and when that is learned, to be good winners, because self-govern-



ment imposes restraint on both sides. The minority must not strike to strike down the work of their opponents because they are not in control and the majority must so conduct affairs as to show that the people have part in the government. Nothing has given greater pleasure or more confidence in the success of what we are doing than the action of the Assembly. All matters up to date have been treated in a conservative manner by both the minority and the majority. All I ask is that the minority while pointing out the faults of the majority, may always conduct itself with pride, so as to show the Assembly is a success.—Leslie's.

VIRTUE IS RECOMPENSED

Annual Prizes for Good Conduct Distributed.

THEY CONSIST OF CASH

And There is no Discrimination—

Two Awards to Two Couples Who Have Brought Up Large Families—A Charity for Sailors Gets 8000 Francs.

We meet to celebrate and to recompense virtue. The harvest is ever the same—marvels of goodness, sympathy and friendliness. Our producers—such men as Laplace, Cuvier, Tocqueville, Guizot, Montaigne, Saint-Simon, Dumas fils, Itehan, Brunetiere and Sully Prudhomme, repeatedly eulogized virtue, and their utterances here enable us to trace from year to year the movements. I might also say the fashions, of French sensibility.

The novel thing about this year's awards is the giving of prizes to two couples who have brought up large families. M and Mme. Verrier (of the commune of Millam) have had nineteen children, all of whom are living. M and Mme. Desreid (of the commune of Cappel-Brouck) have had twenty-one children, of whom seventeen are living. Already several of the young Verriers and Desreids are workmen or soldiers. All are honest, industrious and respectful towards their parents. I learn that the fathers of these sturdy tribes have never earned more than 40 cents a day on the average. Tell me if their mothers are not saints and heroines. Never can we sufficiently honor the obscure sacrifices that have filled their lives. The Academie to-day does a thing the leagues against depopulation have been unable to induce the Government to do, we award three hundred francs to each family a sum far too small, though vast in the eyes of these poor households. They have already decided what to do with the money; each family will buy a cow. May the academic bast rejoice and serve these poor workers well.

We have awarded the Honor prize of 8,000 francs to the sailors' shelters, founded by M. de Thezac. Sailors robbed of employment by bad weather or a dull season naturally hang about the port. When it rains or turns cold they take refuge in the grog shops that are doing so much to destroy the noble Breton race. Are you wearied with hearing the preachings of a crusade against alcoholism? M. de Thezac has begun to act. At the Ile de Sein, at Guilvinec, at Passage-Lanrec, Concarneau, Audierne, Palais, Camaret and Sainte-Marie, he has erected eight shelters for sailors at his own expense. Our prize will enable him to open a ninth. Suppose you should drop in at the Corcarneau shelter. What would you see?

Over the entrance this notice: The Establishment is Exclusively Reserved for Sailors. It is winter, the months of inactivity. In a large room, whose five windows look seaward, seven or eight hundred fishermen of all ages, are playing cards and dominoes. Above their heads hang models of vessels. The walls are covered with pictures—enlarged photographs of heroic life savers and scenes from sea life, to which are added many marine charts and a whole gallery of symbols and songs aimed against alcohol. On a beam beneath the ceiling is the motto: "We are here to love one another." Touching words—and useful, too, among these rough Celts, ever ready to form belligerent clans.

No alcohol. Not an intoxicating drop to drink in the sailors' shelter. Instead a brew of ocalypus—harmless, even beneficial.

The Office Central des Ouvres du Travail, to which you have allotted your Rigot prize of 4,000 francs, is a work in behalf of enlightened charity. It is said that once when an excellent confere of ours was delivering his address on the day of the awards of prizes for virtue, he did not hesitate to pick flaws in charity. "It renders," said he, "the greatest service to those who exercise it, but it frequently has quite the opposite effect upon those who receive it. It often creates more misery than it cures." There was truth in that assertion, though its communication at the Academie caused a bit of a scandal. The efforts of benefactors are scattered and confused; the poor are ignorant as regards the institutions especially founded to relieve such sort of distress, the institutions are not sufficiently acquainted with one another; in brief, shame indignance is devouring true indignance. The Office Central provides a remedy for this chaotic state of things. It unmask professional mendicants and links the various institutions together so as to get a maximum of efficiency. Would you like to help some poor wretch? Apply at 175 Boulevard Saint Germain. There you will learn whether his need is genuine, you will be aided in your effort to find work for him, if his claims are valid; if he is unable to help himself, you will be directed to the charitable foundation suited to his peculiar exigencies.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

James Bryce Says that the Black Man's Education is Advancing.

In South Africa and the West Indies, negro education is advancing and the arts and customs of civilization have made way. Nowhere, perhaps, does the progress seem to me quite so satisfactory or, at any rate, quite so interesting and full of promise, as in Basuto Land, where a Kafir people of several hundred thousand souls is developing, under the guidance of British officials, retaining its own tribal system, its own language, industries and professions in a territory which land speculators and mining prospectors are not permitted to enter. Our upward progress has been slow as well as gradual, and yet our ancestors had the advantage of living in



James Bryce. a climate and on a soil which compelled exertion and gave that stimulus to progress which the inhabitants of tropical Africa did not receive. Progress will, we trust, be far more rapid among the colored people now than it was among the people of northern Europe or among the aborigines of America, because all the influences which a highly developed civilization exerts are at work around them and on them. But when we remember how short a time has elapsed since freedom and responsibility, the factors that mark manhood, were attained, and how short even the time since the progenitors of the colored people were living as savages in African jungles we shall wonder not at the defects we see, but rather that those defects are not far greater. There must be patience, and with patience hope.—Leslie's Weekly.

Scarcity of Bull Moose.

Of more than passing interest is the question raised by one of our contributors in relation to New Brunswick moose, and often brought up in years past about Wyoming elk.

The laws of New Brunswick prohibit the killing of cow moose, and the effect of their close observance, our correspondent tells us is an apparent scarcity of bulls and a corresponding increase in the number of cows.

The acquiring of reliable information on this subject should not be neglected by sportsmen and game protectors, for it is through them that the actual effect of protecting female deer, elk, caribou and moose must be ascertained.

There is, however, an occasion for letting the matter go so far as to actually endanger the big game supply, and this does not seem likely to be brought about, for if in any season sportsmen fail to obtain antlered game, they will call loudly for permission to shoot females the following year.

This would not prove a satisfactory remedy. A far better one would be a closed season for a limited period which would insure the safety of males, whereas an open season for both sexes would result in sweeping out of existence vast numbers of half-tame females and the further depletion of the supply of males.

In regions where deer are abundant it is not unusual to see very many more does than bucks in a day's hunt, and this leads the stranger to believe bucks scarcer than they really are. This is often apparent in states which permit antlered game, they will call loudly for permission to shoot females the following year.

It is held by some people that the annual pursuit of bull moose that bear handsome antlers will in time have the effect of materially reducing the physical condition of the species, since the young bulls and the physically imperfect ones will be left and the fine specimens thinned out.

While it does not follow as a matter of course that all big bulls have perfect antlers, it is quite certain that the persistent search for excellent heads will eventually lower the standard of the heads in a district.—Forest and Stream.

"The temperance cause yesterday was ridiculed and ignored; today it is a question on which no philanthropist or politician dares to be silent."—Lady Henry Somerset.

The Italian State lottery has distributed as high as \$10,000,000 in a single year.

SPORT ROVAL.

How Pheasants Are Shot in England and Elsewhere.

Kaiser Wilhelm did a little hunting during his recent visit in England, and the rumor was circulated that in the course of a pheasant drive at Windsor he bagged no less than 100 birds. Inasmuch as he shoots with only one hand with guns of especially light weight, manufactured for him, this record is regarded as phenomenal. But over in Germany such doings are better understood and create less interest. It is the usual thing for the Kaiser to bring in the largest bag of the day. Indeed, no one who is aware of the etiquette of the field dares to approach his record. Once in a while some stranger to the unwritten law of the covert blunders ahead and kills more birds than the Kaiser and then he finds that he has become persona non grata. He is never again included in the list of guests at a royal shoot. Inasmuch as the Kaiser shoots on the preserves of his titled subjects quite as much as on his own it is incumbent upon his hosts to keep a close watch upon the performances of their other guests. It is good form to miss, bad form to hit too often. There are whispers, too, of keepers doing things to the returns that would make a Tammany election clerk green with envy.

Seven hundred pheasants in one day—that is called sport over in England. A crowd of men advance in a long line across a wide estate, which has been carefully preserved from poachers for months and where the birds have been fed and tended and almost tamed. Beaters go through the bushes ahead of the gunners and scare-up the creatures. Then the slaughter begins. He is a bad shot who cannot bring down several dozen during the morning.

An American guest at one of these wholesale blood-lettings inconsiderately asked what was done with the victims, which sometimes in the course of a single day number several thousand. He was puzzled by the strained silence that followed, and later pursued the inquiry with one of the beaters, who informed him that the birds were shipped to the London market, the returns from which formed a considerable part of the income of the noble family. This, indeed, is generally accepted as a steady source of revenue, but no one is ever so naive as to hint that there is anything inconsistent in the fact of an aristocrat selling game to the London market, and at the same time refusing to countenance the social aspirations of those who are in "trade."

Probably King Edward finds some other way to dispose of the birds and his guests stay. But whatever the economic aspect of the hunting, the thought of so much life-taking is certainly unpleasant. There is a great deal of barbarism still in this world of ours, after all.—Washington Post.

Passing of Boy's Worst Job.

One of the changes that have taken place within a few years, and which most people have forgotten, is the removal of the front yard fence. At one time every citizen who had things as they should be had a fence, picket or otherwise, around his house, either because of cows or custom, or both. Gradually, as the cows ceased to be driven through the streets and custom changed, one person after another removed his fence until now they are things of the past.

And the boys of today are spared considerable trouble by this change, for every fence had a long gate which had to be opened and closed when a team went through, and it was the boy's duty to be gate tender. Another and a worse job for the boy was painting the fence. Some manufacturers, in order to show the magnitude of their business will state that if their yearly products were placed end to end they would reach around the globe, more or less, and the boy who had to paint a good sized picket fence felt before he got through that if the entire surface could be spread out the two sides and two edges of the pickets, and the top and bottom and sides of the rails, it would go around the globe. We speak from sad experience.

Much the same change has taken place on the farms by the removal of road fences. And the change is a source of profit, for it was considerable expense to maintain the fences, and the land that was occupied by them and was lost because of inability to cultivate up to them is now available.—Gulford Recorder.

Earthquakes at Sea.

On vessels at sea, shocks of earthquake produce effects which, when compared, indicate but little variation, save only in their intensity. A rumbling sound is first heard, and this is quickly followed by shocks, under which the ship trembles or is so suddenly arrested in its course that it produces the impression of grounding upon a rock. A number of such shocks may be received in succession, after which the ship appears to slide over the shoal and continue its course as before. When the lead is dropped the ship is perhaps found to be over great depths of water, so that the possibility of grounding is excluded. The fact that the ship has not gone to pieces under the shocks or been left stranded is in itself a criterion of the earthquake.

"He who brings sunshine into the lives of others is sure to keep some for himself." That is just what we believe.