

Some Famous Young Men.

Bacon was a member of parliament at twenty-three.

Longfellow's first poetry was published at thirteen.

Shakespeare left school at fourteen, John Bright at fifteen.

Scott entered the fair realm of literature at twenty-five. At thirty-four he was the most popular poet of the day.

Galileo discovered the isochronism of the pendulum at nineteen.

Byron's first poems appeared at nineteen. At twenty-four he reached the highest pinnacle of his literary fame.

Wilberforce entered parliament at twenty-one.

Pitt the younger was in parliament at twenty-one.

Burns's first volume was published at twenty-seven.

Napoleon at twenty-seven commanded the army in Italy.

Tennyson at thirty-three took that high stand among the poets he held till his death.

Brougham, that strange and wonderful phenomenon, entered school at seven, and graduated at the head of his class when twelve. At twenty-five he was a noted scientist.



Loss of Conscience.

Our medical examiner recently had an amusing experience with an applicant. In asking whether he had had certain diseases, among them was enumerated "loss of consciousness." The applicant understood the doctor to say "loss of conscience." He thereupon very soberly admitted that there had been times in his life when he hadn't done the right thing always; but was sorry for it, and hoped to do better hereafter.

When the doctor corrected his misinterpretation, you can imagine that the applicant was very much relieved to find



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that life assurance companies, fortunately, didn't gauge a risk on such high moral grounds as lapses of conscience.—I. L. Register.



Skill to do, comes by doing; knowledge comes by eyes always open and working hands; and there is no knowledge that is not power.—Emerson.