

we have quoted and which is regarded as equal in merit and popularity to anything he wrote in his youth. The greatest of all Browning's poems, "The Ring and the Book," was published when he was in the sixth decade, and some of his most characteristic verse was produced in his eighth. Tennyson's rich and tender insight into the spiritual life of the soul was with him still as an octogenarian, notably in that exquisite lyric, "Crossing the Bar," in that wonderful dramatic idyll, "Rizpah." Then there is Milton at sixty completing his "Paradise." If Carlyle had died at forty, we would only have some essays and "Sartor Resartus" to know him by, as most of his essays, "Heroes and Hero Worship," "The French Revolution," "Cromwell," "Frederick the Great," and "Past and Present" were written between forty-five and seventy.

Dr. Johnson conducted the Rambler, the Adventurer, and the Idler from the fiftieth to the sixtieth year of age. His dictionary was published when fifty-five, a phenomenal task in his day, when seventy-five he made his trip to the Hebrides, and when seventy-seven published his master-work, "The Lives of British Poets." Adam Smith gave to the world his "Wealth of Nations" when fifty-three, and continued for many years to do excellent work.

Kant began the study of his immortal work, the "Kritik der reinen Vernunft," when fifty, and published it when fifty-seven. He brought out a second edition when sixty-three.

John Locke, the physician philosopher, wrote his essay on the human understanding between 50 and 58.

The two physicians and the three surgeons who attended the King when operated upon for his attack of appendicitis varied in age from fifty to seventy-five, averaging over fifty-eight, and were all actively engaged in professional or state duties.

Lord Howard, Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Martin Frobisher, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Richard Grenville, the six men who commanded the English Fleet against the Spanish Armada, varied in age from 36 to 68, making an average of 51. They all continued to render great services to their country for years afterwards.

Morgagni, the father of pathology, began to write his monumental work, "De Sedibus et Causis Morborum," when he was 58; and only completed it when he was 80. During the next ten years, he made several translations of it, and brought out a number of new editions. Between 50 and 58 he edited and brought out in three volumes the works of his master Valsalva.

Manuel Garcia was 49 when he invented the laryngoscope and 50 when he read his paper upon it at the Royal Society.