

world calls wealth, depending much upon the government and private individuals to carry on his work, yet he might have been otherwise; for the most lucrative positions were open to him. The business world was anxious to claim his clear brain, untiring energy and unswerving integrity.

The people of either continent would gladly have listened to the truths that fell from his silvery tongue. But to all these offers and invitations he replied, "I have no time to make money." What an answer! An answer that speaks volumes concerning his idea of life.

Surrounded by a people whose highest aim was the accumulation of wealth, he towers so far above them that their strongest desires were those that concern him least. I would not condemn this desire for wealth, yet I must honor a man who can rise above this universal passion and is willing to give his life work to the cause of science. His generous nature prevented his interest from being local, but wherever there was a scientific truth to be discovered or an inquirer after truth, there he was interested.

The great mission of his life seemed ever before him. He seemed to see the never ending book of nature spread out and inviting to read, yet to the world a sealed book, sealed because written in an unknown tongue.

Agassiz chose the study of this language as his life work and was permitted to read a few of the truths which it recorded. In the stone-cut record of the Alpine hills he traces back for ages a part of the world's history, and establishes the present glacier theory. The earth yields up to him her buried treasures, and from bones, petrefied wood, and impressions upon rocks he reads the world's history; revealing to us the different stages through which the earth has passed, and an immense variety of plants and animals now to us unknown.

The true spirit of the man is strikingly displayed in the first line of his will. It

begins thus, "Louis Agassiz, teacher." Here we see America's greatest scientist, and one upon whom English Universities have conferred their greatest titles, claiming only that of teacher. What a noble man to head that list! He was indeed the greatest living teacher, "The Prince of Teachers."

He was a great revolutionist, strongly opposing our common methods of study. Nature furnished *his* books, and his students were brought face to face with the great truths which they were to study. He did not say, go and study yonder cliff, but come with me and read the works of nature, and by the aid of his guidance and enthusiasm, nature was seen in all her beauty.

Prof. Agassiz's religious views were worthy of so great a man. It seems to be considered by many that science and religion are incompatible; or when a man becomes skilled in science, he outgrows his religion. But Agassiz was a living witness that "Truth is perilous never to the true, nor wisdom to the wise." Too often, when by an expanse of mind man is permitted to grapple with the great problems of nature, the "ego" in him to such proportion grows, that he oversteps his bounds and tries to fathom God, and with the finite measure infinite.

But Agassiz contrasted the little he knew with infinity and in the dust adored. In perhaps the last article that he ever wrote, and in which he presents some of the most conclusive arguments against Darwinism, he says, "It cannot be too soon understood that science is one, and that whether we investigate philosophy, theology, history or physics, we are dealing with the same truth culminating in ourselves."

The world to him was full of beauty. Even the little jelly forms of life which the world passes without a notice, or turns from in disgust, were to him full of interest, and he says: "These are the thoughts of the Almighty." If he saw such beauty in these lowest forms of life,