things. So they went forth, alone, each
their several ways into the world to ex-
ploring the domain of life: Darwin to
circumnavigate the globe, Hooker to
climb the Himalayas, Huxley on H.M.S.
Rattlesnake to study marine life, and
Wallace to watch the ways of bird and
beast in the forests of the Amazon and the
islands of Malaya.

They made their journeys in quest of no
special thing. Now in those later days the eyes of some are
tired as from gazing on a bright
light, and now some suspect that it was
but a mirage that was shown them. These
are they that faint by the way. The men
who can share the breadth of view which
Darwin and Wallace had are yet of good
courage, even though it may be that
all visions are mirages. They know
that though presently it be discovered
that Nature effects evolution by more
elegant methods, the discovery will not
dim the fame of Darwin nor of Wallace.
For it was they who propounded the
problem and made it a great issue.

Wherefore all men do honour to-day,
and for all time, to their names and
memories. Wallace offered his life to the
advancement of science. Fever-stricken
and shipwrecked he escaped from his ex-
pedition to the Amazon, only to embark
on another greater voyage in the Malay
Archipelago. There he worked alone for
eight years, discovered the unseen bar-
rier—Wallace's line—which, set between
the islands of Bali and Lombok, divides
the oriental from the Australian floras and
faunas.

From the experience gained in his wide
travels Wallace wrote his greatest book,
The Geographical Distribution of Animals,
and also his most delightful volume,
Island Life.

Like Darwin, Wallace was both robust
and simple-minded, and hence he wrote
well, obeying the famous rule of style, to
have something to say, and to say it.
Unlike Darwin, Wallace, as he grew
older, was attracted to many subjects out-
side the range of natural science. To
these subjects he bent a vigorous, naive,
and, as it would seem sometimes, an un-
critical mind. But, right or wrong, there
is always in what Wallace did the sign of
courage, even though it may be that
Darwin's famous rule of style was: To
say well, obeying the famous rule of style, to
have something to say, and to say it.

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the man who seeks truth with the ardour
of a lover of truth and with contempt for
conventional acceptances. He believed
that the subtle are as apt to err as the
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