

(2) Experiment and observation as to the causes of variations.

(3) Experiments on the influence of surroundings (see Semper, &c.).

(4) Experiments on the influence of function (see H. de Varigny's *Experimental Evolution*; Arbuthnot Lane on the *Anatomy of the Shoemaker*).

(5) Experiments on amphimixis (see the records of the Breeders and Cultivators).

(6) Experiments on heredity (*e.g.* Cossar Ewart on Telegony).

(7) Experimental Embryology (*e.g.* the work of Roux, Hertwig, Driesch, Herbst, Wilson, &c.).

(8) Experimental Psychology (*e.g.* Lloyd Morgan on chicks, &c.).

(9) Experimental Bionomics (*e.g.* Stahl on snails).

As to the mood in which this work should be done—and it will require centuries—we can find no finer expression than Mr. Bateson has given in the preface to his *Materials for the Study of Variation*.

He heads his work with the familiar words: "All flesh is not the same flesh; but there is flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds", and says, "I have there set in all reverence the most solemn enunciation of the problem that our language knows. The priest and the poet have tried to solve it, each in his turn, and have failed. If the naturalist is to succeed he must go very slowly, making good each step. He must be content to work with the simplest cases, getting from them such truths as he can; learning to value partial truth, though he cheat no one into mistaking it for absolute or universal truth; remembering the greatness of his calling, and taking heed that after him will come Time, that 'author of authors', whose inseparable property it is ever more and more to discover the truth, who will not be deprived of his due."