

deteriorate when care ceases. But in wild nature variations are, in general, the slow and sure result of the conditions—the organic conditions on one side and the physical and biological on the other; they should occur, generally, in a large part of the associated individuals of a species; and being Nature-made, the results are permanent. When, therefore, a variation appears that admits of augmentation by continued interbreeding, progress should be general; and the unadaptable *few* should disappear, not the “multitudes.”

Under such a system of evolution,—evolution by regional progress,—the causes of variation mentioned by Darwin are all real causes. But they act directly, after the Lamarckian method, without dependence for success on the principle of natural selection. Use and disuse, labor, strife, physical changes or conditions, and organic influences act as such, and have their direct effects. The plants that migrated in the Tertiary from the Arctic regions southward over Japan and North America, and became new species on the way, simply changed. That is the sum of knowledge on the subject.

Man affords an example. The gradual gain of some races in lands and supremacy, and the disappearance of the inferior races, is an example of the Survival of the Fittest, or Natural Selection. But the superior races derived the power which led to their survival and preëminent position through favoring conditions in environments, that is, in geographical, geological, and biological conditions and resources; through the powers of endurance, the courage, the mind power, the will power, which conflict with nature and with other races of men in the world is fitted to develop; and through the power and self-assurance which comes of a high moral sense. Hence victory, survival. The survival of the fittest is a fact; and the fact accounts in part for the *geographical distribution* of the races of men now existing and still in progress; but not for the *existence* of the fittest, or for the power that has determined survival.

*Natural selection, a means of determining the successive floras and faunas of the world; a prominent cause of the geographical distribution of species.*—Natural selection is literally selection, survivals; the survivors are those that continue on to make faunas and floras.

*Independent derivation of allied species.*—The existence of related species under a genus or family on two or more continents, or in widely distant regions, has brought up the question whether such occurrences are not due in some cases to independent derivation. Migration accounts unquestionably for a large part of them; but it is doubtful whether it accounts for all. If not for all, if the evolution has gone forward parallel-wise on different continents, then organic law is not only the source of change, the environments subordinate in influence, but the source of a system of changes in the progressing evolution. The subordination to the law of cephalization—that anterior concentration in the animal structure, involving posterior abbreviation, attends progress in grade—accords with this idea of organic control.