Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for your great kindness in taking the trouble to send me the facts about the coloured grapes; but I need not ask you to take any further trouble as I have already heard of several analogous cases.
Some cases are given in the chapter on Buds-variety in my last published book.

With my thanks,

I remain dear Sir,

your very faithfully,

C. Darwin

Relates to The Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication.
we are staying here in the rubes
doh discussing what you'd like
for your birthday. This takes
the place of the usual
Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Millhauser
muffin. Get of loving wishes
also Mr. Cheneaus wishetthis
that if you don't like you can
always exchange for a bit of Henry Adams —

De Witt + Margaret.
Aug. 16th [illegible]

To dear Mr. Buckley

It is an entire blank if I had

to start. I have described briefly

in Origin the note making process,

in a dream of myself. — I have,

(hoping for money) however, unmarked

this fragment.

I am afraid I am not at hand so

much to help in England as

as to instate.

To dear Mr. Buckley

[illegible]

[illegible]
DARWIN (CHARLES). A.L.S., 1 page 8vo, Cambridge, August 16, n.y., to Miss Buckley.

A fine letter discussing a scientific statement in "Origin of Species" which apparently had been disputed.

"My dear Miss Buckley,

It is an entire blunder of Mr. Packard. I have described in Origin the slave making process, as seen by myself. - I have, however, remarked (speaking from memory) that apparently **F. sanguinea** does not attend so much to aphides in England as on the continent.

My dear Miss Buckley

Yours sincerely

Ch. Darwin"

The "slave making process" to which Darwin refers in this letter is discussed in "Origin of Species", pages 219-224, the first edition. "F. sanguinea" is an abbreviation for Formica sanguinea. The instinct of aphides is discussed on pages 210-211 of the first edition.
"My dear Miss Buckley,

It is an entirely different thing to come here and to study the slave making process. In "Origin of Species," I have shown the process in detail, but the process of selection from memory has been an entirely different experience. The process of selection does not proceed so much to surprising new material as the content.

Yours sincerely,

C. Darwin"
To the Editor

Sir,

Any one interested in the subject to which you allude at p. 42 of your last number, namely the relative importance in causing modifications of the body or mind, on the one hand of habit or on the other hand of external conditions, will find the subject discussed in the second volume (p. 301 - 315) of my Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication. I have there given a considerable body of facts, chiefly in relation to acclimatisation, which presents much difficulty in the present question; and it may be inferred from these facts, firstly, that variations of a directly opposite nature, which will be liable either to preservation or elimination, not rarely arise in organisms long exposed to similar conditions; and secondly that habit, independently of selection, has often produced a marked effect. But it is
most difficult, as I have insisted in many of my works, though in some cases hopeless, to discriminate between the results of the two processes. Both naturally tend to come together, for this individual, with its inherent any useful habits in the strongest manner, will commonly be preserved. Take as an instance the fur of quadrupeds, which always grows thicker in the individuals living far north; now there is reason to believe that weather acts directly on the skin with its appendages, but to extremely difficult is it to judge how much of the effect ought to be attributed to the direct action of a low temperature, or how much to the best protected individuals of many generations having survived during the severest winters. I have made many observations, collected many facts, showing
The potent influence of habits of the use
on diverse parts on organic beings, but
there are numerous peculiarities of structure
of instinct (as in the case of sterile, neuter
insects) which cannot be thus accounted for.

He would be a bold man who would
by the means
attempt to explain the origin of the
gigantic claws, great canine teeth of
the tiger; or of the horny lamellae on
the beak of the Common duck, which
are so well adapted for sifting water.

Nor would any one, I presume, even attempt
to explain, through the force of habit,
through the direct action of the formation, for instance, of the
beautifully plumaged seeds of the dandelion, or
of the endless continuance in very many flowers,
which are necessary for their fertilisation
by insects of very many flowers. Though gradually acquired,
by means of insects,
habit, or under the direct action of the external conditions.

Down, Beckenham, Nov. 11.

Charles Darwin
The Spectator

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

POLITICS, LITERATURE, THEOLOGY, AND ART.

VOLUME THE FORTY-SIXTH.

1873.
be left to Iretom, very well played by Mr. Ryder, whose description of Cromwell’s demeanour at the execution of Charles is a good bit of action, and the words of it among the most effective in the play.

In each play there is a scene of bitter grief and parting. Its absolute untruth jars with the pathos of the fancied farewell between Charles and his wife. Its probability, its coherence with actual events, go far to deepen the pathos, and exorcise the tedium of the parting between Cromwell and his broken-hearted daughter. The young lady who plays Elizabeth Cromwell has no easy task, for she is the heroine of the most unsatisfactory and puzzling story ever thrown in as an episode in a drama within our experience. The introduction of Florence Nevell (we never saw the name spell otherwise than Nevell, or Neville before); her father, a frothy old man, like Arthur Grille in a fancy dress, with the principles of Trapshois the miser, and the politics of the Viceroy of Bray; her lover, Arthur Wallon; and host Garton, a comic landlord,—unusually dismal of the kind, which is dreary and diluted "woodstock"—are mere interruptions and blenishes, weakening the effect of the really good and sometimes powerful drama, as the nonsensical Eleanor Davys weakens the effect of its rival. All this part of the play would read well, no doubt,—especially as the comic landlord might be skipped, and the love-and-money bits are very well written,—but acted, it is an utter mistake, introducing people in whom nobody can feel the slightest interest, and diluting the motive of Elizabeth’s character and fate, which ought to have been as single as her father’s, and thus to have completed the contrast, which is now a dramatic harmony wantonly struck into discord. A consumptive talent, exaggerated loyalty, superstitions devoid, and various remorse on account of her father, would break the girl’s heart thoroughly enough, without a piling-up of the agony at which we are forced to smile. The inevitable result of this error of judgment is that Miss Wallis plays the love-smitten maiden very ill, while she plays the agonised daughter admirably, except that like Charles II. she is "unconsciously slow about dying," and the effect of the words she has to speak, though they are eloquent, lofty, and impressive, is in growing peril throughout the death scene.

The part assigned to Cromwell’s wife is so completely subordinate that there is little opportunity for the lady who plays it; but she makes something of it, on the one occasion when she is on the stage while the overwhelming General is not. Her dislike to the "big, decent place" to which she has been transferred from her snug manor house at St. Ives, her weariness of her lofty state, her sense of unfitness for it, and alienation from her husband in consequence of it, the shocked submission with which she hears the tidings of her son’s death in battle, her simple request to be taken to some quiet room, "the smallest they can find" (in Whatheall), where she may weep, is a careful, finished piece of acting, evincing self-repression and deference to the ideal of the part which indicates real artistic qualities.

The dresses are ridiculous. Mistress Cromwell would have worn rich sombre materials, in her manor-house days, of plain fashion instead, but not hideous gear in which the severe parsonomy, and spiritless ugliness, of the modern workhouse and charity-school are combined. Elizabeth would not have prided about the council-chamber in a low-necked white satin gown, and the family who would certainly have worn mourning for the eldest son, are made to depute that observance to a waiting-maid who supports Elizabeth’s tottering steps, arrayed in a black silk gown of the present fashion, with cape flounces, while Lady Cromwell wears purple velvet, ermine, and jewels. But these matters of detail,—in reality so important, especially where such stress is laid on the picturesqueness,—are never rightly managed in our theatre. Cromwell’s Iron-sides come on with long hair streaming from under their morions—though the first outburst of Oliver’s rage in the opening scene is induced by the mention of Pryme,—and in the rival play the King’s children are clad in deep mourning in the last scene, though the Queen asks Hastyly expressly whether they know about the event which is impending. A well-read Worth, with a quick eye for details, maintained upon the co-operative principle, contrast. The picture in Charles the First is of an incident of domestic happiness and royal state,—the King, the Queen, and the children in the barge upon the Long Water in Hampton Court. The picture in Cromwell is that grand and terrible conception of Paul Delaroche,—the only French artist who has ever seized the picturesque and tragic sides of English history—Cromwell beside the coffin of King Charles. The strain upon author and actor, the one that he may write, the other that he may play up to the level of the French painter’s thought and portraiture, is very great. We cannot say we think that either is quite successful. The soliloquy is too didactic, and Mr. Rignold, when he departs from the pace of the picture, uses too much gesture and speaks outward, not with the absorbed concentration with which one would address the still visible dead, looking not yet around and above, towards the boundless place of the spirit, but at, into, the mortal form.

The scene is, however, exceedingly effective, and as an exhibition of character and complex mental emotion, is far beyond anything which Mr. Wills has done for Charles the First. But a dramatist has not yet arisen to give us the true Cromwell.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NATURAL SELECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

Sir,—Any one interested in the subject to which you allude at p. 42 of your last number, namely, the relative importance causing modifications of the body or mind, on the one hand habit or of the direct action of external conditions, and on the other hand of natural or artificial selection, will find this subject briefly discussed in the second volume (pp. 301-315) of my "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication." I have there given a considerable body of facts, chiefly in relation to acclimatisation, which presents the greatest difficulty in the present question; and it may be inferred from these facts, firstly that variations of a directly opposite nature, which would be liable either to preservation or elimination through natural selection, not rarely arise in organisms long exposed to similar conditions; and secondly, that habit, independently of selection, has often produced a marked effect. But it is most difficult, as I have insisted in many of my works, though in some cases possible, to discriminate between the results of the two processes. But tend to concur, for the individuals which inherit in the strongest manner any useful habit will commonly be preserved.

Take, as an instance, the fur of quadrupeds, which grows thicker in the individuals living farthest north; now it is very reasonable to believe that weather acts directly on the skin with its appendages, but it is extremely difficult to judge how much of the effect ought to be attributed to the direct action of a low temperature, and how much to the best protected individuals of many generation having survived during the severest winters. I have made many observations and collected many facts, showing the potent influence of habit and of the use or disuse of parts of organic beings; but there are numerous particularities of structure and of instinct (as in the case of sterile neuter insects) which cannot be thus accounted for. He would be a bold man who would attempt to explain by these means the origin of the exserted claws and great canine teeth of the tiger, or of the horny lamell on the beak of the duck, which are so well adapted for sifting water. Nor would anyone, I presume, even attempt to explain the development, for instance, of the beautifully plummed seeds of the dandelion, or of the endless contrivances which are necessary for the fertilisation of very many flowers by insects, through gradually acquired and inherited habit, or through the direct action of the external conditions of life. —I am, Sir, &c.,

Down, Beekenham, Kent, Jan. 11, 1873. CHARLES DARWIN.

THE FARM LABOURERS OF THE WISBECH DISTRICT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

Sir,—I purpose in this letter to give you the results of careful local inquiries that I have recently made with respect to the condition
To the Editor

Sir

Any one interested in the subject to which you allude at p. 42 of your last number, namely the relative importance in causing modifications of the body or mind, on the one hand of habit or of the direct action of external conditions, & on the other hand of natural or artificial selection, will find this subject briefly discussed in the second volume (p. 301 - 315) of my Variation of Animals & Plants under Domestication. I have there given a considerable body of facts, chiefly in relation to acclimatization, which presents the greatest difficulty in the present question; & it may be inferred from these facts, firstly, that variations of a directly opposite nature, which would be liable either to preservation or elimination through natural selection, not rarely arise in organisms long exposed to similar conditions: & secondly that habit, independently of selection, has often produced a marked effect. But it is most difficult, as I have insisted in many of my works, though in some cases possible, to discriminate between the results of the two processes. Both naturally tend to concur, for the individuals which inherit in the strongest manner any useful habit will commonly be preserved. Take as an instance the fur of quadrupeds, which grows thickest in the individuals living far north: now there is reason to believe that weather acts directly on the skin with its appendages, but it is extremely difficult
To the Editor

Sir,

With one interest in the subject to which you allude at p. 36 of your last number, namely the relation between
in amount and frequency of the path of wind, on the one hand and of heat on the other hand of the presence or absence of artificial stimulation will find this subject attractively discussed in the second volume of the book on Domestication. I have therefore given a considerable body of data, especially in relation to the presence of artificial stimulation, which presents the greatest difficulty in the present discussion; it may be inferred from these facts that if artificial stimulation of a directly opposite nature, which my results indicate to preservation or elimination through natural selection, is introduced into organisms having to simulate conditions very similar to those in the same part of the body, it is at least difficult. But if I have reason to hope that through some cause possessing an inherent connexion with the individuality and composing the structure of the body, material than to common, for the in pretendation with inert in the strongest manner, my nearest friend with a degree of resemblance to that in the natural world, which would show itself in the in pretendation that not only is a reason to believe that we may see its extremely difficult
to judge how much of the effect ought to be attributed to
the direct action of a low temperature, & how much to the
best protected individuals of many generations having survived
during the severest winters. I have made many observations
& collected many facts, showing the potent influence of habit
& of the use or disuse of parts on organic beings; but there
are numberless peculiarities of structure & of instinct
(as in the case of sterile neuter insects) which cannot be
thus accounted for. He would be a bold man who would attempt
to explain by these means the origin of the exsertile claws
& great canine teeth of the tiger; or of the horny lamellae
on the beak of the duck, which are so well adapted for sifting
water. Nor would any one, I presume, even attempt to
explain the development, for instance, of the beautifully
plumed seeds of the dandelion, or of the endless contrivances
which are necessary for the fertilization by insects of very
many flowers, through gradually acquired & inherited habit,
or through the direct action of the external condition of life.

CHARLES DARWIN

Down, Beckenham, Kent
Jan 11 [1873]
to judge how much of the absolute const to be attributed to
the direct action of a low temperature & how much to the
past prolonged inhabitatite of many generations having endured
curtain the seawater winter. I have made many observations
& collected many facts, showing the power influence of past &
of the use of glass or bar a on organic beings; but these
are insufficient for demonstration of structure & habit
as is the case of separate separate insects (which cannot be)
firmly connected for. He would be a bold man who would attempt
to explain by these means the origin of the sessile clams
& great ornate teeth of the forer: or of the forny become
on the feet of the crustacean, which are so well adapted for holding
water. Nor would any one, I presume, even attempt to
explain the development, for instance, of the sessile
plumose edge of the feather or of the multiple connective
which are necessary for the peristaltic or intestine of any
worm. Likewise the extremely eaten & imperfect pastors
of through the direct action of the external condition of life.

CHARLES DARWIN

Down, Peckham, Kent

Jan 17, 1838
My dear Fanny,

The wonderful piece of the M.S. of my father's book on Earth-worms, which has been accidentally preserved—for he habitually destroyed his M.S.s when the work was in type. My brother Frank played the cartoon to Earth-worms in The Dark—which has its comic side.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Worms are at my husband's feet in right. He also

of this I hearing. There which was kept in place

was indifferent to all writers, to the least Smith
takes on to before as low as

suspect (ibid. 124) the to how to case of which, but

be absence no chance. Then which I kept were not
May 5th, 1869

To dear Sir,

I am glad to hear your opinion on the rest-making - instinct, for I am, I say, most of all, a firm believer in the old belief. Wallace's view is also, opposed to a great host of anatomical facts - the cases which we mention of budding
tend to confirm this belief.

I once, also, was at a personal expense letter. With regret to
spend a full income, I applied to
Mr. Right. As he was unable to
answer, to be left in the full of
Praise and a fine - back pleasant,
are spent, - for various interruptions
I got a very lovely card from Mr. B. in which he is rather funny about us. He has already often written to you when I write, I believe. He says he will not come and see us, and that if he does, I shall not be there. And that I am a beast.

Tell me what I am saying. I am talking to myself."

"In your letter of April 14, you mention a few birds about 200 Bisson which seemed to be very much interested in one another. What kind of bird were these?"

(If it is true, or if it is not, this is what I heard of it, and have heard it from a certain person, who it may be I am to believe?)
I fear we have a very troublesome point. I find it very useful to make a sketch of the plumage of the drake plumage, but when it comes to adult plumage, I am at a loss to decide whether I am at a loss to determine. - Hence I want your advice. Can you help me?

Can you remember, in any relation to the canary, in which the canaries, in which make changes in plumage from the plumage of the drake? I have been informed, by some persons, that they are bred true to these, but I have no canaries, for I do not breed canaries, for I believe that the true canaries are bred always come from a

Can we make use of "plumage"?
which hen black wing 2 tail-feather
having this last 3/1/2 change, wh. always
are to whisk & tail often a foot (?)

or what it when adult? I 12 be
particularly glad to learn this.

if never know mercy on you, for it is
lesson here many on you, for it is

clear that I have done. — I
can very two last yet the same
can gain to correct yet. the same
point will all the kind of foolish
in Trestwell will for some fee
in Trestwell will for some fee
in Trestwell will for some fee

the trees —

all the weeks —

the last week I left home
in a car 1922 then on the Saturday of
who was gone here on the Saturday of
who was the Sunday. Some months ago
They were the Sunday. Some months ago
her birthday. It's her birthday, so I have slept
a visit from J. J. so I have slept

it will be pleasant for you &
it will be pleasant for you &
it will be pleasant for you &
it will be pleasant for you &

in case, then, I can set him, & the
in case, then, I can set him, & the
in case, then, I can set him, & the

Knocked on, so in lady for which &

so in lady for which &

so in lady for which &

so in lady for which &
My 30 (1869) Down Bromly Kent

My dear Sir

I am glad to hear your opinion on the nest-making instinct, for I am Tory enough not to like to give up all old beliefs. Wallace's view is, also, opposed to a great mass of analogical facts. The cases which you mention of suddenly re-acquired wildness seem curious.

I have, also, to thank you for a previous valuable letter. With respect to spurs on G. Gallinaceae, I applied to Mr. Blyth, who has wonderful systematic knowledge, & he tells me that the G. Taso muticus & Fir-back pheasants are spurred. From various interruptions I get on very slowly with my Bird M.S. but have already often & often referred to your volume of letters, & have used various facts, & shall use many more. And now I am ashamed to say that I have more questions to ask; but I forget, you have told me not to apologize.

(1) In your letter of April 14th you mention one of about 20 Birds which seemed to listen with much interest to an excellent piping bull-finch. What kinds of birds were these 20?

(2) Is it true, as often stated, that a bird reared by foster-parents, & who has never heard the song of its own species, imitates to a certain extent the song of the species, which it may be in the habit of hearing?

Now for a more troublesome point. I find it very necessary to make out relation of immature plumage to adult plumage, both when the sexes differ & are alike in the adult state.
My dear Sir,

I am glad to hear your opinion on the recent sale.

I must say, however, that I do not agree with the recent view that the best way to approach the problem of social welfare is the creation of a great number of parishes with local responsibility. This seems to me to be a step backward in the development of social welfare. It would be more effective to create a large number of parishes with local responsibility for social welfare, rather than to have a large number of small parishes.

I have also been told that you are a great admirer of my work. I am most grateful to you for your kind words. I am always pleased to hear that my work is appreciated by others.

I hope that you will find this letter useful. If you have any further questions or require more information, I would be happy to provide it.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Therefore I want much to learn about the first plumage, (answering for instance to the speckled state of the robin before it acquires the red breast) of the several vari. of the Canary. Can you help me? What is character or colour of the first plumage of bright yellow or canaries, which breed true to these tints? So with the mottled-brown canaries, for I believe that there are breeds which always come brown & mottled. Lastly in the "prize-canaries" which have black wings & tail-feathers during their first (?)plumage, what colours are the wings & tail after the first (?) month or when adult? I shd be particularly glad to learn this. Heaven have mercy on you, for it is clear that I have none. I am going to investigate the same point with all the breeds of fowls; as Mr. Tegetmeier will procure for me young birds, about 2 months old, of all the breeds.

In the course of this next month, I hope you will come down here on the Saturday & stay over the Sunday. Some months ago Mr. Bates said he would pay me a visit, during June, & I have thought it would be pleasanter for you to come then, when I can get him, so that you would have a companion, if I get knocked up, as is sadly too often my bad habit & great misfortune. With cordial thanks for your never failing kindness

My dear Sir

Yours sincerely

Charles Darwin

Did you ever hear of the existence of any sub-breed of the Canary, in which male differs in plumage from the female.
Therefore I want much to learn more of the Irish Plumage (canaries).

The fox reference to the example used at the Royal Poultry

Cabinets the fox breed at the recent annual of the Canary

Can you help me. What to celebrate on color of the Canary

Canaries with green eyes

Series of painting taken on two major paintings for I believe

These paintings, along with the water-color canaries, for I believe

Canaries, where water-colors come from.

I can tell you what I have seen. Where to find canaries, where to find;

I have seen canaries at the canary. I may be

Canaries or canaries, where canaries can go.

It is clear that I have none. I am going to investigate the same

know if I were at the place of your friend, as ittocame with become

Write me your plans, space 8 months. If" of all the plans.

If you come at this next month, I hope you will

Come your place on the Saturday, a track over the country; some

months ago. If the place will be yours for how to come from

I have thought it was not as easy to do as you would have a companion. I'll let

when I can see him. To what you would have a companion. I'll let

Mount from there to your never falling kindness

My dear sir,

Your sincerely,

Charles Darwin

Did you ever hear of the experience of any and plenty of the

Canaries. If you please write all your and plenty from the Canary.
June 20 1901

42, Rutland Gate, S.W.

My dear George Darwin,

Shortly after posting my card, your kind invitation arrived. It will give me great pleasure to come to you on Friday, 28th, afternoon and to stay, even until Monday morning, July 1st, so long a time that it will not inconvenience you both. It will be grateful to me to see you all more intimately than is possible by occasional meetings, etc.

Ever, sincerely,

Francis Galton
Oct. 1 1902

The Camp,
Sunningdale.

My dear Darwin,

My wife does not told you how to find our way.

From Sunningdale Station (2nd Bkst.)
which is in the Hayfield Road.

From the Station follow the Hayfield Road for a mile, when you will come to a road on the left, with a college on the corner—

Follow this road up, keeping towards the Wood. For a mile as you come to a Lodge in the left, &

Then you are. Most yours.
That's not long. We will be in by 6pm. Working & shop.
- It is when say won't sink.
If you must ask your way.

Yours truly : an other than way to
me when you get to Wiltshire - not puzzling.

When we went to West Ham,
I love folk we think & Woolwich is to
charged stone for.slogging. de. And
found about it is the best mater
both to grounds & bicycle!

Whatever you do start early.

William always took to by
me Woolwich to my house.
We shall be delighted - in my
fine kind level to the taste of little child
Eastwick. Mr. P. Hooker.
21 May 1904

Dear Mr. Darwin

It is scarcely probable that the alluring invitation which you made to me lately has not been made to and eagerly accepted by somebody else. Nevertheless, on the outside chance that you may still be in a position to let me revoke my refusal, I write to say that if you can have me, I will so arrange my business as to come to you on 17 August (that was the day you named, wasn’t it?)—you will think me very providing, no doubt; and I do not for a moment dispute the title of your sex to a monopoly
in change of mind: but the truth is that I could not when I wrote, see my way clear to getting away in August. If you still can take me, I should like so much to come. Meanwhile, there are ashes on my hearth and my turban is away, because I have run risk of losing my chance. Would you send me a line to

Fina
Veblingen
Rondalen
Norway

where I shall be till 12th June.

Very kind
Herbert Maxwell

Herbert Maxwell
Feb. 13/1877
By dear Si:
Thanks for the 3 extracts. Shall I
look at it? But I received
some time ago the Handbook
from an author, I have
looked at it and it was
most profusely. I have
read some of it. I recieve 10 times
from my author. In many books, so I can
read many books, though there are
very many, and I like to read.
I have much, much time.
Feb. 13, 1877
Down, Beckenham, Kent

My dear Sir

Thanks for the extracts, which I will look at; but I received some time ago the Darwin book from the author, & have never found time to read it. In fact, owing to the kindness of authors I receive 10 times as many books, as I can possibly read, though there are very many which I shd much like to read.

I have, however, made time to read a very large part of the Novara Voyage, & I find it very pleasant reading. You have collected an astonishing amount of & unified information. I was very glad to hear about the old places which I had visited, but more especially about the new places. The parts which interested me most were those on Amsterdam & the atolls in the Caroline Archipelago. I always wanted to have a true history of the French Proceedings in Tahiti, for I thought that the English newspapers had probably exaggerated the case. Your account made me burn with indignation. It is really a scandal how the French behaved.

With my thanks for your valuable present, I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours sincerely

Charles Darwin

(Note: the author of the Novara Voyage was Dr. Karl Scherzer)
My dear Sir,

Thank you for the enclosure which I will look at.

I rejoice to see that the health of your family is good.

The weather has been very fine to-day. I hope it will continue.

I have longed very much to receive a letter from you, which I have not written for a very long time. I am very pleased to hear from you again.

I have not received any letters or news of you since my last, and I am anxious to hear more about your affairs. I am very much interested in your progress and the success of your enterprise. I hope it will be a source of pleasure to you.

I am very much interested in the progress of your work, and I hope it will be successful. I am anxious to hear more about it.

With my best wishes for your future success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. E. Davis

(Note: the signature of Dr. Joseph A. Vories was D. H. Van der Pauw.)