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DARWINIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Miscellaneous of Charles Darwin, edited by Francis Darwin and A. C. S. Peck. Two vols. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Since publication of the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," in 1882, his literary executors have obtained many additional letters written by Darwin to Hugh Falconer, Francis Galton, Huxley, Lyell, John Morley, Max Müller, Sir William Turner, J. J. Weir, and others, with some letters he received from Ann Gray, Hugh Falconer, Sir Charles Lyell, Edward Forbes, Fritz Müller, Prof. Hyatt and Sir T. Lauder Brunton. This unused material, with occasional paragraphs and letters from the "Life and Letters," constitutes a record of Darwin's work the editors regard as almost complete. It seems reasonably complete and certainly possesses biographic interest, a flavor of personality.

Correspondence with Sir Joseph Hooker is most valuable, for to him Darwin wrote with complete freedom, discarding often very slight restraint in his expression of opinion to others. Free disclosure of all holds interest in the most technical of letters, treating subjects foreign to the average reader's understanding, but elucidated by full annotations.

Usual finished, four traits of Darwin are conspicuous: his respect for criticism, sincere desire to convert scientific opponents, his cordial admiration for discoveries of others, though they did not jibe with his own theories, and enormous talent for minute investigation.

He noted on his theory of an approximate dead level of intelligence, voiced in a letter to Francis Galton. "I have always maintained," he writes, "that, excepting fools, men did not differ much in intellect, only in zeal and hard work." His zeal in scientific work, supported by capacity for unremitting toil, is apparent to the most superficial reader in eager dissection of the eye of the Tortoise or the brain of the Cave-rat, discussion of significance in the fact that the sternum of a captive pigeon is always reduced in size, or his scrupulous probing of such matters as the formation of vegetable mould through the action of worms.

His lively sympathy for friends is evident in a letter to Sir Joseph Hooker, advising greater care of health. "I am really truly sorry to hear about your health," he writes. "I entreat you to write down your own case,—symptoms and habits of life,—and then consider your case as that of a stranger; and I put it to you, whether common sense would not order you to take more regular exercise and work your brain less. (N.B. Take a cold bath and walk before breakfast.) Till you have a thoroughly bad stomach, you will not know the really great evil of it, morally, physically, and every way. Do reflect and act resolutely."

Respect and appreciation for fair criticism appear in a note of acknowledgment to Ann Gray:—

"I thank you for your impression on my views. Every criticism from a good man is of value to me. What you hint at generally is very, very true: that my work will be grievously hypothetical, and large parts by no means worthy of being called induction, my commented error being probably induction from too few facts. By the way, I met the other day Phillips, the palaeontologist, and he asked me, 'How do you define a species?' I answered, 'I cannot.' Whereupon he said, 'At last I have found out