I suppose you have seen Internal.
Labour Review. March 30 — on
Family Allowances. If not. I could
send it you. I guess the figures about
births tell but little really. No
excuse needed.

L. D

Aug. 7. 30

7 August 1930.

Maj. L. Darwin, Sc.D.,
    Cripps's Corner,
        Forest Row,
            Sussex.

Dear Major Darwin,

I enclose the sort of thing I had in mind, if ever it seems desirable to elaborate the interpretation I put on your father's theory.

The principal questions are: does it omit any considerations which he would have regarded as essential, and does it introduce any conception which he would have regarded as alien to his views.

For myself I do not judge that he would have objected to the non-inheritance of readiness to breed early induced by abundant nutrition even if he were inclined to insist that other efforts such as increased size must be inherited.

For your consideration AT LEISURE.

Yours sincerely,

Schematic representation of Darwin's theory of sexual selection in monogamous birds, as interpreted by the author; showing the possibility of a selective advantage of males chosen by reason of superior adornment by early breeding females, without any selective advantage of females congenitally prone to breed early.

				$(7.40)^1$	$(6.34)^4$	$(5.16)^6$	$(3.86)^4$	$(2.44)^1$	5.10
			$(7.34)^4$	$(6.40)^{16}$	$(5.34)^{24}$	$(4.16)^{16}$	$(2.86)^4$		5.23
		$(7.16)^6$	$(6.34)^{24}$	$(5.40)^{36}$	$(4.34)^{24}$	$(3.16)^6$			5.34
	$(6.86)^4$	$(6.16)^{16}$	$(5.34)^{24}$	$(4.40)^{16}$	$(3.34)^4$				5.28
$(6.44)^1$	$(5.86)^4$	$(5.16)^6$	$(4.34)^4$	$(3.40)^1$					5.10
6.44	6.36	6.16	5.84	5.40	4.84	4.16	3.36	2.44	5.28

The table shows hypothetical average numbers of offspring reared by females differing in two respects, (a) congenital tendency to breed early, (b) nutritional condition, which favours both early breeding and number of offspring. The indices represent the relative numbers of females in each class, out of a total of 256. Each row refers to a group of females with the same congenital response to the stimuli initiating the breeding sequence, the latest breeders being in the top row, and shows the frequencies of five different nutritional conditions, with the average numbers of offspring reared. Each column refers to birds actually breeding at the same time. The numbers of offspring are adjusted to increase with the nutritional condition of the female in each row, and at the same time to give a small further advantage to those breeding at or near the mean, or optimal breeding date as opposed to those breeding late or early in the season. The selective effect upon the cocks is shown in the lower margin of average offspring according to breeding date, those chosen by the hens

The selective effect upon the hens is shown in the right
hand margin, there being a slight elimination of hens
congenitally prone to breed too early or too late, but no
tendency to accelerate or retard the breeding date of the whole
species.