My dear Laurence,

Thanks for your letter and screed. I have looked through these now, and referred to Bartels' arbeit and the letter with which he sent it to you.

I never thought there was much to quarrel with Bartels about, tough, of course, as indeed he acknowledges, his data would have been better if he had been able to separate the exophthalmic cases from those with toxic adenoma.

I do not think, either, there is any real doubs as to what we should claim as established and what as only suggested.

I have drafted, for your consideration, a paragraph that might go after the first paragraph on page 6. You do, of course, discuss the same point later, but I think it is needed rather close to our contrasting the new Yesults with those for excephthalmic goitre.

By the side of Table 1, I have suggested the inclusion of totals including the non-goitrous for different types of relative. I see now, that for remoter felatives, it would be absurd to try to do this, but I do suggest that the total number of mothers (I suppose a hundred) and of eleters, which I do not find handy, might be included in this additional persegraph.

In the summary, I blink your number 2 is a little perceptory. I should be inclined to ear no decisive, or porhaps better, no convincing evidence, and obtained reaber than detected. Apart from these rather trifling joints, my feeling is that the sper is judicious and well belanced. I do not believe you ought to be disantisfied with it.

Yours sincerely,

To follow the first paragraph on page 6.

There is, indeed, a rather striking excess of goitrous relatives of the toxic nodular cases compared with the nongoitrous controls. This would be expected even if all familial tendencies were non-genetic. There is no significant excess among the sisters, 25 out of , as compared with shaumothers, 9 out of . It was the disproportion of these ratios on which we relied in inferring a unitary recessive gene in the case of exophthalmic goitre.