

January 17, 1942

Dear Taylor,

I think you agree that the detection of anomalies in grouping frequencies is one of the most useful by-products of the collections we are making. Obviously this is especially so when some explanation in terms of technique or other causes can be suggested for <sup>e</sup> this anomaly. There are two such in the enclosed letter from Fraser Roberts <sup>in</sup> and material from the Derehester area. The first is a factory <sup>where</sup> ~~with~~ three different workers, who may perhaps have been using the same serum, have all obtained an absurdly low proportion of A:O. It seems obvious from the figures that Drs A and B are getting effectively the same results as C would have done on their cases, but I suppose the possibility that C, though "very experienced", failed to recognise that his alpha serum was impossibly weak. All the same, they do record three AB donors. Is this possible on that view?

The second anomaly <sup>arising</sup> ~~arisee~~ in other tests where Dr C was concerned is most remarkable for showing a very striking sex difference in the ratio O:A. I do not see here any abnormality in B or AB; but I do not think you will be tempted to ascribe the difference in the two commoner classes to random sampling.

I hope the case may lead you to put some searching questions to Fraser Roberts which he may be in a position to answer. Without information to the contrary one would suppose that at Dorchester, Bridport and Blandford men and women were collected and grouped on the same occasion and with the same serum, so as to afford no occasion for the sex difference in the frequencies. However, further enquiry may elicit some illuminating revelations.

I am very sorry you cannot come to the Dining Club. Let me know when you can come over to see us.

Yours sincerely

and data  
Letter from Fraser Roberts/- please return