February 21, 1940

My dear Taylor,

Thanks for your letter and the batch from St. Andrews. It has the characteristically Scottish lower proportion of A's. A good rule for that country seems to be that the A's are just less than two-thirds of the O's. In this case sensibly less.

I am enclosing a letter from Fraser Roberts with information about the Bristol sample which may be useful. We suggests that he could help to get the figures out if the army authorities cannot do it easily seems particularly helpful. I have not written to Colonel Whitby as you have set the ball rolling elsewhere, but you may be glad to have his name. It will be particularly important to distinguish army material, drawn perhaps from a wide area, material collected from a distance by bleeding teams, especially if working in Wales, and the local Bristol material.

The three degrees of freedom for homogeneity of your two samples has $x^2 = 0.688$, giving p between .8 and .9.

Yours sincerely,

P.S. I am enclosing values for the four Scottish centres so far available, which I had meant to give you with the English material when we were in town

The Wakefield values I have added to the Northern England material are

On another point, I fancy you may have borrowed Donald Mainland's book on Statistical methods for clinical and laboratory data. If so, and if you no longer need it, I should be glad to have it back here for the student who has recently joined my Department.

I wonder also if you or Race could manage a review of Fraser Roberts' book, for the Annals which I will send separately. It struck me as quite admirably selected and arranged for its purpose, which is medical teaching, about which, however, I know nothing.

The Entomologist here, Dr Williams, is interested in blood groups, if you could send me the little tubes and pricker I should be glad to collect his family. The mating is A x B so that they may be demonstrably heterozygote.