

January 4, 1939,

Dear Bliss,

Many thanks for your letter and the useful list of people likely to be interested in Statistical Tables. I think I should be worried, as you are, when the missing plot technique using angles gives values larger than 90° . In fact, this would incline me to try the transformation given on p.8: $z = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{P}{Q}$. Notice that the range in this transformation is four times as great as the values printed, namely

$$\frac{1}{2PQ} = \frac{2}{1 - R^2}$$

Thanks for the correction to table XI. You might care to note two or three other corrections in the same table

Y	Z^2/PQ	$Y + Q/Z$	Range
5.2	.62742		
7.1		7.5062	
8.7			2354

I cannot think how all these got pasted.

Yes, I hope when you are in England we can take up the question of discriminant functions quite thoroughly. Cases in which more than one degree of freedom is minimised may offer some theoretical complication, but so far, I believe, a simple procedure with ordinary tests of significance will work for them also, as in my example in the 7th edition. I hope you will soon have good news of the Guggenheim Fellowship.

Yours sincerely,