## August 11, 1941

My dear Kendall,

Thanks for your letter and enclosure, and congratulations on your new post which sounds an advantageous one. I have not yet read your paper, but expect to do so with pleasure, and am sure I shall want to publish it.

I suppose the classical example should be MacMahon's algebraic solution for the enumeration of Latin Squares, where the mechanism, though doubtless perfect, is so inoperable that it has never been applied to 5 x 5 squares, which are best counted directly, and when MacMahon applied it to this problem he got 52 instead of 56. In fact my combinatorial method for Moments of Moment or kappa of k's is a demechanism of the operative algebraic procedure. Obviously, though the advantage is greater with moderate numbers, a point may essily be reached when it is no longer essier to look and count.

By the way, I have in the interim systematically collected corrections to my 1928 paper on Moments, and could let you have a list. I am writing this because the other day Haldane called my

attention to the term in  $k_q \times k_z^{4/3}$  in the expression  $k(3^4)$  given as  $972 \cdot \frac{29n^2 - 121n + 118}{(n-1)^3(n-2)^3}$ 

where it looks as though a factor n had been omitted. Have you by any chance ever corrected this entry?

Yours sincerely,