Dear Fisher,

My way of working lately has been to think of something, write a letter to you on the subject, post it; and then reconsider and come to the conclusion it is all bosh. I hope I am not doing ditto.

This now seems to me a simple way to look at the problem. The average number of a family in a stable population who marry = $2$. Let all marry at the same age. Let $U = \text{number in family who do not marry by then}$. Let $D = \text{number in family who die before that date}$. Let $X$ be number born, all these being averaged. Then $X = 2 + U + D$.

If parents take great care of their children, they are approaching the limit $X = 2 + U$. If the stock is becoming more reckless, or with many when they can, and the limit $X = 2 + D$ is being approached. Then 2 limits in some ways indicate the difference between a high or low caste. Would $U$ or $D$ be bigger? In some French aristocratic classes $D$ was large. But I gather $D$ in the power castes would be bigger than $U$ in the upper, and therefore high - the lower castes are fertile by nature. You have probably written to him, and I guess I should take your suggestion. So be it.
not trouble to acknowledge this.

A wedding from this house on Tuesday,
and the fuss gets hourly greater.

Yours,

Dawson