

ers, only 20 learned a trade, 10 of these in a state prison; and all at a state cost of \$1,250,000." (Dugdale, "The Jukes").

The Kallikak family whose history has been so thoroughly studied by Dr. Goddard reveals "the double edge of the eugenic sword." In a brief description of this case Arthur Holmes says, "Somewhere back in Revolutionary times, a young man of normal mentality became the father of a child by a feeble-minded girl. From that unfortunate union came 480 known descendants, of whom only 46 were known to be normal. The same young Colonial ancestor of this blackened line later married a normal woman. From the latter pair came 496 known descendants. In all that line no illegitimates, no criminals, no epileptics, and no feeble-minded were found; while the generations are ornamented with respectable doctors, lawyers, judges, educators, business men, and land owners." In commenting on the history of the Kallikaks, Holmes says, "It stands as the clearest case of hereditary effect so far studied. It shows admirably and terribly the potentialities for good or for evil residing in one human being and illustrates how these potentialities can be turned to the right or the wrong side by mating."

Heredity was not wholly responsible, however, for the results in the cases just outlined. Environment played its part. No one recognizes this fact more clearly than the eugenist. Eugenics gives due weight to environment, but holds fast to the doctrine that, "Nature is stronger than nurture." It maintains, for example, that a mentally defective child cannot be transformed by environmental agencies into a useful and capable citizen. The most that can be done is to alleviate his lot. In his work on Heredity, Professor Thompson places probably an approximately true estimate on the relative value of nurture when he says, "A boy may be truly enough a chip off the old block, but how far he shows himself thus depends upon his nurture. To provide then a good nurture for our children is one of the most obvious duties, the hopefulness of the task resting on the fact that, unlike the beasts that perish, man has a lasting eternal heritage,