

surely

to say how many characteristics there are. It would seem that there must/~~surely~~ be hundreds of them, but quite a number can ~~be~~ ~~definitely~~ definitely identified as dominant or recessive. A dominant characteristic, if I recall correctly, will be reproduced in all the children, and if you have the dominant characteristic in both parents it is ~~can~~ can be expected in ~~all~~ children. A ~~recessive~~ recessive characteristic, however, in one parent is not overcome by the dominant characteristic in the other. If I recall correctly, one-fourth of the children will have the dominant characteristic and this will breed through. One-fourth will have the recessive characteristic and this may breed through. One-half will apparently have the dominant characteristic but will retain the recessive characteristic so that it will come out in the next generation, or possibly even later. I believe that Mendel worked out these principles from study of plants, and that they have been proven also to work with animals. I do not know how fully observation has been made regarding human beings, but it is my impression that they are pretty well ~~are~~ accepted now.

mutations sudden ape- appearances is a very extensive and very interesting one for the present purpose I am

In the present discussion my interest is limited to the fact that heredity is a very important source of determination of characteristics of a human being. Sometimes one wonders whether it is fair that one person should have ability to master subjects with little effort while another must work and toil to get them, whether it is fair that one person can make beautiful drawings, almost without effort, while another cannot even make a very poor likeness of something observed, whether it is fair that one can do fairly good carpentry work and other activities that use ~~require~~ require mechanical abilities, while another seems woefully deficient in these lines. Whether it is fair or not we must recognize the fact that it is true. There are these great differences between human beings. One ~~person~~ person can drink lightly of alcohol and never seem to have any craving to go beyond a small amount of social drinking. Another person can hardly touch it without