NEWS OF THE CITY.

STRONG ADVOCATE OF EUGENIC MARRIAGES

Prof. Lambert of Middlebury Delivers Address at the Woman's Club.

Prof. A. E. Lambert of Middlebury college, held the attention of more than 60 men and women yesterday for over an hour, when he delivered an illustrated lecture at the Woman's club rooms under the auspices of the public health committee, on the "Science of Modern Welfare." The address was based on heredity and eugenics. Prof. Lambert is supervisor of biology at the college.

"Life has always come from life," he said, "and must continue to do so. Flowers, birds, animals, all the lower creation, reproduce their own kind, and so must man. And so we come to the veri logical conclusion that man is not of the monkey genus.

"We are living in an age of reason, an age when men are coming to the front in all branches; when science predominates. We must blot out the unfit in our race and to do this we must prevent marriages which are not eugenic. The defective strain always is in the ascendency, and it is a well established fact that when one normal person marries a feebleminded one the offspring takes to the weaker side and is sure to have some defective qualities."

Cites Fairbanks Family.

Prof. Lambert went on the explain by means of well known cases what eugenic marriages had done for the people. He cited the Fairbanks family in St. Johnsbury. The mechanical turn of mind on the male side of the house had resulted in the great scale works owned by the family, he said, and for three generations, there have been many literary and intelligent women as shown by the Natural Museum given the town by the Fairbanks family.

Heredity.

In speaking of heredity, the speaker declared that it did not follow that because one parent or perchance both had consumption or some other malignant disease, that the offspring would necessarily have the same trouble, but that they would be predisposed to it as certain tissues would be weakened.

Then by means of charts he told how they had discovered the germs of many diseaces, such as typhus and malaria. "Germs," he said, "are so infinitisimal that when placed side by side it would take 10,000 to make a square inch. There are millions of cells in the human body which are open to these bacteria."

Following the lecture, there was a short business meeting when several reports were read. No business of importance was transacted.